



WORLD STUDENTS
UNIVERSITY SPORT



IN BETWEEN TWO WARS
1919-1939

LA



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La Confédération Internationale des Étudiants 1919-2019

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Status of the sources used

The confrontation between the narrative and the bibliographic archive (reference) calls for a reflection on the nature of the sources and a permanent overlap. There are indeed several levels of potential sources, which give them status and therefore singular uses.

It also happens that by dint of seeking precision, the essential part of the subject is lost in part.

In the case of the history of the International Student Confederation (*Confédération internationale des étudiants*, CIE), the archives show considerable gaps, inaccuracies and deviations. These archives, which are most often referred to in the work on the CIE, are based on official "reports" and "reports" which sometimes manifestly lack objectivity or, on the contrary, are limited to a deliberately sanitized relationship. They may have been the subject of circumstantial "arrangements" (hazardous or oriented interpretations, additions or omissions), clumsy translations, or reflecting a misunderstanding (or make-up) of the reality of the facts, which is the case in particular for statistical data and numerical results. The archives of some of the CIE member associations often reflect the political influences of the nations they represent (internationalism, pacifism, nationalism, ideologies). More recent synthesis works, linking the activities of the CIE to social and political aspects, provide an interesting global vision, but which is more or less strongly linked to the authors' social or political orientations. The single use of these sources would be problematic.

In this document, I wanted to "Make history by following in the footsteps of those who made it", and to report the events in all their aspects and dimensions, based not only on the reports prepared by the CIE, but also on the often contradictory comments of the journalists who covered the event in the French national press, mainly, but also in the local and regional press, and to a lesser extent in the international press.



At the national level, the views of the two major dailies, *L'Intransigeant* and *Le Journal*, which sponsored the Paris World University Games and the 10th International Student Congress are particularly interesting and can be considered politically "neutral". *L'Oeuvre* describes itself as a non-conformist newspaper with radical and pacifist republican tendencies. *Le Petit Parisien* is a republican, secular, generalist newspaper, which covers all sectors of information and claims "the highest circulation of newspapers in the world". The "popular" *Petit Journal* focuses on miscellaneous facts. *Le Figaro* pretends to be "apolitical" but is very conservative, *Le Gaulois* claims to be "political and legitimist", *Le Matin* "conservative" is clearly displayed on the right. *Le Temps* "républicain and conservative" is characterized by the objectivity and seriousness of its writing, the *Journal des débats* is a "conservative" title but above all a "cultural reference". At the extremes, we find *L'Action Française* "nationalist and anti républicain", and *The Humanity*, an organ of the French Communist Party, "internationalist".

Paris-Soir's sports pages and *L'Auto*, cover sporting events in detail.

Chapter 1 INTRODUCTION

Universities

The term "university" comes from the Latin roots *unus*, "one", and *vertere*, "to turn", from which the Latin word *universitas* is derived, meaning "company" or "corporation".

From the 11th century onwards, Western European civilizations developed the notion of a university, which simultaneously referred to the ideas of totality and unity in designating an institution:

- representing the universality of student colleges (theology, law, medicine, grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music);
- in charge of transmitting all forms of higher knowledge and concerned to link them to a principle of unity. (1)

Moreover, a University – *Universitas magistrorum et scholarum* – corresponds to a more or less autonomous corporatist group of teachers and students, brought together to pass on and study knowledge in various disciplines and bound by a specific set of privileges, rights and duties.

Attributing the name "university" to non-European higher education institutions that, though quite estimable, deliver very specialised knowledge in cultural contexts that differ from those of the Western model, and with different aims, would thus not really be relevant in the context of this study. (2) (3)

Higher education institutions may currently be named in different ways depending on their country: Faculties and/or Universities in French-speaking countries, Colleges in English-speaking countries, Schools or "Grandes Écoles" for various private educational structures and specialized schools (e.g. engineering and business schools). Some higher education courses may also be offered in secondary schools, such as higher technician sections or preparatory classes for Grandes Écoles in France.

Europe immediately saw a considerable spread of university institutions throughout its territory. (4)

- Records of the existence of a medical school in Salerno, Italy - *Ippocratica Schola Medica Salernitana* – go back to around 1040. In 1088, masters of grammar, logic and rhetoric became interested in compiling knowledge for transmission and study purposes, related to the legal expertise of the time. In doing so, they founded the University of Bologna, known as the *Alma Mater Studiorum* (1088 is, in fact, a date given for the purposes of convention - documents indicate that the university, probably a contemporary of the institution in Salerno, was already active by then).

- In the 11th and 12th centuries, two well-known universities were founded: Paris (1150) in France and Oxford (1166) in England.

- From the 13th century onwards, there was an expansion of European universities. New establishments included Toulouse (1229) and Montpellier (1289), where there are records of the teaching of medicine dating back to 1150, Cambridge (1224), and the universities of the Iberian Peninsula - Palencia (1208), Salamanca (1220) and Seville (1290) in Spain and Coimbra and Lisbon (1290) in Portugal.

The disciplines taught were organized around the "four faculties":

- a generalist faculty of the liberal arts: grammar, rhetoric, dialectic (the *trivium*), arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music (the *quadrivium*). The teaching was

based on reference texts, the "authorities", and consisted of *lectio* (reading), *disputatio* (dispute), a kind of contradictory debate based essentially on syllogism and, finally, the master's exposé, setting out a definitive position on the text, the *determinatio*.

- three specialized faculties: medicine, law and theology. At this time, universities contributed to the renewal of knowledge, which was closely linked to the Catholic Church. In this context, theology and canon law took the lion's share.

Universities did not take the "mechanical arts" or "lucrative sciences" into account due to the disdain for manual labour and pecuniary profit among the nobles and clergy.

The 13th century heralded the establishment of university degrees - the determinance (or baccalaureate), bachelor's degree and master's or doctorate, admitting its holder into the corporation of masters. The title "doctor" was awarded to students who completed their studies in a specialized faculty.

- In the 14th century, the pace of at which new institutions were created remained moderate at first. However, with the "Great Schism" (1378-1417), a confessional crisis that divided Europe into two distinct religions (Catholicism and Protestantism), the States and national churches were actively involved in the creation of university structures. In 1300, there were just a dozen of genuinely functional universities in Europe. This had risen to thirty by 1378 and more than sixty by 1500. The most active countries from this point of view were France (+8 universities), Spain (+5 universities) and Germany (+12 universities), as well as Scotland, Scandinavia and Poland, which were also making significant progress.

- From the 15th to the 18th centuries, new universities were being created at a rapid pace in Europe, as well as in the European colonies on other continents. The religious particularisms appearing at this time had repercussions on the subjects taught, as well as the teaching methods. In addition, the national political structures in France, Germany and England, for example, were gradually taking over the universities, which began to lose autonomy to the State and city authorities.

- In the 19th century, the liberal currents running through Europe lead to profound reforms. (5) (6)

Napoleonic Model - The Napoleonic domination of part of the old continent had profound consequences for Western universities. "The Empire" generated renewed interest in science and technology, still poorly represented at university level. This led to the creation of the Grandes Écoles (École Polytechnique and École Normale Supérieure in France). At the same time, the emperor reorganized the university system around a centralized state-focused model. The fragmentation of knowledge, taught in separate schools, would sometimes be perceived as an impasse into which France was entering.

Humboldtian Model - It was also during this period (especially in Germany) that the teaching of new disciplines such as philology, mathematics and physics developed. Through the University of Berlin, founded by Wilhelm von Humbolt, Germany put forward a new university model: a model no longer regarded as the division of a philosophy into specialized fields, but as a universal collection of knowledge and research.

British Systems - English universities, on the one hand, and Scottish universities, on the other, had no real common inspiration.

Scottish universities, highly dependent on the State for funding, were centred around teacher training. They combined general professional training that incorporated new disciplines with courses preparing students for clerical careers.

In England, humanistic culture continued to take a dominant role within the two historic universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The requirement to reside within

colleges, high cost of studies, lack of professional training outside the clerical domain and refusal to admit non-Anglicans limited the potential student population.

In the Americas: Universities developed in a specific manner within the three distinct areas of the Americas: Latin America, the United States and Canada.

- *Latin America* - The first university of the New World was established in Santo Domingo in 1538. This was followed by the National University of San Marcos (Peru) and the Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico, founded in 1551 after the conquest of Mexico by Spanish settlers.

In the 17th century, Latin America had 13 universities. These State institutions were Catholic, inspired by the university model of the Catholic Counter-Reformation (7). After they became independent, Latin American countries started to move away from the "colonial" university model. These reforms were strongly influenced by the model of the Napoleonic Imperial University, based on which secular State institutions were created. National and Republican States began setting up new structures or reshaping academic institutions, which led to the founding of the University of Buenos Aires (1826), Central University of Venezuela (1827), Central University of Ecuador (1827), Cartagena University in Colombia (1824), Cochabamba University in Bolivia (1832), University of Uruguay (1833) and University of Chile (1847). In the first half of the 19th century, seventeen universities were founded, making an overall total of forty-one State and two private universities.

- *United States* - After the Treaty of Paris, which recognized the independence of the United States of America in 1783, the collegiate university system inherited from the time of the English colonies (Harvard, the oldest American college was founded in 1636) was reinvented, becoming profoundly different in the new country. Rapid development and significant immigration led to dynamic and heterogeneous mass higher education. Without saying so explicitly, this essentially followed the German model, considering the university as the place in which all knowledge came together.

- *Canada* - The first universities appeared in the east of the British colony, due to the immigration of many American "loyalists". The universities of King's College (1789), Dalhousie (1818) and Acadia (1838) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick (1828) and Mount Allison (1858) in New Brunswick and McGill (1821), Bishop's (1843) and Laval (1852) in Quebec were the first higher education institutions to be established in Canada.

In Asia: This continent is home to some of the oldest higher education institutions in the world (Nanjing - 3rd century). The Western university model nevertheless spread to Asia in the 19th century, through various channels, including through State powers: Japan adopted this model following the teachings of the Iwakura mission of 1871, opening its Imperial University in 1877.

In China, the Imperial University of Tientsin was founded in 1895, and Peking University was established by the empire following the Hundred Days Reform in 1898. In Korea, Korea University was created in 1905 by a member of the royal family.

The Western model was also disseminated by missionaries who opened institutions in the region, such as Yonsei University founded by a Presbyterian doctor in Seoul in 1885, or Rikkyo University opened in Tokyo in 1874 by a missionary of the American Episcopal Church. Finally, other existing institutions began adopting the Western university model as a modernisation drive, for example the Keio Institute, which inaugurated its first university training in 1890.

In Africa: Western-style universities developed, particularly in South Africa, Sierra Leone (Fourah Bay College -1826), Liberia (Liberia College -1862), Algeria (Faculties of medicine, pharmacy, science/humanities and law in Algiers - 1857) and Madagascar (Medical Academy of Antananarivo - 1896). Access to higher education was, however, essentially confined to colonial settlers.

In Oceania: The first universities were founded in Australia and New Zealand between 1850 and 1890, in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Tasmania, Canterbury, Auckland and Victoria.

Students

The term "Student" is derived from the Latin *studere* meaning "to apply oneself to learning something". However, the word essentially refers to individuals taking a higher education university course or, more broadly, in "post-secondary" education. We thus now make the distinction between "pupils" attending primary or secondary school, and "students" attending higher education or post-secondary institutions.

The end of the Middle Ages, from the 12th to the 15th centuries: In the 12th century, French and European universities would only admit single males as students. These *escholiers* belonged to the category of clerics and were therefore tonsured. Depending on their geographical origin, they tended to group themselves into so-called *nations*, de facto self-help societies. Each nation chose a prosecutor to represent them before the university administration. Escholiers generally had limited resources and their studies were long and costly: they had to feed and lodge themselves, and it took around ten years to obtain a faculty diploma. Finally, students were often required to bestow gifts, in cash and in kind, when taking their exams. (8) In general, escholiers had the reputation of being bad tempered and were seen in a negative light by the bourgeoisie!

Some students (a small minority) were able to benefit from scholarships made available to them by wealthy lay benefactors, clerics or religious institutions. These scholarships allowed them to be accommodated and fed frugally in houses that were first called "*hostels*" and then "*colleges*". These colleges were largely independently run by the community of scholarship holders.

In France, one of the oldest of these houses was opened in 1253 by Robert de Sorbon, Louis XI's chaplain, for the use of students at the Faculty of Theology of Paris; it soon assumed a great importance under the name of "Sorbonne". In England, the oldest Oxford colleges were established around 1255, while the first Cambridge college was founded in 1284 by Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, an increasing number of colleges were founded in France, England, Italy (Bologna, Padua) and Spain (Salamanca, Seville). Some of these changed vocation significantly in the 15th century; originally simple places of accommodation for poor students, they became transformed into places of teaching reserved for a few privileged scholarship holders.

The educational transition, from the 16th to the 18th centuries: The medieval university system was renewed in the 16th century, the "century of humanism", with the rise of the liberal arts, leading to a significant increase in the student population enrolled in universities and colleges. The social background of students was diversifying, with French, English and Spanish universities recruiting more sons of families belonging to the bourgeoisie, administration, liberal and trade professions, as well as young people with modest resources from artisan backgrounds or the peasantry. There were still few

sons of the nobility among the students, but their very presence was a new reality which had to be taken into account. Academic training satisfied the aspirations of certain young people from the most privileged backgrounds to develop a humanist culture. Above all, it attracted those who wished to obtain a function or profession in the administration, legal sector, church or army.

Enrolling at university was not, however, necessarily followed by immediate exam success, and the cost of prolonged study was dissuasive. Many students disappeared before completing their studies, and those who obtained a university degree did not necessarily find lucrative employment. At the end of the 16th century, politico-religious troubles, epidemics and climatic upheavals in Europe, with their corollary of economic problems, led to stagnation in the number of jobs. All this resulted in a certain disaffection for university education. The student population declined steadily during the 17th century and did not pick up again before the dawn of the 18th century, the "century of enlightenment", when the matching of studies with careers developed in universities, enabling them to become professional qualification centres.

The 19th century: In Europe, the 19th century was a period of metamorphosis that saw the past gradually fade and modernity emerge through successive upheavals. The transition did not take place at the same pace for all those involved in this period of history, "cohabiting" the same era without really being "contemporaries" of each other, which resulted in misunderstandings and ruptures.

- From the strangeness of the past to the appeal of possibility: With regard to students and France, Pierre Moulinier (9) proposes to divide this metamorphosis into three stages:

- An "epic phase", concerning the Empire and the Restoration. This period saw faculties being overhauled and a student identity being affirmed in French schools, the construction of a myth.

- A "critical phase", occurring thereafter and continuing until the Third Republic. This was the period during which Parisian students became the stuff of black legend, sometimes assimilated to the "dangerous classes". Lazy and hedonistic, students were seen as protesters.

- The last phase, referred to as "corporatist", corresponded to a new wave of academic reforms and the first experiences of student organizations. This was undoubtedly the most important period in the genesis of modern students, quantitatively and qualitatively paving the way for the students of the 20th century.

- Nostalgia for what came before and invention of what would come after - The student press: At the beginning of the 19th century, French universities were, in the main part, accessed by a bourgeois urban elite, still almost exclusively male, largely selected by birth and fortune and benefiting from State secondary education. The middle classes were not very well represented, and the popular and rural classes were generally kept - or kept themselves - at arm's length.

These "bourgeois" students nevertheless had no hesitation in making their social and political convictions known, sometimes in a forceful manner and, from the end of the 1830s, a student press made its appearance. The first student newspaper, "*Les cancans du Quartier Latin*", published its first issue, printed on four sheets, in January 1837.

The succession of more or less ephemeral publications that followed in the first half of the century shed light on the demands and emancipation of students at this time, in solidarity with the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. These positions of protest subsided during the Second Empire and the student press became geared towards providing

young people with a platform to disseminate their ideas, make their aspirations known, give information on faculty life and strengthen their confraternity, including by establishing contact with their foreign counterparts. In 1857, the *Voix des Écoles* endeavoured to instigate correspondence between the students of the Latin Quarter and those of European faculties. It was only under the Third Republic that a real corporatism was established, with the creation of associations aiming to organise and represent the student world. From 1880, the development of associations in the French faculties of Paris and the provinces ramped up the number of "feuilles de chou" flyers printed, intended to publicise the corporatist or festive activities of these associations.

As Laurence Corroy notes, *"In the 19th century, despite significant barriers of a financial, political and phantasmatic nature, a particularly pugnacious student press asserted itself. The student youth were dreaming big, going through a demiurge-like process of reinvention, nostalgic for a more tumultuous past - a golden age. The students of 1880 were the "lion cubs of 1830", obtaining the freedom they had dreamt about and imagining for themselves the Napoleonic youth making its voice heard to the rhythm of the drums. The youth of the Second Empire identified with the students of the 1848 barricades... and, for all the students who took up writing between 1830 to 1900, the mischievous "escholiers" of the Middle Ages best symbolized the free spirit to which they aspired. Corporatists with the gift of the gab who took over the urban space, frightening the bourgeoisie and dazzling virtuous young girls... It was in the name of the "escholiers" that the literate youth claimed a voice, based on a hypothetical filiation. The response of older individuals was again formulated with them in mind: free thinkers, anarchists, poets, artists, seducers and now students taking over the public space..."*. (10)

The 20th century - Development of the number of students in higher education:

- Worldwide: In 1900, the total number of students in the world was half a million. This had risen to 100 million by the year 2000 and 200 million by 2015.
- In Europe and the United States (in millions of students):

	Great Britain	Germany	Russia	USA	Belgium	Netherlands	Austria	Italy	Spain
1900/01 -	17	44.2	16	100	5.3	-	-	26	8
1910/11 -	26	60.8	37	144	7	4.2	12.6	29	16
After World War I									
1920/21 -	34	120.7	109	251	9	-	22	53	23.5
1930/31 -	37	134	43	489	10	10	21.4	44	35.5
1950/51 -	106	246	-	-	20.7	29.7	24.8	145	55

- In France: In 1809, there were only around thirty bacheliers. By 1875, it is estimated that there were around ten thousand students in France, half of them in Paris. The real university boom occurred from this date onwards, with the student population increasing, diversifying and including a growing number of female students (11) (12). With all universities taken together (faculties of law, science, literature, medicine, pharmacy), there were:

- 1900/1901 - 29,900 students, 942 of whom were women (3%);
- 1905/1906 - 33,316 students, 1,988 of whom were women (9.6%)
- 1910/1911 - 41,190 students, 3,954 of whom were women (14.7%) - The law and health faculties accounted for two-thirds of France's student population and the 17,326

Parisian students in the Quartier Latin represented more than 40% of this overall total; 1913/1914 – 42,037 students, 4,254 women (10.1%). *In comparison, Germany had over 60,748 students in 1914, of which 2,217 were women (3.6%).* (13)

- During the First World War, student numbers plummeted in France, decreasing to 12,566 students, 3,208 of whom were women (25.8%) in the middle of the War (1915/1916), with the male population significantly more affected of course. During this same period, enrollment at the University of Paris fell to 5,522 students, 1,447 of whom were women (26.2%).

- The situation recovered fairly quickly following the end of the war – the French student population for the year 1920/1921 had gone up again to 49,727.

 - 1920/1921 – 49,727 students, 7,300 of whom were women (6%);

 - 1925/1926 – 58,242 students, 12,232 of whom were women (25.5%);

 - 1930/1931 – 78,324 students, 20,188 of whom were women (21%);

 - 1935/1936 – 73,778 students, 20,281 of whom were women (27.5%);

 - 1938/1939 – 72,715 students, 24,831 of whom were women (34.1%).

- Student numbers increased rapidly after the Second World War:

 - 1945/1946 – 123,000 students (32.5% of whom were women);

 - 1950/1951 – 137,000 students (34% of whom were women);

 - 1955/1956 – 160,000 students (36% of whom were women);

 - 1960/1961 – 210,900 students (41% of whom were women). (14) (15)

Student mobility:

- Middle Ages: European university populations were very mobile in medieval times, since there were theoretically no borders to prevent the circulation of people or the universal validity of diplomas, and the number of universities was limited. This tendency towards mobility was reinforced by students' common connection to the Christian world and the fact that the teaching was in Latin, the main language of communication throughout Europe. There was nevertheless no reciprocity in terms of trade, and some countries were more attractive than others. The main migratory flow of the *peregrinatio academica* was towards Italy (Bologna), on the one hand, and France (Paris), on the other, by students of the countries of the Empire and Central Europe. In contrast, French, Spanish and British people were more likely to attend universities in their respective countries.

- 15th/18th centuries: At the end of the Middle Ages, the growing number of national and regional universities contributed to a slowing down of student "nomadism". During the Renaissance (15th /16th centuries), universities multiplied and began to form real networks, allowing for the establishment of Europe's "International Intellectuals". From the 16th century until the end of the 18th century, student pilgrimages were thwarted by State and confessional barriers, along with the wane of Latin as the international language of university education.

- 19th/20th centuries: The first part of the 19th century marks a clear break with the old university heritage. Student migration flows to France stabilized initially, before experiencing a rapid progression from 1875. It is possible to estimate the proportion of foreign students in all faculties in Paris: their number multiplied more than fivefold between 1875 and 1890, from around 620 to over 3,200, or nearly 8% of the overall total. This proportion rose to 11% in 1904, 14% in 1907 and 19% in 1913. During the War, foreigners represented more than 20% of Parisian students (reflecting the fact that many young Frenchmen of university age were drafted to fight for their country). (16)

The increase in the overall number of foreign students in France is largely due to female students. In 1890, only 13% of foreign students were women. This increased to over one third (38.5%) in the period 1905-1909 and an average of 35.5% between 1910 and 1914, before decreasing to 22% during the war years. After the 1919 Armistice, women represented 9.4% of the population of foreign students enrolled in higher education institutions in France; this proportion had risen again to 16.5% by 1920. (17)

Student mobility resumed and gathered pace in Europe during the inter-war years. The overall percentage of foreign students in French universities thus increased from 13% to 22% between 1920 and 1930. In Great Britain (University of Oxford), this rose to 12% of the student population. Finally, in German universities during the same period, the number of foreign students returned to its pre-war level of around 8%.

At present (2019), more than 4.5 million people study outside their country of origin. This number is estimated to reach nine million by 2025. One of the most visible aspects of globalization is student mobility. The flow of international students is the result of national and institutional strategies as well as the students' own decisions.

Student organizations

The origins of student groups and organizations: The organization of structures designed to take care of students' lives more or less independently from the academic authorities and faculty was a well-established tradition in medieval universities that can be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century. There were thus strong associative movements among students, who came together by "nation" (that is to say, according to their province, region or country of origin) or within the framework of corporatist traditions developed around cultural or folkloric aims. Student groups adopted statutes, elected representatives, organized themselves to provide mutual assistance, protested against reforms or infringements of freedoms and acquired rights and regulated the autonomous exercise of their activities. The existence of these student associations was a fairly generalized phenomenon, but took specific forms and referred to different realities according to the periods, countries and political contexts in question.

Festive and/or recreational youth movements: Festive or carnival societies and fraternal student communities appeared in the university environment very early on. They were the first groups to gather students together around various "recreational" activities.

These societies were, among other things, characterized by the fact that they were not bureaucratically structured and fully respected the views of their members. They were neither political nor religious, corporatist or trade union-focused, and indeed wished to be neutral in these areas, which were often sources of intolerance and discord. They gathered students together to plan and hold festive events, existing for recreational and fraternal motives and purposes, preserving traditions and folklore.

Students organized themselves for the purposes of amusement at faculty or university level, or even city-wide in smaller locations. The structure of festive societies was based on bonds of friendship and also welcomed alumni, who had their own role. Beyond the city, festive students would recognize themselves as belonging to a branch of study - carabins (medical students) or potards (pharmacy students) for example - or a defined type of activity (singing, dance or music).

- The Italian *Goliardia* and French *Faluche* laid claim to the heritage of the

"goliards", who appeared alongside Europe's first university, founded in Bologna in 1088.

- The *Sopistas*, societies for students who took to the streets to sing and play music (later referred to as *Tunas*), arose for the first time in Salamanca in the 14th century. Their basic activity was choral singing accompanied by instruments, mainly guitars and bandurrias.

Movements of a corporatist, unifying and/or political nature:

- 19th century local level

- *AGEs in France*: The succession of different political regimes over most of the 19th century were wary of student associations, perceived as dangerous organizations furthering subversive ideas. During the so-called "epic" and then "critical" phases (between 1814 and 1851), the "romantic generation" animated university cities. Students were considered youths who were quick to revolt and rarely missed an opportunity to hassle those in power. It was therefore fundamental for the defenders of the monarchy to systematically dismantle their associations: a decree of 1820 prohibited the formation of any student groups. (18) The situation improved somewhat during the Second Empire, but it was the Third Republic that really marked a turning point, with the understanding that it might be useful to get a handle on - or indeed "recover" - these young people by instilling in them a number of civic values. Following the era of the *faluches* and festive processions, student associations, no longer disturbed by the powers that be, were able to direct their actions towards other concerns. The year 1880 marked the emergence of the "corporatist phase" at the local level, with General Associations of Students (AGEs).

The first of these local corporatist associations, the *Société Générale des Étudiants de Nancy* (SGE), was created in 1877 by law student Auguste Leclaire with students from Alsace-Lorraine who had opted for France at the end of the 1870 Franco-Prussian conflict, enrolling at the University of Nancy (a city that remained French, while Alsace and Moselle were attached to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt). The Nancy SGE was approved by the *préfet* in 1878, then received the support of the Ministry of Public Instruction which, in 1883, repealed the decree of 1820 and officially recognized General Associations of Students. (18) (19) (20) After Nancy, new AGEs were founded in Lille (1881), Bordeaux (1882) and Caen (1884). Also in 1884, the General Association of Students of Paris (AGEP) - quickly baptized "the A" - was founded. There followed Toulouse, in 1887, then Lyon, Nantes and Dijon in 1888. Montpellier, where a student club had already been founded in 1872 and a scientific and literary circle in 1877, acquired an AGE in 1889. By 1891, there were 15 AGEs in France. In 1896, an administrative reform blew the "Imperial University" apart, systematically bringing together all faculties within the same city under a single "university" structure that promoted the consolidation and concentration of faculty-level student associations within AGEs.

AGEs were schools of solidarity and conviviality, organising parties, balls, raffles and sporting events. They combined a corporatist desire to defend the material and moral interests of students with actions to support initiatives related to teaching and living conditions. These revindications were often made through student rag processions called *monômes*, the upbeat, jokey nature of which did not prevent the expression of strong expectations. The AGEs aimed to bring together students from different faculties, as well as develop contact between students, their teachers and the administration. They were apolitical, non-denominational and operated via elections.

Their membership criteria were limited to the need to be a student and pay a modest fee.

- In Germany, various types of student corporations (*Studentenverbindungen*), appeared in the 19th century. (20) They were structured around strictly defined values and principles, and strongly hierarchical in order to develop and maintain an intense sense of group belonging and close links between members:

- Burschenschaften* were associations based on a community principle. They were strongly politicized, traditionalist and xenophobic, including students of bourgeois origin, and present in the majority of universities;

- Korps* were conservative, reactionary and elitist corporations that recruited more aristocratic students;

- Landsmannschaften* and *Turnerschaften* were societies geared towards physical and sports activities, practising gymnastics and saber duelling (*Mensum*). Their members tended to have a humbler social background;

- Sängerschaften* brought together students who practised choral singing;

- Freiestudentenschaften*, were open, tolerant student fraternities;

- There were also associations with religious affiliations.

- In Italy: *Goliardia* associations were corporations remaining focused on festive traditions.

- In Scotland, then England and Ireland: Students' Representative Councils (SRCs) were set up. The first Scottish SRC was formed in January 1884 in Edinburgh. Other organizations of the same type were created in Scotland, England and Ireland between 1884 and 1905. (20)

- In the United States: "*Colleges*" were founded during the colonial period, then universities (larger institutions) appeared from 1862. Student participation in university life was strongly encouraged. This took place not through associations but "student governments" or "*Senates*". The *Associated Students of the University of California* (ASUC) was founded in 1880. Faith movements also emerged, the best known of which was the *Young Men's Christian Association* (YMCA) that began in 1880. It was not until 1925 that the *National Student Federation* (NSF) was founded (experimentally for the first two years) by the representatives of 245 universities assembled at Princeton. (20)

- In Canada: As early as 1892, students from McGill (Montreal) were requesting the creation of an association bringing together all students in line with the German or British university model. It was not, however, until 1907 that this association was founded. (20)

- National level in the 20th century

- In France, the *Union Nationale des Associations Générales des Étudiants de France* (*National Union of General Associations of Students of France* – UNAGEF): 1906 marked the 30th anniversary of the "modern" University, with 35,000 students coming together within the associations of the main university cities (Aix-Marseille, Alger, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, Toulouse). The time had come for these AGEs to forge federative links, no longer working in a scattered manner and thus increasing their efficiency.

As part of the 1906 Colonial Exhibition in Marseille, an international student congress was organized by Mr Camille Provansal, a former law student at the University of Aix. French students (representing 12 different AGEs) took advantage of this meeting

to discuss the possible creation of a "*Union Nationale des Associations d'Étudiants de France*" (*National Union of Associations of Students of France*). The discussion stumbled from the outset on the question of the voting method. Students from the provinces argued that voting should be organized by university centre and that each university (AGE) should have one vote. The delegates from Paris (AGEP), protested against this proposal, which would give the 14,610 Parisian students a representation identical to that of a small provincial university. (18) (21) (22) Ultimately, the decision was made to formally put the issue of a "National Union" on the agenda for the next AGE Congress to be organized in Lille the following year by the *Union lilloise des étudiants de l'État* [*Lille Union of State-Educated Students*], to coincide with the inauguration of the *Maison des étudiants*. A preparatory committee was appointed, the responsibilities of which included writing the draft statutes.

Seven AGEs were represented at the Lille gathering on 4 May 1907: Bordeaux, Caen, Dijon, Lille, Lyon, Nancy and Paris. The president of the Paris AGE, César Campinchi, immediately presented his requirements: establishment of the National Union headquarters in Paris, devolution of half its mandates to the AGEP and his appointment as president by default! Faced with opposition from the provincial AGEs, the AGEP president withdrew altogether. After this incident, the draft statutes put forward by Mr Maxime Ducrocq on behalf of the preparatory committee were accepted and the congress decided to create a Union of General Associations of Students of France. (22) The adopted statutes provided for an "association of associations", ensuring a balanced representation of all AGEs. They would maintain a high degree of autonomy from the national board, which would meet a minimum of three times a year. "Former students", the only direct members of the National Union (NU), would be represented on a ten-member "patronage committee". The NU presidency would go to the President of the AGE organizing its annual congress. The five members of the first National Board were then elected. The first NU presidency thus went to Debrulle, from Lille. The first president of the patronage committee was Raymond Poincaré.

Other AGEs would soon join this organization, which was baptized the *Union Nationale des Associations Générales des Étudiants de France* (*National Union of General Associations of Students of France* – UNAGEF), but rapidly became known as the "*Union des Étudiants*" (UE), "*Union Nationale*" (UN) or simply "*Union*" (U), before finally becoming the *Union Nationale des Étudiants de France* (*National Union of Students of France* - UNEF).



The Preparatory Committee for the Lille Congress
Nineteen students (carrying the university beret)



The five members of the first National Office
Lorentz, treasurer, Nancy, Salsedo, Vice-President –Bordeaux
Debrulle, President, Lille
Chaumont, Vice-President, Dijon, Gosselin, Secretary - Caen

The Parisian Association (AGEP) joined UNAGEF in 1909 (following Campinchi's departure). By 1910, the "Union" thus brought together associations from thirteen university towns, with Lyon's AGE joining later, in 1913. The structure of the UNAGEF was associative, governed by the 1901 law on associations rather than the 1884 law on unions, which only concerned employees. The UNAGEF went on to formally become the UNEF (*National Union of Students of France*) in 1925.

The AGEs transformed themselves into mutual support societies, creating local student support services to cover the "corporative" side of general concerns (organization of exams, housing, transportation, libraries, catering or even military service). The National Organization (UNAGEF), which was not regarded as an arena for social protest, or even to defend students' rights, first sought to transcend differences in disciplinary interests and develop coordination between AGEs. It nevertheless reserved the right to progressively develop an advocacy and/or political platform, which it submitted to the public authorities, and endeavoured to foster and increase exchanges with comparable national structures set up in other countries.

France was the first country in which a National Union (UN/NU) of student associations was set up. (23) The successive governments of the Third Republic supported the student movement, wishing to draw upon the AGEs and UNAGEF to strengthen the sense of national unity and pride.

Having been defeated by Prussia in 1871, France lost Alsace and Moselle and entered a turbulent political period. In 1900, the Universal Exhibition in Paris, with *the assessment of a century* as its theme, endeavoured to mask the country's failings with a spectacular showcasing of the "national genius", exalting the "lumières françaises" and the country's progress. In a European context of economic crisis, with the development of liberalism and nationalism and maturation of socialist ideas, successive governments chose to recall that France was indeed the capital of revolution: 1789 and 1848 (overthrowing the monarchies), 1871 (Commune de Paris). In 1879, the "Marseillaise" became the French national anthem, and in 1880, the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille was declared a national holiday.

"As schools of Republicanism, AGEs must make everyone aware that France has a messianic role to play in the world as a country of human rights and freedom. It is thus possible to reconcile the requirement of universal solidarity with that of patriotism as the French Republic strives towards the happiness and liberation of humanity." (24) In the generalized context of local-level associative groups, the exceptional case of France forming a *national* student union would soon become a "model" for Europe.

- *In Germany: Deutsche Studentenschaft - DSt:* German student corporations were very local and highly specialized. They fiercely defended their autonomy, forming a nebula that took time to unify in order to establish comprehensive student representation at national level. This did not occur until after the First World War. Two preparatory meetings, in Frankfurt in 1917 and Jena in 1918, were necessary to bring together joint representative structures within a "*Hochschulring* movement" for the Reich's higher education institutions, forming the *Deutsche Burschenschaft* (DB).

Finally, in July 1919, during the "First German University Students' Day" held in Würzburg, an "umbrella" organization for all German student committees, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (DSt), was founded. This became the only student organization officially recognized by the Prussian State as a representative body for students within the governing bodies of universities. It was in charge of promoting all students' social and material interests as part of a broad, tolerant programme of mutual help on an intellectual, moral and economic level.

The DSt was a "confederation" bringing together all local student associations, corporations and fraternities (*Allgemeiner Studenten-Außchuß* – AstA) within "German language area". The representative councils of these AstA appointed delegates to attend the Annual Conference that decided upon the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* policies and elected the members of its Executive Council. (25)

Emergence of student movements organized at European level

Europe provides the first examples of student movements deciding to come together and carry out joint actions on an international level.

- From 1842 to 1902, eleven "Scandinavian Student Conferences" brought together student associations from Sweden, Denmark and Norway.

- In 1865, a "Student Congress" was held in Liège, Belgium, attended by 1,400 students from several European universities to discuss teaching, politics, education policy and even the teaching of politics. Belgian attendees were (by far) the most numerous and the "international" character of the congress remained limited: there were 72 French and 20 Dutch delegates, along with 8 Moldovan-Vlachs ("Romanians", from the Danubian principalities), 4 Germans and 2 Spaniards... Moreover, all the participants were male.



The Congress of Liège - 1865

The French students were the ones who really made the headlines. Their arrival the day before the congress, parading the streets in their broad-brimmed hats and backpacks, beards blowing in the wind, caused a sensation. The local poet Joseph Demoulin was inspired enough to compose an anthem in their honour, the "*Students' Marseillaise*"! These young "Blanquists", who were under surveillance in France by Napoleon III's police, were true to their reputation of representing a subversive, rebellious youth with their revolutionary professions of faith. Despite repeated warnings against "excessive language" and "incendiary proposals", along with protests from a large proportion of the audience wanting to retain the focus on teaching issues, they used the Congress as an arena to make their voices heard. This included defending their Atheism and materialism, denouncing religion and vilifying the Bonapartist regime and its stranglehold on Universities, condemning their "*professors squatting like skeletons in their chairs*". (26)

When taking the floor, the French students prioritized politics over any other considerations: "*with no revolution there is no well-being, with no well-being, no education*", declared Eugène Protot, who also spoke out against compulsory education, the cost of which was borne by the people. Protot's name, along with those of several other French speakers - Gustave Flourens, Ernest Granger, Victor Jaclard, Paul Lafargue, Albert Regnard, Aristide Rey, Raoul Rigault, Paul Robin, Gustave Tridon – would go down in the history of the 1871 Paris Commune. As L.E. Halkin wrote, the Liège Congress could indeed be considered "*the first spectacular expression of protest in the student world*". (27) (28)

- In 1888, a *Congresso Nazionale ed Internazionale degli studenti Universitari* (National and International Student Congress) was organized in Bologna, Italy, under the aegis of the poet Giosuè Carducci to coincide with the 8th centenary of Europe's oldest University, the *Alma Mater Studiorum* or University of Bologna. (29)



This great meeting of young people would go down in the student folklore of two countries, France and Italy. It was this festival that inspired the founding of the Italian *Golardia*, along with the *Faluche* that was established in Paris on the AGEP delegation's return from Bologna (adopting the *berretto universitario* or *feluca*, the university beret that immediately made a splash in the Latin Quarter).

***Corda Fratres*, the first International Federation of Students**

In 1898, the *Primo Congresso Internazionale di Studenti* (First International Congress of Students) was organized in Italy, bringing together 3,000 students. The work began in Turin and concluded in Rome, with the proclamation of the founding of the *Fédération internationale des étudiants* (*International Federation of Students* - FIDE) at the Roman Forum, near the Phocas Column. (29) (30) (31)

The International Federation of Students, also known as *Corda Fratres* ("Brother Hearts" in Latin), was an international student organization that was neither political nor religious but festive and fraternal in nature. Its founding president was Efisio Giglio-Tos (1870-1941), president of the Turin University Association (*Associazione Universitaria Torinese* – AUT). The official language of the new association was French. At that time, Italy had just over 20,000 students who were recognized by "discipline" (Medicine, Law, etc.), "school" (Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Law, etc.) and city (Bologna, Turin, etc.). The idea of belonging to a national body of students was a secondary consideration. They were nevertheless keen to embrace *Corda Fratres*, which offered them an international dimension: one third of Italian students joined the Federation! In launching *Corda Fratres*, Efisio Giglio-Tos respected the open, flexible spirit of the *Goliardia*. The Federation membership form, which was addressed to university rectors, faculty deans and student association presidents, specified that membership was of a "moral" nature. He reproduced the *Goliardia's* "insular" organization, using the city "consulate" (*consolato*) as *Corda Fratres'* basic structure. This "goliardia graft" was universally accepted with students everywhere adopting this mode of operation for their sections of *Corda Fratres*.



Proclamation
Pise – Turin – Rome



Poster of the 1st Congress
by Roberto Bonis



First issue of the magazine
Corda Fratres

The organization of the Federation at national and international level (deemed necessary by Efsio Giglio-Tos) was entirely different, representing a complete break away from the festive and fraternal traditions of the *Goliardia*. *Corda Fratres* was thus given a heavy, pyramidal and centralized administrative structure governed by regulations comprising no less than 154 articles divided into 27 chapters, along with two temporary provisions. These included stipulations on congresses, the elected management, subscriptions to be collected worldwide and even details of how to make toasts during assemblies! This bureaucratic complexity was a huge waste of time and also made the Federation's leaders feel responsible for dysfunctions they were unable to control, especially given the fact that *Corda Fratres* brought together groups that were fiercely independent of each other. Another weakness of *Corda Fratres*' structure related to the difficulty of respecting its "apolitical" character. From the outset, Efsio Giglio-Tos thus contradicted the proclaimed objectives of the International Federation by putting through a resolution in favour of supporting the national aspirations of all peoples.

- Congress and international development of *Corda Fratres* (1900-1913)

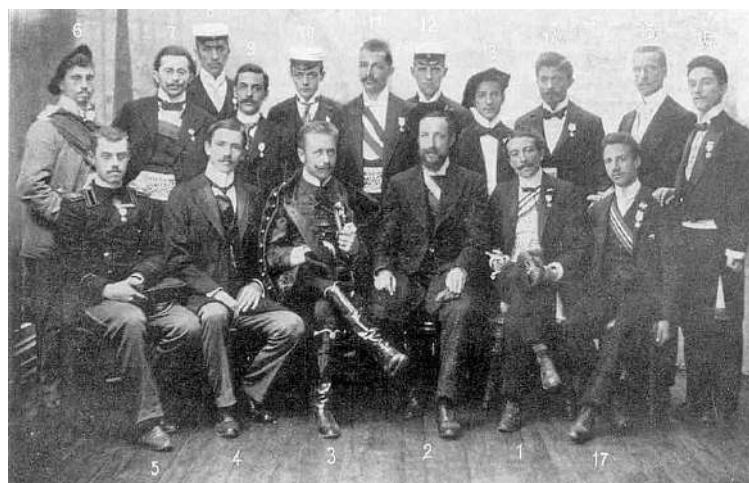
- The second congress of *Corda Fratres* took place in Paris from 7 to 12 August 1900, at the time of the Universal Exhibition, under the presidency of Jean Réveillaud, president of the General Association of Students of Paris.

It is interesting to note that, along with the *Corda Fratres* congress, the Summer Olympic Games of the II^d Olympiad were organized as part of the Paris Universal Exhibition festivities. During these Games, 997 athletes (22 women, 975 men) from 24 nations competed in 19 sports and a total of 90 different events.

Representatives from 91 universities participated in the event. Out of the 888 delegates or observers, 224 were French and 664 came from 22 other countries or regions: Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Czech. Germany was represented by 25 delegates from 4 universities, Alsace (under German control) by 9 delegates, England by 35 delegates from 5 universities, Italy by 45 delegates from 19 universities. There were also representatives from Australia, Brazil, Egypt, the United States and Indochina.



Poster of the International Exhibition



Federal Council delegates elected at the 2nd Corda Fratres Congress
At the Centre Jean Réveillaud (Paris), President of the Congress
on his right Rudolf Ludwig (Budapest), on his left Efsio Giglio-Tos, founding president

Some speakers argued that students' affiliation should be by university rather than nation. This proposal was nevertheless rejected, and the principle of "national" representation maintained by a strong majority.

From then on, the congress was split between a "general" group essentially devoted to the real "student-focused and corporatist" debates, and a "federal" group more focused on the organization of *Corda Fratres*. Within this federal group framework, Efisio Giglio-Tos had the national sections of Finland, Poland and Bohemia recognized, which sent observers to the congress. At the time, Finland and Poland were nevertheless part of the Russian Empire, the Czechs were citizens of Austria-Hungary, and Romania, which was calling for the annexation of Transylvania, a region belonging to Hungary, refused to admit Jewish students to its section. Joining an organization that claimed to "place nationalities at the heart of History" and stood up for unmet national demands was problematic to say the least. From the outset, students from Austria had refused to join a federation advocating the de facto break-up of Austria-Hungary and were not, therefore, represented at the Paris Congress (32) (33). Following these discussions focusing on issues of nationality and religion (in spite of the fundamental articles of the FIDE statutes) and taking into account the fact that students from certain countries were unable to benefit from full citizenship rights, the Federal Council decided to "*form a special section for students in this situation, since Corda Fratres must be able to admit all individuals enrolled in a university, without exception*". It went on to proclaim that: "*Secondary and higher education in all countries should be accessible to women, with female students benefiting from the same working facilities as their male counterparts*". (34) (35) At the end of the Congress, Rudolph Ludwig (Budapest, Hungary) took over from Efisio Giglio-Tos as President of *Corda Fratres*.

- The third international student congress scheduled for Budapest in 1902 had to be postponed. Internal tensions related to organizational weaknesses created by the desire for excessive centralization affected *Corda Fratres*' functioning. Above all, as was perhaps to be expected, political difficulties came to a head, with some groups choosing to use the congress as a field of action to organize discussions and events relating to the Hungarian State's domestic policy and the issue of national minorities in the Austro-Hungarian Empire (36). The position of *Corda Fratres*' president, the Hungarian Rudolph Ludwig, was untenable. In October 1902, an international meeting was organized in Venice, during which Camille Provansal (Marseille, France) became the third president of the International Federation of Students.

Thereafter, a significant amount of time was required to bring together the third congress, which finally took place in 1905 in Liège, five years after Paris 1900. During this congress, Paolo Masci (Naples, Italy) took over from Camille Provansal as *Corda Fratres*' president. One of the Liège congress' major aims was to deeply reform *Corda Fratres*, considered by many as ineffective, giving too much importance to former students (with a "Federal Senate of Seniors", the *Senatus Seniorum*, that duplicated the Federal Student Council). Fierce debates ensued between the Italians and the French delegates from the General Association of Students of Paris-AGEP, whose president, Léon Delamarche, demanded that *Corda Fratres* abandon its excessive centralization, simplify its statutes and, instead of voting by State or Nation, adopt voting by City or University to avoid disputes related to national political considerations. (37)

- The Fourth International Students' Congress was held in Marseille from 30 August to 5 September 1906, as part of the Colonial Exhibition organized in the city. 3,600 delegates attended, representing the university cities of 19 different nations.

The need to reform *Corda Fratres* was still on the agenda, which had the unexpected effect of leading to the founding of the National Union of AGEs of France.

During the debates, some delegates again criticized *Corda Fratres* for being a "federation of professional associations" led by "students who are either too old or not

really students" and for recruiting its members individually. They proposed to re-establish *Corda Fratres* in the form of a federation of general inter-faculty associations *grouped into national unions*, which would make it a federation of national student unions from all countries. Mr Camille Provansal, who was no longer a student (now working as a notary) but was vice-president of *Corda Fratres* and the congress organizer, opposed this point of view, pointing out that such "national unions" did not yet exist in any country, and that many countries or regions were not in a position - materially and/or politically - to create this type of structure. He argued that "Poles, Hungarians and Czechs, for example, were "demanding their autonomy". (38) (39)



International Student Congress - Marseille 1906

It was in this context that a national meeting of French students was convened to launch the process of creating a union of student associations of France, which was founded the following year, 1907, in Lille.

- There followed a succession of regular *Corda Fratres* congresses.
- The fifth congress was organized in Bordeaux, France, in 1907. It was marked by the desire to return to normality in relations between *Corda Fratres* and French students after the tensions that had come to a head in Liège and Marseille. The situation nevertheless remained tense, with the participation of French representatives in the following congress far from guaranteed.



Poster by Leonetto Cappiello for the celebrations of the 5th Congress of the Corda Fratres held in Bordeaux in 1907

Poster of the 7th congress of the *Corda Fratres* held in Rome in 1911

Poster by I.M. Urband for the 8th Congress of the Corda Fratres held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. in 1913

- The sixth congress, held in The Hague (Netherlands) in August 1909, welcomed the first ever delegation from the US *Cosmopolitan Clubs* (Louis Lochner, George Fulk and Albert Ochsner), who were planning to form an American branch of *Corda Fratres*. With their motto "*Above all Nations is Humanity*", the *Cosmopolitan Clubs*' stated aim was

to foster understanding and fraternity among foreign and American students in order to promote international cooperation and world peace. (40) Lochner (University of Wisconsin), head of the US delegation, published a rather critical report on the state of *Corda Fratres* in "The Advocates of Peace" newsletter, outlining the conditions that should be met in order for the *Cosmopolitan Clubs* to join. He suggested in particular that the Federation's central office be established in Paris and its presidency devolved to "Pierre Julien, an exceptional worker, one of the most capable men I have had the privilege to meet". (41)

The message was heard by the members of the General Association of Students of Paris who organized a "secessionist" congress in 1910 (42). At the end of this meeting, a statement from the Paris students declared that *Corda Fratres'* headquarters had been transferred to Paris "at the premises of this University's General Association of Students" and that a new management had been set up: Mr Pierre Julien was appointed President of the International Federation, with Legrand and Mr Robert Aubry as General Secretaries and Mr Fabien Soullard as General Treasurer. The "putsch" never really made itself felt, with the only real consequence being the absence of the French delegation from the seventh *Corda Fratres* congress.

- The seventh congress took place in Rome in September 1911, coinciding with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Kingdom of Italy. Student associations from nine countries - Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the United States, Hungary, Italy, Malta and the Netherlands - were represented. The American George Namish (New York) became the 5th president of *Corda Fratres*, taking over from Paolo Masci (following his death).

- *Corda Fratres'* eighth congress marked the pinnacle of the International Federation's development. It was held outside Europe for the first time, in the United States, from 29 August to 20 September 1913, organized by Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. The New York Times, in an article devoted to the congress, announced the attendance of representatives from the universities of thirty different nations, amounting to a total of 60,000 *cordafratrini*. If we look at this against the overall enrolment figures for the university community at the time, we can consider it a genuine mass movement. The congress appointed John Mez, originally from Munich, Germany, and residing in New York, USA, as president of *Corda Fratres*.

- The Great War and the extinction of *Corda Fratres* (1914-1924)

- The Great War of 1914-1918 interrupted the International Federation of Students' activities. *Corda Fratres'* Italian leaders were sympathetic to France's entry into the war against Germany and Austria-Hungary in August 1914. In May 1915, when Italy abandoned its neutrality, withdrew from the Triple Alliance (pact between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and declared war on the Central Powers, the *cordafratrini* greeted the event with enthusiasm, completely forgetting the organization's pacifist proclamations. (43)



Italy's entry into the war

- When peace returned, *Corda Fratres* continued its political drift, as expressed by its general secretary Fabbriozio de Cherchi who, in September 1923, officially affirmed his hostility to defeated Germany in a letter addressed to André Claude, general secretary of the Union nationale des associations d'étudiants de France. *Corda Fratres* apoliticism was long gone.

- The ninth *Corda Fratres* congress, held in Turin, Genoa, Rome and Naples in 1924, would be the last congress of the International Federation of Students.

- Mussolini's fascist regime would quickly end the activities of *Corda Fratres'* Italian section. The first reason for this was the fact that many of its leaders were notoriously anti-fascist, with some of them suspected of being Freemasons (the Grand Orient of Italy being forbidden at the time). The second was that the Italian government would soon only recognize the new official state students' organization: *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* (GUFs), University Fascist Groups, which had existed on a local level since 1920 and would be formally brought together as a national organization in 1927 (44). In 1925, *Corda Fratres'* *consulati* in Naples and Rome were sacked and destroyed by the fascist shock commandos, the *squadristi*.



Gruppi Universitari Fascisti (GUF) Squadristo

- The disappearance of its main section was a fatal blow to the "International Federation of Students", which was very much on the back burner (its member organizations existing independently or in small groups, such as the Cosmopolitan Clubs - universities of Delaware, Illinois - Urbana Champaign and Colorado - Boulder). The breakup and disappearance of *Corda Fratres* - which, at its peak, had thousands of members on all five continents - was due to both organizational weaknesses and the consequences of the Great War.

Despite its weaknesses, *Corda Fratres* nevertheless demonstrated that creating a festive, fraternal world student movement of neither a political nor religious nature was not necessarily a utopia but could be a feasible undertaking. In 1921, André Honnorat, French Minister of Public Education and Paul Appel, Rector of the University of Paris, took up *Corda Fratres'* ideal in their own way: "to banish war and foster friendship among students, our nations' future elites". With the financial support of a philanthropic industrialist, Émile Deutsch de la Meurthe, they created the Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris, a place for students from around the world to gather together, securing future peace through friendship.

Here the connection can be made with John Davison Rockefeller Junior who financed the building of "International House" for *Corda Fratres* New York in 1924 and went on to fund the construction of the Paris Cité's central building, which also bore the name "International House" (*Maison Internationale*). (40)

Sport at university and in student movements

The beginning of sport at University – 17th/19th centuries: There are written sources attesting to the fact that students have always engaged in practising games and sports. However, academic authorities once refused to integrate physical education or recreation into university projects - and even tried to repress it. From the 17th century onwards, under the influence of the "Enlightenment" philosophy, more and more universities became concerned to offer their students physical and sports education, which was nevertheless reduced to a few limited types of "academic arts" (fencing, horse riding, dance).

A "new way" of engaging in sport, the pure product of a triumphant industrial society, took off in 19th century Britain as part of the education of young elites attending the most prestigious universities. At Rugby College, from 1828 to 1842, Thomas Arnold began making sport a means of education, developing a pedagogy based on individual responsibility and social solidarity. This consideration of sport within the field of education naturally spread to the British Empire and United States of America. In France, Pierre de Coubertin, inspired by Arnold's experience and taking up Philippe Daryl's ideas, founded the *Comité pour la Propagation des Exercices Physiques dans l'Education* (Committee for the Propagation of Physical Exercises in Education) in 1888. This was one of the first experiments to give sport and physical education an official status in school and university training programmes.

University Sport – 20th century: It was not until the 20th century that student associations really took up educational, recreational or competitive sport.

-Local level/ The first University clubs and sports associations were formed at the local level. They could be linked to festive or corporatist student groups but were also placed under the supervision of "civilian" sports federations, self-invested with monopolistic power and anxious to maintain their control over all practices.

National level/ At the beginning of the century, few countries had developed a specific body acting as a liaison between all university sports clubs or associations and autonomous from the civil sports authorities.

- *United States:* The Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States (IAAUS) was created on President Theodore Roosevelt's initiative. Its initial aim was to enforce regulations to ensure greater safety in the excessively violent practice of American football by students. In December 1905, 62 higher education institutions became founding members of IAAUS, which was officially inaugurated on 31 March 1906. The association changed its name in 1910 to become the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and the first national university championship was organized in 1921. In 1923, the NCAA included the sports associations of over 200 colleges and universities. (45) (46)

- *Hungary:* The Hungarian University Sports Federation (*Magyar Főiskolai Sportszövetség* - MFSSZ), founded on 25 March 1907, was the first national university sports association in Europe. The first national university athletics championship was organized the same year.

- *Poland:* The University Sports Union (*Akademicki Związek Sportowy* - AZS) was founded in 1908 in Krakow by students at Jagiellonne University. Its first public meeting was held on 15 May 1909 and it received its permit to operate from the foreign military occupation authorities on 19 June 1909. After independence in 1918, AZS expanded to all university cities in the country.



- *Sweden*: The Swedish University Sports Federation (*Sveriges Akademiska Idrottsförbund* - SAIF) was founded in May 1913.

- *Norway*: The Norwegian Student Sports Association (*Norske Studenters Idrotts Rad* – NAIR) was founded on 5 December 1913. It would later become the *Norges Studentidrettsforbund* (NSI).

- *England*: The Inter-Varsity Athletics Board (IVAB) of England and Wales, bringing bringing together 9 university sports associations, was created in February 1918 in Manchester by the University Unions Conference. The IVAB, which held its first meeting on 28 July 1919, changed its name to the Universities Athletic Union (UAU) in February 1930, by which time it brought together 27 universities and colleges. The WIVAB (*Women's Inter-Varsity Athletics Board*), a body responsible for organizing women's sport, was founded in 1923. Scottish universities held their own competitions, as did Queen's University in Belfast, Northern Ireland, and were not members of these associations. (47)

- *France*: At the end of the war, the French students already brought together at national level within the National Union of General Associations of Students of France (*Union Nationale des Associations Générales des Étudiants de France* - UNAGEF) were determined to free themselves from the guardianship of the Union of French Athletic Sports Societies (*Union des Sociétés Françaises des Sports Athlétiques* - USFSA), which was hegemonically dominant. In 1919, at its 8th Congress held in Strasbourg, UNAGEF set up a sports body, the *Commissariat Général des Sports*, chaired by Jean Petitjean. In 1920, the USFSA disappeared and the various sports disciplines, which were now independant, regrouped into autonomous federations. On 1 September 1920, the UNAGEF *Commissariat des Sports*, which brought together 12 university clubs, was officially approved by the ministries in charge of sport (War and Public Instruction) as responsible for the organization of sport in French universities. (48) Between 1921 and 1922, it secured the recognition of most French sports federations.

- *Switzerland*: A first "Swiss University Olympiad", bringing together students from several of the country's universities, had already been organized in 1914 under the auspices of Bern's *Gymnastische Gesellschaft*. The National Sports Union of Students of Switzerland (*Union Sportive Nationale des Étudiants de Suisse* - UNES-VSS-USU or *Schweizerische Akademische Sportverband* – SASV), was founded on 19 June 1920 in Zurich by the student associations of the Universities of Basel, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel and Zürich, the Haute Ecole de Saint-Gall, the Ticino students' group and a few students from Bern.

- *Belgium*: The Student Sports Federation of Belgium (*Fédération Sportive Estudiantine de Belgique* - FSEB) was founded in February 1921.

- *Germany*: A German University Sports Federation (*Akademischer Sportbund* - ASB) was formed on 10 July 1910 by 26 founding member clubs, following several attempts that were only partially successful. It did not, however, really bring together all sports associations at the national level. (49)

International level/ The idea of organizing a university sports and cultural event to bring students together at the international level was championed by peace activist Hodgson Pratt in a motion presented at the 1891 International Peace Congress in Rome. This proposal remained without immediate effect. Pierre de Coubertin would

nevertheless invite Pratt to attend the founding congress of the International Olympic Committee in 1894 as an honorary member, and the concept of a "University Olympiad" soon materialized in Germany. (50) (51)

University Olympiads:

In Germany/ Four editions of "Sporting Games" reserved for students and open on an international level took place from 1909 to 1913:

- The first "University Olympiad of Germany" (*Deutsch-Akademischen Olympiade*) was held on 11 July 1909 to coincide with the 500th anniversary of the University of Leipzig (*Alma mater Lipsiensis*) in Saxony. Students from German, Austrian and a few other European universities took part in the events.
- The second edition was held on 3 July 1910 in Berlin, commemorating the 100th anniversary of its University (*Friedrich-Wilhelms III Berliner Universität – "Unter den Linden"*).
- The third edition took place in 1911 in two different cities: Dresden, Saxony, from 8 to 9 June, in parallel with the first international exhibition on hygiene, and Breslau, Silesia (now Wroclaw-Poland), from 1 to 3 August, for the 100th anniversary of Friedrich Wilhelms University (*Schlesische Friedrich-Wilhelms Universität zu Breslau*).



Leipzig 1909



Dresde 1911



Breslau 1911



Leipzig 1913

- The final *Deutsche-Akademischen Olympiade* was organized in Leipzig on 18 and 19 October 1913 as part of the ceremonies for the inauguration of the monument celebrating the centenary of the "Battle of the Nations" (*Völkerschlachtdenkmal*) that lasted from 16 to 19 October 1813, ending with Napoleon I's defeat by the coalition forces of Austria, Prussia, Russia and Sweden.

The University Olympiad of Rome (1922)/ A group of Italian students, disappointed that Italy's bid to organize the 1924 Olympic Games had been rejected by the IOC, decided to organize an "Italian University Olympiad of Art, Science and Sport" in Rome in 1922. The aim was to give students an arena for both physical and cultural performance.



Prime Olimpiadi Universitarie Italiane – Roma 1922

To follow through with their project, Corrado Petrone, Spartaco Orazi, Giovanni Destito, Carlo Alianello, Ettore Cervadoro and Ugo Cirani created a new organisation, the

"Italian Student Olympic Committee (*Comitato Olimpico Studentesco Italiano* - COSI), chaired by Petrone. The COSI project was warmly received within political circles. The "goliards" also received the support of the royal family and the assurance that the army would provide them with the necessary logistical means, along with a substantial financial endowment from *Corda Fratres*. They nevertheless had to contend with opposition from the Italian Olympic Committee (CONI), the president of which, Carlo Montu, condemned this arrogant, unfounded use of the "Olympic" label by a student organization.

Despite this opposition, the opening ceremony of the *Prime Olimpiadi Universitarie Italiane* went ahead in splendid fashion on 17 April 1922, in Rome, where over 2,000 Italian students wearing tunics in their university colours along with their pointed headdresses were joined by a hundred foreign students (*Belgian, Hungarian, Polish, Swiss and Czechoslovak*). The students paraded through the streets of the capital towards *Teatro Costanzi*, where they were welcomed by mayor Giovanni Valli and Professor Francesco Scaduto, rector of Rome's *La Sapienza* university, before reaching the Foro Italico sports complex in the Della Vittoria district, where part of the sports programme was to be held (rowing, basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, weightlifting, tennis, shooting and... a motorcycle grand prix). (52)

On 10 May 1922, Jean Petitjean, president of the UNAGEF Sports Commission, published an editorial in the Paris University Club's weekly publication, "Le Sport à l'Université", referring to the Italian University Olympiad:

"The University Olympics, organized by the Italian Students' Sports Federation, have just come to an end (...) This event was honoured with the presence of Italy's top political and sports personalities. The Italian University Olympics were a great success; they were held over ten days in front of a huge crowd (...) Athletes from Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Belgium, Poland, Italy (...) received sizable grants from their Governments to successfully represent their countries. These governments understood the national importance of bringing students from different countries into contact with each other. The results will soon be felt, with lifelong friendships established during these student demonstrations (...) French students were invited to take part in the events and the UNAGEF Sports Commission organized travel for over 80 athletes (...) Following our meetings with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, we were promised 100,000 francs in funding towards our athletes' travel costs, however... while promises may be a common currency in France, they are not always kept! (53)

One week later, Petitjean was on the offensive again in a new editorial:

"The UNAGEF Sports Commission regrets that French students have been deprived of participating in the Italian University Olympic Games. It has decided to contact both the French Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee without delay, to organize "Interuniversity Olympics" in France, following on from the 1924 Olympic Games..." (54)

Chapter 2

RECONCILIATION AND ORGANIZATION

STUDENT MOVEMENTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

(1919/1923)

Confédération Interalliée Des Étudiants (Interallied Confederation of Students - 1919/1921)

From 1913, all France's General Associations of Students (AGEs) were members of a single national organization: The National Union of General Associations of Students of France (UNAGEF). This was the first single-unit national students' group to be formed in Europe, hence the privileged role that the UNAGEF (which became the UNEF) would play in the internationalization of student movements at the end of the Great War, which had profoundly disrupted the social, cultural and political environment of European students.

State of play at the end of the Great War: After the armistice of 11 November 1918 and the Treaty of Versailles, signed on 28 June 1919, the war had "officially" ended. The two Alsatian *départements* (Upper Rhine and Lower Rhine), along with Moselle in Lorraine, which had all been lost in 1871, returned to France. Article 231 of the Treaty established the moral responsibility of Germany and the Central Powers, considered solely responsible for the conflict. However, it would still take years of negotiations and five other treaties, signed between September 1919 and July 1923 (Treaties of Saint-Germain, Trianon, Neuilly, Sèvres and Lausanne) before Europe's new face could emerge more clearly. Even then, the situation could not be considered fully stabilized: the 2nd German Reich collapsed and the "Weimar Republic", founded in February 1919 in an incendiary atmosphere of insurrectionary agitation, was in a state of extreme instability. The Austro-Hungarian Empire had been dismantled, the Russian Empire had become the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ottoman Empire had been split and Turkey was in revolution. Poland had been resurrected after disappearing for over a century, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria were independent nations, the "Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" had been constituted (it would be renamed the "Kingdom of Yugoslavia" in 1929), Ukraine and Georgia had resumed their independence and lost it again, and many "minorities" no longer really knew what their place was within this great upheaval. The League of Nations (LoN), created to guarantee world peace, held its first meeting in Geneva in January 1920, but the plethora of problems were far from settled with many worries, frustrations and resentments persisting.

Post-war Germany - The Weimar Republic (55)

The Great War had bled Germany dry (1.7 million dead). Fragmented (loss of 1/7 of the territory and 1/10 of the population) and ruined by the huge expense of war, it was unable to restructure itself economically. In principle, the Treaty of Versailles required it to pay "war reparations to the allies", amounting to 132 billion gold marks (the equivalent of around 1,500 billion euros today). The *de facto* disintegration of the Second German Reich, the abdication of William II on 9 November 1918 and the 11 November armistice plunged Germany into a state of political vacuum. Spartakist and Bolshevik groups pitted themselves against militarized "free corps" made up of former combatants and unemployed workers. After the crushing of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg's Spartakist revolution in Berlin, followed by the Bolshevik revolution in Bavaria, a new constitution of the German Reich was voted in on 31 July 1919 in Weimar, the seat of Parliament. The Weimar "Republic" was promulgated in Schwartzberg on 11 August 1919, without the Second Reich actually being abolished.



Constitution of the Weimar Republic



Insurrectional disorders

Over 6 million French soldiers had been wounded or maimed during the Great War and around 1.5 million men died in combat, leaving 3 million widows and 6 million orphans. 24% of "Class 14" soldiers (those aged between 19 and 27 in 1914) had been killed (56). Universities were emptied of their students and teachers; they operated at a slower pace for nearly five years. The "demobilization" faced by students and academics returning from the front, like all their comrades (a total of five million men returned to civilian life in France between 1918 and 1921) was not only physical and material but also cultural (57), involving a change of identity. *"They have to strip themselves of their fighting identities, mourn the dead and the company of the survivors and return to their place in civilian life"* (58). These male students also had to unlearn violence, push aside any anti-German animosity and reposition themselves in a chaotic political, social and academic environment. Resuming interrupted studies could pose serious problems. Women were also "demobilized", albeit in another manner, many having seen their life trajectory turned on its head, having to reinvent themselves a social status in a non-war-time context that could no longer be that of the pre-war period. The rise of the female student population in France took a major step forward after the launch of a women's baccalaureate in 1919 and the publication of Léon Bérard's decree in 1924, aligning men's and women's secondary education and facilitating female students' access to higher education. (59)

The General Associations of Students had also been emptied of their substance and could only be maintained thanks to the dedication of former students and those who were too young to have been drafted into the armed forces. At the end of the conflict, the AGEs were confronted with a situation to which they were unable to respond. There was an urgent need for action. The National Union of General Associations of Students of France (UNAGEF), which had lost two presidents killed in action, convened a Board of Directors in April 1919 under the authority of its former president, elected at the 7th congress in Nancy (1914), Jean Gérard. This meeting was attended by representatives of all the AGEs and the decision made to take action beyond the national dimension. To overcome the enormous difficulties faced by students in all the countries that had been directly involved in the World War, UNAGEF decided to take the initiative and, in consultation with the student associations of other "allied" countries, lay the foundations for a structure capable of coordinating action at the international level.

The "Allies": In 1914, the six countries of the "Entente" that went to war against the coalition formed around the German, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires were: France, the British Empire, Russian Empire, Kingdom of Serbia, Japanese Empire and Kingdom of Montenegro. Around twenty sovereign states would eventually fight within the "Entente" or support its war effort; these states are generally referred to as the "Allies".



Europe at war



"Not so easy to remain neutral ! "

Among the "Allies" were certain countries that had declared themselves neutral at the beginning of the conflict but sooner or later aligned themselves with the "Entente" during the war:

- In 1914, Belgium (having declared its neutrality) and Luxembourg were invaded by Germany. The Belgian government, after having established itself in exile on French territory, at Sainte-Adresse near Le Havre, immediately fought alongside the "Entente" against the invaders of Belgium;
- In 1915, the Kingdom of Italy, which had opted for neutrality in 1914, entered the fray by declaring war on Austria-Hungary, an empire to which it had been bound since 1882 by the Triple Alliance (Triplice) treaty signed between the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy. A year later (August 1916), Italy also declared war on Germany;
- In 1916, Portugal, the Kingdom of Romania and the Republic of China joined the "Entente";
- In 1917, the United States, whose entry into the war, though late, would be decisive, and the Kingdom of Greece, took to the field alongside the Allies;
- As late as 1918, five of the other European countries (excluding Belgium and Luxembourg) that had remained neutral throughout the war - the Kingdom of Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway - seized the opportunity to enter the "winners" camp, with Spain remaining resolutely neutral. (60) (61) (62) (63)

The National and Allied Student Congress (20-25 November 1919): In November 1919, a "*National and Allied Student Congress*", which was in fact superimposed on the 8th Congress of the National Union of General Associations of Students of France (UNAGEF), defined what could be a global student coordination structure.



7th Congress of UNAGEF



Strasbourg libéré



8th Congress of UNAGEF

UNAGEF invited students' associations from various allied or neutral countries to send delegates to this congress organized, one year after the armistice, in the city of Strasbourg (finally liberated *after acting as the capital of Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen*

for forty-eight years). Later on, once the emotions had cooled, this symbolic choice of location was regarded with relative bad faith, as a manifestation of hostility towards Germany, Austria, Hungary and those who had stood with them during the conflict.

The solemn opening session of the student congress took place in the university hall, attended by the President of the Republic, Mr Poincaré. The UNAGEF president welcomed the very large number of attendees and thanked the Head of State for his presence, reminiscing on the time when he himself was a student:

"You will find, among today's students, the same generous passions, spontaneous enthusiasm for all that is great and noble, horror of injustice, unshakeable confidence in science and, above all, ardent patriotism."

Mr Poincaré went on to indicate what France and the world could expect of the students: *Now, together with all your comrades from friendly countries - Scotland, England, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, Romania, America, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Switzerland -, with your Greek, Czech, Polish, Serbian and Scandinavian counterparts, you will seek to make peace fruitful and beneficent. You will work side by side to secure public prosperity, further science and enhance civil society. Never forget that blessed day when you came together and felt your hearts beat in unison!* (64)

The Strasbourg congress effectively welcomed students from 17 countries: The President of the National Union of Belgian Students, along with representatives from the Polish Students' Association, General Society of Romanian Students, Spain, Luxembourg and Czechoslovakia were invited to take the floor, as well as delegates from various student organizations from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland (students from Utrecht and Leiden), Switzerland (students from Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich's Polytechnikum), Yugoslavia (Pobratimstvo Association-Belgrade), Scotland (Edinburgh) and England (some British students who had come as individuals). Other observers represented the United States, Italy (*Corda Fratres*) and Greece. The general tone of those who took the floor was quite serious: The Great War had marked a break with the past for European academics and students, and its consequences were in everyone's minds. Enthusiasm nevertheless took centre stage: young people who aspired to peace and reconciliation were happy to refer to values inspired by the ideals attributed to ancient Greece.

The congress defined the statutes and regulations of a new organization for international liaison between students. These were adopted unanimously, meaning that the birth of the "*Confédération **Interalliée** des Étudiants - CIE*" (**Interallied** Student Confederation) could be declared then and there. The Confederation was made up of seven founding member countries - allied, newly independent or non-belligerent states that had already formed their National Unions of Students: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania and Spain.

The plan was to quickly open up the Confederation to all the allied and neutral countries. To be granted membership, such countries had to have created a General Union of Student Associations. This Union would then formally apply to be admitted as a full CIE member (membership being limited to one National Union per country).

The issue of eventually admitting representatives of other countries (in particular the Central Powers) to the Confederation was then raised. After discussion, the congress decided that student organizations from these countries could only be granted full membership of the Confederation once they had been admitted to the League of Nations. (65)

The League of Nations (LoN) was created at the end of the war under the impetus of the Allies, who wished to see an international organization emerge to bring countries together and secure lasting peace. At the Peace Conference gathering all the victorious nations in Paris on 25 January

1919, it was decided that the "LoN Pact", chiefly inspired by US President Woodrow Wilson (item 14 of the 14-point declaration of 8 January 1918 before the United States Congress) would be an integral part of the peace treaties. The first meeting of the LoN, on 10 January 1920 in London, marked its official entry into force on the world stage. On this occasion, the Treaty of Versailles was ratified. Since the US Senate did not accept the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, the United States would never actually be part of the LoN! Germany would not officially become a member of the LoN until 8 September 1926.

The purpose of the Confederation was fairly well summed up in its motto: *"For students, by students"* and in the affirmation of its ambitions aimed at *"Creating ties of esteem and understanding between students and intellectuals from member countries; organizing ongoing liaison between the student associations of these various countries; coordinating their intellectual actions; studying international issues relating to higher education and to students' moral and practical life"*. This declaration also stated that *"the CIE pursues its objectives regardless of any political, philosophical or religious considerations"*.

Jean Gérard, who was 29 at the time, was appointed President of the Confederation's Executive Committee.



Jean Gérard in 1916

Jean Gérard was a student at Nancy's Faculty of Science in 1914 and was drafted into the military just after he had obtained his chemical engineering degree and been elected UNAGEF president. He was assigned to the Sorbonne's laboratory for studying and analysing toxic products of war, working closely with Victor Grignard, Nobel Prize in Chemistry, who had himself been drafted in as... corporal (!). Their work would focus in particular on the means of detecting certain combat gases through transformation into iodine derivatives. The small yperite detection device designed by this team would provide great service on the battlefield, allowing the troops to search for yperite spray, either on the surface of the ground, or on fodder, food, clothing or any other objects on which it did not appear directly. It was this Paris assignment that allowed Jean Gérard to keep in touch with the UNAGEF.

Marc Van Laer (Belgium), Jean Biliński-Jundziłł (Poland), Marius Georgescu (Romania) and Georges Beaufort (Czechoslovakia) were elected Vice-Presidents; Michel-André Kahn (France), General Secretary, André Zillhardt (France), Treasurer, Pedro Sainz (Spain) and Georges Schommer (Luxembourg) members. Temporary delegates or correspondents were appointed to ensure that all the countries represented could remain in contact with the Executive Committee.

The Brussels Council (13 September 1920) and Prague Congress (28 March - 7 April 1921):

The first meeting of the Confederation Council was held in Brussels on 13 September 1920. Belgium was represented by delegates from the French-speaking *Union Nationale des Étudiants Belges* (UNEB), although the Flemish students of the *Algemeen Vlaamchs Hoogstudenten Verbond* (AVHV) had also been invited to attend the meeting. (66) The debates covered the preparation of a second congress of the Allied Student Confederation to be held in April 1921 in Prague under the responsibility of

Czechoslovakian delegate Jaromír Kopecký. At the request of Swiss correspondent Christian Chatenay, the council was mandated to make a proposal at the Prague Congress concerning the deletion of the last paragraph of Article 2 of the statutes approved in Strasbourg in 1919, which stated that *"the issue of admitting students from the Central Powers and their allies to the CIE will only be discussed once these powers have already been admitted to the League of Nations"*.

The Prague Congress, under the honorary presidency of Czechoslovak Head of State, Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, (65) (67) took place in an enthusiastic atmosphere, but sometimes aroused fierce controversy. Denmark, the United States, Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway, Holland, England, Scotland, Switzerland and Ukraine (all of which, in 1919, had not yet formed a National Union of Students) were admitted as free members in an advisory capacity. All these states' representative bodies had complied with the provisions of the Confederation's statutes, which required each applicant to submit their admission request, demonstrating that it was non-political in nature, with purely corporatist aims. The majority of these countries were already in the process of establishing national groups and would soon become full voting members. Tensions would immediately emerge between the founding "allied" members and the "neutrals" who had only just joined as "free members" and intended to assert themselves immediately by demanding changes to the statutes approved in 1919 to make them more in line with their own aspirations.

- Very lively debates were introduced by representatives of the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Switzerland. The "neutrals" supported Switzerland's proposal to delete the reference to the League of Nations in Article 2 of the Statutes and demand a swift enlargement of the CIE to the Central Powers and countries that had supported them during the war. They even planned to create their own international association, independent of the CIE, if their demands were not met. The Congress succeeded in calming things down, but at the price of long negotiations, during which it faced complex and sometimes irrational situations of conflict:

- Ukraine was a special case. Its "National Union" had been established in 1908 and, when it was dismantled again in 1921, thousands of students were forced to emigrate. Exiled Ukrainian students who had gathered in Prague for the CIE Congress recreated a *"Central Union of Ukrainian Students"* and submitted an application file, hence the admission of this Union as a free member of the Confederation. (68)

- In Belgium, French was the official language of the four universities of Brussels, Liège, Gand (Ghent) and Louvain (Leuven), which resumed their activities in January 1919. The Flemish language that had been established in Ghent and Leuven by the Germans was abolished in these universities after the war. Given this situation, the Congress considered the *Union Nationale des Étudiants Belges* (the French-speaking UNEB with over 8,000 students) the legitimate representative of the Belgian students, recalling the fact that there could be only one National Union per country. There was therefore no need to take into consideration the arguments presented at the Brussels Council by the *Algemeen Vlaamchs Hoogstudenten Verbond* (AVHV, representing 950 students). (66) (67)

- Another case in point was that of England and Scotland. The Council had initially rejected the possibility of separate membership for English and Scottish organizations. The Belgian, Spanish and Yugoslav delegates opposed this since they were unable to accept the idea that two national Unions could represent a single State. In particular, they feared that the Flemish, Catalan, Basque and Croatian student

associations would also ask to be affiliated to the CIE. The Congress would finally adopt a compromise with regard to England and Scotland with the temporary exceptional admission of delegates from both organizations. **(67)** The fact that the congress was attended by some 100 observers from the "*International Student Bureau*", who had come from England, was significant, demonstrating the catalytic role already played by the CIE in the organization of National Students' Unions in Europe: upon their return from Prague, the English delegates created the "*Inter Varsity Association*" (IVA) and convened a conference in October 1921 in London, during which the IVA was dissolved and draft statutes established for a "*National Union of Students of England and Wales*" (NUS), the purpose of which was to "*represent Past and Present Students from a National and an International point of view, and to render possible the co-operation of the body of students in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland with the Students of other lands*" **(69) (70)**. The NUS was founded by 14 organizations in 1922. It would also play a role in the formation of national unions in the British colonies, along with their participation in CIE activities.

According to the statutes, CIE membership was not conferred upon "countries", but rather "National Student Unions" (with one union recognized per country). Documents drafted by the CIE (and texts published by press bodies) very often opted to simply indicate the names of "nation states", rather than student unions. This was mainly the case when it came to international sports activities, with the CIE Sports Office benefitting from considerable autonomy (special agreements with the host country, invitations sent directly to National University Sports Federations, etc.).

In the case of the British Isles, the "National State" corresponded to the "United Kingdom" (and by extension "Great Britain"). However, ever since the CIE was created, a derogation was granted whereby the CIE recognized two separate, autonomous student unions, one from England and one from Scotland. This justified the use of the codes ENG for England and SCO for Scotland.

Later on, the English Union of Students was officially associated with those of Wales and Northern Ireland, which justified the replacement of the code ENG by the more general GBR - not an entirely satisfactory solution but one that became accepted through frequency of use.

- The Congress welcomed the initiative of the President of the National Union of Students of Spain, who emphasized the strength of "Spanish-speaking peoples" and, on behalf of the Mexican Students' Federation, proposed the accession of "Ibero-American" countries to the CIE to be envisaged in the medium-term. **(71)**

- As the Congress drew to a close, students from the universities of Christiania and Trondhjem, representing Norway, entered the fray once more by explicitly proposing that the *Deutsche Studentenschaf* (DSt), the students' representative in German university management bodies, be invited to Confederation meetings. The CIE Executive Committee expressed its sympathy for the principles invoked by the Norwegians "*as regards the propagation of the ideas of peace forming the Confederation's bedrock*" **(72)**. It nevertheless emphasized the fact that Article 2 of the CIE Statutes made the admission of associations from States belonging to the former Central Powers conditional upon the accession of their respective countries to the League of Nations, which was not the case as far as Germany was concerned. The congress thus had the duty to apply the current CIE statutes, which were still in force. **(65)** Moreover, the *Deutsche Studentenschaf* had not formally applied for CIE membership: "*By law, we cannot agree to invite German students unless they themselves have requested affiliation to our international group in accordance with the Confederation statutes. The actions of the Norwegian Union as an intermediary do not count as a formal admission request from*

the DSt". The Norwegian delegates were invited to submit a file demonstrating that German students indeed shared the feelings they were communicating and were willing to join the Confederation. (72) Since the Norwegian representatives were not in a position to produce such a document, Jean Gérard, President of the Confederation, stated that the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* could not be immediately accepted as a CIE member but proposed to initiate an investigation into modifying article 2 of the bylaws to make this admission possible at a later date. (72) The president also took the initiative to propose to invite DSt representatives to participate as "observers" in a future CIE Council meeting.

When it was founded in 1919, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* had initially developed a relatively moderate national democratic programme. (73) Such a programme was potentially compatible with the CIE's aims, which explains Jean Gérard's positive attitude (possibly also allowing him to avoid the issue of the CIE's approval of the United States even though they had not joined the League of Nations).

However, radical German "völkisch" nationalist student groups, which were formed quickly after the war, had their representatives elected to the student councils in large numbers, prompting the DSt (which potentially represented 100,000 students) to reposition itself from 1921 onwards, leaning towards Pan-German principles. In 1922, during the 4th "Students' Day", the *Deutsche Hochschule*, which already had a majority in the *Studentenschaft*, imposed its racist, anti-Semitic stances by a 2/3 majority vote. It appointed a management that embraced this new line at the congress held in Würzburg in 1923.

This radicalization would intensify and weigh heavily on the continuation of relations between the CIE and *Deutsche Studentenschaft*.

- At the end of the congress, a new Executive Committee was elected. Jean Gérard was appointed president for another 3 years. The four Vice-Presidents were Jaromír Kopecký (Czechoslovakia), Fietz (Switzerland), Jean Baliński-Jundziłł (Poland) and Marc Van Laer (Belgium). Also elected were Albert Sjögren (Sweden), Treasurer, Jason (Belgium), Director of the "Documentation Bureau" and Nicolas Romanesco (Romania), General Secretary. The delegates wished to emphasize the Confederation's international vocation and decided to change the CIE's name (while retaining the same acronym). It became the "Confédération *Internationale* des Étudiants" (*International Confederation of Students*), thus mitigating the possible reference to the war in the term "interallied" and underlining its openness to wider cooperation at the global level. To this end, the CIE solicited the patronage of the League of Nations, which it obtained in 1921, and went on to participate in the work of the LoN International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation (the body that prefigured the future UNESCO).

The Confédération Internationale des Étudiants - From Consensus to Divergences (1922-1923)

The Paris Council (September 1922): The first Council meeting of the new *International Confederation* was held in Paris in September 1922. It defined the CIE's aims and laid the structural foundations of its organization, which would be discussed and formally adopted at a future congress meeting. The CIE undertook to respect a strict principle of non-interference in the National Unions' internal affairs and concentrate on developing its activities in the field of intellectual, cultural and sporting co-operation, promoting debates on the main topics related to higher education, as well as encouraging student mobility and exchanges between universities in different countries, either directly or by becoming involved in the activities of the League of Nations.

During this meeting, the UNAGEF's sports representative, Jean Petitjean, presented two projects that were accepted for the next congress agenda: the creation of a CIE "International University Sports Commissariat" and the organization of the "World University Athletics Championships", the first edition of which he proposed to organize in 1923 in Paris.

The Hague Congress (15 January 1923): The first official "Confédération Internationale des Étudiants" congress* was held on 15 January 1923 in the Hague (Netherlands).

** The "usual" nomenclature nevertheless refers to The Hague as the "fourth" Confédération Internationale des Étudiants congress, taking into account the 3 Confédération Interalliée des Étudiants congresses (and/or councils) that were held between 1919 and 1921 (Strasbourg 1919, Brussels 1920, Prague 1921).*

National Unions from 20 different nations were represented in The Hague, equating to a virtual representation of over 171,000 students, but only two continents, Europe and America. **(74):**

- a) 16 full members: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Finland, France, Holland, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland;
- b) 4 free members: Greece, Italy*, Ukraine (National Union of Ukrainian Student Associations), United States.

** Italy would be admitted as a full member during the congress.*

CIE aims/ Through its interaction with the League of Nations, the Confederation aimed to consolidate the new international order defined within the framework of the treaties signed at the end of the Great War.

- It was based on the sovereignty of its constituent members;
- It fostered internationalist rhetoric based on the development of transnational actions;
- It believed that contact, understanding and intellectual cooperation between students – tomorrow's decision-makers – held the promise of a peaceful global future.

Jean Gérard, who was elected President of the Confederation for the 1922/1924 period, expressed these aims very clearly: *"Students have the honour of belonging to the intellectual elite. This honour imposes obligations upon them. It is their duty to direct the minds of their contemporaries towards ideas of peace, justice and human dignity, and to ensure that science always triumphs over ignorance and law over arbitrariness. To achieve these results, the university youth from all different countries must unite very closely. Solidarity now provides a genuine way of bringing all great ideas to fruition. What nobler purpose could there be than ours, what more perfect, more potentially effective solidarity? Is it not made up of two sovereign elements: youth and science? Thanks to these, we will become a global force, working to advance the happiness of humanity (...). On the day when, through our common understanding, we succeed in creating a global current of opinion favourable to the free development of every nation, whether large or small, strong or weak (...) On that day we will have fulfilled the noble and well-deserved role in history bestowed upon us by our respective homelands and humanity."* **(75)**

Organization of the CIE/ The general organization and operational foundations of the new CIE were defined by Congress, sketching out a technocratic body to design

projects related to higher education and intellectual cooperation and take direct action in the fields of student exchanges and university sport.

The main executive bodies of the CIE were the Board of Directors, Executive Committee and Permanent or Temporary Committees. Congress was the Confederation's highest authority.

- The CIE *Board of Directors* was made up of representatives of all the CIE's member National Unions, each of which sent five delegates to Congress. The Council set the agenda for Congress, prepared a summary of the Standing Committees' work and monitored implementation of the Confederation's policy;

- The *Executive Committee* was elected by Congress and represented the CIE's governing body. It appointed a Management Board (Restricted Council) from among its members and was supported by a General Secretariat, headquarters (Central Office) of which was located in the Palais Mondial (*Mundaneum*) in Brussels.

- The *Congress* met once a year in the capital of one of the organization's member countries. It examined reports submitted by the Standing Committees and, where necessary, appointed "expert" committees to handle specific thematic projects linked to international issues of general interest on the agenda. The Congress, which served as the Confederation's General Assembly, drafted final reports and recommendations to be examined by the Council.

- Six *Standing Committees* were appointed, all operational from 1923 onwards, under the aegis of the General Secretariat in Brussels:

- 1 – The *Congress Committee* was responsible for the preparation, logistics and smooth running of congresses and drafted their reports and conclusions.

- 2 – The *Intellectual Co-operation Committee* contributed to the development of cultural and intellectual exchanges between students at the international level, interacting closely with the "*International Intellectual Co-operation Committee*" set up in 1922 by the League of Nations.

- 3 – The *International Relations and Travel Committee's* priority aim was to "*promote student mobility*". It faced the challenge of restrictions on the movement of people that had been imposed during the war but were still in force in 1923. The idea was to "erase" bureaucratic and financial barriers related in particular to obtaining passports and visas and help with the cost of transport and accommodation. This Committee worked in coordination with the Intellectual Co-operation Committee to organize educational trips for students travelling abroad.

- 4 – The *Finance Committee* managed the Confederation's assets (subscriptions, donations and subsidies) and drew up its operating budgets.

- 5 – The *Statistical and Social Information Committee* prepared, disseminated and archived CIE publications (newsletters, journals, directories, guides), provided a press service (international liaison between student associations), collected data and produced analysis of academic information on job opportunities and careers.

- 6 – The *Sports Committee* was responsible for organizing high level international university sports competitions in close relationship with National University Sports Associations, the International Olympic Committee and the international "civilian" sports federations.

The International University Sports Commissariat / Given the fact that all CIE member countries were represented by a National Union, but that some of them had not yet created a National University Athletic Association, the decision was made to create an International University Sports Commissariat within the CIE: the CISU (sometimes referred to as the *Office International du Sport Universitaire* – OISU). This Commissariat

was tasked with promoting the creation of "*National University Sports Associations*" in all CIE member countries in which they did not yet exist, and to entrust them, under the auspices of their National Union, with the material organization of the University Sport World Championships and other international sports competitions.

- The CIE Congress granted official patronage to the *World University Athletics Championships* due to take place in Paris from 2 to 6 May 1923, together with an *International University Sport Congress* in charge of establishing the operating modalities for the future International University Sports Commissariat. The conclusions of this congress were submitted for approval at the next CIE Council meeting.

The "operational basis" thus defined by the Hague Congress would prove its relevance and effectiveness throughout the life of the CIE. From 1923 to 1939, the CIE committees worked conscientiously and efficiently on laying some important foundations, even on a relatively modest scale, to bring together the world's students. (76) Notable actions were carried out by the International Relations and Travel Committee, predominantly on a practical level, such as organizing and managing student exchanges between various countries, publishing a student travel manual, producing an international student identity card (issued by the CIE and distributed by the National Unions to act as a "letter of introduction" or "passport" to be used by student associations affiliated to the CIE), creating an "au pair" job file for students traveling abroad and organizing educational trips. Work was also carried out on the international recognition of university degrees and knowledge exchanges (transfers). (77) In the end, however, it was the International University Sports Commissariat that, through the organization of the first high level international university sports competitions, became the CIE's main asset in really raising its profile. The establishment and development of the World University Championships made a major contribution to strengthening national student sports movements in Europe and promoting the organization of student sport in many countries on other continents. They also met the aim of internationalization and "intellectual cooperation" between members of the younger generation in different countries, as understood by Claude Bréville, writing in "*Sport à l'Université*" (78):

"University sport can and must be a catalyst for interaction between young French students and intellectual groups from various European countries (...). We have everything to gain by internationalizing ourselves intellectually and our students can provide the country with this outstanding service. Sport - whatever it is, football, athletics, rowing, fencing, etc. - offers them the opportunity to go abroad. Each of their sports expeditions could be a study trip at the same time. An international match is an opportunity to visit a university, industrial school or applied art academy. Sports tourists would lay the foundations for a work still to be started: the exchange of students between higher schools including an internship. Sport must give itself the accolade of acting as an initiator, a pioneer of progress, putting an end to the absurd premise according to which sport and intellectual concerns are incompatible."

The International University Sports Congress (2 to 6 May 1923): On Wednesday 2 May 1923, the First International University Sports Congress began its work in Paris, under the aegis of the *Paris University Club* (PUC) and the *Association Générale des Étudiants de Paris* (AGEP) in liaison with the CIE Sports Committee. The delegates met at the AGEP headquarters in *Hostel des Escholiers* for the opening session, presided over by Mr Gaston Vidal, Under-Secretary of State to the Minister of Public Instruction, who gave a short speech, followed immediately by the first working meeting.



Jean Petitjean



AGEP headquarters in rue de la Bûcherie



Gaston Vidal

Student unions from twelve different countries (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, France, Holland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, and the United States) were represented. The work took place over 3 days. Parallel to the delegates' deliberations, which were scheduled in the morning, athletics competitions and a fencing tournament took place in the afternoon. The purpose of the congress was to discuss the current state of university sport in CIE member countries, define the nature of the relations between sports federations and student associations, clubs or sports sections at national and international level, and establish programmes, rules, protocols and cooperation arrangements for the organization of single and/or multi-sports competitions worldwide, combined with educational and cultural events. One session was dedicated to women's university sports in different countries and the opportunity to create specific women's federations. (79)

The debates were lively and full of information. They drew upon preparatory reports prepared by French, Italian and Polish delegates. Jean Petitjean (France) was mandated to draft the congress' conclusions to be validated by the CIE Council at its meeting scheduled for Oxford in September 1923 (80):

1. One of the CIE's priority aims was to define modalities for the long-term organization of university sports events at the highest level worldwide. To this end, a real need was identified for a centralizing body at both the international and national level.

- Delegates from all National Unions had approved the creation of an International University Sports Commissariat (CISU), made up of one delegate from each nation and one Commissioner General. The Commissariat would meet during each CIE Council and Congress meeting, with the first meeting due to take place that September, in Oxford;

- National centralizing bodies were to be established in all the countries where they did not yet exist;

2. How could these bodies play their role alongside existing federal bodies: as affiliates of federations or an extension of university groups?

- It was essential for every country to have its own "*National University Sports Federation*" (NUSF) with the *exclusive* power to regulate student-athletes' participation in university competitions;

- Another recommended area of investigation was the formation of an "*International University Sport Federation*" (IUSF) - a body able to establish direct relations with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and International Sports Federations (IFs) on an equal footing.

3. What relationships could these centralizing bodies have with universities?

- Higher education institutions did not have sufficient financial or material resources in all countries to maintain "University Sport" single-handedly. They were, however, in a position to provide the necessary moral support to secure recognition by the public authorities and obtain their backing;

- Universities, in conjunction with the public authorities in each country, were responsible for providing students with the time and resources necessary to practise sport. The brutality and excesses of certain sports were proof of the need for a cultural and intellectual counterbalance, to offset the demands of sports practice in isolation (Physical Education). The idea was to bring university sport to the forefront, everywhere, in order to react and ensure that the century's young people were able to maintain a healthy balance.

4. School students and university alumni could be admitted to university sports clubs;

5. Students not belonging to university clubs could be admitted to competitions organized by students on each nation's initiative.

6. University alumni could be admitted to international competitions organized by the CIE up to four years after the end of their studies, provided that they remained members of their university clubs.

7. What university sports events were to be organized?

- The idea was to provide university teams from all countries with the opportunity to come together at meetings that, while not as important as the Olympic Games, would largely ensure the dissemination of physical and sports education and culture, as well as forging links of solidarity and cordiality between students.

- World university competitions would not be limited to sporting events, but also focus on the arts and sciences, thus resurrecting the Greek tradition that continued to be drawn upon as inspiration. Tribute was paid to Italy, the country that decided to add artistic and scientific competitions to the sports events of the "First University Olympiad", providing the century's student youth with an arena to showcase their expertise in the three main branches of human activity making up what the great poet Gabriele d'Annunzio referred to as "*complete men*";

- Subject to the decision to be made in Oxford by the Confederation Council, Summer and Winter University Games were now to be held every four years, in the year preceding the Olympic Games, and include a sports programme complemented by scientific and artistic competitions;

8. The Sports Committee was mandated to evaluate the organization and impact of the World University Athletics Championships that had just been held in Paris. This first trial was evaluated very positively and the commission recommended its long-term development. The delegates took the projects presented to Congress by the Polish and Italian delegations into consideration, promulgating the following points:

- Poland, the country chosen to host the 2nd CIE Congress in Warsaw in 1924, would be responsible for organizing an international university sports competition in parallel with the Congress (despite the fact that this was an even year).

- Italy, which took the initiative to extend the "University Olympiad" to the Arts and Sciences, requested to organize the first CIE "University Olympics", which could therefore be held in Rome in 1926 or 1927.

9. The congress decided upon the following: *"The delegates of the twelve countries coming together at the international congress in Paris have decided not to admit the interference of any sporting power in their university sports events. They have therefore decided to lend their support to their US comrades selected by American universities to compete at the International University Athletics Meeting in Paris."* (81) (82)

The World University Athletics Championships (Paris, 2 to 6 May 1923): Jean Petitjean, who had very much anticipated the Hague Congress' decision to grant its

patronage to the organization of the first *World University Athletics Championships* in Paris, was gearing up for the challenge. With the support of the Union Nationale des Étudiants de France (UNEF) Sports Commissariat and the Association Générale des Étudiants de Paris (AGEP), the Paris University Club (PUC) had spent two years preparing and accelerating the implementation of this international competition project. A new university sports park had been built in Paris for the occasion, (83) (84) (85) and invitations sent long before to national student unions and universities in many countries.

The event would ultimately be presented as the first "*World University Games*", with two sports on the programme: Athletics and Fencing.



World University Games



University Sport Park – Porte Dorée

- Participation: Controversy arose within the Organizing Committee with regard to Germany. Should a German student association be invited given that the country's universities were not officially represented within the CIE, that Germany was not a member of the League of Nations and had not been invited to participate in the 1920 Antwerp Olympics? Many PUC leaders, including the writer Marcel Berger, felt that students should not be confused with political leaders and that "*not helping young Germans participate in the Games would be a lamentable mistake*". The issue was brought before the CIE Sports Committee and the decision made not to send an invitation to Germany.

Another question was asked about women's participation in the World University Championships. Petitjean, who had just created a women's section within the PUC, was very favourable to making the games open to female students. Why not invite female fencers? This was, after all, a "World University Games" being organized and not a simple "World University Athletics Championships". Showing uncharacteristic modesty, Petitjean had initially settled for putting just a single sport on the programme: athletics. On further reflection, he decided to also organize a fencing tournament that would have been open to female athletes. No mean feat, given the relatively misogynistic environment... In the end, the difficulties proved too great and women were unable to participate in the Paris Games.

Student sports associations from fourteen different countries had planned to travel to Paris. In the end, however, Canada and Japan failed to make the trip and only twelve countries were represented (Belgium, Czechoslovakia Denmark, England, Estonia, France, Holland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Switzerland and United States), a decent figure for the time (25 nations were registered for the athletics events at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics).

The participation of two Antwerp Olympic finalists was announced (Paul Martin, from Switzerland, and Dutchman Adriaan Paulen), along with a US delegation including Antwerp gold medallist Charlie Paddock, turning this undeniable success into a real

triumph. Thanks to these stars (nicknamed the "three musketeers"), the CIE's "First World University Games" was set to go down in history... (86)

... However, the *American Athletic Union* (AAU) strictly forbade Paddock from going to Paris, despite the fact that he had received the approval of the *Southern Pacific Association* (regional branch of the AAU), along with the support of the US university federation, the *National Collegiate Amateur Athletic Association* (NCAAA). Paddock was nevertheless very eager to go to Paris and decided not to heed the AAU, which he described as an "*assembly of bone brains*". In April 1923, he wrote the following letter to LC Schroeder, head of the *Young Men's Christian Association* (YMCA) in Paris: "*Through your representative in America, Mr Percy R. Carpenter, I believe that we have come up with a satisfactory solution to facilitate my participation in the international university competition to be held in Paris at the beginning of May. I would therefore like to thank you for your kind invitation and am pleased to announce that I intend to take part in this meeting, which will complete my college competition programme. I can think of no better place than Paris, where I took part in my first international competition, to round off four years of university racing.*

I'm running really well right now and feel that this year is my best yet.

I'm ready to help you make this meeting a success and am sure it will be." (87)

...The French Athletics Federation (*Fédération Française d'Athlétisme* - FFA) nevertheless threatened the PUC with sanctions if Paddock was allowed to race... This did not, however, deter Petitjean for a single second. On 3 May 1923, he wrote a furious article for the specialized press:

"University sport has always struggled with difficulties that are falling on deaf ears, among jealous individuals with their own interests, for various reasons. It is nevertheless managing to carve out its place, which needs to be a leading one (...) It would be inappropriate for these federations, which have fought for their autonomy, to refuse us ours (...) Sport is currently going in the wrong direction, with sporting concepts being transformed everywhere and the spectacle increasingly taking pride of place. Sports are being played for shareholders, athletes' financial gain or managers' excessive ambitions." (88)

Ultimately, and against all odds, the Games would take place as Petitjean had planned! On 27 April, Paddock was greeted with great fanfare at St Lazare station, where he arrived at the same time as the representatives of the *Good Will Delegation* who had travelled to France to visit its war-torn regions... The sprinter was received at the Maison des Étudiants, followed by the headquarters of "L'Auto" and "L'Intransigeant" newspapers, before going on to try out the athletics track at the PUC's Parc des Sports in Porte Dorée, which he immediately declared to be "better than Antwerp". (89)

- Fencing Tournament: The next few days saw further delegations arrive and the Games began as planned on Thursday 3 May with the fencing tournament organized at Cercle Hoche, a prestigious venue made available to Petitjean by the *Fédération Nationale d'Escrime* (National Fencing Federation), the president of which, Mr Troisgros, was determined to cooperate with university sport. Four nations were represented: The United States, Holland, Switzerland and France, who were pitted against each other in the épée and sabre. (90)

- Athletics: The various rounds of the athletics events were held on 4 and 5 May, with the triumphal inauguration of the PUC Parc des Sports in Porte Dorée taking place on Sunday 6 May to host the grand finals, attended by the Minister of the Interior Maurice Maunoury, Rector Paul Appel and Colonel Derendinger, Head of the Maison Militaire du Président de la République representing Mr Alexander Millerand, along with

several ambassadors. The event met with considerable success from all points of view. The stands were full, with more than 15,000 spectators cheerfully applauding the athletes. Paddock fully fulfilled his contract with more sensational performances. He won the 100 metres in a time of 10.4 seconds (equalling the world record), crossing the white finish line with his signature leap and stopping abruptly to take in the cheers with a schoolboy smile, his face as fresh as it had been on the start line. In the 200m, he left all his competitors far behind to win in 21.0 seconds (a new world record.... that would not, however, be approved). The champion's very special style for crossing the finish line (practically a long jump!) would be copied for years, rather less successfully, by generations of university athletes! To round off the party, Martin won the 800 metres, ahead of Paulen, who took the 400m gold.



Paddock's "leaping" arrival

800m : Martin ahead of Paulen

- Technical results

Fencing

Épée, individual final (10 athletes registered)

1/ Crebessac (FRA), 2/ Jourdan (SUI), 3/ Milner (USA)

Sabre, individual final (10 athletes registered)

1/ De Vries (HOL), 2/ Jourdan (SUI), 3/ Winter (HOL)

Sabre, team final

1/ France (26), 2/ Holland (19)

Athletics

The performances achieved were of a high level. Particularly noteworthy was the American Paddock's 100m time, equalling the world record. Eighteen World University Championship titles were awarded, to the following 8 countries:


































- France - 5 titles (1500m, 400m hurdles, 4x400m relay, high jump and long jump);
- Holland - 4 titles (400m, 110m hurdles, 4x100m relay, Medley relay);
- United States - 2 titles (100m, 200m);
- Italy - 2 titles (javelin, pentathlon);
- Czechoslovakia - 2 titles (discus, shot put);
- England - 1 title (5000m);
- Switzerland - 1 title (800m);
- Denmark - 1 title (pole vault);

The 54 medals were shared between athletes from 9 different countries.

France topped the overall medal table (17 medals), ahead of Italy (10 medals) and Czechoslovakia (10 medals).

(91) (92) (93) (94)

Results in full (Athletics)

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Charles Paddock (USA)	10.40	 Bohus Fleischer (CZH)	11.4	 Fournier (FRA)	---
200 metres	 Charles Paddock (USA)	21.00	 Bohus Fleischer (CZH)	22.4	 Carlo Méreu (ITA)	---
400 metres	 Adriaan Paulen (HOL)	51.20	 Wilbeaux (BEL)	---	 Gossé (FRA)	---
800 metres	 Paul Martin (SUI)	1:57.0	 Adriaan Paulen (HOL)	1:57.2	 Pierre Villeneuve (FRA)	2:00.5
1500 metres	 Suby (FRA)	4:20.8	 René Chatelain (FRA)	---	 Francis Bordes (FRA)	---
5000 metres	 Castells (ENG)	16:28.	 Pippo Orio (ITA)	16:28.8	 Binder (FRA)	---
110 metres hurdles	 Otto van Rappart (HOL)	16.00	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	16.1	 Adolfo Contoli (ITA)	---
400 metres hurdles	 René Resal (FRA)	59.40	 Vigoni (BEL)	---	 Maurice Frichoux (FRA)	---
High jump	 Louis Zwahlen (FRA)	1m79	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)  Ettore Vicich (ITA)	1m75	 Jay (FRA)	1m60
Pole vault	 Henry Petersen (DEN)	3m70	 Adolfo Contoli (ITA)  Jan Milde Ivo (CZH)	3m40	---	---
Long jump	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	7m06	 Georges Krotoff (FRA)	6m59	 Aloïs Sobotka (CZH)	6m54
Shot put	 Jan Milde Ivo (CZH)	12m84	 Dušan Ivkovic (CZH)	12m22	 Édouard Duhour (FRA)	11m73
Discus	 Jan Milde Ivo (CZH)	35m99	 Antonin Svoboda (CZH)	35m88	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	33m46

Javelin	 Carlo Clemente (ITA)	53m80	 Marco Gismondi (ITA)	47m84	 Václav Chmelík (CZH)	47m26
Pentathlon 200m-1500m Long jump Discus-Javelin	 Adolfo Contoli (ITA)	9 points	 Antonin Svoboda (CZH)	12 points	 Fred Zinner (BEL)	14 points
4×100 m Relay	 Holland	44.80	 Italy	44.80	 Belgium	45.0
4×400 m Relay	 France	3:32.0	 Belgium	3:32.0	 Italy	---
Medley Relay 400,300,200,100	 Holland	2:05.2	 Italy	2:05.2	 Belgium	---

Credit: Bell, Daniel (2003). *Encyclopedia of International Games*. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4

Conclusion-Student Party-Sanctions: The Games concluded with a dynamic closing parade, punctuated by the music of the Republican Guard. This was followed by a gigantic festival that would long be remembered by several Parisian districts!

The festivities began with a huge fair extending the entire length of Avenue Daumesnil. The Parisians, along with their foreign guests, straw hats on their heads adorned with white and violet ribbons (PUC colours), enjoyed the rides before attending a magnificent fireworks display. Student anthems with questionable lyrics were sung, provoking panic among the area's bourgeois residents. (95)

At the end of the pyrotechnic show, 450 lucky individuals went on to a "Wedding and Banquets" room, where they were treated to dinner by the PUC President. Particularly of note on the high table were Minister Maurice Maunoury and Henry Paté, representing the Government, along with Michel Missoffe, Vice-President of the Paris Council. When it was time for dessert, Jean Petitjean, excited by the Jazz band that played throughout the meal, got up on the table and launched into a fiery and totally iconoclastic speech that had to be interrupted to avoid a scandal.

Those still standing after the banquet then went on to Montmartre with its memorable student nightlife, gearing up to party the night away at the "Coliseum". Everybody danced - there was a lot of dancing in the decade following the First World War - trousers and jackets rolled up like bullfighters. Charley Paddock took the orchestra's microphone to sing Paul Whiteman: "*Some sunny day... with a smile on my face...*".



The Parisians of the PUC had no hesitation in offering their friends champagne. However, after everyone had emptied their glass(es) drinking to the health of the French university, the students angrily disputed the bill (for eighty bottles!) determinedly refusing to pay such a scandalous amount. The next stop was therefore the police station, where

Petitjean was responsible for dealing with the superintendent. During the protracted dealings, Paddock (who appeared to be really enjoying himself cozying up to a certain "Lisette"!), Martin, Paulen and the 200-odd revellers still standing were served rounds of beer in front of the police station... making the negotiator's task even more difficult, if that were possible. After an hour of debate, Petitjean nevertheless returned triumphant to his troops, abandoning a dumbfounded superintendent and baffled café owner who had decided to simply give up. Welcomed by an ovation, he directed his troops towards the Latin Quarter where the students, thirst whetted rather than quenched by their innumerable libations, engaged in a masterly chariot race of which Ben-Hur would have been proud, causing a monster traffic jam on Boulevard Saint-Michel. They ended up in "Caveau de la bolée" for a successful *tableau vivant* session.

The party ended at dawn, in hygienic fashion, with a collective bath in Saint-Michel fountain, accompanied by acrobatic dives from the shoulders of the eponymous Archangel into the basin below... with no broken bones, proving there is a god for students, after all, especially if they practise sport!

Thereafter, it was time to face the consequences... On the morning of 7 May, the office of the Fédération Française d'Athlétisme pursuant to Article 45 of its general regulations, issued the following sanctions:

- Suspension of the PUC and members of its Management Committee;
- Suspension of athletes who had participated in the World University Championships;
- Ban on Charles Paddock's participation in any event organized by an FFA member society;
- Complaint filed with the International Amateur Athletics Federation against foreign athletes who had participated in the World University Championships. (96)

On 9 May, the columnist Marcel Delarbre was already making his feelings known in an article published in "L'œuvre":

"The FFA is trying to impose American order on a French club, without any other proceedings. This joke is casting an unfortunate light on the kind of mindset taking hold within sports management groups, both in France and abroad. Behind the PUC is the University of France and innumerable other sympathies at play. The Paddock case has the potential to free us from an international rule which, while it may have sport in its title, is in actual fact far from sporting" (97) The whole of the French press followed suit and, on 12 June, faced with a public outcry, the FFA office informed the PUC of its decision to suspend all the sanctions that had been issued.

As they say, "ridicule does not kill anyone"!

Chapter 3

AMBITIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS (1923/1926)

International and power relations within the CIE

From 1923 to 1925 – Consensus and differences

The CIE was originally conceived as an "*interallied*" confederation by students who set themselves the goal, in agreement with their country's authorities, of consolidating the new international order established by the Treaty of Versailles.

It was indeed, to use the words of German philosopher Julius Ernst Lips, (98) "Winners Alliance" between representatives of countries that had every reason to be very concerned about the concept of national identity... However, it was also an alliance desired by an idealistic and universalist student youth, focusing on peace and eager to establish transnational relations in the fields of culture, education and sport. The Confederation, which became "international" in 1922, expanded to include new members and moved closer to the League of Nations (LoN), particularly in the field of intellectual cooperation. (99)

After the Hague Congress, the full members of the Confederation were divided into three informal streams:

- A rather "conservative" majority stream that had gathered around the French UNAGEF delegates, representatives of student unions from "Allied" countries that had suffered German occupation during the war (Belgium, Luxembourg), those whose borders had been modified (Denmark, Poland, Romania) and nations created out of territorial transformations (Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia).
- A liberal current that wished to see the CIE develop to become more open. This brought together representatives from England (*National Union of Students of Universities and University Colleges of England and Wales*), Scotland (*Student's representative Council of Scotland*), Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.
- A third, uncommitted group of student unions from Spain, Finland and Italy that generally kept such discussions at arm's length.

From 1923 to 1925, the atmosphere within the CIE Council was more or less consensual. Disputes, when they occurred, were related to working methods: "*In some countries, national unions are almost non-existent [...] and some national unions do not take up all the initiatives implemented by the Confederation's technical offices*". (99) (100) The parties concerned fairly quickly succeeded in finding a common ground.

The differences that arose with regard to "opening up" the CIE to new member countries give rise to more difficult negotiations. A positive conclusion was nevertheless often found: The number of CIE members increased from 20 in 1923 to 29 in 1925. In particular, associations from three of the countries that had fought against the "Allies" during the war became full members of the Confederation during this period (the National Student Unions of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey), with the Union of German Students being admitted as an organization "in cooperation" with the CIE.

a) 22 full members (1925): Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Latvia, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

b) 6 free members: Georgia (*White Association of Georgian Émigré Students*), Hong Kong, New Zealand, Russia (*Russian Organization of Émigrés Students "Oreso"*), Ukraine (*National Union of Ukrainian Student Associations*), United States of America. (101)

c) 1 organization in cooperation: Germany (*Deutsche Studentenschaft*).

After 1925 - Radicalization and Clashes

Between 1925 and 1929, there was a further increase in the number of CIE members, from 29 to 33. With more delegates and a greater diversity of geopolitical origins, antagonisms became increasingly stronger. The emerging tensions reflected the new situations arising in the domestic politics of certain countries and in international relations. They were also explained by the renewal of student populations. The generation of students who had lived through the war was gradually being replaced, in the national university associations and the CIE, by new generations with a different social background, education and political culture. The Council debates become more confrontational as three increasingly radicalized blocks began to form (102):

- The "conservative" faction organized around the French UNAGEF remained in the majority, reaffirming the Confederation's initial aims, demanding strict compliance with the CIE statutes and emphasizing the need for coordination with the LoN;
- The "liberal" faction, led by the English NUSF, strengthened its stance in favour of opening up the CIE, focusing in particular on the ostracism demonstrated by the majority of the CIE towards German students (Iverson Macadam, founding president of the NUSF, explicitly denounced the influence of "France and a group of Francophile countries" – i.e. France, Belgium, Poland and Romania - highlighting the "danger of the movement becoming a political weapon"). (99) (103)

Academic circles in several European countries had developed strong relations with German intellectuals in the pre-war period. Delegates from these countries were generally in favour of a policy of "openness" towards Germany.

- A "progressive" faction, which rapidly moved towards an attitude of "opposition", was formed in 1924 led by the Italian delegates of the *Unione Nazionale Universitaria* (UNU) (then the *Gruppo Universitario Fascista* – GUF, that took over from the UNU in 1927). (104)

Opportunistic rapprochements and sometimes sudden reversals of orientation occurred between and/or within these three groups, depending on the national and international political context. Disaffiliation gave way to about-turns and re-affiliation, exposing the major weaknesses of an international student organization built on improbable blends and conflicting interests resulting from treaties that had shaken up the geopolitical situation, especially in Europe.

The problem of the "vanquished" and the issue of "minorities"

One of the essential difficulties encountered by those drafting the 1919 Peace Treaties lay in achieving a coherent territorial reorganization of the former multinational empires vanquished and dismantled, taking into account the stratification of the various populations in the areas concerned. Drawing new border lines meant isolating "minorities" within most States as a result of this division.

At the time, two contradictory concepts were pitted against each other:

- on the one hand, the hegemonic logic of the victors, which led to the definition and imposition of a State-focused principle of nationality (Nation-State concept) - seemingly the only one capable of securing world peace in the long term;
- on the other hand, the moral principle of self-determination (peoples' right to make decisions for themselves), which ran the risk of generating a multitude of micro-nations and/or federations of mini-states, undermining the international balance.

Woodrow Wilson's "fourteen point programme" (105) made an ambiguous reference to the right of self-determination (*autonomous development*) but above all reaffirmed the principle of nationalities. This was taken up by the Treaty of Versailles (article 80) to formalize the independence of Austria. The treaties of Saint-Germain-en-Laye and Trianon, signed separately with each of the vanquished parties, followed the same principle, dividing Austria-Hungary into an Austrian State, reduced to the territory occupied by German-speakers, and an independent Hungarian State. They confirmed the existence of the new Czechoslovak State, Poland and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, transferring the peripheral regions of the former imperial territory (Transylvania, with its strong Hungarian and German-speaking minorities) to the Romanian State, and the provinces of Bolzano (German-speaking) and Trento, along with the city of Trieste, to the Kingdom of Italy.

In contrast, Germany and Austria were excluded from this "governmental" right to self-determination, which would have allowed them to merge as they wished.

On 12 November 1918, the Austro-German State Council (formed by a Provisional National Assembly and recognized by Emperor Charles I) proclaimed German Austria (*Deutsch-Österreich*) a democratic republic (article 1), part of the "German Republic".

The German Constitution of 31 July 1919 (Weimar) granted German Austria the right to unite with Germany and its representatives the right to participate in the German Federal Council in an advisory capacity.

The treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, dated 10 September 1919, prohibited any attachment of Austria to Germany, changing the name "German Austria" to "Austria".

The principle of nationalities thus appeared to be a political justification of the national State, guaranteeing its sovereignty. It was "*revolutionary insofar as it opposed the order established by the monarchical States (...). It was conservative insofar as it legitimized the national State, along with the traditional sovereign State*". (106) When the Covenant of the League of Nations was drafted, State sovereignty and territorial integrity were privileged to the detriment of "peoples'" absolute right to self-determination, liable to provoke separatism at the national level and anarchy at the international level.

In actual fact, the notion of "peoples' right to self-determination" could be interpreted in many different ways and opened the door to all kinds of disputes, in the absence of a precise definition of what was meant by "People", "Minority", "State" or "Nation". These terms were used to define groups that were homogeneous in terms of at least one characteristic and comprised many individuals gathered together on one or more defined territories. What, indeed, was a "people", and on what criteria could this be differentiated from a "minority"? Criteria generally deemed objective included language, history, culture, customs and social organization (citizenship), territoriality, ethnology and even a pseudo-anthropological notion of "race". There was, however, a more subjective criterion with the potential to be decisive: the "will to live together", a process of self-qualification that made it possible to assimilate the concept of a nation to that of a people. The State thus became the political expression of the Nation, with People corresponding to the citizens of the State. The term "Minority" then referred to groups of individuals who differed from the majority of a State's citizens, in terms of one or more characteristics (language, religion or other), whether they themselves were nationals of the State in question (natives) or nationals of a foreign State (non-natives). (107) (108) (109) (110)

The Oxford CIE Council (September 1923)

The German issue

The Confederation Council meeting held in Oxford in September 1923 brought together delegates from the National Unions of 17 different countries. Viscount Grey welcomed the participants and urged them to unite and work together in seeking diplomatic solutions to the international conflicts they were liable to face. King George V, Lord George Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Lord Robert Cecil, in charge of relations with the League of Nations, extended their greetings to the members of the Council. The first item on the agenda referred to the proposal made by CIE President Jean Gérard during the Prague Congress *"that representatives of Deutsche Studentenschaft be invited to attend a forthcoming CIE Council meeting"*: Should DSt delegates therefore be invited to attend the working sessions about to take place?

- UNEF delegate Bernard Mothe indicated that *"the Union Nationale de France's opposition to the idea of inviting German students is not inspired by political or economic considerations but, rather, the absolute necessity of adhering to the statutes"*.

- The President of the National Union of Belgium, G. Peters, put forward the belief that *"in order for the work of international solidarity intended to bring intellectual elites together to be feasible, and not a vain and dangerous deception, each of its participants must be driven by a sincere love of peace and a true spirit of understanding and international collaboration"*. In his view *"this spirit is not yet what drives the German students. Their continued participation in all warlike demonstrations, along with their preponderant role in secret militarist organizations, demonstrates only too well that they remain bound to the ideas of the pre-war Pan-German academics."* (111)

- English and Scandinavian representatives from the "Liberal" group felt that extending the CIE to the DSt would be a good strategy to stimulate the Confederation's development and that welcoming DSt delegates as Observers during the Council's work would send a positive signal to German students.

- Several members of the majority faction considered this invitation premature, since it had not been sufficiently prepared. In their view, it was essential to examine the issue of "minorities", to which the German question was closely linked, and settle this consensually before any official rapprochement, to avoid triggering an uncontrollable process of "implosion" within the CIE.

In the end, the Confederation Council decided unanimously not to invite German observers to its Oxford meeting, but to appoint a committee to take stock of all existing difficulties between the former belligerent countries.

University sport

The exceptional success of the World University Championships held in May in Paris was emphasized, all the Congress' conclusions were validated, and the Office International des Sports (OISU) was definitively established in Paris, with Jean Petitjean as president and Stefan Michlewski, from Poland, 1st vice president.

The issue of the Italian National Union of Students

Shortly after the Oxford Council refused to admit the German students, an Italian student newspaper, the *Gazzettino Universitario de Napoli*, published an article signed by its correspondent in Berlin denouncing the CIE's *"false apoliticism and Germanophobia"* and reporting the resentment of *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* leaders: *"The International Confederation of Students was founded purely to isolate German students in the field of science and human culture. This idea is dangerous for all the peoples of Europe, including*

France, just as it is against Europe's interests to attempt to isolate Germany from the fields of politics, economics, finance and trade."



We could ask ourselves why the editors of *Gazzettino Universitario* were opening up their columns to the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, given that this publication had the reputation of being the "voice" of anti-fascist academics. The General Secretary of *Corda Fratres*, Fabrizio de Cherchi, indeed shared his indignation with the members of the CIE!

In actual fact, this aggression towards the CIE was probably less motivated by compassion for the German students than by the difficult situation in which Italian university sport found itself at the time. Since there was no clearly identified Italian National Union of Students in 1922, it was the *Comitato Olimpico Studentesco Italiano* (COSI) that had been approved by the Confederation to represent Italy. This association had indeed organized the "First University Olympiad" in Rome on 17 April 1922, and its president, Corrado Petrone, was well known to the members of the CIE. (112) As COSI's use of the "*Olimpico*" reference had been challenged by the International Olympic Committee, the association had been transformed into the "*Unione Nazionale Universitaria*" (UNU). Italy's new National University Union, the honorary president of which was Prince Umberto of Savoy, was officially apolitical, as stipulated by the CIE statutes. It was led by a tetrarchy, of which Corrado Petrone was part, presented as a guarantee of harmonious continuity with COSI. During the Paris sports congress and athletics championships, Petrone, who led the Italian delegation, campaigned for UNU, which had not yet been officially admitted by the CIE, to be quickly recognized. To ensure he obtained a favourable majority, he courted the "Germanophile" members of CIE's liberal current, to whom he attempted to make pledges, proposing Italy's support for the admission of the DSt. The *Gazzettino Universitario* article could be related to the disappointment caused by the failure of this clumsy and, ultimately, useless manoeuvre – in the end, the CIE Council did indeed agree to admit the UNU. (112)

The Sixth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Warsaw – 18-19 September 1924)

The Warsaw Congress was, in actual fact, the second congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, as confirmed by the official poster and philatelic obliterations.

The "usual" nomenclature nevertheless refers to it as the "sixth" CIE congress, taking into account the three Confédération Interalliée des Étudiants congresses (and/or councils) that were held between 1919 and 1921, along with the "International Council" of Oxford (1923).

The Warsaw Congress was also the second CIE congress to be associated with an international university sports event, if we take into account the International University Sports Congress held in Paris on 3 May 1923.



CIE Congress in Warsaw - 1924
Poster and Commemorative Cancellation

The 6th CIE Congress was held in Warsaw, Poland, on 18-19 September. It brought together representatives from fifteen National Unions: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia (Oreso), Scotland, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.



Warsaw National Philharmonic

The opening ceremony was held at the prestigious National Philharmonic, presided over by the Minister of Education, Boleslaw Miklaszewski, in the presence of the President of the Municipal Council, members of the CIE Council - Jean Gérard (France), Marc Van Laer (Belgium), Jaaronûr Kopecky (Czechoslovakia), Jan Balinski-Jundziel (Poland), Hans Stahel (Switzerland), Ivison Macadam (Great Britain), a special delegate from the LoN "Intellectual Collaboration" committee, and representatives of the Government, Diet (*Sejm Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*), Senate, Diplomatic Corps, Cultural and Social Organizations and the Press. In his welcome speech, the Minister emphasized the concordance between the League of Nations and CIE deliberations, recalling the ambition and meaning of the work of the two international organizations: *"You are, Gentlemen, a small League of Nations, and will certainly attain your lofty ambitions, for your hearts are ardent and your hands skilful at their work. The Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations has just listened with increasing emotion to speeches by Heads of Government. At the same time, the CIE congress is taking place here in Warsaw. The choice of timing is symbolic. The young university elite are aligning themselves with the furrow that our statesmen are trying to dig so that world peace may flourish. Your confidence in the future will stoke up your energy - an energy that will triumph over all the negations."* (113) Mr Miklaszewski indicated that Poland, with its 40,000-strong student population spread over five universities and several special schools, spent 15% of its budget on education, and gave the floor to the representative of the Education Committee in the Diet.

Mr Soltyk expressed his delight that the university youth of the various nations participating in the Congress would have the opportunity to discover Poland, its people and culture. He then drew their attention to the fact that Poland, deprived of its

independence for more than a century, had been resuscitated, but that "*the dawn of its new freedom was illuminated by the fires of a war in which the university youth sketched out the borders of the Republic's territory with their own blood, borders that were definitively accepted by the Conference of Ambassadors on 15 March 1923.*"

Several speakers representing students from various countries took the floor, and finally CIE vice-president Mr Jean Balinski Jundzill expressed his special thanks to France - the country that, in 1919, had initiated the creation of this Confederation of Students "*that now brings together 21 Nations and, within its sphere of action, makes a powerful contribution to the great movement towards the end goal of lasting world peace.*" (114)

Voting then began on a renewed Executive Committee. Jan Billinski-Jundzill (Poland) was elected CIE president, replacing Jean Gérard who did not run for re-election and was proclaimed Founding President. Mr Mac Adam (England) and Mr Mothe (France) were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr Mac Donald (Scotland) was elected treasurer. Student University Unions representing Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia and Turkey were officially admitted as full members of the CIE and the Italian National University Union (UNU) approved to represent Italy, taking over from COSI.

The congress also decided that the Student World Championships would be organized every two years (rather than every four years as originally proposed), in odd years so as not to coincide with the Olympic Games, and that the next CIE "Olympiads" or "World University Games" would be organized in Rome by UNU in 1926 (despite the fact that this was an even year). The event programme would combine sport, science and art. In addition to athletics, the sports disciplines were to include football, rowing, fencing and tennis. Two new sports were added to this initial list: swimming and cycling. The next CIE Congress was also to be held in Rome, parallel to the Games. The issue of "Winter Games" was also discussed, with UNU expressing its willingness to take charge of organizing a first edition in Italy.

At this point, one of the students, Stefano Oberti, Secretary of the Italian delegation, made a vehement speech on behalf of the "*Unione Goliardica de la libertà*", the Italian section of "*Corda Fratres*" and other Italian university associations to challenge UNU's representativity and denounce the situation created by the reactionary, elitist and authoritarian university reform set up in 1923 by Minister of Education Giovanni Gentile. The argument made was that, by reaffirming the authority of the State, this had abolished the tradition of freedom for Italian universities. The speaker stated that "*The soul of our universities, the soul of Italy - study and preparation for life - have been severely shaken*" and, taking a firm stand against fascism, finally proclaimed that: "*Universities must be free!*". This speech, going against the CIE's rules on the obligation of apolitism, led to Stefano Oberti's immediate exclusion from official congress events. (112) (115)

Although Germany had not been invited to attend the congress, a new discussion ensued on the admission of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (DSt). In 1924, the year of the Geneva Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, a rapprochement policy appeared desirable. In the run up to the Locarno Agreement, it was felt that some relaxation could be envisaged. This marked improvement in the politics of the various nations was reflected in the congress debates: three of the countries that had been "defeated" in the Great War, Bulgaria, Hungary and Turkey, had just been admitted to the CIE. Germany and Austria were now the only nations in the bloc of the former Central Powers that remained excluded. Why persist in this attitude of mutual mistrust, when the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* itself, in 1922 at an international student meeting

held in Leipzig, had already made known its intention to move closer to the CIE? (116) (117) In actual fact, while this relaxation of European policy indeed indicated a tendency towards rapprochement, it did not bring about any immediate change in the contradiction between the dream of internationalism and the reality of exacerbated nationalism that characterized the student system.

- The majority group within the CIE Executive Committee insisted that the "statist" concept remained the basis of representation for the Confederation: students from a particular State could only be affiliated through a single National Union, bringing together students from that State alone. The *Deutsche Studentenschaft* was made up of German students from the new post-war "Reich" (the Weimar Republic), but it also claimed to represent all German-speaking students whatever their nationality as it stood, including German-speaking students from Austria, the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia and the Free City of Danzig. It was therefore not a national union in the strict sense of the word, but a kind of Pan-German multinational community based on linguistic affiliation. Under these circumstances, it appeared impossible to admit this association without provoking indignation among members from Eastern European countries such as Czechoslovakia, Romania or Poland, and without thereby going against the statutory provisions of the CIE.

- A new proposal was then introduced, requesting that students from Germany and Austria be admitted to the Confederation as full delegates and German students from Danzig and Czechoslovakia as free members. This proposal was rejected.

- Just as the debate appeared to be drawing to a close, the Chairperson was presented with two new requests by a delegate from Switzerland. One suggested adopting German as one of the official languages for CIE deliberations, along with French and English. The other proposed to keep French as the only official language and approve English and German as auxiliary languages. (118) Although Switzerland's proposals were rejected, they were nonetheless meaningful. The official languages of the CIE (French and English) were generally used to refer to student associations as *Unions nationales/National unions* or *Fédérations nationales/National federations*. The fact that there was no obvious literal translation of terms such as *nationalité/nationality*, *citoyenneté/citizenship* or *allégeance/allegiance* into German ran the risk of undermining mutual understanding, since it introduced a relative ambiguity between a group of individuals sharing the same language, culture, traditions and aspirations and the legal status of a person belonging to a given Nation or State.

- In order to show its willingness to reach an agreement, the Warsaw Congress decided, in its conclusions, to propose a collaboration agreement to the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. While no decision was made on the issue of representation for the immediate future, the preamble to this agreement recalled the major conflict to be settled: since the CIE was based on representation by State, while the German student union was built on a multinational base, it was not possible for the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* to be admitted as a full member of the CIE. The agreement was designed to facilitate its accession as an "organization in cooperation", covering purely practical points such as travel, mutual aid and sports and enabling *DSt* to send representatives to CIE committee meetings in this context. (116)

The work of the congress thus came to an end on a relatively positive note, and was followed by a series of receptions for the delegates: a banquet at the *Resursa Kupiecka* (chamber of commerce), gala performance at the Opera, Polish music concert at the Philharmonic, reception at the Academic Circle of Friends of the League of Nations and an invitation-only evening event hosted by the Municipal authorities in the Town

Hall. Finally, on 31 September, a big artistic festival was organized in the gardens of the Diet to conclude these demonstrations of Polish hospitality put on by the host nation for the Confederation representatives.

The 1st Student World Championships (Warsaw – 17 to 21 September 1924):

The first *World Athletics Championships* (or *World University Games*), held in Paris in 1923, were a kind of "prototype" experiment by the CIE before it invested in organizing regular international sports competitions for students in both summer and winter. This "dress rehearsal" was a success, and the Warsaw Games, intended to kick off a long series, were christened the "*Student World Championships*", as originally planned. It was therefore, in fact, the second edition of the CIE Sports Games that was entrusted to the National Union of Polish Students (*Związek Narodowy Polskich Studentów*), the *Centrala Polskich Akademickich Swiaztów Sportowych* (Central Office of University Sports Associations of Poland) and Warsaw's *Akademicki Związek Sportowy* (AZS).



**Akademicki
Związek Sportowy**



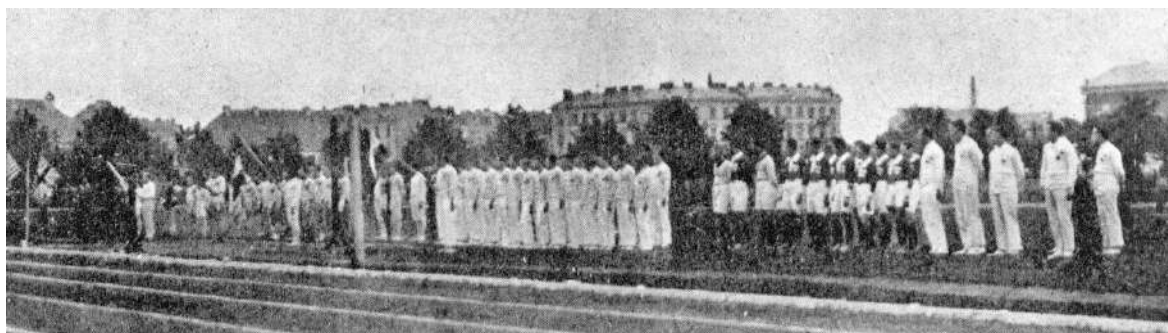
**Centrala Polskich Akademickich
Swiaztów Sportowych**

The CIE Sports Commission, in agreement with AZS delegate Zygmunt Glinka, proposed that the Warsaw Championships be held in mid-September in order to encourage the many foreign university athletes attending the Paris Olympic Games in August 1924 to then go on to Poland. The result was not very conclusive, since many of the athletes who participated in the Olympic Games preferred, in the end, to take a break and rest after an already busy summer. The Unions of fourteen different countries had informed the Organizing Committee of their intention to participate, but six of them withdrew at the very last moment for financial reasons (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Holland, Romania, Turkey). Italy announced that their delegation would have to be reduced since the event in Warsaw coincided with the Italian national championships.

Participation and programme

- Participation: In the end, the World Student Championships in Warsaw were attended by athletes representing seven countries: England, Estonia, France, Italy, New Zealand, the United States and Poland (the Polish delegation had over 60 athletes). Germany was absent once again.

- Programme: Five sports disciplines were on the programme - Athletics, Fencing, Football, Rowing and Tennis. It is important to note that the rowing events were open to female students. Athletics, with 22 events (out of a total of 31), was the highlight of these Student World Championships, with the other four sports bringing together only a limited number of events and competitors.



Opening ceremony of the Championships

- **Opening Ceremony:** This was held on 17 September in Sobieski Park, presided over by the Prime Minister, Mr Władisław Grabski, in the presence of many members of the Polish government along with university representatives and foreign diplomats. Mr Mikłaszewski, the Minister of Education, declared the Games to be officially open and, after a welcome address by OISU Committee Member and Polish Rowing Champion Władysław K. Nadratowski, the athletes paraded around the track. The ceremony ended with the flag presentation and competitors' Olympic salute in front of the official stand. (119)

Technical Results

- **Athletics:** The athletics, which attracted a large number of spectators, comprised 22 men's events: 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 3000m, 5000m, 110m hurdles, 400m hurdles, Medley relay (100/200/400/800), 4x100m relay, 4x400m relay, 3000m team event, high jump, pole vault, long jump, triple jump, shot put, discus, javelin (one and two-handed) and pentathlon.



Szydłowski



Jaworski – Kostrzewski

The athletes who had been members of the Polish delegation at the Paris Olympics and chose to return to the stadium once back in Warsaw proved, before their home crowd, that their Olympic selection had been well founded. Josef Jaworski won the 3000m gold. Thrower Sławosz Mieczysław Szydłowski, who had been the Polish flag bearer at the Olympics, won three gold medals in the discus, one-handed javelin and curious "two-handed" javelin event. Stefan Kostrzewski was even more impressive, winning five golds (400m hurdles, 800m, 4x100m, 4x400m, 3000m team event), two silvers (3000m and medley relay), and a bronze (1500m)! Sigismund Weiss also deserves a special mention. The Polish sprinter faced one of the stars of the Paris Olympics, New Zealander Arthur Porritt, who had not hesitated in making the detour to Warsaw for the Student World Championships. Weiss pushed the untouchable Porritt all the way in the 100 and 200 metres, winning the silver medal each time, and took gold in the 400 metres, pipping the excellent Frenchman Joseph Jackson at the post. Weiss would go on to share a second gold medal with the other members of the Polish 4x400 metres relay team. In the first event of the day, the 100m qualifying, Porritt took his heat
















effortlessly in 11.0 seconds. He had the race won by the 70-metre mark and finished several metres ahead of his competitors. The New Zealander became something of a crowd favourite with his very long strides (around 2.25-2.50 metres), giving the impression that he was moving slowly, combined with his smooth running style and great arm work. He took the final in a time of 10.9 seconds, with Weiss, from Poland, and Parrain, from France, coming second and third respectively. Porritt confirmed his class in the 200m with a time of 22.2 seconds, followed once again by Weiss and Parrain. Porritt also ran the 110m hurdles (in 16.2 seconds) but was beaten by Sempé, from France (15.7 seconds).



Weiss – Porritt – Parrain

The Polish athletes' overall performance must be considered a success. They set nine records in this competition, including seven new Polish records (800m, 400m hurdles, 4x100m, 4x400m, 100/200/400/800 relay, pentathlon, javelin). Stefan Kostrzewski, an architecture student at Warsaw's Technical University, became the competition's most versatile multi-medallist (five golds: 400m hurdles, 800m, 4x100m, 4x400m, 3000m team event, two silvers: 3000m and 100/200/400/800 relay and one bronze: 1500m). The Polish students topped the medal table with a total of 22: 11 gold, 7 silver and 4 bronze, followed by France (18 medals) and Estonia (16 medals).

- Results by event

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Arthur Porritt (NZL)	10.90	 Zygmunt Weiss (POL)	11.1	 Pierre Parrain (FRA)	---
200 metres	 Arthur Porritt (NZL)	22.20	 Zygmunt Weiss (POL)	22.8	 Pierre Parrain (FRA)	---
400 metres	 Zygmunt Weiss (POL)	51.80	 Joseph Jackson (FRA)	53.2	 Friedrich Jaanvaldt (EST)	---
800 metres	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	02:00.4	 Pierre Villeneuve (FRA)	---	 Julius Tiisfeldt (EST)	---
1500 metres	 Julius Tiisfeldt (EST)	04:16.0	 Pierre Villeneuve (FRA)	---	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	---

3000 metres	 Józef Jaworski (POL)	09:32.5	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	---	 Friedrich Jaanvaldt (EST)	---
5000 metres	 François Christophe (FRA)	17:31.0	 Julius Tiisfeldt (EST)	---	 Wladyslaw Boski (POL)	
110 metres hurdles	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	15.70	 Arthur Porritt (NZL)	15.8	 Eugen Neumann (EST)	---
400 metres hurdles	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	60.20	 Robert Simon (FRA)	---	---	---
High jump	 Valter Ever (EST)	1.78	 Julian Grüner (POL)	1.70	 Erazm Pawski (POL)	1.64
Pole vault	 Valter Ever (EST)	3.40	 Antoni Rzepka (POL)	3.20	 Eugen Neumann (EST)	3.20
Long jump	 Valter Ever (EST)	6.55	 Eugen Neumann (EST)	6.05	 Georges Krotoff (FRA)	5.97
Triple jump	 Roger Rousset (FRA)	12.90	 Valter Ever (EST)	12.82	 Raoul Luciani (FRA)	12.68
Shot put	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	11.60	 Robert Simon (FRA)	11.54	 Eugen Neumann (EST)	10.94
Discus	 Sławomir Szydlowski (POL)	37.87	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	34.60	 René Paul (FRA)	31.19
Javelin	 Sławomir Szydlowski (POL)	54.45	 Julian Grüner (POL)	51.69	 Ludwik Chelmicki (POL)	42.11
Javelin (two-handed)	 Sławomir Szydlowski (POL)	90.75	---	---	---	---
Pentathlon 200m-1500m Long jump Discus-Javelin	 Henryk Piatkowski (POL)	12.00	 Valter Ever (EST)	13.00	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	14.00
4×100 m Relay	 Poland	45.80	 Estonia	45.80	 France	---
4×400 m Relay	 Poland	03:32.0	 France	03:32.0	 Estonia	---
Medley Relay	 France	03:37.6	 Poland	03:37.6	 Estonia	---

100/200/400/800						
3000 metres team event	 Poland	---	---	---	---	---

Bell, Daniel (2003). Encyclopedia of International Games. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4

- **Rowing:** The regatta took place on the Vistula, a river with eddies and whimsical currents. There were three different events:

- Women's single sculls: 1/ Wanda Czarnocka (POL); 2/ Irena Popielowna (POL)

Wanda Czarnocka thus became the first woman to win a gold medal in a university world championship. She was a member of AZS Warsaw and had the advantage of knowing the Vistula well, which was not the case for Irena Popielowna, a student at Krakow. Wanda Czarnocka was also a figure of the Polish resistance during the Second World War (1940-1945). In 1960, she became Dean of Warsaw's Physical Education Academy.

- Men's single sculls: 1/Achile Castoldi (ITA); 2/ Włodzimierz Długoszewski (POL)

Achile Castoldi, a student at Turin, was the Italian champion in this specialism in 1924. He showed his class by finishing five lengths ahead of his competitor.

- Coxed four: The English team withdrew, making the event a duel between AZS Warsaw and AZS Poznan.

1/ AZS Warsaw: Lucjan Kulej, Piotr Kurnicki, Otto Gordzilowski and Władysław Nadratowski (cox).



Castoldi (ITA)



Polish coxed four

- **Fencing:** The fencing tournament, held at the Officer Cadets School, pitted Polish against Italian students in the foil and sabre. The level was high, with both teams featuring "Olympians" from the Paris games: Giorgio Chiavacci and Arturo Volpini for Italy; Adam Papée, Alfred Ader and Jerzy Zabielski for Poland. The spectators appreciated the quality of the duels with some excellent technical elements.

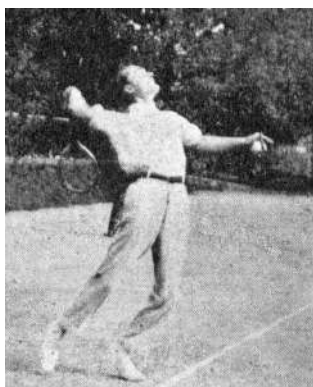
The fast, efficient Italians outclassed the Poles. They won all three podium places in the individual sabre and won the team events by 13: 3 in the sabre, and 15: 1 in the foil, with Adam Papée the only Pole capable of winning a duel, against the Italian More, who was elegant but lacked that aggressive edge.

- **Team foil:** 1/ Italy (Chiavacci, Volpini, Rutti, More); 2/ Poland (Papée, Ader, Zabielski, Pochwalski (15-1)

- **Team sabre:** 1/ Italy (Chiavacci, Volpini, Rutti, More); 2/ Poland (Papée, Ader, Zabielski, Laskowski) (13-3)

- **Individual sabre:** 1/ Chiavacci (ITA); 2/ Puliti (ITA); 3/ Volponi (ITA)

- **Tennis:** Just two countries participated in the tournament: Estonia and Poland.



Foerster (POL) at the service



Starkowski (POL) et Rublick (EST)

- In the singles final, the Polish champion Alfons Foerster took gold, beating Estonia's Rublick (6:2; 6:4; 6:0).
- In the doubles, Estonia (Rublick/Luck) won the final against Poland (Czetwertynski/Starkowski) (6:3; 6:3; 6:2).

- Football: The England team was made up of students from Oxford and Cambridge (OxBridge team), who had a special status in relation to the *Inter-Varsity Athletics Board* (IVAB). The match was won by the English (3: 0).

Overall medal table by country: For sports other than athletics, some results are incomplete or may be disputed; the overall balance should therefore be considered indicative. It is nevertheless clear that Poland came out on top in all the events, followed by Estonia and France.

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Poland	13	14	5	32
2	Estonia	6	6	8	20
3	France	5	7	8	20
4	Italy	4	2	1	7
5	New Zealand	2	1	-	3
6	England	1	-	-	1
7	United States	-	-	1	1

Closing

On 21 September, at the end of the competitions, a prize-giving ceremony was organized at the Officer Cadets School attended by the Prime Minister, Mr Grabski. Minister of Education Mr Miklaszewski was keen to personally award the prizes to the competitors to emphasize the importance that Poland placed on physical education and sport as an integral part of higher education.

In the evening, the "1st Student World Championships" concluded in *Swiss Valley Gardens* with a grand official banquet, during which the President of the CIE Sports Commissariat, Jean Petitjean, gave a speech thanking all the student athletes and congratulating Poland, the National Union of Polish Students (*Związek Narodowy Polskich Studentów*), the Central Office of University Sports Associations of Poland (*Centrala Polskich Akademickich Swiazatów Sportowych*) and Warsaw's *Akademicki Związek Sportowy* for the smooth running of the competitions. He called upon University

Sport to take its full place in every country's universities and all national and international sports organizations.



The Seventh Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Copenhagen – 14–24 August 1925)

The 7th CIE Congress was organized at the University of Copenhagen by the Danish National Union of Students (*Danske Studenters Idrætsforbund - DSI*), under the honorary presidency of Mrs Nina Bang, Minister of Education (*Mrs Bang was the first woman to be appointed a minister in Denmark and was also one of the first women in the world to hold such a position*).



The decisions made at the Warsaw Congress had helped reduce the tensions within the CIE and allowed it to increase its representativeness. The Congress held in Copenhagen in August 1925 was a chance for it to take stock, adding to or re-orientating the actions underway.

International exchanges

A "Permanent Office" in charge to coordinating and expanding the international exchange policy defined by the International Relations and Travel Committee had been set up in London. It supported the establishment of individual or group exchanges. There were one thousand personal communications set up between students of different nationalities in 1925, along with many courses and study tours. **(120)**

- Strengthening and diversification: From 1923 to 1926, a dozen new national organizations were admitted as members of the CIE or changed from "free" to full members after creating National Unions. In 1925, the CIE had 29 members, with Germany's *Deutsche Studentenschaft* officially associated with the work of the Confederation as a "organization in cooperation".

- Creation of the National Student Federation of America (NSFA): The United States example is significant. During the Copenhagen Congress, American students from Vassar College, on a study tour to Denmark under the auspices of the CIE Travel Office, were

invited by the Confederation's Executive Committee to follow the proceedings. The congress proposed that, upon their return to America, they could form a National Organization of Students of US Universities and Colleges. American students, who had been represented within the CIE as free members since 1922, had indeed never formed a National Union. If this National Union were created, it could become a full member and send an official delegation to the next CIE Congress scheduled for August 1926 in Rome. The dynamic was launched and would quickly meet with success.

Upon their return to their university, the American students did indeed submit the CIE's proposal to the "World Court Conference" on 13 December 1925. This event in Princeton, New Jersey, brought together the universities and colleges of the East Coast of the United States (*Annual Purdue conference of Union Men's Colleges, Women's Intercollegiate Association of Student Governments*). The proposal was accepted by all the participants: The *National Student Federation of America* (NSFA), the first national student association to be formed in the United States, would represent the collective interests of students throughout the country and could join the CIE as a "full member". Delegates were appointed to draft the Association's original charter and elect the members of its Executive Committee, including the first president, who would be Lewis Fox of Princeton. The NSFA set itself the mission of "*To achieve a spirit of unity among US students; to examine issues affecting students' interests; to develop an informed and intelligent student view on issues of national importance, and to foster understanding among the world's students for sustainable world peace.*" The following year, a second group (*National Student Federation of America*), bringing together seven West Coast institutions (Berkeley, Los Angeles, Stanford, Washington, Utah, Mills, Oakland and Pomona) would join the NSFA during a founding convention held at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in December 1926. By 1927, the NSFA brought together associations from more than 200 colleges and universities theoretically representing the whole of the US territory. (120) (121) (122) (123)

Historical landmarks

- Relations between the CIE and Germany: The Copenhagen Congress took stock of the political situation in Europe, noting some positive aspects. In 1923, Germany had been experiencing very difficult economic conditions and unable to meet its financial obligations in regard to its war reparations. In retaliation, France and Belgium occupied the Ruhr, exacerbating the feeling of resentment among a German population who believed that the Treaty of Versailles had unjustly imposed intolerable sanctions. In November 1923, German hyperinflation reached breaking point. The volume of marks put into circulation was 245 billion times higher than in 1914 and prices were out of control: 200 billion marks were required to buy... a loaf of bread!



Banknote of 200 billion marks



Banknote of 1 Rentenmark

However, from 1924, the German economy was recovering and entering a phase of growth and prosperity thanks to the support of US investments (Dawes plan). The *Rentenmark*, a new currency convertible into gold, was put into circulation (notes were exchanged at the rate of 1000 billion "old marks" for 1 gold mark). During this same period, France's election of the "Cartel of the Left", along with the diplomatic voluntarism of French Prime Minister Aristide Briand and German Chancellor Gustav Stresemann to integrate Germany within the international system, led to the beginnings

of normalization. It was in this context that, during the Warsaw Congress, Germany's *Deutsche Studentenschaft* had been admitted to the CIE as a "*Organization in cooperation*" and accepted this situation (in relatively good grace). The crisis within the CIE had been appeased, but far from resolved.

Indeed, by 1925, as far as French students were concerned, it could no longer be said that Germany was considered first and foremost the "enemy". Admittedly, as Victor Demiaux put it, "*There remained a latent feeling of anti-German animosity within French society until the mid-20s*", but students were more likely to be pacifists and, according to Elise Julien, tended to consider that "*the enemy is no longer Germany, henceforth it is war*"... (124) The situation was less clear for students from Eastern European countries, who remained very attentive to the issue of minorities.

The CIE was nevertheless concerned that, within the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, the *Hochschulring* majority that had been running the organization since the Würzburg congress in 1923 was facing a real collapse in numbers in 1925, notwithstanding the fact that it had gradually hardened its nationalist and anti-Semitic positions. A new group, the *Nationalsozialistische Studentenbund* (NSStB) bringing together even more reactionary students, was making its mark. (125)

- *The situation in Italy*: During the Warsaw Congress, the CIE had entrusted the "*Unione Nazionale Universitaria*" (UNU), representing Italy, with organizing the International University Olympiads for the year 1926.

However, on 3 January 1925, Benito Mussolini, President of the Council of the Kingdom of Italy, delivered a speech in Parliament in which he claimed the assassination of an opposition deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, and justified the radical elimination of any political protest in the country. Italy had entered into a dictatorship. That same day, the *Duce* appointed a new Minister of Education, Pietro Fedele, who was hostile to the university reform initiated in 1923 by Giovanni Gentile, considered too idealistic and insufficiently fascist. Fedele immediately undertook to harden the "Lex Gentile" and launched a counter-reform aiming to take control of the university associative system, which had been quite pluralistic up to that point. "Anti-fascist" or simply "non-fascist" student organizations were dissolved, giving way to *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* (GUFs), which would soon have a virtual monopoly in the student world (only the Federation of Catholic Students, the *FUCI*, was able to keep going). (126)



"GUFs" were groups of students linked to the fascist party initially formed in 1920 in the universities of Bologna, Genoa, Milan, Naples and Pavia. In February 1922, in Bologna, a first Congress referred to as "national" had created the *Federazione Nazionale Universitaria Fascista* (FNUF), the statutes of which indicated that "*the university fascists are committed to making universities a spiritual school for Italians, capable of shaping new leaders of all classes for the future glory of the Nation*" and that their overriding goal was "*to combat partisan, anti-university and anti-patriotic action by students belonging to anti-national organizations*". The GUFs immediately asked the CIE to recognize the

UNFF, in the place of COSI, but without any chance of success given the obviously political nature of this organization that was essentially a propaganda body of the National Fascist Party.

In this context, the issue of UNU's representativity, which had already been contested during the Warsaw Congress, became even more problematic. Indeed, the *Unione Nazionale Universitaria* was developing an orientation that could be described as "discreetly philofascist" (a document circulated internally by the GUF of Trieste indicated that it "*was demonstrating sincere and friendly cooperation with the government*" and that its programme denoted "*an almost perfectly fascist and national character*"). In June 1925, an "Interim Committee of Italian Students" was formed under the direction of Stefano Oberti, the anti-fascist student who had taken a stance in Warsaw, and Corrado Petrone, who had been expelled from UNU in May 1925 and had gone back to representing a "COSI" that he had revived for the occasion. "*Corda Fratres*", the "*Federazione Nazionale Universitaria*" (National Federation of Universities) and the "*Sindacato Nazionale Allievi Ingegneri*" (National Union of Engineering Students) all participated in this Committee, which announced that a National University Congress would be convened in Rome on 24 and 25 July 1925 to form a new "Italian National Union". The new Secretary General of the National Fascist Party (PNF), Roberto Farinacci, who was in charge of seizing control of all Italy's university and sports institutions and infiltrating the organizations of the international sports movement at the highest level, would not tolerate any contestation. The "anti-UNU" congress would be brutally interrupted by the intervention of fascist militiamen and, "*lest the situation deteriorate*", the place would be evacuated by the police and the students dispersed. (127) The *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* had decided to support UNU recalling, in a statement published by "*Il popolo d'Italia*" on 14 July 1925, that the *Unione Nazionale Universitaria* was the organization to which the CIE had entrusted the responsibility of organizing the 1926 "International University Olympiads. As early as August, the decision was made to place UNU under the direct supervision of the GUF Central Office, which thus obtained the government's official authorization to run Italian university sport... This was a pure and simple absorption - a *fait accompli* put before the CIE Council meeting in Copenhagen (128). There was nothing it could do but take note of the situation thus created... which called into question the organization of the Olympiad and Student Congress for the year 1926!

- *The situation in Romania*: In this kingdom, where over a quarter of the population (28.5%) was made up of Magyar, Germanic and Gypsy minorities recently brought together with the native Romanian population to form the "new Romania", social and ethnic tensions began to manifest themselves in 1925. The Jewish communities (4% of the Romanian population) were particularly targeted. In academic circles, students identified as "Jews" on ethnic, religious or linguistic grounds were subject to a *numerus clausus* limiting their possibilities of access to higher education, and the National Union of Romanian Students (a Christian organization) refused to welcome them. (129) This discrimination was against the statutes of the CIE, which would therefore have to decide on sanctions.

- *CIE relations with Germany/Italy/Austria*: In 1925, the Confederation tried to find a solution to the problem of Austria's admission. At a *European Student Aid* meeting in Manchester, CIE representatives suggested to the Austrian delegates that they could consider applying for membership separately, rather than as part of *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. This attempt was very badly perceived by the DSt, which was trying to gain new political support to further its struggle for non-State-based representation. The

President of the *Magyar Diákok Országos Szövetsége* - *MDOS* (National Union of Hungarian Students) Béla Gulyás, had expressed his full support for the DSt's stance and his willingness to assert *MDOS'* right to represent students from Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia, Romania and Yugoslavia. (130) The Council also had to address the issue of "Alto Adige", which had repeatedly affected academic relations between Italy, Germany and Austria since the end of the war. The situation was exacerbated in May 1925 when the University of Pavia sent invitations to the ceremonies it was organizing to celebrate its 1100th anniversary directly to universities, university sports clubs and local student associations in this area without going through the intermediary of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*.

The director of DSt's international office, Heinz Hendrick, denounced this as an act of propaganda and ridiculed the fact that "*Italy feels the need to celebrate minor university events every year, using considerable resources, and invite the whole world to participate... There can be no question of us sending any kind of significant representation to every one of these pompous Italian festivities!*" Hendricks also stigmatized the policy of "fascisization" of the South Tyrol's education system: "*We have the greatest respect for the oppressed peoples of the Deutsche Südtirol... It is not acceptable for German students to be integrated into the Italian universities.*" (130)

In 1919, according to the terms of the Treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, South Tyrol (*Südtirol*) and the province of Trentino, which were formerly ruled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, were attached to Italy. At that time, the region of Trentino and the former Austrian Südtirol, renamed *Alto Adige*, had only 7,000 Italian speakers and over 220,000 German speakers.

From 1923, Italian became the province's official language and the Italianization programme under the *Lex Gentile* prohibited the learning and use of the German language in educational institutions.

All in all, at the end of the Copenhagen congress, the issue of relations between the CIE and the DSt appeared far from settled, with questions being asked about whether the cooperation agreement signed between the Confederation and the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* would be denounced in the more or less short term. The issue of minorities in Romania still required careful examination. Finally, there were continued concerns about the Italian situation, just a few months before the Rome Games and Congress.

Chapter 4

PARENTHESIS - CHANGE OF RHYTHM AND ACCELERATION (1926/1927)

Parenthesis

Postponement of the International University Olympiad

In January 1926, Giuseppe Paleologo, GUF General Secretary, was appointed President of the Organizing Committee of the "International University Olympiad" to be held in Rome in 1926. He asked the CIE for the event to be postponed by one year. This request, presumably related to the particularly tense atmosphere and agitation that had been experienced by the Italian student movement during the 1924/1925 academic year, was officially justified by the national mourning declared in Italy following the death (on 4 January 1926) of Margherita of Savoy, mother of King Victor Emmanuel III. In the light of this reasoning, it was obviously difficult for the CIE to reject the request.

CIE/DSt working meeting

The members of the Executive Committees of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants and the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* held a working session in Stuttgart (11-15 April 1926) to discuss establishing "closer cooperation between the two bodies". The DSt had been taking part in the CIE's work and activities for over a year. During this period, it had repeatedly expressed its desire to see German added to the CIE's two working languages (French and English), which were the only official languages used in all the Confederation's meetings. The CIE Executive Committee sought a solution acceptable to both parties and submitted a precise text for the approval of the DSt leadership, the wording of which had been adopted unanimously by its members (Jean Balinski-Jundzill (Poland), CIE President, Iverson Macadam (England), Gaston Antebi (France), Herbert Graessler (Denmark), Gunnar Bergh, Sweden), and Béla Guylas, (Hungary), Vice-Presidents; Jean Baugniet (Belgium), Central Office administrator and Frantisek Munk (Czechoslovakia), general rapporteur:

"The German language may be used at all CIE congresses in which the German National Union takes part. In order to avoid any misunderstandings that might occur as a result of misinterpretation of the official documents, those that have not been written in French will be translated into that language, with this French text accepted as the only official version.

It is understood that, during the eighth annual CIE Council meeting in Prague (August 1926), the Executive Committee will request that an amendment to this effect be added to Article 14 of the Statutes. The Committee will also make the following request:

"In order to simplify congress discussions, the council has decided to ask everyone taking part in the debates to preferably speak in French, English or German".

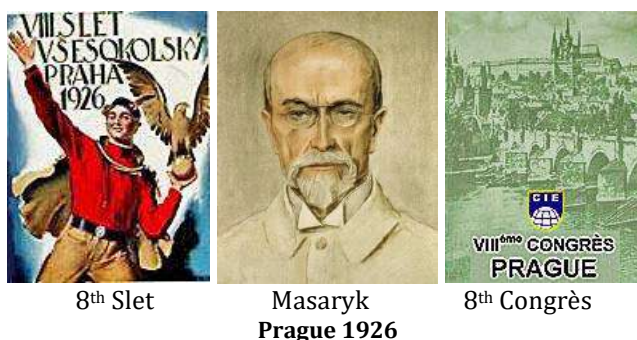
Following discussion, the leaders of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* refused to accept this proposal and declared at the end of the meeting that: *"any collaboration with the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants has become impossible."* There was nothing the CIE Executive Committee could do but record this statement. (130) The issue of German representation had arisen as early as 1921. The DSt leaders' position was essentially of a political nature - they wanted to express their rejection of the "State-focused" concept supported by the CIE to express their formal refusal to accept the new European order imposed by the Treaty of Versailles. (131) At the time, it appeared that the German students would not remain in the wilderness for long and needed to show a "sense of responsibility towards themselves, their own people and the culture of humanity at large" by joining the International Confederation under honourable

conditions (132). This was not the case, however, and the accession of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* would continue to be discussed at all CIE congresses.

The Eighth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants in Prague (18-29 August 1926)

The choice of the Czechoslovakian capital to host the 8th CIE Congress took on a symbolic character in the light of the difficulties the Confederation was facing during this year, 1926, along with its will to overcome them:

- The country was divided into two communities - Slavic and Germanic - to which various minorities had been grafted. Its borders, to the north with Poland, to the west with Germany and Austria, to the south-east with Hungary and Romania and to the east with the Soviet Union, made this country the hub of European instability, but also gave it the potential to become the centre of a pacified "transnational" network.
- The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, was convinced that the development of the mind, on an individual level, could not be achieved without the development of the body. He considered a nation's physical and moral health to be built on the foundations of education in science, art, physical culture and sport, which he placed on the same level. He thus entrusted the powerful *Sokol* (Falcon) Association with the responsibility of building a strong people in a strong nation, essential in fostering internationalism and lasting peace. Indeed, the *Sokol* mindset, in the image of its falcon symbol, knew no bounds, flying with the wind to disseminate and bring together national identities. (133)



8th Slet

Masaryk
Prague 1926

8th Congrès

The Prague student congress in August 1926 followed on from Sokol's annual federal gathering, the *Slet* (translated as a "flock of birds"), which saw 140,000 participants converge on the Strahov Stadium. More modestly, the CIE Congress brought together two hundred and thirty delegates, representing National Student Unions from 22 different nations: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, France, Finland, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, White Russia, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States. The League of Nations, the Intellectual Co-operation Committee and the International Labor Office were also represented. The congress was devoted to examining the most urgent current issues, along with many practical questions related to the life of the Confederation. The work of the various committees resulted in the following decisions, adopted unanimously:

- Sports business:(134)

- The University Olympiad, awarded to Rome for 1926, was postponed until the first half of September 1927. The name "Olympiad" was dropped and the event would be renamed the "2nd Student World Championships" or "International University Games". The following sports: Athletics, Swimming, Tennis, would be

compulsory for all delegations. International tournaments were also to be organized in fencing and football, but participation would be optional;

- The Congress entrusted France with the organization of the 3rd Student World Championships, to be held in Paris in 1928 (an even year);

The CIE thus made an exception to the decision taken in Warsaw not to compete with the Olympic Games, deviating from the established rules a little further by scheduling Paris to follow on just one year after Rome.

- The CIE was looking to orientate its sports policy towards winter sports. The decision was made to launch the "Winter University Games" from the beginning of the year 1928. A working group would draft an organization proposal to be submitted to Council. Delegates from Italy, Switzerland and England expressed their willingness to participate in the work of this group;

- Preparations began for the creation of an "international winter sports camp" for students, to begin operating during the 1926 Christmas holidays in Luchon-Super-Bagnères, with many sports events proposed;

- A specific committee was tasked with organizing the Rome International University Games, as well as propaganda in countries not yet organized from a sporting point of view. This structure would be chaired by Mr de Rocca-Serra, who had just been elected CIE vice-president;

- Mr Petitjean was re-elected for three years as General Commissioner for Sport, with the following elected members of the Commissariat: Mr Forster (England), Mr Orazi (Italy), Mr Molnar (Hungary), Mr Vitovsky (Czechoslovakia), Mr Kjelen (Sweden), Mr Domostavski (Poland) and Mr Boyrie (France).

- International affairs

- Internationalization in the field of education, closely linked to student mobility, was recognized as one of the CIE'S essential missions;

- The newly created *National Student Federation of America* (NSFA) submitted its application file to become a full member of the CIE. This association had set itself the goal of "*fostering understanding among the students of the world in the search for lasting peace*". (134) Upon its creation, the NSFA affiliated members from 173 colleges and universities. (135) The congress approved its request;

- The issue of admitting German students (*Deutsche Studentenschaft*) was debated. The Congress expressed the hope that the negotiations would continue and the cooperation agreement between the CIE and DSt be extended or possibly amended so as to make it possible for the German Student Union to become a full CIE member at a later date;

- Acknowledgement was made of the fact that the GUF Central Office (Italy) would be officially recognized as a full member of the Confederation at the next meeting of the CIE Executive Committee in Brussels in early 1927; The Secretary General of the GUF, Roberto Maltini, was authorized to replace Spartaco Orazi (who had been UNU's representative) on the Executive Committee;

- The Congress ordered the suspension of the National Union of Romanian Students. This association's non-compliance with the CIE statutes through applying a *numerus clausus* would be the subject of a careful study before the final decision to be pronounced at a future Executive Committee meeting;

- Congress was informed of the status of the Confederation's relations with official international institutions, in particular the International Labor Office. The

following resolution was drafted on the working conditions of intellectuals with higher education diplomas:

Congress, having heard the reports of its member National Unions on working conditions among higher education graduates in their various countries, along with a statement by the International Labor Office concerning unemployment among intellectuals, wishes to maintain close contact between the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants and the International Labor Office in relation to this issue, falling within the scope of the two organizations.

Congress invites National Student Unions to develop relations with the International Labor Office, particularly with regard to information on the working and living conditions of intellectuals working abroad, job opportunities in this context, etc.

Congress calls upon the competent authorities to raise awareness of the role and work of the International Labor Organization among students through teaching. (135)

- The congress decided to publish a directory and newsletter. The Federation would continue to gather documentation on medical and legal studies, the equivalence between diplomas and the practice of the liberal professions. A committee was set up to deal with scientific films;

- The issue of student exchanges and the cost of studies was discussed at length. Studies were initiated into facilities for the issuing of passports and visas, reductions on rail fares and the introduction of an identity card for CIE student members (to be used when approaching university establishments abroad);

- Supporting students' "trips" was discussed, not just for tourism purposes but to promote international meetings and a better understanding of students' situations in the Confederation's various member countries and continents. For example, study trips organized by American students had made a significant contribution to the rapprochement between students from the United States and Europe. Another example was a trip organized by English students for South African students in 1925. This was followed by an invitation for an identical visit to South Africa.

- The situation of Russian émigré students was examined.

- Student life

- On the proposal of the Swiss delegation, represented by its chairman, Georges Egger of Zurich, along with Committee members Mr Sassella, Mr Bosshardt and Mr Lalive, the necessity and feasibility of establishing an international university sanatorium would be investigated; (136)

- The congress proposed to create an international museum in Czechoslovakia bringing together material related to student life. (137)

- Election of new Executive Committee members

- At the end of the debates, the congress proceeded with the election of the new committee, which would include the following members: Mr Balinski-Jundzill (Poland), President; Vice-Presidents: Mr Macadam (England) and Mr de Rocca-Serra (France), Mr Palecek (Czechoslovakia), Mr Graessler (Denmark) and Mr Bergh (Sweden); Mr Orazi (Italy), General Secretary.

- The next congress of the CIE would take place in Rome in 1927, organized in parallel with the student world championships.

- Closing banquet

The delegates were invited to a closing banquet given in honour of the International Student Congress. At the beginning of this reception, Mr Edvard Beneš, Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Affairs, emphasized the importance of rapprochement between nations: "*The League of Nations - a subject meditated upon by*

the great Czech pedagogue Comenius as far back as the early seventeenth century - is now a reality, and students are able to do this society's ideas a great service." After acknowledging the significant North American presence, Mr Beneš thanked the representatives of the League of Nations' General Secretariat, International Labor Office and Institute for Intellectual Co-operation and invited the young people to continue their work in the spirit of understanding between peoples.

Warm speeches were then delivered by French delegate Mr Antébi, along with Polish and American delegates. (138)

Change of rhythm

CIE Executive Committee meetings (May/June 1927)

After the Prague Congress, the CIE Executive Committee held two working meetings in May and June 1927 to prepare for Congress and the Rome Games, as well as to format the organization of the first University Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo.

- Executive Committee meeting, Brussels (May 1927)

- The members of the Council unanimously decided to recognize the GUF Central Office as a full member of the Confederation, replacing UNU; (139)

- In 1926, the Sports Commissariat had examined a project to organize the International University Winter Sports Championships in collaboration with the *Schweizerische Akademische Skiclub* (Swiss Academic Ski Club - SAS). The practice of winter sports had been developing rapidly among students. In 1922, skiing became part of the Oxford-Cambridge group programme. In 1923, the *Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union* (IWSU) was created in Canada, offering competitions in figure skating, speed skating, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, slalom and ski jumping. In 1924, the *Schweizerische Akademische Skiclub* organized its own Alpine skiing competitions (downhill, slalom and ski jumping). The project presented by the Sports Commissariat was approved by the Council. GUF was tasked with setting up the first Student Winter World Championships, which could be held in January 1928;

- Based on the preliminary exchanges that had taken place in Bristol in March 1927 during the Congress of the National Union of Students of England and Wales, the CIE Council members and the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* delegates agreed to extend the cooperation agreement signed between the CIE and DSt in 1924. It now appeared possible to consider admitting the DSt as a full CIE member following on, logically, from Germany's ascension to the League of Nations (September 1926). However, writing a working document proved difficult. The final text was a compromise, the terms of which remained ambiguous and liable to give rise to various interpretations depending on whether the French or German version was being used. This new agreement would have to be officially validated by the DSt during the 10th German Students' Day in Würzburg on 17 July 1927 and ratified by both parties during the CIE Congress in Rome.

Executive Committee meeting, Szeged (June 1927)

- The CIE Executive Committee met in Szeged (Hungary), under the aegis of the Minister of Education, Count Klebelsberg, and former President of the Council, Count Pál Teleki. Roberto Maltini, secretary of the GUF, who had been appointed to replace Spartaco Orazi (UNU) participated in the meeting;

- The study on the situation of the student movement in Romania revealed the following facts: Rights claiming movements associated with anti-Semitic demonstrations had been occurring more and more frequently in Romanian universities since the beginning of 1922. In 1924, students supported by a "National Christian

Defence League" lobbied for the application of a strict *numerus clausus* limiting the registration of Jews in higher education institutions. Representatives of this group gained a majority within the National Union of Romanian Students, which now refused Jewish members. This organization could not be admitted to the CIE given that it excluded Jewish students and therefore did not represent all students in Romania. The suspension of the Romanian Union was therefore continued. (140) (141) (142)

According to the CIE statutes, a State could only be represented in the CIE by a single National Student Union. This National Student Union could be admitted as a member of the Confederation if it met the following conditions:

- it had to be considered the most indisputable representative of all the students in that State;
- it had to be open to all students in the State represented, and to those students only;
- it had to be independent of any political party or religious organization.

These conditions, defined in Article 5 of the CIE Statutes and Regulations (*Central Office of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants - Brussels*), were applied in a questionable manner to the GUF, which officially depended upon the Italian National Fascist Party; they did not respond to the DST's claims and were ignored by the Romanian Student Union.

The Ninth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Rome – 24 August / 4 September 1927)

Augusto Turati, a former athlete, high-level fencer and sports manager, was appointed head of the Italian National Fascist Party (PNF) in 1926. He believed that education and sport should be combined to build and promote the "New Italy". He undertook to make university sport:

- An effective educational tool to spread the regime's ideology and generate a broad popular consensus in the regions and throughout the country;
- A powerful propaganda vector at the international level.

To this end, Turati brought together 62 local *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* (GUFs) within a Central Office, the *Gruppo Universitario Fascista* (GUF) placed under the direct responsibility of his close collaborator Roberto Maltini, which now officially represented all Italian students nationally and internationally (CIE). The number of students and recent graduates enrolled in the GUFs increased from 8,854 in 1926 to 12,560 in 1927. (143)



Augusto Turati



GUF eagle and lictor beam pennant



Roberto Maltini

It was under the auspices of the GUF that the two simultaneous events - the Ninth CIE Congress and "2nd Student World Championships" – were held, in Rome, from 24 August to 4 September 1927, with the Head of Government, Mr Benito Mussolini, as honorary president. Parallel to the congress, an exhibition on the "*Universities of Italy*" was prepared by various regional GUFs. The exhibition presented an exceptional collection of original publications and incunabula relating to the history of universities, professors and "goliards" from the Renaissance to the beginning of the 20th century, with university costumes and banners, photographs of various historical buildings,

collections of scientific material and educational panels giving a wealth of information and statistics on the equipment, activities and results of higher education institutions in all Italian cities. The main purpose of this retrospective was to have the GUFs recognized as a partner capable of making a rich contribution to the international student relations system. (144)

The Congress Opening Ceremony, held on the Capitolium, was attended by the Italian Minister of Education Pietro Fedele and Fascist General Secretary Augusto Turati, who welcomed the delegates and wished the Confederation every success with its work. (145) Thirty delegations responded to the CIE's invitation. They were represented by nearly 500 delegates (officials, sportsmen and women and observers). Mr Georges Oprescu represented the Intellectual Workers' Committee.

- As soon as the congress opened, the UNEF representatives, Rosier and Ernst, urged the participants to "speak student" rather than "speaking politician" and not behave like "neo diplomats", distracting attention away from the CIE's fundamental objectives. The French delegates addressed a key point, saying that it would be desirable for effective collaboration to continue between the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* and the CIE within the framework of the project discussed in Brussels. To remove any ambiguities, clarify the debate and provide a clear basis for discussion, the UNEF tabled a proposal modifying the conditions for the admission of new members:

- Henceforth, any student association, regardless of the form in which it brings together a State's students, shall be admitted as a member of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, provided that it represents the majority (or only organized minority) of students in that State;
- Each State may only be represented by one organization and each organization may represent only one State.

The Congress unanimously adopted the proposal tabled by the French delegation. (146) (147) In the end, the debates on admitting the DSt as a full member of the Confederation took place in a highly tense atmosphere and did not last long:

- Fundamentally, both parties (the DSt and CIE) remained rooted in their original stances. The CIE continued to regard a Union's student body as based on "citizenship" within a State, whereas the DSt saw the German student body as based on "Germanity", which could be national, but also supranational;

- Even though the DSt still claimed the right to represent Austrian students, a team from Austria had been registered by the Rome Organizing Committee and would be taking part in the World Championships under the Austrian flag. The German delegates deemed this unacceptable;

- A fascist propaganda leaflet recalling the Italian position on the South Tyrol (*Alto Adige*) issue was distributed to the Congress participants, to which the DSt responded by distributing a "memorandum on the situation of the population in the *Südtirol*", denouncing the fascist approach aimed at eradicating "Germanity" and "Italianizing" the entire population of this territory;

- It was very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion within this environment, especially since the official ratification of an agreement between the negotiating partners could only be considered at the end of the Congress and there was not enough time to deepen the discussions. The DSt delegates considered *a priori* that the draft agreement confirmed their interpretation and that the CIE was ready to grant them the right to represent students from Austria, Gdansk and the Sudetenland (which

was certainly not the case). They therefore agreed not to immediately terminate the cooperation agreement binding them to the CIE.

- The French students declared that they wished to see the DSt quickly admitted into the Confederation. The issue would be discussed again during the next Committee meeting, scheduled for Maloja in December.

After having voted by acclamation to admit the United States' Student Union (NSFA) as a full member of the CIE, the Congress closed its agenda by moving on to the election of a new president to succeed Jan Balinski-Jundziel (Poland), who had been in office since 1924. The delegates settled on a partnership: Roberto Maltini (Italy) became the third CIE president and it was agreed that he would remain in office for one year, after which Gordon Bagnall (England) would take over from him directly. Mr Pozarisski (Poland) was elected General Secretary of the Confederation.

The conditions under which Roberto Maltini had been "nominated" for the CIE presidency did not correspond to the rules provided for in the Confederation's statutes, clearly responding to considerations of a political nature.

Maltini, who was nicknamed "*Il Principe*" because he was a great connoisseur of Niccolò Machiavelli's work, justifying the prince's authority through action rather than morality, had already achieved much in less than 2 years. He had succeeded in having the GUF recognized as the representative of all Italian student associations within the International Confederation, the 9th CIE Congress and 2nd World University Summer Championships awarded to Rome, and the CIE's first Winter University Games planned for Cortina d'Ampezzo.

Becoming CIE president - even if only temporarily - was a remarkable personal success for the Italian who evidently did not intend to stop there...

On 2 September, the new president, flanked by the Confederation's Executive Committee, was received by the Italian Prime Minister Benito Mussolini, who stressed the importance of the student movement for the cultural and physical education of the world's youth, thanked the CIE for its actions and pledged that it could count on Italy's unwavering support.

The 2nd Student World Championships (Rome - 29 August /11 September 1927)



This 2nd World Championships was actually the 3rd edition of the CIE's International Summer Games, after Paris in 1923 and Warsaw in 1924. Germany, which had considered sending a team, finally announced just before the start of the Games that it had cancelled its participation. It is understandable that this decision may have been linked to the political context of increasing tension between Germany and Italy in the South Tyrol. To avoid any controversy, the DSt nevertheless chose to justify this withdrawal by citing material difficulties. (148) The GUF would not be so restrained, however. After receiving the news that the Germans had cancelled their participation, they sent an emissary to Vienna to directly invite the Austrian athletics, football and swimming associations (*Leichtathletikverband*, *Fussballverband*, *Schwimmverband*) to send sports students to Rome to take part in the World Championships wearing

Austrian colours. The purpose of this manoeuvre was to emphasize that Austrian university sport was independent from the DST. It was a way for Italy to mark its territory in anticipation of the Cortina d'Ampezzo Winter Games, as the Italianization efforts and pressures on the German-speaking populations of South Tyrol intensified dramatically.

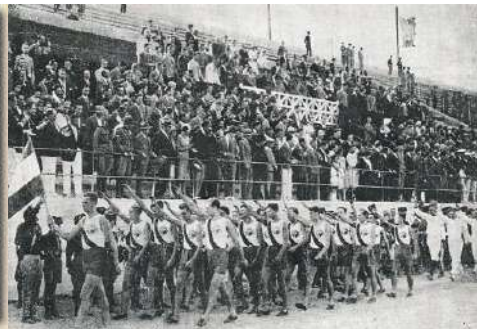
- Participation: Rome beat previous participation levels by a long way: 270 sports students took part in the competitions, representing sixteen different countries: Austria (18 athletes), Belgium (22), Czechoslovakia (20), Denmark (2), Estonia (6), France (37), Greece (1), Haiti (1), Hungary (60), Italy (60), Latvia (4), Poland (14), Russian *expats* (1), South Africa (1), Switzerland (22), United States (1).

- Programme: Six sports (23 events) were proposed: Athletics - Fencing - Football - Swimming - Tennis - and Rowing. Like in Warsaw in 1924, female students also participated in the CIE Games (in one sport, this time swimming).

- Opening Ceremony: This took place on the afternoon of 29 August at Rome's *Stadio Nazionale del PNF*, watched by more than 20,000 spectators. Augusto Turati, President of the Organizing Committee and General Secretary of the National Fascist Party, surrounded by high officials of the party and militia, was present in the official gallery. The stadium, built in 1911 to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Italy's unification, had been partially rebuilt. It looked magnificent, and the male and female student athletes parading around the field to applause before coming together and swapping their pennants were very impressed. As expected, the Austrian delegation made quite a stir.



The Stadio Nazionale del PNF



Salute from the Hungarian delegation

After speeches by the Italian officials, welcoming the King of Italy and Head of State, Mr Mussolini, extolling the work of fascism and congratulating the leaders for having brought together university athletes from all over the world in Rome, Mr Turati welcomed all the delegations. Jean Petitjean thanked Italy for its warm welcome on behalf of the CIE.

An exceptional event was announced: President Turati would be pitted against a French student champion, Chaillou, in the foil on a fencing piste in the centre of Flaminio Stadium! The assaults soon followed one another under the watchful eye of the Italian Master Giorgio Pessina, to great ovations from an enthusiastic crowd. (149). Fencing had become an emblematic sport in Italy, practised regularly by Mussolini himself. Back in 1922, an article in *La Gazzetta dello sport*, which came out on the day Mussolini obtained full powers, described him as a willing, tenacious, and naturally gifted swordsman, illustrated by a photograph showing the "*schermaduce*" standing in an impeccable *en garde* position. (150)



Turati – Chaillou - Pessina



Mussolini « *schermaduce* »

Since the 1924 Olympic Games, the International Fencing Federation had been contending with bitter disagreement between Italy and France over the refereeing rules, particularly in the foil. (151) (152) Seeing one of the regime's top personalities pitted against a young French champion was symbolic and aimed to create a friendly, relaxed atmosphere at the Student World Championships. It was a question of showing that the Franco-Italian rivalry in no way undermined the respect and friendship that united the two nations' fencers. This goodwill was well received within the stadium, with loud applause marking the end of the demonstration, to the tune of "La Marseillaise". A football match between the Swiss and Italian university teams concluded the Opening Ceremony programme. In this first match of the championships, the Italians, resplendent in their black kit bearing the *fascio littorio*, outclassed the Swiss in their white shirts with a red trim: 10 goals to 1.



World championships – Silver medal

Technical results:

The athletics, fencing, football and swimming events were held in the new facilities at *Foro Italico*, a large sports complex that had just been completed on the former site of the Farnesina military camp. The complex included a football pitch, 500-metre-long athletics track, water sports stadium, fencing halls and various gyms. The tennis competition was played on the Parioli Club courts. The rowing events were organized by the Pallanza Rowing Club on Lake Maggiore.






























Athletics

Four countries: Hungary, France, Switzerland and Italy, competed for supremacy in athletics, which began on 31 August: a total of eleven nations would share the 54

medals awarded in 18 events. The number of events was slightly reduced compared to the Warsaw Championships (22); in particular, there was no 5000 metres or triple jump at the Rome Games.












Results in full (athletics) – event by event (153)

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 André Théard (HAI)	10.60	 Elemér Veress (HUN)	11.00	 János Paitz (HUN)	11.00
200 metres	 János Paitz (HUN)	22.40	 Georges Krotoff (FRA)	22.80	 Kazimierz Kasperkiewicz (POL)	22.80
400 metres	 Paul Martin (SUI)	50.60	 Joseph Jackson (FRA)	52.20	 László Magdics (HUN)	52.60
800 metres	 Paul Martin (SUI)	01:57.6	 René Wiriath (FRA)	01:58.8	 Lajos Remetz (HUN)	2:01
1500 metres	 René Wiriath (FRA)	04:05.0	 Paul Martin (SUI)	04:06.6	 Euclide Svampa (ITA)	04:14.6
3000 metres	 Józef Jaworski (POL)	09:20.4	 John Bell (USA)	09:28.0	 Josef Hron (CZH)	09:33.4
110 metres hurdles	 Gabriel Sempe (FRA)	15.20	 Woiciech Trojanowski (POL)	16.00	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	16.2
400 metres hurdles	 Hungary	44.40	 France	44.40	 Italy	44.60
High jump	 Ferenc Orbán (HUN)	1.86	 József Tass (HUN)	1.83	 Fernand Aupinel (FRA)	1.83
Pole vault	 Raimund Held (AUT)	3.60	 István Király (HUN)	3.50	 Artur Reisner (EST)	3.40
Long jump	 Virgilio Tommasi (ITA)	7.03	 József Tass (HUN)	6.78	 Elemér Vereas (HUN)	6.73
Shot put	 Antal Bálcsmási (HUN)	14.22	 Hugo Vitola (LAT)	13.70	 Nicolai Feldman (EST)	13.18
Discus	 Jan Beneš (CZH)	39.73	 Pál Tóth (HUN)	38.63	 Wilhelm Schwartzinger (AUT)	38.48
Javelin	 Johannes Schutz (EST)	51.85	 Jacques Flouret (FRA)	51.35	 Agon Taxgian (ITA)	50.27

Pentathlon 200m-1500m Long jump Discus-Javelin	 Ludovico Paternó (ITA)	3145.68	 Jacques Flouret (FRA)	3135.77	 Gustavo Baracchi (ITA)	2987.36
4×100 m Relay	 Hungary	44.40	 France	44.40	 Italy	44.60
4×400 m Relay	 France	3:28.4	 Hungary	3:28.4	 Poland	3:30.4
Medley Relay 1000 m 100,300,200,100	 Hungary	2:01.2	 France	2:01.2	 Czechoslovakia	02:02.8

Bell, Daniel (2003). *Encyclopedia of International Games*. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4
World students Games (Pre-Universiade) GBR Athletics

List of medal-winning countries (athletics)

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Hungary (HUN)	6	6	4	16
2	 France (FRA)	3	8	1	12
3	 Switzerland (SUI)	2	1	0	3
4	 Italy (ITA)	2	0	5	7
5	 Poland (POL)	1	1	3	5
6	 Estonia (EST)	1	0	2	3
7	 Austria (AUT)	1	0	1	2
8	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	1	0	2	3
9	 Haiti (HAI)	1	0	0	1
10	 Latvia (LAT)	0	1	0	1
11	 United States (USA)	0	1	0	1
Total		18	18	18	54

Football



All the tournament matches were held before large, enthusiastic crowds. The students on the four teams competing played three matches in the space of 5 days! Italy (6 points) won the gold medal by beating all the other three teams involved (10-1 against Switzerland, 3-0 against Austria, 2-1 against Hungary). Austria (4 points) took the silver medal. Hungary, who played Switzerland in their final match, got the bronze.

Fencing



As expected, these contests took place in a heated atmosphere! France and Italy wanted to assert their supremacy at all costs in the foil and épée, while the Hungarians wished to impose themselves upon the Italians in the sabre. Italy had a formidable team, however, including Giorgio Chiavacci (triple gold medallist in Warsaw in 1924 and world champion in the foil in 1926), and the young and already very talented Renzo Minoli (who went on to be Olympic Champion in Paris in 1928 and win silver in the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics with the Italian fencing team).

In the Foil, Giorgio Chiavacci (ITA) took gold, Girace (ITA) silver and Rastelli (ITA) bronze.

In the Épée, Renzo Minoli (ITA) was the gold medallist, with René Bondoux (FRA) winning silver and Dutot (FRA) bronze.

In the Sabre, Giorgio Chiavacci (ITA) took a second individual gold, ahead of the Hungarians Dany and Kolmar, who won silver and bronze respectively.

In the team events, Italy won the gold medal in the foil and épée, ahead of France (silver) and Hungary (bronze). In the sabre, Italy took first place once again, but it was Hungary who won the silver medal.



Swimming

Swimming made its CIE world championship debut in Rome and was the sport in which female students were allowed to compete. The number of nations participating in the events was low for both men and women due to the date clash with the European Championships held in Bologna. The competitions that took place at the *Farnesina* were logically dominated by representatives of the host nation, Italy.

Results by event - Men

- 50 metres freestyle: 1/ Zoltan Bitskey (HUN) 29.8; 2/ Ettore De Barbieri (ITA); 3/ Renzo Bonora (ITA)

- 100 metres freestyle: 1/ Ettore De Barbieri (ITA) 1.09; 2/ Zoltan Bitzkei (HUN); 3/ Maurich (ITA)

- 400 metres freestyle: 1/ Zoltan Biskey (HUN) 5:43.6; 2/ Eulo Atzeni (ITA); 3/ Giampiccoli (ITA)

- 1500 metres freestyle: 1/ Eulo Atzeni (ITA) 24:27.2; 2/ Peragallo (ITA); 3/ Giordano Bravin (ITA)

- 200 metres breaststroke: 1/ Istvan Hegedics (HUN) 3: 09; 2/ Manzoni (ITA); Wagner (HUN)

- 100 metres backstroke: 1/ Sante Omero (ITA) 1:18.8; 2/ Zoltan Bitzkei (HUN); 3/ Nassau (AUT)

- 4x50 metres freestyle relay: 1/Hungary; 2/ Italy

- Diving (1 and 3 metres): 1/ Billig (AUT); 2/ Kisfaludy (HUN) 168,38; 3/ Mann (CZH)

- Diving (5 metres): 1/Kisfaludy (HUN) 81,62; 2/ Billig (AUT); 3/ Hulaniki (POL)

Results by event - Women

- 50 metres freestyle: 1/Maria Bravin (ITA) 38,6; 2/ Lina Lugnani (ITA) 41; 3/ Caterina Holstein (ITA) 44.4

- 200 metres freestyle: 1/ Lina Lugnani (ITA) 3:25.4; 2/ Nerina Bravin (ITA); 3/ Maria Bravin (ITA)



5 meters diving – Kisfaludy Maria and Nerina Bravin

- 3x50 metres freestyle relay: 1/ Italy (Maria Bravin - Lina Lugnani - Caterina Holstein) 2:2.6
- Diving (1 and 3 metres): 1/ Marklowa (CZH) 74



Tennis

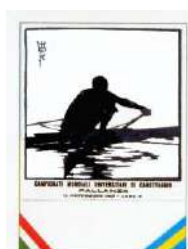
The tennis competitions were played on the Parioli Club courts by representatives from a small number of countries. The rankings of the best players registered in this discipline was nevertheless relatively high for a student event (120th/150th worldwide).

Singles: In the semi-final, Géraud (FRA) beat Gaslini (ITA): 3-6, 6-1, 7-5; Bonzi (ITA) beat Czetwertinsky (POL): 6-3, 4-6, 6-4. In the final, Géraud (FRA) beat Bonzi (ITA): 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

The final rankings saw Louis Géraud (FRA) take the gold medal, ahead of Léonardo Bonzi (ITA), who won the silver and Placido Gaslini (ITA) the bronze.

Doubles: The Czechoslovakian duo, Zavalck-Novotny, prevailed over the French pair, Géraud-Worms, in a hotly contested match: 5-7, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5. After this match, the Frenchmen withdrew from the tournament, while Minerli-Gazzelini (ITA) beat Czetwertinsky-Loky (POL) 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

The final rankings saw the Italians take gold, ahead of Czechoslovakia and Poland.



Rowing

The rowing events were organized on 11 September by the Pallanza Rowing Club on Lake Maggiore. They welcomed 28 participants from two nations: Italy (represented by several clubs) and Poland.

- Single sculls: Sergio Petronio (ITA) took gold ahead of Dlugoszewski (POL)

- Coxed pair (two oarsmen with coxswain): The Italian "Union Canotiers" team (Renzo Vestrini – Alfredo Toniati) won the gold medal.
- Double sculls (two oarsmen rowing as a pair) Italy (Tucci – Melchiorri) took gold.
- Coxed eight (8 oarsmen with coxswain) the *Rome Canottieri Aniene* crew (ITA) won the event ahead of AZS Warsaw (POL).
- Coxed four (4 oarsmen with coxswain) the *Napoli Canottieri* club team (Vittorio Gliubich, Paolo Gambardella, Enzo de Luca, Cesare del Prato and cox Ferdinando Berardinone) won Italy another gold medal.



To mark this competition, the Italian Post Office issued a mechanically stamped commemorative postcard (this document has become one of the rarest sports-related philatelic products).

Closing of the Championships - Official Banquet: The closing ceremony, on the site of the Palatine Hill, was a "monumental" and joyous event; the students felt that they had participated in high level championships and been well supported by an enthusiastic audience.

The final banquet was a real student celebration, and undoubtedly well drenched with copious drinks! The columnists of the time indeed suggested that certain athletes (and probably several leaders!) took full advantage of the Roman hospitality and Italian wine. One even evoked the serious hangovers of the morning after, playing on the French expression "*gueules de bois*": "*None of Mussolini's forest guards could have said just which wood graced the students' mouths the day after the banquet at the Domus Augustana!*" (154)

Acceleration

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Maloja, December 1927)



- Prior declaration by the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (22 December 1927): Following the Rome Congress, the Director of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*'s International Relations Office, Hermann Proebst, sent the Confederation's Executive Committee a letter concerning the serious incidents that had occurred in Rome during the Congress and World Championships:

- Distribution during the Congress of a political propaganda brochure from the fascist party recalling the Italian position on the South Tyrol issue. This type of initiative, which had taken on an official character in view of the links between the GUF and PNF, went against the CIE's professed "apolitical" status;

- Invitation sent *directly* to Austrian students to participate in the sports events of the Rome Games as "official" representatives of Austria, whereas the regulations stated that a sports delegation's registration for the CIE Games was to be *submitted to the CIE Sports Committee* by the responsible National Union;

- Invitation sent *directly* to Austrian students to participate in the sports events of the first Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo wearing Austrian colours;

- The DSt's Executive Committee had taken the decision to cancel the DSt's participation in the sports events of the CIE Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo to formally protest against the violation of the rights of minorities in the South Tyrol, and in reaction to the political exploitation of Austrian students' participation in the CIE Games. (155)

- Debates between the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* and the CIE Executive Committee (28 December 1927): Mr Proebst emphasized the fact that the choice of Cortina as the host location was not the most judicious given its links to political controversies and that it could have been deferred pending the establishment of a new agreement between the CIE and DSt.

- Before discussing the revision of the agreement between the CIE and DSt, the German delegation asked the President of the CIE Sports Commission to clarify who had taken the responsibility for directly inviting Austrian students to participate in the Rome and Cortina d'Ampezzo Games; (155)

- Jean Petitjean felt that the DSt's request was a perfect reflection of the antagonistic positions lying at the basis of the conflict between the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* and the Confederation. He therefore intended to provide a clear answer, allowing for open discussion of the fundamentally contentious crux of the CIE/DSt negotiations: The DSt was not – in fact – recognized by the CIE as being the "National Union" to which Austrian students belonged. The DSt's claim to represent Austrian students was based solely on their own inaccurate interpretation of ambiguous texts. The German delegation rejected this answer and left the meeting ostentatiously.

- Working agreement between the CIE and DSt - After an interview with Jean Petitjean, who clarified the situation, the debate started with the members of the CIE Executive Committee: Some delegates expressed their disapproval of the political instrumentalization of the Rome and Cortina d'Ampezzo Games, but overall the Executive Committee members showed a great deal of restraint on this point. Roberto Maltini, now CIE President, appeared to have orchestrated a certain level of passivity in relation to this particular debate.

- A majority of Executive Committee members rejected the Pan-German position of the DSt, which was therefore not admitted as a full member of the Confederation;

- The working agreement to extend the "cooperation" between the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* and Confédération Internationale des Étudiants was nevertheless accepted by common agreement between the parties, with some adjustments and concessions desired by the DSt.

- Information and discussion on the state of preparation of the Cortina d'Ampezzo Winter Games: Jean Petitjean, President of the Sports Commissariat, recalled that the principle of organizing CIE Winter Games had been decided upon in May 1923 in Paris, at the first International University Sports Congress, and that the awarding of these first Winter Games to the Italian National Union had been approved by the Oxford Council meeting in September 1923 and confirmed at the Brussels Council meeting in 1926. Satisfaction was expressed with the work carried out by the Confederation, which was

now in an optimal position internationally to develop winter multisport events, considering the fact that:

- the first international winter multisport competition - the Nordic Games - had been organized regularly from 1901 to 1926, open to all nations;
- the first "International Winter Sports Week" (First Winter Olympic Games) had been organized under the patronage of the IOC in the French resort of Chamonix Mont-Blanc in January 1924;
- the CIE's International University Winter Games were to be held in Cortina d'Ampezzo in January 1928, even before St. Moritz, in Switzerland, hosted the "second Winter Olympic Games";
- the CIE had decided to take a step forward for the Cortina d'Ampezzo Games by including both Nordic disciplines (cross-country skiing and ski jumping) and Alpine disciplines (downhill and slalom) in its programme.

Some delegates asked why the controversial site of Cortina d'Ampezzo had been selected for the International Winter Games. The Sports Commissioner's response was clear and detailed:

- The choice of Cortina d'Ampezzo, "the Queen of the Dolomites" and a renowned winter resort at the gates of the Tyrol, was no surprise, with technical criteria that gave it a decisive edge;
- The town (1224 m above sea level) is located in a huge amphitheatre, surrounded by the main peaks of the Dolomites, and had already hosted several Italian winter sports championships, as well as the FIS Ski World Championships (Nordic specialties);
- In 1927, Cortina d'Ampezzo's sports facilities had been improved and enlarged. There would thus be two ski jumping hills, one of which would allow 60 metre jumps and be reserved for championship events. The big ice rink would be 110 metres long and 40 metres wide. The Ronco Bobsleigh track had been brought up to standard in 1923 and was 1,200 metres long, consisting of water pipes buried and covered with grass, using a refrigeration system to maintain the ice cover over the entire length of the track;
- For the downhill events, there were long slopes descending from Passo Tre Croci (1,805 m) and Pocol (1,530 m) towards Cortina, while the cross-country race (16km / 400m height difference) would take a beautiful route running along the length of the valley. Another site would allow for a different ski route to be set up for the relay events; (156)
- There were also facilities for hosting an ice hockey tournament and skating competition;
- Welcoming delegations and spectators would be relatively easy: The road links across the Alps were well developed, with the Calalzo-Dobbiaco or "*Dolomites Railway*", which had opened in 1921, in the process of being electrified, and the existing hotel facilities were up to standard.

Chapter 5

INCREASING POWER WITH THE "LATIN SISTERS" (1928)

The 1st CIE International University Winter Championships (Cortina d'Ampezzo - 22/29 January 1928)



Organization

Italy, to whom the organization of these first championships had been entrusted, had done everything to ensure the event's success. The aim was to build on the great achievement of the Rome Summer Games, highlight the excellent status of Italian university sport and publicize and secure recognition for the sporting and tourist potential of the "Italian Tyrol". The composition of the Games' Management Committee demonstrates the Transalpine interest in this event. This body was chaired by HE Augusto Turati, General Secretary of the National Fascist Party. Its members included Count Aldo Bonacossa, President of the Italian Ski Federation (FIS), Luigi Tornielli, Marchese di Borgolavezzaro, President of the Italian Ice Sports Federation (FISG) and Frédéric Terschak, President of the Venetian Ski Federation. The Cortina d'Ampezzo Games were organized by the GUF Central Office and local branch, under the auspices of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. The CIE president, Roberto Maltini, had surrounded himself with the best talent to support the Organizing Committee's actions and advise the Italian technicians. He thus secured the assistance of a winter sports specialist, Dr Hermann Gurtner, a delegate from the Swiss Student Commission, who worked in conjunction with the *Swiss Academic Skiclub* (SAS).

Nordic and alpine disciplines

The success of the Cortina Games was extremely important for the development of alpine skiing. This was, indeed, the first time that an international event had brought together Nordic disciplines - cross country skiing and ski jumping - and Alpine disciplines - downhill and slalom. This was a considerable step forward proposed by the CIE and Italian Ski Federation, strongly supported by the French *Club Alpin*, *Swiss Academic Skiclub*, Austrian skiclubs of Arlberg and Innsbrück, German skiclubs of Munich and the Black Forest and, above all, the famous Sir Arnold Lunn, founder of the British "*Public School Alpine Sports Club*", a "vertical ski" apostle and the inventor of ski slalom (in 1922).

The Scandinavian organizers of the "Nordic Games" did not share this opinion and did not appreciate an Englishman meddling in and "verticalizing" their "horizontal" skiing. They protested: "*What would you say, Mr Lunn, if we Norwegians or Swedes took it upon ourselves to change the rules of your cricket?!'*". To which the phlegmatic Arnold Lunn responded, unperturbed: "*My dear friends, please do so, by all means! The British Empire would be simply delighted if you could take that upon yourselves - too many cricket matches are dreadfully boring, don't you think?*"

The president of the International Ski Federation (FIS), Ivar Holmqvist, felt that, by putting the Nordic and Alpine disciplines on the same level, the CIE Winter Games were

running the risk of distorting and devaluing "*the positive image of the Nordic Games, which are held regularly every four years and open to all nations*". Norway's representative, Mr Nansen, announced that his country's students might withdraw from the Cortina Games.

Programme

Following negotiations between the representatives of the Sports Commissariat, Organizing Committee and Scandinavian countries, an acceptable compromise was found: a new discipline, the "Nordic Combined", was added to the championship events. The Games' programme was therefore as follows:

- Nordic skiing: Cross country, Ski jumping, Nordic combined (16 km cross country and ski jumping on the medium hill);
- Alpine skiing: Downhill (women's & men's), Slalom (women's & men's);
- Figure skating (women's, men's, pairs);
- Speed skating
- Bobsleigh
- Ice hockey

This programme demonstrates the extent to which students have been pioneers in Alpine skiing and women's emancipation.

Alpine skiing had not been on the programme for the Chamonix Winter Olympic Games (1924) and women had only been allowed to participate in the figure skating (individual and pairs events). The CIE was being innovative by putting Alpine skiing on the same level as Nordic skiing and admitting women not only to the skating events, but also to Alpine skiing (downhill and slalom).

Participation

Delegations from 15 countries, representing one hundred athletes, took part in the Games: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. The English NUS, which had announced its participation, finally declared that it was forfeiting these Games. The *Deutsche Studentenschaft* confirmed that the German students would not be participating but was represented in the technical committee. This was the first time that the student unions of Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia had participated in CIE sports activities. (157)

Results

The Organizing Committee's final report gave a lot of information on the skiing events but was very incomplete with regard to ice sports: (158) (159)



Nordic combined

Cross country - 32 competitors from 8 countries (Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia).

- 1/ Thrane (Norway) 1. 16. 10
- 2/ Novak (Czechoslovakia) 1.16. 50
- 3/ With (Norway) 1.19.25

- 4/ Yasawa (Japan) 1.21.14.
- 5/ Stehlik (Czechoslovakia) 1.22.43
- 6/ Takefushi (Japan) 1.23.12
- 7/ Nilsson (Sweden) 1.24.34
- 8/ Moberg (Sweden) 1.24.43

Two Japanese athletes, Takeo Yazawa and Sakuta Takefushi, made a real impression. The Italians Cristomanno and Prohaska finished 9th and 12th respectively. Switzerland's Roch and Campbell took 20th and 23rd place.

Ski jumping

- 1/ Heiberg (Norway) 18498 points – 48 m
- 2/ Berntsen (Norway) 18337 points – 46 m
- 3/ Benterud (Norway) 17 353 points – 44 m
- 4/ Meisser (Switzerland) 16337 points – 41 m
- 5/ Thrane (Norway) 15780 points – 38 m
- 6/ With (Norway) 15232 points – 36 m
- 7/ Roch (Switzerland) 14740 points – 35 m
- 8/ Moberg (Norway) 13040 points – 35 m

Norway (Thrane, With, Moberg) finished top of the Combined. The Swiss duo of Meisser and Roch came between the Norwegians.



Alpine skiing

The Scandinavians did not honour their commitment to participate in the Alpine skiing events, claiming that the piste was in poor condition.

Downhill (26 competitors from 5 countries (Czechoslovakia, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, Yugoslavia).

- 1/ Roch (Switzerland) 5.23.1
- 2/ Weber (Switzerland) 5.30.4
- 3/ Meisser (Switzerland) 5.48.3
- 4/ Nagata (Japan) 5.54.4
- 5/ Cristomano (Italy) 5.58.2
- 6/ Yazawa (Japan) 6.10.1
- 7/ Albertini (Italy) 6.15.3
- 8/ Campbell (Switzerland) 6.24.1

The event took place on a very direct route with a 600-metre height difference and difficult snow conditions. Among the competitors was a female student from Yugoslavia who became the first woman to take part in an international alpine skiing event.

Slalom

- 1/ Roch (Switzerland) 1.7.
- 2/ Prohaska (Italy) 1.10.3
- 3/ Weber (Switzerland) 1.10.4
- 4/ Meisser (Switzerland) 1.12.3
- 5/ Delago (Italy) 1.13.4
- 6/ Dubini (Italy) 1.14.3
- 7/ Campbell (Switzerland) 1.14.4
- 8/ Nagata (Japan) 1.17.1

The Japanese skiers Minoru Nagata, Sakuta Takafushi and Takeo Yazawa came 8th, 9th and 12th respectively. Switzerland's Stein and Italy's Cristomanno finished in 10th and 11th position. The Italians Cristomanno, Albertini and Dubini honoured the "Austrian School of the Tyrol". Switzerland's André Roch was indisputably the great champion of the Cortina d'Ampezzo Games, winning the downhill and slalom, as well as ranking highly in both Nordic combined events.



Hockey

The final phase of the tournament brought together teams from Austria, Italy and Poland. Poland won gold ahead of Italy and Austria.

Poland beat Italy 5-1;

Italy beat Austria 1-0

Poland beat Austria 2-1



Bobsleigh

Teams from Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland (two men per bob) competed in a single event.

Italy won the gold medal ahead of Hungary and Belgium. Switzerland, represented by a team of Lausanne students, finished in fourth place.



Skating

Speed (1500 m): 1/ Kauzer (Hungary 2'39"4; 2/ Erdely (Hungary) 2'48"8; 3/ Baroni (Italy) 2'50"2.

Figure (women's and men's): The competitors all performed the mandatory figures. The rankings took time to be established. (159)

Atmosphere

In an article entitled "*La Société des Nations des Universitaires à Cortina d'Ampezzo*" (The Student League of Nations in Cortina d'Ampezzo), the columnist Gaston Bénac highlighted the festive climate that characterized the first University Winter World Championships (160):

"A veritable League of Nations - an international society in the hands of the under thirties - has grown up at the heart of the Dolomites, whitewashed with snow from foot to summit, in Cortina d'Ampezzo. This narrow alley, where the sound of bells ring in the white silence, is now alive with visitors' sledges. It's no surprise that, in the evening, the area around the palace dance halls is abuzz with young people discussing, protesting, asserting their rights, with that classic student sense of belonging that some men carry with them well into their forties.

The Czechs claim the upper hand over the Norwegian skiers, the Austrians over the Polish hockey players, this group supporting that, the game of alliances being forged and dismantled... A sporting policy that does not prevent sport and simply makes the next day's competition all the fiercer. University students from thirteen different nations, including many competitors from the St Moritz Olympic Games, have gathered here for this trial run. Thrane, the superb Norwegian athlete who won the cross country, along with Czechoslovakia's Novak, who finished second, are among the best skiers in the world. The Polish hockey players, who outclassed the Austrians yesterday playing with their massive defence as a cat plays with mice, are certainly making a name for themselves with the Olympiads so close.

The French have so far failed to distinguish themselves. "We lack training", admitted Strasbourg's Weninger, the only Frenchman to feature in the rankings. We've only had one week of snow in the Schlutt - the Scandinavians, Swiss and Tyrolese ski for four months of the year.

The Japanese are keeping out of the controversies between nations (presided over by the affable and conciliatory young CIE president Maltini) but nevertheless proving to be top class skiers - athletic and flexible. The German delegate, secretary of their federation, used graphs and statistics to demonstrate the importance of the sports movement in his region, with compulsory physical education courses for all university members.



Marissa Bonacossa and Edda Mussolini

Nature tends to be obliging in this part of the world and has not disappointed, with a day of snowfall and a day of bright sunshine, allowing visitors to admire the grandiose setting of the Dolomites in all its glory: fully covered in fresh powder, with purple and ochre reflections of the huge rocks cast across the immense white mantle... Cortina, the place to be for all Italian sportspeople, is in party mode, and the blonde Edda Mussolini, chaperoned by Countess Bonacossa (herself a figure skating champion) has been won over by the atmosphere, trying her hand at skiing and sledging on the slopes of Monte Rosa, stopping from time to time to relight her cigarette."

Closing of the Games

Competitions were again held on the last day of the Games and the closing ceremony, including a parade of athletes on the ice, followed in the afternoon, presided over by Count Alberto Bonacossa, with the announcement of results and presentation of awards. Although the practice of winter sports had remained a personal affair in early 20th century Italy, Count Alberto Bonacossa was an accomplished mountaineer, emeritus skier and figure skater, crowned national champion continuously from 1914 to 1928, as an individual and then in the pairs with his wife, Countess Marissa. Alberto Bonacossa was very interested in the bobsleigh and led the training for the Italian team, who achieved remarkable results at the first "Winter Olympic Games" in Chamonix in 1924. Bonacossa became an IOC member in 1925.

The Tenth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants **(Paris – 11-24 August 1928)**

Opening of the Congress - Saturday 11 August 1928

The 10th Congress of the Confédération internationale des Étudiants was opened in the Sorbonne's great amphitheatre by Mr Henry de Jouvenel, France's delegate to the League of Nations. The columnist André Guérin described the event to readers of "L'Oeuvre" daily newspaper (161):

- A succession of coaches pulled up before the main staircase, bringing in over 1,200 delegates representing forty-nine different nations.

- What about the Italians?! They immediately caught the eye sporting fascist police caps and cheerful little multicoloured Louis XI hats with gold pompoms (felucas) - clearly more sensational and prestigious than the black French berets and white Scandinavian caps. And when, on two occasions, they stood on their balcony to launch a rallying cry of "Eia, Eia Alala!", 400 disciplined voices raised on command, then that was enough to convince their audience that the Transalpine delegation would hold its own in the debates to come.



Italian delegates



Roberto Maltini
Head of delegation

Indeed, in order to convey a spectacular image of the power of Italian university sport and affirm its ambition to play a major role within the CIE, Roberto Maltini, now CIE president but also head of the GUF delegation, took 400 students to Paris.

This congress promised to be an auspicious one and even the most favourable predictions were surpassed. Not 40, but 49 nations responded to the official invitation. By way of comparison, the previous meeting, held in Rome in 1927, had brought together representatives of 32 countries. "L'Oeuvre" saw this as a good omen for the future, proclaiming in a boxed front-page text that (162): "1,200 young students, representing 49 different nations, have gathered in Paris to talk shop. In ten years, the League of Nations will be of adult age". Mr Henry de Jouvenel, who presided over this first ceremony, gave the floor to Mr Gaston Antébi, President of the Organizing Committee, who read a welcome letter sent to him by Mr Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Council of Ministers:

"If I had been in Paris on Saturday, I would have been very happy to find myself, with my friend, Mr Henry de Jouvenel, in the midst of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants.

I haven't forgotten that, in 1919, I had the great pleasure of presiding over your group's first event, in Strasbourg. Even back then, I made my welcome address to many foreign comrades, together with the French students.

"You will work side by side", I told them, "to secure public prosperity, further science and enhance civil society. Never forget that blessed day when you came together and felt your hearts beat in unison. You who represent the future of France, promise your guests, promise all these young people that we welcome here together, promise yourselves, that France will remain the home of liberty, justice and fraternity long into the future".

You, and those before you, made a promise, and you have kept your word. Today, forty-nine nations are represented within your Confederation and over twelve hundred delegates have come to take part in your congress!

Allow me, even from a distance, to welcome them and emphasize that France is counting on them to help us, alongside other peoples, to achieve our ideal of peace and human solidarity.

Gaston Antébi then invited his comrades to address the year's issues in the same spirit of cordiality that had consistently driven their "predecessors":

- *"You are not here", he told them, "as politicians or diplomats. You are students. You will learn to get to know each other better and increase your mutual esteem; you will develop and tighten the bonds of shared sympathy. We hope that you will be able to draw upon our support and will be very happy to have contributed to the development of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants".*

Applause rang out around all the benches. Then Mr Paul Saurin, President of the Union Nationale des Étudiants de France, and Mr Paul Fleurot, President of the Conseil Général de la Seine, took their turn to welcome the foreign guests on behalf of the University and City authorities.

Next, Mr Roberto Maltini took the floor. When he rose, all the members of the Italian delegation also stood up and, with a Roman-style right-handed salute, loudly cheered the current president of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. The delegates from other nations joined them to extend this testimony of enthusiasm and support.



Gaston Antébi



Sébastien Charléty



Henry de Jouvenel



André Honnorat



Paul Fleurot



Roberto Maltini



Paul Saurin

Mr Maltini spoke in excellent French, recounting the history of the world organization of young intellectuals and emphasizing the immense interest of the work that had already been done to bring students of all countries together in a spirit of peace. Again, the Italian delegates raised their voices, black cap or feluca in hand, in a standing

ovation, with outstretched arms, demonstrating their discipline and lusty approval, singing the Italian youth anthem, the "Giovinezza".

"Salve O Popolo d'Eroi; Salve O Patria immortale; Son rinati i figli tuoi; Con la fé nell'ideale; Il valor dei tuoi guerrieri la virtù dei pionieri; La visione dell'Alighieri; Oggi brilla in tutti cuor; Giovinezza, giovinezza; Primavera di bellezza; Della vita nell'asprezza; Il tuo canto esulta e va!"

"Hail O People of Heroes; Hail O Immortal Fatherland; Your children have been reborn; With faith in the ideal; The value of your warriors is the virtue of the pioneers; The vision of the Alighieri (Dante); Today it shines in all hearts; Youth, Youth; Spring of Beauty; Life in adversity; Your song doth exult and march on!"

Finally, Mr Henry de Jouvenel made a speech emphasizing the scope and meaning of the event, which was warmly received:

-*"You are"*, he said, *"already conveying the feeling that something great is about to happen, as your meeting builds upon the work of your predecessors! We know from experience that any international collaboration supposes, first and foremost, an exact knowledge of national mentalities, of the way in which each people thinks, feels and reacts:*

- *We are substituting the old adage of Greek wisdom "Know thyself" with another "Know one another". This is where your generation surpasses the previous one. We were too willing to believe in the reality of a human type endowed, since the beginning of history and over the whole surface of the globe, with invariable qualities and defects. Knowledge today is not only a knowledge of things - books, poets, history, science - it is a knowledge of men and countries, knowledge of why a people thinks, feels and suffers as it does, and how it reacts to external actions and words."*

Mr de Jouvenel concluded his speech to great applause:

- *"Study each other. This is the task that awaits you. You will have established international relations on the solid foundation of mutual understanding. First you must know your differences. Study them with a view to fostering collaboration."*

I am delighted to be expressing this wish to you here, at this ancient Sorbonne, which has always been an international centre. I would like to recall this fact today, in your honour."

Each nation was then called forward and the authority and status of each delegate determined.

When the names of the Romanian delegates were called, the issue of the suspension of the National Union of Romanian Students was raised by the president of the English delegation, Mr Frank Darvall, who requested the exclusion of the Romanian delegation. The head of the Romanian delegation, Mr Romanescu, replied that Mr Darvall's speech was of a political nature and that the Confederation's statutes did not provide for a discussion on such a subject. Ultimately, it was decided that the conference agenda would only deal with issues affecting students' international, rather than national, interests.

The Congress proceedings took place at the brand new Cité Universitaire Internationale, with the heads of the delegations meeting during the first afternoon to finalize the work programme for the various committees. In the evening, they all attended a banquet presided over by Mr de Monzie, a senator and former minister.

The UNEF president, Mr Saurin, thanked the delegates for having travelled in such large numbers to take up his association's invitation. Mr Maltini, on behalf of the CIE, followed by Mr Chen Fou Cheo (China), Mr Aadu Budisteano (Romania) and Mr Adam Doboszenskin (Poland) thanked their French comrades for organizing such a warm

reception in their honour. Finally, Mr de Monzie expressed his emotion as a "former student" surrounded by so many young comrades from all over the world:

- *"The work you're doing is really positive because you are an International collective. I see in you the advent of world youth!"*

On Sunday 12 August, the delegates visited the Palace of Versailles and the Trianons, guided by Gaston Antébi and Mr Brière, the palace curator. A lunch was offered in the grounds, under the trees of Queen's Grove. From a sports point of view, the International University Games were nevertheless already underway, with the first matches of the football tournament being played at Stade de Paris in Saint-Ouen, as well as the individual and team tennis tournament on the courts at Stade de la Porte Dorée.

First plenary session (Monday 13 August 1928)

The first plenary session, attended by 1,250 student delegates and observers from 49 nations, began in the morning at Cité Internationale Universitaire de Paris (CiuP), chaired by Roberto Maltini, in the presence of Mr Georges Oprescu, a member of the International Intellectual Cooperation Committee (ICCI) and official delegate of the League of Nations (LoN), who would attend all sessions.

The Cité, dreamt up by André Honnorat and Paul Appel, had made the ideas of student internationalism into a concrete reality. Built in the south of the city, on the outskirts of Montsouris Park over the old fortifications of Paris, it was designed in response to the trauma of the First World War as a place where French and foreign students would live side by side. The architectural concept itself, inspired by British and American colleges, reflected a transnational dimension. In August 1928, the Cité's development was in full swing. Its main building, the Maison Internationale, where the Congress was held, was totally functional, as was the Maison du Canada, Maison de l'Argentine and Maison de la Belgique et du Luxembourg. Other pavilions (Japanese, Indochinese, Czechoslovakian, British, etc.) were in the course of being built in vast wooded grounds extending over more than 30 hectares.

In the great hall with its high panelling and medieval-looking stained-glass windows, Mr Maltini presented the Executive Committee's work in relation to the Rome Congress, along with congratulatory addresses and pledges of support for foreign delegations. Of particular note were the Spanish delegation, attending Congress for the first time, the Polish comrades who had conducted an intense publicity drive for mutual aid and the Bulgarian students whose country has been affected by natural disasters. He ended his presentation by appealing to the spirit of concord to be given pride of place within the CIE:

"Concord must reign among us, overcoming any political divisions. For the rights and demands of others should sometimes be placed above our own."

- In the afternoon, the delegates divided up into four main committees (1, 2, 3 and 6) and two "technical" committees (4 and 5), which met simultaneously to begin their work. It must nevertheless be admitted that the largest group was probably that of the so-called "observers", scattered all over, or indeed... transforming themselves into tourists to go and visit Paris! The committee debates tackled various topics:

- The first committee (Congress), dealt with the difficulties that had arisen between various unions and even national majorities and minorities within the same union: the issue of tensions between Romania/Hungary and Czechoslovakia/Hungary was mentioned in particular. After preliminary discussions on the procedures to be followed, it was decided to postpone the consideration of these points of contention until another session; (162)

- The second committee (Intellectual Co-operation) addressed the issue of scientific films and their dissemination;

- The third committee (International Relations and Travel) reviewed the issue of international study tours (obtaining discounted travel and simplifying the issuance of passports and visas for students), the organization of camps for students to meet and dialogue and the production, dissemination and validation of the international student ID card;

- The sixth committee (Sports Committee) was tirelessly dedicated to its work on the ground, organizing and supervising sports events. Several countries, including Germany, had applied to organize the next Summer Games, the date of which remained to be defined. The committee examined these applications and would submit its opinion to the Council at a later date.

- Technical Committees: the fourth committee (Finance) was involved in most of the topics dealt with by the other committees, but was followed only by a small number of specialists.

The fifth committee (Statistics and Social Information - Mutual aid) dealt specifically with the Bulgarian students who had been stranded after a recent earthquake, organizing an inter-delegate quest for the benefit of these students. It also heard reports on the creation and drafting of a liaison bulletin and CIE directory, which were already in progress. Dr Vautier made a presentation on the International University Sanatorium project and the delegates congratulated the Swiss students who had been actively working on this project.

The first committee was the one that aroused the most interest among delegates since it clearly had to address many controversies that were expected to arise during the plenary session, judging by the many "tracts" and leaflets being distributed around the Cité (aiming to raise political issues falling within the remit of national governments rather than the CIE).

- The Union of Bulgarian Students in France protested against the way in which Bulgaria was represented in the CIE by a "National Union" that failed to bring together all the country's universities, with certain faculties having their own independent associations and several groups being run from headquarters abroad.

- Zagreb's University Alliance of Croatian Students expressed its intension to be considered as a "National Union" independent of the Yugoslav *Pobratimsvo*. This issue, presented as "specifically student", evidently needed to be placed in the broader context of Croatian political demands.

- The Union Fédérale des Étudiants (UFE), a small and essentially political group of French students who were Communists or Communist sympathizers, requested a seat at the Congress. (163)

Several speakers from the benches took the floor to express their demands using beautiful turns of phrase in speeches that were linguistically evocative but nonetheless unofficial... (164)

The admission of Germany as a CIE member with voting rights had not been mentioned, despite the fact that this was evidently the essential issue of the congress and there were now two student organizations, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (DSt) and the *Deutsche Studentenverband* (DStV) in competition with each other. The recognition of an Austrian national association (*Österreichischer Nationalverband*), supported by the GUF, was also on the agenda of the first committee.

The thorny issue of Romania's Jewish students, currently excluded by a "*numerus causus*" imposed by the country's "Christian" National Union, which was recognized by

the CIE, was another outstanding item that nobody appeared to want to tackle but would need resolving in time. (165)

Suffice to say that it was impossible to do away with all the "political" difficulties without the need for long debates, prepared by "backstage meetings" that were taking place in every corner of the Cité Universitaire. On the whole, however, this promised to be a very interesting congress. The very fact that some fifty nations had been brought together under one roof was indeed already a remarkable feat in itself.

In the evening, an official dinner served in the Quai d'Orsay's reception rooms brought together the heads of delegations. This was hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presided over by Mr Paul Boncour, President of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, in the presence of Mr Jacques Cavalier, Director of Higher Education. With the heads of delegations alone, this still amounted to one hundred students! The speeches were not too numerous, and those made were lively, quick and effective.

Three Parisian theatres had also placed a number of "courtesy" seats at the delegates' disposal. Yves Dartois, a correspondent of the "L'Intransigeant" newspaper, reported that he had spotted a group of young Englishmen in the big café on Boulevard Saint Michel where this intellectual manna was being distributed. They were hesitating between an Anglo-Saxon operetta, which they were bound to enjoy, and the Comédie Française, where they were liable to contend with the language barrier. In the end they opted for the Comédie Française, "*because it was Molière!*" Splendid! What better image to remember of the congress? (166)

Committee work and cultural programmes

- Tuesday 14 August: In the morning, the delegates filed into the Cité Universitaire's meeting room, too small to contain them all, and reported on the activities of each national student union. Later, these efforts would be amalgamated into a synthesis, with common points identified. Despite the importance of the issues at stake, the session took place in a peaceful atmosphere. On the lawn, attendees who had been unable to find a place in the meeting room sat, lay or talked in groups. Order, calm and a clear focus reigned, reminiscent of the frescoes depicting scenes at Renaissance Universities.

In actual fact, the specialized committee working sessions focused on issues of limited scope, or those where a consensus had been obtained. They had been shortened due to the official opening of the University Games scheduled for the early afternoon. The most interesting and serious questions were still not being tackled head-on. Presentations were made and various questions asked, but nothing essential was discussed or decided upon.

The Executive Committee nevertheless read a resolution aiming to end the debate that had begun the previous day with regard to including on the agenda various conflicts related to political issues. France, followed by Sweden, Poland, Romania and several other delegations, had asked the Committee to withdraw this item. The resolution, in accordance with this request, was adopted unanimously.

Comment was also made on something that had started out as the subject of amused satisfaction but was becoming a concern: the huge delegation of Italian GUF students participating in the Congress, all fascist of course. The sheer number of them staying in Paris was liable to provoke reactions, both good and bad, but in all cases very difficult to manage. Certain incidents, which were quite insignificant in themselves, had already occurred since 12 August, during the football tournament matches in Saint-

Ouen. Anti-fascist Italian expatriates, responding to a call from the communist newspaper *L'Humanité*, had whistled at their compatriots, shouting "*Abasso Mussolini!*" As well as creating an unhealthy atmosphere, this revealed inadequacies in the very organization of the congress, hence the feeling of malaise. Whilst the organizers had evidently excelled themselves when it came to the material side of things, they were having more trouble managing the "moral" dimension. "Little attentions" were indeed required to embrace the positive side of this visit. The presence of volunteer guides and executives to look after the Italians would have confirmed the organizers' consideration and friendship for them, thus dispelling preconceived ideas. A growing discomfort could be perceived on both sides, French and Italian, but the goodwill that remained would hopefully help dispel a temporary misunderstanding that politicized groups outside the world of sport and universities were trying to exploit... Any skirmishes? These were an ongoing feature of boulevard Saint-Michel, where, as everyone knew, everything always ended in song! (167)

In agreement with the Games' Organizing Committee, the leaders of the Italian student association had planned to combine the sporting event and congress with a friendly cultural rapprochement, promoting the concept of a "Latin Bloc" among students. The Italians had announced that around one hundred athletes and 400 delegates (observers and "visitors") would be coming to Paris and the Organizing Committee had made all the necessary arrangements to receive them, despite the material constraints this was liable to represent. The hundred athletes participated well in the sports competitions, but only around a hundred of the "delegates" appeared genuinely interested in the congress activities, with the others preferring to maintain their independence and escape the control of the Organizing Committee!

In the afternoon, the official opening ceremony of the University Games took place at the Porte Dorée stadium. Athletes from fourteen different nations paraded around the track behind their flags to the cheers of the 4,000 spectators in the stands, including the student congress delegates. The German team paraded first, ahead of Switzerland.

- Wednesday 15 August: A free morning and the opportunity to stroll around the Cité Universitaire, which had been neglected by its people, before lunch. The organizing committee had its work cut out feeding and accommodating the thousand students attending the congress. For the "official delegates", it was simple: the rooms currently vacant in the Cité Universitaire's French and Belgian pavilions provided them with lodgings. For the others, the "observers", it was necessary to rent rooms at the Latin Quarter's hotels - the committee succeeded in finding everyone suitable accommodation.

The same problem arose for meals. Fortunately, many of the Cité's regular guests were on holiday, so most delegates ate in the bright, cheerful restaurant, surrounded by lawns. The journalist Yves Dartois described a lunch at La Cité for readers of *L'Intransigeant* newspaper: "Lunch at La Cité Universitaire is really good fun. They have opted for the "plateau" system, favoured by American universities. You pick up a large round tray at the entrance and wait patiently in the queue. When you get to the bright, clean kitchen tables, you make your choice. That is to say, you request to be served this or that... Plates containing starters, meat, vegetables and dessert gradually fill your tray. Add two pieces of bread, cutlery, a glass and a carafe of wine and sit anywhere you like at the huge tables. When you think about it, this system is fast, straightforward and simplifies serving. It nevertheless takes a certain skill to hold your tray, prevent any spillages and, especially, ensure you don't forget anything. Without the kindness of a comrade, who was fortunately on hand to guide me, I would have had no glass, no bread

and nothing to drink. Looking back, it nevertheless worked out very well. You might be lucky enough to find yourself seated on a table with a Japanese, South American, English or even Hindu dining partner. If you were inclined to regularly change places, you could thus take a truly international tour by simply moving around the room. Its walls have widened to encompass all the corners of the globe, and the hopes and dreams reflected in our guests' eyes! The food is excellent, and we're quickly getting used to hearing the most diverse languages being spoken. I say hearing... because understanding would be something else entirely! A vague kind of French, clumsy and charming, serves as a hyphen between us. Other delegates take their meals at a large café put at the Organizing Committee's disposal on boulevard Saint-Michel. At aperitif time, you're certainly likely to spot an Italian, Polish, Belgian or American table in one of the Latin Quarter's cafés: their clothing alone suffices to differentiate them, along with their badges, which are more diverse and exotic." (168)

Work resumed in the early afternoon, marked immediately by a particularly significant "language barrier" incident. While the third committee was being chaired by the British delegate, Mr Ivison Mac Adam, a German "observer" stood up and, quite simply, spoke in his national language. Cue a commotion in the room - German was not recognized as an official language at the time. The committee thought they had got away with having the speech translated into English. However, after a pause, a student from Constantinople popped up and, drawing upon the precedent created, made a speech in Turkish! A translation was again agreed upon, this time into French.

The Board assured (and reassured) themselves that none of the Chinese or Lithuanian representatives were seriously considering exercising their linguistic rights, and other speakers could be heard. The "Committee of Italian Anti-Fascist Student Refugees Abroad" thus took the floor to protest against the presence of "410 fascists on duty" in Paris, along with Mussolini's imprisonment and deportation of one hundred young anti-fascists: The "*legitimate representatives of 21,300 students*", they proclaimed, had "*clearly expressed the will of the Italian university youth during the first national congress, dissolved on 25 July 1925 by the dictatorship. All university, sports, trade union and political organizations were dissolved in the course of 1926. Anti-fascist students are not allowed to participate in sports events. In the first half of 1928, loyalist and communist students were given lengthy prison sentences by the Special Tribunal of Rome. The president of University Groups for Freedom, Lelio Basso, was recently tortured in the depths of his cell in Milan. The demonstrations orchestrated by Turin's Republican and Socialist students around two months ago paid tribute to their teacher Senator Ruffini, who had just defied the laws of the dictatorship, bearing witness to the true feelings of the university youth. The situation of former leaders of student sports, labour and political organizations morally forbids the partisans of fascism from claiming to represent the Italian university youth.*"

Would this case be taken to plenary? wondered columnist André Guérin. (169)

- Thursday 16 August: The first committee began its Thursday morning session by hearing reports from the national unions of Poland, South Africa, Turkey and Romania, which were all warmly applauded. Then Mr Miller, head of the US delegation, spoke about American students' efforts to become better integrated into the CIE. He emphasized the Confederation's interest in intensifying its communication with the United States and other nations in the Americas. Such discussions were set to continue the following day, 17 August.

Mr Ivantchevitch then read the National Union of Yugoslav Students' report.

The Bulgarian delegation asked for clarification on two points:

- *What was the principle behind the Yugoslav university groups' organization? Were all university students in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes represented in this organization?*

- *Did Yugoslavia accept Bulgaria's request for an enquiry into the rather serious incidents that occurred last year when a group of Bulgarian students visited Yugoslavia?*

The precise meaning of the first question - obviously related to the claim made at the first plenary session by the University Alliance of Croatian Students - was not lost on anybody in the room.

In 1920, the CIE had recognized the Serbian *Pobratimstvo* as an associate member. This association already existed before the war at the University of Belgrade (Velika Škola). The Croatian students now felt that they were not represented by the *Pobratimstvo*, which ran contrary to the CIE statutes, since it meant that this was not a "national union" representing all national student groups within the Yugoslav State independent of the university authorities.

With the discussion taking an extremely lively turn and chairman Mr Maltini being forced to intervene in order to calm things down, Mr Saurin recalled the resolution taken by the Executive Committee to remove all conflicts relating to the political field. He expressed his astonishment that such wise provisions had already been forgotten, indicating that the committee could only allow for discussion of the National Union reports. Only the first question put forward by the Bulgarian delegation could be included in such discussions, and Mr Ivantchevich gave them a clear answer. The second question, resulting from Macedonian complications, was purely political.

- *"Let us, then, declare that the debate is closed"*, Mr Saurin suggested, *"and invite the parties involved to seek a friendly agreement outside of any public debate!"* The committee reiterated its determination to do away with all conflicts of this kind by adopting Mr Saurin's proposal for appeasement, seconded by Mr Zaaiger (Holland). The Bulgarians and Yugoslavs would thus have to "chat things through"... (163) (170) (171) While they "chatted things through", the succession of spokespeople from the various delegations continued on the floor: Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Switzerland, Ukraine, Russia... This final speaker caused a slight stir by making his speech in the language of Tolstoy, but took the trouble to translate himself into French, avoiding any further controversy!

The second committee discussed the issue of equivalence between diplomas, based on Mr Oprescu's report. It then took note of the report drafted by the National Union of Hungarian Students on establishing an institute with the aim of identifying and disseminating publications relating to student life and organization. Finally, the committee thanked the National Union of Polish Students for its work on the "Office du Livre", provisionally entrusted to the Central Office. (171) (172) (173)

The fifth committee's debates were devoted to reports on the material assistance that could be provided to certain students. The issue of housing was first on the list. This had nevertheless been partly solved in several countries by the creation of university campuses. Restaurants were then discussed, followed by the constitution of relief funds and holiday camps. (170) (171)

Once the review of relations between different members of the confederation had been completed, the first committee came, at the end of the day, to the issue of extending the CIE through the admission of Latin-American organizations: Mexico, San Salvador, Haiti, Argentina, Chile, Venezuela, Costa Rica. This was supposed to be limited to a

general exchange of views on the principles, but the stances taken quickly revealed two opposing tendencies:

- *"Let's be careful not to bite off more than we can chew!"* was the general feeling conveyed by Mr Zaaiger (Holland), *"Too rapid and too large an extension of our organization could jeopardize our collective work..."*

- To which Mr Saurin (France) replied that it was very difficult to discriminate between such "desirable" and "undesirable" unions. *"If our rules of procedure encumber us, then let's change them. But in principle we must admit everyone!"* he stressed.

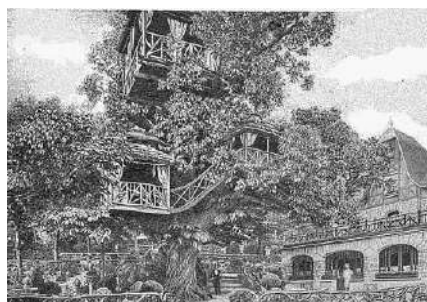
Clearly this point would have to be further examined, but the debate had to be shortened for it was time for the delegates to attend a reception at the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, where they were received by Mr Portrieux, head of the artistic section. Educational films were then presented: a Japanese volcano, a French foundry, documents from Italy on rice cultivation, from Germany on transparent animals, from Czechoslovakia on the Sokols' physical culture and America on the treatment of malaria. (170) (171)

- Friday 17 August: The delegates participating in the work of the first committee were pleasantly surprised to note that a friendly settlement had smoothed out the dispute between Finland and Sweden. In the account of his activities, the Finnish delegate declared that he did not wish to bring the possible causes of friction between his country and Sweden to the debate, considering that such issues could and should be settled amicably outside the congress sessions. The entire chamber applauded these wise statements, and the ovation was all the greater when Mr Bergh, President of the National Union of Sweden, came up on stage to shake hands with the Finnish delegate. (172) The focus returned to the admission of South American groups. A bittersweet discussion took place between Mr Saurin (France), who was in favour, supported in particular by delegates from Italy, Poland and Romania, and Mr Zaaiger (Netherlands), Mr Lalive (Switzerland) and Mr Bagnall (United Kingdom) who were against this admission, at least as it then stood, supported by the Scandinavian delegates. The committee suggested that the issue be postponed to the 1929 Congress and tasked the Executive Committee with drafting a specific text to be sent to all National Unions before the discussion. (173) Claude Jeantet, writing in *"L'Action Française"* made his feelings known in relation to this negative attitude from the "Anglo-Saxons", which he described as rather surprising within an organization, the CIE, which claimed to cover the whole world! According to this commentator, the reasons for such reluctance could be better understood if examined in conjunction with the German issue. The English, Swiss, Dutch and Scandinavians were determined Germanophiles who wished to see the unconditional admission of the Germans into the CIE, even given their Pan-German pretensions to represent students who were not politically part of the Reich. If the South Americans who, in contrast, presented statutes that were perfectly in line with those of the CIE (meaning that their admission was effectively indisputable), were immediately admitted, it would be more difficult to constitute a majority in favour of Germany. (174)

In the evening, the delegates met to have dinner at Robinson's "Vieil Arbre" tavern.

When asked by a correspondent from Le Figaro to give his impressions of the congress, the CIE president Mr Maltini expressed his satisfaction: *"France and Italy were united right from the beginning of the Confederation, forming the "Latin block". This was not an exclusive alliance - I didn't, for a minute, see it that way - but I saw a fundamental friendship that kept us both safe and, at the same time, allowed us to retain our full freedom. I came to France with just one idea in mind - to strengthen the links that unite*

us." Donning his head of delegation hat to talk about the Italian team, Mr Maltini added: *"We were really successful in the sports, and the beauty and grace of Paris have been a revelation for the many among us visiting France for the first time!"* (175)



« Le Vieil arbre » - Robinson tavern



Semaphore - Le Havre

Saturday 18 August

- A chance for congress attendees to get out and about with a morning visit to Normandy. While Rouen was probably accustomed to seeing foreign tourists, the influx of over 260 students from abroad must have surprised the locals! A two-hour tour of the city and its monuments greatly interested and sometimes astonished the delegates: a Canadian student expressed his surprise and delight at how close the French accent of Upper Normandy was to his own! After a lunch hosted by the municipality, they left for Le Havre, where they were accommodated in a park looking out towards the Sémaphore observation tower and the sea. (176) (177)

- Final and fights – The final of the University Games' football tournament pitted Hungary against Italy. The match was of an excellent standard and played in a very courteous spirit, watched by over 4,000 spectators. The Italians won by 1 goal to 0. Unfortunately, after the match, there were some quite violent incidents in the stands. While the students from the Italian delegation loudly expressed their joy at their team's victory, other Italians who were refugees in France took the opportunity, as they had done in previous days, to vehemently express their hatred of Mussolini. Some very chaotic skirmishes broke out in a corner of the stands organized by the Transalpines into a kind of citadel and some students were slightly wounded, with security intervening to remove the leading hotheads. (174) (175) (176). The most conservative French newspapers, such as the "Figaro", "Gaulois" and "Action Française", had no hesitation identifying the disruptive individuals as a *"revolutionary minority opposed to public order"*, a *"handful of cosmopolitan fanatics, metics and internationalists"*, or indeed a *"group of agents provocateurs"* and *"anti-fascist communists who had been bribed"*! (178) (179) They jumped at the chance to seize upon what was really a "non-event" and endow it with political significance for domestic consumption (175) (180) (181) (182). The left-wing press expressed a very different opinion in their headlines: *"Fascists heckled and beaten at Stade de Paris"*! (183) Mr Bêteille, from the French Organizing Committee, paid a visit to the Italian delegation the day after the incident to make sure that any problems had been smoothed over.

- Sunday 19 August: After visiting the city and autonomous port of Le Havre, the students had lunch at Sainte Adresse before one hundred delegates boarded the *Ailette* aviso, put at their disposal by the Naval Ministry to travel up the Seine to Rouen. Everyone then went straight back to Paris by train. (177)

- Monday 20 August: Back from their trip to Normandy, the CIE congress delegates resumed their meetings at Cité Universitaire.

- *First committee* – At the beginning of the meeting, the delegates from Holland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom clarified the attitude they had taken at a previous meeting: they were not opposed to the admission of any national union to the CIE, and the reservations they expressed were not in relation to any specific country. They simply wished to consider whether an excessive extension of the CIE, with too great an increase in affiliated members, might interfere with its actions.

- *Admission of new members:* The discussion moved on to the admission of Mexico to the CIE. According to the statutes, such an admission could not be approved until six months after the application was duly made and the file submitted. There was, however, a precedent: The National Union of Canada had been admitted before the end of this six-month period. Mexico, supported by France, the Netherlands, Belgium and other national unions, requested the same leeway. Two motions were thus put to the vote:

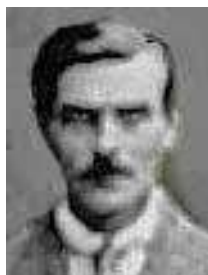
The first, presented by the Director of the Propaganda Department, suggested that Mexico could be immediately admitted as an official member, provided that it only received its full credentials (the right to vote) once the usual six-month period had passed;

The second, presented by a Belgian delegate, proposed that Mexico be immediately admitted as a full member with the right to vote.

The first motion was adopted and the second rejected, even though the difference in votes was 37 to 28 (the statutes usually required a majority of $\frac{3}{4}$ for such cases).

- *Election of the new board:* The afternoon session was devoted to renewing the CIE board.

With regard to the Confederation presidency, it was agreed in Rome in 1927 that Roberto Maltini was to hold the office of president for one year and then be replaced by the Englishman A. Gordon Bagnall. Maltini had nevertheless been speculating on an extension of his term. Throughout the year 1928, he had been trying to win over the French and marginalize the English. The spectacular Italian delegation was designed to convince a majority of delegates at the Paris Congress that Maltini should be kept in office. In actual fact, the arrogance of the GUF's demonstrations of prestige and the increasing number of unpleasant incidents had inconvenienced the delegates. In accordance with the arrangements made in Rome in 1927, the CIE presidency passed directly to Mr Bagnall, who represented the National Union of England and Wales.



Gordon Bagnall

The new president had studied at St. Olaves Grammar School in London, one of the UK's most prestigious establishments, where he had practised cricket and football. He was admitted to Oxford in 1919 after serving two years in the British Navy. He had been President of the *Oxford Union* and collaborated with former British Prime Minister David Lloyd George. (184)

Two of the 5 vice-president seats had become vacant and were awarded to Mr Graessler (Denmark), 1st vice-president, and Mr Rempé (Latvia); Mr Bacheff (Bulgaria) was re-elected deputy secretary and Mr Couturier (Belgium) was elected director of the Propaganda Office, replacing Mr Baugniet. (185) (186)

- Tuesday 21 August: 250 delegates left early in the morning for Reims and Epernay, where they spent the day. A tour of the city of Reims, and in particular its cathedral, made a profound impression on the visitors: Reims, like Verdun, crystallized memories of the War in the foreigners' eyes. In Epernay, five large champagne houses opened their famous wine cellars for visits until midnight, when the coaches returned to the Latin Quarter. (187)

- Wednesday 22 August: The Italian delegation left Paris. The hope was that the unfortunate incidents during the football final of 18 August would be short-lived. Unfortunately, however, there was a reaction from Rome to be dealt with, stoked by reports sent under the influence of an emotion that was undoubtedly explicable but certainly excessive. It was thus a painful surprise to read offensive statements attributed to Mr Augusto Turati, general secretary of the Italian Fascist Party. These words, which were unexpected from such an important political figure, were unfortunately followed by the immediate recall of the Italian student delegation. (188) That afternoon, Mr Saurin, head of the French delegation, went to meet Mr Maltini, outgoing Confederation President and head of the Italian delegation, who had announced his intention to leave Paris that same evening with his compatriots. Mr Saurin's visit failed to persuade him to reconsider this decision. Mr Maltini and the members of the GUF delegation were accompanied by Mr Antébi to Gare de Lyon, where they took the 17:20 Orient-Express to Rome. After Mr Maltini's departure, Mr Orazi, deputy head of the Transalpine delegation, made the following statement:

- I really hope that our departure will not take on any official character or harm the good relations between our two countries. We would like to thank the organizing committee for all the effort it has made to smooth over any incidents during the conference. The "Latin Bloc" has not conveyed a very cohesive impression: the Italian delegation has found itself very isolated, at least with regard to its sports proposals, but I hope that these incidents will soon be forgotten. This is the one hope I wish to express. (189)

Jean Piot's comments in *L'Oeuvre* urged readers not to let what should have appeared a marginal incident get out of proportion: *"The Italian students left Paris in haste, slamming the door in a childish gesture. Let's not get angry..."* (190)

The arrival of the Italian GUF students at Rome train station was greeted by a demonstration called upon by the fascist party to *"react against the bullying inflicted on Italian fascists in foreign lands"*. The procession gathered in Colonna Square, under the press circle balcony, to hear a speech by the party's General Secretary, Mr Turati, who made certain anti-French statements that were unacceptable from an individual acting in any kind of official capacity. This was so keenly felt in Rome that the Italian newspapers were ordered to prune Mr Turati's speech. The fascist press reports no longer contained, for example, his unwelcome peroration: *"It will soon be time for a battle between the fascist civilization and the other. Fate will decide what happens next. She will give good fortune to the young and bad fortune to peoples that are old and decrepit."* There was a realisation that certain limits had been crossed, but even though they were immediately censored, these foolish words had been uttered, giving minor events more importance than they deserved. (180) (187) (191) (192). The Milanese newspaper *Corriere della Sera*, which was under fascist control, delayed and deferred

the responsibility for the incidents to "the secret powers of internationalism that, whenever any attempts are made to bring France and Italy together, create pitfalls or some kind of provocation to abort them". The last word nevertheless probably goes to Léon Bailby, director of *L'Intransigeant*, in an article entitled "Enfantillages" (Childishness): *What is most unfortunate in the incessant awakening of Franco-Italian friction is that, on our side, people of good faith quite sincerely fail to understand anything!* (193)

- Thursday 23 August - End of committee work: The morning's working session at Cité Universitaire was relatively calm. The second and third committees presented their work to the delegates who had returned from Reims late the previous night.

- *Manifesto of Appreciation:* In contrast to the complaints against the French hosts so violently expressed by Mr Turati in Rome, the 43 delegations of the various national unions still present at the congress signed a Manifesto of Appreciation to be communicated to the Organizing Committee: *"The delegations of the National Unions of Students affiliated to the CIE who took part in the 1928 Paris Congress would like to express their gratitude to the National Union of Students of France for the cordial reception received from their French comrades. We congratulate the organizing committee, and in particular its president, Mr Gaston Antébi, the UNEF president, Mr Paul Saurin, Mr Alriq, Mr Camille Ernst and Mr Pierre Béteille, for the excellent organization of the working sessions and excursions and thank them for all their kind attentions."* (194)

- *Reception at the Hôtel de Ville:* Mr Lemarchand, President of the Paris City Council, received the delegates, emphasizing that the presence of students from around the world in Paris had coincided with the full flourishing of the Cité Universitaire, seeing this as a happy omen for the future. (195) (196)

- *The German issue:* The German issue: At the end of the afternoon, an important meeting of the first committee brought together all the heads of delegations. It was tasked with studying the application files received from the two German associations requesting admission to the CIE. The question of whether to recognize an Austrian national association (Österreichischer National Verband) was not taken into consideration.



Ulrich Kersten



The German delegates



Johannes Höber

Representatives of the two German student organizations were invited to present their reports.

The first association, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (DSt), represented by its president, Mr Walter Schmadel, and one of its vice-chairmen, Mr Ulrich Kersten, had been negotiating with the CIE for a long time and had even been granted a status of "cooperation" with the Confederation. The DSt was active in the committees but its representatives could not take part in the work of the board nor vote in the congress plenary sessions. The DSt had never been admitted as a full member because, in line

with its nationalist inspirations, it claimed, following the "Pan-German linguistic principle", to represent all the students of the "*German race*" scattered in various nations (Austria, Danzig, Czechoslovakian territories, Poland), whereas the CIE statutes admitted only "National Unions" organized according to the State principle.

The other candidate was a new association founded in Berlin in January 1928 under the name *Deutscher Studentenverband (DStV)*, represented by Mr Johannes Höber, invited to a CIE congress for the first time. It was said to have "republican and democratic tendencies" and be driven by conciliatory intentions... although its statutes were fundamentally as Pan-Germanic as those of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. (197) (198) (199)

A long discussion ensued, with the committee unable to reach a consensual solution (200) (201). The delegates at least agreed on three points:

- the CIE had resolved to admit as a full member any new association formed in Germany respecting the State principle, i.e. only including subjects of the Reich;

- neither of the two candidates met the required conditions (the "liberalism" of the new association was very modest and not very clearly expressed!);

- it would be difficult for the Confederation to close its doors to the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* after several years of cooperation.

The head of the English delegation referred to the conference of the National Union of Students of England and Wales held in April 1928 in Oxford, in the presence of representatives of the CIE Executive Committee, to discuss the possible admission of the DSt as a full member of the Confederation. He recalled the possibility of modifying the CIE statutes, which had already been discussed on this occasion, as a potential way of bringing the respective positions of the CIE and DSt closer together to overcome the stalemate. (202) In the end, the debates lead to the creation of two proposals, expressing quite different points of view:

- A motion drafted by the head of the British delegation proposing to continue the "cooperation" with the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, enabling further examination of the possibility of full membership (potential amendment of the CIE statutes and the DSt's aims), along with the postponement of any decision regarding the *Deutscher Studentenverband*;

- A motion tabled by the head of the French delegation, Mr Saurin, proposing to immediately allow the young "*Deutscher Studentenverband*" association, considering the good disposition evidenced, to be allowed to represent Germany as a member "in cooperation" and collaborate in the work of the confederation committees. This second proposal was supported by a slight majority, but the delegates deemed it preferable to continue the debate on the Friday, after the official closing session, in order to define a more meaningful position.

While the members of the first committee were working hard, the rest of the delegates enjoyed themselves at Luna-Park on the invitation of the Paris-Midi newspaper! (203)

- Friday 24 August - Closing session of the 10th CIE Congress: The Congress closing session was held at Cité Universitaire on the morning of 24 August, presided over by Mr Edouard Herriot, Minister of Education. (204) (205)

- Mr Saurin, president of the UNEF, thanked the foreign delegates for their continual demonstrations of friendship towards their French comrades;

- After stating that "*all countries love France due to her ideas of generosity and freedom*", Mr Balinski, former CIE President, announced the founding of an

association for former CIE members, aiming to allow them to further the bonds of friendship they had forged as students;

- Doctor de Neyser (Denmark) congratulated all the participants on behalf of their predecessors - the "fossils", as he amicably termed them - and thanked the UNEF for its excellent organization;

- Mr Beaugniel reported on the work of the various committees. Mr Mac Adam emphasized the most important aspects of the deliberations, touching briefly upon the German collaboration;

- Mr Antébi thanked Mr Herriot for attending and extended a final farewell to all the national delegations. *"I would have liked to have been able to say goodbye to you all" he said, "with everyone remaining here together until the end. But those who left early will, I hope, continue to collaborate with us."* He then recalled how the Confederation was formed and indicated that any reproach for it being an organization reserved for the nations who had won the War was undeserved. Turkey, Hungary and Bulgaria had indeed joined the allied and neutral organizations and the Germans had been cooperating with the CIE for some time. He concluded by affirming the power of this international organization, along with the leading role it should take in fostering peaceful collaboration between peoples.

- The new CIE president, Mr Bagnall, confirmed that he was resolutely optimistic for the future.

Finally, Mr Herriot rose and, cheered by the entire audience, delivered the official closing speech. The minister briefly recalled the history of the CIE, before bidding farewell to the delegations present, along with *"those no longer here"*, who he hoped would return to participate in the work of the Confederation, affirming that they would be greeted joyfully. He was hopeful that the university elite would *"foster close and complete union between all the world's students"*, even if *"like all future-focused programmes"*, that of the CIE was, *"by necessity, partly anticipative"*.

A lengthy ovation greeted Mr Herriot's masterly speech, delivered with the friendly attitude and tone of a benevolent elder brother advising the younger ones, to which all the students warmed. (204) (205) The Congress was officially declared closed at 1 pm.

Speech delivered by Mr Edouard Herriot

"As your congress' work comes to an end, the French Minister of Education would like to thank and congratulate you.

All those who are interested in the intellectual life of the world's youth have followed and warmed to the ongoing development of your confederation since its foundation in this same month of November, in the year 1919; since that meeting in Brussels that sanctioned the formation of many national unions, marking out the services you have rendered to the organization of common intellectual work. Those who have endeavoured to foster greater union between men, bringing them together to better love and understand each other, such individuals value your merit in facing up to the same difficulties, increased, perhaps, by the generous ardour of youth, a charming portrait of which was once sketched out by our great Bossuet in his panegyric on St. Bernard – one that fortunately still holds true today.

Working, according to the definition contained in your recent Yearbook, to foster close and complete union between all the world's students, is a truly noble design, even if, like all great future-focused programmes, it is, by necessity, partly anticipative. Allowing us to share our experience with you might help in this respect."

Mr Herriot congratulated the students for rejecting any political or religious discussion, because, he said: *"One of the chimeras that have thwarted, and continue to thwart, attempts at international rapprochement is the desire to base this on a reduction of the human mind to some*

abstract unity, irreconcilable with the laws of life and the search for good and for the truth, which must preserve its freedom".

The Minister of Education expressed his support for the work undertaken by the CIE - that is to say, the attempts at material organization necessary to pave the way for spiritual organization. Modern life had, indeed, presented new requirements that the students of the previous century had not experienced.

"It no longer permits the capricious kind of indifference that, for a long time, characterized students and perhaps gave them their charm. Today, we see the "Bohemian life" as a myth almost as old-fashioned as the Iliad or Odyssey. The need to make a living draws us in and captures our energy far too early".

Books were expensive, travel had become an inaccessible enterprise and the issue of accommodation s often impossible to resolve.

"How the world would mourn" exclaimed Mr Herriot, "if culture were henceforth only a luxury enjoyed by the privileged! No State can neglect this issue; no State can refuse to facilitate access to knowledge for the less fortunate. France, who has so often proclaimed force to be the servant of thought, wishes to lead by example."

The Minister of Education declared that it was time to develop rational plans not only for student housing, but also sports pitches. He thanked the delegates for their efforts to develop mutual aid and assistance efforts.

He then pronounced these words, which could be applied to the recent Franco-Italian incidents:

"Progress confidently with your work, ladies and gentlemen. I hope you'll see the inevitable difficulties as a source of excitement; proof, indeed, of the necessity of your conciliatory action. The misunderstandings will dissipate by dint of loyalty and goodwill. Limit your response to any words and gestures that might rile you in the heat of the moment to words and gestures of unity."

Finally, after reiterating his attachment to a CIE programme that had already inspired him, Mr Herriot expressed this beautiful peroration on humanity's unity:

"This unity is even apparent in the arts and humanities, in spite of their relationship with various national geniuses. Writers like Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe and Victor Hugo dominate space and time. May you succeed in reconciling all the young forces who, without you, might pit themselves against each other and, through your Confédérations Internationale des Étudiants, assist those who are working to order the incoherent multiplicity of facts according to the sovereign laws of thought."

Final decision on the admission requests submitted by German student organizations

After lunch, a plenary meeting was held during which the German issue was examined again from all angles. (206) (207) (208)

- The "*schafrophile*" group, led by the English delegate and supported by the new CIE president, Mr Bagnall, had worked through the night to prepare a new motion. This asked for the debate on admitting the *Deutsche Studentenverband* as a member in cooperation to be postponed to the following year and for the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* status of collaboration with the CIE to be continued for the immediate future, due to its long-standing candidacy and the fact that it had a greater number of members than the rival group (It appeared that the DStV could only reasonably claim to represent around 5,000 students, compared with the 100,000 odd members of the DSt).

In response, Mr Johannes Höber, the *Deutsche Studentenverband's* representative, provided further detail on his association, endeavouring to demonstrate that it was at least worthy of being granted the right to be accepted as an organization in cooperation. The English delegates nevertheless maintained their stance.

- Mr Saurin, representing the "*verbandophile*" group, opposed Mr Bagnall's proposal. The Danish delegate, Mr Borhg, then tabled the following motion:

- The CIE, having demonstrated its desire to collaborate with German students over several years through its agreement with the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*;
- Considering that there is a new but already very powerful organization in Germany, the *Deutsche Studentenverband*, that has demonstrated evident goodwill;
- Considering, finally, that neither of these two organizations meets the conditions stipulated in the CIE Statutes for definitive admission to the International Confederation, with the current issue concerning simple technical cooperation rather than actual admission;
- Invites the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, with which the confederation is already collaborating, to seek an agreement with the *Deutsche Studentenverband* with a view to achieving one single representation of German students and thus enabling rapid and effective action to be taken.
- In the event of failure to reach such an agreement within six months, the Board will instruct the Executive Committee to sign an agreement with the *Deutsche Studentenverband* identical to that which binds the Confederation to the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*.

After this intervention, Ulrich Kersten, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*'s representative, stood up and took to the stage, looking very pale and visibly moved. Turning to the assembly, he declared: "*We cannot accept such a motion. You did not wish to admit us as a full member because you said that the Deutsche Studentenschaft 's statutes were not in line with those of the Confederation. However, at this moment, you are violating your own statutes, since they forbid you to admit more than one national union per state. Now, the Borhg motion proposes that Germany be represented by two groups: ours and the Deutsche Studentenverband. If this motion is adopted, the Deutsche Studentenschaft will terminate the cooperation agreement which binds it to the Confederation, within a three-month period.*" (208)

Ulrich Kersten's disappointment was all the more understandable given the fact that he had been actively involved in the NUSEW congress in Bristol in March 1927 and had worked with the Englishmen Gordon Bagnall and Ivison Mac Adam to design a draft agreement between the DSt and CIE.

Despite this threat, the Borhg proposal was accepted by the delegates, who took the decision to admit the *Deutsche Studentenverband* as an organization in cooperation after the usual six-month period, at the same time maintaining the existing cooperation with the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. The two German associations would therefore be invited to the next international congress, but as "collaborators", without the right to vote. After this result was announced, the four German delegates from the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* left the congress, led by their president, without listening to the words of the English delegates, Bagnall and Mac Adam, designed to appease them. At the end of the session, the delegates, quite moved by this abrupt departure, made a few more decisions:

- The next CIE Congress (11th Congress) would be held in 1929 in Budapest. (204) (208)
- The University Games and Annual Congress would no longer be organized in parallel, a provision that had caused issues in Rome in 1927 and Paris in 1928. The sporting events would take place after the Congress to prevent any problems related to the Confederation's general policy and operations from interfering with the sports activities.

- The discussions related to awarding the 4th International University Summer Games and 2nd International University Winter Championships had not yet led to any decisions and the negotiations would thus be continued.

- President Bagnall read a letter in which the Students' Association of the Union of Soviet Republics asked to collaborate in the Confederation's work. This request, supported by a telegram from Mr Maltini, would be examined during the next congress. (208)

In the evening, a garden party was held for the delegates in the gardens of the Ministry of Education, during which Mr Herriot paid tribute to the students. The minister expressed the great hopes he placed on this university elite who, one day, would be "more or less responsible for the life or death of their countries of origin". Finally, he urged the delegates to carry home with them *"the good wishes of France, for whom there are neither small nor large, young nor old nations, but only nations with the same rights and duties imposed by humanity"*. Mr Bagnall, president of the CIE, toasted France, warmly applauded by all the delegates, free of the tension felt during the days of seriously hard work.

On the Sunday, the delegates left Paris to embark upon a trip through France. Their first stop was Chartres, followed by Angers, then the châteaux of the Loire, Tours, Lyon and Saint-Etienne, passing through Bourges on their return.

The 3rd CIE "International University Summer Games" (Paris – 14 to 18 August 1928)

The 8th CIE Congress, held in Prague in 1926, granted France the authorization to organize the 3rd Student World Championships in 1928, making an exception to the decision taken in Warsaw not to compete with the Olympic Games... The postponement of the Rome Games to 1927 instead of 1926 led to more shaking up of the established rules: Paris followed on from Rome just one year later. To further complicate matters, faced with opposition from international sports federations, the CIE decided, during the 1927 Rome Congress, to abandon the name "Student World Championships" in favour of the title "International University Games". It had also approved the organization of the first International *Winter Games*, in January 1928, in Cortina d'Ampezzo... The events that took place in Paris from 14 to 18 August 1928 were thus the "3rd International University Summer Games" (the first, in actual fact, to be organized under this title, but the fourth world games organized in the summer under the CIE's patronage!).

This was also the first time that the CIE had organized two major sporting events in the same year (the Winter Games in January and Summer Games in August).



Participation and programme

Sixteen delegations confirmed their participation in the Paris Games, for five different sports: Athletics, Swimming (men and women), Football, Tennis and Fencing. Paris did not follow the example of Warsaw and Rome, where rowing events had been organized, admittedly without much success.

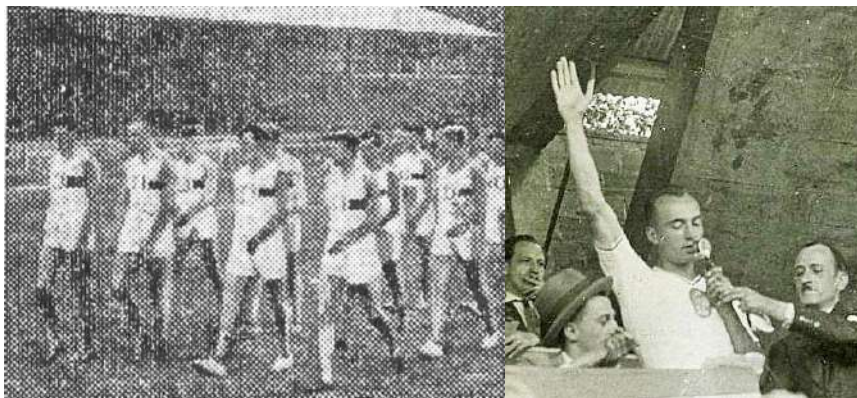
The following countries were represented: Austria - Belgium - Czechoslovakia - England - France - Germany (participating for the first time) - Haiti - Hungary - Italy - Japan (1st participation) - Norway (1st participation) - Poland - Sweden (1st participation) - Switzerland - United States - Yugoslavia.

The German delegation was particularly impressive, both quantitatively and qualitatively. On the other hand, certain countries that had participated in previous editions of the CIE Games (Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, New Zealand, Russian émigrés, South Africa), some with brilliant results, did not make the trip to Paris.

Opening ceremony

The Games took place under the honorary presidency of the President of the French Republic, Mr Gaston Doumergue. The opening ceremony was held at Porte Dorée University Stadium after the football tournament had already begun and a final of the tennis tournament been played. The parade was magnificent, with a final total of fourteen different nations represented by their athletes, following their flags to the cheers of 4,000 enthusiastic spectators in the stands, including the student congress delegates. The German team paraded first, followed by Switzerland. The Italian delegation had resolved not to appear, in protest against what they regarded as unfavourable refereeing during the football match between Italy and Czechoslovakia the previous day.

Immediately after the parade, the oath of loyalty and camaraderie between university sportsmen and women was made, on behalf of all students, by the tarbais athlete Gabriel Sempé, from Bordeaux Étudiant Club, a medical student and French 110m hurdles record holder, nicknamed the "leaping carabin". (209)



Parade of the athletes

Taking the oath

"We promise that we shall take part in these University Games as fair competitors, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of our countries and the work of university sport."

The ceremony itself then continued joyfully with the sporting part of the programme, offering spectators several rounds of athletics events (with all finals scheduled for Wednesday 15 August, also at Porte Dorée). (209) (210) (211) (212) (213)

Technical results

Athletics

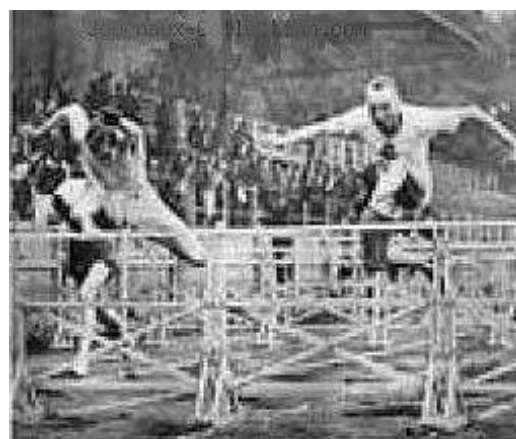
Four countries, Germany, France, Japan and England, dominated the athletics. Germany and Japan made remarkable debuts, France maintained its position and England featured in the leading group of 13 countries that shared 54 medals in the 18 athletics events.

The student athletes' level was excellent, as confirmed by looking at the University Games gold medallists' results at the Amsterdam Olympics, in which almost all of them had participated:

André Théard (who was injured during the Amsterdam Olympics) equalled the 100m Olympic record a few days later; John Rinkel (200m) was 4th in the Olympic 400m; Werner Storz won Olympic silver in the 4x400m; Paul Martin (800m) was a semi-finalist in the 800m and 6th in the 1500m at the Olympic Games; Helmut Krause finished 7th in the Olympic 1500m; Gaston Leduc (3000m) did not compete in the Olympics, but won the 1500m bronze in Paris, beating the world junior record (4:02.4); Bernard Lucas (110m hurdles) was an Olympic semi-finalist, along with Robert Maxwell (400m hurdles) and Clément Duhour (shot put); finally, the entire Japanese delegation was made up of top international athletes, including Kazuo Kimura (high jump), Chūhei Nambu (long jump), Shuhei Nishida and Hiroshi Kasahara (pole vault).

























































4 × 400m relay: Krotoff passes the baton to Keller



110 metres hurdles: Sempé (FRA) et Lucas (UK)





Results by event (Athletics) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213)










Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres		André Théard (HAI) 10.60		Hans Saltz (GER) 10.80		Eugen Eldracher (GER) 10.90
200 metres		John Rinkel (ENG) 22.20		Eugen Eldracher (GER) 22.80		Georges Krotoff (FRA) –
400 metres		Werner Storz (GER) 49.20		Joseph Jackson (FRA) 50.60		László Magdics (HUN) –
800 metres		Paul Martin (SUI) 01:57.60		Fredy Müller (GER) 1:58.40		Francis Galtier (FRA) 1:58.60
1500 metres		Helmut Krause (GER) 04:01.6		Reidar Jørgensen (NOR) 4:01.70		Gaston Leduc (FRA) 4:02.40

3000 metres	 Gaston Leduc (FRA)	08:58.4	 David Richards (ENG)	9:02.60	 Elek Szerb (HUN)	9:08.60
110 metres hurdles	 Bernard Lucas (ENG)	15.60	 Gabriel Sempé (FRA)	15.70	 Robert Marchand (FRA)	15.80
400 metres hurdles	 Robert Maxwell (USA)	55.40	 Stefan Kostrzewski (POL)	56.00	 Édouard Max-Robert (FRA)	–
High jump	 Kazuo Kimura (JPN)	1.88	 Wilhelm Ladewig (GER)	1.85	 Giuseppe Palmieri (ITA)	1.80
Pole vault	 Hiroshi Kasahara (JPN)	3.80	 Shuhei Nishida (JPN)	3.70	 Jan Koreis (CZH)	3.60
Long jump	 Willi Meier (GER)	7.34	 Chuhei Nambu (JPN)	7.18	 Lajos Balogh (HUN)	7.13
Shot put	 Édouard Duhour (FRA)	14.60	 Antal Bacsalmassy (HUN)	13.90	 Václav Chmelik (CZH)	13.41
Discus	 István Komblos (HUN)	40.28	 Kurt Weiss (GER)	39.35	 István Regos (HUN)	39.10
Javelin	 Kosaku Sumiyoshi (JPN)	62.81	 Hans Schnackerts (GER)	58.48	 Giuseppe Palmieri (ITA)	57.72
Pentathlon	 Wilhelm Beck (AUT)	3460.60	 Wilhelm Ladewig (GER)	3457.69	 Jacques Flouret (FRA)	3300.98
4 × 100m relay	 Allemagne (GER)	42.80	 Japan (JPN)	43.20	 France (FRA)	44.8
4 × 400m relay	 France (FRA)	3:22.8	 Allemagne (GER)	3:24.8	 Hungary (HUN)	3:25
1000m medley relay 400, 300, 200, 100	 Allemagne (GER)	2:01.2	 France (FRA)	2:01.4	 Hungary (HUN)	2:01.6

Bell, Daniel (2003). *Encyclopedia of International Games*. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4

Medal table by country (Athletics)

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany (GER)	5	8	1	14
2	 France (FRA)	3	3	7	13
3	 Japan (JPN)	3	3	0	6
4	 England (ENG)	2	1	0	3

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
5	 Hungary (HUN)	1	1	6	8
6	 Austria (AUT)	1	0	0	1
7	 Switzerland (SUI)	1	0	0	1
8	 United States (USA)	1	0	0	1
9	 Haiti (HAI)	1	0	0	1
9	 Norway (NOR)	0	1	0	1
10	 Poland (POL)	0	1	0	1
11	 Italy (ITA)	0	0	2	2
12	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	0	0	2	2
Total		18	18	18	54

Swimming

Representatives from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Japan registered for the swimming events, which took place at the Tourelles pool. Hungary and Germany dominated the majority of the men's and women's events but, even though Japan had withdrawn, the number of countries participating at a good level had increased and the performances were better than those achieved the previous year in Rome. (210) (211)

Results by event – Men (214)

50 metres freestyle: 1/ Wannie (HUN) 27.8; 2/ Steiner (CZH); 3/Medvicky (CZH).

100 metres freestyle: 1/ Wannie (HUN) 1:01.4; 2/ Steiner (CZH); 3/ Medvicky (CZH).

400 metres freestyle: 1/ Feher (HUN) 5:37.6; 2/ Bacigalupo (ITA); 3/ Bitskey (HUN).

1500 metres freestyle: 1/ Bacigalupo (ITA) 23:24; 2/Fener (HUN); 3/ Missrach (GER).

100 metres breaststroke: 1/ Misbach (GER) 1:23.6; 2/ Bitskey (HUN) 1:25.6; 3/ Koltschak (CZH) 1:25.6; 4/ Mazzoni (ITA); 5/ Mattia (ITA)

100 metres backstroke: 1/ Lundhal (SWE) 1:16; 2/ Bitskey (HUN); 3/ Frank (GER).

4x100m freestyle relay: 1/Hungary; 2/ Germany; 3/ Italy.

Diving: 1/ Hohlit (GER); 2/ Hefter (GER); 3/ Billig (AUT).

Acrobatic diving: 1/ Hefter (GER); 2/ Kisfaludy (HUN); 3/ Billig (AUT).

Results by event – Women (214)

50 metres freestyle: 1/ Stieber (HUN) 34:2; 2/ Salgado (FRA) 36:6; 3/ Hüsing (GER) 42:0; 4/ La Mothe (FRA) 44:0.

200 metres freestyle: 1/ Salgado (FRA) 3:14.4; 2/ Stieber (HUN); 3/ ---

Diving (1 and 3 m): 1/ Borgs (GER); 2/ Marklowa (CZH).

Diving (5 m): Borgs (GER).

Hungarian chemistry student Sarolta (Lotte) Stieber, aged 22, qualified for the semi-final of the 100m freestyle (1: 22.2) at the Amsterdam Olympic Games. The young Frenchwoman Solita Salgado began her career; she beat the French 200m freestyle record (2: 58.4) in 1928.



Wannie



Solita Salgado (left)



Giorgio de Stefani

Tennis

The tournament, held on the Porte Dorée stadium courts, pitted Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Yugoslavia against each other. England and Yugoslavia withdrew early.

The team competition was organized as a challenge round: 4 singles and 1 doubles.
Results (210) (211) (213) (214)

- *Challenge round:*

Italy (Stefani-Sertorio-del Bono) beat France (Leven-Combemalle) by winning the 4 singles and the doubles.

Germany (Kuhlmann-Rennert) beat Hungary (Straub-Bano) by winning the first 2 singles and the doubles.

Czechoslovakia (Novotny-Zaoralek) beat Germany (Kulmann-Renner) in the semi-finals (with Germany forfeiting the tie after the first two singles) and qualified for the final against Italy.

In the final, Italy (de Stefani-Bocciardo) beat Czechoslovakia (Sara-Zaoralek) by four wins to one: after winning the first two singles, they lost the doubles (Zaoralek-Sada beating Sertorio-del Bono), but won the last two singles to take the gold (de Stefani beat Sada and Bocciardo beat Zaoralek).

- *Individual*

Singles: 1/ Bocciardo (ITA); 2/ Kuhlmann (GER); 3/ Rennert (GER).

Doubles: 1/ Italy (de Stefani-Bocciardo); 2/ Czechoslovakia (Sada-Zaoralek); 3/ Germany (Kuhlman-Renner).

In the singles final, Roberto Bocciardo beat Kuhlman 7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4. Bocciardo, a law student at the University of Genoa, had already participated in the Davis Cup with team Italy and would go on to have a good tennis career. Giorgio de Stefani, aged 24, was a student at the University of Rome.

Fencing

The tournament took place at Cercle Hoche, on Paris' Rue Daru and saw fencers from Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary and Italy pitted against each other. (213)

Results (210) (211) (212) (214)

- *Foil*

- Individual foil: 1/ Verratti (ITA), 7 wins, 26 touches; 2/ Bondoux (FRA) , 7 wins, 26 touches; 3/ Rastelli (ITA), 7 wins, 26 touches (after a barrage between the 3 competitors)

- Team foil: Belgium withdrew to leave France (Bondoux, Dutot, Lemoine, Charley-Lion), Hungary (Meak, Hechs, Taithy, Hadju) and Italy (Rastelli, Girace, Varratti, Volponi) in the competition.

France beat Hungary 14 to 2

Italy beat Hungary 15 to 1

Italy beat France 9 to 7

Ranking: 1/ Italy, 2/ France; 3/ Hungary

- *Épée*

- Individual épée: 1/ Schmetz (FRA); 2/ Minoli (ITA); 3/ Bertola (ITA)

- Team épée: 1/ Italy; 2/ France; 3/ Hungary

- *Sabre*

- Individual sabre: 1/ Rajcsanyi (HUN); 2/ Hecks (HUN); 3/ Gabrielli (ITA)

- Team sabre - Only two nations competed, making this a direct final: 1/ Hungary (Hecks, Racscanyl, Meak, Kalmar); 2/ Italy (Volponi, Rastelli, Gabrielli, Pavani). Hungary came out on top, by 12 wins to 4.

The level of fencing remained very high among university students. The three individual gold medallists at Paris 1928 all achieved other impressive titles: Cirro Verratti, winner of the foil, would be gold medallist with Italy in the 1936 Olympic team competition; Bernard Schmetz, winner of the épée, had already won gold at the 1928 Olympic Games with the French team; Lazlo Rajcsanyi, winner of the sabre, had a long and brilliant career ahead of him after leaving University and would be three-time Olympic champion with the Hungarian team (1936, 1948, 1952). The silver medallists were no exception: Frenchman René Bondoux (who had taken silver in the épée at Rome 1927) would go on to win team gold in the foil at the 1932 Olympics and Renzo Minoli, who had won team silver in the épée at the 1928 Olympics, would again finish second with team Italy at the 1932 Olympics.

Football

Four teams competed in this tournament: Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy.

Three matches had already been played before the opening ceremony: Hungary beat Czechoslovakia by 3 goals to 2. The Italians beat the French, who did not put in a very good performance, by 4 goals to 1; finally, Italy drew with Czechoslovakia. (211) (212) (216) This last match was the subject of controversy. Both teams, after a very fiery and, on the whole, evenly matched contest, drew, having scored two goals each. The beginning of the game was good spirited and well played. Unfortunately, the sport soon gave way to chauvinism. The referee, Mr Féron (an official referee for the Paris League), who had an irreproachable match, spent most of his time having to police fouls, some of which were violent - kicks to the ankles, shins, knees... and higher. He had to stop the game three times for a penalty kick and even expel an Italian team member from the field. Given the indisputable quality of the players, the match nevertheless remained interesting right to the end. At half time the teams were already tied at one all, then, in the second half, the Czechoslovakians took the lead by 2 goals to 1, and maintained it for a considerable time, with the Czechoslovakian goalkeeper superbly stopping two penalties. The Italians did not manage to equalize until 3 minutes before the end. The final whistle was followed by minor incidents just in front of the stands.

The comments from the press reflected a certain disappointment: "*We expected this international university tournament to showcase worthy, generous footballers, putting their own interests to one side and remaining true to the adage: may the best team win!*"

They were classy players, but appeared to have left all other qualities at home. The motto seemed to be: "Win at all costs, by any means, using brute force if necessary". What a pity!" (213) It is important to stress the importance of this game for the overall rankings on the eve of the final match between France and Hungary. It meant that a win for the Hungarians would take them to the top of the table, with only the Italians to fear as serious competitors (who would be 1 point behind them)... Hungary did indeed beat France 3-1! (211)

On 17 August, the "small final" was played between France and Czechoslovakia, with the Czechoslovakian students beating the French by 5 goals to 2. (214) On 18 August, the "grand final" of the University Games' football tournament saw Hungary (6 points from 2 matches) take on Italy (5 points from 2 matches). The match, of an excellent level and this time very courteous, was watched by over 4,000 spectators at Stade de Paris in St Ouen. The Italians won by 1 goal to 0, clearly outperforming their opponents with an onslaught of attacks on the goal of the fantastic Hungarian keeper Szucs. At the end of the match, the Hungarian athletes embraced the Italians, saying: "You're the best"; a sporting finale indeed. (215) (216)

The final rankings were thus: 1/ Italy; 2/ Hungary; 3/ Czechoslovakia; 4/ France.



















A stop by the Hungarian goalkeeper Szucs

During this time, paid agitators from outside the student and sports crowd would succeed in creating a fight and spoiling the party, resulting in police intervention and the departure of the Italian delegation. (216)

General Medal Table for the Games

The Games' official closing ceremony and presentation of the final medals took place on 18 August, at the Maison des étudiants, presided over by Colonel Marchal, Director of Physical Instruction at the Ministry of War. (215) Student sportsmen and women from 14 countries shared 120 medals (an approximate figure due to incomplete data) for the 41 events organized in the 5 different sports. Germany, participating for the first time, had dominated the Games, followed quite closely by Hungary, Italy and France.

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany (GER)	10	11	7	28
2	 Hungary (HUN)	9	7	9	25
3	 Italy (ITA)	7	3	6	16
4	 France (FRA)	5	7	7	19
5	 Japan (JPN)	3	3	0	6

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
6	 England (ENG)	2	1	0	3
7	 Austria (AUT)	1	0	2	3
8	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	0	2	7	9
9	 Haiti (HAI)	1	0	0	1
10	 Sweden (SWE)	1	0	0	1
11	 Switzerland (SUI)	1	0	0	1
12	 United States (USA)	1	0	0	1
13	 Poland (POL)	0	1	0	1
14	 Norway (NOR)	0	1	0	1
15	 Belgium	-	-	-	-
16	 Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-
	Total	41	36	31	115

Closing of the Games and evening party

The Games' closing ceremony was less "formal" than the lavish parade organized in Rome the previous year but took place in an upbeat student atmosphere with the final banquet meeting the expectations of both athletes and managers: Paris 1928 was another great vintage when it came to a party!



Those competitors who had not wanted to leave Paris immediately after the closing ceremony extended the festivities into Tuesday 21 August, joining the student congress delegates for the Champagne cellar visit, and Thursday 23 August at the grand evening party organized in honour of the CIE by the Paris-Midi newspaper at *Luna-Park*! A few hundred French and foreign students remained and were welcomed to the famous Parisian amusement park in Porte Maillot at 9pm by stars of the music hall, circus, theatre and cinema. A series of concerts, dances and shows ensued, lasting over four hours, amidst the "devilish wheel", "water chute toboggan" and "roller coaster". The students also participated in a big tombola. The bravest among them would continue with a supper organized in Montmartre at a brasserie near the Moulin Rouge, drinking to the prosperity of world student youth! (217) (218)

Chapter 6

DELAYS AND PREVARICATIONS - THE PIVOTAL YEARS 1928/1929

Review of the Paris Congress and Games

The Paris Congress and Games were reviewed as positive overall for the CIE, although everybody had retained their respective stances and the German issue had not been settled. In 1929, the Confederation appeared to be a powerful international organization, with the National Unions of 33 Nations from all five continents brought together (under various statuses), representing around a million students in total.

1929

a) 24 full members: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States

b) 8 free members: Albania, China (Hong Kong), Georgia, Latin America, New Zealand, Russia (White Ruthenia / Russian Organization of Émigrés Students "Oreso"), Ukraine (National Union of Ukrainian Student Associations), Uruguay.

c) 1 Organization in cooperation: Germany (Deutsche Studentenschaft)

- The Union Nationale des Étudiants de France (UNEF) could congratulate itself on a well-organized Paris Congress and Games. The French students remained very attached to the CIE statutes, which they themselves had built around the model of the League of Nations: one single student representative body per country, which must be based on the notion of the Nation-State; they would not compromise on this principle. However, on a "political" level, the UNEF supported the line of rapprochement established between the French Republic and Weimar Republic. The French delegates wished to continue the technical co-operation between Germany and the CIE, emphasizing its positive effects, and were in favour of rapidly admitting a German representative body that complied with the Confederation's statutory project.

- The majority group in the Confederation Council: This group was becoming increasingly closer to the French stance, as some of its members (Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia) were directly concerned by internal issues relating to "minorities", which made them reject any idea of pluri-national representation on a "racial" or "linguistic" basis.

- Italy: The Italians occasionally joined the majority group, opposing the accession of Germany to protect their direct interests in the South Tyrol. The Italian National Student Union, the GUF, was an offshoot of Italy's ruling National Fascist Party (PNF). The PNF saw the potential for young people, particularly students, to be used as a major political weapon to further the ambitions of Fascism, both internally (domestic policy) and externally (foreign policy). The GUF was also developing a strategy of conquest within the Confederation aimed at enabling it to take control of the CIE and turn it into a tool to serve Italy's international policy.

- England: Ever since the CIE was founded, England, along with the Scandinavian student unions, had regarded the Confederation's statutes as being too marked by the decisions of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations project. They felt that modification was needed to free them from this. The recognition of "pluri-national representation" in the CIE statutes would, in particular, be a means of enabling full integration of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. Following the Prague Congress, the *National Union of England and Wales* drew up a policy designed to move towards this

result. With the appointment of Mr Bagnall as CIE President, along with the strong support of the increasingly active National Student Federation of America (NSFA), the Paris Congress had made this perspective quite credible.

- Germany: At the Paris Congress, the German students from the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (DSt) had been confronted with a new and particularly unfavourable situation.

- The DSt was no longer officially considered representative of the whole German nation;

- It was weakened by internal dissension;

- It was now in competition with a second German student union, the *Deutsche Studentenverband* (DStV), which had presented itself to the CIE as a possible alternative;

- An Austrian National Association (*Österreichischer National Verband*), based in Vienna, was competing with the DSt for the right to represent Austria.

Under these circumstances, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* had left the negotiating table, calling into question its participation as a CIE member "in cooperation". A "probationary period" of six months nevertheless left the door open to negotiations to confirm the termination or continuation of the collaboration agreement between the DSt and the Confederation.

The fact remained that the Paris Congress and Games had not been purely negative for the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. The appointment of an English President, Mr Bagnall, known for the support he had always given the DSt, along with the failure of Mr Maltini and the GUF, allowed it to envisage favourable developments within the CIE, especially given the fact that, in sporting terms, Germany's participation had indisputably marked the Paris Games. The German team achieved remarkable results and topped all nations in the overall table with a total of 28 medals, including 10 golds. The Director of the DSt's Physical Activity Department, Mr Werner Hinsch, had been appointed vice-president of the CIE Sports Committee, and Germany's bid for the 1930 Summer Games was now well-placed.

The columnist Claude Jeantet, writing in the far-right daily newspaper "L'Action Française" even suspected the German students of having developed a circumvention manoeuvre:

"The Germans are indeed hoping to pull another fast one over the CIE members who, for the last four years, have simply been asking them to comply with the common rules. To do this, they need to gain a foothold in the CIE without renouncing their Pan-German pretensions. This is what the "nationalist" students from the Deutsche Studentenschaft have been doing over the past years, by being admitted as observers and then collaborators.

They have succeeded in forming a group within the CIE itself, along with the English and Scandinavians, advocating for them to be granted all manner of concessions. Faced with the vague resistance put up by the French group, which cannot, after all, give up completely, they have now temporarily withdrawn, leaving their "Republican" counterparts, the Deutsche Studentenverband, to lead the good Pan-German fight in their place, keeping their seats warm. In a few months, they will be offered the chance to negotiate again, but will require some additional concessions to compensate for their temporary departure." (219)

The resumption of negotiations

- The Deutsche Studentenschaft: Representatives of the most extreme student groups (*National-sozialist studentenbund* - NSDStB) were increasing their clout within the DSt's governing bodies. Nevertheless, during the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* "12th student day" organized in Hanover, a "moderate", Erich Hoffmann, was still elected president (by a small margin).

- The Deutsche Studentenverband: appeared less and less able to constitute a credible alternative to the DSt, to such an extent that, on 6 April 1929, at the UNEF national congress, Mr Ernst, vice-president of the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants*, declared: *The "Deutsche Studentenverband" is proving to be more Pan-German than the "Deutsche Studentenschaft". Its political activity is openly geared towards revising the treaties and the attachment of Austria to Germany!*

- The Österreichischer National Verband: The investigations carried out by an ad hoc committee led by Herbert Graessler (Denmark), CIE vice-president, revealed that the Austrian national association had been created with the material and political support of the Italian GUF. Its actual representativeness was questionable to say the least: it had 422 students at most among its ranks, dispersed over 19 small university associations (compared with the 16,000 students affiliated to "*DSt-Österreich*". (220)

Awarding of the 1930 Winter and Summer Games



The negotiations for the awarding of the 1930 Winter and Summer Games continued, focusing more clearly on:

- Davos, where Switzerland's bid for the Winter Games was coming to fruition, built around a solid project;

- Kiel, with the DSt arguing that it could agree to extend its technical cooperation agreement with the CIE if Germany's bid to organize the 1930 Summer Games was taken into consideration;

- Münster, where the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* management body, meeting during the "University Olympiads" organized by the Institute for Physical Education (*Institut für Leibesübungen*) in July 1929, decided to officially present a bid from Darmstadt, capital of the State of Hesse, at the 11th CIE Congress in Budapest in August 1930. Though not explicitly stated, this decision implied continued technical cooperation between the DSt and CIE.

The Eleventh Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Budapest – 10/24 August 1929)



Jean Fleury, special correspondent of "Le Figaro" newspaper, wrote of the "happy inspiration that prompted the students of the CIE to hold their annual congress in the Hungarian capital. The season is hot, but is this not a small price to pay for the wonders revealed to us by the sunshine every morning? There are no clouds standing in the way of the warm light embracing the mountains overlooking the Danube, cupolas and green-gold domes, huge palaces with their shining facades, verdant avenues where yellow trams run, red taxis and cars loaded with watermelons." (221)

As the students arrived in Budapest, their berets, colourful hats and faluches, pennes, caps and calots from all five continents mingled with their Hungarian comrades' bright crest-topped headdresses in a festive atmosphere. This great university rally was an auspicious event, especially given that the CIE's International Relations and Travel Committee had opened an International Student Camp on the shores of Lake Balaton alongside the actual congress. The activities offered were very diverse, combining sport (yachting, hiking, etc...) with informal discussions, allowing the conditions of student life in the various Confederation member countries to be compared in a very open manner. (222)

Opening Ceremony, Saturday 10 August

The opening ceremony took place on 10 August at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (BME) attended by 1,600 representatives from some 40 countries. A large number of participants came from North America (United States, Mexico) and Latin America. The English and Italian delegations were among the largest, each with around 100 delegates and observers. It should be noted that there was no Romanian presence (due to political tensions between Hungary and Romania).

M. Yoland, a Budapest University professor, greeted the congress on behalf of the Hungarian group and then gave the floor to the Minister of Education, M. Klebelsbert, who extended his warmest greetings to the delegates before emphasizing the importance of the international students' organization: *"The struggle of the post-war youth is incomparably more painful than that experienced by the pre-war generation. Your Confederation is justified not only by the desire to improve students' living and working conditions, but also by the need to ensure a better understanding of what international solidarity should be."* M. Berczell, Vice Mayor of Budapest, welcomed the participants on behalf of the capital. Finally, the CIE President, M. Gordon Bagnall, thanked the BME, City authorities and Hungary for hosting the Confederation. (223) (224)

Committee work

After this introduction, the students divided into groups each day, gathering in the BME's vast amphitheatres to follow the work of the various committees according to their mandates or subjects of interest. From the moment the delegates first came together in the plenary meeting, they were reminded that the CIE's statutory aims were of a solely corporatist nature. The Confederation's actions were geared towards providing all students throughout the world with the best living and working conditions, along with facilitating intellectual exchanges between the different nations. There would thus be no question of using the congress as an arena for any claims or complaints placed upon the student bodies by political organizations and liable to disrupt the normal course of the deliberations. Last year, at the Paris Congress, some rather vigorous resolutions had been adopted to avoid such proceedings. The work of the committees would deal with various themes, four of which were particularly "sensitive" with regard to the CIE's aims (committees 1, 2,

3 and 6).

- The first committee (Administrative and Legal Council - Congress - Affiliations) was nevertheless directly confronted with political aspects. From the outset, it proposed to reject the point on the agenda concerning Croatia's admission, considering that the statutes did not allow for such a discussion until one year had passed. (225)

The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was to be renamed the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on 3 October 1929. There were growing tensions and misunderstandings between Croats and Serbs. The Croatian autonomists (Ante Pavelić) sent the League of Nations an appeal in the form of a memorandum calling for the creation of an independent Croatian state. During the Paris Congress, a nationalist student movement had already asked the CIE to be recognized as a "National Student Union" to represent an autonomous Croatian state. (226)

The first committee then went on to discuss the affiliation of German students as full members of the CIE. Only the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* was taken into consideration, with the first debates concluding that a lasting collaboration between the CIE and DSt should be maintained if possible. In the first instance, the risk of drifting into politics had been momentarily pushed aside.

The corporatist work of the other committees was accomplished in a calmer atmosphere, with important resolutions adopted.

- The second committee (Intellectual Cooperation) approved a project supported by the GUF to establish an intellectual Olympiad. The organization of this Olympiad at fixed intervals would be proposed to the League of Nations. (227)

The third committee (International Relations and Travel) examined a report submitted by the GUF presenting the actions developed on this theme by the Italian student organization: In order to promote knowledge of Italy among students from other countries, a travel office had been set up at the GUF headquarters with the aim of answering the many requests for support from groups of foreign students wishing to visit Italy, along with facilitating Italian students' travel abroad. The report emphasized the fact that this office had seen a considerable increase in its activities during 1929, to such an extent that it had become one of the most important branches of the fascist university organization. The concept developed by the GUF was not intended to organize quick, short-term visits but to create lasting links: *"Students from abroad visiting Italy are usually accompanied by one of their Italian counterparts who knows the language and takes care of all the little necessities on their trip. They are received at each stage of their journey, welcomed on arrival, accompanied on departure and assisted during their stay in the various cities. They can visit museums guided by a nucleus of local students who specialize in explaining and illustrating the works of art. Their tours often extend to establishments or institutions of an industrial or technical nature, large factories or important works likely to arouse the interest of clients, etc. Wherever their arrival has been arranged, they are assured of a warm reception from the authorities and public bodies, greeted cordially by representatives of national life and assisted in every way. Financial grants are not excluded."* (228)

The committee's outgoing chairman, Mr Mac Adam (England), had to be replaced and Mr Hans Bosshard (Switzerland) was thus proposed to be nominated to Congress. (229)

- The fourth committee (Finance) reviewed the level of donations and subsidies received directly by the confederation, along with the contributions from the National Unions, which were adjusted according to whether their country's exchange rate was depreciated, average or high. The discussions also focused on the estimated budgets for

the General Secretariat and administration, along with those earmarked for the various ongoing and upcoming projects. The Confederation's financial situation was considered satisfactory.

- The fifth committee (Statistics and Social Information - Mutual Aid - Documentation and Student Press) examined issues related to:

- drafting international press reviews published in the Central Office's Monthly Bulletin;
- regularly updating an international directory of university sport (French and English editions);
- publishing a manual on mutual aid and student travel.

The language barrier hindered effective communication and it was difficult to determine the actual audience of these publications. The committee could only advance the hypothesis that they were read more or less regularly by the main managers of the CIE member unions.

- The sixth committee (Sports Committee), in coordination with the CIE Sports Commissariat, examined the bids to organize the 1930 CIE Games. Davos, the only candidate city for the Winter Games, had presented an excellent application and was therefore approved. There were two cities competing to host the Summer Games: Darmstadt (Germany) and Liège (Belgium). The committee selected Darmstadt to propose for the Congress' approval. This university city was due to celebrate the 600th anniversary of its creation in 1330 and had a stadium, along with access and accommodation conditions, perfectly suited to the needs of students.

This committee also discussed a memorandum presented by the Italian delegation on setting up a "Permanent Central International Committee" tasked with organizing and supervising international student sports events. The committee approved the principle of this new structure (which the GUF was willing to accommodate in Rome) and would propose that the congress mandate Mr Maltini to draft a precise, detailed version of the Italian project. (230)

Evidently, the Italians of the GUF had not given up on their ambitions to take over the CIE's leadership. After the failures suffered at the Paris Congress, they changed their tactics and, without losing interest in "political" manoeuvres, were focusing their efforts on the Confederation's major successes in terms of aims and realizations: intellectual student exchanges, travel and international university sports competitions.

In any event, the committees had been doing a good job and the student delegates, who were received by Regent Horthy on 18 August, deserved a break. Tuesday 20 August was Saint Stephen's Day, celebrated in Budapest with a host of festivities. A huge procession took to the city's paved streets, solemnly carrying Saint Stephen's age-old crown, accompanied by a guard of honour of counts and barons dressed in national costumes. The congress attendees mingled with the crowds, participating in the general merriment. Joyful, noisy groups of American, English, Italian, French, Czech and Belgian students could be found in all the city's districts, like a living, moving image of the future. Hungarian is not easy to understand or speak, and many of the students were obliged to walk around the city three times before finding their hotel on their own. A permanent fair had been set up in *Angol Park*, where the barrel organs groaned and the Parisians took the downhill toboggan with a Hungarian blonde they had met at Corso; the Belgians drunk aromatic brown beer and the English whiled the day away in the Gellert baths, going into raptures every time an artificial wave washed up their spines. Saint Stephen's 1929! The whole of Budapest offered itself up to youth, with the rapid current of the Danube awash with the joyful songs and shrieks of students rich in hope and ready to

create a brighter future. (231)

Certain points of major importance remained to be settled before the end of the congress, in the committees and also the plenary.

After expressing the wish that lasting collaboration be maintained between the Confederation and *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, the first committee had to deliberate this issue once again, this time in relation to the possible affiliation of the German students as full CIE members. It was clear that the DSt was potentially in a position to accept an extension of its status as a "member in cooperation" (which would allow it to host the Darmstadt Games) but would not make any concessions with regard to its Pan-German character. The delegates from the "Little Entente" nations (with the absent Romanian students represented by the French delegation) had met to define a common position on this point, agreeing to absolutely support the principle that no national union could represent more than one State. (232) (233)

The "Little Entente" was formed by the three countries whose territories had been enlarged or created after the collapse of Austria-Hungary: Czechoslovakia, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (known as the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1929) and Romania. On 14 August 1920, under the auspices of France, they signed a tripartite alliance designed to guarantee the peace treaties.

After lively discussions, the first committee decided by a large majority to give the Congress an unfavourable opinion on the affiliation of a "plurinational" organization as a *full* member but propose that lasting technical cooperation be maintained between the CIE and DSt. (233)

Congress Plenary Assembly

During the plenary session, the congress approved most of the important resolutions presented by the committees. The German representatives nevertheless took the floor to reiterate the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* application for full membership, representing not only the students of the Reich but also German-speaking students from its neighbouring states. True to his earlier statements, President Bagnall, with the support of the Scandinavians and Americans, was attempting to have this Pan-German position approved and persuade Congress to grant the DSt full membership in this capacity. Mr Saurin, on behalf of the French Student Union, Mr Pożaryski, on behalf of the Polish delegation, representatives of the "Little Entente" and other unions in the majority group were against the possibility of modifying the CIE statutes. The crowd of delegates applauded the French representative for a long time and rejected the English motion by a very large majority. The applause was all the greater when Mr Saurin explained that his attitude should not be regarded as an act of hostility towards the German delegation: "*I simply wish to have our statutes respected. I am the first to recognize that German students must have a place within the CIE. But they must have the same place as other nations, rather than a privileged situation. In my own name, and on behalf of my delegation, I am ready to accept a frank collaboration with the German associations.*" (234) (235)

- Technical cooperation between the DSt and CIE: This very clearly formulated decision meant that the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* lost all hope of being admitted as a full CIE member that year. It did not in any way call into question the DSt's status as a "member in cooperation", nor the awarding of the 1930 Summer Games, with Darmstadt's bid definitively selected. The German students would leave Budapest before the end of the congress without having commented on what they intended to do in

response to the decisions made by the CIE.

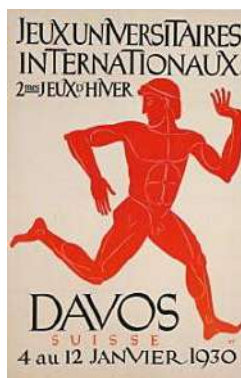
- Election of the new board: The last session was devoted to renewing the CIE board. On the proposal of Mr Edgar Rempé, who was chairing the meeting, the Budapest Congress unanimously elected Mr Paul Saurin (France) to take over from Mr Gordon Bagnall (England) as president of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. Mr Hans Bosshardt (Switzerland), Mr Johann Szeil (Hungary) and Mr Jan Pozariski (Poland) were elected vice-presidents. (236) 237)



Paul Saurin

Mr Saurin returned to Paris endowed with this new responsibility, after declaring: *"I hope that our visible efforts for conciliation vis-à-vis the Deutsche Studentenschaft will not have been in vain. The Germans are permitted to collaborate with the CIE but have not yet entered the union. They will be definitively admitted as full members once they have accepted this famous State-based principle, which they do not currently favour, seeing it as a more or less disguised ratification of the Treaty of Versailles. The stage is set for my work as Confederation president. This will consist of negotiating with the German representatives, encouraging them to understand that it is indeed in everyone's interest for Germany to enter the CIE and find its place herein. What feelings will the German students now demonstrate in their "cooperation" with those of other countries? What are the limits of this collaboration? Will the Summer Games be held in Darmstadt? There is some extremely interesting material to be observed this winter..."* (234)

The 2nd CIE International University Winter Championships (Davos - 04/12 January 1930)



After the first International University Winter Games, which took place in 1928 in Cortina d'Ampezzo under the patronage of Benito Mussolini, the CIE tasked the National Union of Student Associations of Switzerland (*Union Nationale des Associations d'Étudiants de Switzerland* – UNES / *Verband der Schweizer Studierendenschaften* – VSS) with organizing its second Winter Games in January 1930, in Davos, a Swiss Alpine

municipality located in the canton of Graubünden and renowned as a venue for wellness treatments and academic meetings, as well as a very well-equipped winter sports resort. Davos was also the location of the International Skating Union (ISU) headquarters, meaning that it had the best possible conditions for figure and speed skating, along with ice hockey and bobsleigh. Davos also offered beautiful cross country ski runs and Alpine skiing, as well as a 50-metre modern ski jumping hill.

- Organization: The UNES, presided over by Dr Oskar Hug (Zurich) and Dr Paul Mäller (Davos), formed a Committee to prepare for the Games, involving:

- the Union Nationale des Associations d'Étudiants de Switzerland;
- the Davos municipal authorities;
- the Swiss Academic Skiclub (SAS).



Giuseppe Motta

Mr Giuseppe Motta, Federal Councillor and former President of the Helvetic Confederation, agreed to grant his patronage to the event. Dr Hermann A. Gurtner, one of the 3 founding members and first president of the Swiss Academic Skiclub, who had been very involved in the organization of the 1st University Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1928, acted as an adviser to the committee.

The organizers had planned to organize three championships simultaneously:

- the second CIE International University Winter Championships;
- the sixth SAS World University Championships;
- the second Swiss University Winter Championships.

Some feared that this superposition ran the risk of disrupting the organization, but in the end it did not generate any major difficulties. (238)

- Nordic and Alpine disciplines: The battle between "real skiing" (as the Scandinavians called it at the time, referring to cross country skiing and ski jumping) and "new skiing" (downhill and slalom), resulted in difficult negotiations between representatives of national and international federations and SAS students. The Organizing Committee nevertheless decided that, as in Cortina d'Ampezzo, the Games would include both Nordic and Alpine disciplines. In order to take stock of the differences that still existed between the regulations of the university sports associations, on the one hand, and those of the national and international sports associations, on the other, the CIE invited the representatives of the international ski, skating, bobsleigh and ice hockey associations to an International University Sports Congress to be held in Davos on 9 January 1930, coinciding with the International University Games. (239)

- Programme: The programme for the Davos Games was quite similar to that of Cortina 1928:

- *Alpine Skiing*: Downhill (The top 30 in the Downhill qualified for the slalom); Slalom; Combined: Downhill / Slalom
- *Nordic Skiing*: Ski Jumping; Cross Country – Men's 18km; 30km Relay (5 x 6km); Nordic Combined: Ski Jumping, 18 km Cross Country
- *Figure Skating*: Women's Individual; Men's Individual; Pairs (Women and Men)

- *Speed Skating*: 500m; 1000m; 1500m; 5000m
- *Ice Hockey*: Teams could register 9 athletes and 1 official)
- *Bobsleigh*: (2-man bob)

- Participation: The invitations were sent to the National Student Unions in December 1929. They mentioned that the Federal Railway management was granting a 50% discount on ticket prices for all participants - a strong incentive to respond to the invitation in the affirmative! (239) Italy was the first of the CIE's 32 national federations to definitively confirm its participation in the 2nd International University Winter Games, registering for all the ski competitions, speed skating, figure skating (men), ice hockey and bobsleigh. Mr Maltini, President of the Italian National Union and organizer of the first International University Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, signed and vouched for this registration to be honoured. That set the ball rolling! In mid-December, Leiden's *Algemeene Senaten Vergadering* (Holland), the National Union of Hungarian Students, the University of Innsbruck (designated to represent Austria), Spain (which had been interested in winter sports for some time) and the National University Federation of Yugoslavia announced that they would participate in the Davos Games. The organizers were still awaiting confirmation from the National Unions of Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany and Poland, which would arrive soon after, prompted in particular by the fact that snow and ice were forecast over Christmas in Davos, where work on the Schatzalp bobsleigh track and Bolgen ski jump was nearing completion. Everything was gearing up in optimal fashion!

In the end, 14 nations would officially participate in the 2nd International University Winter Games: *Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia*.

The number of delegations was lower compared with the first Cortina d'Ampezzo World Championships, but the number of participants increased to a total of 211 registered athletes. If we add the students enrolled in the 6th World University Ski Championships, the number of competitors reached over 300. (240) Sweden, Norway and Finland boycotted the ski events (Nordic and Alpine) at the Davos Games in protest against the admission of the Alpine disciplines. Athletes from these countries nevertheless participated by invitation in the skating events, achieving excellent results. Absentees are always wrong... At the end of the Games, all the delegations agreed that Alpine skiing had emerged as the Games' most important sport, with the largest number of both competitors and spectators, along with the highest performance levels! The students of the *Swiss Academic Skiclub* were particularly proud of this result and their role in giving Alpine skiing a real boost in its quest for international recognition.

- Opening Ceremony: This took place on the afternoon of Monday 6 January, presided over by Colonel Bauer, representing the Federal Military Department.



Dr Hug, chairman of the organizing committee, gave a speech thanking Switzerland and the city of Davos for the warm welcome given to the students and the CIE president, Mr Saurin, expressed his satisfaction at seeing winter sports develop within university activities.

The athletes' parade followed in a relaxed, upbeat atmosphere, without excessive pomp. The German students led the procession and the representatives from Switzerland, the host country, closed the march. Mr Béteille, General Secretary of the CIE Sports Commissariat, then declared the Games open, while the crowd stood and listened to the Swiss national anthem. (241)

- Events and results:

Nordic Disciplines (Tuesday 7 January and afternoon of Sunday 12 January)

- Cross Country – men's 18km: The race was started by Dr Roesen (GER) on Tuesday 7 January at 9am, under the watchful eye of the Course Commissaire, Conte Aldo Bonacossa (ITA). No less than 81 competitors from 13 different countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Yugoslavia) competed in this event.

One Norwegian student, Kielland, from the University of Zurich (Switzerland) took part in the event wearing his university colours, finishing 59th.

Rankings (242) (238)

- 1/ Novak Vladimir, University of Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1.24.50 1/5
- 2/ Delago Giovanni, University of Florence (Italy) 1.27.07 3/5
- 3/ Kozmarek Villibald, University of Brno (Czechoslovakia) 1.30.58 2/5
- 4/ Blattl Christ, University of Munich (Germany) 1.31.04 2/5
- 5/ Ostermaier Hermann, University of Munich (Germany) 1.31.27
- 6/ Stehlik Leos, University of Prague (Czechoslovakia) 1.31.53 4/5

- Cross Country (30km relay): 60 competitors - 12 teams from 9 countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany 1&2, Holland, Italy 1&2, Switzerland 1&2 and Yugoslavia) took part in the competition. The 5 members of each relay team each covered 6km, with an overall height difference of 1129m.

Rankings (238)

- 1/ Germany (1) (von Kaufman – Buck – Rommel – Ostermaier –Zachaus) - 2.52.13 3/5
- 2/ Czechoslovakia (Novak – Zizius – Kozmarek – Beranovsky – Stehlik) - 2.53.27 4/5
- 3/ Austria (Blattle – Rödiger – Pugl – Landschner Hlm. – Paumgarten) - 2.55.17
- 4/ Italy (1); 5/ Switzerland (1); 6/ Italy (2).

- Ski jumping: This event took place on the afternoon of 12 January. 32 jumpers started the competition, 7 of whom withdrew, leaving a rankings list of 25. Each competitor had to complete three jumps. A 10-member international jury awarded the final marks, taking into account the length and style of the jumps, along with the landing.

Rankings (238)

- 1/ Kielland, University of Zurich ETH (Switzerland) 48m + 53m + 54m – 314.1 points
- 2/ Zacchäus (Germany) 40m + 50m + 50m – 314.7 points
- 3/ Reinl (Austria) 40m + 53m + 48m – 308.8 points
- 4/ Dick (England) 38m + 40m + 40m – 282.1 points
- 5/ Beranovsky (Czechoslovakia) 43m + 49m + 46m – 278.6 points
- 6/ Ambrosetti (Italy) 38m + 41m + 40m – 278.5 points

The winner of the event, Kielland, a Norwegian student registered at the University of Zurich ETH in Switzerland, did not receive the title of World University Champion since his country was not registered for the Games. The title was awarded to Zacchäus (Germany). Kielland was nevertheless awarded the title of Swiss University Champion.

- **Nordic Combined:** Germany's Hermann Ostermaier was awarded the Nordic Combined World Championship title after finishing 5th in the Cross Country and 9th in the Ski Jumping.

Alpine Skiing Disciplines (238)

During the Davos Games, the German photographer and painter Toni Schönecker produced drawings of the Alpine skiing events. These images were published in the Swiss Academic Skiclub's directory no. 4, "Der Schneehase".



Wolfgang Beutter



Dessins de Toni Schönecker



Hellmuth Lantschner

- **Downhill:** 124 skiers from 12 countries took part in the event. (Austria, England, Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia). The competition began at 1pm on Thursday 9 January. *The Downhill course was over 9km long, starting in Parsenn-Furka and finishing in Cavall, near Conters-Küblis, an overall height difference of 1500m.*

Rankings

- 1/ Lantschner Gustav (Guzzi), University of Innsbruck (Austria) 17.00
- 2/ Lantschner Otto, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 17.05 3/5
- 3/ Reinl Harald, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 17.06 1/5
- 4/ Lantschner Hellmuth, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 17.34 2/5
- 5/ Beutter Wolfgang, University of Munich (Germany) 17.45 1/5
- 6/ Holtzrichter Bernhard, University of Munich (Germany) 17.53 3/5

- **Slalom:** The 2-race event began at 9am on Friday 10 January. The athletes ranked in the Downhill top 30 qualified for the Slalom. Only 7 countries were represented: Austria (8), England, Germany, Holland (2), Italy (3), Switzerland (8) and the United States (1).

The two Dutch representatives were students at the University of Zurich ETH (Switzerland).

Rankings (established by adding together the times for the 2 races)

- 1/ Lantschner Otto, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 1.39.3 + 1.47.0 - 3.26 3/5
- 2/ Leubner, Benno, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 1.52.4 + 1.44.1 - 3.37
- 3/ Weber Georg, University of Zurich ETH (Switzerland) 1.47.4 + 1.49.1 - 3.37
- 4/ Reinl Harald, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 1.50.2 + 1.47.2 - 3.37 4/5
- 5/ Lantschner Hellmuth, University of Innsbruck (Austria) 1.49.4. + 1.51.2 - 3.47 1/5
- 6/ Riddell Jimmy, Cambridge (England) 1.53.1. + 1.49.4 - 3.49

- **Alpine Combined:** Austria's Otto Lantschner, a law student at the University of Innsbruck, was awarded the title of Alpine Combined World Champion, finishing 2nd in the downhill and 1st in the slalom.

Austrian skiers from the Innsbruck school monopolized the podium places in the Alpine skiing events. In addition to their physical and technical attributes, they were also the first to use skis equipped with "Lettner" steel edges in an international competition.

Rudolph Lettner, a metalworker in Salzburg and skier familiar with the Austrian Alps, patented a revolutionary invention in 1930: metal edges for skis. These allowed skiers to adopt a lower position and lean forward for greater downhill acceleration, as well as make tighter, more dynamic turns.

- Special title: The Organizing Committee awarded an exceptional title to the winner of the Nordic and Alpine disciplines combined: "Cross country/Ski Jumping/Downhill/Slalom". The title was awarded to Benno Leubner, Austria. (238)

Ice Sports (243) (244) (245)

- Ice Hockey: Only two teams took part in the tournament, Italy and Switzerland.

Rankings: The Italians beat the Swiss 3-2.

- Bobsleigh (2-man bob): Six countries (France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Romania, Switzerland), took part in the event, which took place over four races. Rankings (total time for the 4 downhills):

1/ Germany 12.8.7/10; 2/ Romania 12.25.5/10; 3/Italy 12.33.1/10; 4/ Holland 12.45.5/10; 5/ Russia 14.0.1/10; 6/ France 14.47.6/10.

- Speed skating Finland's Claes Thunberg and Norway's Ivar Ballangrud were in great form, breaking world records in Davos.

Ballangrud broke the 5000m world record by three seconds.

In the 1000 metres, Ballangrud and Thunberg tied for first place, both beating the World record!

Thunberg	Ballangrud
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Rankings

5000 metres: 1/Ballangrud (Norway) 8.24.2/10, (*world record*), 2/ Van der Scheer (Holland), 8.44.7/10 3/ Heiden (Holland), 8.45.8/10

1500m: 1/ Thunberg (Finland) 2.18.1/5; 2/ Ballangrud (Norway) 2.19. 1/5; 3/ 3/ Van der Scheer (Holland) 2.23.1/5.

1000m: 1/ Thunberg (Finland) & Ballangrud (Norway) 1.30. (*world record*), 3/ Van der Scheer (Holland) 1.33.8/10

500m: 1/ Thunberg (Finland) 43.6/10, 2/ Ballangrud (Norway) 44.6/10

Overall Speed Skating Rankings:

1/ Thunberg (Finland); 2/ Ballangrud (Norway); 3/ Van der Scheer (Holland)

- Figure skating:

- Men's Figure Skating: 1/ Georges Gautschi (Switzerland); 2/ Hugo Distler (Austria); 3/ Otto Gold (Czechoslovakia);

- Women's Figure Skating: 1/ Lise Hornung (Austria); 2/ Stieber (Hungary); 3/ Jeanine Hagnauer (France). (246)

The Games officially ended on Sunday 12 January at 8pm, with a banquet for all the participants. This was followed by the awards ceremony and announcement of a "general classification", which in actual fact was quite insignificant, established as follows for the various categories:

- Skiing: 1/ Austria; 2/ Germany; 3/ Czechoslovakia
- Skating: 1/ Italy, 2/ Austria
- Bobsleigh: 1/Germany; 2/ Romania; 3/Italy
- Ice Hockey: 2/ Italy; 2/ Switzerland

The evening ended with a large ball. From Monday 13 January, all the students would be offered ski tours in the Davos mountains.

Chapter 7

THE 1930 BREAKUP

The 4th CIE International University Summer Games (Darmstadt – 01/10 August 1930)

At the 1928 Paris Congress, several countries had expressed an interest in organizing the 1930 Summer Games, including the Germans, who put forward the city of Darmstadt. The discussions had not resulted in any decisions and, since the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* had questioned its participation in CIE activities as a member "in cooperation", everything needed to be re-examined. Before a definitive breakup, there was nevertheless a "probationary period" of six months, allowing the Confederation and DSt to confirm the continuation of the cooperation agreement and pursue the negotiations with regard to Darmstadt's bid in Kiel, and then in Davos and Münster. Darmstadt's final selection would be confirmed during the 11th CIE Congress in Budapest.



Organization

In 1929, there were growing conflicts between the majority current that defined the CIE's politics and the faction gathered around Italy, which was hardening its opposition. Germany was increasingly distancing itself and the DSt even refused to organize the Confederal Congress for the year 1930, leaving it up to the CIE to handle. In Darmstadt, however, everything was going well, with the "*Internationale Meisterschaften der Studenten*" being actively prepared at the Technical University of Darmstadt, which had a model university campus with a superb stadium, swimming pool, tennis courts, football and rugby pitches and a Department of Physical and Sports Education led by Ernst Sallinger, an emblematic German sports figure. The Games were even the subject of intense publicity, through posters, maps, stamps, widely circulated publications and even - for the first time - a logo... The majority of this advertising material nevertheless avoided mentioning the CIE or evoked it with the utmost discretion!

The Games were placed under the patronage of Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, *Reichpräsident*, and the Honorary Chairman of the Organizing Committee was Dr Julius Curtius, Germany's Foreign Minister (*Reichsaußenminister*).



Paul von Hindenburg



Julius Curtius



Ernst Sallinger

- Reception of the delegations: The sports events were preceded by a ceremony held on the morning of Friday 1 August in the University's Hall of Honour, presided over by Mr Bernhard Adelung, President of the State of Hesse.

- Mr Adelung welcomed the members of the CIE Executive Committee and National Union representatives: *"On behalf of the Government of Hesse, I would like to welcome students from all countries. I want this to be the most successful Games and for the participants to make happy, lasting memories for the good of their people."*

- Dr Roth, Rector of the Technical University of Darmstadt, expressed his satisfaction at welcoming his CIE guests: *"The Technical University of Darmstadt is very pleased that this year's International University Games are being held on its premises. This is a wonderful opportunity to show our foreign comrades how, in our opinion, sports and student life can be brought together, and what a higher education establishment can achieve on its own initiative with the willingness to popularize sport and health."*

- Mr Müller, First Mayor of the City of Darmstadt, proudly presented his city to the representatives of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants: *"During these Games, our city will be wearing ceremonial dress as it celebrates its six hundredth anniversary. This will not, however, be the attire of an old lady, but that of youth, for Darmstadt has all the attractions of youthful strength and beauty. It's a modern, progressive city; a garden city full of flexibility and civil activity."*

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Julius Curtius, then recalled the spirit of this meeting: *"The Darmstadt Games should not be seen as a sign of antagonism but as proof of friendly collaboration... The academic youth from various countries have come together with sport as their focus... It will be a real bonus, in human terms, if these students, learning to esteem and honour each other, also become good comrades and companions in the great task of fostering cooperation between peoples."*

- Mr Saurin, president of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, warmly thanked the hosts of the 4th Games on behalf of the delegates from more than thirty different nations *"coming from five continents to enthusiastically celebrate the universal values of university sport together with their German comrades."* (247) (248) (249)

- Sports disciplines: Eight sports were offered, representing 49 events: Athletics (18 events for men, 4 for women) - Fencing (3 events) - Football - Rowing (6 events) - Rugby - Swimming (10 events for men, 3 for women) - Tennis (2 events) - Water Polo.

Athletics, with 23 out of 50 events, was again the most important sport at these Games. For the first time, there were athletics events open to female students, which would lead to some controversy. Rowing, making its return to the Games, was organized in Frankfurt on the river Main. Two new disciplines were introduced: Rugby and Water Polo.

- Participation: The level of participation was excellent: almost 1000 student athletes from 29 countries and five continents arrived in Darmstadt: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England (84 students), Estonia, Finland, France (110 students), Germany, Holland, Hungary (84 students), India, Ireland, Italy (138 students), Japan (15 students), Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

Romania and Yugoslavia, who had announced their participation, did not travel in the end. There was also an athlete expected to attend, Théard, who was going to

represent Haiti, however he was no longer a student and could not, therefore, be admitted.

All students received a pack containing a map of Darmstadt, a free tram and bus pass, a card granting free admission to all public shows and a ticket to visit the Zeppelin that was due to land in Darmstadt on 3 August. (247)

- Programme: The knockout events in the tennis, fencing and football tournaments began on the afternoon of Friday 1 August.

On the morning of Saturday 2 August, the University, Regional and Darmstadt City authorities, along with distinguished academics, representatives of the delegations and the CIE president, Paul Saurin, took part in an academic conference organized in the Museum of the Hesse Region, on the theme: "*The Concept of Spirituality in Sport*". The Games' Opening Ceremony took place that afternoon, followed in the evening by an Official Reception hosted by the Municipality of Darmstadt. A series of competitions then ensued: rowing, swimming, water polo, rugby and, from 6 August, athletics.

- Sunday 3 August: Fencing-Tennis-Rowing-Football;
- Monday 4 August: Swimming and Football;
- Tuesday 5 August: Swimming - Water Polo - Tennis - Football - Rugby - Fencing (épée);
- Wednesday 6 August: Athletics.



Darmstadt University stadium



The Graf Zeppelin

Opening ceremony

At the end of an academic conference recalling opportunely that university sport was the "*meeting of body and mind*", all the officials joined the 10,000 spectators gathered at Darmstadt's University Stadium to witness a flyover by the *Graf Zeppelin* and participate in the official opening of the 4th CIE International University Summer Games. A good sense of the atmosphere is conveyed in this emphatic press article (250):

"All around the stadium the stands are full, flags flapping in the wind. A crowd of spectators are packed in shoulder to shoulder, white, grey, black, faces turned towards the monumental Olympic portico, the old "Lions' Gate", behind which we can see the mass of athletes slowly approaching.

Ten thousand pairs of eyes are fixed on the far side of the stadium. They're coming! Not yet! Here they are!



Le portail d'entrée du stade – Ancienne « Porte des Lions

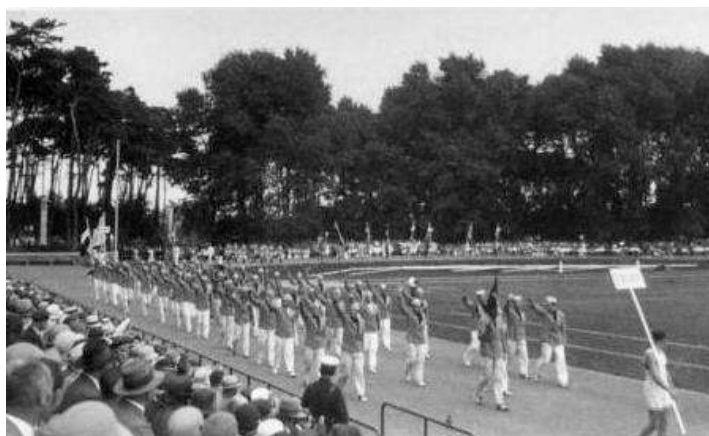
A rumble precedes them, like that of a storm.
Then a white figure appears: the "conductor" of the Darmstadt Games, Ernst Söllinger!



Ernst Söllinger, Professor of Physical Education and Gymnastics at the University of Darmstadt and a former long jump champion, was responsible for developing the university sports facilities. He had been tasked with preparing and organizing the Darmstadt International University Games.

Behind him come the fanfares, banners, signs and flags. And, finally, the parade of delegations, students who have come to Germany from all around the world to celebrate the festival of youth. They advance to roars and cheers.

From the portico, a flow of colour is released before the stands, rejecting greyness and imposing clarity: blue and white, yellow and blue, then bright red and white, more white, white-green, white-blue, white-red, until a white wave submerges the entire track.



The athletes parade

The pennants and colours of Egypt, Australia, Belgium and Bulgaria...

The English! In their dark blue and white, concentration on their faces - serious, tenacious fighters but also joyful young men, a uniform and homogeneous team, yet formed of contrasting individualities.

The imposing French delegation cut light, elegant figures in their turtleneck suits and white gloves, blue Basque berets, with relaxed, smiling faces. Among them are the first female students in the parade, greeted by shouts of joy!

A little further on come the Italians, with their noisy, exuberant demonstrations followed by calm and a martial allure, a troupe of light blue and white, shiny straw hats worn askew, with laughter and greetings adding their own very personal tone to the symphony of the parade.

Blood red and yellow announce the arrival of the Spaniards, black and white combine with the interlaced bright colours for a perfect match.

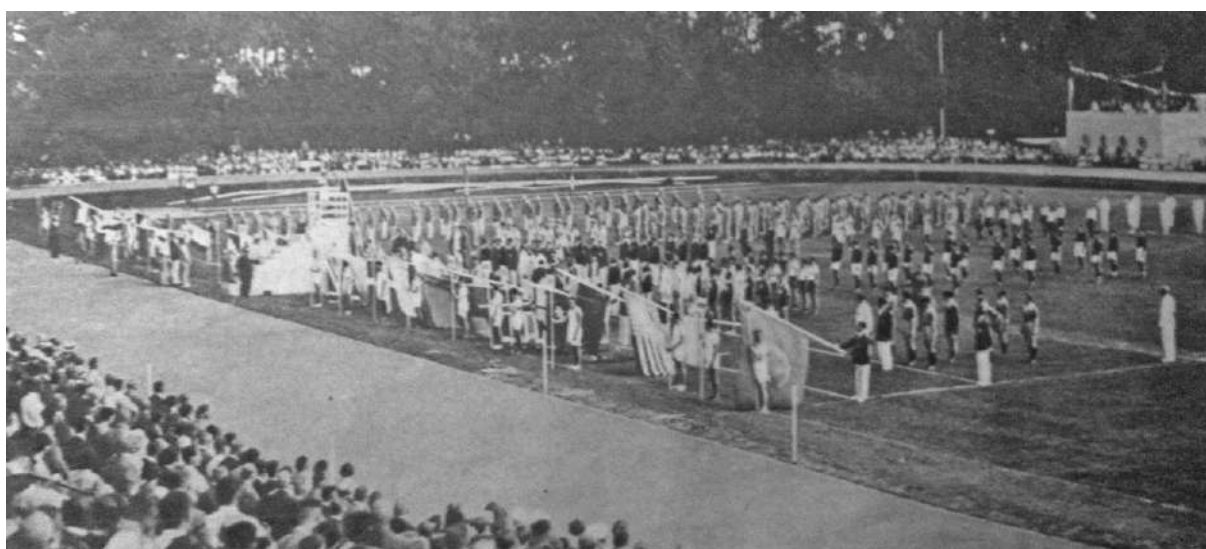
A small group, also in red, with white crosses on their chests: it's Switzerland!

Hungarians in their saturated green scarves worn draped over their shoulders, white shirts and deep green velvet trousers. Among the athletic guys, a small female student stands alone, eyes bright, with a radiant smile...

Other colours... and, finally, a powerful ripple of white waves behind the flag of the German Reich, worn by a colossus dressed in white, framed by two young blonde girls in white dresses and jackets, then white again, the whites of the athletes, swimmers, fencers... the whites of all Germany's students.

The athletes from the 29 nations participating in the parade then gather in front of the official stand. They are greeted by a thunder of applause, accompanying the roar of the fanfares, rumble of the drums and vibration of the brass.

From the rostrum, Werner Hinsch, a German member of the CIE Sports Committee who has worked hard for the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* bid to host the Games, congratulates the delegations on behalf of the host nation.



Opening of the 4th International University Summer Games

There follows a deep, impressive silence. The 10,000 spectators rise while the flags billow. From the wall of dark clouds surrounding the stadium, a flash of lightning suddenly bursts forth. At this moment, Pierre Béteille, President of the CIE Sports Commissariat, solemnly proclaims the 4th International University Summer Games officially open. (251)

A tall, blond athlete dressed in white appears right at the top of the imposing stand. Raising his arm, he makes the following oath in the name of the hundreds of students standing motionless below him in the stadium:

"We promise that we shall take part in the International University Games as fair competitors, respecting and abiding by the rules that govern them. We wish to participate in a spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of our countries and of sport!"

The athlete who made the oath was Fritz Schilgen, who had already won a silver medal with the German team in the 4x400 metre relay at the 1928 Paris University Games. The day after the ceremony, he went on to win bronze in the 5000 metres with a time of 15:25.07... Schilgen, an Electrical Engineering student at the University of Darmstadt who ran in the colours of ASC Darmstadt (*Akademische Sportclub Darmstadt*), helped set up the stadium's

telecommunications system. In exactly six years to the day, he would have the honour of lighting the Olympic flame at the Berlin Olympic Games... (252)

...And now, take your marks! Let the games begin!"

Technical results

Athletics

Germany crushed the competition. Finland and Japan performed well, while France, Hungary and England were down on previous results.




























There was a marked improvement in performance levels for many events: the Games record was broken in 8 disciplines: 400m hurdles, high jump, pole vault, shot put, discus, javelin, 4x100m, 4x400m.































The Japanese team included some top international athletes who won 6 medals: Nakajima (200m), Fujita (110m hurdles), Kimura (high jump), Oda (long jump), Nishida and Mochizuki (pole vault).

In the women's events, the first female athletics gold medallist at the CIE Games was Ingeborg "Inge" Braumüller (three wins). She had already taken part in the high jump at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics (7th) and took the German Champion title in 1929. In August 1930, at the age of 20, she won the gold medal at the FSFI Women's World Games in Prague with a jump of 1m57. She also won 2 silver medals (1930 and 1931) and 2 bronze medals (1928 and 1932) at the German championships.

Results by event

- Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Helmuth Körnig (GER)	10.60	 Eugen Eldracher (GER)	10.90	 István Raggambi (HUN)	10.90
200 metres	 Helmuth Körnig (GER)	21.50	 Eugen Eldracher (GER)	21.90	 Itaro Nakajima (JPN)	22.00
400 metres	 Joseph Jackson (FRA)	49.50	 Hans Noller (GER)	49.60	 Patrick Moore (IRL)	50.00
800 metres	 Fredy Müller (GER)	01:58.2	 Francis Galtier (FRA)	01:58.3	 Max Danz (GER)	01:58.7
1500 metres	 Joseph Helps (ENG)	04:01.7	 Gaston Leduc (FRA)	04:03.3	 Karl-Gustav Dahlström (SWE)	04:04.6
5000 metres	 Karl-Gustav Dahlström (SWE)	15:24.3	 Eino Puuko (FIN)	15:27.5	 Fritz Schilgen (GER)	15:27.7
110 metres hurdles	 Tatsuo Fujita (JPN)	15.60	 Henry Bowler (ENG)	16.00	 Stefan Nowosielski (POL)	16.10
400 metres hurdles	 Joseph Simpson (ENG)	55.2	 John Lincoln (USA)	55.20	 Mario De Negri (ITA)	55.40
High jump		1.90		1.87		1.84

	 Ilmari Reinikka (FIN)		 Kazuo Kimura (JPN)		 Wilhelm Ladewig (GER)	
Pole vault	 Shuhei Nishida (JPN)	4.11	 Shizuo Mochizuki (JPN)	3.80	 István Király (HUN)	3.70
Long jump	 Mikio Oda (JPN)	7.30	 Lajos Balogh (HUN)	7.26	 Willi Meier (GER)	7.15
Shot put	 József Darányi (HUN)	15.21	 Hans Heirich Sievert (GER)	14.53	 Lawrence Levy (USA)	14.49
Discus	 Olavi Vaalamo (FIN)	45.07	 Nikolai Feldmann (EST)	43.97	 József Darányi (HUN)	43.49
Javelin	 Unto Suksi (FIN)	66.41	 Ilmari Reinikka (FIN)	65.11	 Gottfried Weimann (GER)	64.24
Pentathlon	 Martti Tolamo (FIN)	3979.49	 Iānis Dimza (LAT)	3755.18	 Wilhelm Ladewig (GER)	3719.48
4x100m relay	 Germany	41.9	 Japan	42.4	 Hungary	43.0
4x400m relay	 France	3:19.6	 Germany	3:19.6	 Italy	3:22.4
Medley relay 200/200/400/800	 Germany	3:32.0	 Italy	3:32.0	 Japan	3:32.1



Helmuth Körnig













Joseph Jackson

Joseph Simpson

Mikio Oda














Shuhei Nishida

- Women

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Inge Braunmüller (GER)	13.10	 Liesbeth Fritag (GER)	13.20	 Schlottmann (GER)	13.30
80 metres hurdles	 Ilse Friedheim (GER)	13.20	 Schlottmann (GER)	13.30	 Helmi Singer (AUT)	14.10
High jump	 Inge Braunmüller (GER)	1.56	 Helmi Singer (AUT)	1.39	 Lowenherz (GER)	1.39
Long jump	 Inge Braunmüller (GER)	5.44	 Schlottmann (GER)	5.33	 Steyer (GER)	4.77

There was controversy over the women's track and field events due to the fact that the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* claimed to be incorporating Austrian female students into its team, wearing the same vests as its own athletes. To avoid any incidents, the decision was made to replace the protocol ceremony with a short presentation without anthems or flags.

Medal table by country (Athletics)

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany	9	8	9	26
2	 Finland	4	2	0	6
3	 Japan	3	3	2	8
4	 France	2	2	0	4
5	 England	2	1	0	3
6	 Hungary	1	1	4	6
7	 Sweden	1	0	1	2
8	 Italy	0	1	2	3
9	 Austria	0	1	1	2
10	 United States	0	1	1	2
11	 Estonia	0	1	0	1
12	 Latvia	0	1	0	1
13	 Ireland	0	0	1	1
14	 Poland	0	0	1	1
Total		22	22	22	66

World Student Games (Pre-Universiades - GBR Athletics

Bell, Daniel (2003). *Encyclopedia of International Games*. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4.

Rowing

The regattas were organized in Frankfurt on the river Main.

Coxed Fours

1/ Germany (Döring, Heiserich, Vokuhl Bellwinkel, Haferkamp) 7:38.2; 2/ Italy

Coxless Pairs

1/ Italy (Cesi, Jaccarino) 8:44.6; 2/ Germany

Single Sculls

1/ Germany (Weimar) 8:43.6; 2/ Italy (Mariani); 3/ United States (Schönfeld)

Coxless Fours

1/ Germany (Gogarten, Weil, Eichenauer, Steup) 8:07.8; 2/ Italy

Double Sculls (coxless)

1/ Germany (Düsterlho, Buhtz) 8:03; 2/ Italy

Coxed Eights

1/ Italy (University of Naples) 7:02.4; 2/ Germany; 3/ Belgium

Tennis

Men's Singles

18 competitors from 9 countries (ARG-EGY-EST-FRA-GBR-GER-ITA-LUX-NZL) took part in the competition.

1/ Roberto de Stefani (ITA)

Final: de Stefani / Kuhlmann 6:1, 7:5, 6:4

2/ Fritz Kuhlmann (GER);

3/ Dower (GBR) – Sertorio (ITA) ex aequo

Men's Doubles

8 competitors from 8 countries (EGY-EST-FRA-GBR-GER-IND-ITA-LUX) took part in the competition. The German pair came out on top, going against the odds to win over the Italians.

1/ Kuhlmann-Uthmöller (GER)

Final: Kuhlmann-Uthmöller / del Bono-de Stefani 4:6, 3:5, 6:3, 9:7, 6:4

2/ del Bono-de Stefani (ITA);

3/ Combemale-Merlin (FRA) - Finnigan-Hansson (GBR)

Rankings by nation

1/ Germany; 2/ Italy; 3/ France and England.

Fencing

The Italians presented a high-level team in the foil and épée. Giorgio Rastelli had already won the bronze medal in the foil at the 1928 Paris University Games. In 1934, he won silver in the épée with the Italian team at the FIE World Championships. Cirro Verratti had won gold in the foil at the 1928 Paris University Games. He went on to become an Olympic gold medallist in the foil with team Italy in 1936. Renzo Minoli, Olympic champion in Paris in 1928 (team épée), had also won silver in the épée at the Paris University Games that same year. He won silver in 1930, gold in 1931 and silver again in 1933 (épée) with the Italian team at the FIE European Championships. He was also a silver medallist (team épée) at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics.

Italy outperformed its competitors, topping the overall standings ahead of France, Hungary, Belgium and Germany.

Foil

24 competitors from 11 countries (BEL-CZH-DEN-FIN-FRA-GER-HUN-ITA-LUX-NOR-SUI) took part in the competition.

Individual - 1/ Rastelli (ITA); 2/ Verratti (ITA); 3/ Bougnol (FRA)

Team – 1/ Italy (4 wins); 2/ France (3 wins); 3/ Belgique (2 wins)

Épée

24 competitors from 11 countries (BEL-BUL-DEN-FIN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-NOR-SUI) took part in the competition.

Individual - 1/ Agostini (ITA) and 2/ Minoli (ITA); 3/ Osterrieth (BEL)

Team – 1/ Italy (36); 2/ France (27); 3/ Germany (15)

Sabre

15 competitors from 7 countries (DAN-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-NOR-SUI) took part in the competition.

1/ Hess (HUN); 2/ Fiala (HUN); 3/ Gabrielli (ITA)

Water Polo

Water polo appeared in the International University Games' programme for the first time. Five countries were registered for this event: Belgium, England, France Germany and Hungary. The German team, made up of Eckstein, Cordes, Vogel, Orlemann, Börries, Schürger and Hanft, won all their matches, taking the gold medal. Hungary (Repa, Szarkany, Czorba, Herendy, Zhoray, Székely, Kékessy) and England were awarded silver and bronze respectively. Belgium finished 4th, with France bringing up the rear.

Swimming

The German men's and women's teams both topped the table.

Men

100 metres freestyle

19 competitors from 8 pays (BEL-CZH-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-NZL) took part in the competition.

1/ Székely (HUN) 1:03.7; 2/ Steiner (CZH); 3/ Medvilky (CZH)

400 metres freestyle

20 competitors from 8 countries (AUS-AUT-CZH-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Gambi (ITA) 5:24. 2; 2/ Bacigalupo (ITA); 3/ Alberti (ITA)

1500 metres freestyle

12 competitors from 6 countries (AUS-AUT-FRA-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Gambi (ITA) 21:53.8; 2/ Bacigalupo (ITA); 3/ Feher (HUN)

200 metres breaststroke

14 competitors from 9 countries (AUT-BEL-CZH-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-NOR) took part in the competition.

1/ Weigmann (GER) 3:04.2; 2/ Manzoni (ITA); 3/ Hagness (NOR)

100 metres backstroke

11 competitors from 5 countries (FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Ohlwein (GER) 1:16.5; 2/ Bitskey (HUN); 3/ Frank (GER)

Diving

14 competitors from 7 countries (FIN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-LAT) took part in the competition.

1/ Hefter (GER) 153,3 pts; 2/ Viebahn (GER); 3/ Niemeläinen (FIN)

Acrobatic Diving

13 competitors from 7 countries (FIN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-LAT) took part in the competition.

1/ Ziegler (GER) 100.42 pts; 2/ Hefter (GER); 3/ Niemeläinen (FIN)

4x100 metres freestyle relay

5 teams (AUT-CZH-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary (Csepela, Flor, Herendy, Székely) 4:24; 2/ Germany; 3/ Italy

3x100 metres medley relay

5 teams (AUT-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Germany (Weigmann, Ohlwein, Watrin) 3:45.8; 2/ Austria; 3/ Hungary

The overall men's rankings by nation was as follows:

1/ Germany 82 points; 2/ Italy 54 points; 3/ Hungary 50 points; 4/ Austria 19 points;
5/ England 17 points; 6/ France 11 points.

Women

200 metres breaststroke

1/ Baer (GER) 3:31.5; 2/ Sparbier (GER); 3/ Ziegenfuss (GER)

5 swimmers started this race. The Germans took the top 3 places, with France's Blondeau finishing 4th ahead of Philipp from Hungary.

100 metres freestyle

1/ Salgado (FRA) 1:20; 2/ Blondeau (FRA); 3/ Mohr (GER)

5 swimmers started this race. The 2 Frenchwomen got the better of the 3 Germans.



Solita Salgado



The university stadium swimming pool



Renée Blondeau

100 metres backstroke

1/ Salgado (FRA) 1:30.8; 2/ Blondeau (FRA); 3/ Sparbier (GER)

5 swimmers started this race. The first two places went to Frenchwomen, ahead of the three Germans (in order: Sparbier, Schaubé, Ziegenfuss) and Philipp from Hungary.

Diving

1/ Borg (GER) 79,64 pts; 2/ Sparrbier (GER); 3/ Schraube (GER)

3 divers took part in the competition, all of them from Germany.

*The overall women's rankings by nation was as follows:
1/ Germany 48 points; 2/ France 25 points; 3/ Hungary 3 points.*

Football

Four countries took part in the football tournaments: France, Germany, Italy and Luxembourg.

Italy easily won their three matches, taking the gold medal. Germany took silver with two wins and one loss, followed by Luxembourg in third, with two defeats and one win, over fourth-placed France, who lost all their matches.

Rugby

Rugby made its CIE Games debut, enriching the team sports programme. A triangular tournament saw Germany, France and Spain pitted against each other. France took gold, defeating Spain (69:0) and Germany (42:0). Germany had an easy win over Spain (47:0).

Overall medal table by country

Ranking	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Germany	22	18	14	54
2	Italy	8	11	6	25
3	Hungary	4	5	6	15
4	France	5	4	2	11
5	Finland	4	2	2	8
6	Japan	3	3	2	8
7	England	2	1	2	5
8	Austria	-	2	1	3
9	United States	-	1	2	3
10	Sweden	1	-	1	2
11	Czechoslovakia	-	1	1	2
12	Belgium	-	-	2	2
13	Estonia	-	1	-	1
14	Latvia	0	1	-	1
15	Ireland	-	-	1	1
16	Luxembourg	-	-	1	1
17	Norway	-	-	1	1
Total		49	50*	44*	143

* Certain disciplines (tennis) resulted in a tie between participants

* Certain disciplines (rowing) had only two teams competing

- Closing of the Games: The final day of the Games, 10 August, saw the stadium illuminated by bright sunshine. The students paraded behind their flags, warmly received by the crowd who sung and applauded them vigorously. The closing ceremony took place in a party atmosphere, despite a quite formal protocol. The athletes went up to the podium and thanked the organizers and spectators. The final athletics events were held in a feverish atmosphere, giving rise to some excellent performances, especially in the 400m hurdles, 200m, javelin, relays and pole vault, where two Japanese athletes came out on top. (253)

Then all the participants, athletes, officials, support staff and hundreds of guests gathered in the huge gymnasium that served as a banquet hall for the official announcement of the Games' results. (254)

As the day drew to a close, the party continued: the athletes were invited to board a special train that took them to Heidelberg, where they embarked on a large river boat sporting the CIE flag to cruise down the river Neckar. The boat was crowded and the singing, dancing, jostling students did not facilitate navigation. Suddenly, however, silence descended as the castle of the Counts Palatine appeared in all the violet majesty of the evening, red on the ochre background of the mountains, windows illuminated by the setting sun. Some students (French? German?) - recalling that the castle was known to house a huge barrel, the *Großes Fass*, with a 230,000-litre capacity - declared that they were thirsty!

No matter - the Oberbürgmeister and University Rector, who had planned everything, invited the troupe of young (and not so young) students (male and female) to gather in a large wine cellar... How best to describe what followed on this beautiful night of 11 to 12 August? Suffice to recall that laughing, drinking and singing is something of a student motto...!?



The students round

What next after Darmstadt?

- The Darmstadt Games had been a success. One article by Paul Perriau, writing in "R.U.A." (255) (a publication by *Racing Universitaire d'Alger*, the club to which CIE president Paul Saurin had belonged), was particularly appreciative: *"What struck me the most about the Darmstadt International University Games was not the sporting discipline of the German athletes or crowd; nor was it the national pride of the Italians or wonderful organization demonstrated by our hosts. It was the means placed at the German students' disposal for practising sports, all sports."*

- During the Darmstadt Games, some "civilian, national and international sports federations once again questioned the autonomy of the National University Unions and the independence of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants challenging their right to select the students participating in university competitions. This campaign gave the CIE Sports Committee the opportunity to clearly define the notion of an "Academic":

In a general sense, candidates for selection may:

- be enrolled in a higher education institution and regularly attend classes for the purpose of taking exams;
- have been enrolled in a higher education institution and have graduated or applied for a diploma after having completed their studies a maximum of two years before their selection (the CIE's International Games are held every two years).

It is important to note that, in the international context, "Schools", "Colleges", "Faculties", "Universities" or "Institutes" may refer to different realities from one country to another, in the

same way as "diplomas" and "grades". It should thus be *left up to the National Unions to select who they consider to be "students" in their own specific context.*

Finally, the essential point to note is that *the final verification and validation of the "Academic status" of student athletes registered by each National Union should be the responsibility of an "international control committee", independent of the States (and non-university federal bodies).* This is the role of the CIE Sports Commissariat.

All in all, everything had gone well in Darmstadt, without any disputes. The rear-guard battle, orchestrated by obsolete organizations anxious to regain their former monopolistic position, had fizzled out, and the CIE's legitimacy to represent student sportsmen and women had been reinforced. (256) (257) (258)

- It is true that the quality of the facilities, conscientious organization, high level of success among German students and enthusiasm of all the participants demonstrated the extent to which the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants and *Deutsche Studentenschaft* complemented each other. After the Darmstadt Games, it appeared that the moment had finally come to move from tumultuous cooperation to the full integration necessary to definitively establish University Sport within the landscape of international sport and the Olympic movement.

- This should have been the aim of the Confederation's twelfth Congress, set to begin in Brussels immediately after the closing of the Games. The circumstances appeared more favourable than they had ever been... but appearances can sometimes be deceiving.

The Twelfth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Brussels – 12/23 August 1930)

Belgium, which was celebrating the centenary of its independence in 1930, had wished to organize the 4th CIE International University Summer Games in Liège. These Games had been awarded to Darmstadt, but the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* had, in the end, refused to take on the Confederal Congress, which was now to be separated from the competitions to avoid transferring any issues related to general student politics to the field of sport. The *Union nationale des étudiants de Belgique* thus applied to organize this twelfth Confederal Congress in the city of Brussels and received the go-ahead from the CIE.



This congress, which was held immediately after the Darmstadt Games, could have been all about unification and the coherent internationalization of the Nation-States. It turned out to be predominantly a "sounding board" for misunderstandings and conflicts between the student unions of the Confederation's member countries. The antagonisms that had become accentuated over the years would be confirmed in Brussels. They reflected the emergence of new situations in the internal politics of certain countries, as well as in the relationships between nations. The CIE as a whole would be weakened from a congress dominated by political issues.

Even before the start of the congress, the dispute appeared among Belgian students. The Belgian National Union of Students had asked the General Association of Flemish Students to join forces with it to organize the events and thus strengthen its actions. The Flemish Students rejected this call, replying that they would only agree to attend the congress as part of a national association of Flemish-speaking students representing the Flemish people.

Opening ceremony

The solemn opening session of the Congress, which was placed under the patronage of HRH Prince Léopold, took place on the morning of Wednesday 13 August, in the main hall of Brussels' Palais des Académies, attended by over 500 male and female students from forty different countries.

Mr Duesberg, Rector of the University of Liège, representing the Minister of Science and Arts, presided over the ceremony. He welcomed the delegates, congratulated the CIE for the work it had accomplished over the previous ten years and praised the spirit of fraternity that drove the university youth. Mr Brouhon, president of the *Union nationale des étudiants de Belgique*, greeted his foreign comrades and assured them of the warmest welcome during their stay in Belgium.

The CIE president, Mr Saurin, then took the opportunity to thank the Belgian National Union for its hospitality. He did so in eloquent terms, evoking the hours of glory and pain that had earned Belgium the world's admiration, stating that "*it is the horror of war that creates the spirit of peace*". After having defined the Confederation's aims and reviewed the various issues on the agenda, Mr Saurin recalled that the first International Congress of Law Students was also being held in parallel, with the aim of building on the actions taken by the CIE in the field of intellectual rapprochement between university youth in all different countries. To conclude his presentation, the president proposed to send a congratulatory telegram to King Albert to mark the hundredth anniversary of Belgium's independence.

Mr Oprescu, secretary of the International Intellectual Co-operation Committee, then took the floor to convey words of congratulations and encouragement from the League of Nations. Finally, Mr Motz, chairman of the congress organizing committee, speaking in French and Flemish, expressed the hope that all delegations would encounter optimal conditions in Belgium for working, meeting, friendship and sharing. (259) (260) (261) After a shared lunch, the delegates gathered in the big amphitheatre to hear the Confederation president report on the Executive Committee's activities over the past year. This very comprehensive report was a faithful summary of the CIE leaders' actions since the Budapest Congress and met with warm applause.

The next four days were devoted to excursions. On Thursday 14 August, the students travelled to Liège, where they visited the International Exhibition celebrating the centenary of Belgian independence. The Belgian Students' Association took advantage of the congress to organize an international athletics meeting in the city, in which some of the athletes from the Darmstadt University Games took part, and the congress participants were invited to join their comrades in the Stadium. On Friday 15 August, the delegates walked around the famous wellness town of Spa. After spending the weekend visiting Ostend and Brugge, the delegates gathered at the University of Brussels and divided up into the various committees.

Committee work

Monday 18 August

- First committee: This committee, chaired by Mr Saurin and made up of the heads of the various delegations, dealt with questions relating to the sensitive issue of

the different national unions represented within the CIE. The general atmosphere was studious and calm, with only a brief incident disrupting the work. A German delegate reproached Mr Saurin for having intentionally recalled the events of 1914-1918 during the solemn opening session of the Congress. The president replied that his allusion was without malevolent intent and related to the War in general and especially to the "Spirit of Peace" succeeding it. The German delegate expressed his satisfaction with this clarification and apologized. (262) (263)

The afternoon session was more agitated. A delegation from *Vlaamsch Hoogstudennten Verbond* (a Dutch-speaking student organization with 1500 members) presented a memorandum requesting the admission of this association to the CIE on an equal footing with the *Union nationale des étudiants de Belgique*. The committee voted for a resolution rejecting this request (18 votes to 1, with 4 abstentions). This recalled that:

- the CIE statutes and regulations admitted only one Union per country;
- the *Union nationale des étudiants de Belgique*, which had over 7500 members in the country's four universities (Brussels, Liège, Ghent, Leuven) and did not practise any kind of ostracism or discrimination, met all the CIE's statutory requirements;
- the *Vlaamsch Hoogstudennten Verbond*'s plans were founded on political considerations that did not fall within the CIE's remit. (264) (265)

After learning of this resolution, the furious Flemish students told the committee members: "*We're beaten! But we'll soon come back victorious again, when things are resolved in the Deutsche Studentenschaft's favour and the principle of race-based representation prevails!*" This spirited reaction may have seemed anecdotal. It nevertheless became very meaningful when taken in the context of the work of denigration and propaganda carried out behind the scenes by the German delegates among the Bulgarian, Hungarian and Italian representatives. This would soon be perceived as a real threat and linked to a political manoeuvre planned by the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* with the aim of destabilizing the majority group at the helm of the CIE. (265) The days that followed would indeed be particularly turbulent and trying.

Tuesday 19 August

- The 1st committee: This committee continued its work with "the German issue" on the agenda, an old debate that had come up again and again at every CIE congress.

It was recalled that the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* claimed to represent all German-speaking students, i.e. not just those of the Reich but also students from Austria, the German minorities of Czechoslovakia and Poland and the territory of Danzig (placed under the protection of the LoN and administratively linked to Poland). The role of the CIE in this respect was purely to ensure that students from these minorities had the opportunity to belong to the national student unions of the State of which they were part, on the same footing as the students belonging to the most numerous "race" (to use the inappropriate term used by the Flemish students) and were thus able to participate fully in international life.

The principle of collaboration between the CIE and DSt, which had been renewed after the Budapest Congress, had been rejected at the last *Deutsche Studentenschaft* Congress, held in Breslau in July 1930. The whole "German issue" was therefore under discussion at the Brussels Congress. (266) The procedure adopted by the first committee consisted of hearing a succession of three delegates, from Germany,

Czechoslovakia and Poland, who had been invited to present their delegations' point of view on the situation. (267) (268)

- Mr Goërlitsch, the German delegate, first took the floor to expound the DSt's thesis, which had remained irreducibly the same for ten years;
- Mr Pożaryski then expressed the position of the Union of Polish Students, stating that the German-speaking academic minorities did not face any major problems participating in the Union's student activities, in the context of a loyal collaboration;
- Mr Fischer, speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovakian delegation, emphasized the pan-Germanic nature of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, which was inspired by purely political nationalist considerations.

After hearing the three statements, the committee indicated that the CIE Council had decided to entrust the task of reaching an agreement to a subcommittee made up of representatives from the Czechoslovakian, Polish and *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, unions, as well as delegates from France, England, Denmark, the United States and Holland. This subcommittee was tasked with examining the situation in full detail and, if possible, coming up with a mutually acceptable solution. It would begin its work the following day. The meeting should have ended there, but Mr Goërlitsch then asked to speak again to protest against the offensive statements made by the Czechoslovakian representative, demanding that an apology be made to the DSt. This request was not granted, and the German delegates left the room after filing a new protest, which was rejected. The subcommittee was then appointed, and a conciliation group, in which the English and Swiss delegates would participate, was tasked with regaining contact with the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* students to convince them to resume negotiations if possible. (266) (267) (269)

- The sports committee: The sports committee had not been spared from the controversy. In this case, an Italian manoeuvre was in the spotlight. During the previous CIE Congress held in Budapest, it had been agreed that the National Secretary of the Italian GUF, Roberto Maltini, would present a project at the Twelfth Congress concerning the creation of an "International Student Sports Office for Documentation and Propaganda", to be headquartered in Rome. Instead, the Italians presented a request to the Brussels Congress to have their president, Mr Maltini, appointed General Commissioner for Sport, a position occupied by a Frenchman, Pierre Béteille, who had been elected for a four-year term in 1929. The committee did not grant this request, and the Italian students then decided to leave the meeting, announcing their decision to abstain from participating formally in the future work of the congress and to follow it only as observers.

At the end of the day, the organizing committee was informed of a new defection: the Hungarian "observer" delegates had decided to leave Brussels after a dispute with the police on their return from Liège. Contrary to the malicious rumour that had begun circulating, the official Hungarian delegation of five students (who had not encountered any particular difficulties) nevertheless continued to participate in the work of the congress.

Wednesday 20 August

- The first committee: examined the Croatian issue. Zagreb University's Association of Croatian Students had applied for admission to the CIE, notwithstanding the fact that Yugoslavia was already represented by a national association of all students from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The CIE office had invited the Croatian students to attend the congress and explain the reasons for their request.

Among them were four Croatian emigrant students: Mr Vlatko Radik, a student at Paris' School of Political Science, along with Mr Filip Vujeva, Mr Soskovic and Mr Jelik, who were living in Germany. They had all been turned away at the border due to passport and visa issues and were therefore unable to make the presentation themselves. The full examination of this file would thus be postponed to the next congress if necessary.

Thursday 21 August

The German delegation sent President Saurin a letter in which the DSt declared that it had withdrawn its application for admission to the CIE, stating that it had been forced to sever all relations with the Confederation and would agree to resume them only if it received the assurance that the German point of view had been formally accepted. In addition, the DSt's sports director, Mr Werner Hinsch, resigned as vice-president of the CIE sports committee. The subcommittee responsible for examining the German issue had begun talks, with the participation of the English and Swiss delegates; the Czechoslovakian delegate agreed to declare that he had not wished to offend the Germans. These talks were now interrupted. (270) (271) (272)

Friday 22 August

- The first committee, made up of the heads of the various delegations, examined the Spanish issue. Under General Primo de Rivera's dictatorship, Spain had been represented within the CIE by an association of Catholic students. When the Berenguer cabinet came to the fore, this Catholic association withdrew from the CIE to join the international association of Catholic students "*Pax Romana*". A new association – this time non-religious –, the "*Unión Federal de Estudiantes Hispanos*" (UFEH), formed in April 1930, requested affiliation to the CIE. The committee unanimously recommended that UFEH be approved to represent Spain as a full member of the Confederation.

- The sports committee approved a report on the Darmstadt University Games. (272) (273)

Saturday 23 August

- The first committee had a lengthy discussion of the memorandum submitted by a group of Macedonian students from Yugoslavia requesting the affiliation of a "*Sojuz na makedonski studenti*" (Macedonian Student Union) to the CIE. Mr Jean Couturier (Belgium), who had been appointed to investigate this matter, recalled that the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) was already represented within the CIE by a recognized national association. He stated that: "The Macedonian Student Union claims that Macedonian students do not have freedom of association. A Macedonian association with revolutionary tendencies founded by certain students has indeed been dissolved, along with all the political parties, even the nationalist party. The Macedonian Union claims that reading Bulgarian newspapers is banned in Yugoslavia. This is the case for certain newspapers that violently attack Yugoslavia. This question is, in any case, totally outside the remit of the CIE. The majority of the occurrences invoked by the Macedonian Union: battles, rapes, assassinations, etc... are totally alien to the students. These disturbances are being caused by bands of "*comitadjis*" who cross the border to devastate the villages. Such expeditions are repressed by the police." Following Mr Couturier's presentation, the Yugoslav delegates tabled a motion calling for official recognition of the fact that the "National Union of Students of Yugoslavia" was the only one qualified to represent that country within the Confederation. (274)

The committee approved Mr Couturier's report on the Yugoslav question, thus establishing the existence of the National Association of Yugoslav Students. This association would therefore formally represent the Yugoslav students within the CIE.

Wednesday 27 August

With the work of the congress committees completed, the CIE Council opened the General Assembly, the task of which was to validate the Congress' work. (275) The Council had approved the various committee reports and asked the Congress to make decisions on various points:

- Having familiarized itself with the report submitted by the second committee, which had organized a law students' conference, the Congress approved the principle of creating an International Federation of Law Students within the CIE framework;
- • The Congress rejected the admission of the Flamissant students, recognizing the *Union des étudiants de Belgique* as the only organization representing Belgian students;
- The Congress approved the attitude of the Executive Committee and first committee on the German issue and unanimously confirmed the final refusal of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* request;
- The rejection of the Croatian University Alliance's request was also unanimously approved;
- The request by the Union of Macedonian Students' Associations was rejected by 34 votes to 32, with 5 abstentions. In order to have been accepted, it would have required a majority of three quarters of votes in its favour;
- The Federal Union of Spanish Students' affiliation request was unanimously accepted.

The Council decided that the next congress would be held in 1931 in Bucharest.

There was then an election for members of the International Executive Committee to replace those who had reached the end of their term of office. Mr Paul Saurin, who had been elected for a two-year term in August 1929, would remain president of the Confederation for the year 1931.

Having reached the end of its agenda, the Congress was declared closed.

- Observations and conclusions: After it had ended, the 12th CIE Congress left a lingering feeling of discomfort due to the fact that it had been entirely dominated by politics. From the first discussions and votes, it had become clear that too many National Unions were merely applying the directives of their supervisory authorities. The congress soon gave the impression of being divided into two opposing tendencies pitted against each other in a diplomatic context. The issues raised were more akin to the League of Nations than a purely corporatist organization like the CIE, the statutes of which prohibited any interference in political or sectarian matters. It is not surprising that, under these circumstances, most of the issues discussed had failed to be resolved. (276)

The most important debate, which would play a determining role in the immediate and longer-term future of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, concerned the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* full integration.

- There had been various successful instances of cooperation, clearly demonstrating the value of this rapprochement:
 - on a bilateral level between the DSt and various CIE member associations (England, United States, Sweden, Holland), particularly in the field of travel and student exchanges;
 - on a global level between the DSt and CIE, especially in the field of sport with the remarkable success of the Darmstadt Games.

- Many student unions that had already supported the German association's membership at previous congresses had been prepared to use the Brussels Congress to:
 - convince the most reluctant members of the majority opposed to Germany's ascension that "*the German students could not be held responsible for their fathers' faults during the World War*", to quote Edward R. Murrow, the young president of the National Student Federation of America (NSFA), who attended the Brussels Congress in 1930 as the United States' delegate. (277)
 - convince the DSt's leaders to agree to do away with the final barriers that prevented them from making concessions and to temper their irredentism.

The fact that various conciliation efforts had been thwarted meant that the German students' attitude was badly perceived. The Czechoslovakian delegate, whose words had served as a pretext for the German delegation's indignant departure, had confined himself to stating that the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* "*was, for the most part, made up of nationalists who were playing politics*". None of the members of the first committee had identified any serious insult in these words, or any kind of attack on the Germans' honour. As the head of the English delegation remarked, "*a word that is not an insult in the mind of the individual uttering it, nor those hearing it, cannot be perceived as such by its subject*". (278) (279) In July 1930, during the Breslau "student days", the students of the *National-Sozialist Studentenbund* (NSDStB) practically gained a majority within the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*'s management bodies. This might explain the intransigence of the German delegates in Brussels, which led them to use the pretext of a small incident during a meeting to declare that they were definitively renouncing any friendly collaboration with the CIE. (280) Kutassi (281) indeed argues that Germany had long wanted to join the CIE and establish its hegemony in order to use the international student organization to serve the German youth's "revenge". At the 1930 Brussels Congress, the German delegates decided to create a shock by announcing that the DSt was withdrawing from the congress. They thought they would be followed on this radical path by the representatives of the countries that had been acquired from them, thus provoking a questioning of the Confederation's management team. This break-up strategy did not work, with Hungary and Italy resolving not to take the risk of following the German example through to the end.

The idea of breaking with the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants* and creating an alternative international organization was also formulated by Roberto Maltini during the 1930 Brussels Congress. He thought he could count on the sympathy of the National Unions of Germany and Hungary, the Baltic and Scandinavian states, Bulgaria, the United States, England and a few others, but did not take the risk of completing this process. When he left the position of GUF National Secretary shortly after the Congress, he even suggested that his successor, Carlo Scorza, re-establish a policy of supporting the CIE's development and taking control of the Confederation. (282)

By the time the congress came to a close, the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants* had been severely destabilized in the long-term by internal dissension... even though, superficially, it had never been so strong: The updated list of CIE members at the end of the Brussels Congress brought together 39 national unions, of which 30 were full members, 6 free members and 3 associate members (the DSt 's resignation had not yet been registered), representing over a million students in theory.

Confédération Internationale des Étudiants
Composition and number of students in August 1930

30 Full Members

Albania (750) – Belgium (7,000) – Bolivia (6,570) – Bulgaria (4,147) – Canada (27,000) – Czechoslovakia (14,520) – Denmark (5,926) – England (30,000) – Estonia (4,547) – Finland (6,130) – France (42,000) – Hungary (17,300) – Holland (4,100) – Italy (27,000) – Latvia (7,800) – Lithuania (4,002) – Luxembourg (650) – Mexico (3,500) – New Zealand (4,123) – Poland (36,000) – Romania (28,000) – Scotland (10,000) – South Africa (6,000) – Spain (12,000) – Sweden (9,600) – Switzerland (8,004) – Turkey (3,500) – United States (410,000) – Uruguay (4,000) – Yugoslavia (10,256).

6 Free Members

Georgia (-) – Hong-Kong (350) – Norway (-) – Russian Expatriates (7,000) – Ukraine (4,000) – White Ruthenia (540).

3 Associate Members

Germany *Deutsche Studentenschaft* - DSt (113,000) – Latin America (418) – Japan (-)

The National Union of Scotland still appeared as a separate entity. The British dominions of South Africa, Canada and New Zealand, which were independent (but not totally sovereign), had the possibility of becoming full members of the CIE as "autonomous communities" within the British Empire (Balfour declaration - 1926).

Chapter 8

A STRATEGY OF INFLUENCE

The Thirteenth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Bucharest/Sinaia – 9/17 August 1931)

A retrospective glance: A columnist from the newspaper "La feuille d'avis de Neuchâtel" described the situation at the opening of the CIE congress in August 1931:

... "Born of a generous idea, the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants has had to go through continual crises of growth, each staking out the profound difficulties inherent in any international project. From the moment it was formed (...) the Confederation had to face up to a serious issue as a direct consequence of the war, which occupied it for a long time and, even today, is yet to be solved (...): To those who had been profoundly diminished by the war, the Confederation may have appeared as the triumphal song of conquering peoples, rather than an idealistic project proposed by students thankfully disgusted with armed conflict and who regarded the division of the world's intellectuals into two resolutely hostile clans as inconceivable. The dream of an international union was shared and well accepted by the Allied students; but their exclusive participation was not enough to attain the proposed goal. So as not to fail in this respect, and thus remain true to its real spirit, the Confederation was required to seek and obtain overall support from the conquered countries and recruit them as members (...).

To prove its sincere desire to reach an agreement (...), the Confederation chose (in 1925) to sign a collaboration convention with the Deutsche Studentenschaft. This convention did not decide upon the issue of representation, being confined to practical points such as travel, mutual aid and sport. The situation remained unchanged and the convention continued as normal until 1929. (...) Meanwhile, nationalism had gained considerable ground in Germany and the intransigence of the Deutsche Studentenschaft delegates only increased. At the 1930 Brussels Congress, the German students, using the pretext of an incident that occurred during a meeting, declared that they would finally renounce any friendly collaboration with the International Confederation. (282)

Such was the "state of play" within the international student movement at the dawn of the Bucharest Congress. While the economic depression caused by the 1929 Wall Street financial crisis in the United States erupted in Europe, provoking feelings of social and political insecurity, the months leading up to the Congress were marked by a series of events that also needed to be taken into consideration:

- April: The Republicans, who had been the big winners in the April 12 municipal elections, proclaimed Spain a Republic on 14 April 1931. King Alfonso XIII left the country. A democratic constitution came into effect when the left won the parliamentary elections in June. Manuel Azaña became head of government.

- May: On 11 May 1931, Austria's main bank, the *Kreditanstalt Bank*, declared bankruptcy. Panic set in, triggering a flight of capital from Austria and Germany. The economic crisis hit Austria with full force, along with Germany, due to its strong ties with its neighbour. The Weimar government was unable to cope with the situation: taxes were rising, wages falling and unemployment exploding.

- June: Prince Carol returned from exile and acceded to the Romanian throne under the name of Carol II... which directly affected the preparation of the CIE congress.

- July: At the 14th German Students' Day (19-22 July 1931, in Graz), the leader of the Munich-based National Socialist University Group (NSDStB), Walter Lienau, was elected President of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, heralding an expected hardening of

its positions.

Organization and participation

The Confédération Internationale des Étudiants held its thirteenth congress from 9 to 17 August 1931 in Bucharest/Sinaia, in which 230 delegates from the national unions of thirty-four nations participated. (283) The *Uniunea Nationala a Studentilor Crestini din Romania* (National Union of Christian Students of Romania) was in charge of organizing the event. Everything was satisfactory, despite the need to modify the programme and protocol just two months before the opening ceremony due to King Carol II's accession to the throne.



Sinaia

Peleş Castle

King Carol II

Opening ceremony

The conference opening ceremony, under the honorary patronage of the King, took place on Tuesday 11 August, not in Bucharest as originally discussed, but in Sinaia, situated one hundred kilometres from the capital, in Wallachia, at the foot of the Transylvanian Carpathians. This town was a holiday resort appreciated by Romanian high society and home to Peleş Castle, the royal family's summer residence, hidden amidst the firs and beeches. Sinaia was chosen at the request of the king who, that June, had returned from exile to accede to the throne. To inaugurate his reign, he wished to attend the opening of an international congress and personally welcome his student guests from all around the world.

The ceremony was very "official", devoted to welcoming and thank-you speeches delivered by the local authorities and leaders of the Confederation. It was followed by an excellent banquet, after which the student delegates were invited to a reception at the palace. The king showed a marked interest in the Confederation and was loquacious enough to appear well-informed and kind enough to shake hands with the students with a warmth that overrode the banality of this official act. (284)

Committee work

The congress began in earnest on Thursday 13 August, in Bucharest itself, at the School of Higher Commercial Studies, a severe-looking building that gave these meetings a serious atmosphere of organized work. President Saurin delivered a short report on the CIE Executive Committee meeting held in Chamonix on 2 January 1931. Following the decisions taken in Brussels, the committee had discussed the possibility of addressing the issue of minorities in the Confederation's work. This point was earmarked to be taken up again during the debates of the 13th Congress if deemed useful by the members of the unions in question.

Indeed, nobody wished for a repeat of the incidents that had occurred in Brussels. The German issue no longer arose, but the problem of minorities remained a subject of particularly complex controversy. By tacit agreement, and without the need for President Saurin to explicitly touch upon this major point in the Confederation's

statutes, the delegates avoided straying into anything deemed "political" during the sessions... which did not prevent comments from circulating in the corridors!

The agenda thus focused on the committees' reports on the administrative, corporatist and technical tasks carried out in 1930/1931. (285)

Committee reports

Each of the Confederation's areas of activity was entrusted to one of the six Standing Committees and/or "Offices", which had prepared documents commenting on and assessing the essential information relating to the work developed during the previous year, and possibly proposing new projects to be examined. Delegates from the various student unions participating in the conference were divided, according to their particular interests in given topics, into six focus groups corresponding to the committees. They discussed the points set out in the documents presented to them, expressed their wishes and gave advice. A rapporteur was appointed from each group to present the conclusions of these debates to the Executive Committee, followed by the Congress. In 1931, the six Standing Committees worked extensively on corporatist and administrative matters, and the delegates' remarks thus focused on these subjects:

- The first committee (Organization of the Confederation) emphasized the difficulties encountered during the Brussels Congress with regard to relations between the various CIE member student unions:

- It expressed the desire to maintain contact with the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*;

- It proposed various changes to be made to the statutes and by-laws, along with reconsideration of the administration's organizational structures, with a view to promoting greater participation by all members and increased efficiency;

- It regretted the fact that relations between the Italian GUF and the CIE had become difficult in the last few months of 1930, to such an extent that their communication had practically been interrupted. After Brussels, the GUF appeared to have finally opted for increased participation in the Confederation's decision-making bodies (286); The Italian delegates announced that the GUF would present candidates for the Executive Committee. The Committee welcomed this and hoped that it would mark the start of a positive trend.

- The second committee (Central Office and Intellectual Co-operation) reported on the achievements of the Books and Scientific Cinema Office, which had held several partial assemblies in 1930/1931. The delegates emphasized the CIE's excellent relations with the International Intellectual Co-operation Institute and International Labour Office. The committee discussed the threat of unemployment, which weighed heavily on the intellectual professions, examining possible solutions to protect students and stressing the undeniable importance of careers guidance.

- The third committee (Travel and Interuniversity Relations) had organized very reasonably priced student exchanges in previous years between Europe, South Africa and the United States, as well as circuits within Europe. The committee hoped these activities would be continued and expanded at the confederal level, as well as through support provided by the CIE to transnational projects managed by member associations. It proposed a resolution to set up an "International Office for Collaboration between Industry and Students", which would organize holiday courses and act as an intermediary between States and the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, with the cooperation of the International Labour Office. (287) The report presented emphasized the three major aims of internships in industrial companies:

- Offering students the opportunity to observe production processes and work management methods in foreign companies. By visiting major industrial districts, they could acquire a real idea of these companies' capacities;

- Offering students the opportunity to improve their competence in the languages of the countries visited. During their studies, they could undertake internships in two or three different countries and learn two or three foreign languages;

- Offering students the opportunity to develop a spirit of initiative and adaptation. Visiting other countries and being employed in various foreign companies would enable them to see "*foreigners*" in a different light - a change in mindset that could only be favourable to international collaboration.

- The fourth committee (Finance) examined the state of the CIE's finances, which was still precarious but remained relatively satisfactory when placed in the context of the world economic downturn. The Confederation's budget for the year 1931 was based on a planned equilibrium between Income and Expenditure, forecast as 13,591.74 Swiss Francs. In actual fact, the Confederation's income was only 10,216.33 CHF, and the real deficit between the expenditure provided for in the budget and the revenue actually collected came to 3256.32 CHF. This deficit could be partly offset by credits still to be cashed. The remaining liabilities could be included in the 1932 budget. The CIE would thus be able to invest in new projects without incurring financial risk. The proposal was made to universalize the amount contributed by National Unions in future on the basis of 0.035 CHF per member up to a total of 50,000 students represented.

- The fifth committee (Mutual Aid) worked on CIE activities in the fields of statistics, social information and mutual aid projects.

- It approved a project to build student houses and residences to accommodate students from overseas or isolated from their families;

- It expressed its desire for the CIE to work on developing student statistics;

- It asked congress to support an initiative by Warsaw University's Aid Office to send a collection of statistical data to all National Unions and Universities, as well as requesting all Statistical Offices from the various countries to fill out a detailed questionnaire on the university statistics available in their annual records for the years 1930-1931.

- It expressed its desire to see an increase in the number of beds made available to students in need at the Leysin student sanatorium.

- The sixth committee (University Sport) reported on the organization of the International Winter Games in Davos and International Summer Games in Darmstadt, the scope and quality of which had been almost comparable with the Olympics. The delegates discussed the operation of the Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU), in charge of sports events, along with its possible development.

Congress plenary assembly

- An American proposal (284):_Once the committee work had drawn to a close, the Congress opened its plenary session on Monday 17 August. The Council gave a favourable opinion on the reports by the various committees and everything generally appeared to be concluding in a satisfactory manner... It was then that the delegation from the *National Student Federation of America* (NSFA) stirred up some strong passions in the auditorium by presenting a motion proposing to centralize the CIE offices in Geneva. The Confederation's activities had, until then, always been divided among

several "Standing Committees" or "Offices" run by the National Unions of the countries in which they were located. The work of these offices was coordinated - remotely - by a General Secretariat based in Brussels. The NSFA asked Congress to adopt a new governance structure by creating a single International Office for the Confederation, bringing together the various student offices in a single location, the City of Geneva. The American students argued that this new organization would allow for more serious work to be carried out, with more effective monitoring by the Confederation's Executive Committee. The good or bad progress of the existing offices (intellectual cooperation, travel, mutual aid, sports, etc.) was indeed essentially dependent upon the National Union responsible for managing them.

- A reorganization to be undertaken warily (284): The NSFA put forward an excellent project, the fundamentals and aims of which were in line with several of the recommendations that had been submitted by the committees during the congress. Its realization was nevertheless likely to prove challenging. The profound reorganization suggested by the American students, who were perhaps based too far from Europe to truly understand all the complexities, had not been the subject of any preliminary studies to assess not only its positive aspects, but also the possible negative consequences.

- *Financial aspects:* The funds needed to finance the Confederation's international activities had always been provided by the few countries directly involved in its operation. The National Union managing each office bore almost all the costs related to the committee's operations: premises, equipment, personnel, travel, communication;

- *Political aspects:* Certain States felt that the fact that their National Student Union had been allocated an office to manage contributed to increasing their prestige and international visibility. For the most ambitious and powerful nations, being entrusted with one of the activities that the Confederation's financial situation did not allow it to manage directly was a desirable political advantage. For other more fragile countries, this equated to a recognition and an honour for which they were ready to make relatively considerable sacrifices. These financial and political issues had to be approached with care, since they had the potential to go beyond the national level and cause discomfort and conflict on an international scale.

- An all too reasonable Swiss resolution (284): In line with the strictly neutral policy that the various Swiss delegations had always observed during CIE congresses, the Swiss representative presented a resolution designed to take into account the American proposal but avoid making any final decision on the subject at this year's convention.

- A study group would need to be set up to fine-tune the whole project after examining its various aspects so that a detailed report could be presented to the 1933 congress. This study and report appeared to be a prerequisite for any decision. In particular, Switzerland considered it absolutely necessary to carry out a thorough financial study so as to be absolutely certain that the Confederation was capable of implementing this new organization, based on an implied budgetary base of 60,000 Swiss Francs a year, 5 to 6 times higher than the 1931 budget.

- The Americans, supported by the Anglo-Saxon countries, wanted, on the contrary, to complete the project more quickly, and insisted that a complete reorganization be carried out as soon as possible. They were convinced that the Confederation could easily find the funds necessary for the project's immediate

implementation and were not concerned to show any consideration for the unions that had, until then, been most heavily involved in the Confederation's development.

- The comminatory tone of these interventions was, of course, poorly perceived by many delegations, and this strange haste was interpreted as an attempt to bring down and replace not only the current operating system but also the majority that led the CIE's policy. It was said that the NSFA, which had half a million students and was proposing to organize the next congress in America, had set its sights on the Confederation presidency.

- The delegates were deeply divided during this discussion, as politics reared its head again with its train of nationalisms, ambitions and the search for prestige. The atmosphere turned poisonous as competition between clans who wanted to prove their numerical supremacy hardened and ambitions and old resentments came to a head...

- From failure to ultimatum (284) (286): Denmark, Holland, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden and the United States, reverted back to the disastrous policy once used by the German students of the DSt and imposed an ultimatum, declaring that any international collaboration now seemed impossible and not in their interest, and that they would consequently recommend their respective national unions to withdraw from the Confederation. The English students' union showed itself to be more reasonable or pragmatic, choosing not to join in with this protest.

There was an intense feeling of discomfort among the delegates in the overheated room, faces closed, fists clenched. The Federal Council elections took place in this stormy environment. After two void elections, the presidency finally went to Mr Jan Pożaryski, from *Młodzież Wszechpolska* (the Polish Academic Union). He succeeded Mr Paul Saurin, to whom the title of honorary president was conferred. The Italians of the GUF, who had finally opted to participate actively in the CIE's activities and had supported the Swiss resolution, obtained the posts of 1st vice president (Mr Agostino Podestà) and treasurer (Mr Dino Gardini).

Composition of the CIE Executive Committee for the years 1931-1932

President: Mr Jan Pożaryski (Poland) - *1st Vice-President:* Mr Agostino Podestà (Italy)

Vice-Presidents: Mr Handel Morgan (England), Mr Olavi Wanne (Finland), Mr Bartholomé Aragon (Latin America) and Mr Georges Miltchew (Bulgaria)

General Secretary: Mr Max H. Schneebeli (Switzerland) - *Deputy Secretary:* Mr Constantin Narti (Romania)

Treasurer: Mr Dino Gardini (Italy)

Central Office Administrator: Mr Roger Motz (Belgium)

This melancholy atmosphere was an unfortunate end to a well-organized congress during which some serious work had been done allowing significant progress to be envisaged in the development of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. After some time and reflection, those who had chosen to leave, slamming the door, would surely come to understand that fostering unity was a better solution, that the CIE needed all its members, and that realizing everyone's ambitions required a slightly more conciliatory attitude from everyone.

An anonymous Swiss delegate who shared his thoughts in the columns of Freiburg's "La Liberté" newspaper had chosen not to join the delegates who attended the Congress' closing reception: *"I set out alone in the beautiful dusk light and soon found myself on a charming walk, taking in Șoseaua Kiseleff boulevard and the Stirnberg gardens... Tomorrow all will be well!"* (288)

Tomorrow all would be well... Perhaps! There was nevertheless still legitimate concern over what this tomorrow would look like. The final few months of the year 1931 would see the new management team set to work on finding a venue for the next Confederation Congress. America, which had been much talked about, was no longer on the cards, with the NSFA's dramatic defection obliging the CIE to look in a new direction that led to Riga. The city was no longer the great western port of Holy Russia, the third city of the Russian Empire, but the capital of Latvia, located at the tip of the triangle that faded away into the northern mists. It was prepared to give the International Student Congress a warm welcome. (289)

In Sinaia, the Americans had burned their fingers pulling the chestnuts out of the fire. In Riga, it was the Italians of the "Littoria" Generation who would hasten to taste them!

Emergence of the "Littoria Generation"

CIE Executive Committee Meeting, Paris (January 1932)

During this first meeting, the Confederation's treasurer, Dino Gardini, painted a picture of what the CIE's situation had looked like a few months earlier, before the previous congress in Bucharest, and how it could potentially look if several positions of responsibility were devolved "to Italians or friends of Italy" for a period of two years. He mentioned the possibility of casting "the decisive imprint of the Littorios" upon the student organization (290) (291):

"I have long been convinced that the international university youth are tired of old settings and formulas; they have gone beyond the prevailing political and ideological routines and are waiting for new horizons to open up. We must offer students from around the globe a *cross-border political manifesto affirming the potential for a new world*. I'm not saying that this can be achieved without fatigue or sacrifice. But I have to say that this is what we *wish* to achieve."

Here, Gardini makes reference to the "*Littoria Generation*", a new political direction that the Italian National Fascist Party was proposing to implement under the direction of Achille Starace, who had replaced Giovanni Giuriatti at the head of the PNF. He clearly indicated how, if the GUF took up the reins of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, Italy would draw upon all its forces in order to achieve this ideal of spiritual and imperialist expansion across borders, which was one of fascism's most brilliant and striking aspirations.

<p>The <i>littorio</i> of ancient Rome were the King's "lictors", whose role was to encourage the crowd to show him their respect. The lictors carried fasces on their left shoulder. Taken up by the Italian fascists, the word "<i>littoria</i>" became synonymous with "<i>fascista</i>", symbolizing the strength, authority and unity of the State and Nation. (292)</p>

The "Littoriali"

To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Fascist Black Shirts' March on Rome (October 1922), which allowed Benito Mussolini to gain power, the National Fascist Party (PNF) and Fascist University Groups (GUFs) organized their first *Littoriali dello Sport* (Littoriali Games) in 1932 (Year X of the Fascist calendar). This was a multi-sports competition involving all Italian cities, universities and students. After regional qualifying phases (*Agonali*) organized by the GUFs in each province, the national grand final, bringing together 2,300 Italian students, was held in Bologna from 1 to 8 May. (293)



The Littorali, which would be held every year thereafter until 1940, referred to the concept of the *Prime Olimpiadi Universitarie Italiane*, the "Italian University Olympiad of Art, Science and Sport" held in Rome in 1922, the aim of which had been to enable students to showcase their physical abilities, but also demonstrate their culture. (294) In 1934, new Littorali were added to the sports competition: *Littorali della cultura e dell arte* (Littorali of culture and the arts) and, in 1936, *Littorali del lavoro* (Littorali of work).

The Bologna Littorali, which the GUF representatives brought to the fore by hosting a CIE Executive Committee meeting, had made a big impact on the student delegations who attended the CIE congress in Riga.

Reorganization of the majority group within the CIE

- Majority and Opposition: After the Bucharest Congress, the majority group that had led the Confederation since its inception received the support of the *National Union of England and Wales*, which feared a weakening of the CIE's global organizational character, along with the narrowing of its sphere of influence. The opposition to this French-English majority group had itself been reduced by the secession of National Unions from several countries (Denmark, Holland, Sweden, United States). The GUF had thus not yet definitively acquired power within the CIE, in line with Dino Gardini's aspirations, but had nevertheless pugnaciously begun its conquest by not being in the majority nor the opposition group.

- Meetings of the Board of Directors (February to July 1932): In the first few months of the year 1932, several meetings of the Board of Directors took place in rapid succession, in order to analyse the causes of the discontent that had come to a head in Bucharest and develop a draft reform of the CIE. This work enabled the "French/English" majority group to reach a compromise with the GUF representatives and opposition group at the Bologna Executive Committee meeting. As part of this compromise, the majority took up certain recommendations that had been made by the committees at the 1931 Congress and accepted some of the opposition's proposals, including the one that had been presented by the NSA and the Italian initiative for expanding the sports committee. (295) It was agreed that, in the future, no discrimination should be made between the student federations of large and small countries and that the work of the CIE should be democratized. Finally, total consensus was achieved on officially removing names such as "*victors and the defeated*" or "*conquerors and the conquered*", inherited from 1919.

In Bologna, the Italians reinforced their grip on the CIE. The 1st vice president of the Confederation, Mr Agostino Podestà, retired from office and was temporarily replaced by (GUF vice-president) Mr Giovanni Poli. Mr Poli and Mr Gardini (GUF), along with Mr Chappert and Mr de Rocca Serra (UNEF) were tasked with looking into a new organizational structure for the Sports Committee, inspired by the example of the "Littorali". This work would be divided between two offices, the existing Paris office and a new one to be established in Rome. (295)

The Fourteenth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Riga – 5/15 August 1932)

Organization-participation-communication

- Reception of the delegations: On Friday 5 August, the Latvian students, wearing their traditional caps, awaited their foreign counterparts on the docks of the port or at the train station and drove them to the hotel on the banks of the Dauwara river where the delegations were to be accommodated. In the hotel's large hall, a portrait of Alberts Kviesis, President of the Latvian Republic and "honorary protector" of the congress, welcomed the participants.



Alberts Kviesis

- Participation: One hundred delegates, representing 21 different nations, took part in the 14th congress. Notable absences were Canada, Denmark, Holland, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden and the United States, whose resounding defections explained the congress' relatively low turnout and sombre atmosphere.

- Communication: This congress saw the introduction of a new initiative to (partly) solve the language issue: on arrival at each meeting session, the delegates received a microphone and headset with headphones connected to a simultaneous interpretation booth. Moreover, the debates were recorded for posterity with sessions being filmed, just like LoN meetings. (296)

Solemn opening of the congress

- Opening Ceremony: This was held on Saturday 6 August in the Great Hall of the University of Latvia (*Latvijas Universitāte*). (297) The route from the delegates' hotel to the University was like a rose garden in full bloom, with students in ceremonial dress, swords drawn, greeting them along the way. On the university forecourt were pavilions for the various nations represented at the congress. (296) The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Karlis Zarins, gave the official address, to which the President of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, Mr Jan Pożaryski, responded, introducing an introductory formula that would become something of a leitmotiv with which to harangue him: "*Aware of the difficulties our dear Confederation is experiencing...*" (296). Several notable speakers then took the floor, praising the humanist ideal that had brought the delegates of world youth together in Riga to focus on the project defended by the CIE. The delegates then enjoyed a musical programme, ending with the "*Gaudeamus igitur*", the Confederation's anthem, sung loudly by the whole audience and taking on an unexpected beauty with the intermingling of Slavic flexibility and Western gravity. (297)

- Excursion: On Sunday 11 August, the students were invited by their guests to take the railway to the Baltic Riviera, a huge beach stretching for over twenty kilometres. Young people of all nationalities sung of the joy of living, voices joining

together in a superimposition of all these words unknown to each other, transforming the train into a wonderful "Babel" on the move. (297)

Programme

- Departmental improvement (298): The first part of the congress programme required the accomplishment of a task essential for the Confederation's future. The committees would consolidate the preparatory work carried out by the working groups formed within the Executive Committee during the first six months of 1932, by discussing improvements to the way in which the CIE's various departments were run. The Confederation had to adapt to the rapid changes occurring on a worldwide scale and develop the capacity to give students the means to cope with the resulting material and moral consequences.

- International Conferences The second part of the programme was devoted to conferences, followed by open discussions on topics of general interest and the major societal issues within the international arena fifteen years after the end of the Great War. The Executive Committee had decided on the following topics:

- *The future of Europe;*
- *The fascist economy;*
- *The Soviet economy and the five-year plan;*
- *New trends in theatre and film;*
- *New trends in the constitutions of Great Britain, Italy and Yugoslavia;*
- *The current global crisis in the intellectual field;*
- *Student organizations, the problem of security.*

This was the first time that such debates had been organized during the CIE's annual congress. They gave students from all the nations in attendance the opportunity to freely discuss topical issues, chaired by important personalities. No motions would be voted on at the end of these debates.

Committee work

Important statutory amendments had been drafted during the working sessions leading up to the 14th Congress. The committees were tasked with working on their formatting before they were submitted to Congress during the plenary session.

- First committee: In order to ensure that more National Unions could be represented on the CIE's governing bodies, the Commission adopted a resolution whereby an Administrative Council comprising one delegate from each of the Confederation's member National Unions would be created as soon as possible. (296)

- Second committee: Two themes were selected for specific proposals that could be implemented immediately:

1/ Participation of member unions

- The committee's proposal was to clearly separate the future role of the International Museum of Students from that of the International Bibliographic Institute;
- The International Museum of Students, located in Prague, would study university life and traditions in CIE member countries by following a programme determined each year by the Intellectual and Scientific Cooperation committee. The following topics were set for the year 1932/1933: History of the CIE, university life in Latvia and Czechoslovakia;

- All periodical publications by the university press, along with any books pertaining to it, would be kept at the National Bibliographic Institute of Students in Budapest; (299)

2/ Careers guidance - prevention of unemployment risks

- an international meeting of law students would be organized at the next CIE congress;

- an international meeting of engineering students would be held in Belgium in early 1934.

- Third committee: The proposals selected were primarily aimed at developing the International Office for Collaboration between Industry and Students:

- the National Unions would appoint an expert student for each industrial branch;

- the Office would carry out exchanges and internships directly, or provide support to other bodies organizing them;

- The Office would be responsible for technical travel and overseas visits in particular. (299)

The committee also expressed the desire for the CIE to issue its international student ID card to students from non-affiliated countries, under certain conditions. A first agreement was in progress with the International Association of Catholic Students, "*Pax Romana*". (296)

- Fourth committee: The financial situation was not as precarious as might have been feared. The following recommendations were nevertheless made:

- to seek sources of funding from major international organizations in order to reduce the Confederation's dependence on the most powerful National Unions;

- to ensure effective technical follow-up of budgetary choices favouring the priority actions defined by the Administrative Council.

- Fifth committee:

- The need was identified to develop specific mutual aid projects supporting the activities of National Unions from less advantaged countries;

- The discussions also focused on the integration prospects of students from colonies or dominions who could, in some cases, participate in the life of the CIE, either directly as members (some British dominions), or through the National Unions of the colonial countries. With regard to this sensitive issue, the tendency was to leave the initiative to the National Unions in question, at least for the immediate future.

On 11 December 1931, the "Statute of Westminster" confirmed and extended the Balfour Declaration of 1926, recognizing the total independence of Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State (Southern Ireland) and granting them the status of "autonomous community" within a "British Commonwealth of Nations" if they so wished.

- Sixth committee: The delegates recommended:

- That university sports clubs in each member country be grouped together into a single national body;

- That the national bodies of each CIE member country be centralized through the *Office International du Sport Universitaire* (International Office of University Sport - OISU), monitored by the Confederation; (299)

- That OISU's management be placed under the responsibility of two separate offices. A specific project was drafted by the French officials from the UNEF, Mr de Rocca Serra and Dr Chappert, along with the plenipotentiary GUF delegate, Mr Falchetti. This draft project was approved by the delegates and would be submitted to the Congress plenary session as it stood.

Strategy of influence

The official reports on the committees' work did not mention the "unofficial" propaganda drive carried out by the Italian GUF during the Riga Congress. It could nevertheless be said that the Conference had been under constant pressure from the Italian delegation, which was applying a strategy of influence by strictly following the "Littoria Generation" project outlined by Dino Gardini. The GUF was undoubtedly making the most of:

- the prestige conferred upon it by the success of the universally recognized and appreciated Bologna Littoriali;
- the positive reputation acquired over several years of good work in the international academic field (organization of the Rome Summer Games in 1927 and the Cortina d'Ampezzo Winter Games in 1928, sports results of the highest level, great involvement in student exchanges);
- the strength of the new ideas it was conveying, which finally appeared to provide answers to the unsatisfied aspirations of world youth, offering innovative alternatives to schemas that had appeared set in stone. (300)

Plenary session

- Vows and Resolutions (299) (301): The final meeting, held as a plenary session, was devoted to examining the wishes expressed by the National Unions, along with the resolutions presented by the six Congress Committees. In a general sense, these were all adopted by a large majority, without any major disagreements.

Among the most important decisions made by the congress was the initiative aimed at revising the CIE statutes in order to ensure that more national unions were represented in its governing bodies:

- A CIE Administrative Council would be created, including one delegate from each country. Its first session would take place in December 1932, probably in Switzerland (St Moritz or Zurich);
- A new edition of the statutes would be drafted at the end of the Congress and a special brochure would need to be published at the end of the year 1932 in order to enable its immediate application.

Also of note were certain significant decisions demonstrating the marked interest the Congress had shown in the wishes expressed by the Italians of the GUF.

- The Sports Committee would be enlarged. The Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU) would be set up around two permanent sports offices, the respective missions of which were well defined in a new organization chart. (295)

- a permanent international office located in Paris would be in charge of sports propaganda, international relations, financial affairs, regulation, medical issues and the development of physical education at University.

- a permanent international office located in Rome (in the *Palazzo Littorio*) would be in charge of the technical aspects of sports competitions and the organization of international meetings.

- OISU would be managed by three directors, under the CIE's ongoing supervision. The way the tasks were divided meant that the Paris office had a broader scope than the Rome office. This justified the fact that two of the three directors were based at the Paris office.

- The Congress made the decision to entrust the GUF with organizing several events for the year 1933: the University Summer Games in Turin, University

Winter Games in Bardonecchia and 15th CIE Congress, which would take place over two sessions, one in Turin and the other in Venice.

- The Congress adopted the principle of creating an international university press secretariat.

- Closing of the work: Before bringing its work to a close, the Congress proceeded to elect the new members of the Board. Italy further strengthened its position within the CIE's governing body through the confirmation of Giovanni Poli as 1st vice president of the Confederation. Choosing a new president nevertheless turned out to be more complicated. None of the suggested individuals appeared to be able to gather a majority around their candidacy. Faced with a stalemate, the Congress asked the Confederation president, Mr Jan Pożaryski (Poland), who wished to step down, to remain in office until the first meeting of the Administrative Council, scheduled for December 1932, during which a final decision would be made. Finally, the Congress instructed the CIE Board to send the secessionist countries an invitation to join the Confederation, since all misunderstandings had now been settled. (301) (302)

As they left the amphitheatre, the congress attendees sang the "Giovinezza" in unison, in honour of the Italian delegation, which had just secured itself broad scope for action within the framework of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. (300) They would meet again in the evening for a final reception hosted by the students of the Latvian Corporations, in the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Education.

Conclusions

A large proportion of the reforms decided upon during the Riga Congress would indeed be carried out over the next two years and considerably enhance the development of the international student sports movement during this period.

Chapter 9

AN ITALIAN YEAR: BARDONECCHIA - VENICE - TURIN (1933)

In August 1932, the CIE's Riga Congress awarded the organization of the 1933 International University Winter and Summer Games, along with its annual Congress, to Italy. The decision was also taken to expand the Sports Committee and, more precisely, define the respective missions of the two sports offices attached to the Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU). The new organization chart specified that the Paris office would oversee sports propaganda, international relations, financial affairs, regulation, medical issues and the development of physical education at University. The Rome office was in charge of the technical aspects of sports competitions and the organization of international meetings.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Directors held in December 1932 in St Moritz, the composition of the CIE Executive Committee was completed, and approval granted for the appointment of the sports directors, members of the International Committee for the Supervision of University Sport and director of the International Student Press Secretariat.

CIE Organization Chart - 1933

President: Denis Follows (England)

Vice-presidents: Dr Dino Gardini (Italy) – Dr Max Schneebeli (Switzerland)

Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU)

Directors: Dr Jean Chappert (France)

Paul de Rocca Serra (France)

Dr Giovanni Poli (Italy)

International Committee for the Supervision of University Sport

President: Mihaly Gedényi (Hungary)

H. Keller (Switzerland)

A. Blum (Lithuania)

L. Maddalinen (Latvia)

International Student Press Secretariat

Director: Claude Bellanger (France)

3rd CIE International University Winter Championships (Bardonecchia – 29 January/15 February 1933)



After the Davos Games (1930), the idea had been to organize the International University Winter Championships biennially, in even years. The third edition of these Games should thus have been held in 1932. However, since the International Olympic Committee had scheduled the American Olympic Games for that same year, 1932, in Lake Placid (Winter) and Los Angeles (Summer), the CIE was forced to postpone its own Games by one year, so that they would thereafter be organized in odd years.

The decision to entrust Italy with organizing the International University Winter and Summer Games, along with the CIE Congress, had been made in Riga in August

1932. For the Winter Games, it was only in October 1932 that the alpine village of Bardonecchia, located at an altitude of 1312m just at the end of the Mont-Cenis tunnel, had finally been selected over the resort of Claviere. This gave the "Pearl of the Graian Alps" just two months' preparation time.

Preparation and prologue

- Preparation: Lucien Tignol, a correspondent writing from Bardonecchia for the French sports newspaper "L'Auto", had followed the Italians' preparations and praised this "veritable tour de force" (304):

- Four large hotels had been created;
- The old ski jump, built in 1908, had been completely renovated and could now accommodate jumps of over 60 metres;
- Under the authority of the Marquis de Clavarina, podestat (mayor) of the town, all the administrative formalities had been settled and the land necessary for the new construction projects purchased;
- More than 200 earthwork contractors had worked hard for two months to level the ground and build a beautiful ice rink;
- A 1,600-metre bobsleigh track was quickly set up a little way outside the town centre;
- A team of masons, carpenters, joiners, electricians and plumbers built a central pavilion housing a bar, sporting goods stores, locker and shower rooms. This construction, framed by two large stands, was inaugurated just two months after the work had started;

The journalist described how: "the leaders of the GUF: Achille Starace, Andrea Gastaldi, Giovanni Poli, and Count Albert Bonacossa demonstrated a remarkable spirit of initiative served by a tenacious will".

- Prologue - Littoriali of the snow: As a prologue to the Winter University Games, the "*Littoriali della neve*" (which could be considered the Italian University Winter Sports Championships) were contested. This meant that over 500 students, representing the sporting elite of 24 Universities from all the Italian provinces, had been on site for three weeks, giving those who would be selected to participate in the International Games a perfect knowledge of the venues. The competitions went smoothly, testifying to the excellence of the tracks and facilities that had been prepared in record time. The *Littoriali della neve* took place over four days. The last one was devoted to a great cross country skiing team event, the "King's Prize", involving 74 teams and 261 students! (305)

Organization - Programme - Participation

- Organization: It is important to emphasize the considerable effort made by the Italians to organize the Games. Everything had been carefully regulated in advance, down to the smallest details. Special telephone services had been set up for the press and the public was kept constantly informed by means of a large loudspeaker. The accommodation was impeccable, and the organizing committee had taken care of all travel expenses for the hockey players and bobsleigh teams.

- Programme: The programme for the Bardonecchia Games was not all that different from those of Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1928 and Davos in 1930. It combined Nordic and Alpine disciplines:

- The ski programme comprised eight events:
 - *Alpine skiing* (4 competitions), men's downhill, women's downhill, men's slalom, Alpine combined (downhill + slalom).

- *Nordic skiing* (4 competitions), 18 km cross country, relay (comprising 5 men taking turns on a 5 km course), ski jumping, Nordic combined (ski jumping + cross country).

- The ice sports programme was made up of eight events (including two in which female athletes could participate):

-*Figure skating*: compulsory figures and freestyle - 4 minutes for the men and pairs and 3 minutes for the women;

-*Speed skating*: 500m, 1500m and 5000m races (the 1000m, featured in Davos, had been removed from the programme);

-*Ice hockey*;

-*Bobsleigh*: each team (2 men per bob) had to complete four runs.

- Participation: Sixteen nations participated the 3rd International University Winter Games:

<i>Argentina, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Holland, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Romania, Switzerland, United States.</i>

Participating countries included Argentina and Colombia, who were taking part in a World Student Winter Championships for the first time. Although they had withdrawn from the CIE, the National Unions of Denmark, Holland and the United States asked whether it would be possible for their teams to participate in the Games. This request was granted, however Germany and Sweden (who had also left the CIE) were not represented.

Opening ceremony



The march of the goliards

The Games' opening ceremony was scheduled for Sunday 29 January, on Bardonecchia's beautiful ice rink. From the early hours of the morning, the town's streets, decked out in the Italian colours, were abuzz with festivities. The light snow that had begun at dawn continued to fall and the official ceremony, which started at 2.30pm, was thus held as the white flakes fell, presided over by the GUF General Secretary, Mr Starace. The big parade of national teams was followed by the picturesque march of a troupe of "goliard" students, representing all Italy's universities. The delegations stood before the official platform to hear Guglielmo Holzner, a student from the University of Turin, make the athletes' oath on behalf of all competitors. The Games were solemnly declared open by the OISU directors, Dr Giovanni Poli and Mr Paul de Rocca-Serra. (305)

A big reception was then held in Bardonecchia's Kursaal Festival Hall. Mr Giovanni Poli read out the winners of the *Littoriali*, which had ended on Saturday 28 January, with

the University of Turin topping the table. The following day would see the start of the international skiing, speed skating and hockey competitions. (304)

Events and Results

- Running of the events / Cancellations: The Organizing Committee had prepared a tight but very coherent schedule:

- Monday 30 January: morning - hockey and downhill skiing; afternoon - 500m speed skating and continuation of the hockey;
- On Tuesday 31 January, the bobsleigh was set to begin at 9am, while the afternoon would see the slalom and 1500m speed skating, with the hockey continuing;
- The morning of 1 February would begin with the 18km cross country skiing, followed by hockey. Then, at 2pm, the attention would turn to the individual figure skating;
- Thursday 2 February would be a busy day with the hockey tournament, bobsleigh (final), ski jump (big hill) and last speed skating race, the 5000 metres;
- Final day, Friday 3 February: the relay and pairs skating would take place in the morning, with the "highlight" of the programme, the ice hockey final, wrapping up the competitions; (305)

Unfortunately, the beautiful snowy weather that had graced Bardonecchia upon the delegations' arrival did not last long... A warm wind, the foehn, hit the resort just two days after the Games opened, triggering a thaw that seriously disrupted the running of certain competitions. The ice rink in particular became unusable, preventing the final ice sports events from taking place. The organizers nevertheless endeavoured to meet the national delegations' demands. The figure skating competitors were transported to Sestriere, located 2000m above sea level. After deferring their decision for as long as possible, the organizers were forced to acknowledge that it would be impossible to run the remaining events and decided to cancel them. (306) A total of three of the main ice sports events were unable to go ahead:

- Ice hockey tournament;
- 5000 metres speed skating;
- Figure skating.

- Results

Alpine skiing disciplines (Monday 30 January and Tuesday 31 January)

The Downhill competitions were held in Claviere on 30 January. The 6km track, with a height difference of 800m, was in perfect condition.

- *Women's downhill*: The women's downhill race featured only four competitors and was won by Italy's Silva Struckel, who beat Frenchwoman Marguette Bouvier by 29 seconds.

Rankings: 1/ Silvia Struckel (Italy); 2/ Marguette Bouvier (France); 3/ Melle Dreher (Italy).

- *Men's downhill*: An Italian, Borletti, won the event, ahead of England's MacIntosh, but the latter was later stripped of his ranking by the Control Commission; it appeared that this "stubborn student" was nearly 30 years old, whereas the age limit set for CIE competitions was 26. (307).

Rankings: 1/ Borletti (Italy); 2/ Guarnieri (Italy); 3/ Shüner (Switzerland)

The slalom was won by an Italian, ahead of two Swiss skiers who tied for second place.

Rankings: 1/ Guarnieri (Italy); 2/Sheif (Switzerland) and Schüner (Switzerland) 4/Barassi (Italy).

- *Alpine combined*: Italy took all three podium places.

Rankings: 1/ Borletti (Italy); 2/ Guarnieri (Italy); 3/ Barassi (Italy)

Nordic skiing disciplines

- *Men's 18km cross country* (Wednesday, 1 February): 29 competitors lined up to start of this race.

Rankings: 1/Holzner (Italy); 2/ Shakshang (Norway); 3/ Gallina (Italy)

- *5x5km men's cross country relay* (Friday 3 February) -: The relay presented another opportunity for Italy (which presented two teams) to take gold, and a double to boot!

Rankings: 1/ Italy A (Gallina, Barassi, Holzner, Plarinal, Romanini) 2.26'25"; 2/ Italy B (Perghem, Guarnieri, Caroni, d'Ostani, Castelli) 2.32'53"; 3/ France (Jamet, R. Lafforgue, Dewulf, Cusin, M. Lafforgue) 2.33'10"

- *Ski jumping*: The event took place on Thursday 2 February. Norway's Shakshang secured the best jump with a distance of 50m.

Rankings:

1/ Shakehang (Norway) 219.6 pts

2/ Holzner (Italy) 191.4 pts

3/ Masoera (Italy) 189.4 pts

- *Nordic combined*:

1/ Sakshaug (Norway) 458.6 pts;

2/ Holzner (Italy) 431.4 pts;

3/ Vaclavic (Czechoslovakia) 377.8 pts.



Cabine de contrôle piste Smith



Gattorno et Spano

Bobsleigh

The first round of the bobsleigh competition, which included two runs, was held as planned on the morning of Tuesday 31 January. Italy A broke the track record in the first run with a time of 1'24"6/10.

Results

First run rankings: 1/ Italy A; 2/ Italy B; 3/ Romania A; 4/ Holland; 5/France; 6 Colombia; 7/Romania B.

Second run rankings: 1/ Italy A; 2/ Holland; 3/ Italy B; 4/ Romania B; 5/ Romania A; 6/ France; 7/ Colombia.

Rankings after the first round (2 runs): 1/ Gattorno and Sprano (Italy A/ Genoa) 2' 33"; 2/ Blaise and Hazewinkel (Holland) 2' 59"; 3/ Alba and Catella (Italy B/Turin) 3' 01"; 4/ Ladislao and Schulz (Romania) 3' 06"; 5/ Baboin and Charmot (France) 3' 22"; 6/ Gonzalés and Vengoechea (Colombia) 3' 31".

Due to the persistent thaw, the track was no longer in a satisfactory condition for the second run to go ahead on Thursday 2 February and the committee decided that the result of this first run would be considered final.

Ice hockey

Two pools were set up. The first group saw the Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and Italian university teams pitted against each other and the second pool included the representatives from France, Latvia and Switzerland.

All the group matches went ahead as planned between 30 January and 1 February.

Results, Pool 1: Hungary secured their qualification for the final.

Hungary defeated Italy (1-0)

Italy defeated Czechoslovakia (3 - 1)

Hungary defeated Czechoslovakia (2 - 1)

Results, Pool 2: At the end of the qualifying phase, all three teams were on equal points, with one win and one loss each, and also tied on goal average.

Switzerland defeated France 1-0

Latvia defeated Switzerland 1- 0

France defeated Latvia 1-0

This situation required a new series of matches to be organized between the three teams. This turned out to be impossible due to the thaw, which had worsened since 1 February, making the pitches unusable. There could be no final and the Organizing Committee was forced to cancel the event.

Skating

- *Figure skating:* Due to the deterioration of the ice conditions, the competitions were interrupted before the compulsory figures could be completed. Jean Dauven, local correspondent from "Le Figaro" newspaper, reported on what little he had been able to see of the women's event: *"Throughout the morning, three women have been tracing figures of eight, more or less casually and regularly, under the old gentlemen's stern gaze. There is one Italian competitor, Renée Volpato, along with two Frenchwomen, Jeanine Hagnauer-Garanger and Maguette Bouvier (...) The latest news is that the Italian skater, already crowned at the last University Games, has the best chances of winning. As far as we have been able to judge, this will be neither without resistance from her French rivals, nor bitter discussions between the augurs charged with appreciating the work. In this respect, figure skating is indeed an art."* (307)

- *Speed skating:* The short-track competitions - sprint (500m) and endurance (1500m) - went ahead as planned on 30 and 31 January. Due to the thaw, the long-track event (5000 meters), scheduled for 2 February, was cancelled.

500 metres rankings: Two skaters were head and shoulders above the rest, the Hungarian Linder and the Latvian Andrickson, who tied for first place with the same time, 49 seconds 2/5: 1/ Lindner Gideon (HUN) 49s 2/5; 2/ Andriksons Janis (LAT) 49s 2/5 3. Lesguillons Marcel (FRA) 51s 3/5.

1500 metres rankings: The same - or almost the same - skaters featured at the finish of the 1500 metres; Linden managed to get the better of Andriksons and France's Peres in third, two seconds ahead of his compatriot, Lesguillons, who finished fourth this time around: 1/ Lindner Gideon (HUN) 2min 43s 2/5; 2. Andriksons Janis (LAT) 2min 44s 2/5; 3. Peres Albert (FRA) 2min 45s 00

Closing of the Games

On the Friday night, the organizing committee was forced to acknowledge that it would be impossible to run the figure and speed skating events. It thus made the









decision to close the Games and proceed with the awards ceremony, not in Bardonecchia but in Turin. In the morning, a special train took the officials and competitors to the city, where they were greeted by many students awaiting their arrival at the station.

All the city authorities attended the ceremony, presided over by Commander Gastaldi, Secretary General of Turin. Dr Chappert, Co-Director of the International Office, took the floor on behalf of the sixteen participating nations to thank the GUF Committee for organizing such a magnificent Bardonecchia Games. His brief address was applauded by his enthusiastic young audience. The student athletes wished to show the organizers that, despite the fact that the last days of competition had been disrupted by the vagaries of the weather, the GUF volunteers attached to each delegation had lavished such attention on them that they had almost forgotten these trials.

Consul Giorgio Poli, the heart and soul behind this organizational feat, then read out the list of prize winners, with every athlete or team's name being greeted by the hearty cheers of two thousand students!

- General Medal Table for the Games

Student sports men and women from 16 countries were theoretically to share 54 medals in the 18 different competitions. The cancellation of certain events meant that only 33 medals were shared by the National Unions of eight countries.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 France (ITA)	7	5	5	17
 Hungary (HUN)	2	-	-	2
 France (FRA)	-	1	3	4
 Switzerland (SUI)	-	2	1	3
 Latvia (LAT)	-	2	-	2
 Norway (NOR)	2	1	0	3
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	0	0	1	1
 Holland (HOL)	-	1	-	1
	11	12*	10*	33

* Two silver medals were awarded in the men's slalom event
The bronze medal was not awarded to Italy's Barassi, ranked 4th.

- General points-based rankings by nation: Eleven of the 16 participating delegations featured in this list.

1/ Italy, 91 pts; 2/ France, 35 pts; 3/Hungary, 20 pts; 4/ Norway, 17 pts; 5/ Romania and Switzerland, 14 pts; 7/ Latvia 10.5 pts; 8/Holland, 10 pts; 9/ Czechoslovakia, 6 pts; 10/ Colombia and England 3 pts.

After the ceremony, the officials and competitors were offered lunch in the student centre's restaurant. All the guests were then invited to visit the Mussolini Stadium, which was under construction, with hundreds of workers striving to get everything ready for the CIE's 5th International University Summer Games. The formidable arena that would hold 120,000 spectators already looked impressive. (308)

In the evening, a final reception took place in one of the University halls. It started off a little solemnly but ended, as one might expect, in a merry atmosphere!

The 15th International Students' Congress in Venice: 25 August /2 September 1933

Riga had been the host city chosen to bring students from around the world together in 1932. All those who attended the congress had fallen in love with the Baltic Sea and would long remember the warm welcome they received from their Latvian comrades. They had also defined a set of measures to engage the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants in a new dynamic. The fifteenth International Students' Congress was planned for Venice in 1933.



There was no doubt that the city of the Doges promised a welcome as memorable as that of the charming Queen of the Adriatic. The progress made since Riga would need to be measured and efforts made to renew the ties that had been broken with the university unions of around ten different countries. (309) During the first months of 1933, the Italians of the GUF worked hard to appease the resentments and bring the secessionists back into the CIE's orbit by skilfully playing upon their desire to take part in the Bardonecchia and Turin International Games. The Turin Games' Organizing Committee acted as a veritable mediator, diplomatically promoting an arrangement between the CIE and *Deutsche Studentenschaft* to allow the Germans to send a team to Turin.

Programme and Participation

- Programme: The congress programme was ambitious and took on a particular importance given the fact that, along with the CIE's own work, it also encompassed:

- a conference for the international academic press;
- an exhibition that proposed to group together all student newspapers and national newspapers with an interest in them;
- a law student convention.

- Participation: The National Unions of thirty-two different nations were represented at the congress by 220 students and accompanying individuals.

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, China, Colombia, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, New Zealand, Holland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

Some of these nations were CIE members fully participating in the work; others were invited as observers. Six National Unions who had withdrawn from their status as members requested an invitation (Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, United States). Conversely, the Union of Polish Students, which was a member of the Confederation, decided not to take part in the congress. (310)

Opening ceremony

The official opening ceremony of the 15th CIE Congress was held on the afternoon of Sunday 27 August at *Ca' Foscari* university's headquarters, situated at the very heart of Venice in the great "Volta de Canal" Gothic palace, which once belonged to the 65th

Doge of Venice, Francesco Foscari. The students were received with great solemnity in the *Sala del Maggior Consiglio du Palazzo Ducale*, the Ducal Palace's Grand Council Hall (311). The ceremony took place in the presence of the Duke of Genoa, Mr Renato Ricci, Under-Secretary of State for National Education, representing the government, and the local authorities.



Aula magna Ca' Foscari



The Duke of Genoa



Renato Ricci



Opera Nazionale Balilla

Mr Ricci, who was also president of the *Opera Nazionale Balilla* (ONB) youth organization, took the floor on behalf of the government to welcome the students from the thirty-two nations represented. (312) (313) The Confederation President, Mr Denis Follows, thanked the authorities in attendance, along with the governing bodies and all the GUF students, for their excellent work and brilliant organization. He wished them a profitable congress that would allow them all to better understand the study systems and associative life in the various countries.

Committee work

From Monday 28 August, the committees met to examine the corporatist issues assigned to them, establish to what extent the projects defined at the Riga Congress had been implemented and assess whether they had led to an improvement in students' study and living conditions. Working in committees also allowed the delegates to make brief but nevertheless very valuable contact with their foreign comrades. This was important, since there is always something to gain by comparing ourselves with others, sometimes with pride and often with humility, in our constant quest for perfection. (314)

- Intellectual and Scientific Cooperation Committee (2nd committee):

- Mr Bluety, from Prague, read a report on collaboration between industry and students;

- Mr Salyam, from Budapest, gave a presentation on the Budapest Bibliographic Institute and its work receiving, classifying and compiling a directory of books on university life, as well as scientific and technical publications. He proposed a systematic analysis of the archived documents and to make them the subject of international press reviews published in the "CIE General Secretariat's Information Bulletin". To avoid excessively limiting the dissemination of this material, he suggested that it should be published in at least two languages (French and English).

- Mr Bellanger, from Paris, presented a report on the student press. He stressed the value of setting up training centres and organizing refresher courses to raise the level of student journalists in the Confederation's various member countries.

- International Relations and Travel Committee (3rd committee):

Mr Morel, from Paris, did a very good job of analysing student travel and exchange activities between nations. This analysis demonstrated that Italy, England and France had been particularly active in this respect;

- Statistics, Social Information and Mutual Aid Committee (5th committee): Mr Paniak was able to sketch out a vast comparative picture of the situation of students around the world. This report indicated that some issues, including those relating to mutual assistance, could only, in practice, be effectively addressed on a national level, or even within the more limited framework of a local association.

- Sports Committee (6th committee): The new OISU had already done a good job. The Italian office, led by Count Poli, along with the Paris office, managed by Mr de Rocca-Serra and Mr Chappert, had prepared a splendid Games to be held in Turin a few days later.

These reports demonstrated that the CIE's development was moving in a very positive direction. The congress provided an opportunity to speak about students' needs and hopes, intellectual cooperation, travel, international identity cards and the benefits they could bring to young people wishing to visit foreign countries, youth camps, welfare and sport, i.e. the life of the CIE itself, along with its future. Congresses, even if sometimes agitated, have the merit of bringing together students from different nations to compare ideas and experiences. This indispensable contact has a host of positive consequences.

International Law Students' Conference

The second "International Law Students' Conference" opened its inaugural session in the "Napoleonic" room of Venice's Royal Palace, chaired by Mr Zeman (Prague).

The Royal Palace of Venice was built by order of Napoleon, proclaimed King of Italy in 1805, who, when visiting Venice in 1807, decided that it should be constructed at the very heart of the City of the Doges, opposite Saint Mark's Basilica.

Two major themes were proposed to the students, one focusing on: "*The employment charter and labour legislation*", the other on "*Students and the State*". To start the debate, Mr Edmondo Rossoni, Secretary to the President of the Fascist Grand Council, gave a speech illustrating politics and the economy in the fascist regime. Mr Rossoni was the personality best able to explain the corporatist system set up in Italy to guests from abroad. He presented the corporatist experience as closely related to the trade union experience, with a clear anti-capitalist orientation.



Edmondo Rossoni

A special correspondent from "L'Echo de Paris" newspaper expressed his astonishment at the choice of topics: "*Why these themes? Were there not enough points of interest in issues affecting student life? I believe that a student convention must remain purely student, otherwise it will no longer serve its purpose and lead some students to get lost in the political field. We ask students to talk to us about student issues.*" (314) (315) (316) (317)

Conference of the International Student Press

During the first conference of the international student press, an exhibition was organized to familiarize participants with all the student newspapers brought together

by the CIE, along with all major national or regional newspapers linked to or cooperating with the student press. This exhibition aimed to enable student editors from different countries to meet, share their experiences and consider collaboration.

Among the works presented was the *Gioventù Fascista* (Fascist Youth) magazine, of which Achille Starace himself was the director in 1931. This bi-monthly magazine aimed at young people used modern typography and stylized "art deco" images, sometimes embellished with a handwritten dedication by Mussolini, for powerful propaganda purposes. The magazine published political writings and reports on Fascist youth activities. It was a good example Italian know-how in written communication. (318)



Gioventù Fascista

During the last session, on the morning of Thursday 31 August, Mr Bellanger emphasized the links between the university press and news media, demonstrating that they both had much to gain from further organized exchanges of ideas and skills on a regular basis between "big press" and "student press" journalists. (319)

The German book-burnings (May 1933)

Although not officially mentioned in the various reports presented, the participants at the Venice Congress were moved by the unacceptable events that had occurred in German universities after the National Socialist Union of German Students took up the reins of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* board. The facts were as follows: On 6 April 1933, the German Students' Federation (DSt) launched a "national action against non-German spirit". This was an initiative organized and implemented under the direction of the NSDStB, the German association of student members of the National Socialist Party. On 10 May, the movement culminated in a grandiloquent ceremony in front of the Berlin Opera: during a "literary purge" university students burnt over 25.000 books deemed "non-German".



Undeutsche Geistschaft
"Guidelines for the University"



Universität de Würzburg
"To burn books"

Among the authors whose books were the subject of "cleansing by fire" that night were Germans such as Berthold Brecht, Karl Marx, Thomas Mann and Erich Maria

Remarque, Austria's Stefan Zweig and also Americans like Ernest Hemingway and Jack London, along with several others of all different nationalities. In 1820, the great German poet Heinrich Heine had written what proved to be a premonitory statement: "*Those who burn books end sooner or later with burning men*". His works were among the "victims" of the book burnings, which would continue in 21 other German university cities. The last bonfire burned on 21 June in Darmstadt, the city that had organized the CIE's Summer Games in 1930. (320)

Visit to Padua

The work of the Intellectual and Scientific Cooperation committee and student press conference may have appeared as a response by the CIE to the deviances aimed at "cleaning up" libraries and information media in German universities. The rector of the University of Padua certainly positioned himself on these grounds during the reception hosted for the delegates. He spoke about culture, harmony, humanism and fraternity. In this ancient faculty where Galileo once taught, he was able to evoke the splendour of centuries past and the love that endured at its heart, but also the march towards progress. Stressing that internationalism should flourish in such positive territory, he declared that this university was welcoming its guests with open arms, in the name of study and science the world over. The way the delegates were received at the "*Università degli studi di Padova*", along with the reception at Padova Town Hall and tour of this old city, featured among their best memories of the congress.

Plenary Assembly and Closing of the Congress

The congress Plenary Assembly was held on the afternoon of 31 August. After the usual official speeches, the Council expressed its approval of the reports submitted by the committee drafters on the implementation of the reforms voted in during the Riga Congress and their positive effects on the CIE's development in 1933.

- In line with the Council's proposal, the Assembly gave a favourable opinion on reinstating National Unions that had withdrawn from the Confederation upon their formal request.

- The Congress awarded the organization of the 4th World Winter Championships in February 1935 to the Swiss Federation of University Sport and the city of St Moritz.

- A decision was also made on who would host the 6th International University Summer Games to be held in August 1935. These were entrusted to the National University Sports Federation of Hungary (***Magyar Egyetemi Főiskolai Sportszövetség – MEFS***) and the city of Budapest.

To conclude, the CIE President congratulated everyone on a smooth-running congress and expressed his hope that it would contribute to his aim of better understanding what united the members of the Confederation, along with what could drive a wedge between them. All the students who had participated in this joint work would come away with specific pointers, as well as having had the opportunity to discuss their differences. After once again thanking the Italian hosts on behalf of all participants, and with all agenda items complete, Mr Denis Follows proclaimed the Congress officially closed.

Recreational activities

The evening presented another opportunity for the CIE students to combine fun and usefulness. It began with an unforgettable performance of Othello with the courtyard of the Doge's Palace itself as a backdrop. This was followed by a party, with

gondolas, lanterns, masks, bergamasks and romances. A huge crowd took over the docks from St Mark's Square to the Town Hall. The Ponte Rialto wrapped in a magical green light, a huge boat full of singers who intoning admirable choruses, the gondolas pressed up alongside each other on the Grand Canal... so many memories - the stuff of dreams for the wide-eyed young delegates!

The 5th CIE "International University Summer Games" (Turin 1/10 September 1933)

The fifth International University Games were organized in Turin in 1933, under the official patronage of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). This was the second time that Italy had hosted the CIE Games, after the great success of the 1927 World University Championships in Rome.



In an interesting new initiative, these Games were associated with the 2nd congress of the International Medical-Sports Association, the AIMS (which, on this occasion, became the International Medical-Sports and Scientific Federation - FIMS). As part of this partnership, over 250 doctors from some 20 different countries had the opportunity to follow certain student athletes participating in the University Games, collecting anthropometric, physiological and metabolic data.

Organization

Overseen by the National Fascist Party (PFN) and Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), the Turin Games were organized by the *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti*, who were responsible for Italian University Sport and had marked political overtones. The *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* (University Fascist Groups - GUFs) were the student organization controlled by the PFN. Founded in 1925 and recognized by the CIE in 1927, they had taken up the symbols of the *Goliardia*, the traditional association of Italian students, especially their pointed hat, or "feluca", the equivalent of the "faluche", "penne" and "tuna" worn by French, Belgian and Spanish students. The GUFs brought together all Italian students (membership was compulsory). Their mission was to participate in educating the future Italian ruling class in accordance with the doctrine of the fascist regime established by Benito Mussolini. Since 1932 (year X of the fascist regime), the GUFs had organized annual sports meetings on a national level, the *Littoriali*, with the aim of mobilizing young people. Significant resources had been deployed to develop this policy: in the space of 10 years, from 1922 to 1932, 58 stadiums, swimming pools and 3,283 sports pitches were built in Italy and 3,500 sports associations created. After the remarkable success achieved at the Los Angeles Olympic Games (1932), where Italy were placed second in the medal table after the United

States, the Turin Games were to offer a second showcase for the voluntarist policy of building "the new Italian man", who also had to be a *Homo sportivus*.

- Reception of the delegations: The delegations were received at Turin station by Consul Giorgio Poli and the main Italian university authorities. An impressive crowd had gathered, and the enthusiasm was indescribable.

- Sports disciplines, participation and programme: Nine sports were proposed, representing 59 events (another record): Athletics (18 events for men, 7 events for women) - Rowing (7 events) - Basketball (making its appearance for the first time) - Fencing (3 events for men and 1 event for women) - Football - Swimming (9 events for men, 7 events for women) - Rugby - Tennis (2 events for men and 1 event for women) - Water Polo. A tenth sport, Volleyball, was featured in the Games programme as a "guest sport".

843 athletes: 728 men and 115 women (a record) from 32 countries (another record) participated in these Games: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and United States.

The Games' programme was as follows:

Rowing, Tennis – 1 to 3 September;

Basketball, Fencing, Football, Rugby – 1 to 10 September;

Swimming, Water Polo – 3 to 6 September;

Athletics – 7 to 10 September.

The first competitions began on 1 September in football, rowing, basketball, tennis, rugby and fencing, while the Games' opening ceremony was scheduled for 3 September.

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was grandiose, but at the same time very "academic". It attracted 70,000 to 80,000 spectators (according to the source) and was held in Italy's most modern stadium, the *Stadio Municipale di Torino-Benito Mussolini*, inaugurated in May 1933 on the occasion of the *Littoriali*. (321) (322)



The Municipal Stadium of Turin - Benito Mussolini stadium

The Italian Minister of Education, members of the CIE and OISU, Count Baillet-Latour, President of the IOC and Count Bonacossa, President of the Italian Olympic Committee, took their seats in the official stand, along with the principal representatives of the countries participating in the Games. At 3.30pm, Mr Starace, General Secretary of the National Fascist Party, arrived in the stand, preceded by three flag bearers and accompanied by the president of the Italian Football Federation. The fascist anthem, "La Giovinezza" was played and the crowd stood to listen in silence.

Then the city bells rang out and the various delegations appeared on the infield, lining up in front of the tribune of honour.

The grand parade showcasing the "Historic Carrousel of Italian Universities" then began. 500 students representing the fourteen Italian universities filed slowly past carrying the banners of the university towns and *ordini goliardici*, the traditional festive and carnivalesque student societies. They had donned the colourful costumes worn by the "Escholiers" at the time each of the universities were created. Rome was at the head of the procession, followed by Bologna (founded in 1088), Padua (1222), Pavia, Naples (1224), Parma, Perugia, Pisa, Florence, Siena, Ferrara, Turin (1404), Cartagna and Urbino. Each group was preceded by a herald, drummers, two flag bearers, two men-at-arms, a gonfaloniere and an escort of pages. The "carosello" stretched around the stadium, along the entire length of the track. The banner of *Ca' Foscari*, where the CIE congress had been held in Turin, was applauded by the Confederation delegates.

The student athletes sitting on the grass then listened to the welcome address by Achille Starace, PNF National Secretary (1931-1939), CONI President (1933-1939) and also GUF President (1931). Dr Jean Chappert, Director of the Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU) then took the floor. He greeted the Royal Family, Duce, representatives of foreign governments and academics from all countries, concluding his address with a vibrant appeal to the "amateur spirit" of all the athletes present.



Achille Starace



Dr Jean Chappert

Mr Starace then proclaimed the games officially open and the Italian athlete Luigi Beccali, 1500 metres Olympic champion at the 1932 Los Angeles Games, took the oath:

"We swear that we will compete in the International University Games with a loyal soul. Having understood the spirit that governs them, we will fight for the honour of our countries and the glory of university sport."



Luigi Beccali takes the oath

Mr Starace then went down onto the infield to greet each delegation, one after the other, while the Fascist anthem sounded.

The students of the "carosello" sang as they left the stadium, giving way to the parade of delegations from the various countries participating in the Games, each of them preceded by their flag bearer. Mr Poli, Mr Chappert and Mr de Rocca-Serra marched at the head of the parade. As they passed before the tribune of honour, the officials and students from some of the delegations gave the Olympic salute (which Coubertin termed the "Joinville salute"), the Italian authorities responding with the "Roman" salute of fascist Italy.



Historical carousel "Roman" Salute ", Fascist Salute", "Olympic Salute" or "Joinville Salute"?

Somewhat embarrassing was the fact that these greetings, both inspired by the same Games of Roman Antiquity, were very similar when seen from a distance... Not everyone knew that the Olympic salute or "Joinville salute" was given *"right arm folded, then stretched to the side"*, whereas the fascists' "Roman salute" was more precisely codified: *"arm raised to 170 degrees, hand extended, open, fingers joined, thumb away from the other fingers"*! This could be confusing. At the end of the parade, the field was immediately occupied by the Italian and German footballers who began the tournament's most anticipated match to great applause from the crowd.

Technical results

Athletics

The athletics events, which took place in the presence of the Prince of Piedmont (future King of Italy in 1946), the Duke of Genoa and the Duke of Bergamo, were of a very high standard.



H.H. the Prince of Piedmont



The Duke of Genoa



The Duke of Bergamo

Italy and Germany took the lion's share of the medals, ahead of Hungary and the United States. In the men's events, the Games record was beaten in 12 of the 18 disciplines: 400m, 800m, 1500m, 3000m, 110m hurdles, 400m hurdles, high jump, shot put, discus, pentathlon, 4x400m, 1600m medley. In the women's events, the Games record was beaten or set in five of the seven disciplines: 100m, 80m hurdles, discus, javelin, 4x100m.

Of particular note was:

- John Morris (USA) equalling the world record in the 110 metres hurdles;

- Trebisonda Valla (ITA), the great revelation of the Games' athletics events, equalling the world record in the 80 metres hurdles;
- The magnificent 1500 metres, won by Luigi Beccali (ITA), ahead of New Zealand's Jack Lovelock and Germany's Wolfgang Dessecker. Beccali equalled Frenchman Jules Ladoumègue's IAAF world record;
- The new world record in the 1600 metres medley relay set by the Italian team (Giacomelli, Ferrario, Gonelli, Beccali);
- The presence of a Chinese athlete, Li Chang Chan, who participated in the high jump and long jump...



John Morris Flag Bearer of the United States team in Turin






























Valla-Testoni-Bongiovanni






















Results by event (323) (324) (330)

Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	Erhard Pflug (GER)	10.70	Paul Virtanen (FIN)	10.80	Ulderico Di Blas (ITA)	10.90
200 metres	Andrej Engel (CZH)	22.10	Erhard Pflug (GER)	22.20	Angelo Ferrario (ITA)	22.30
400 metres	Ivan Fuqua (USA)	47.80	Harry Voigt (GER)	48.30	Adolf Metzner (GER)	48.50
800 metres	Wolfgang Dessecker (GER)	1:54.6	Max Danz (GER)	1:55.0	Umberto Cerrati (ITA)	1:55.6?
1500 metres	Luigi Beccali (ITA)	3:49.2	Jack Lovelock (NZL)	3:49.8	Wolfgang Dessecker (GER)	4:03.0
3000 metres	Umberto Cerrati (ITA)	8:43.0	Joe McCluskey (USA)	8:44.2	Josef Hron (CZH)	9:02.8?
110 metres hurdles	John Morris (USA)	14.40	Erwin Wegner (GER)	14.90	Corrado Valle (ITA)	15.60
400 metres hurdles	Géza Nagy (HUN)	54.70	Ralph Browe (ENG)	54.80	Emilio Mori (ITA)	56.00
4×100 metres relay	Germany (GER)	42.00	Italy (ITA)	42.00	Czechoslovakia (CZE)	42.60

4×400 metres relay	 Germany	3:17.6	 France (FRA)	3:17.6	 Italy (ITA)	3:19.0
1600 metres medley relay	 Italy (ITA)	3:28.2	 Germany (GER)	3:28.2	 Hungary (HUN)	3:31.2
High jump	 Mihály Bodosi (HUN)	1.94	 Aksel Kuuse (EST)	1.91	 Nils Bergström (SWE)	1.85
Pole vault	 Bo Ljungberg (SWE)	3.90	 Diego Pajmaevich (ARG)	3.80	 Riccardo Galetto (ITA)	3.80
Long jump	 Nikolai Kütis (EST)	7.26	 Martti Tolamo (FIN)	7.03	 Hans-Heinrich Sievert (GER)	6.94
Shot put	 Risto Kuntsi (FIN)	15.52	 Arnold Viiding (EST)	15.52	 Hans-Heinrich Sievert (GER)	14.95
Discus	 Henri LaBorde (USA)	48.90	 Arnold Viiding (EST)	45.40	 Hans-Heinrich Sievert (GER)	44.54
Javelin	 József Várszegi (HUN)	64.85	 Gustav Sule (EST)	64.03	 Gottfried Weimann (GER)	64.02
Pentathlon	 Hans-Heinrich Sievert (GER)	4163.54	 Wolrad Eberle (GER)	3979.51	 Martti Tolamo (FIN)	3941.24

Women

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Trebisonda Valla (ITA)	12.90	 Audrey Brown (ENG)	13.00	 Claudia Testoni (ITA)	13.00
80 metres hurdles	 Trebisonda Valla (ITA)	12.20	 Claudia Testoni (ITA)	12.60	 Rózsi Perjés-Pertich (HUN)	13.00
4 x 100 metres relay	 Italy (ITA)	51.50	 England (ENG)	51.50	 Latvia (LAT)	51.90
High jump	 Trebisonda Valla (ITA)	1.45	 Kathleen Halsall (ENG)	1.40	 Violeta Eversa (LAT)	1.40
Long jump	 Claudia Testoni (ITA)	5.03	 Rózsi Perjés-Pertich (HUN)	4.97	 Trebisonda Valla (ITA)	4.85
Discus	 Lidia Bongiovanni (ITA)	25.62	 V. Booth (ENG)	24.27?	 Sybil Ireland (ENG)	22.12
Javelin	 Margaret Cox (ENG)	29.16	 Constance Lee (ENG)	28.81	 Maria Cosselli (ITA)	27.81

World Student Games (Pre-Universiade)- GBR Athletics

Bell, Daniel (2003). Encyclopedia of International Games. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4.

Medal table by country (Athletics)

Rankings	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Italy (ITA)	9	2	10	21
2	 Germany (GER)	5	6	6	17
3	 Hungary (HUN)	3	1	2	6
4	 United States (USA)	3	1	0	4
5	 Estonia (EST)	1	4	0	5
6	 Finland (FIN)	1	2	1	4
7	 Sweden (SWE)	1	0	1	2
8	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	1	0	2	3
9	 England (ENG)	1	6	1	8
10	 Argentina (ARG)	0	1	0	1
11	 France (FRA)	0	1	0	1
12	 New Zealand (NZL)	0	1	0	1
13	 Latvia (LAT)	0	0	2	2
	Total	25	25	25	75

Rowing

The regatta took place at Villa d'Olmo on Lake Como, over a 2000m course. An impetuous wind disrupted the running of certain events. Four countries registered athletes: Denmark, Germany, Hungary and Italy. (325)

Results

- Coxed Fours: 1/ Germany (Hoffmann, Wertner, Zimmermann, Helserich, Neumann) 6:23.4; 2/ Italy (Sironi, Jellinck, Bonacina, Navoni, Valdomo) 6:30.6
- Coxless Pairs: 1/ Italy (Pinat-Rosa) 6:23.1; 2/ Denmark 6:32.2
- Coxed Pairs: 1/ Italy 7:13.6 (Gordini-Schenoni-Anselmi)
- Coxless Fours: 1/ Italy (Stampa-Gentile-Boni-Reandra) 6:28.4; 2/ Hungary (The Hungarian boat hit the Italian boat shortly before the finish, leading the jury to disqualify the Hungarians).



Coxless Pair



Coxed Pair

- Double Sculls (coxless): 1/ Denmark 6:23.2 (Hendriksen-Hee); 2/ Hungary; 3/ Italy
- Single Sculls: 1 Germany (Buhtz); 2/ Denmark; 3/ Hungary
- Coxed Eights: 1/ Germany 5:26.8; 2/ Italy (Rome GUF) 5:27.

Overall rankings for the regatta: 1/Italy 33 pts; 2/Germany 18 pts; 3/ Denmark 16 pts; 4/ Hungary 5 pts. (328)

Basketball (325)

Basketball featured on the International University Games' programme for the first time. Six countries participated in this first tournament: Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Hungary, Italy and Latvia. The Italian team won all their matches against the five opposing teams: *Italy:Latvia 22-13; Italy:Estonia 28-11; Italy:France 52-32; Italy:Hungary 39-16.*

Latvia defeated Hungary, 47-14



The Italian team

Piana-Paganelle-Mancini-Trivelli-Castelli-Pasquini-Mazzon

Italy took the gold medal, Latvia the silver and Estonia the bronze.

Women's event: Latvia defeated Italy 9-6.

Tennis

17 competitors from 9 countries (AUT-COL-CZH-DEN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-SUI) participated in the tournament, dominated by French and Italian students. (325) (326)



Troncin

Orlandini

Men

- Men's singles: *In the Final: Troncin (FRA) defeated Krasny (CZH) 6-2, 4-6, 6-2,*

6-1

1/ Troncin (FRA); 2/ Krasny (CZH); 3/ Tuebbern (GER); and (4) Tuschen (GER).

- Men's doubles: *Final: Cesare - Quintavalle (ITA) defeated Poulallon - Perrier (FRA) 2-6, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-3*

1/ Cesura-Quintavalle (ITA); 2/ Poulallon-Perrier (FRA); 3/ Frenczy-Friedrick (HUN); and (4) Krasny-Cernok (CZH)

Women

- Women's singles: 7 competitors from 3 countries (GBR-ITA-CZH) took part in the competition. *In the Final, Orlandini (ITA) defeated Rosaspina (ITA) 7-5, 7-5*
1/ Orlandini (ITA); 2/ Rosaspina (ITA); 3/ Rockezech (CZH); and (4) Price (GBR)

Fencing

42 competitors from eight countries were registered for the tournament (CZH-DEN-ESP-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA). The Italians formed a full, coherent group in all disciplines. They won the three individual events, along with two of the men's team events. France took gold in the team épée. In the women's foil, it was a Danish fencer who won the gold medal ahead of her Italian rival. (324)



Nostini



Pinton



Verratti

Men

- Individual foil: 10 competitors from 4 countries (ESP-FRA- HUN-ITA) participated in the final of this event.

1/ Nostini (ITA); 2/ Verratti (ITA); 3/ Pinton (ITA)

- Individual épée: 1/ Rastelli (ITA); 2/ Ambrat (FRA); 3/ Schoy (FRA)

- Individual Sabre: 9 competitors from 5 countries (CZH-ESP-GBR-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Pinton (ITA); 2/ Montano (ITA); 3/ Nagy (HUN)

- Team foil: 1/ Italy (Verratti-Rastelli-Pinton-Guaragna); 2/ France; 3/ Hungary

- Team épée: 7 teams (CZH-ESP-FRA-GBR-GER -HUN- ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Italy (Deydier, Godin, Pécheux, Buhan); 2/ Hungary; 3/ Italy

- Team sabre: 4 teams (CZH-FRA-HUN- ITA) took part in the competition

1/ Italy; 2/ Hungary; 3/ France

Women

Foil: 4 competitors from 2 countries (DEN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Olsen (DEN) 3 wins; 2/ G. Schwaiger G. (Italy) 2 wins; 3/ Meneghelli (Italy) 1 win; 4/ N. Schwaiger (Italy) (328)

Water Polo



Five countries were registered for this event: Belgium, England, Germany, Hungary and Italy. The Hungarian team of Bozal, Brandy, Taric, Czorba, Dugar, Sarkany, Bozzi and Wannie won all their matches: *Hungary:Italy 13-0; Hungary:Belgium 6-0; Hungary:Germany 39-16; Hungary:England 17-0. Italy:Belgium 5-3; Germany:Belgium 3-1; Italy:England 2-1*
 Result: 1/ Hungary; 2/ Germany; 3/ Italy (322)

Swimming (325) (326) (327)

Men

- 50 metres freestyle: 6 competitors from 5 countries (CAN-CZH-GBR-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Bourne (CAN) 28.9; 2/ Szekely (HUN); 3/ Czik (HUN)

- 100 metres freestyle: 6 competitors from 4 countries (CAN-FRA-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1. Szekely (HUN) 1:00.7; 2/Csik (HUN); 3/ Wanie (HUN)

- 400 metres freestyle: 6 competitors from 4 countries (CAN-FRA-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Signori (ITA) 5:12. 8; 2/ Lengyel (HUN) 5:15.4; 3/ Szabados (HUN) 5:24.1

- 1500 metres freestyle: 6 competitors from 5 countries (CZH-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Lengyel (HUN) 21:22.2; 2/ Bacigalupo (ITA); 3/ Signori (ITA)

- 200 metres breaststroke: 6 competitors from 4 countries (CZH-GER-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Hires-Hild (HUN) 3:00.6; 2/ Abeles (ITA); 3/ Lenvary (CZH)

100 metres backstroke

11 competitors from 5 countries (FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

1/ Bitskey (HUN) 1:15.0;

4x50 metres medley relay

6 teams (BEL-CZH-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Hungary 1:37.1 (Bitskey, Hires-Hild-Székely); 2/ Germany; 3/ Italy

4x200 metres freestyle relay

6 teams (BEL-CZH-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Hungary 9:43.9 (Abay-Nemez-Szabados-Wannie-Székely); 2/ Italy, 9:52.8; 3/ France, 10:15.4

- Diving: 3 metre board

13 competitors from 6 countries (FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA-SUI) took part in the competition.

1/ Viebahn (GER) 165.12; 2/ Cazaumayou (FRA) 141.12; 3/ Hody (HUN) 137.98

- High Diving

7 competitors from 5 countries (FIN-GBR-GER-HUN-ITA) took part in the competition.

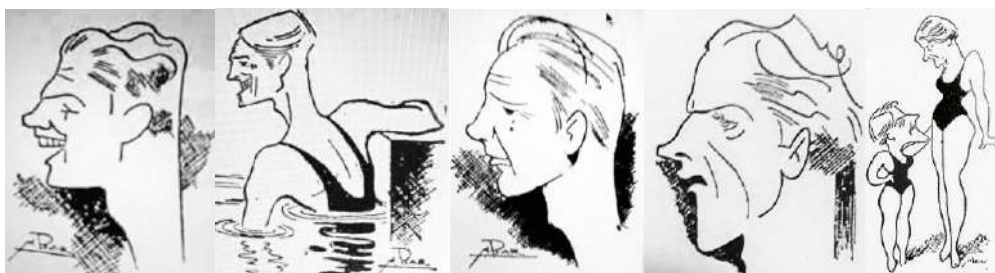
1/ Ziegler (GER) 121.70 pts; 2/ Viehban (GER) 110.23 pts; 3/ Niemeläinen (FIN) 93.7

Andras Szekely, winner of the 100m freestyle, had won a bronze medal at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics.

Giacomo Signori, a medical student who won gold in the 400m, would take home a silver (400m) and bronze (4x200m) from the 1934 European Championships in Magdeburg.

Arpad Lengyel, a law student who took gold in the 1500m and silver in the 400m, would go on to win a bronze medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Sigfrido Viebahn, a chemistry student who won the three metres diving and came second in the ten metres, would make the high dive final (7th) at Berlin 1936.



Szekely

Signori

Lengyel

Viehbahn

Blondeau et Hetherington

Women

Frenchwoman Thérèse Blondeau's treble win made a strong impression on this columnist from La Stampa: "After her first two wins, the crowd applauded "Teresa's" exploits as she outclassed the angular English giant, Hetherington, in the 100m freestyle. "Teresa's" costume, sparkling with silver droplets, sculpted every muscle of her slender young body, like a Tanagra figurine, chest still rising as she caught her breath after the exertion. Her mouth, like a purple flower, was half-open to reveal a bright white smile, azure eyes shining with joy. This nineteen-year-old anatomy student started swimming at the age of fourteen and is now a champion..." (328) (329)

- 50 metres freestyle

6 competitors from 3 countries (FRA- GBR-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ T. Blondeau (FRA) 34.3; Sulligi (ITA); Sivित्र (ITA)

- 100 metres freestyle

1/ T. Blondeau (FRA) 1:16.7; 2/ Sulligi (ITA); 3/ Fortunato (ITA)

- 100 metres breaststroke

6 competitors from 2 countries (GBR-ITA) participated in the final.

1/ Precop (ITA) 1:39.4; 2/ Strukel (ITA); 3/ Hawkins (GBR)

- 100 metres backstroke

7 swimmers lined up for this event. It had to be restarted after some of the competitors set off before the whistle. Blondeau, from France, and Hetherington, from England, had already covered 15 metres before the officials were able to stop them, which was a handicap for them when the race was immediately restarted!

1/ T. Blondeau (FRA) 1:29; 2/ Hetherington (GBR) 1:29.5; 3/ Bennet (GBR) 1:38.6

- 4x50 metres freestyle relay: 1/ Italy 2:26.5 (Giangrande-Siviero-Toso-Sulligi)

- Diving: 1/ Giurin (ITA); 2/ Riedl (GER); 3/ Toccoli (ITA)

Football

Four countries participated in the football tournament: Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Latvia.

The Italian team was very much the favourite. Its first match was played in the stadium where the opening ceremony had been held, watched by 80,000 spectators. This first result was a 3-1 win against Germany. To the dismay of the Italian public and press, the "nazionale studentesca" was then defeated by Hungary by one goal to nil. (329)

The competition was in a total state of suspense after the first round, with three teams on 4 points all in the running to win the gold medal: Italy, Germany and Hungary.

In the second round, Italy defeated Latvia (7-1) and Germany beat Hungary (4-2).

The Germany/Latvia match was decisive: Germany still had a chance of winning the tournament on goal average... if they succeeded in winning 13-0! The Germans dominated their Latvian opponents but were unable to reach this "grandiloquent" total.

Italy and Germany were therefore tied on 6 points each, with Italy taking the gold medal on goal average, much to the delight of the "tifosi".

Rankings: 1/ Italy; 2/Germany; 3/ Hungary



Rugby

Rugby had been chosen as a "demonstration" sport by Achille Starace himself, who considered it an excellent combat discipline useful for training young people and wished to see it develop in Italy: *"Il Giuoco del Rugby, sport da combattimento, deve essere praticato e largamente diffuso tra la gioventù fascista"*. (The combat sport of Rugby must be practised and widely spread among the fascist youth).

The tournament, which saw Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Italy and Spain pitted against each other, was not allocated medals at these Games.

- France defeated Spain (32:3), Czechoslovakia (69:0) and Germany (wo).
- Italy defeated Germany (6:0), Spain (6:0) and Czechoslovakia (46:0).
- Spain defeated Czechoslovakia 15:3.

In the final, France defeated Italy (41:0).

1/ France; 2/ Italy; 3/ Spain (324) (328)

Volleyball








Volleyball featured as a "guest sport" in the Games programme, with the three-team tournament between France, Italy and Spain generating a lot of interest among spectators.










Rankings: 1/ France 2/ Italy 3/ Spain

General Medal Table for the Games



A total of 16 out of the 32 participating countries feature in the medal table.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Germany	10	11	7	28
 England	1	7	3	11
 Argentina	-	1	-	1
 Canada	1	-	-	1
 Denmark	3	1	-	4
 Spain*	-	-	(2)	(2)
 Estonia	1	4	1	6

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 United States	3	1	-	4
 Finland	1	2	2	5
 France	5	4	2	11
 Hungary	9	8	11	28
 Italy	24	14	18	56
 Latvia	-	1	3	4
 New Zealand	-	1	1	2
 Sweden	1	-	1	2
 Czechoslovakia	1	1	4	6
	60	56	53	169

* Spain was ranked 3rd in the Volleyball and Rugby, "demonstration" disciplines at these Games

Closing of the Games

The Games' closing ceremony took place on the afternoon of 10 September, following on from the various athletics finals, which were watched by thousands of spectators gathered around the track and infield of the *Stadio Municipale di Torino-Benito Mussolini*. (330) (331) The weather was a little gloomy, but the parade was spectacular, led by the Carousel of Italian Universities, with their colourful costumes and banners, followed by the other students, some of whom were wearing their national costumes.



All the athletes gathered before the tribune of honour, where the various authorities were seated: Count Polo Ignazzo Thaon di Revel, Mayor of the City of Turin, Senator of the Kingdom, former Italian Fencing Champion and Olympic Epée Champion at the 1920 Antwerp Games, Count Guido Pallotta, Secretary of the GUF of Turin, Count de Baillet-Latour, IOC President, along with the CIE President, Denis Follows and the OISU co-directors, Mr Poli, Mr de Rocca-Serra and Mr Chappert.



Polo Ignazzo Thaon di Revel

The Confederation president, Denis Follows, thanked "the Italian people for their exceptional hospitality, along with the high quality of facilities available to our students in this stadium built over just a few months on what used to be fallow fields".

A great silence descended on the stands when the Games' Commissioner, Dr Giorgio Poli, stepped forward to proclaim the Fifth CIE University Summer Games officially closed.

The *Maratona* tower's great bourdon bell then tolled, resonating throughout the stadium while the CIE flag was slowly brought down to the music of the *Marcia Reale* and the *Giovinezza*. This was followed by the awards ceremony. The athletes departed to thunderous applause, leaving the pitch to the footballers of Juventus and Livorno. The Torino 1933 Games then ended on a high with a big dance party held on Duomo Square that evening, continuing late into the night! (332)

As part of the Games' side events, the communications related to international sports medicine continued on from 4 to 6 September. Four main themes were debated:

The issue of anthropometry;

Physiological tests to monitor training;

The medical organization of university sport;

Educational and sports gymnastics. (329) (330)

Chapter 10

FROM VENICE TO BUDAPEST VIA ST MORITZ (1934-1935)

After the Venice Congress, the Italians of the GUF were exerting increased influence on the governing bodies of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. It was now a question of building upon this by getting Dino Gardini elected to the CIE presidency to take over from Denis Follows, whose term was due to end in December 1934. The aim defined by the Secretary of the National Fascist Party, Achille Starace, was to use the Confederation to disseminate and promote the doctrine of Italian fascism to the intellectual youth of the world.



Achille Starace



Dino Gardini

Marching towards the Capitolium

- State of Political Relations: Dino Gardini would first review the state of political relations between the Italian GUF and three student unions that had a major influence on the CIE: the French UNEF, the English NUS and the German DSt. Such knowledge of the state of relations within the Confederation was an essential weapon for effective diplomatic action as the Italian candidate for the CIE presidency worked to win a majority of supporters in the CIE Council.

- *France* - The relations between Italy and France in general were neither excellent (Italian claim on Corsica) nor strongly conflicting. Mussolini's fascism was perceived in France as the foundation of a "new Italy", the modernist image of which was regarded rather positively by mainstream public opinion. In contrast, the relations between Italian and French students had deteriorated to such an extent that the UNEF had temporarily turned their backs on the CIE as a sign of protest against the GUF's activism.

- *England* - Italy and England had become quite distant politically (a critical point being the Italian claim on the island of Malta). In the CIE context, the GUF was suspicious of the *National Union of Students*, which was primarily self-centred and regarded fascism unfavourably, seeing itself as liberal, internationalist and, it appeared, increasingly geared towards pacifist themes.

- *Germany*: Germany's aggressive Pan-Germanism and designs on the annexation of Austria, suggesting that it was also susceptible to claim territories annexed by Italy in 1919 (South Tyrol), were a barrier to the establishment of lasting relations of serenity between Germany and Italy. A rapprochement occurred between the DSt and GUF at the beginning of 1933, enabling the links between Germany and the other CIE member countries to be restored. However, since the National-Socialist Union of German Students (*Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Studentenbund – NSDStB*) had taken over the leadership of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* council, German-Italian relations had deteriorated again between the two student associations.

- Rapprochement between the GUF and UNEF: At the beginning of the year 1934, Dino Gardini would opt to pursue closer relations with the French UNEF,

which had the advantage of gathering a significant number of member associations around it. The GUF's tactics during the year 1934 would therefore be:

- to protect the UNEF's ambitions in the fields to which it was most attached (Sports Committee - OISU - Press);
- to propose greater cooperation between the UNEF and GUF in the sports, cultural and artistic fields (strengthening student sport contact between Italy and France - inviting French students to participate in the *Littoriali*);
- to promote spiritual rapprochement between young students from the two "Latin sisters". (333)

The "Latin sisters" idea stems from the inflammatory discourse of Gabriele D'Annunzio who, in 1914/15, advocated for "Latinity" to triumph over the barbarian nations (*Canti della guerra latina*) in a push for Italy to enter the war alongside the allies. From his point of view, the Latin Alliance was dictated by culture and a sense of history.

The choice of GUF/UNEF cooperation was backed up by the announcement, on 7 January 1935, of a rapprochement between the Italian and French governments in the framework of a bilateral agreement negotiated between the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, and President of the Italian Council, Benito Mussolini. In March 1935, following this new political roadmap, Italy's Minister of the Press and Propaganda, Galeazzo Ciano, would lend its official support for the development of specific actions carried out in cooperation between the French and Italian student youth. (334)



- Dismissal of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*: The GUF was once again trying to isolate the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*. The signal was given during the "*Littoriali dello Sport*" held in Milan in May 1934, to which the GUF invited several delegations of foreign students. In contrast to the respect lavished on the German delegation during the official receptions hosted by the Italians in 1933, Mr Achille Starace now chose to ignore them completely, at the same time warmly welcoming representatives from Austria. (335) Once again, Gardini had carefully chosen his tactics. Shortly after the "night of the long knives", which allowed Hitler to liquidate his SA rivals within the Nazi party, Germany's political pressure on Austria increased, culminating, on 25 July 1934, in an abortive attempt at a National Socialist coup in the country, during which Chancellor Engelbert Dolfuss was assassinated. (336) With Mussolini's fascist Italy guaranteeing Austria's independence, the contact between the GUF and DSt would be further reduced. In November 1934, the Reich's Minister of Education, Bernhard Rust, tasked the NSDStB with representing German students internationally. Thereafter, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* would play no further role on an international level.

- New project for the CIE: Seeking support and removing competitors was not enough in itself to become president. Gardini also had to convince voters that he had a "new project" to put forward that would meet the expectations of a large majority

of member unions and give the Confederation a new impetus. He announced that, if elected, he would instigate a deep reform of the CIE statutes and asked the countries desiring such reform to share their suggestions, which he would take into account.

Congresses and Councils of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (1934-1935)

- 16th Congress, Nottingham (December 1934) - The Capitolum: From 1933 onwards, the agenda of the CIE Councils and Congresses became increasingly technical and official reports were neutral and "cosmetic". This was to avoid, as far as possible, "subjects liable to arouse anger" and excessively long, sterile discussions. There was, therefore, no "big mass" in Nottingham. The first committee, scalded by previous meetings, avoided excessive intervention on the subject of relations between CIE members, but there was nevertheless a clear tendency towards closer links between the GUF and "French-English group". The congress planned an "Extraordinary Council meeting", to be held soon after, during which an "inventory" would be drawn up, leading to proposals to give a new impetus to the CIE. Finally, the vice-president in office, Dino Gardini, was appointed eighth president of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, taking over from Denis Follows... He had succeeded in reaching the "Capitolium"! (337)



Capitol Hill

- Extraordinary meeting of the CIE Council (Rome, 27 April - 2 May 1935): The CIE Council met in Rome shortly after the 4th Winter Games, which had been a success. This coincided with the *Littoriali della cultura e dell' arte*, which was quite a symbol. Any malfunctions that might have affected the Confederation over the past two years were reviewed, with immediate actions identified to address them. Longer-term measures were also to be considered. In addition, the president outlined the lines of reform of the CIE statutes that he wished to promote.

The aim was to encourage an "entrepreneurial policy" by organizing the role of the CIE among students according to their studies and intended career paths. "*The Confederation must participate in students' education, not only in the material domains of everyday life, sport, travel and leisure, but also by preparing them to become entrepreneurs, creators, administrators and, above all, decision-makers.*" Politics was therefore no longer to be excluded from the CIE's discussions and decisions. On the contrary, it was now to inform the Confederation's actions. (338) (339)



Although this vision corresponded to the principles developed by Italian fascism, it was far removed from the founding principles of the CIE. It nevertheless met the

expectations of the increasing number of countries in Europe that wished to shape their university youth along the lines of a nationalist ideology. The council therefore decided that the draft reform of the statutes would be submitted to the Prague Congress in August.

The 17th Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Prague - August 1935)

In January 1935, Ethiopia, an independent state that had been a member of the League of Nations since 1923, made a complaint before the LoN's arbitration and conciliation commission to denounce an incursion of Italian soldiers into Weiwei, a locality in the Ogaden province some 100 kilometres inside its borders. Without waiting for the international commission's conclusions, Mussolini began gathering troops and war material for a possible intervention. (340)

The 17th CIE Congress thus began its work in a climate troubled by the threat of war. In this tense atmosphere, it was considered more appropriate not to enter into the discussion on reforming the statutes, especially given the fact that the CIE Council members were reticent about Italian athletes' participation in the Budapest Games. The congress agenda once again had to be "sanitized".

- London Council meeting (December 1935) - The Tarpeian Rock: The LoN did not get involved in the Ethiopia dispute, dismissing both parties on 3 September 1935. The Italian troops entered Ethiopia just one month later, on 3 October 1935, without any prior declaration of war.

The Italian intervention in Ethiopia provoked an interruption in relations between the GUF and CIE. The GUF indeed withdrew its participation in the Confederation Council meeting. The Italians were not voted back into their management roles and Dino Gardini lost the CIE presidency, a post that he had only occupied for a year... The Tarpeian Rock is indeed close to the Capitulum!



Arx Tarpeia Capitoli proxima

The 4th CIE International University Winter Championships (St Moritz 4/10 February 1935)

At the 1933 CIE Congress in Venice, the National Union of Students' Associations of Switzerland (*Union Nationale des Associations Générales d'Étudiants de Suisse - UNES / Verband der Schweizer Studierendenschaften - VSS*) had been selected to host the 1935 Winter Games in St Moritz.



Invitations - organization

- Invitations: As early as 1934, Mr Denis Follows, then CIE President, sent a warm invitation to all members of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, emphasizing that the St Moritz Games would be a wonderful opportunity to gather together and focus on a big idea:

"In its 14 years of existence, the international students' union has traditionally set itself the obligation of promoting international sports competitions among the academic youth. The next Winter Games for the university world will take place this winter in St Moritz and the CIE has entrusted their organization to the National Union of Student Associations of Switzerland. The ski resort of St Moritz needs no special recommendation. The name itself is enough to guarantee ideal conditions and excellent organization. However, for these Winter Games to have a truly international character, they must be attended by many nations. It is thus with the greatest pleasure that I am today inviting all nations to send a team of students to the CIE's 4th International University Winter Championships. The idea of uniting young students from around the world in friendly competition deserves to be actively supported by everyone. Its realization is in our hands. St Moritz is awaiting young sports men and women from all around the world!"

The invitations were sent to many national and international personalities and organizations, as well as the 37 CIE member countries, the updated list of which (at the end of 1934) was as follows:

26 Full Members

Albania – Belgium – Bulgaria – Bolivia – Czechoslovakia – Egypt – England – Estonia – Finland – France – Greece – Hungary – Italy – Latvia – Lithuania – Luxembourg – Mexico – New Zealand – Romania – Spain – Switzerland – Turkey – Ukraine – Uruguay – White Russia – Yugoslavia

1 Associate Member

Poland "Liga" (Polish University Union of International Accord)

10 Free Organizations

Austria – Canada – Denmark – Germany – Holland – Norway – Scotland – South Africa – Sweden – United States

- Organization: The UNES formed a committee to prepare for the Games; bringing together:

- the Sports Office of the Swiss University Sport Federation (newly created National Union of Student Associations of Switzerland);
- the St Moritz municipal authorities;
- the Swiss Academic Skiclub (SAS).

This organizing committee worked in close collaboration with the CIE Sports Office and National and International Sports Federations, as well as with all Swiss Universities. The organizing committee took care of hotel accommodation and catering for the members of the delegations.

Programme – Participation

- Programme: Taking into account the experience of the 1930 Davos Games, the organizing committee opted to simplify and lighten the event programme by deciding not to hold the Swiss University Ski Championships in tandem with the CIE International Games in the same place and on the same dates.

The events would run from Monday 4 to Sunday 10 February.

-Alpine skiing

- Men's downhill (The leading 40% of skiers qualified for the slalom);
- Women's downhill;
- Slalom (men's and women's)
- Combined: downhill / slalom (men's and women's).

-Nordic skiing

- Ski jumping;
- Men's 16km cross country;
- Men's 21km relay (5 x 4.2 km);
- Nordic combined: Ski jumping, Men's 16km cross country.

-Figure skating

- Women's individual;
- Men's individual;
- Pairs.

-Speed skating

- Men's 500m, 1000m, 1500m, 5000m
- Ice hockey* (the teams could register 9 athletes and 1 official)
- Bobsleigh* (2-man bob)

- The Alpine and cross country skiing events were held on the slopes of Corviglia;
- The ski jumping used two jumps: the "Olympic" hill (72m record), which had been refurbished for the 1928 Olympic Games, and the "Julier" hill (37.5m record), which had been renovated in 1923;
- The figure skating was organized on the Badrutt-Park Olympic ice stadium's games are (30m x 60m);
- The speed skating events took place on the Badrutt-Park Olympic ice stadium track (400m lap);
- The ice hockey matches were held on the Badrutt-Park Olympic ice stadium's games are (30m x 60m);
- The Cresta-Celerina bobsleigh track was made from natural ice.

- Participation: The National Unions from fourteen different countries took part in the Games: *Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.*

A total of 213 student athletes were registered for the competitions. They were distributed among the various events as follows (with some students taking part in more than one event): *Men's downhill*-54 participants; *Women's downhill*-6 participants; *Men's slalom*-34 participants; *Women's slalom*-5 participants; *Ski jumping*-21 participants; *Cross country*-64 participants; *Cross country relay*-32 participants (8 teams); *Women's figure skating*-6 participants; *Men's figure skating*-9 participants; *Pair's figure skating*-8 participants (4 pairs); *Speed skating*-20 participants; *Ice hockey*-54 participants (6 teams); *Bobsleigh*-8 participants (4 bobs). This represents an overall total of 321 participations (300 for the men and 21 for the women).

Opening Ceremony (341) (342) (343)

On Monday 4 February at 10am, the fourteen delegations gathered at Place de l'École, preceded by their flag and a sign indicating their nationality, and proceeded with great pomp - in columns, three by three - along the picturesque streets of the small town. The OISU directors, Jean Chappert and Paul de Rocca-Serra and the president of the Games' Control Committee, Michel Gedényi, accompanied by Roberts Plüme, a

member of the Confederation's Executive Committee, walked in front, behind the St Moritz orphéon (choral society). The procession entered the Stadium covered with a layer of fresh snow. The students assembled behind the CIE banner. The Italians made a big impression, lining up as a team of forty athletes, all dressed in black. In contrast, Spain was reduced to a single standard-bearer (born in St Moritz, for the record): the Spanish representation indeed included just two student athletes, the Princes of Orléans-Bourbon, nephews of the former King. Nobody really knew how they came to be selected for the Games, but they actually proved excellent skiers, acquitting themselves very well in the downhill event for which they had been registered.

Mr de Rocca-Serra greeted the students, calling on the young sports men and women from around the world, on behalf of the CIE and Swiss Federal Council, to continue the Confederation's work in fostering peace and international progress. Major General Lartelli then welcomed the Confederation's leaders and all the Games' participants on behalf of the Swiss Federal Council and Organizing Committee.

The goalkeeper of the Swiss university hockey team, chosen to represent the student athletes, loudly pronounced the university oath, followed by a fanfare playing the Swiss national anthem: "*Ô monts indépendants*".

The rink was then cleared to make way for the first sports event, a hockey match between Switzerland and France.

Events and Results (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349)

- 16km Cross country:

- The track was situated at an altitude of 1600 to 1900 metres.
- Sixty-four riders started the race in sticky snow conditions. It became very cold towards the end of the course. "Waxing" played a big role in this event, with the Austrians and Norwegians in particular failing to make the right choices in this regard.
- Germany's von Kaufmann clocked the fastest time (1h28m8s) but did not feature in the rankings being above the age limit of 26.

1/ Kraisy (GER) 1h 31m; 2/ Schepe (GER) 1h32m42s; 3/ Antoni (ITA); 4/ Söhmisch (GER)

- Ski jumping (2 jumps):

Ten participants in this event.

1/ Guttormsen (NOR) 55m+54,5m = 204,90 pts; 2/ Farup (NOR) 53+56 = 204 pts; Dehmel (GER) 51+56=186,70pts.

- Nordic combined (cross country + ski jumping): 1/ Schepe (GER); 2/ Dehmel (GER); 3/ Dellekarth (AUT); 4L Holzner (ITA); 5/ Guttormsen (NOR); 6/Schmied (AUT).

- Cross country relay:

- The relay ski event was contested by four men per team, each covering 1945 metres on the climb and 1350 metres of downhill terrain, the total length of the course being 21.1 kilometres.
- Skier no. 4 from each team had to start from a very high altitude (2800 metres).
- The Italian team secured a great win in a time of 2h 15m 57s 4/5. The Swiss favourites fell victim to falls.

1/ Italy 2h 15m 57 s 4/5; 2/ Germany 2h 16m 33s 2/5; 3/ Austria 2h 20m 3s 2/5; 4/Switzerland; 5/ Czechoslovakia; 6/ Yugoslavia; 7/ France.

- Downhill:

- The piste was 4050m long, with a height difference of 764 m.

Men

1/ Guarnieri (ITA) 4m.00; 2/ Clyde (GBR) 4m. 2s.; 3/ Eggert (AUT) 4 m. 11 s.; 4/ Kaech (SUI)

Women

1/ Christl Cranz (GER) 4m26.6"; 2/ Elfriede Pembaur (AUT); 3/ Herta Rosmini (AUT); 4/ Elisabeth Jaeger (SUI)

- Slalom:

-The course was 820 metres long with a height difference of 160 metres. There were 26 pairs of flags, each marking a gate. The weather conditions were excellent.

Men

1/ Sohledseder (AUT); 2/ Vetter (GER); 3/ Szapary (HUN); 4/ Streiff (SUI); 5/ Clyde (GBR); 6/ Guarnieri (ITA).

For the record, the Prince of Bourbon Orléans (Spain) came 13th in this event.

Women

1/ Christl Cranz (GER); 2/ Elfriede Pembaur (AUT); 3/ Comtesse Szapary (HUN)

- Combined downhill/slalom:

Men

1/ Bill Clyde (GBR); 2/ Adriano Guarnieri (ITA); Kurt Eggert (AUT)

Women

1/ Christl Cranz (GER); 2/ Elfriede Pembaur (AUT)

- Bobsleigh:

The Swiss team (Musy/Feldmann) secured the best time on the 1610-metre-long run, which had a height difference of 120 metres.

1/ Switzerland (Musy/Feldmann)'s total time for the four runs was 6m 48s 3/5; 2/ Germany 7m 11s 4/5; 3/ Holland; 4/ Italy

- Hockey:



The Hungarian Ice Hockey Team

- Hungary beat Italy 1-0; Hungary beat France 5-0; Hungary beat Latvia 4-0; Hungary beat Switzerland 4-1
- Switzerland beat France 4-0; Switzerland beat Czechoslovakia 2-1; Switzerland beat Latvia 4-1; Switzerland beat Italy 3-2
- Czechoslovakia beat Hungary 3-0; Czechoslovakia beat Italy 2-0; Czechoslovakia beat France 2-1
- Latvia beat Italy 2-0; Latvia beat France 1-0; Latvia beat Czechoslovakia 1-0
Italy beat France 3-0

1/ Hungary; 2/ Switzerland; 3/ Czechoslovakia.

- Speed skating:

Andriksons, from Latvia and Dykstra, from Holland, had a hard-fought battle.

500 metres: 1/ Andriksons (LAT); 2/ Lindner (HUN); 3/ Blaise (HOL)

1000 metres 1/ Andriksons (LAT); Dyskra (HOL); 3/ Lindner (HUN)

1500 metres: 1/ Dykstra (HOL) 2m 20s; 2/ Andriksons (LAT) 2m 30s 8/10; 3/ Kalbarcyk (POL) 2m 30s 9/10; 4/ Mossauer (AUT); 5/ Blaise (HOL); 6/ Sologjev (CZH)

5000 metres (Andriksons (LAT) 9m18s 6/10; 2/ Dyskra (HOL) 9m 26s; 3/ Kalbacyk (POL) 9m 27s 9/10; 4/ Blaise (HOL) 5/ Mosauer (AUT); 6/ Sologjev (CZH)

- Figure skating:

Men

1/ Erdoes (AUT); Kertelz (HUN); 3/ Piznovsky (CZH).

Women

1/ Miss Lainer (AUT); 2/ Jacqueline Vaudecrane (FRA); 3/ Miss Imredy (HUN)

Pairs

1/ Miss Faulhaber and Mr Eigel (AUT)

General rankings by country (men/women/pairs)

1/ Austria; 2/ Hungary; 3/ Switzerland; 4/ Italy; 5/ France; 6/ Czechoslovakia; 7/ Holland; 8/ Germany












Flying kilometre (demonstration): *With equipment* (30kg skis and aerodynamic back protector): Franz Lucke (AUT) secured first place with an average speed of 113 km/h (maximum speed 122km200, ahead of Hans Nobl (AUT), average speed 111km/h. The record for the highest top speed (136 km/h) was not beaten. *Without equipment*, Guertch (SUI), Borter (SUI) and Baggenstoss (SUI) ranked in this order, obtaining average speeds of around 100 km/h.


Closing of the Games (350)

The Games were closed by a lovely evening ceremony held in the Palace Embassy ballroom, with the distribution of awards. Dr Schneebeili, president of the organizing committee, and Dr Chappert, director of OISU in Paris, gave speeches extolling the students' spirit of amateurism and cordial camaraderie. Mr de Rocca-Serra concluded: *"All that now remains is to prepare for the 5th Winter Games and, in my opinion, the first thing to be done is to create teams made up exclusively of university students who will train together in a rational manner."*

- General Medal Table for the Games (351)

Student sports men and women from fourteen different countries were, in theory, to share 57 medals distributed over the 19 different competitions. In the end, only 55 medals were shared by the National Unions of twelve countries. Germany and Austria topped the table, a long way ahead of the other nations. Spain and Yugoslavia did not win any medals.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Austria (AUT)	4	3	5	12
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	-	-	2	2
 England (ENG)	1	1	-	2
 France (FRA)	-	1	-	1
 Germany (GER)	5	5	2	12
 Holland (HOL)	1	2	2	5
 Hungary (HUN)	1	2	4	7
 Italy (ITA)	2	1	1	4
 Latvia (LAT)	3	1	-	4
 Norway (NOR)	1	1	-	2
 Poland	-	-	2	2

	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Switzerland (SUI)	1	1	-	2
		19	18*	18*	55

* Only the gold medal was awarded in the figure skating (pairs)

- General points-based rankings by nation for the Alpine skiing events:
1/ Germany (50 pts); 2/ Italy (34 pts); 3/ Austria (24pts); 4/ England (14 pts); 5/ Switzerland (14pts); 6/ Norway (13pts); 7/Hungary (8pts); 8/ Yugoslavia (5pts).

The 6th CIE "International University Summer Games" (Budapest – 10 to 18 August 1935)

At the 15th CIE Congress, held in Venice in 1933, Hungary had been entrusted with organizing the 6th Summer Games. These Games would be held in Budapest in August 1935 as part of the 300th anniversary of the Hungarian Royal University *Péter Pázmány*. In August 1935, the CIE president was Dr Dino Gardini, with Dr Alexander Plecity and Mr Lincoln Ralphs as vice -presidents Mr Dirk Sevens as general secretary. The president of the CIE Sports Committee was Dr Roberts Plüme.



The posters of the 6th Summer Games

The Budapest Games were placed under the patronage of Admiral Miklós Horthy of Nagybánya, Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary, who attended the opening ceremony. Many personalities came to Budapest and watched various competitions:

- The President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Henri Baillet-Latour;
- The Sports Minister of the Third German Reich, Hans von Tschammer und Osten;
- The General Secretary of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the 11th Olympiad, Carl Diem;
- The President of the Austrian National Olympic Committee, Dr Théodor Schmidt;
- The President of the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), Jules Rimet;
- The President of Waseda University in Tokyo, Dr Yamamoto
- Along with ambassadors from many countries, including Finland,

France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Although all these personalities had excellent reasons to be interested in university sport, it was also true that the Budapest Games offered them a good

opportunity to discreetly organize preparatory meetings for the Congress and Olympic Games that were due to be held the following year in Berlin!



Baillet-Latour Hans Von Tschamer Carl Diem Jules Rimet Théodor Schmidt

There was no lack of possible topics for negotiation:

- *Organization of the torch relay, with arrangements intended to erase any difficulties and, for the duration of the Games, mask certain aspects of the regime's policy that were manifestly incompatible with the Olympic spirit and rules;*
- *The issue of "loss of income" for football players taking part in the Olympic Games;*
- *The consequences of Rome's withdrawal, in March 1935, of its bid to host the 1940 Games (which could not be disassociated from the Italian athletes' absence from Budapest);*
- *Discussions on the bids by Tokyo, Helsinki (and possibly London) to organize these same 1940 Olympic Games;*
- *The organization of "informative" visits by the IOC President to Japan and Finland...*

Organisation

- Communication: A significant effort had been made on propaganda actions. A logo had been created and an effective press service operated throughout the Games, which was well relayed by newspapers and radio broadcasts. Around 50 different publications were printed in runs of 25,000 copies, most often in the three official languages: Hungarian, French and English. Eleven radio programmes dedicated to the Games (including 6 in foreign languages) were broadcast each day.



Publication and Logo

- Sports disciplines: Gymnastics featured on the International University Games' programme for the first time. A total of ten sports were offered, six of which were open to both men and women: *Athletics* (Men-18 Events, Women-8 Events) - *Rowing* (7 Events) - *Basketball* (Men and Women) - *Fencing* (Men-6 Events; Women-1 Event) - *Football* - *Gymnastics* (Men and Women) - *Swimming* (Men-8 Events; Women-5 Events, and 1 Mixed Event) - *Rugby* - *Tennis* (Men-2 Events; Women-1 Event; and 1 Mixed Event) - *Water Polo*.

- Participation: The level of participation was satisfactory, with 774 students representing 26 different countries: *Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United States, Uruguay*. Seven National Associations were officially

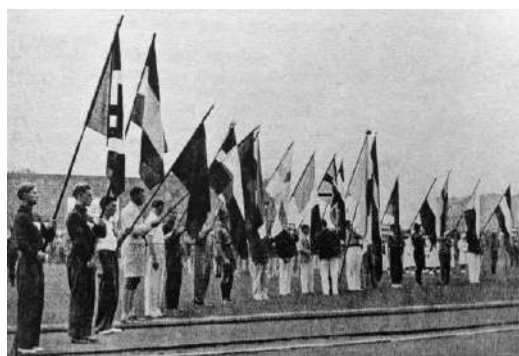
represented but did not have athletes competing: Bulgaria, Ceylon, Italy, Norway, Romania, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The participation of the Japanese athletes was a source of particular satisfaction. In contrast, the weakness of the United States' delegation (only one athlete) was surprising and there were question marks over the status of the Chinese delegate: Was he an athlete or an observer? Did he really represent a "National Union" of the Republic of China (or Hong Kong)? The abstention of the Italian students, who had really shone in 1933 in Turin, caused some bitterness among the Hungarian organizers. Some members of the CIE Council had expressed reservations about the Italian athletes' participation in the Budapest Games. To cut short the discussions, the leaders of the GUF preferred to withdraw spontaneously, on the grounds that many students likely to be selected had been mobilized in anticipation of a possible military campaign.

Opening ceremony

The official opening of the CIE's 6th International University Summer Games took place on Sunday 11 August in Budapest's University Stadium (BEAC). The athletes, preceded by the flag of Péter Pázmány university, paraded before some 10,000 spectators packed into the stands. The parade was particularly impressive because the official delegations were accompanied by 679 Hungarian volunteers. Lucien Dutch, special correspondent of "L'Auto" sports daily, reported on the show: *"Here are the peoples, big and small, strong and weak, proud and modest! Germany are out in front, a dark mass of 140 athletes forming a compact blue-black group, packed together, women mixed with men. Then come some ghost nations, represented by students dispersed in a more or less scattered fashion behind their signs. The Austrian neighbours, being so close, are here in large numbers but, being poor, have no uniforms... They are followed by France, in their blue jackets and light grey trousers, parading in relaxed fashion, forming stretched lines. Immediately after comes England, another kind of formation and another kind of elegance: twelve young women behind the flag bearer, dressed in white with white cork helmets, white shoes and bare legs. The men are contrasted behind them, in their dark blue suits. Their serious demeanour is more relaxed than the Germans, their distinction less flexible than the French. The Japanese have travelled here from the other side of the world as if to prove that, in the future, nothing will be done without them. Next is the Latvian group, escorted by young women in colourful, ornate old costumes, and the dark green bouquet of the Poles, eight men and four women... Here we have the world, the youth of the world, the world in an image."* (352)

Dr Jean Chappert, OISU director and CIE representative, delivered a speech in which he thanked the Budapest Games' Organizing Committee and invited the students to compete in a spirit of loyalty and friendship for a cause greater and nobler than the stadium competition alone, that of peace between peoples.



Presentation of the flags



Miklós Horthy

The representative of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants then invited HRH the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary to proclaim the Games officially open.

The thousands of spectators, along with the students assembled behind their flags in front of the official platform, listened attentively to the Head of State's declaration:

"I am delighted that the capital of Hungary has been chosen by the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants as this year's meeting place, where the university youth, the future generation of our respective nations' leaders, will test their strength in a noble competition. This is a competition that unites rather than separates, creates friendships instead of enmities and, inspired by the idea of "fair play", develops the right conception of human relations and a sense of justice and equity, which will then extend to all relationships in the practical life of individuals and nations.

It is from this perspective that I would like to welcome you to Hungary and, wishing you the greatest success, declare the 6th International University Summer Games officially open."

The oath was taken on behalf of all the athletes by Mr Imre Rajczy-Rasztovich, president of *Magyar Nemzeti Diakszovetseg*, the Hungarian University Sports Union.

Imre Rajczy-Rasztovich was a president who represented the athletes on behalf of whom he took the oath at the very highest level: individual silver medallist and team gold medallist with Hungary in the sabre at the 1934 world championships and reigning team world champion in 1935. He took part in these Games and won two gold medals: individual and team sabre. Imre Rajczy-Rasztovich would go on to become Olympic champion with the Hungarian team in 1936 in Berlin. He would then become president of the CIE Sports Committee in 1937.

At the end of the ceremony, the spectators watched a rugby game between France and Germany... a rather unusual one in truth: two fifteen-minute halves played on the infield pitch that had been prepared for football, with its lines already painted and nets hung in the goalframes. L'Auto's columnist was rather taken aback: *"I'd seen many rugby games in my life, but never one quite like this. I'd even seen teams playing without posts, way back in my youth, but never with football nets in place!"*

The crowd did not ask too many questions, however, and simply enjoyed the show!

















































Events and Technical Results







Athletics

Despite the absence of the Italian athletes, the athletics events were once again of the highest level. Germany set itself apart with some remarkable individual performers, such as Hans-Heinrich Sievert and Carl-Ludwig Long in the men's competitions, or Gisela Mauermayer in the women's, and above all with a strong and consistent group that won 27 medals in total! Poland had an outstanding athlete, Stella Walasiewicz (3 golds and 2 bronzes), and the Japanese athletes, with 10 medals and top performances from Shuhei Nishida and Naoto Tajima, made a remarkable return to the Games. England, Hungary and France also secured some good results. (353) (354) (355)























- Results by event: In the men's competition, the Games record was beaten or matched in 8 of the 18 disciplines: 5000m, 400m hurdles, high jump, pole vault, long jump, javelin, 4x100m and 4x400m. The women's Games record was beaten or set in 6 of the 8 disciplines: 100m, 400m, long jump, discus, javelin, 4x100m.

Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 József Sir (HUN)	10.80	 Monta Suzuki (JPN)	10.80	 Maurice Scarr (ENG)	10.80
200 metres	 József Sir (HUN)	21.60	 Cyril Holmes (ENG)	21.80	 Monta Suzuki (JPN)	21.90
400 metres	 Raymond Boisset (FRA)	48.90	 Felix Rinner (AUT)	49.10	 Peter Rossler (GER)	49.70
800 metres	 James "Hamish" Stothard (ENG)	01:56.0	 Gorge Pochat (GER)	01:56.5	 Paul Faure (FRA)	01:56.6
1500 metres	 Jack Lovelock (NZL)	04:00.0	 Mihály Ignatz (HUN)	04:03.8	 Sándor Rátonyi (HUN)	04:05.2
5000 metres	 Peter Ward (ENG)	15:22.6	 Hideo Tanaka (JPN)	15:24.4	 András Csaplár (HUN)	15:26.0
110 metres hurdles	 Erwin Wegner (GER)	14.70	 József Kovács (HUN)	15.00	 Tadashi Murakami (JPN)	15.30
400 metres hurdles	 József Kovács (HUN)	53.20	 Erwin Wegner (GER)	53.50	 Fritz Nottbrock (GER)	55.70
4×100 metres relay	 Hungary (HUN)	41.60	 Germany (GER)	41.60	 England (ENG)	42.10
4×400 metres relay	 France (FRA)	3:17.4	 Germany (GER)	3:17.4	 Hungary (HUN)	3:17.6
1600 metres medley relay	 England (ENG)	3:31.2	 Germany (GER)	3:31.2	 Czechoslovakia (CZK)	3:32.2
High jump	 Yoshiro Asakuma (JPN)	1.94	 Gustav Weinkötz (GER)	1.94	 Hirochi Tanaka (JPN)	1.94
Pole vault	 SHuhei Nishida (JPN)	4.30	 Sueo Oe (JPN)	4.10	 Wolfgang Hartmann (GER)	4.00
Long jump	 Naoto Tajima (JPN)	7.52	 Luz Long (GER)	7.39	 Masao Harada (JPN)	7.37
Shot put	 Arnold Viiding (EST)	15.38	 István Horváth (HUN)	14.56	 Gerhard Stöck (GER)	14.44
Discus	 Hans Heinrich Sievert (GER)	46.47	 Gerhard Hilbrecht (GER)	46.37	 Dezső Józsa (HUN)	45.99

Javelin	 Gerhard Stöck (GER)	67.80	 Eugeniusz Lokajski (POL)	65.25	 Gustav Sule (EST)	64.95
Pentathlon	 Gerhard Stöck (GER)	3669.00	 Eugeniusz Lokajski (POL)	3396.00	 Fritz Müller (GER)	3332.00






Women







Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Stella Walasiewicz (POL)	12.00	 Dorothy Saunders (ENG)	12.70	 D. Fellehner (GER)	12.70
400 metres	 Stella Walasiewicz (POL)	57.60	 Irena Swiederska (POL)	62.00	 Käthe Erfling (GER)	62.10
80 metres hurdles	 Grethe Whitehead (ENG)	12.60	 Siegfriede Dempe (GER)	12.90	 Katalin Vértessy (HUN)	13.00
4×100 metres relay	 Germany (GER)	50.00	 England (ENG)	50.00	 Poland (POL)	50.70
High jump	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	1.50	 Wanda Nowak (AUT)	1.45	 Alise Gailīte (LAT)	1.40
Long jump	 Stella Walasiewicz (POL)	5.73	 Traute Göppner (GER)	5.67	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	5.56?
Discus	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	44.93	 Genowefa Czeizik (POL)	35.47	 Stella Walasiewicz (POL)	34.81
Javelin	 Štěpánka Pekárová (CZH)	38.19	 Gerda Goldmann (GER)	36.69	 Erika Matthes (GER)	34.10

World Student Games (Pre-Universiade) - GBR Athletics

Bell, Daniel (2003). Encyclopedia of International Games. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4.

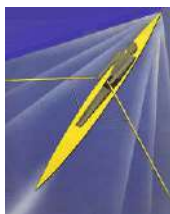
- Medal table by country (Athletics):

Rankings	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany (GER)	7	11	9	27
2	 Hungary (HUN)	4	3	5	12
3	 England (ENG)	4	3	2	9
4	 Japan (JPN)	4	3	4	11
5	 Poland (POL)	3	4	2	9

6	 France (FRA)	2	0	1	3
7	 Estonia (EST)	1	0	1	2
8	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	1	-	1	2
9	 New Zealand (NZL)	1	0	0	1
10	 Austria (AUT)	0	2	0	2
11	 Latvia (LAT)	0	0	1	1
Total		26	26	26	78

- Final points-based rankings by country (Athletics):

1/ Hungary 481pts; 2/ Germany 465 pts; 3/ England; 4/ Czechoslovakia; 5/ France; 6/ Japan (356) (357)



Rowing

The regattas took place on the Danube (Pest branch) at Margaret Bridge, in front of a large number of spectators. Eight countries had registered athletes: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland and Poland. Hungary topped the rankings with 5 gold medals, followed by Germany.

- Coxed Fours: 1/ Hungary (Bodor, Dunay, Ladanyi, Almassy-Szabo, Pattantus) 7:2.2; 2/ Germany (Schönian, Speise, Grau, Jeschke, Rautenberg) 7:3.2

- Coxless Pairs: 1/ Hungary 7:17.6; 2/ Germany 7:18.6

- Coxed Pairs: 1/ Hungary 8:02

- Coxless Fours: 1/ Germany 6:52.4; 2/ Hungary 6:55

- Double Sculls (coxless): 1/ Hungary 7:00.8; 2/ Germany 7:04.

- Single Sculls: 1 Germany (Westhoff) 7:30.4; 2/ Austria (Wimmer) 7:40.4

- Coxed Eights: 1/ Hungary 6:21.2; 2/ Germany 6:24.2

Basketball

Five countries took part in this second edition of the International University Games' Basketball Tournament: France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Poland. For the first time in the history of the International University Games, a women's tournament was organized in a team sport.

Rankings:

Men

1/ Latvia; 2/ Poland; 3/ Hungary

Women

1/ Poland; 2/ Latvia; 3/ Hungary

Fencing

In the absence of the Italian fencers, the competitions were very open. In the men's events, the Hungarian group was the most complete, securing good places in all disciplines and dominating the sabre. France ranked well in the foil and épée. Germany was well represented in the women's individual foil.

Men

Team foil (358) 24 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-CZH-EGY-FRA-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary; 2/ France; 3/ Germany and 4/ Czechoslovakia

Individual foil (359) 19 competitors from 8 countries (AUT-CZH-DEN-EGY-FRA-GBR- HUN-SWE) took part in the competition.

1/ Péchaux (FRA); 2/ Wetzerek (AUT); 3/ Gerevich (HUN)

Team épée (360) 24 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-CZH-EGY-FRA-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ France; 2/ Hungary; 3/ Germany and 4/ Czechoslovakia

Individual épée (361) 19 competitors from 9 countries (AUT-CZH-DEN-EGY-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-SWE) took part in the competition.

1/ Pécheux (FRA); 2/ Dunay (HUN); 3/ Monal (FRA)

Team sabre 16 competitors from 4 countries (AUT-CZH-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary; 2/ Czechoslovakia; 3/ Germany and 4/ Austria

Individual sabre 18 competitors from 9 countries (AUT-CZH-DEN-EGY-GBR-GER- HOL-HUN-SWE) took part in the competition.

1/ Rajczy (HUN); 2/ Gerevich (HUN); 3/ Herezolly (HUN)

Women

Individual foil 9 competitors from 4 countries (CZH-DEN-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ von Wachter (GER); 2/ Barding (DEN); 3/ Horvath (HUN)

Tennis

It is interesting to note that this was the first time that male and female students had competed against each other in the same event at the International University Games (mixed doubles).

Men's singles 25 competitors from 14 countries: Austria – Denmark – Egypt – France – Germany – Greece – Holland – Hungary – India – Japan – Latvia – Poland – Romania – Czechoslovakia, took part in the competition.

Final: Henkel (GER) beat Gabrovitz (HUN) / 3:6 - 10:8 – 7:5 – 6:1

1/ Henkel (GER); 2/ Gabrovitz (HUN); 3/ Dallos (HUN)

Men's doubles 12 teams: Austria – Denmark – Egypt – France – Germany – Holland – Hungary – India – Japan – Poland – Romania – Czechoslovakia, took part in the competition.

Final: Gabrovitz-Ferenczy (HUN) beat Henkel-Denker (GER) 3:6, 6:3, 6:3, 6:4

1/ Gabrovitz-Ferenczy (HUN); 2/ Henkel-Denker (GER); 3/ Van Zeylen-Geelhand (BEL) (362) (363)

Women's singles 10 competitors from 6 countries: Austria – Czechoslovakia – England – Germany – Hungary – Latvia, took part in the competition.

Final: Weber (GER) / Drtinova (CZH) 3:6, 6:4, 6:4

1/ Weber (GER); 2/ Drtinova (CZH); 3/ Ley (GBR)

Mixed doubles 5 teams: Austria – Czechoslovakia – Germany – Hungary – Latvia, took part in the competition.

Final: Henkel-Weber (GER) / Ferenczy-Szapary (HUN) 6:3, 6:0

1/ Henkel-Weber (GER); 2/ Ferenczy-Szapary (HUN); 3/ Krassny-Drtinova (CZH)

Water polo

Four countries registered for this event: Austria, Germany, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Not long before, Hungary had suffered the loss of Béla Komjádi, its national water polo coach since 1912. This legendary leadership figure, who died in 1933, had shaken up play strategies and methods of physical preparation and training. "Uncle Béla", as his players called him, developed tactical innovations to destabilize opponents and overwhelm overly static defences. These included rear-line involvement, sudden starts and the "dry pass", in which a player immediately sent the ball to a teammate without touching the water. He also liked to spend significant time studying and analysing his opponents' games before competitions.

Thanks to him, Hungary was the dominant force in world water polo in 1935: silver medallists at the 1928 Olympic Games, gold medallists at the 1932 Olympic Games, European champions in 1926, 1927 and 1931, silver medallists at the 1930 Darmstadt International Games and gold medallists at the 1933 International University Games in Turin.

Hungary's university team, playing at home in Budapest, did not fail to demonstrate their superiority in front of the home crowd, winning all their matches by several goals and thus easily securing first place in the tournament. They were, however, excluded from the medal competition for being too far ahead of the other teams!

1/ Hungary (HC); 2/ Czechoslovakia; 3/ Germany; 4/Austria (364) (365)



The Hungarian Water polo University Team

A friendly demonstration match was held at the end of the tournament, to the delight of the large crowd attending the event. It saw the Hungarian students: György Kutassi, Jenő Brandi, Kalman Hazan, Alexander Tarics, Mihály Bozsi, Tolnay, Karl Laky, pitted against a selection of athletes from the other teams competing in the water polo or swimming: Fischer (CZH), Haslinger (AUT), Krug (GER), Sutton (GBR), Schmuck (CZH), Mitchell (GBR). The Hungarian team won convincingly, 10 goals to 1!

Swimming

The swimming events took place at the Csaszar pool.

Men

100 metres freestyle 20 competitors from 10 countries (AUT-CZH-ESP-FIN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-URU-USA) took part in the competition.

1. Csik (HUN) 59s 4/10; 2/ Nietannen (FIN) 1m 2s 2/10; 3/ Abay-Nemes (HUN) 1m1s 6/10

400 metres freestyle 18 competitors from 9 countries (AUT-CZH-ESP-FIN-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-POL) took part in the competition.

1/ Lengyel (HUN) 5:02.2; 2/ Grof (HUN) 5:03.6; 3/ Hietanen (FIN) 5:15

1500 metres freestyle 10 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-CZH-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Lengyel (HUN) 20:53.6; 2/ Pader (AUT) 21:55.4; 3/ Cavallero (FRA) 22:00.4

200 metres breaststroke 15 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-CZH-GBR-GER-HUN-POL) took part in the competition.

1/ Schultz (GER) 2:56.6; 2/ Weigmann (GER) 3:0; 3/ Kohler (GER) 3:00.2

Germany's Schultz, who won the gold medal, was one of the first swimmers to try out a new swimming style, the "butterfly", in an international competition. The "butterfly" style was developed by fellow German Erich Rademacher in 1926 (who used it only in the last few metres of his race...). It was used for the first time in a national competition by the American swimmer Henry Myers in 1933. In 1935, there was nothing in the regulations to prohibit competitors from swimming "butterfly" in a breaststroke competition. France's Nakache would perfect the technique, making it a specialism.

100 metres backstroke 13 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-CZH-GBR-GER-HUN-POL) took part in the competition.

1/ Besford (GBR) 1:11.8; 2/ Bitskey (HUN) 1:13.2; 3/ Gombos (HUN) 1:13.8

4x200 metres freestyle relay 6 national teams (AUT-CZH-ESP-GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary 9:28.8; 2/ Germany 9:48; 3/ England, 10:08.2

Diving: 3 metres 8 competitors from 5 countries (AUT-EGY-FIN-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Viebahn (GER) 147.41; 2/ Niemäläinen (FIN) 140.53; 3/ Nody (HUN) 136.37

High Diving 6 competitors from 4 countries (FIN-EGY-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Viehban (GER) 110.82 pts; 2/ Niemeläinen (FIN) 109.38 pts; 3/ Hidvéghy (HUN) 106.06 (366)

Women

100 metres breaststroke 6 competitors from 3 countries (GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition

1/ Spaun (AUT) 1:34.2; Mathes (GER) 1:34.2; 3/Szasz (HUN) 1:36.8

100 metres freestyle 6 competitors from 3 countries (GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Yates (GBR) 1:22.8; 2/ Schramm (GER) 1:23.4; 3/ Crocher (GBR) 1:26.8

100 metres backstroke:

1/ Hetherington (GBR) 1:32; 2/Spence (GBR) 1:32.2; 3/ Toth (HUN) 1:32.6

3x100 metres artistic relay 3 national teams (GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary 4:32.8; 2/ England 4:33.2; 3/ Germany 4:38.4

Diving:

1/ Hildegard Samson (GER) 80.50 pts; 2/ Fonyo (HUN) 73.69; 3/ Scholz (GER) 72.88

Mixed

3x100 metres mixed relay This was the first time that a mixed swimming relay had been organized at the Games

1/ Hungary 3:34.8; 2/ Germany 3:41.8; 3/ England 3:48.6

Football

Four countries took part in the football tournament: Germany, Hungary, Latvia and England.

Hungary 5/Latvia 2; Hungary 4/England 1; Hungary 2/ Germany 1

Germany 5/ Latvia 0; Germany 2/England 2

England 5 – Latvia 3

Hungary won all its matches. Germany and England, with a win and a draw each, were tied on points, but Germany had the advantage on goal average.

1/ Hungary; 2/Germany; 3/ England

Rugby

Three teams were to participate in the tournament: Germany, France and Hungary. Hungary withdrew when one of their players was seriously injured before the competition, leaving only two national teams to be pitted against each other:

France: Gely, Bragard, Mayer, Charton, Cassou, Raynaud, Champliau, Palu, Cahuzac, Baudry, Cals, Fretet, Cazade, Geschwind, Martin (Soulacroix, Sabarthez, Destouesse, Augier).

Germany: Kamm, Pfisterer I, Beck, Schaller, Prinz, Bethold, Bergau, Kraus, Rom, Lichtenberg, Kock, , Bayer, Pfisterer II Reger, Föhrenbach. (Vogel).

In the first leg, France beat Germany (8/5); in the second, Germany beat France (5/3). A third match was played to decide between the two teams for the final classification: France beat Germany 18/0.

The teams played on an improvised pitch, developed out of what was usually a polo lawn, on the shady Margaret Island along the Danube. No stands, no changing rooms! (367) (368)
1/ France; 2/ Germany

Gymnastics

Gymnastics appeared in the Games' programme for the first time.



Sandrock (GER)

All the participants first completed the compulsory exercises. These were performed twice, with the better executed of the two counting towards their final score. The third exercise was their free choice. Competitors in the vault could repeat their free vault (meaning that this event could include four exercises, with the best execution scores taken into account).

Out of the scores given by the seven judges, the three highest and three lowest points tallies were discarded, so that only the middle one remained. The final result was only validated once it had been checked by two referees after the event.

There were no separate rankings established for the different events. The winner of all the individual events put together was awarded the gold medal. There were five further medals awarded at the judges' discretion.

The best team of five gymnasts in the team competition won the title of World University Champion, with each of its members receiving a gold medal. There were two further medals awarded at the judges' discretion.

Men

28 competitors from 6 countries (DEN-EGY-GER-HUN-JAP-LAT) took part in the events: Parallel bars; Rings; Pommel horse; Horizontal bar; Team competition – Floor exercises

Results

Individual competition: 1/ Sandrock (GER) 104 pts; 2/ Toth (HUN) 103.50 pts; 3/ Sarlos (HUN) 102.70 pts; 4/ Kecskeméthy (HUN) 102.70 pts; 5/ Nosaka (JAP) 97.40 pts; 6/ Ohara (JAP) 97.20 pts

Team competition: 1/ Hungary 509.40 pts; 2/ Japan 478.10 pts; 3/ Germany 475.90 pts

Women















15 competitors from 3 countries (BEL-HUN-LAT) took part in the events: *Beam; Floor; Vault; Dance*

Results

Individual competition: 1/ Felhös (HUN) 49.5 pts; 2/ Csillik (HUN) 49 pts; 3/ Völgyi (HUN) 48.7 pts; 4/ Verdinne (BEL) 46.1 pts; 5/ Osolins (LAT) 45.4 pts; 6/ Hennequine (BEL) 45.2 pts

Overall result

A total of 14 out of the 26 participating countries feature in the medal table. In theory, student sports men and women from the National Unions of fourteen countries were to share the 204 medals awarded over the 68 different competitions. In the end, certain teams dropped out and only 197 medals were awarded.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Austria	1	5	1	6
 Belgium	-	-	2	2
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	1	3	2	6
 Denmark	-	1	-	1
 England	7	5	7	19
 Estonia	1	-	1	2
 Finland	-	3	1	4
 France (FRA)	6	1	3	10
 Germany	19	24	16	59
 Hungary (HUN)	23	15	20	56
 Japan	4	4	4	12
 Latvia (LAT)	1	2	1	4
 New Zealand	1	-	-	1
 Poland	4	5	3	12
	68	68	61*	197

* Seven bronze medals (rowing and rugby) were not awarded.

Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony of the 6th International University Summer Games was held on the evening of 18 August, in the presence of the council president, General Goemboes. The delegations processed around the stadium to the Rákóczi March before gathering in front of the tribune of honour. Paul de Rocca Serra, co-director of OISU, thanked Hungary and the Commissioner of the Games' Organizing Committee, Michel Gédényl (former president of the CIE Sports Committee in 1934), for the remarkable reception offered to the world's students by the City of Budapest. Dr Kelemen Kornél, president of the National Council of Physical Education and Member of Parliament, then officially proclaimed the Games closed, inviting all the participants to reconvene at the 1937 Paris Games.



Paul de Rocca Serra



Michel Gédényl



Dr Kelemen Kornél

The evening ended with a big dinner held at the MAC Club on Margaret Island, during which various awards were presented, followed by a garden party to allow the students and officials to fully enjoy their time together.

Chapter 11

BETWEEN INTERNATIONALISM AND NATIONALISMS (1936-1937)



Roberts Plūme

Dino Gardini left the CIE presidency after the December 1935 London council meeting. The Confédération Internationale des Étudiants began the year 1936 with a renewed management and administrative team, formed from the group gathered around the national unions of France and England. The new president, Roberts Plūme, was a Latvian who had competed for his country in cycling at the 1924 and 1928 Summer Olympic Games, as well as in cross country skiing at the 1924 Winter Olympics. He founded the *Latvijas Universitātes Studentu Padome* (University Sports Union of Latvia) and was also a member of the Latvian National Olympic Committee when he was elected CIE president for a one-year term. (369) The Union Nationale des Étudiants de France (UNEF) was strongly represented on the Confederation's Board of Directors and committees: Pierre Nielsen was elected administrative vice-president, Paul De Rocca-Serra and Jean Chappert continued as directors of OISU's Paris office, Jean David was in charge of the International University Press Office (OPU) and UNEF representatives sat on the "Intellectual Cooperation", "International Relations and Travel" and "Statistics and Social Information" committees.

The 18th Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, Sofia: 19/26 August 1936

Preparation and organization

The organization of the Sofia Congress had been entrusted to the Bulgarian Students Union (*Bulgarski Nacionalen Studentski Saai*) in 1935. The organizing committee finalized the preparation of the congress at a meeting of the CIE executive board held in Brussels in May 1936. It had to take into account a succession of external events that clearly show the difficult context in which the Confederation had to work to mobilize its members around its activities and further its initial vision based on humanism and internationalization:

- October 1935 - Italian troops invade Ethiopia;
- November 1935 - Change of regime in Bulgaria (the host country), with Tsar Boris III ending Kimon Georgiev's dictatorship and introducing a form of "parliamentary kingship";
- February 1936 - In Germany, the Nazi Gustav Adolf Scheel takes control of all student organizations by becoming *Reichstudentenführer*, *Führer* of the *Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Studentenbundes (NSDStB)* and *Reichsführer der Deutschen Studentenschaft*;
- 7 March 1936 - Hitler remilitarizes the Rhineland with no prior warning;
- 16 July 1936 - Civil war begins in Spain.

We can add that Goebbels' "Olympic propaganda" was inaugurated in Germany on 6 February 1936 with the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Winter Olympic Games, and that a

gigantic bronze bell would call "the youth of the world" to gather together at the Berlin Summer Olympics from 1 to 16 August 1936... just before the opening of the Sofia Congress.



Opening Ceremony

On Friday 19 August 1936, the 18th CIE Congress, under the honorary patronage of Tsar Boris III, opened in a climate of indescribable enthusiasm at Sofia's St Clement of Ohrid University "*Sofijski universitet Sveti Kliment Ohridski*".



Tsar Boris III



Students wearing traditional caps



The Rectorate building

The University's students, wearing their traditional flat caps, applauded the authorities and expressed their pride at being able to welcome 150 students from 24 different countries to attend the Annual General Meeting of the Confederation and proclaim their willingness to work together to build a better world.

A better world... On that day, 19 August 1936, at the very moment the Sofia Congress was opened, the Spanish poet Federico Garcia Lorca was shot by the National troops of General Franco.

Committee work



The University's pediment



Commission Room

- First committee (relations between the CIE's various student union members): A discussion was launched on the growing political awareness and commitment of students, who were reacting to:

- the proliferation of fascist or populist totalitarian governments;
- the trend towards nationalism in many countries with university unions that were members of the CIE;
- The threat of new wars that was hanging over the world.

It appeared that certain members of the Confederation who adopted a strong anti-fascist position and rejected warmongering were embracing pacifist ideologies and being seduced by radical "internationalist" alternatives proposed by political organizations. Other students, on the contrary, were supporting the nationalisms developing in their countries. Given the diversity of its members, the CIE had so far

adopted a "Neither-Nor" policy (neither pacifism nor antifascism). The question that had been evaded at the 17th Congress in Prague in August 1935 was still relevant: "Should we continue to exclude politics from the CIE's debates or draw upon it to clarify the Confederation's actions?" The first committee did not provide an answer, but the debate continued in the other working groups.

- Second committee (intellectual cooperation): The CIE's "universalist" vision of mutual understanding was coming up against its members' increasingly frequent references to their "national identity". The committee considered that the Confederation should nevertheless remain above political contingencies. It advanced the view that *"the more the nations of the world are forced to withdraw into themselves, the more apparent the divisions separating peoples and the more the Confederation will have to work to unify and encourage collaboration between minds"*. (370) It was important for the CIE to collect information from its members on the youth movements in each country and guarantee its dissemination by coordinating cross-linkages between the national union secretariats.

- Third committee ("international relations and travel"): This committee discussed the risk of a decrease in international contacts, possibly linked to financial difficulties but also to the fact that travel and student exchanges acquired political meaning when they involved countries that used them for propaganda purposes. It was thus important for the CIE to keep up its efforts in this respect, continuing its open negotiations with the International Railway Union to obtain reduced rates for students travelling alone. A fifth edition of the CIE "Travel Guide", now published in French, English and German, was being prepared. Agreements had been made between the CIE and the *International Students Service* (ISS) to speed up the construction of the Sofia Youth Hostel and increase international exchanges at student holiday camps. (371)

- Fifth committee ("statistics and social information"): In this area, the committee recommended sharing information and assistance and relief actions with other student organizations, in particular through closer collaboration with the *International Students Service*-ISS, for which mutual assistance between universities was a special area of work. The CIE was continuing to research and disseminate international statistics on studies of unemployment among young graduates, along with job prospects for young intellectuals coming to the end of their studies. Particular emphasis was to be placed on developing international collaboration and exchanging information between students studying the same disciplines or athletes registered for similar professional courses.

- International Student Press Office: The CIE had created an "International Student Press Card", recognized by the Committee of Understanding between International Student Organizations and the International Federation of Journalists. Since February 1936, one hundred and eighteen copies of this card had been distributed by the national unions of the CIE and six other members of the Committee of Understanding.

A second "University Press Exhibition", providing an opportunity for student newspapers to make themselves known and for those in charge of these publications to meet each other, was set up during the Sofia Congress, along the same lines as the event held in 1933 during the Venice Congress. (372)

- Office International du Sport Universitaire: OISU representatives reported on the Games to be held in 1937.

- The 5th CIE International University Winter Championships had been awarded to Austria during the 16th CIE Congress in Nottingham and would be held in Zell am See in February 1937. The organization was looking good and participation levels set to be satisfactory. The fact that Austria was officially featuring in the CIE's major activities was taken as a positive sign in a worrying political context.

- The 7th International University Summer Games, which had been awarded to Paris during the 4th CIE Congress in Riga, would take place during the "*International Exhibition of Arts and Applied Techniques for Modern Life*". The preparations for these Games were well underway.

The first World Youth Congress (31 August-6 September 1936)

Representatives of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants participated in the preparation and work of the first World Youth Congress held in Geneva in September 1936, under the auspices of the League of Nations. This meeting brought together 700 delegates from fourteen international youth organizations, including the new "*Young Communist International*". Rather than focusing on international student exchanges or general themes officially supported by the League of Nations, the struggle for pacifism and against war was the central preoccupation of the international student youth. (373) (374) (375) This was clearly a direct effect of the turmoil and conflicts affecting international politics, and particularly young people, as they reacted to Nazism, fascism and other forms of populism and nationalism. Another focal area was the fact that international student organizations of communist obedience, obviously supported by the Soviet Union (admitted to the LoN in 1934) were now active on the national and international scene, developing new forms of social and political action within the student world.

Annual meeting of the CIE Council, Vienna (5 to 10 January 1937)

The University of Vienna, Austria's largest university with around 9000 students, hosted the first annual meeting of the CIE Council for the year 1937.

Like Bulgaria in August 1936, Austria, a small "economically weak" state (at the time, Austria was sometimes called the "*Poor House*" of Europe), had reserved an exceptionally warm welcome for representatives of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants. The CIE leaders would indeed highlight "*the two great events*" organized by the Bulgarian and Austrian students... (376)

The members of the council discussed the results obtained by the CIE in 1936 and finalized agenda proposals for the next Confederation Congress, the organization of which had been entrusted to the UNEF. Continuing the tradition that had been interrupted in Darmstadt in 1930, the congress would be held in Paris, the city hosting the Summer Games, just before the sports events took place. The state of preparation for both these events was considered satisfactory. The Council's major concern, however, was the Winter Games, due to be held less than a month after its meeting, in Zell am See in the Austrian Tyrol. The political situation in Austria was indeed complicated and many concerns were raised: How would the Games unfold?

<p>In February 1934, a very brief civil war ended with the installation of a dictatorship in Austria supported by Mussolini's Italy. The new constitution was inspired by elements of Italian fascism and a corporatist concept (<i>berufsständisch</i>) claiming to be based on the social doctrine of the Catholic Church. The founder of this dictatorship, Federal Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuß, was assassinated in July 1934 during an attempted coup by a national-socialist group. The putsch failed, not least because of the support given to Austria by fascist Italy.</p>

The new Austro-fascist government of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was threatened in 1936 by the political rapprochement between Rome and Berlin. (376) (377)

The leaders of the CIE left the meeting relatively reassured, after being informed that delegations from the three countries most concerned: Austria, Italy and Germany, would definitely be participating in the Zell am See Games.

The 5th CIE International University Winter Championships (Zell am See) 2/10 February 1937

At the 16th CIE Congress in Nottingham, the small town of Zell am See, located near Salzburg in the Austrian Tyrol, had been selected to organize the 1937 Winter Games.

Organization

The ski and skating events were held in Zell am See itself and the bobsleigh events took place in Igis, 5km from Innsbruck. The delegations were accommodated in the resort's hotels, decorated with national flags. This was the first time that Nazi Germany's swastika flag, which had been on display at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, made its official appearance at the CIE Games.



The « Villa Olga » decorated with flags

On 14 March 1933, shortly after Hitler's accession to the post of Chancellor, the Nazi flag was hoisted together with the German national flag, becoming a "co-national flag". At the Nuremberg Congress, on 15 September 1935, it became the only national flag.

Most of the delegations had been in Zell am See since mid-January and were therefore well prepared. The athletes from Switzerland and France nevertheless arrived at the very last moment and did not have time to get their bearings before the competitions started.

Programme – Participation

- Programme: The competitions started on Tuesday 2 February and continued until Monday 8 February.

-*Alpine skiing*: Downhill (men's and women's) - Slalom (men's and women's) – Combined Downhill+Slalom (men's and women's);

-*Nordic skiing*: Ski jumping (men) – 16km Cross country (men) – 30km Relay (men) - Nordic combined: Ski jumping, 16km Cross country (men);

-*Figure skating*: Women's individual – Men's individual – Pairs;

-*Speed skating*: 500m - 1000m - 1500m - 3000m - 5000m (men);

-*Ice hockey* (men);

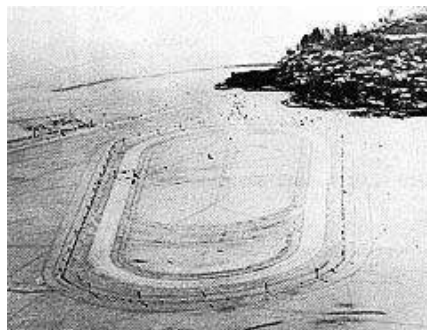
-*Bobsleigh* (2-man bob).

- Participation: Eighteen national unions had announced their attendance; a total of fifteen delegations actually took part in the Games: *Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia*. Over 250 participations in the various International University Championship competitions were recorded (including from

athletes competing in more than one event), to which were added those of the Austrian University Championships, a separate event taking place in parallel.

Opening Ceremony

The 5th University Winter Games opened early in the morning against a magical backdrop.



The Ice stadium

Picturesque, colourful Zell am See, nestled at the edge of a large lake, the *Zeller see*, was an ideal setting for all events, especially the spectacular opening ceremony. To the lively sound of the municipal fanfare played by musicians wearing specific Austrian dress – short leather breeches, red jackets and spinach green hats – the multicoloured teams of students gathered to parade through the city and assemble before the CIE banner, unfurled before the official stand.



Municipal Fanfare



Parade of delegations



Salute to the flag

After the speeches by the authorities representing the Austrian Government, the City and the Organizing Committee, Dr Chappert, on behalf of the CIE, declared the Games officially open. (378) (379) (380)

Events and Results

Ski

- Downhill: The Germans and Austrians really set themselves apart in these events, followed by the numerous, well-trained Italians, the Swiss and the French. The downhill events were held on a 7km course with a 1200 metre height difference between start and finish. The *Schimttenhöhe* downhill was magnificent, but the piste was not really suited to this type of competition, since the "schuss" were crossed three times by a forest road, on which the skiers lost energy, having to really use their poles. Waxing took on an enormous importance, which was not meant to be the case in a downhill event. (381) There were a record 350 participants, but only 70 of them were competing in the International Winter Games, the others participating in the Austrian University Championships.

Men: Austria's Harrer won the event, breaking the piste record.

1/ Heinrich Harrer (AUT) 8'08"8; 2/ Justin Lantschener (GER) 8'23"8; 3/ Kurt Egerth (AUT) 8'32"



Heinrich Harrer



Christl Cranz



« Gritti » Schaad

Women: 1/ Christl Cranz (GER) 9' 42" 2; Marguerite Schaad (SUI) 10'39"9; Ruth Peidler (AUT) 10' 51"2. (382)

- Slalom: The slalom had been very well laid out – fast, still quite tight, and thus difficult enough to benefit the best skiers, but not so much as to discourage the weaker competitors. This event allowed the Germans and Austrians to express their famous "*gründlichkeit*"! For the record, the first-ranked Austrian in the slalom event, Delle Karth, who came fifth overall... was known to be the Duke of Winsor's ski instructor when not on the university benches. Christl Cranz (GER), Olympic champion in the Women's Alpine Combined at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Games, set a time that none of the male competitors succeeded in beating... It was true that she had set off while the snow was still of good quality, before the piste started to thaw in the sunshine and conditions became difficult. (383) (384) (385)

Men: 1/Lantschner (GER) 1'57" 7/10; 2/Grass (SUI) 1'58"; 3/ Pariani (ITA) 1'59"2/10; 4/ Eie (NOR) 2'0"9/10; 5/ Karth (AUT).

Women: 1/Christl Cranz (GER) 1'54"9/10; 2/Marguerite Schaad (SUI); 3/ Miss Godl (AUT)

- Combined (Downhill + Slalom) (386) (387) (388)

Men: 1/Eie (NOR) 291,47 pts; 2/ Bayer (GER); 3/ May (GER)

Women: 1/ Christl Cranz (GER); 2/ Marguerite Schaad (SUI); 3/ Helga Godl (AUT) and Miss Speden (GER)

- Cross Country (relay) Teams of 5, over a distance of 30km : 1/ Norway 2h 34' 50"; 2/ Germany 2h 35'07"; 3/ Austria 2h 37'31"; 4/ Italy 2h 40' 26"; 5/Czechoslovakia 2h 40' 57"; 6/ France. 3h 19' 26" (389) (390) (391)

- 16km Cross Country (16 km): The course extended over 16km, including a 3.5km climb at the start, followed by a downhill stretch to reach the valley, with around ten kilometres on the flat, along the lake. 110 competitors started this event.

1/Buschel (GER) 1h21' (392) 393)

- Ski Jumping to count towards the Combined: 1/ Dellekarth (AUT) 29 metres

Bobsleigh (two-man bob): Fourteen teams were in attendance.

1/ Italy A (Vitali-Gorla 2'30'59" ; 2/ Austria B 2'31"42"; 3/Austria A 2'32"08"

It was impossible for the competitors to complete the second run, due to the poor state of the track. The technical commission thus decided to take the results of the first run as the final rankings. (394)

Ice Sports (395) (396) (397): All the ice competitions (ice hockey, speed skating and figure skating) took place on the frozen lake.

- Hockey: The Hungarians finished the tournament without conceding a single goal.

1/ Hungary 8pts; 2/ Czechoslovakia 5pts; 3/ Italy 4pts.

- Speed skating:

500 metres 1/ Krog (NOR) 44" 2/10; 2/ Leschly (NOR) 45" 8/10; Bacskey (HUN) 46" 2/10.

1500 metres: 1/ Krog (NOR) 2'21"; 2/ Stiegl (AUT) 2'23" 6/10; 3/ Leschly (NOR) 2'26" 2/10

2000 metres: 1/ Stiegl (AUT) 8'45" 4/10; Kabord (AUT) 8'52"; Sinnerud (AUT) 8'54" 5/10

3000 metres: 1/ Stiegl (AUT) 5'02" 5/10; 2/ Leschly (NOR) 5' 20" 6/10; 3/ Krog (NOR) 5' 12" 2/10

5000 metres: 1/ Stiegl (AUT) 8' 45" 4/10; 2/ Kalbarezy (POL) 8'52" 5/10; 3/ Sinnerud (NOR) 8'54" 5/10 (398) (399) (400)

- Figure skating:

Men (19 competitors)

1/ Tertak (HUN); 2/ Kertesz (HUN); 3/ Emil Ratzenhofer (AUT); 4/ Jacques Favard (FRA)

Women

1/ Grete Leiner (AUT) 790 pts; 2/ Jacqueline Bossoutrot-Vaudecrane (FRA) 716 pts; 3/ Magda Imredy (HUN) 703 pts; 4/ Janine Schweigh (FRA) (401) (402)

Pairs

The Austrian pairing of Faulhaber and Eigel took the title of 1937 World University Champions.

During these events, the very young French skaters Janine Schweigh and Jacques Favard became the idols of the Austrian public! As a result, they were asked to demonstrate their virtuosity at the Games' closing ceremony.

- Ski Jumping: This was the Games' last Event, honoured by the presence of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland.

1/ Sigurd Sollid (NOR) 223pts-73m and 67m; 2/ Niels Eie (NOR) 218 pts-66m and 59m; 3/ R. Prytz (NOR) 216 pts- 71 and 64m










Parallel to the Games' programme, an international ski jumping competition took place on the new Zell am See ski jump. The Norwegians again seized upon the chance to demonstrate their great superiority: out of the 20 participants, they took the first nine places, with the exception of second, which went to an Austrian and sixth, taken by a German.

1/ Sigurd Sollid (NOR) 223pts 70m50; 2/ Krallunger (AUT) 65m50; 3/ Pryts (NOR) 69m (403) (404)

Closing Ceremony

As the final competitions drew to a close, all the participants gathered to attend the awards ceremony and official closing of the games. OISU director Dr Chappert, representing the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, congratulated the winners and all the other competitors. He invited all the national unions represented to participate in the CIE Summer Games, to be held in Paris that same year. The ceremony ended with the performance of Austria's national anthem, after the Austrian government representative had thanked Dr Chappert, the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, and all the participants, athletes and directors. (405) (406)

General Medal Table for the Games: In theory, student sports men and women from fifteen countries were to share 57 medals, distributed in 19 different competitions. There were actually only 53 medals, shared by the national unions of nine different countries. Austria, Norway and Germany topped the table by a long way.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Austria (AUT)	6	3	9	18
 Norway (NOR)	5	3	4	12
 Germany (GER)	5	3	1	9
 Hungary (HUN)	2	1	2	5
 Italy (ITA)	1	-	1	2
 Switzerland (SUI)	-	4	-	4
 Poland	-	1	-	1
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	-	1	-	1
 France (FRA)	-	1	-	1
	19	17*	17*	55

* Only the gold medal was awarded in the Figure skating (pairs)

Overall points-based rankings

Ten countries feature in these rankings: 1/Austria 122pts; 2/Norway 106 pts; 3/ Germany 80 pts; 4/ Hungary 51pts; 5/ Italy 47 pts; 6/ Switzerland 20 pts; 7/ France 18 pts; 8/ Poland 16 pts; 9/ Czechoslovakia 15 pts; 10/ Finland, 2pts.

Conclusions

The mainstream press was very present during the Games. No less than 33 special correspondents from all European countries reported daily on the event. At the end of the Games, they were happy to emphasize that the 5th CIE Winter Games had been a real success and had brought together young European intellectuals, despite the regrettable absence of students from other continents.

Those who might have doubted the legitimacy of the name "university sport" were pleasantly surprised to witness that the issue of qualification was well under control: *"There had been no attempts to sneak in any old hands of the pistes who had parted ways with their books since obtaining their primary school certificate!"*

Barely a year after the Zell am See Winter Games, on 11 March 1938, the Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg was forced to resign and, on the morning of 12 March, German troops entered Austria without any opposition. Austria was annexed to the German Reich: Anschluss. In the space of a few months, the University of Vienna was transformed into a "National Socialist Institution" and over 2000 students identified as "Jews" were immediately expelled.

Chapter 12

WAR AND PEACE – THE CIE FIGHTS TO MEET IN PARIS (1937)

The 19th Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, Paris: 7/19 August 1937

The organization of the 19th CIE Congress in Paris (1937) was the culmination of two years' work by the leaders of the *Union Nationale des Étudiants de France* to regain control of the CIE and, with the support of the English NUS, overcome the obstacles that stood in the Confederation's path amid a deleterious climate where one international crisis followed another. The importance given to the event, the care taken with its preparation, the consistent organization and the way in which it was presented demonstrated the development of UNEF's traditional commitment on the international scene.

From the summer of 1937, the will to play a leading role in the Confederation was no longer simply a logical continuation of the French organization's humanist convictions, expressed through international intellectual cooperation in the fight for peace. It was now also a way of contributing to the "promotion of France" and safeguarding national interests. (407)

Many CIE leaders from the UNEF belonged to a think tank close to the young national Minister of Education and Fine Arts, from France's "*Popular Front*" government, which advocated the democratization of teaching, promoting a form of general education based on "transdisciplinarity" that closely associated scientific knowledge and techniques with arts and general culture, physical education and sport. The members of this group were indeed convinced that the time had come for a "change of civilization", and that the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants was a good "tool" to involve young people from all over the world in this great project. Conversely, the steps taken to gather and recruit students only to serve as a pretext for already obsolete ideologies were nothing but negative.

The conditions under which the Congress took place bore witness to the interest shown by - a proportion of - the French political authorities in the smooth running of this event, which took place - significantly - in the context of the 1937 International Exhibition of "*Arts et des Techniques appliqués à la Vie moderne*" (Art and Technology in Modern Life).

Invitations – Preparation

- Invitations: The invitations launched by the UNEF were designed to be convincing: "*The Union nationale des étudiants de France hopes that its foreign comrades will attend this congress in great numbers, assuring them that the warmest of welcomes awaits, inspired by the best traditions of French hospitality.*" (408)

- The congress would take place in Paris, from 7 to 19 August;
- Participants' accommodation would be provided by Paris' *Cité Universitaire*, where the sessions would also be held;
- The *Maison Internationale de la Cité Universitaire* would offer delegates a lovely meeting place with many advantages: reading rooms, library, swimming pool, gym, bar, etc.;
- Lectures given by personalities from the political and literary world would be proposed during the congress;
- Excursions would also be included in the congress programme, giving participants the opportunity to visit the monuments of France, new and old. The first

would take in Versailles, Saint-Germain and the Trianon. The second was a tour of Reims and the Pommery champagne cellars. The third would allow the delegates to visit Fontainebleau and its surroundings. Finally, the pavilions of the International Exhibition would feature among the symbols of "New France". (407) (408)

- Preparation: After some delay, the preparations suddenly accelerated in May 1937 with the arrival of a new UNEF management team. These individuals entered into contact with some of their "predecessors", including Jean Gérard, founder of the CIE, Gaston Antebi, who had been chairman of the organizing committee for the 1928 Congress, Maître Alriq, who had also been present on the ground in 1928, and Alfred Rosier, Director of the University Statistics Office. Drawing upon their advice and relationships, contact was established with:

- the second "Popular Front" government, formed in June 1937, in which there were also many "former UNEF men";
- Mr André Honnorat, president of the Cité Universitaire de Paris and former minister of public education;
- Mr Pierre Mortier, associate deputy commissioner for Propaganda at Paris' International Exhibition of "Arts et des Techniques appliqués à la Vie moderne".



Funding was secured and efficient organization quickly put in place to offer a "dignified reception" to the representatives of foreign national unions. A patronage committee was set up, presided over by Mr Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic. Council President Mr Camille Chautemps, the Minister of National Education and Fine Arts, Mr Jean Zay, and several other personalities from the political, intellectual and economic world agreed to be part of this committee, which clearly symbolized the close collaboration between the elected officials of the UNEF, the government and French society. Such collaboration was not, indeed, to be seen as a mere formality. All the committee members would behave as active partners in the student organization and would effectively participate in various events on the programme. (409)

Programme and Participation

- Programme: The fundamental purpose of this congress was, more than ever, to bring together the academic youth of all countries, from the old to the new world. The programme was indeed built around this idea of bringing students together, with an agreement on specific key points that could form the prelude to a more general consensus. The committee work would focus mainly on international intellectual exchanges and sporting events, but also on the economic difficulties and lack of opportunities for young people at the end of their higher education.

To support this work in the long term, it was essential for students to have effective means of communication. With this in mind, the Third International Student Press Exhibition, hosted by the International Exhibition's Pedagogical Museum, along with four other pavilions (press, youth, education and intellectual cooperation), was

being organized. Various cultural and festive events would also be offered to the delegates.

- Participation: The 350 delegates, leaders and observers participating in the congress represented the National Unions of around forty different nations (38 to 41 according to published estimates): *Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, China, Colombia, Egypt, Eire, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Mexico, New Zealand, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Scotland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia.*

Opening Ceremony and Congress Proceedings

- Opening ceremony: The solemn opening session of the 19th CIE Congress was held on the afternoon of Friday 6 August in the large amphitheatre of the Institute of Art and Archaeology, attended by 250 delegates representing the young intellectual elite of 40 different nations. This ceremony was chaired by Mr Jean Zay, Minister of National Education and Fine Arts. (407) (409) (410)

- UNEF president Mr Claude Delorme was the first to take the floor, welcoming the foreign delegates on behalf of the Union Nationale des Étudiants de France: *"The UNEF is very happy to be welcoming you here. You are not, moreover, being hosted by the UNEF alone, but by France as a whole!"*

- CIE president Mr Lincoln Ralph began his welcome address with the strong statement that the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants saw itself as *"the servant of peace, through international relations"*. He then briefly presented the Confederation's guiding thread: *"As students, we must reject any censorship or prohibition of intellectual cooperation. We must give everyone equal rights and offer everyone the opportunity to express an honest opinion [...] The law, rather than force, must prevail in all contexts. Those who base their actions on uncontrolled emotion and physical violence instead of reason, destroy the very foundations on which intellectual cooperation is based."*

- Mr Jean Zay, Minister of National Education and Fine Arts, immediately made his feelings known: *"If ever a gathering were a powerful symbol of hope, this congress would be it - a platform where the authentic voice of world youth can be heard!"*

After passing on the French government's greetings, the minister emphasized some of the issues that would be debated during the congress, particularly that of securing a future for the university youth. *"Let's not forget that a nation's health is based on the security of its young people."* Mr Zay then went on to express both personal and more political considerations: *"I accepted your invitation to chair the opening session of your international congress with great pleasure. This pleasure is, to a certain extent, personal: as Mr Claude Delorme has suggested, I see no insurmountable gap between the student I was a few years ago and your generation today. [...] My duties have taken me to many of the international congresses that have recently been organized in Paris. This university conference will, I'm sure, provide us with valuable information and important elements upon which to reflect. If ever there were a gathering so significant as to present a symbol of history in itself, it would be this: the different countries represented here, in various ways, by the men and women who will, in the near future, be entrusted with the responsibilities of their Nations. [...]"*

I would like to congratulate the organizers of this congress for their dedication, in particular the president of the Union Nationale des Étudiants de France, Mr Delorme, for his work and generosity of spirit following the traditions of his predecessors, along with the CIE president, Mr Ralph, who has everything it takes to bring all our hopes together... As

your deliberations begin, I would like to reiterate the very special interest that the government, to which I have the honour of belonging, has in your work and the benevolence with which it will be examined. I believe that all countries should focus on the kind of research that features on your agenda... Like you, they are concerned about their present security and national equilibrium, both of which are built upon the tranquillity of young people safe in the knowledge that they have the right to work for an honourable future.



Lincoln Ralphs

Jean Zay

Claude Delorme

- Congress Proceedings: From 7 to 18 August, the delegations' discussions on the committee and office reports alternated with festive and cultural activities. The debates on the committee reports covered issues of great concern to the university youth: international intellectual exchanges, sport, but also, given the context of the times, unemployment, economic difficulties and warmongering.

Office international de la presse universitaire (OPU): The OPU director, Jean David, reported on:

- The implementation of the "international student press card" issued to students contributing to corporatist publications by CIE members: the number of cards issued had risen from one hundred and eighteen in 1936 to one hundred and sixty in 1938, which was not a satisfactory increase. The card was totally unknown in Italy, England, the Scandinavian countries, North America and South America. Its distribution was very limited in North America, the Baltic countries and those of Central and Eastern Europe. Effort thus needed to be focused on the wider dissemination of information from these countries;

- Student publications: forty-six publications, from fourteen different countries, were received regularly by the OPU, and one hundred and nineteen irregularly, including thirty-five from eighteen other nations. All these documents were archived, and the information gleaned used to draft international press reviews published in the "*CIE General Secretariat's Newsletter*". (407)

Office international des sports (OISU): OISU Director Paul de Rocca-Serra reported on bids to organize International Games.

- Switzerland had expressed its desire to organize the 1939 Winter Games in St Moritz. The Finns had also presented a bid and Norway and Poland went on to declare their interest.

- Finland's bid to host the Summer Games was supported by many countries. (Finland had unsuccessfully bid to organize the Olympic Games and the CIE could offer an alternative).

Press Conference: The Confederation president Lincoln Ralph briefed the journalists who had assembled at the Pantheon to gather information. Pointing out the large banner stretched between the bundles of flags adorning the facade of the Faculty of Law, he stated: "*The CIE began after the war, bringing together students from the allied countries. We then admitted neutrals, and now the whole world sends us delegates. The 250 delegates from our Confederation, along with the hundred observers present at*

the congress, now represent 41 different nations. As we embark upon this meeting, we leave our ideologies in the cloakroom and, for the first time in a long time, embrace an atmosphere of mutual and active goodwill, casting aside any preconceived enmities. One example of this is the composition of our office, the vice-presidents of which are Switzerland's Armand Bernath, Italy's Fabri, France's Claude Delorme and Belgium's John Gillissen. I would add that the Germans and Russians, who have come here as "observers", appear to have no more pressing concern than to take a more active part in our deliberations." (411)

- Festive and cultural activities: On Wednesday 11 August, the Minister of the Navy, César Campinchi, presided over a banquet given in honour of the heads of delegations of the 19th CIE Congress. The banquet, given the title "On Board Normandy", indeed took place at the Merchant Navy Pavilion in the grounds of the International Exhibition within a replica of the grand dining room on the steamship Normandy. The students were able to get the feel of being on board this great ship that, incidentally, had returned to the port of Le Havre from New York just the day before, wearing the blue ribbon brilliantly secured during its Atlantic crossing to further enhance the prestige of the French flag. (412) (413) (414) At the beginning of the banquet, the head of government, Mr Camille Chautemps, arrived to greet the guests. During dessert, Dr Ralphs, President of the CIE, and Mr Campinchi took the floor. During his address, the minister declared, *"One day, you will know peace. It will be the great discovery of mankind. Do not be discouraged by the present difficulties. The time will surely come when humanity will turn away from bloody follies and science, which has done so much for war, will at last work, through the very excess of discovery, in favour of the peace bestowed on mankind"*.



Pavilion of the Marine César Campinchi



Paquebot Normandie

A former law student, president of the general association (AG) of Parisian students and UNEF member, César Campinchi became Minister of the Navy in 1937. A man of humanist convictions, he retained close links with the student world. (415)

- On Saturday 14 August, *"The Latin Quarter set off to conquer the Champagne vineyards"*. This was the title of an article by René Pernoux, a columnist for "L'Intransigeant" newspaper, recounting the delegates' cultural and gastronomic adventures. The Count of Polignac had invited them to familiarize themselves with champagne in the immense Pommery cellars and *"they indeed took on his advice wholeheartedly, touring the tables and engaging in multiple, polyglot toasts along the way, in a celebration of universal fraternity."* (416)

- On Thursday 19 August, after the congress was drawn to a close, the student delegates would visit the chateaux of the Loire and their gentle surrounding landscapes – an image of France that the organizers were keen for them to retain. (416)

Plenary Assembly and Closing of the Congress

The congress officially ended on the evening of 18 August with a solemn meeting at the Sorbonne, during which Claude Delorme, in his capacity as CIE vice-president,

expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved during the committee working sessions: *"We would be justified in hoping that this congress has indeed taken us closer to its initial aim: to bring together the whole of Europe as a minimum, with the exception of the USSR, as the Confederation will soon do. Our German counterparts, who have been collaborating with the CIE for six months now, have been so brilliantly and attentively represented, and in such numbers, that we have the best reasons to hope that this collaboration will soon become a full affiliation. The same is true of our Dutch and Swedish friends."*

Mr Delorme reminded the delegates that the concrete results of the committees' work would not be finalized until January 1938, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, which would take note of all the motions voted upon and wishes expressed, gather them together, and instruct the permanent executive office, the general secretariat of which was in Brussels, to proceed with their implementation. *"This way of proceeding might be regarded as slow and inconvenient, but it offers the precious advantage of decentralization, which preserves the Confederation's international character. In this way, the CIE can draw upon offices in Paris, London, Prague, Rome, Liverpool, Nancy, etc., each of which can carry out efficient, cross-cutting actions in its own specialist area."* There were nevertheless already some significant achievements to be emphasized from this congress:

- Student exchanges between nations would become more widespread thanks to a series of bilateral agreements that were in the process of being concluded;
- The international student card, of which 7000 copies had been distributed, would extend the benefits already secured by ensuring significant reductions on railway travel;
- A very comprehensive update on equivalences between university degrees had just been completed and would be submitted to the various university authorities in the member countries. (417)

Final banquet

The closing session was followed by a banquet hosted at the Cité Universitaire by the Rector of the University of Paris. At the head table, chaired by Mr Hymans, Undersecretary of State for Trade, the CIE president, Mr Lincoln Ralph, was surrounded by Mr Roberts Plūme, his predecessor in 1936, Mr Jean Gérard, Honorary President and founder of the Confederation in 1919, and Mr Claude Delorme, president of the UNEF.

The presence of the German delegates, Mr Pischer and Mr Sonnenholm, testified to the cordial atmosphere that had developed during the Congress. This was highlighted by Ms Lascarinetes, the Greek representative, as she thanked the organizers on behalf of all the students. The head of the Reich delegation, Mr Sonnenholm, also found the right words to recall "the accursed horror of war" and proclaim that there was now "something changed" among all these young people who had come together in Paris and were preparing to live their lives. This was the most important thing to retain from this 19th International Students' Congress and a tribute to those it had brought together. (418)

The 7th CIE International University Summer Games (Paris – 19 to 30 August 1937):

Back in 1932, during the 14th CIE Congress in Riga, the French representatives had declared their willingness to organize the University Games again in Paris, in the context of the International Exhibition of "Arts et Techniques appliqués à la Vie

Moderne" (Art and Technology in Modern Life) planned to take place in the French capital from May to November 1937. The Congress, which had just awarded the 1933 Games to Italy, had preferred to postpone its decision, while giving an agreement in principle to the proposal presented by the UNEF.

The French bid would serve as leverage for Jean Petitjean, along with the leaders of the French university clubs, to set up a new structure at national level, the *Office du Sport Universitaire* (University Sports Office - OSU), placed under the auspices of the *Union Nationale des Étudiants de France* (UNEF). which was a private law organization, was recognized in 1934 by certain national sports federations, along with the French Ministry of Education.



Preparation – Organization

The President of the Paris Games' Organizing Committee was Professor Georges Portmann. Dr Jean Chappert and Paul de Rocca-Serra, co-directors of the CIE's Office International du Sport Universitaire were general sports commissioner and general administrative commissioner respectively. (419)



Dr Georges Portmann



Dr Jean Chappert



Paul de Rocca-Serra

- Georges Portmann was a professor at the Bordeaux Faculty of Medicine. He was also a politician - Senator for Gironde since 1933.

- Jean Chappert was a medical doctor and strong advocate of the student sport tradition and the student spirit. In 1931, this former rugby player, director of the UNEF and president of the *Bordeaux Étudiant Club* (BEC) until 1930, became co-director OISU, along with his friend Paul de Rocca-Serra and "console" Poli, participating in all the CIE's congresses and Summer and Winter Games.

- Paul de Rocca-Serra Legarralde, the son of a Corsican father and Basque mother, brought together the strengths of his two "ethnic branches" - an identity he strongly asserted. He was a pioneer of university sport, practising football and rugby at a very good level for the *Bordeaux Étudiant Club* (BEC) and becoming French university boxing champion before being drafted into the army and sent to the front in 1914. He came back with an injury and two military honours, the *Croix de Guerre* and *Médaille Militaire*, and "went up" to Paris. A poet and very talented pianist (former pupil of the Bordeaux conservatoire), he quickly joined the capital's most famous

jazz orchestras and became an accompanist to Josephine Baker. He also circulated among the Parisian student athletes of the prestigious Paris Université Club (PUC), practising judo (black belt). After brilliantly finishing his law studies, he left for Algeria, where he founded the *Racing Universitaire d'Alger* (RUA) in 1926. Back in Paris, he worked as a coordinator and efficient, dynamic leader of the CIE Sports Committee since the beginning of the 'thirties, in the best traditions of university sport.

These extraordinary characters had what it took to make the 7th CIE Games an event that brought the student spirit to the fore, with nothing to envy the previous organizations in Darmstadt, Turin or Budapest: "*The Paris Games must be organized by students for students, with no control or complexes and perhaps with a smidgen of the disorder that often springs from art...*". (420) (421)

The Organizing Committee indeed prepared for the Games very conscientiously and skilfully. They needed to handle accommodation, travel, protocol, and ensure that everything was ready in time. Following the Hungarians' initiative at the 1935 Budapest Games, special care was taken with the communication and dissemination of information through the print and broadcast media. It was not, however, possible to create a "unity of place" by bringing together the accommodation and competition sites. (422) To overcome this, special transport was planned to suit attendees' needs, and the students of the *Paris Université Club* (PUC) were asked to participate, forming a group of volunteers who would be in charge of welcoming and guiding the delegates coming to Paris from all over the world. The leaders of the PUC were entrusted with all the material and technical aspects involved in organizing the Games. The eldest among them felt that they were back in the heyday of 1923, when Paris had been the cradle of the first international university sports event!

A contest was organized, bringing together experienced artists, students from university sports clubs and students from Schools of Fine Arts to choose the poster that would be emblematic of the 7th International University Games. Maquettes of postage stamps were also produced.



The finalist poster projects of the competition. On the right the poster finally retained



Postal stamp models of the Games

Sports disciplines, participation and programme

- Sports disciplines: Fourteen sports (77 events) were on the programme, of which eight were open to men only, one to women only and five open to men and women: *Athletics* (men and women) – *Rowing* (men) – *Basketball* (men and women) – *Boxing* (men) – *Cycling* (men) – *Fencing* (men-women) – *Football* (men) – *Gymnastics* (women) – *Handball* (men) – *Field Hockey* (men) – *Swimming* (men-women) – *Tennis* (men- women-and 1 mixed event) – *Shooting* (men) – *Water Polo* (men). Boxing, Cycling, Shooting and Field Hockey featured on the programme of the University Summer Games for the first time.

- Participation: Participation levels were among the highest in the history of the Games, with 950 student athletes in attendance. Twenty-six National Unions registered, with twenty-four actually going on to participate in the Games: *Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Wales, Yugoslavia*. Along with France, the host country, Germany (200 athletes), Hungary and England had the largest number of students. Luxembourg, Romania and Turkey were all represented by one athlete. The return of Italy, Yugoslavia and Lithuania, absent from the Budapest Games, was noted with satisfaction, but the absence of students from Japan, the United States, Canada, Spain and New Zealand was a disappointment.

The situation of civil war in Spain, along with the Sino-Japanese conflict, explain the absence of these two countries. Moreover, the International Olympic Committee planned to withdraw its approval of Tokyo's bid to organize the 1940 Olympic Games, which had been granted at the Berlin Congress. (423)

Opening Ceremony

The CIE International University Summer Games officially opened in the early afternoon on Sunday 22 August at the Olympic Stadium in Colombes. Some of the athletes had nevertheless already begun their competitions: the rowers in Suresnes basin, fencers at Palais des Sports de Paris, basketball players at the Porte de Choisy stadium and footballers at Stade Jean Bouin.

In the presidential gallery sat Mr Léo Lagrange, Under-Secretary of State representing the President of the French Republic and the French government, surrounded by the president of the CIE, Mr Lincoln Ralphs, Mr Armand Massard, president of the French Olympic Committee, Prof. Georges Portmann and other personalities from the world of politics, academia and sport.

The parade was led by the co-directors of the Office International du Sport Universitaire, Mr Chappert, Mr de Rocca-Serra (Paris) and Mr Mezzasoma (Rome). The athletes and officials marched around the stadium to the cheers of the 20,000 spectators in the stands and the rhythm of the music of the Republican Guard. In order: the Germans in brown tracksuits; England (United Kingdom) in white trousers and blue or white jackets; Austria in navy blue; the Belgians in blue with red jackets; the Danes saluting the crowd with their foils; the Scots preceded by two flag bearers wearing kilts; the Egyptians in white, red fez on their heads; the Greeks in blue and white like their national flag; the Hungarians in white trousers, red jackets and... elegant trilbies in hand; the Italians forming a white squadron; the young women of Latvia dressed in their national costume: long red and black dresses, white jackets; Czechoslovakia and Holland in blue with grey trousers; the Poles in white trousers and red jackets, Sweden, Switzerland all in white; Brazil, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Mexico, Turkey,

Luxembourg, Romania and Yugoslavia, followed by the French wearing their traditional Basque berets.

The banners of 24 different nations bowed in unison before the tribune of honour, with the athletes greeting the crowd. Dr Fernando Mezzasoma, co-director of OISU, delivered a speech in which he thanked the Paris Games' Organizing Committee and expressed his hope that these Games would mark *"the seventh step in the path that sports students of all nations are tracing towards light and progress"*. He then invited Mr Léo Lagrange to take the floor.

Mr Léo Lagrange recalled the meaning of the University Games and the important role they could play in "bringing students together" at the international level, before solemnly proclaiming the 7th CIE International University Summer Games officially open. (424)



Léo Lagrange



M. Mezzasoma



Raymond Boisset

The University Oath was taken by Raymond Boisset, a graduate of the University, French 400m record holder and 1935 University World Champion. An increasingly unknown idea for the year 1937 emerged from these solemn words, passing through the stadium like a breath of fresh air. The notion of *Honour*. Would that it could extend beyond the framework of these Games. (425)

The sky-blue banner of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants was hoisted to the mainmast to the resonating sound of the "Marseillaise". To close the ceremony, before the athletes left the stadium, the Organizing Committee had planned to fire a seven-gun salute. The PUC volunteers were responsible for preparing this brilliant "finale". One of them, Michel Ellia, who went by the name of "Mimiche", a current student, jazz musician and rugby player (who would, one day after the war, become Préfet de la République Française...), appeared to have been chosen to play the role of pyrotechnist, as a fellow volunteer explained:

"I remember that it was the 7th University Games and that it was therefore necessary to fire 7 gunshots... but where could we find a cannon? No self-respecting military man would have agreed to lend us such an object, of course, so we had to make our own bombs which, in our minds, would do the job very well. We set up our seven explosive devices around 3 metres away from each other. They had to be lit by hand. All well and good... however, if you lit bomb number one, followed by bomb number two, it'd likely blow up in your face. As a safety precaution we therefore had to blow up one and seven, then two and six, then three, then five, finishing with number four. At least this was the explanation given by Mimiche, who was responsible for the firing, but not that good with calculations (though it must be said that he was assistant treasurer of the PUC!)"

On the fateful day, Colombes stadium was full and dotted with official authorities. The solemn moment had arrived. Everyone had paraded and, after the opening speech, oath and

Marseillaise, were standing to attention, waiting in complete silence for the seven-gun salute. We watched out of the corner of our eyes as Mimiche, a small silhouette at the far end of the meadow, started out to brave the fire. He let off bomb one, all good... seven too. We had to wait a little for number two, but finally: boom! Six wasn't going off... oh yes! There it went. Three exploded quickly. Number five started letting off little sparks, without deciding to burst...

...what, then, to do with number four, which was close to bomb five? Mimiche, our vestal-turned-man, was obviously worried. He hesitated, pausing in unusual places, while an impalpable discomfort fell over the silent, attentive stadium. Finally, after what seemed like a very long time, number five stopped spitting fire and exploded loudly, freeing Mimiche of his anxieties and allowing him to safely light the last bomb, number four, which carried out its role as a substitute "cannon" uncomplicatedly, triggering an audible "Boom" and the enthusiasm of thousands of laughing spectators, embracing the "joy in the force". (420)

After this explosive finale to the university ceremony, the crowd at the Colombes stadium had another superb sporting event to watch: the "*Europe-America Athletics Grand Prix*", organized as part of the International Exhibition. This confrontation of the old and new world saw a selection of great American champions pitted against high-level European athletes in fifteen different events.

Events and Results

Rowing

On Saturday 21 August, the day before the opening ceremony, the first events of the Paris Games began with the start of the rowing regatta in the Suresnes-Saint-Cloud basin, supported by the Paris International Regatta Committee. Five events were on the programme: single sculls, coxless pairs, coxed pairs, coxed fours and eights. Since only one crew (Germany) had registered for the coxless fours and double sculls, these two disciplines were run as walkovers.

Six countries took part in the regatta: Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Hungary, Poland.

Setting aside the two automatic "wins" due to lack of opponents, the German students still outperformed their competitors by a long way, winning three superb gold medals. The Poles also had some good races, taking the two titles that the Germans let slip, the single sculls and coxed pairs. (426) (427) (428)

Rankings

Sculls

Six rowers competed in this event (BEL-EGY-FRA-GER-HUN-POL).

1/ Verrey (POL) 8:2.1; 2/ Westhoff (GER); 3/ Verstaete (BEL)

Coxless pairs

Three crews competed in this event (FRA-GER-HUN)

1/ Germany 8:12.6 (Danges Then-Berg); 2/ France; 3/ Hungary

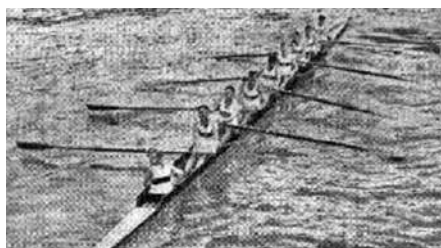
Coxed pairs

Four crews competed in this event (BEL-GER-HUN-POL).

1/ Poland 9:30.1 (Kuryllowicz, Manitius); 2/Hungary; 3/ Germany



Polish coxed pair



German coxed eight

Coxed fours

Four crews competed in this event (BEL, FRA, GER, HUN).

1/ Germany 7:32.1 (Kratz, Prinz, Exner, Schroeder); 2/ Hungary; 3/ France

Coxed eights

Four crews competed in this event (BEL, GER, HUN, POL).

1/ Germany 6:29.7 (von Janichen, Tschaumer, Twardy, Urbach, Schirmer, Sieler, Vorbach); 2/ Poland; 3/ Hungary

Double sculls

1/ Germany 8:16.2

Coxless Fours

1/ Germany 7:50.5

Basketball

Men

Five countries took part in the men's basketball tournament: Egypt, Estonia, France, Latvia, Poland. (429) Latvia, as defending champions, were exempt from the qualifying rounds.

-1st round: Poland beat France 46-15; Estonia beat Egypt 33-25

- Repechage: France beat Egypt 45-27;

-Semi-final: Latvia beat Estonia 46-26; Poland beat France 44-38

-Final: Latvia beat Poland 40-36

-B final: Estonia beat France 33-32

Women

Only two teams registered for the women's tournament: Latvia and Poland. The tournament was organized as two rounds and a "decider" was needed to separate the two teams, who each won a round. Poland won this "final", 37-29.

Rankings

Men

1/ Latvia; 2/ Poland; 3/ Estonia.

Women

1/ Poland; 2/ Latvia.

Football

Six countries took part in the football tournament: Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Latvia. The Hungary/Italy semi-final resulted in an incident. After the match, which Hungary won 1-0, the Italians learned that the referee was of Hungarian nationality (and not Czech, as he had declared!) and made a justified appeal. This was unsuccessful and the Italians decided to withdraw from the tournament. They were replaced by Belgium in the "B final". (430) (431) (432)

Tournament rankings:

Final: Germany 2/Hungary 0

3rd place play-off (B final: Latvia 2/ Belgium 0

1/ Germany; 2/Hungary; 3/ Latvia

Gymnastics

The women's gymnastics took place on 25 August at the Lacretelle stadium. Men's gymnastics was not included in the Paris Games.

Women: 8 competitors from 4 countries (BEL-FRA-LAT-HUN) took part in the competition (beam-floor-vault-rhythmic)

Individual rankings:

1/ Lydia Ozolina (LAT) and Jaïsa Touka (LAT) ex oequo; 3/ Lydia Vitola (LAT); 4/ Lucie Puling (BEL); 5/ Jane Verdinne (BEL); José De Neyer (BEL)

Team rankings:

1/ Latvia (Ozolina-Touka-Vitola; 2/ Belgium (Pulings-Verdinne-De Neyer).

Swimming

The swimming began on 23 August at the Tournelles aquatics stadium. The competitors included Ferenc Csik, Odon Grof and Arpad Lengyel (HUN), French-Williams (GBR) and Alfred Nakache (FRA), who had all been standout performers at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. The events continued until 28 August. (433) (434) (435) (436)



Csik (HUN)



Eckenbrecher (GER) et Nakache (FRA)

Rankings:

Men

- 100 metres freestyle 19 competitors from 8 countries (AUT-BRA-EGY-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-SCO) took part in the competition.

1. Csik (HUN) 1:0.3; 2/ Nakache (FRA); 3/ Schatz (FRA)

- 400 metres freestyle 18 competitors from 7 countries (AUT-BRA-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-SCO) took part in the competition.

1/ Grof (HUN) 5:07.1; 2/ Cavallero (FRA) 5:03.6; 3/ Kuhinka (HUN) 5:15

- 1500 metres freestyle 9 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN-SCO) took part in the competition.

1/ Grof (HUN) 20:39.3; 2/ Kuhinka (HUN) 21:55.4; 3/ Cavallero (FRA) 22:00.4

- 200 metres breaststroke: 12 competitors from 5 countries (AUT-EGY-BRA-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Csik (HUN) 2:51.1; 2/ Schulz (GER) / Weigmann (GER) 3:00.2

- 100 metres backstroke 12 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-BRA-GBR-GER-HUN-SCO) took part in the competition.

1/ Lengyel (HUN) 1:11.6; 2/ Taylor (GBR) 1:13.2; 3/ French Williams (GBR) 1:13.8

- 4x200 metres freestyle relay 6 national teams (AUT-BRE-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary 9:38.4; 2/ France; 3/ Germany

- 3x100m medley relay 5 national teams (AUT-FRA-GBR-GER-HUN) took part in the competition.

1/ Hungary (Lengyel-Doszpoli-Csik) 3:33.6; 2/ Germany; 3/ Austria

- Diving - 3metre board 11 competitors from 6 countries (AUT-EGY-FRA-GER-SCO-SUI) took part in the competition.

1/ Hidvegi (HUN) 140.53; 2/ Raouf (EGY) 3/ Strobel (GER) 136.37

- High Diving 5 competitors from 4 countries (EGY-GER-HUN-SCO) took part in the competition.

1/ Raouf (EGY) 112.80; 2/ Hidvegi (HUN) 107.77; 3/ Khalil (EGY) 105.87

Women

- 200 metres breaststroke 5 competitors from 2 countries (GBR-GER) took part in the competition.

1/ Mathes (GER) 3:20.4; 2/ Winchurch (GBR) 1:34.2; 3/ Meier (GER) 1:36.8

- 100 metres freestyle 6 competitors from 2 countries (GBR-GER) took part in the competition.

1/ Surmann (GER) 1:20.0; 2/ Daumerlang (GER) 1:23.4; 3/ Pettigrew (GBR) 1:26.8

- 100 metres backstroke 6 competitors from 2 countries (GBR-GER) took part in the competition.

1/ Schminke (GER) 1:27.5; 2/ Spence (GBR) 1:32.2; 3/ Surmann (GER) 1:32.6

- 3x100m medley relay 2 national teams (GBR-GER) took part in the competition

1/ Germany; 2/ England

- Diving - springboard 4 competitors from 2 countries (GBR-GER) took part in the competition.

1/ Daumerlang (GER) 105 pts 95; 2/ André (FRA) 98.67; 3/ Samson (GER) 98pts.91

Water Polo

5 national teams (BEL – BRA – FRA - GER - HUN) took part in the competition.

Thanks to the virtuosity of all elements of their team, the Hungarians outclassed their opponents by a long way. (436)

Rankings

1/ Hungary (6pts); 2/ Germany (4pts); 3/ France (1pt+goal average); 4/ Belgium (1pt)

Team Hungary: Mezei (goalkeeper) Helyes, Tolnai, Hazai, Kanasy, Tarics, Brandy

Tennis

Six countries (Brazil-Czechoslovakia-France-Hungary-Sweden-Switzerland) and 21 competitors registered for the tournament. The events began on 23 August at Stade Rolland-Garros. (437) (438) (439) (440)

Men

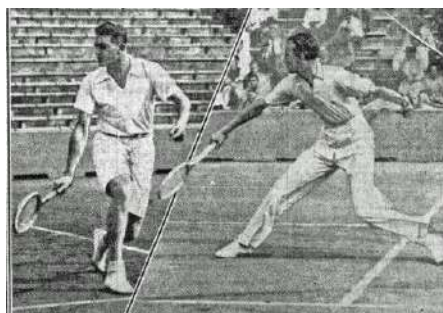
- Men's singles

Semi-finals: Cejnar (CZH) beat Spitzer (SUI); Destremeau (FRA) beat Dallos (HUN)

Final: Destremeau (FRA) / Cejnar (CZH) 6:4, 6:4, 2:6, 6:2

3rd place play-off: Dallos (HUN) / Spitzer (SUI) 3:6, 6:2, 6:4

Rankings: 1/ Destremeau (FRA); 2/ Cejnar (CZH); 3/ Dallos (HUN); 4/ Spitzer (SUI).



Destremeau (FRA) Cejnar (TCH)

- Men's doubles

Final: Hildebrandt – Richter (GER) beat Troncin – Abdesselam (FRA) 6:2, 6:1, 4:6, 6:3

3rd place play-off: Ferenczy – Dallos (HUN) beat Goransson – Wallen (SWE) 6:1, 6:3, 6:1

Rankings: 1/ Hildebrandt – Richter (GER); 2/ Troncin – Abdesselam (FRA); 3/ Ferenczy – Dallos (HUN)

Women

- Women's singles

Semi-final: Jacqueline Goldschmidt (FRA) beat Miss Drtinova (CZH) 6:3, 6:0

Final: Jacqueline Goldschmidt (FRA) / Miss von Kriegsau (AUT) 6:2, 6:1

3rd place play-off: Miss Drtinova (CZH) / Miss Grenier (FRA) 9:7 – 6:3

Rankings: 1/ Jacqueline Goldschmidt (FRA); 2/ Miss von Kriegsau (AUT); 3/ Miss Drtinova (CZH); 4/ Miss Grenier (FRA).

- Mixed doubles

Semi-final: Miss von Kriegs – Mr Kinzel (Austria) beat Miss Weber – Mr Wildebrandt (Germany) 3: 6, 6:4, 6:0;

Miss Drtinova – Mr Wachtel – (CZH) beat Miss Grenier – Mr Galea – (FRA) 6:4, 5:7, 6:2.

Final: / Miss von Kriegs-Au – Mr Kinzel (AUT) beat Miss Drtinova – Mr Wartel – (CZH) *walk over*

Rankings: 1/ Miss von Kriegs-Au – Mr Kinzel (AUT); 2/ Miss Drtinova – Mr Wachtel (CZH)

Boxing

This sport featured in the International University Games' programme for the first time. The fights were held on 24 August at the Central.

20 competitors from 5 countries (DAN- FRA- GER -HUN-YOU) took part in the events, but there were two winners without competition: France's Talvy (flyweight) and Germany's Walter (featherweight). (441)

Flyweight

1/ Talvy (FRA)

Featherweight

1/ Walter (GER)

Lightweight

1/ Kruger (GER); 2/ Akriche (FRA); 3/ Mezzaros (HUN)

Welterweight

1/ Hjorslen (DEN); 2/ Soustich (YOU); 3/ Schmitt (GER)

Middleweight

1/ Leppach (GER); 2/Varga (HUN); 3/ Miscos (YOU)

Light Heavyweight

1/ Krarup (DEN); 2/ Battini (FRA); 3/ Reithmayer (GER)

Heavyweight

1/ Adam (GER); 2/ Gallienne (FRA); 3/ Balastoni (HUN)

Cycling

This sport appeared on the International University Games' programme for the first time. The road competitions took place over eight laps of the Monthléry road circuit (12km500). The track events were held at the Parc des Princes velodrome.

Road

100km road – individual 11 competitors from 4 countries (BEL-CZH-FRA-GER) took part in the 100km road race. (442) (443)

1/ Derny René (FRA) 2h59'50"; 2/Caudron (FRA) 3h37';
3/ Darras (FRA), 4/ Vanneste (BEL), 5/ Derny Roger (FRA), 6/ Jung (CZH), 7/ Foisseau (FRA), the latter competitors registering the same time

100km road – team

1/ France; (the other nations were eliminated due to riders being forced to abandon the race)

Track (444)

1000m individual track time trial

1/ Collard (BEL); 2/ Caudron (FRA); 3/ Machart (FRA); 4/ Jung (CZH)

4km team pursuit

1/ France (Caudron, Derny René, Derny Roger, Darras); 2/ Belgium (Collard, Vanneste, De Bevere, Van Meel)

Track

50km track - individual

1/ Caudron (FRA) 1h 17m 15s; 2/ Machart (FRA); 3/ Derny Roger (FRA); 4/ Counillon (FRA); 5/ Jung (CZH); 6/ Darras (FRA).

50km track - team

1/ France (after the other teams abandoned the race)

Field Hockey

This sport appeared in the International University Games' programme for the first time. Germany and France were the only countries to present teams. The matches were played on 25 and 28 August on the main pitch at Colombes, which had been adapted for lacrosse and was in excellent condition. (445) The Germans were better prepared and dominated both games, winning by 7 goals to 3 and 11 goals to 4 respectively.

1/ Germany; 2/ France

Shooting

This sport also featured on the International University Games' programme for the first time. The events took place at the Versailles shooting range on 25 August. (445) 15 competitors from 4 countries (FRA-GER-GRE-HUN) took part in the rifle shooting competition and 19 competitors from 4 countries (FRA-GER-GRE-HUN) took part in the pistol shooting competition.

Rankings:

50m rifle - individual

1/ Louis (FRA) 388 pts; 2/ Herbst (GER) 385 pts; 3/ Lorentz (GER) 383 pts.

50m rifle - team

1/ Hungary 1144 pts; 2/ Germany 1142 pts; 3/ France 1138 pts.

25m rapid fire pistol - individual

1/ Visonnos (GRE); 2/ Laszlofalvi (HUN); 3/ Louis (FRA)

Rapid fire pistol - team

1/ Hungary 34 pts; 2/ France 102 pts; 3/ Greece 134 pts.

Handball

Handball was a relatively new sport played (as a team of 11 players) on a 100m x 60m grass pitch. Already popular in Germany, it had become an Olympic sport in 1936. This was the first time that handball had featured on the International University Games' programme. Four countries competed in the tournament: Austria, France, Germany and Switzerland. The matches were held on a pitch adjacent to the Colombes stadium.

Austria and Germany were tied on points after both defeating France and Switzerland and were pitted against each other in the final.

Austria defeated Germany by 9 goals to 8. The Austrians had a slight attacking edge but owed their victory, above all, to their goalkeeper, Hutter, who made some splendid saves. The game was enjoyable to watch, convincing the spectators of the merits of this fast and athletic sport. Switzerland, who beat France, took third place. (446) (447)

Rankings

1/ Austria; 2/ Germany; 3/ Switzerland

Fencing

Vel'd'Hiv was transformed into a luxury fencing hall to host these events, decorated with red hangings crowned with large multi-coloured banners, rectangular pistes covered with linoleum and electric boards with bright light-up numbers. The competition began on 21 August with the foil and was set to continue with the épée until 29 August. The sabre did not appear in the Paris Games' programme since the Hungarian team withdrew the day before the events were due to take place. (448) (449)

Foil

Men

Team foil (4 countries represented: Egypt, France, Germany, Italy).

Italy won all three of its matches against Germany, Egypt and France.

1/ Italy 6 pts; 2/ France 4 pts; 3/ Germany 2 pts; 4/ Egypt 0 pt.

Individual foil (11 countries represented: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, Sweden, Yugoslavia).

Semi-finals:

pool A – 1/ Pinton (ITA); 2/ Tewfik (EGY); 3/Walke (BEL)

pool B – 1/ Faldini (ITA); 2/ Coutte (FRA); 3/ Frass (CZH)

pool C – 1/ Nostini (ITA); 2/Duval (FRA); 3/ Marion (YOU)

Final:

1/ Nostini (ITA) 8 wins; 2/ Pinton (ITA) 7 wins; 3/ Coutte (FRA) 4 wins.

The new World University Champion, Nostini, has just completed his law studies and donned his lawyer's robes.

Women

Individual foil

1/ von Wachter (GER); 2/ Olsen (DEN); 3/ von Merbeck (GER)

Épée

Men

Team épée (8 countries represented: Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Holland, Italy).

Semi-finals

Pool A – Egypt beat Germany and England; Italy beat England and Germany;

Pool B – France beat Denmark and Holland; Belgium beat Holland and Denmark.

Egypt, Italy, Belgium and France qualified for the final phase.

Final:

1/ France 6pts; 2/ Italy 4pts; 3/ Belgium 2pts; 4/ Egypt 0 pt.



René Monal

Individual épée (16 fencers competed in this event)

Semi-finals

Pool A – 5 qualifiers: Conte (ITA); Stasse (BEL), Rastelli (ITA); Van Sasse (HOL) and Buhau (FRA).

Pool B – 4 qualifiers: Monal (FRA); Fantoni (ITA), Younis (EGY), Gretsche (LUX)

Monal, who had already qualified, fought in the last contest of the evening against the Mexican fencer Haro Oliva, who still had the opportunity to go through to the final as the 5th qualifier from pool B. The Mexican was thus putting all his energy into the fight when the blade of his sword broke, piercing the chest of the French fencer. Monal was rushed to hospital, where he died shortly after his arrival.

The CIE Sports Control Committee made the decision to cancel the individual épée competition. (437) (450) (451) (452)

Athletics

Athletes from 23 different nations took part in the athletics events at the International University Games. The finals were held at the Colombes stadium on Friday 27 August. Germany still topped the rankings by a long way, winning 29 medals, including 12 golds (out of 27). The "United Kingdom" took 25 medals, including 12 golds (with England, Scotland and Wales taken together, ignoring the fact that one of the athletes running in English colours was actually Australian...). Estonia (2) and France (1) shared the last three gold medals...

In the men's competition, the Games record was beaten or equalled in 8 disciplines: 200m, 400m, 800m, 5000m, high jump, long jump, javelin and 4x400m. *Godfrey Brown, triple gold medallist at these Paris Games (400m and 2 relays) had also taken gold in the 4x400m relay at the 1936 Berlin Olympics with team Great Britain. His compatriot Peter Ward had also participated in the Berlin Olympics. Germany's Luz Long had participated in the 1935 CIE Games in Budapest (silver medallist in the long jump). He had also taken silver in the long jump at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. This time he went one better, winning gold.*

In the women's competition, the Games record was beaten or set in 6 disciplines: 80m, 200m, 80m hurdles, shot put, javelin, 4x100m (the 100m and 400m having been

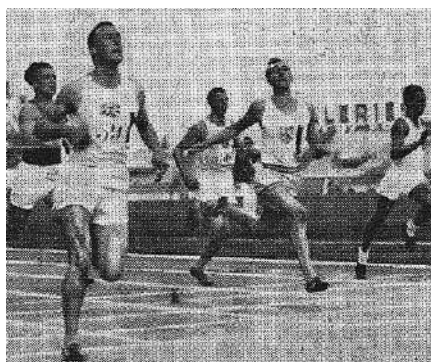
withdrawn). *Dorothy Saunders broke the British 200m record (which would go on to stand for 12 years!) Audrey Brown (Godfrey Brown's sister) had been part of the British 4x100m relay team who won the silver medal at the 1936 Berlin Olympics and broke the national record (which would go on to stand for 14 years!) Germany's Gisela Mauermayer had taken gold in the discus at the 1936 Berlin Olympics and held world records in the pentathlon, shot put and discus. (453) (454) (455) (456)*



Darr



























Mathiotte






























Holmes et Pennington finale du 100mètres

Results by event

Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Cyril Holmes (ENG)	10.60	 Alan Pennington (ENG)	10.70	 Theo Vogelsang (GER)	10.80
200 metres	 Cyril Holmes (ENG)	21.50	 Aloisio Queiroz Telles (BRA)	22.00	 Hubert Bluquette (FRA)	22.00
400 metres	 Godfrey Brown (ENG)	47.80	 John Horsfall* (ENG)	48.20	 Ronald Wylde (SCO)	48.20
800 metres	 Jim Alford (WAL)	1:54.1	 Hamish Stothard (ENG)	1:54.3	 János Aradi (HUN)	1:54.3
1500 metres	 Jim Alford (WAL)	3:56.0	 Jack Emery (ENG)	3:57.0	 Herbert Stieglitz (GER)	3:59.9
5000 metres	 Peter Ward (ENG)	15:21.6	 Morris Carstairs (SCO)	15:24.2	 András Csaplár (HUN)	15:38.2
110 metres hurdles	 Paul Mathiotte (FRA)	14.9	 Rudolf Eggenberg (SUI)	15.2	 Carl Grampp (GER)	15.2
400 metres hurdles	 Walter Darr (GER)	54.60	 Darcy Guimaraës (BRA)	55.00	 Fritz Nottbrock (GER)	55.00
4×100 metres	 England	41.80	 Germany	41.80	 France	42.40

relay	(ENG)		(GER)		(FRA)	
4×400 metres relay	 England (ENG)	3:14.0	 France (FRA)	3:14.0	 Germany (GER)	3:16.6
1600 metres medley relay	 England (ENG)	3:28.3	 Germany (GER)	3:28.3	 France (FRA)	3:31.4
High jump	 Gustav Weikötz (GER)	1.95	 Vladimir Galanda (CZH)	1.90	 Kurt Augustin (GER)	1.85
Pole vault	 Richard Webster (ENG)	3.85	 Georgios Thanos (GRE)	3.75	 Ervald Aarma (EST)	3.75
Long jump	 Luz Long (GER)	7.68	 Ruudi Toomsalu (EST)	7.29	 Carl Grampp (GER)	7.28
Shot put	 Aleksander Kreck (EST)	15.17	 Adolf Kamputsch (AUT)	14.41	 Kurt Gross-Fengels (GER)	14.34
Discus	 Gerhard Hilbrecht (GER)	46.25	 Dezső Józsa (HUN)	45.88	 Kurt Gross-Fengels (GE)	43.35
Javelin	 Friedrich Issak (EST)	70.25	 József Várszegi (HUN)	67.18	 Eduard Bartels (GER)	65.45
Pentathlon	 Fritz Müller (GER)	3824.00	 Gerhard Hilbrecht (GER)	3433.00	 Rudolf Amsler (AUT)	3128.00






* John Horsfall was Australian but represented England



Goldmann et Rothaus Saunders 80m. haies- Siegfriede Dempe

Mauermayer

Women













Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
80 metres	 Dorothy Saunders (ENG)	9.80	 Audrey Brown (ENG)	10.00	 Huhnemorder (GER) ^[4]	10.10
200 metres	 Dorothy Saunders (ENG)	24.80	 Audrey Brown (ENG)	25.40	 Madeleine Gravil (FRA)	26.50

80 metres hurdles	 Siegfriede Dempe (GER)	11.70	 Annemarie Westphal (GER)	12.20	 Grethe Whitebread (ENG)	12.40
4×100 metres relay	 Germany (GER)	49.80	 England (ENG)	49.80	 France (FRA)	50.00
High jump	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	1.53	 Marjorie Gray (SCO)	1.45	 Enid Catheart (SCO)	1.45
Long jump	 Traute Göppner (GER)	5.39	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	5.34	 Wanda Nowak (AUT)	5.33
Shot put	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	12.55	 Annemarie Westphal (GER)	11.77	 Nagel (GER)	10.24
Discus	 Gisela Mauermayer (GER)	44.17	 Huchting (GER)	33.28	 Nobiling (GER)	30.41
Javelin	 Gerda Goldmann (GER)	38.85	 Gisela Rothaus (GER)	37.19	 Constance Lee (ENG)	33.69

Jeux de Paris 1937 World Student Games (Pre-Universiade) - GBR Athletics

Bell, Daniel (2003). Encyclopedia of International Games. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4

Medal table by country (Athletics)

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany (GER)	12	8	13	33
2	 England (ENG)	10	7	2	19
3	 Estonia (EST)	2	1	1	4
4	 Wales (WAL)	2	0	0	2
5	 France (FRA)	1	1	4	6
6	 Hungary (HUN)	0	2	2	4
7	 Scotland (SCO)	0	2	3	5
8	 Brazil (BRA)	0	2	0	2
9	 Austria (AUT)	0	1	2	3
10	 Greece (GRE)	0	1	0	1
11	 Switzerland (SUI)	0	1	0	1
12	 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	0	1	0	1
	Total	27	27	27	81



The pin of the 1937 Paris Games

Official Closing

The seventh International University Games ended in a joyful atmosphere, as is always the case when a thousand student sports men and women come together to give their best, but tinged with melancholy, with the absence of one student among the thousand keenly felt. The accidental death of the French fencer René Monal had made its mark on the last day of the Games, and the flags were at half-mast in the Colombes stadium during the final events. The Seventh International University Games were not closed by a celebration of student joy, but simply by a reading of the accolades and a last evocation of the student no longer among them.

Games accolades by sport

The Rankings take into account the first 6 finalists in each event, allocating them points from 6 to 1, with relays and team sports counting double.

Athletics

Men: 1/ Germany 126 pts; 2/ England 107.5 pts; 3/ France 40 pts; 4/ Hungary 27 pts; 5/ Estonia 26.5 pts; 6/ Scotland 26 pts; 7/ Austria and Switzerland *ex aequo* 16 pts; 9/ Brazil 15 pts; 10/ Poland 13 pts; 11/ Wales 12 pts; 12/ Czechoslovakia 10 pts; 13/ Greece 6 pts.

Women: 1/ Germany 101 pts; 2/ England 52 pts; 3/ France 21pts; 4/ Austria 13 pts; 5/ Scotland 10 pts.

Rowing

1/ Germany 63 pts; 2/ Hungary and Poland 28 pts; 4/ France 21 pts;
5/ Belgium 4 pts.

Basketball

Men: 1/ Latvia 12 pts; 2/ Poland 10 pts; 3/Estonia 8 pts.

Women: 1/ Poland 12 pts; Latvia 10 pts.

Boxing

1/ Germany 32 pts; 2/ France 21 pts; 3 Denmark 12 pts; Hungary and Yugoslavia 5 pts

Cycling

1/ France 81 pts; 2/ Belgium 19 pts; 3/ Yugoslavia 6 pts.

Football

1/ Germany 12 pts; 2/ Hungary 10 pts; Latvia 8 pts

Gymnastics

1/ Latvia 28 pts; 2/ Belgium 16 pts.

Handball

1/ Austria 12 pts; 2/ Germany 10 pts; 3/ Switzerland 8 pts.

Hockey

1/ Germany 12 pts; France 10pts.

Swimming

Men: 1/ Hungary 83 pts; 2/ Germany 10 pts; 3/France 31 pts; 4/ Egypt 21 pts; 5/ Austria 13 pts; 6/ England 9 pts; 7/ Brazil 3 pts; 8/ Scotland 2 pts; 9/ Switzerland 1pt.

Women: 1/ Germany 65 pts; England 32 pts; 3/ France 5 pts.

Water polo

1/ Hungary 12 pts; 2/ Germany 10 pts; 3/ France 8 pts.

Tennis

1/ France 25pts; 2/ Austria 20 pts; 3/Czechoslovakia 19 pts; 4/ Germany and Hungary 12 pts; 5/ Switzerland 3 pts.

Shooting


1/ Hungary 36 pts; 2/ France 28 pts; 3/ Germany 23 pts; 4/ Greece 15 pts.

- Unofficial general points-based rankings: The participating countries were essentially European. The German delegation was strong and

homogeneous, with representatives of the Reich taking first place in numerous events. The Germans scored a total of 509 points, topping the unofficial rankings table by a long way. Thanks to their women's teams, they stood up to the Hungarians in the swimming and got the better of the British in the athletics. They also put together the best overall performance in the rowing, boxing and team sports. The French were second overall with 291 points. Although they had fewer participants than the Germans, they were nevertheless omnipresent, with varying levels of fortune. The Hungarians were third with 213 points after dominating the swimming and water polo, but missing out on their favourite fencing specialism, the sabre. The English (without the Scots or Welsh) finished in fourth place, practically only featuring in the athletics and swimming. Austria finished fifth, with 84 points. The Italians had only very limited representation in the football and fencing. The Egyptians made promising debuts in the fencing and swimming.

- General medal table: The medal table includes student sports men and women from the National Unions of nineteen different countries. They were theoretically to share 231 medals, awarded in 77 different competitions. After the withdrawal of certain athletes and teams, only 217 medals were actually awarded.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Austria	2	2	3	7
 England	10	11	4	25
 Belgium (BEL)	1	2	2	5
 Brazil (BRA)	-	2	-	2
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	-	3	1	4
 Denmark (DEN)	2	2	-	4
 Egypt (EGY)	1	1	1	3
 Estonia (EST)	2	1	2	5
 France (FRA)	10	16	13	39
 Germany (GER)	29	15	24	68
 Greece (GRE)	-	1	1	2
 Hungary (HUN)	10	8	9	27
 Italy (ITA)	2	2	-	4
 Latvia (LAT)	1	2	1	4
 Poland (POL)	3	2	-	5
 Scotland (SCO)	-	2	3	5
 Switzerland (SUI)	-	1	1	2
 Wales (WAL)	2	-	-	2

	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
	Yugoslavia (YUG)	-	1	1	2
		75*	74**	66***	215

* 2 gold medals (boxing) were not taken into account (only one competitor entered). ** 3 silver medals were not awarded (1 in rowing, 2 in cycling) *** Bronze medals were not awarded in 11 events.

- Protocol ceremony - Tribute to René Monal: During a very simple ceremony, Dr Chappert delivered a moving speech, bringing out everyone's reverence: *"May the supreme sacrifice that marked our sports events further strengthen the bonds uniting all those who have contributed to the reputation of these Games, our ideal of amateurism and the glory of our International Confederation, in the same spirit of camaraderie and brotherhood."* Mr Arnold Bontemps, representing the French Government, officially declared the Games closed, while the heavy sky-blue flag of the CIE slowly descended from the mast of honour. (457) (458) The 7th CIE International University Summer Games were drawn to a close, with the students invited to reconvene in two years' time for the 8th Games.

Chapter 13

THE CIE... MOVING FORWARD AGAINST THE ODDS! (1938-1939)

The year 1935 had been an "Italian year", during which the GUF, which had taken over the leadership of the CIE's governing bodies, had hoped to use the Confederation's structures and networks to promote fascist ideology to the youth of the world. The outbreak of hostilities in Ethiopia in October 1935 had nevertheless provoked a reprimand from the League of Nations and the interruption of relations with the CIE. As a result, the GUF did not participate in the Confederation Council meeting held in London in December 1935 and lost control of the organization. The international intellectual youth nevertheless remained a major target of Italian fascism. In February 1936, Mussolini launched an "*Appeal to students from all over Europe*" and when, on 9 May of that same year, he proclaimed the "*Italian Empire*", it was clear that the entire world was being targeted by this call.

The Fascist University Group (GUF)'s withdrawal from the CIE

From 1937 onwards, the GUF took the view that it would definitely not succeed in modifying the CIE's vision - based on an international cooperation of "democratic states" in line with the ideals of the League of Nations - from the inside. It condemned this political project as outdated, obsolete, and not powerful enough to be incarnated in the world's youth. On 28 July 1937, in a memorandum sent to Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the GUF deputy secretary and director of the National Fascist Party (PNF), Fernando Mezzasoma, expressed his wish to see the GUF leave the CIE, and to invest in the creation and management of a new international federation.

In August 1937, the GUF sent only a very small delegation to Paris for the CIE Games and congress. The Italians did not speak during the congress debates. They sent two teams to the Games, for the fencing and football competitions, "*solo per fare un gesto di cortesia al comitato organizzatore*" (only in a gesture of courtesy towards the organizing committee) and engaged in a series of protests before leaving without even taking part in the Closing Ceremony.

On 7 December 1937, after an exchange of correspondence between the PNF general secretary, Achille Starace, and the deputy secretary to the president of the Governmental Council, Giacommo Medici del Vascello, the Italian Government authorized the GUF's withdrawal from the CIE. In January 1938 - one month after Italy left the League of Nations (11 December 1937) - the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants registered the GUF's resignation. (459) (460) (461) (462)

Meeting of the CIE Council - Sheffield (3-10 January 1938)

Italy's withdrawal, albeit foreseeable in view of the international political situation, undermined the will to "bring students together" expressed during the Paris Congress. It did not lead to any major changes in the CIE's governing bodies, which closed ranks around the UNEF representatives. As part of the drive to bring students together, the council decided to admit the national unions of students of Poland, Norway and Holland to the Confederation.

Frenchman Claude Delorme was elected president of the CIE, taking over from Englishman Lincoln Ralph. (463) The UNEF retained the management of OISU for four years, along with the responsibility for organizing the University Games. Jean David was reappointed as director of the International Student Press Secretariat. Poland, admitted as a full member during this council meeting, replaced Italy as director of the Film Office. Agreements with the national unions of Belgium, France, Poland, Switzerland and

Czechoslovakia, along with England's renewed support, gave the new president a majority on the council, with the other four student unions (Scotland, Hungary, Austria and Germany) represented on the Confederation's executive board for the year 1938 taking more of a "wait-and-see" attitude. The council decided that the next congress would be held in Glasgow. It proposed to hold the 1939 International University Winter Games in Zakopane (Poland) or Lillehammer (Norway) and Summer Games in Helsinki (Finland) or Bonn (Germany). (464) (465)

At the Germans' request, a committee made up of representatives of the German, French and Hungarian delegations was formed during the Congress with a view to outlining a draft amendment to the CIE Statutes. The aim was to enable non-CIE States to participate fully in international university championships through a specific organization. The creation of an international association solely devoted to sports activities and separated from the CIE's other activities could be envisaged.

The Twentieth Congress of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants (Glasgow, 9-16-August 1938)

At the August 1938 Glasgow Congress, France proposed the creation of a "*Fédération internationale du sport universitaire*" (International University Sports Federation - FISU), which would be in charge of student sports activities at the international level, under the auspices of the CIE. The project was accepted and, in accordance with the decisions made in Sheffield, Frenchman Jean Petitjean, Secretary of the French *Office du Sport Scolaire et Universitaire* (School and University Sports Office - OSSU), along with the Director of the Hungarian University Sports Office, Rajczy Rastovich, and Dr A. Smets (CIE General Secretary) were appointed to precisely define the role of the future *Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire* and the nature of its links with the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants*. (466)

The "FISU" concept was already part of the proposals Jean Petitjean had presented to the International University Sports Congress back in May 1923. It took on even greater importance in the 1938 context, as Italy, which had moved closer to Germany, was striving to create a new international student sports organization that would compete directly with the CIE to organize International Sports Games. The pro-fascist and anti-Bolshevik Italian project was built on the ideological basis of Mussolini's Call to European Students, and originated in the "Committees of Action for the Universality of Rome" (CAUR), organizations created in 1933 with the aim of promoting fascist action in the international field. The idea took shape in 1936, when CAUR approached an international student organization, the *Union Universelle Mondiale d'Ordre Nouveau* (Universal Global Union of the New Order - UMON), that brought together groups of philo-fascist students from different countries under the aegis of the Belgian student Emmanuel Noël, president of the Belgian National University Guild. However, the GUF did not support this enterprise and, in 1938, committed itself to forming an international university sports group based on its alliance with the German student organization *Reichsstudentenführung*. (460)

The Council deliberated on the bids to host the 1939 Games. Following discussion, it was deemed preferable to respond favourably to the request of the *Deutsche Studentenschaft* (now placed under the authority of the *Reichsstudentenführung*) to organize the 8th International University Summer Games. The City of Bonn was thus selected to host this event. Informed of this decision, but before the announcement was formally made, the German university organization suggested to the Congress that "the German public authorities' desire would be to see the Games held in Vienna", the former Austrian capital, which was now a German city following Germany's annexation of Austria in March 1938. This change provoked heated debates in the corridors. To quell

the fire, president Claude Delorme conveyed the UNEF's agreement for the games to be held "*in a German city*"... without giving further details. The Germans did not insist any further and confirmed their participation in the Confederation's activities and commitment towards the CIE.

The negotiations nevertheless continued in Munich, in November 1938, at a meeting between the CIE and *Reichsstudentenführung*, without any meaningful conclusions being drawn on either side. The Germans' tactics were to keep a low profile until the student sports federation was created, of which they aspired to take control.

The Krynica council meeting, January 1939

Poland's Jerzy Przewdziecki was elected president of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, taking over from Frenchman Claude Delorme, and J. Screerder (Belgium) was appointed General Secretary.

The 22nd CIE Congress was scheduled to be held in Mürren, Switzerland, from 20 August to 8 September 1939. Its organization was entrusted to Mr Guido Olgiati, vice president of the CIE Board of Directors.

A commission of inquiry was set up to examine the reaffiliation of the reorganized National Union of Romania.



Jerzy Przewdziecki

The sessions devoted to sport were "hectic", but important decisions were made, and points of disagreement avoided by consensus:

- Rajczy Rastovich was elected chairman of the sixth committee (Sport), with G. Fischer (Germany) as 1st vice chair.
- The Council did not go back over the awarding of the 8th University Summer Games to "*a German city*" - their attribution to the city of Vienna appeared to have been definitively secured.
- On the proposal of the committee tasked with the "FISU" project, the Council decided that the Office International du Sport Universitaire (OISU) would become the "*Secrétariat International du Sport Universitaire*" (International University Sports Secretariat - SISU). This new body would work towards obtaining the status of a Federation in its own right, granted by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). It would thus remain fully integrated within CIE structures, but would have greater autonomy to decide upon Games' attributions, team registrations and participating countries. It would also be able to establish direct relations with the IOC and International Sports Federations, on an equal footing, in order to guarantee the specificity and durability of the CIE Winter and Summer Games. (466) (467)
- The council decided to entrust Jean Petitjean with the General Secretariat of the future Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire.

The infiltration tactics that had been put in play by representatives of the *Reichsstudentenführung* (RSF) had thus been defeated. The German organization had not managed to "gently" take over from the CIE in the major field of international university

sport. Germany was now determined to engage in a confrontational strategy to achieve its goal.

The 6th CIE International University Winter Championships (Lillehammer/Trondheim - 19/23 February 1939)

At its meeting in Sheffield in 1937, the CIE Council had first considered awarding the organization of the 1939 Winter Games to the Polish city of Zakopane. This resort had, meanwhile, been chosen by the International Ski Federation (FIS) to host its World Championships and it was thus the Norwegian bid that was finally selected.



Lillehammer



Trondheim

Invitation - Organization

- Invitation: Norway sent all National Student Unions that were members of the CIE a particularly warm invitation, emphasizing the will to bring together the youth of the world in a festive atmosphere:

The students of Norwegian Technical University would like to invite ***all the world's students*** to Norway for the 1939 International University Winter Games.

This invitation is addressed first and foremost to those who wish to participate in the competitions, ***but we are also happy to invite all other students to visit our country to attend the Games and take part in the academic celebrations that will be organized to mark this occasion.***

All students who come to Norway for the Winter Games are asked to bring their traditional student headgear!

- Organization: The Games, which were placed under the patronage of HRH Prince Olav of Norway, were supported by the National Union of Students of Norway (*Norske Studenters Idrettsråd*) and the Sports Association of the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. (*Norges Teknisk-naturvitenskapelige Universitets Idrettsforening - NTNUI*). They took place on two separate sites.

- The opening ceremony, Alpine skiing events, cross country relay and some of the ice hockey matches were held in Lillehammer;
- The skating, ski jumping, individual cross country and closing ceremony took place in Trondheim.



Student chalet in Lillehammer

In Lillehammer, the delegations were housed in a large chalet. In Trondheim, the students were accommodated free of charge in host families or, for a modest fee, in tourist hotels. Most rooms were assigned to two students and the Organizing Committee endeavoured to give every participant a roommate from another country, with whom he or she shared at least one common language. The project, designed to promote international harmony, met with real enthusiasm from the students.

Programme – Sports Disciplines – Participation



- **Programme:** In Lillehammer, the competitions started on Sunday 19 February and continued until Thursday 23 February. In Trondheim, the events took place from Wednesday 22 February to Saturday 25 February.

- **Sports Disciplines:**

-*Alpine skiing:* Downhill (men's and women's); Slalom (men's and women's); Combined Downhill + Slalom (men's and women's).

-*Nordic skiing:* Ski jumping (men); 18km Cross country (men); 30km relay (men); Nordic combined: Ski jumping + 16km cross country (men).

-*Figure skating:* Women's individual – Men's individual - Pairs.

-*Speed skating:* 500m - 1500m - 3000m - 5000m (men)

-*Ice hockey* (men)

The bobsleigh was not on the programme of the sixth CIE Winter Games.

- **Participation:** Sixteen national unions announced their participation in the 6th CIE Winter Games: *Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany*, Hungary, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Yugoslavia.*

*After the annexation of Austria by Germany in March 1938, all Austrian student athletes were incorporated into the German student organization Reichsstudentenführung. These names appear in the results marked with an * (GER *)

There were 242 individuals registered for the Championship's various competitions: 214 athletes (14 women and 200 men), to which were added 28 managers and officials. Taking into account those who competed in multiple events, there were 360 registrations in total (32 women and 328 men), from sixteen different national unions (in the end, only 14 unions had athletes who actually turned up to participate in the competitions).

-*Participations by country:*

Country	Women	Men	Athletes
Bulgaria	-	2	2
Czechoslovakia	1	18	19
Denmark	-	1	1
Estonia	-	1	1
Finland	-	20	20

France	3	13	16
Germany	4	13	17
Hungary	2	14	16
Latvia	-	10	10
Norway	2	42	44
Poland	-	23	23
Portugal	-	2	2
Sweden	1	26	27
Switzerland	1	5	6
United States	-	6	6
Yugoslavia	-	4	4
Total	14	200	214

Opening ceremony

The Games began on a cool day under a heavy sky in Lillehammer, a town in celebration, covered with pennants and flags for the occasion. His Royal Highness Prince Olav arrived to preside over the inaugural session of the sixth World University Championships, which took place on the skating rink of this beautiful winter resort. There was a certain gravity to the ceremony since the Royal family was mourning a recent death. The athletes' parade was nevertheless very powerful and perhaps even more brilliant than usual. Delegations from fourteen countries (Estonia and United States were not present) marched in alphabetical order, preceded by a group of officials: Georg Fisher, Head of the German Delegation, Jean Petitjean (CIE-FISU), Rajczy Rastovich (CIE-Sports Committee), EW Nansen (Norway-NSI), then assembled before the tribune of honour.



Georg Fisher-Jean Petitjean
Rajczy Rastovich-E.W. Nansen



UNEF athlètes
wearing the traditional "Faluche"

Mr Nansen, president of the Central Committee of Norwegian University Sports Associations (NSI), welcomed all the students. Mr Petitjean, General Secretary of the CIE's "Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire" took the floor to thank the host country and highlight the exceptional importance of this sporting week. Prince Olav then proclaimed the Games officially open. To the resonating sound of traditional canons, the flags of the countries represented were hoisted around the main mast, crowned by the Confederation's blue banner. The university oath was taken by a student of the Norwegian University Technical College, Guttmund Heggstad, with the national flagbearer, Nils Eie, World University Alpine Skiing (Combined) Champion at Zell am See, beside him.



Guttmund Heggstad - Nils Eie

The delegations then left the stadium, making way for the first of the ice hockey matches, which saw Czechoslovakia triumph over Poland by 3 goals to 0. (468) (469) 470)

Events and Results

Alpine skiing

The number of registrations in the Alpine Skiing, Downhill and Slalom events was 72 (60 men and 12 women).

- Downhill: This event took place in good weather conditions, with the sun shining and snow of excellent quality. Thousands of spectators gathered along the downhill run, to which the Royal Prince had travelled on skis. The route, which was quite long (3km600) but not very fast (500 metres' height difference), formed a narrow corridor between the fir trees, with a difficult section at the end. It turned out to be very discriminating, with a fair few surprises in store. The favourite, young Harro Cranz (brother of Christel), only finished in eleventh place. (471)

Men (3600 metres):

1/ Heinz Miller (GER) 3'33"3/5; 2/ Olav Raabe (NOR) 3'37"1/5; 3/ Hans Riehle (GER) 3'39"; 4/ Nils Eie (NOR) 3'40"5/10; 5/ Per Larsen (NOR) 3'42"6/10; 6/ Albert Fanchamps (SUI) 3'44".

Women (2500 metres):

1/ Marguerite Schaad (SUI) 2'35"; 2/Helga Gödl (GER*) 2'35"3/5; 3/ Elisabeth Hoferer (GER) 2'45"3/5 (472).

- Slalom: The course, which had a 200-metre height difference and around fifty gates, was rather fast, with icy areas that provoked a few falls. In the men's competition, Harro Cranz made up for his bad performance in the downhill by winning the event. Marc Hodler, who finished fourth, would go on to become president of the International Ski Federation (1951-1998). (473)

Men

1/Harro Cranz (GER) 2'20"; 2/ Nils Eie (NOR) 2'26"3/5; 3/ Godfred Hodmvang (NOR) 2'27"1/10; 4/Olav Raabe (NOR) 2'28"4/10; 5/ Marc Hodler (SUI) 2'28"8/10; 5/ Albert Franchamps (SUI) 2'33"

Women (10 starters)

1/Elisabeth Hoferer (GER) 2'33"4/5; 2/ Helga Gödl (GER*) 2'37"3/5; 3/ Ruzena Bainhauerova (CZH) 3'06"; 4/ Jacqueline Adam (FRA) 3'15"2/5; 5/ Olga Bjerkelund (NOR) 3'22"3/6; 6/ Stina Kindberg (SWE) 3'24"2/5.

Marguerite Schaad, who came first in the downhill, finished ninth.

- Combined (Downhill + Slalom) (474)

Men (35 starters)

1/ Olav Raabe (NOR) 366 sec.; 2/ Nils Eie (NOR) 367 sec.; 3/ Harro Cranz (GER) 368 sec.; 4/ Marc Hodler (SUI) 376 sec.; Albert Fanchamps (SUI) 377 sec.

Women (10 starters)

1/Holga Gödl (GER*) 250sec.; 2/ Elisabeth Hoferer (GER) 258 sec.; 3/ Marguerite Schaad (SUI) 280 sec.

Nordic Skiing

In the Nordic skiing events, 63 athletes registered for cross country, 32 for ski jumping and 35 for the relay. Before the cross country skiing events, the Royal Prince Olav, who was an experienced skier and accomplished sportsman (Olympic sailing champion in 1928 and still practising skiing jumping on a regular basis at the age of 36) wanted to test out the run himself, applauded by a large crowd... His fans' enthusiasm proved devastating, however, since many individuals who were not on skis ran behind him damaging the piste which, according to the Norwegian newspaper "*Aftenposten*", had to be quickly remade before the competition.



Prince Royal Olav on the track

- Cross country (relay) Teams of 5, over a distance of 30km: The track formed two loops, one on relatively flat terrain (2 relays), and the other (3 relays) on varied terrain through the woods. Before the start, the news came through that neither Germany, Latvia nor Poland would present a team. France finished fourth but were not included in the rankings due to a course mistake. (475) (476)

1/ Finland 1h46'38"; 2/ Norway 1h51'14"; 3/ Sweden 1h54'3/5.

- Cross country: The course extended for 18km, including a 4km climb between kilometres 5 and 9 (from an altitude of 60 to 240 metres), followed by a downhill stretch cut through with small bumpy sections before joining the valley. The snow that had fallen 48 hours before the event made the piste conditions quite heavy, and a very cold wind blew for the first few kilometres. These conditions meant that waxing was an essential factor. Forty competitors (out of the 53 registered) started the race. (477)

1/ Fyr Dahlstedt (SWE) 1h07'48 "; 2/Risto Makinnen (FIN) 1h 08'34"; 3/Marian Orlewicz (POL) 1h 08'35"; 4/ Ekki Aro (FIN) 1h 08'47"; 5/ Gudmund Heeggstad (NOR) 1h 09'24"; 6/ Mieczyslaw Wnuk (POL) 1h 09'44".

The unofficial country rankings (established by adding together the best three times) put Finland in first place, followed by Norway, Sweden, Poland and France.

- Special ski jumping competition: 1/ Sigurd Sollid (NOR) 224 pts-49m and 49.5m; 2/ Per Coll (NOR) 218 pts-47m and 46.5m; 3/ Olaf Müller-Ellefsen (NOR) 216 pts- 46.5 and 47.5m; 4/ Marrrti Hovi (FIN); 5/Mieczyslaw Wnuk (POL); 6/ Mariam Orlewicz (POL). (478)

- Nordic combined (Cross country/Ski jumping) (479) 1/ Mieczyslaw Wnuk (POL) 441pts; 2/ Mariam Orlewicz (POL) 438,8pts; 3/ Björn Strinberg (NOR) 426,1pts; 4/ Olaf Müller-Ellefsen (NOR); 5/ Nils Eie (NOR); 6/ Timo Lehto (FIN).

Ice Sports

- Speed skating: The final speed skating events (1500 and 3000 metres) were held on Saturday in difficult conditions: the thaw had liquefied the ice and the skaters were disrupted by the strong wind. (478)

500 metres 1/ Georg Krog (NOR) 44" 8/10; 2/ Ricard Greger (NOR) 45" 6/10; 3/ Elmars Bite (LAT) 45" 7/10.

1500 metres: 1/ Georg Krog (NOR) 2'25"9/10; 2/ Petter Leschly (NOR) 2'30"1/10; 3/ Ricard Greger (NOR) 2'30"4/10; 4/ Gedeon Lindtner (HUN); 5/ Elmars Bite (LAT); 6/ Atle Salokangas (FIN).

3000 metres: 1/ Max Stiepl (GER*) 5'10"; 2/ Petter Leschly (NOR) 5' 13" 4/10; 3/ Georg Krog (NOR) 5' 14"; 4/ Elmars Bite (LAT); 5/ Atle Salokangas (FIN); 6/ Ricard Greger (NOR).

5000 metres: 1/ Max Stiepl (GER*) 9' 23"4/10; 2/ Petter Leschly (NOR) 9'42"3/5 Elmars Bite (LAT) 9'46"4/10; 4/Krog (NOR) 9'48"8/10; 5/ Lindtner (HUN) 9'53"5/10;

- Figure skating (Participating countries: Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Norway). (480) (481)

Men

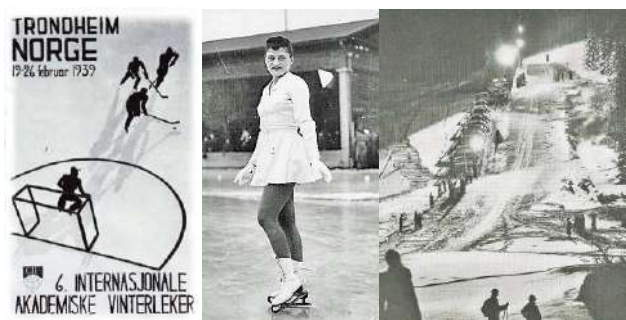
1/ Elemer Tertak (HUN); 2/ Emil Ratzenhofer (GER*); 3/ Jacques Favard (FRA)

Women

1/ Janine Schweigh (FRA), who had no competition, put on a brilliant exhibition that excited the audience and earned her a well-deserved gold medal.

Pairs

Ilse and Erich Pausin (GER*) won the title of 1939 World University Champions. The Viennese pair executed a wonderful programme and secured a title that was obviously destined to be theirs!



- Ice hockey: Five teams competed in this tournament: Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Poland and Sweden. Czechoslovakia opened the Games in Lillehammer by beating Poland 3-0 and closed them in Trondheim by winning the final, beating Hungary (the defending champions) 1-0. (479)

Results:

- Czechoslovakia beat Poland 6-0; Czechoslovakia beat Norway 7-0; Czechoslovakia beat Hungary 1-0
- Hungary beat Norway 11-0; Hungary beat Sweden 4-0; Hungary and Poland drew 1-1
- Sweden and Czechoslovakia drew 1-1 after additional time; Sweden beat Poland 2-1; Sweden beat Norway 1-0

- Poland beat Norway 3-1











Rankings

1/ Czechoslovakia (12pts); 2/ Hungary (10pts); 3/ Sweden (8pts); 4/ Poland (6pts); Norway (4pts).

Closing Ceremony

As the final competitions drew to a close, all the participants gathered to attend the awards ceremony and official closing of the Games.

- General Medal Table for the Games: Student sports men and women from fourteen countries were theoretically to share 54 medals, distributed in 18 different competitions. Ten countries won medals, with Germany and Norway topping the table by a long way.

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
 Czechoslovakia (CZH)	1	-	1	2
 Finland (FIN)	1	1	1	3
 France (FRA)	1	-	1	2
 Germany (GER)	7	4	3	14
 Hungary (HUN)	1	1	-	2
 Latvia (LAT)	-	-	2	2
 Norway (NOR)	4	8	4	16
 Poland	1	2	1	4
 Sweden (SWE)	1	2	-	3
 Switzerland (SUI)	1	-	1	2
	18	18	14*	50*

* Incomplete data for figure skating and Nordic combined.

The closing ceremony was impressive and also moving, held at dusk in Trondheim's ice stadium. The students marched in a procession lit by torches, all of which were extinguished once the Games were officially declared closed. A grandiose firework display then ensued, followed by a wonderful banquet and dance party for all participants, in a huge circus tent set up in the grounds of the students' residence (*studentersamfundet*). Jean Brandenburger, a columnist for "L'Auto" newspaper, described how the organizers had even planned to invite all the young women of Trondheim (and only the women) to participate in the party to compensate for the imbalance in the number of male and female students... "Invited", provided they paid their five crown entry fee! Many were indeed tempted!



The banquet in the tent

The sixth International University Winter Games, which had seen the world's university youth united by the CIE in peaceful competition within a climate of warm friendship, thus concluded in a joyful atmosphere.

The journalist ended his article by saying: "*And we parted to go our separate ways... until the next University Winter Games.*" This unfortunately proved very optimistic - it would be a long wait. (482)

Conclusions

The Confédération Internationale des Étudiants had taken the risk of moving forward, particularly in the field of sport. The creation of FISU demonstrated its willingness to strengthen its position vis-à-vis the IOC and International Sports Federations. This affirmation of its desire to maintain the rank it had acquired over twenty years (the CIE's age in 1939) was based on a sense of responsibility towards the student youth, who it wished to bring together around some simple but powerful ideas:

- Yes, differences should be brought out, but from the perspective of complementarity;
- Yes, the great dialogue that was to mark the end of the century had to take place in a spirit of understanding rather than confrontation;
- Yes, sports competition fostered the enrichment of body and mind, but before being a competition *against* others it was, first and foremost, a competition *with* others, a quest for self-enrichment through common action.
- No, the "myth of youth" was not an artifice that could be diverted for ideological, political or warlike purposes; it represented hope for a peaceful and harmonious future.

Great conviction was doubtless necessary to believe that this message could have any kind of influence on the course of events that Europe was experiencing in 1938/1939:

March 1938 – Annexation of Austria by Germany;

September 1938 – Munich Agreement: Great Britain and France abandon the Czechoslovakian provinces in the Sudetenland to Germany;

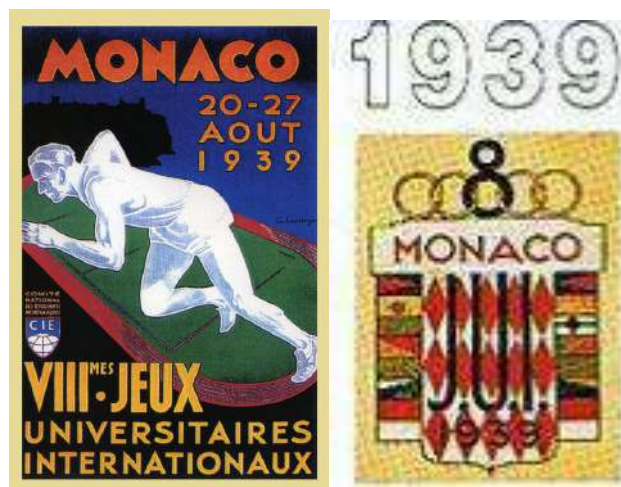
January/February 1939 – Victory of the nationalist troops in Catalonia. Recognition by Britain and France, on *26 February 1939*, of Franco's insurgent and rebellious government as the sole legitimate government in Spain... *on the very day of the Trondheim Games' closing ceremony.*

The CIE was nevertheless looking to the "long term" to achieve its goals. Although it had not surrendered organizational control of the Winter Games - in which Germany had taken part and obtained some brilliant results, but which had nevertheless conveyed the exemplary image of a real "gathering" of students – the Confederation was prepared to dialogue when it came to the organization of the Summer Games. At the Sports Committee meeting in Trondheim after the closing of the International Winter Games, a positive discussion had been held with the German representatives, with a consensus reached and Vienna's bid to host the CIE Summer Games approved.

Chapter 14

THE CIE TURNS TWENTY - FINAL GAMES, RIVAL GAMES AND WAR

The 8th CIE "International University Summer Games" (Monaco – 20 to 27 August 1939)



At the Sheffield Council meeting in December 1937, the CIE had responded positively to the *Deutsche Studentenschaft's* request to take on the organization of the 8th International University Summer Games. While the CIE's proposal was to approve the bid by the city of Bonn, the *Deutsche Studentenschaft*, now under the authority of the *Reichsstudentenführung (RSF)* and *Deutschenstudentenführer* Gustav Adolf Scheel, insisted on forcing through that of the city of Vienna, which had become German after the annexation of Austria.

After a year of negotiations, the Confederation announced its final decision during the February 1939 Winter Games in Trondheim (Norway). Based on a proposal by FISU, its body overseeing international university sport, it formally agreed that the 8th CIE International University Summer Games would be held in Vienna. The German university organization confirmed that the event, under the auspices of the CIE, would be organized in strict compliance with the established rules. However, the development of the political situation in Europe and the behaviour of the German students soon aroused the CIE's concern. The University Games were regarded as a propaganda opportunity for the Axis powers, and the *Reichsstudentenführung* did not comply with the CIE's general requirements in any way. (483)

15 March 1939 - Barely a month after the Trondheim agreement, Czechoslovakia, which had already seen part of its territory (the Sudetenland) amputated following the Munich agreement and had been dismantled by the creation of a Slovak state separated from "Czech country", was invaded by German troops who crossed the border and occupied Prague. Bohemia, Moravia and Czech Silesia were placed under the regime of a semi-independent German protectorate.

22 May 1939 - An offensive military pact, the "Pact of Steel", was signed between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, forming the "Axis Alliance". Regent Horthy's Hungary was getting closer and closer to Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy.

We shall let Jean Petitjean, General Secretary of the CIE's *Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire* within the Confederation, describe what happened next:



Jean Petitjean

"Suddenly, on the eve of the CIE Executive Board meeting in Helsinki (12-15 May 1939), an invitation was sent to all the Confederation's member nations: the German, Italian and Hungarian students were inviting student unions from all around the world to a sports event organized in Vienna. There was no mention of either the CIE or the 8th International University Games. It was the disloyal "coup de Jarnac" we'd been fearing. On 15 May 1939, during the last session of the Executive Board meeting, we received a visit from a Reichsstudentenführung delegate who handed us his organization's official resignation as a "sports collaborator" with the CIE, and... invitations to the Vienna event! As the board endeavoured to establish a dialogue with him, this delegate reiterated his group's formal desire to organize the Vienna Games outside of the CIE and refused any kind of negotiation."

Noting that the Vienna Games did not correspond in any way to the commitments Germany had made, the Confederation's Board members (Belgium, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Latvia, Poland, Switzerland) unanimously decided to withdraw the organization of the eighth International University Summer Games from Germany, find a new host nation and mitigate the effects of the propaganda created by the Germans to promote their schismatic Games. The Executive Board entrusted Jean Petitjean with full authority to organize the 8th Games and ensure its traditional success, given that twenty-five nations had already communicated their intention to participate... A task so difficult it was almost regarded as doomed to failure: there were only three months left for Petitjean to turn things around. Without wasting any time, this indefatigable individual visited all the Baltic and Scandinavian countries to secure their participation and resumed contact with potential organizers. After a month of talks, Amsterdam withdrew: the Dutch Government did not wish to take such a clear position against Germany. Monaco, the remaining candidate, accepted enthusiastically and immediately set to work. A National Union of Monegasque Students was formed and, with the help of the CIE and UNEF, rose to the challenge of organizing an event with material requirements and technical constraints of which it had been unaware, ensuring that the 8th International University Summer Games could start on the date initially planned, i.e. 20 August, in the Principality of Monaco. (484) (485) (486) (487)

In parallel, the German RSF scheduled its own World University Games (<i>Studenten-Weltspiele</i>) in Vienna... on the same dates, 20 to 27 August.

Invitations

The official invitations were sent by telegram. Given the last-minute conditions, there was a fear that they might be completely ineffective... (487) Twenty-nine nations nevertheless replied to the CIE positively and enthusiastically, despite the prevailing atmosphere of great concern in Europe and around the world.

Participation – Programme – Organization

- Participation: In the end, and despite the absence of representatives from three federations that had played a major role in previous editions - Germany, Italy and Hungary - the 8th International University Summer Games, celebrated on the eve of War and in dramatic circumstances, were a real success in terms of participation. Of the 29 nations that responded positively to the CIE's invitation, 23 actually followed through with this commitment: *Albania, Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Holland, India, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Wales*. Yugoslavia was late in announcing its desire to be registered, and representatives of students "in exile" from Czechoslovakia, which was dismantled in March 1939, also asked to participate in the CIE Games. A total of 25 delegations were thus present in Monaco. (488) (489) (490) The student unions of Bulgaria, Eire, Greece, Portugal, Romania and Turkey, which had confirmed their participation, indicated that they had been forced to withdraw from the CIE Games due to lack of funding. Competition from the Vienna Games made itself felt with Bulgaria (after obtaining German funding) finally opting to join the secessionist organization.

It is difficult to establish the precise number of students who actually took part in the competitions, since several countries had to recall all or part of their squad before the end of the Games. It is generally estimated that the delegations, including athletes and leaders, represented a total of around 600 people.

- Programme: Ten sports (63 events) were proposed, of which only four were open to women, which was a step backwards: *Athletics* (men-19 events; women-9 events) - *Basketball* (men) - *Boxing* (men-5 events) - *Fencing* (men-4 events; women-1 event) - *Football* (men) - *Swimming* (men-9 events; women-4 events) - *Tennis* (men-2 events; women-1 event; mixed-1 event) - *Shooting* (men-4 events) - *Volleyball* (men) - *Water polo* (men). (490)

Some sports offered at previous Games (rowing, handball, rugby, gymnastics) were not included this time around, and the number of women's events was reduced. Conversely, volleyball (men's) appeared officially on the International University Games' programme for the first time.

- Organization: The Monaco games were placed under the High Patronage of His Serene Highness Louis II, Sovereign Prince of Monaco. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Mr Jean Reymond, an adviser to the Monegasque Government, had done his job perfectly and Monaco welcomed the students most graciously.

The organizing committee welcomed the delegations on their arrival at the station, with a group of young men and women who had all volunteered to put themselves at the students' disposal. They guided their charges through the city, decked out in flags and banners, Monegasque red and white set against the contrasting colours of over twenty different nations, and on to their hotels, followed by the secretariat, set up under the stands in Louis II stadium. This was a hive of activity, a miniature "Babel", where visitors buzzed around, gathering information, visiting the counters, making enquiries, receiving accreditations and examining the programmes. (491)

Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony took place on Sunday 20 August 1939 on the former Fontvielle sports field, officially renamed the "Louis II Stadium", which offered modern facilities to host the 8th International University Games in optimal conditions. The site

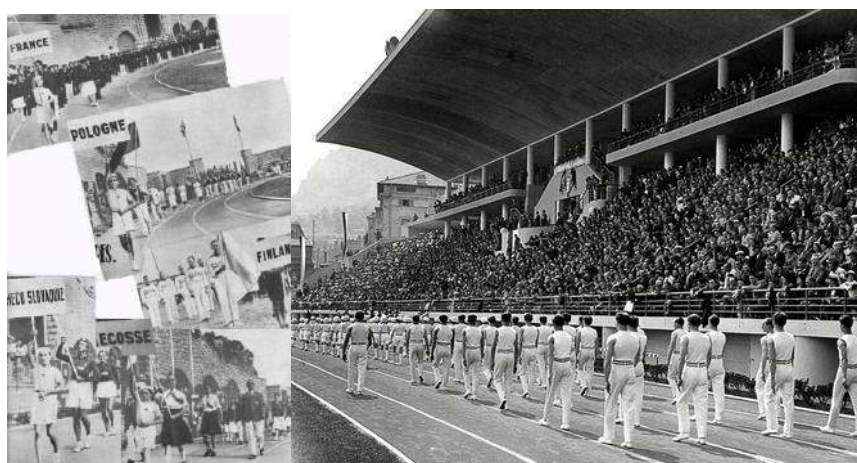
itself was splendid: the stadium was backed by the rock of Monaco, crowned by the luxuriant vegetation of the Révoire exotic gardens and opening onto the Mediterranean. The banners of 25 nations danced in an intense blue sky.



Louis II Stadium

At 3.30pm, the delegations, arranged in alphabetical order with Albania at the front, entered the Stadium through the western gate. They paraded in impeccable order, preceded by their national flags behind a sign carried by Scouts and junior athletes from *L'Étoile* sports club indicating the delegation's nationality.

Thousands of spectators, packed into the stands or leaning on the street parapets - steps winding around the rock overlooking the stadium - enthusiastically applauded the national unions, along with the athletes themselves: the Egyptians wearing their fezzes, the Scottish in kilts, Ceylon's sole delegate, the tall, dark-skinned Edwards, along with his Indian neighbour, Savara, slender and elegant in his traditional dress, also alone in representing his country. When the Polish delegation appeared, a huge ovation swept over the stadium! The Polish athletes had been held at the border by malevolent German authorities under the false pretext that not all the team's members had the special visas required to cross the Bohemian-Moravian protectorate. (492) (493) They had just arrived at Monaco station and, after hastily putting on their uniforms, rushed to the stadium to join the party!



Students march behind their signs and flags

The cheers grew even louder as the parade approached its end with another small delegation: two students from dismantled Czechoslovakia, proudly walking behind their three-sectioned flag that was threatened with elimination... The delegation from the National Union of Monegasque Students was positioned at the end of the procession, proudly closing the march. After completing a lap of the track, the banners converged upon the tribune of honour, lining up to bow, one after the other, before His Exc. Mr Emile Roblot, Minister of State representing HSH the Prince of Monaco, surrounded by various Monegasque and CIE personalities. The student

athletes then stood in a dense column on the central field, behind their signs and flags. (494) (495) (496)

Jean Petitjean then took the microphone to summarize the difficulties that had been overcome, (488) warmly thanking the sovereign prince of Monaco, Monegasque government and Principality's athletes for successfully taking on the honour of being entrusted with organizing the Games:

"On behalf of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, which brings together 32 nations and 800,000 members, I have the honour of thanking His Serene Highness the Sovereign Prince of Monaco for accepting to host the International University Games here in the Principality.

I would like to thank His Excellency Mr Roblot, Minister of State for the Principality, for agreeing to open the eighth International University Games on behalf of the Sovereign Prince.

Our Games have been prepared under difficult circumstances. At the last moment, the nation to which we had entrusted this honour, at its request, refused to organize the Games in line with our traditions and regulations.

The National Committee of Monegasque Students kindly stepped in to host the event. We would like to thank Mr Jacques Reymond, President of the Organizing Committee, Mr Fissore, President of the National Committee of Monegasque Students, and all their colleagues, for the effort they have made to make our Games a success in such a short time.

This massive demonstration of togetherness, in which 25 nations are represented, is a victory for our Confederation – the international organization triumphing over the dissidents. We do not want to take advantage of this success to stigmatize any comrades who have failed to understand the goal we are pursuing. This goal, to which the founders of the CIE have aspired since its inception, is to bring together students from around the world, in all kinds of ways, so that they can better understand each other and increase their mutual esteem, fostering greater international understanding over time. My hope is that the ninth International University Games, to which I would already like to invite all the world's nations, will once again bring together all students from all universities!" (488)

Mr Petitjean then gave the floor to His Excellency Émile Roblot, Minister of State of the Principality of Monaco, who took to the podium to open the eighth International University Games. He expressed a few warm words of welcome to the students, conveying: *"the best regards of the Sovereign Prince and his Government, along with the cordial greetings of the Population of Monaco".*

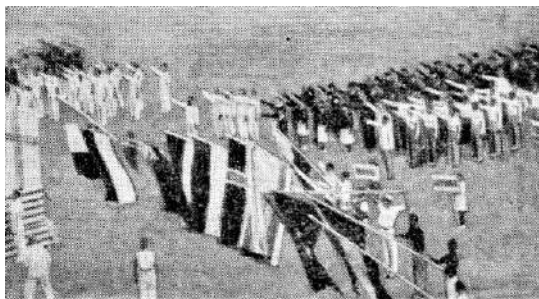


Proclamation of the opening of the 8th Games

In his peroration, Mr Roblot spoke of peace between peoples: *"Finally, the Government hopes that, after their stay in Monaco, the delegations here present will return home with a sense of this country, territorially small but great in terms of the humanitarian sentiments that drive it, as a haven of friendship where individuals from*

the most diverse nations can meet in an atmosphere of concord befitting the preparation of the era of peace to which we all aspire." (488)

The Minister of State, representing His Serene Highness Louis II, Sovereign Prince of Monaco, then officially proclaimed the Games open. A carillon sounded and an 8-gun salute was fired while the blue flag of the CIE was hoisted to the central mast facing the tribune of honour.



Taking of the oath



Monegasque artillery fired the 8-gun salute

After the applause that greeted the Minister of State's address had died down, Mr Aleco Noghès, a student athlete and member of the Monegasque delegation, appeared on the stand and took the student oath on behalf of all the competitors. A flock of pigeons were then released, flying off towards the horizon to deliver the good news around the world, while the gunshots sent dozens of other birds flying from the crevices of the rock. The delegations then filed back into their processional ranks to leave the track after a lap of honour. (497)

The story of the eighth International University Games could begin!

The ceremony was followed by the first sports event of the Games, a football match between France and Belgium, which soon took over the pitch and was very popular with the crowd! This warmly contested game ended in a win for the Belgians over the French, by 3 goals to 2. (497) The basketball, swimming, fencing, tennis, cycling, boxing, water polo and volleyball took place over the following days, with the Games reaching a crescendo from 24 to 27 August thanks to the athletics!

Events and results

Basketball

The basketball tournament was exciting from start to finish, arousing the enthusiasm of the crowd who bemoaned the fact that there was no women's event this year. Four countries took part in the tournament: Brazil, Estonia, France and Latvia. (498) Latvia, who won the gold medal in Budapest and Paris, were of course the favourites. Estonia, who had already medalled at the previous Games, were also contenders. France had thus far appeared to be only making up the numbers, and little was known about the potential of the Brazilian team, made up of students from the University of Rio de Janeiro who could also draw upon some young Brazilians studying in France who played basketball at AS Monaco. The competition proved extremely tight and the final result, which remained uncertain until the very last match, was unexpected. (498)

Results:

Estonia beat France 22-21; Brazil beat Estonia 31-29; Brazil beat Latvia 24-22 (after additional time); France beat Latvia 24-17; France beat Brazil 25-21; Estonia beat Latvia 29-22.

Final rankings: 1/ France 5 pts (goal average +3); 2/ Estonia 5 pts (goal average -1); 3/ Brazil 5 pts (goal average -2); 4/ Latvia 3 pts.

Fencing

The French won podium places in all specialisms, although the absence of the Italian and Hungarian fencers meant that the scope of their success was somewhat limited. Egypt (Younis – Fathallah - Osman), England, Denmark and Poland confirmed their good level. Team Monaco (Notari-Tonello) were surprise silver medallists in the team foil.

Results:

Men

- Team foil 16 competitors from 4 countries (EGY-FRA-ENG-MON) took part in the competition.

1/ France (Duval-Rommel-Rollet-Netter) – University World Champions; 2/ Monaco; 3/ Egypt

- Individual foil 18 competitors from 8 countries (DAN-EGY-FRA-ENG-MON-HOL-NOR-POL) took part in the competition, which was held on 22 August on the "pigeon shooting" site, overlooking the sea, in a heated atmosphere. A violent storm, with gusts of wind and rain, sent the spectators, who were seated outside in tents, piling into the gun room, leaving just a narrow corridor for the shooters! (499)

1/ Duval (FRA) 7 wins - World University Champion; 2/ Rommel (FRA); 3/ Turkey (ENG); 4/ Younis (EGY); 5/ Rollet (FRA); 6/ Christie (ENG) and Warthon (DEN) ex æquo; 8/ Osman (EGY)

- Team épée 16 competitors from 6 countries (DAN-EGY-FRA-HOL-MON-POL) took part in the competition.

Heats: Poland beat Holland by 9 wins to 7; France beat Monaco by 12 wins to 3 and 1 draw; France beat Holland by 8 wins to 6 and 2 draws; Monaco beat Holland by 9 wins to 5 and 2 draws.

Final Pool: France beat Poland 11 wins to 5; Egypt beat Denmark 8 wins all, one touch advantage

1/ France (Rollet-Faure-Boyreau-Netter) – World University Champions; 2/ Egypt; 3/ Denmark; 4/ Poland. (499)

- Individual épée 10 competitors from 5 countries (DEN)-(ENG)-(FRA)-(EGY)-(MON) took part in the competition.

1/ Ruben (DEN) 7 wins - World University Champion; 2/ McCready (ENG); 3/ Faure (FRA); 4/ Younis (EGY); 5/ Fathallah (EGY); 6/ Rollet (FRA); 7/ Notari (MON). (500)

- Team sabre 2 competing countries (POL) (EGY). The two teams were divided only by the number of touches, 52 to 59 in favour of the Polish. (500)

1/ Poland; World University Champions; 2/ Egypt.

- Individual sabre 5 competing countries (DEN) (EGY) (FRA) (HOL) (NOR)

1/ Fathallah (EGY) 5 wins, World University Champion; 2/ Ruben (DEN); 3/ Younis (EGY); 4/ Gundu (EGY); 5/ Boyreau (FRA); 6/ Scheel (NOR); 7/ Reuring (HOL); 8/ Warthoe (DEN). (501)

Women

- Individual foil 7 competitors from 4 countries (DAN-FRA-ENG-POL) took part in the final.

1/ Louise Jouteux (FRA) 6 wins - World University Champion; 2/ Olsen (DEN); 3/ Raymonde Ruffier (FRA); 4/ Milner (FRA); 5/ Sernibulska (POL); 6/ Navrocka (POL); 7/ Christie (ENG). (499) (500)

Football

Four countries took part in the football tournament: Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Yugoslavia. The tournament was interesting and balanced, but unfortunately disrupted by the late arrival of the Yugoslav students, requiring a shift in the planned schedule and match distribution. To allow Yugoslavia to participate, the previous results were cancelled (in particular the opening match between Belgium and France) and the tournament started again from scratch, with playoff matches between France and Belgium, on the one hand, and Yugoslavia and Luxembourg, on the other. Everything was called into question once more by France's withdrawal just before the end of the tournament, since several of its players had to respond to individual calls to be drafted into military service. Yugoslavia was thus declared to have beaten the French team, which was leading the competition after defeating Belgium and Luxembourg. As a result, the final was played between Belgium and Yugoslavia! (500) (502)

Results:

Belgium beat France (3-2); France beat Luxembourg (2-0); Luxembourg beat Belgium (4-2); Belgium beat Yugoslavia (3-0); Yugoslavia beat Luxembourg (8-0); Yugoslavia beat France (France forfeited the match).

In the final, Belgium beat Yugoslavia (2-1) (502)

Final tournament rankings:

1/ Belgium; 2/ Yugoslavia; 3/ Luxembourg

Tennis

The organization of the tennis tournament was also disrupted after the departure of the Poles, forced to urgently return to their country... through Scandinavia, which was not an easy task. As some of the semi-finals could not be contested, the control committee considered that the results of those that had been held would be final.

Results: (498) (500) (502) (503) (504)

Men

- Men's singles

Semi-finals: Bawarowski (POL) beat Pelizza (FRA) 8:6 – 6:2 – 10:8; Abdesselam (FRA) beat Noghès (MON) 6:3 – 6:4 – 6:0

Final: Abdesselam (FRA) beat Bawarowski (POL) 6:2 – 10:8 – 2:6 – 6:4

In the third place play off, Pelizza (FRA) beat Noghès (MON) 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

Rankings: 1/ Abdesselam (FRA) World University Champion;
2/ Bawarowski (POL); 3/ Pelizza (FRA); 4/ Noghès (MON).

- Men's doubles

First round: Thielsen-Thorell (DEN) beat Debluck-Van de Wiele (BEL) 6:2 – 2:6 – 6:4 – 2:6 – 6:1; Boutman-Van de Graaf (HOL) beat Noghès-Nicorine (MON) 6:0 6/3 6:4.

Semi-finals: Pelizza-Dubuc (FRA) beat Thielsen-Thorell (DEN) 6:0, 6:1, 6:1; Baworowski –Goltchak (POL) beat Bouman-Van den Graf (HOL)

Final: *the Poles were forced to forfeit the match since they had to leave Monaco urgently*

Rankings: 1/ Pelizza-Dubuc (FRA) World University Champion; 2/ Bawarowski-Gotchalk (POL); 3/ Thielsen-Thorell (DEN).

- Mixed doubles

Rankings: 1/ France (Miss Grenier- Pellizza); World University Champion;
2/ Poland (Bawarowski – Miss Luniewska).

Women

- Women's singles

Final: Luniewska (POL) / Grenier (FRA) 6:2, 6:4

Rankings:

1/ Luniewska (POL), World University Champion; 2/ Grenier (FRA); 3/

- Women's doubles

Semi-final: Grenier – Jellizia beat Luniewska – Bawarowska

Swimming

The Swimming tournament was held at Palm Beach. The first night of the University World Swimming Championships on 23 August was a huge success: the stands were full, with the spectators even overflowing into the starting area! This inaugural meeting was marked by a hecatomb of university records. Some of the competitors who had qualified through the initial rounds were unable to take part in the finals, having been called back to their countries for military service. The Egyptians clearly demonstrated their superiority in the diving events, which took place at the Nautical Stadium. England dominated the women's competitions. Despite the absence of swimmers from Germany and Hungary, the performances achieved in most disciplines were of a much higher level than those recorded for the 1937 Paris Games, and not only because they took place in a saltwater pool. (505) (506)

Results:

Men

- 100 metres freestyle 6 competitors from 4 pays (FIN-FRA-ENG-SCO) took part in the final.

1. Taylor (ENG) 1:00.1 World University Champion; 2/ Nakache (FRA) 1:01.0; 3/ Bolden (SWE) 1:01.3

- 400 metres freestyle During the qualifying rounds, Pallard (FRA) set a time of 4'58"8/10, beating the student record set by Hungary's Lengyel, which stood at 5' 2" 2/10. 6 competitors from 4 pays (FIN-FRA- ENG-SWE) took part in the final.

Final:

1/ Pallard (FRA) 4:57.3 World University Champion; 2/ Bolden (SWE) 5:03.4; 3/ Powell (ENG) 5:04.2

- 1500 metres freestyle 6 competitors from 3 countries (FIN-FRA- ENG took part in the final.

1/ Pallard (FRA) 20:58.2 World University Champion; 2/ Powell (ENG) 21:24.6; 3/ Claire (ENG) 21:25.4

- 200 metres breaststroke 6 competitors from 5 countries (FRA-ENG -HOL-NOR-PAL) took part in the final.

1/ Nakache (FRA) 2:51.0 World University Champion; 2/ Grosborne (FRA) 2:51.6; 3/ Hyde (NOR) 2:52.3

- 100 metres backstroke During the qualifying rounds, Lengyel's world record (1'11"6/10) was beaten three times, firstly by Carlson and Taylor and then by Van Schouven, who took it down to 1'9" 6/10. 4 competitors from 3 countries (FRA-HOL-SWE) took part in the final.

Final:

1/ Van Shouven (HOL) 1:09.1 World University Champion; 2/ Carlson (SWE) 1:09.4; 3/ Denoir (SWE) 1:13.0

- 4x200 metres freestyle relay 3 national teams (FIN-FRA-ENG took part in the final.

1/ France 9:38.4 World University Champion; 2/ England 9:44.02; 3/ Finland 10:39.04

- 3x100m medley relay 3 national teams (FRA-ENG-HOL) took part in the final.

1/ France 3:27 World University Champion, equalling the World University Games record;
2/ England 3:38.02; 3/ Holland 3:41.06

- Diving: 3 metre board 4 competitors took part in the competition.

1/ Ramzy (EGY) 133 World University Champion; 2/ Sabry (EGY) 127.8; 3/ Tarasvirka (FIN) 120.03; 4/ Kalli (EGY).

- High Diving 3 competitors took part in the competition. The two Egyptian champions easily got the better of a Scotsman who, despite lacking in technics, showed great courage!

1/ Ramzy (EGY) 112.6 World University Champion; 2/ Abou Sead (EGY) 110.03; 3/ Millan (SCO) 76.15

Women (498) (505)

- 200 metres breaststroke W.O.

1/ Gardet (FRA) 3:09.8 World University Champion.

- 100 metres freestyle During the qualifying rounds, Thérèse Blondeau's world record (1'16"2/10) was beaten twice, first by Bratochwilla and then Williams, who took in down to 1'15 ". 6 competitors from 5 countries (FIN-FRA-- ENG -PAL-POL) took part in the final.

Final:

1/ Bratochwillar (POL) 1:15.03, World University Champion; 2/ Williams (ENG) 1:15.04 ;
3/ Hagelberg (FIN) 1:15.08

- 100 metres backstroke 6 competitors from 4 countries (FRA-SCO- ENG -PAL) took part in the competition.

1/ Greenland (ENG) 1:19.02, World University Champion; 2/ Williams (ENG) 1:21.5; 3/ Winthurch (ENG) 1:27.8

- 3x100m medley relay W.O.

1/ France (Raoul, Gardet, Smith) World University Champions.

Water polo

The French water polo team, made up of Jésum, Schatz, Vincent, Roig, Lambert, Nakache and Aspar, had a ruthless win over the Dutch team (De Loos, Ver Steejh, Herklots, Denhammer, De la Valette and Van Schouven).

Result: France 6: Holland 1. (498)

Shooting

Shooting, which had been introduced to the university sport programme at the 1937 Paris Games, featured again in Monaco, at the Fontvielle range.

Rankings:

-12 competitors from 4 countries (EST-FRA-MON -PAL) took part in the rifle shooting competition. Estonia's Foola beat the world university record.

-6 competitors from 3 countries (FRA-MON -PAL) took part in the pistol shooting competition.

- 50m rifle - individual (40 cartridges) (507)

1/ Foola (EST) 397 pts, World University Champion; 2/ Lelepp (EST) 395 pts; 3/ Tamlet (EST) 390 pts; 4/ Teras (EST); 5/ Sutt (EST); 6/ Louis (FRA); 7/Gremeaux (FRA); 8/ Rocca (MON); 9/ Vallaghé (FRA); 10/ Clémenceau (FRA); 11/ Sabatier (FRA); 12/ Zemer (PAL)

- 50m rifle - team (maximum 1200 points). Two teams competed: Estonia (Foola, Lellip, Tamlet, Tera, Sutt) and France (Louis, Crèmeaux, Vallaghé, Clémenceau, Sabatier)

1/ Estonia 1174 pts, World University Champion; 2/ France 1141 pts
- 25m rapid fire pistol on silhouettes - individual (508) Six competitors from 3 countries (FRA-MON-PAL) took part in the competition.

1/ Louis (FRA) 18 penalty pts, World University Champion; 2/ Sabatier (FRA) 25 pts; 3/ Stora (FRA) 38pts; 4/ Mauviel (FRA) 104pts; 5/ Rocca (MON) 174; 6/ Zemer (PAL) 234.

- 25m rapid fire pistol - team (508)

1/ France (Louis, Sabatier, Stora) *WO* World University Champion.

Boxing

The "Noble Art" had really found its place on the International University Games' programme, to which it had been introduced in Paris in 1937. The tournament, held in the hall of Pont Sainte Devote, was disturbed by the premature departure (on 23 August) of athletes drafted to fight for their countries. (503)

Only 8 competitors, from 4 countries (FRA-HOL-SUI-MON), took part in the finals. (488) (498)

- Lightweight:

1/ Schenkel (SUI); 2/ Lopez Cardozo (HOL); 3/ Bertolier (FRA)

- Bantamweight: Following the defection of his opponent, who was forced to leave Monaco early, Ghermann (FRA) took part in an exhibition fight against the Monegasque boxer Savorani and won the title.

1/ Ghermann (FRA) *WO*

- Light Middleweight: Carrier (FRA) took part in an exhibition fight against the Monegasque boxer Gabrielli, and won the title, his opponent having been forced to leave Monaco before the fight.

1/ Carrier (FRA) *WO*

- Middleweight: France's Ferrand demonstrated great punching power, securing the university title by knocking out his Dutch opponent.

1/ Ferrand (FRA); 2/ Nicks (HOL)

- Light Heavyweight: Switzerland's Vogeli, who had been dominated by his opponent from start to finish, was declared the winner. This incomprehensible decision by the judges was booed by the spectators, but he nevertheless became World University Champion.

1/ Vogeli (SUI); 2/ Chaffin (FRA)

Volleyball

In 1924, as part of the Paris Olympic Games, volleyball, imported from the United States, was practised for the first time in an international context, as a demonstration sport. In 1933, volleyball had appeared as a "guest sport" in the programme of the 5th International University Games in Turin. In 1939, the CIE created the first volleyball "World Championships" by introducing this new discipline to the programme of the 8th International University Games in Monaco. Four countries took part in the tournament: Brazil, Estonia, France and Latvia. Latvia finished first, with three wins, ahead of Estonia (2 wins), Brazil (1 win) and France... whose entire team was made up of Parisian students of Russian origin: Olympief, Partchevsky, Sokolov, Talaief, Katroff and Djenan! (509)

Result:

1/ Latvia 6 pts, World University Champions; 2/ Estonia 4 pts; 3/ Brazil 2 pts; 4/ France 0 pt

Athletics

Approximately 100 athletes from 16 nations registered to take part in the various disciplines, which started on 23 August and were scheduled to be contested over four days. Events nevertheless forced the organizers to speed up the programme. The excitement built as the main competitions, including several finals, followed on from one another at a steady pace, ending in a crescendo on Saturday 26 August. This simply made the programme all the more interesting. (510) During the Monaco Games, seven men's athletics University World Records were set or beaten:

100m: Jeffrey (USA), new record 10s 5/10, previous record 10s 6/10 by Théard (HAI) in 1927 and 1928 and Kornig (GER) in 1930.

800m: Beetham (USA), new record 1m 53s 3/10, previous record by Alford (WAL) in 1937.

5000m: Carstairs (SCO), new record 15m 20s 2/10, previous record by Ward (ENG) 15m21s 6/10 in 1937.

400m hurdles: Cochran (USA), new record 52s 8/10, previous record 53s 2/10 by Kovaks (HUN) in 1935.

Triple jump: Norén (FIN) record set at 14m11.

Shot put: Watson (USA), new record 15m78, previous record 15m62 by Kuntsi (FIN) in 1933.


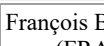
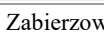






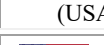












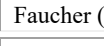
















1600m medley relay: United States, new record 3m 27s 8/10, previous record 3m 28s 2/10 by Italy in 1933.

The level was much lower in the women's competition. The case of Dorothy Saunders (ENG) is curious: after winning two golds and a silver in the sprint events at the 1937 Paris Games, she won gold medals in both the javelin and discus... but with mediocre performances. In contrast, the French one-two-three in the 80 metres and team gold (Dejean, Toulouse, Stiegler, Morrisson) in the 4x100 metres, despite a bad baton change in the last leg of the relay, nevertheless testified to a good overall level. (504)





















Results by event

-Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Clyde Jeffrey (USA)	10.5	 René Valmy (FRA)	10.7	 Kenneth Jenkins (ENG)	-
200 metres	 Clyde Jeffrey (USA)	21.5	 Kenneth Jenkins (ENG)	22.0	 Joe Batiste (USA)	22.0
400 metres	 Wacław Gassowski (POL)	49.3	 J.A.M. Robertson (SCO)	49.6	 Zygmunt Zabierzowski (POL)	50.1
800 metres	 Charlie Beetham (USA)	1:53.3	 Jacques Lévêque (FRA)	1:53.8	 Jean Pfanner (FRA)	1:54.3
1500 metres	 Blaine Rideout (USA)	04:01.1	 Ralfs Balodis (LAT)	4:03.5[1]	 Walter Lutz (SUI)	04:09.0
5000 metres	 Morrison 'Jack' Carstairs (SCO)	15:20.2	 Ralph Shwartzkopf (USA)	15:20.2	 Roger Lerrede (FRA)	16:11.2
110 metres	 Joe	14.6	 Jean-	15.2	 Zygmunt	-

hurdles	 Batiste (USA)		 François Brisson (FRA)		 Zabierzowski (POL)	
400 metres hurdles	 Roy Cochran (USA)	52.8	 Alec Palmer (ENG)	56.4	 W. Michell (SCO)	56.5
High jump	 Les Steers (USA)	1.90	 Joe Batiste (USA)	1.80	 S.A. Edwards (British Ceylon)[2]	1.75
Pole vault	 George Varoff (USA)	4.11	 Luis Taliberti (BRA)	3.80	 Pekka Honea (FIN)	3.50
Long jump	 William Watson (USA)	7.11	 François Maersch (LUX)	7.05	 Jean Beaudry (FRA)	6.86
Triple jump	 Iouko Norén (FIN)	14.11	 Paul Faucher (FRA)	13.70	 Jean Nichil (FRA)	13.68
Shot put	 William Watson (USA)	15.78	 Witold Gerutto (POL)	14.68	 Rolf Saxholm (NOR)	14.62
Discus	 William Watson (USA)	45.85	 Helge Sivertsen (NOR)	45.08	 Witold Gerutto (POL)	43.92
Javelin	 Hugo Vainio (FIN)	67.87	 Les Steers (USA)	62.20	 Rolf Faes (SUI)	59.52
Pentathlon	 Rolf Faes (SUI)	3456[3]	 Arnolds Bērziņš (LAT)	3216[3]	 Les Steers (USA)	2998[3]
4 x 100 metres relay	 United States	41.9	 France	42.1	 Latvia	43.7
4 x 400 metres relay	 United States	3:14.5	 France	3:16.3	 Scotland	3:28.5
Medley relay-1600m 800x200x200x400	 United States	3:27.8	 Poland	3:32.9	 France	3:38.8

- Women

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
80 metres	 Jeanine Toulouse (FRA)	10.4	 Paulette Morisson (FRA)	Unknown	 Dejean (FRA)	-
200 metres	 Marjorie Gray (SCO)	26.8	 Marguerite André (FRA)	28.1	 Marie-Thérèse Stiegler (FRA)	28.2
80 metres hurdles	 Jeanne Heltz (FRA)	13.1	 Elisabeth Duke (ENG)	13.2e	 Olive McMillan (SCO)	-
High jump	 Elisabeth Duke (ENG)	1.49	 Marjorie Gray (SCO)	1.46	 Helen Mayer (ENG)	1.42
Long jump	 Rosamund Sellar (SCO)	5.09	 Nancy Watt (SCO)	4.92	 Michel (FRA)	4.91
Shot put	 Marie-Thérèse Stiegler (FRA)	9.19	 Elisabeth Duke (ENG)	8.93	-	-
Discus	 Inez	29.22	 Marie-Thérèse	28.09	 Dorothy	23.90

	 Sweeting (ENG)		 Stiegler (FRA)		 Saunders (ENG)	
Javelin	 Dorothy Saunders (ENG)	22.34	 Inez Sweeting (ENG)	20.45	-	-
4 x 100 metres Relay	 France	51.7	 Scotland	52.4	 England	-

World Student Games (Pre-Universiade)- GBR Athletics

Bell, Daniel (2003). Encyclopedia of International Games. McFarland and Company, Inc. Publishers, Jefferson, North Carolina. ISBN 0-7864-1026-4.

Medal table by country (Athletics)

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 United States (USA)	14	3	2	19
2	 France (FRA)	4	9	8	21
3	 Scotland (SCO)	3	4	3	10
4	 England (ENG)	3	5	4	12
5	 Finland (FIN)	2	0	1	3
6	 Poland (POL)	1	2	3	6
7	 Switzerland (SUI)	1	0	2	3
8	 Latvia (LAT)	0	2	1	3
9	 Norway (NOR)	0	1	1	2
10	 Brazil (BRA)	0	1	0	1
11	 Luxembourg (LUX)	0	1	0	1
12	 Ceylan (CEY)	0	0	1	1
Total		28	28	26*	82

* Two of the bronze medals in the women's throws were not awarded (shot put and javelin)

The Americans in Monaco

The spectacular performance put in by the United States at the Monaco Games, both in terms of numbers (10 athletes) and quality, definitely merits a mention:

- George Varoff, who set a world record in the pole vault in 1936, was AAU champion in this discipline in 1936, 1937 and 1939;
- Clyde Jeffreys set a 100m time of 10s 2/10 at the 1939 AAU championships (he would go on to run 100 yards in 9s 4/10 in 1940);
- Roy Cochran was AAU champion in the 400m hurdles in 1939 (he would go on to win 2 gold medals at the 1948 London Olympics);
- In 1939, William Watson was the great American hope for the Olympic pentathlon scheduled for 1940 in Helsinki...
- Not to mention Beetham, Schwartzkopf, Miller, Steers, Battiste, Rideout...

All these athletes belonged to the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), which was responsible for representing US sport within international sports federations. (511) (512) They were the stars of a great athletics meeting organized at the beginning of August by Jean Petitjean and Gaston Meyer (of L'Auto newspaper), with the support of 4

Parisian clubs (RCF, CASG, CA Français and PUC). Jean Petitjean naturally went out of his way to convince them to come to Monaco, which they gladly accepted.

The CIE's critics questioned whether the athletes in the US delegation really belonged to universities, maintaining that they were "too good" to be genuine students, and criticized Jean Petitjean for his initiative. This attitude was absurd. While "fake students" did exist in the United States (as was the case in Europe) there was too much of a tendency to generalize.



The Americans of Monaco, seen by Sabatini in "L'Auto"

The American university system was, in fact, very different from the European system, or systems. Many American universities were run by private foundations, some of which chose to rely on sports results for publicity and funding. Some of these institutions registered and hosted fictitious students for propaganda purposes, but this was less of a concern in athletics, which had poor media coverage, than in American football, basketball or baseball for example. (513)

By inviting American student athletes, Jean Petitjean was simply continuing the strategy initiated in 1924 when he invited the American Charlie Paddock to the very first CIE Athletics World Championships. He put forward two reasons for his decision:

- First reason: Without the presence of the American students, the eighth CIE Games would have marked a regression in the spirit of solidarity between all the world's students who, united by sport, endeavoured to meet in great numbers in a different nation every two years, *at the very moment when others were attempting to use an ersatz Games as a political propaganda tool.*

- Second reason: The studies offered by American universities were less encyclopaedic than their European counterparts. These establishments were more open and democratized, with lighter "teaching" programmes that allowed more time for "educational" programmes, such as physical culture and sport, in the context of a real transdisciplinarity - something that France was trying to develop, led by the actions of minister Jean Zay, with the UNEF's support.

Petitjean maintained that the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants had to strive to encourage talent spotting throughout the world, stimulate the practice of sport among students and offer them suitable methods of preparation, such as those provided by the university associations and clubs brought together in the framework of the new *Fédération Internationale du Sport Universitaire* that he had created within the CIE. (513)

The Studenten-Weltspiele (Vienna - 19 to 27 August 1939)

Despite the increasingly negative attitude shown towards its governing bodies by representatives of the *Reichsstudentenführung* / *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti* (GUF) "axis", the CIE agreed to entrust the organization of the 8th International University Summer Games to Germany.



Invitations

In April/May 1939, the *Reichsstudentenführung* announced that it would not organize the 8th International University Summer Games and would resign from the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants* (CIE). At the same time, German, Hungarian and Italian students sent letters to other national university sports organizations inviting them to participate in a major sporting event, the *Studenten Weltspiele*, which was to take place from 20 to 27 August in the Austrian capital, Vienna, now part of a territory annexed to the Reich. (514) The CIE condemned the *Reichsstudentenführung's* attitude and immediately began preparing for the 8th International University Summer Games in the Principality of Monaco on the scheduled dates (20-27 August). The official invitations sent urgently by the Confederation quickly received a positive response from some thirty countries.

The organizers of the *Studenten Weltspiele* did not expect such a quick reaction from the CIE, nor the positive reception it received. They were therefore forced to increase the pressure by promising subsidies to certain delegations if they chose to participate in the Vienna Games, as well as proposing to fund their travel to and from the Games and accommodation in the host city. The German sports press also contributed to this propaganda drive by announcing that over twenty countries had already decided to send teams to Vienna, and that two thousand students would participate in the Games. (515)



Message relayed by the German Press

A few months ago, the German university sports management body announced its intention to organize the World University Games in Vienna, despite opposition from the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, which decided that its "World Games" would be held in Monaco. The Deutsche Studentenschaft's announcement was very well received by most foreign student sports organizations. A huge organizational project was implemented under the energetic leadership of the German Studentenfürhung, sometimes taking the form of a race against time, as it was obvious from the start that there was very little time to make sure everything was put in place.

We can now clearly state that this remarkable and difficult achievement has been a resounding success: no less than 20 countries and over 2,000 participants gathered in Vienna from 20 to 27 August, all competing for the winners' crown, which suffices in itself to justify the legitimacy of this organization and its right to use the "World University Games" label.

Participation – Programme - Organization

- Participation: In reality, only 14 delegations actually took part in the Vienna Games: *Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, the South African Union, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia.* (516) (517)

- Two countries had a special status. Slovakia was a satellite country of Nazi Germany, created on 14 March 1939 following the break-up of Czechoslovakia, and Saudi Arabia had no university sports structure.

- Six countries, Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Sweden and Yugoslavia, accepted the invitations sent by *both organizations*.

- Bulgaria finally decided not to send athletes to Monaco.

- Latvia finally decided not to send athletes to Vienna.

- Estonia, Finland, Sweden and Yugoslavia were represented in both Monaco and Vienna.

It is difficult to determine precisely how many students actually took part in the Vienna Games:

- In order to secure enough participants to make them a real competition, certain disciplines required additional German teams to be recruited, made up of athletes who did not all have student status;

- Certain countries withdrew all or part of their teams before the end of the Games.

As an indication, during the opening ceremony the German delegation was the largest (500 athletes), followed by Hungary, with one hundred, and Italy, with fifty athletes. Other delegations were much more modest (the two Saudi representatives were really only making up the numbers).

- Programme: Thirteen sports were initially included in the programme: *Athletics* (20 men's events; nine women's events) - *Rowing* (men) - *Basketball* (men) - *Boxing* (men) - *Fencing* (men's and women's) - *Handball* (men) - *Field hockey* (men) - *Football* (men) - *Swimming* (men's and women's) - *Rugby* (men) - *Tennis* (men's and women's) - *Gliding* (men's and women's) - *Water polo* (men). Other sports activities of a military nature were presented at the University Games as demonstration events. (518)



- Organization: All the propaganda actions, planning and implementation for the *Studenten Weltspiele* were carried out in Germany by the *Reichsstudentenführung*, under the authority of Marshal Herman Goering, without any significant participation from the university or sports organizations of "annexed" Austria. (519)

Opening ceremony

On 20 August, the Mayor of Vienna, Dr Ing. Hermann Neubacher, officially welcomed the heads of delegation in a ceremony held at Vienna City Hall in the presence of high dignitaries of the German Reich, including *Reichminister* Bernard Rust, in charge of Science, Education and Training, *Generaloberst* Sigmund List and *SS Obergruppenführer* and *Reichsstudentenführer* Gustav Adolf Scheel.



Hermann Neubacher



Sigmund List



Gustav Adolph Scheel

In the afternoon, athletes from 14 different countries paraded to the cheers of the 25,000 spectators filling the majestic stone grandstands of the *Wiener Prater Stadion*. (520)



Wiener Prater stadium
Aquarelle by Ferdinand Weser-Krell

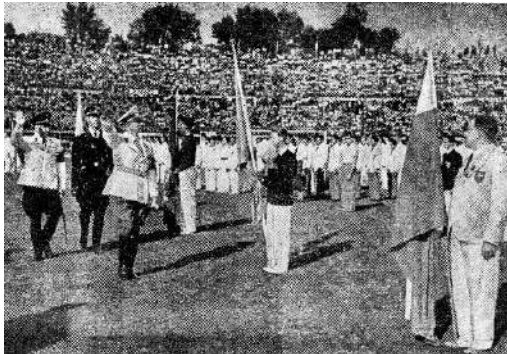


Bernhard Rust
Reichminister

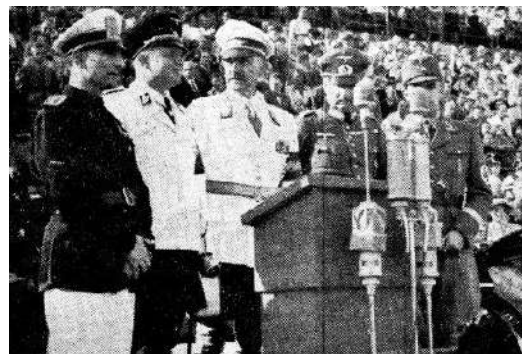
The delegations marched around the track behind their national flags, before lining up in front of the official platform, where they were greeted by *Reichsminister* Rust. The Minister had a look over the teams before taking his place on the podium alongside General List, Dr Gatto, deputy general secretary of the Italian *Gruppi Fascisti Universitari*, the Spanish State representative, Mr Bravo, the Hungarian Secretary of State for sport, Mr Gtolpa, and Dr Scheel, who gave an address to welcome all participants on behalf of the German students:

"In a peaceful, creative atmosphere, you have come, my dear comrades, to give the world an example of the kind of just, happy peace that is only made possible through respecting the national character and law of every people. I firmly believe that these world

university games, conducted in a spirit of fraternal cooperation, will form the basis of a healthy reconstruction of common action by students around the world. These world university games, which are finally bringing together and uniting the vital forces of all peoples, represent a turning point in the hard-fought international struggle!" (521)



Dr Rust salute the flags



Dr Gatto, Dr Scheel, Bernhard Rust, Siegmund List

Dr Rust then declared the Games open. The flag of the *Studenten Weltspiele* was solemnly hoisted to the mainmast, while a Luftwaffe squadron flew over the stadium with an impressive roar.



Studenten Weltspiele banner



Official opening of the Games



Passage of the Luftwaffe

The delegations left the stadium in impeccable order before the spectators enjoyed a football match between Vienna's local team and Hertha Berliner Sport-Club.

Events and Results



Basketball

Five countries took part in the competition: Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Peru. Overall, the competition was hotly contested. The final score was close, with the Italian team securing the gold medal in its last match, against Germany, attended by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bernard Rust, and the Italian Minister of Education, Giuseppe Bottai.



Giuseppe Bottai Hongrie-Bulgarie Bernard Rust

Results: Italy beat all four of its opponents; Hungary secured three wins and Germany won two of their matches.

- Italy beat Bulgaria 56/32; Italy beat Peru 54/24; Italy beat Hungary 36/21; Italy beat Germany 25/23.
- : Hungary beat Peru 23/8; Hungary beat Bulgaria 30/16; Hungary beat Germany 23/21
- : Germany beat Bulgaria 27/ 21; Germany beat Peru 15/11;
- Peru, who beat Bulgaria 34:28, finished fourth.

Final rankings: 1/ Italy; 2 / Hungary; 3/ Germany; 4/Peru; 5/ Bulgaria



Fencing

As expected, Hungary and Italy dominated the fencing in the absence of any other significant competition. (522)

Results:

Men

Team foil 16 competitors from 4 countries took part in the qualification phase (Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy)

1 / Italy; 2 / Hungary; 3 / Germany

Individual foil 12 athletes from 4 countries (FIN, GER, HUN, ITA) took part in the qualification phase (Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy)

1 / Kató (HUN); 2 / (GER); 3 / Palócz (HUN)

Team épée 4 countries took part in the qualification phase (Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sweden)

1 / Italy; 2 / Germany; 3 / Sweden

Individual épée

1 / Henneyei (HUN); 2 / Dopfer (GER); 3 / Bramfeld (GER)

Team sabre

1 / Hungary (Palócz, Pesthy, Élthes, László, Jenei)

Individual Sabre

1 / Palócz (HUN); 2 / Dare (ITA); 3 / von Friedenfild (GER)

Women

Individual foil 4 athletes from 3 countries (BUL, GER, HUN) took part in the final phase of the tournament

1 / Horvath (HUN) 4 wins; 2 / Reher (GER) 3 wins; 3 / Krausgrill (GER)



Football

Four teams were initially set to participate in the football competition: Germany, Hungary, Italy and Latvia. Latvia did not send a delegation to Vienna in the end, so the event took the form of a triangular tournament won by Germany.

Results:

-Italy beat Hungary 2 – 1; Germany beat Hungary 7 – 2; Germany beat Italy 3 – 0.

Final tournament rankings:

1 / Germany; 2 / Italy; 3 / Hungary



Tennis

Results:

Men

Men's singles

Semi-finals: Egert (GER) beat Ferenczy (HUN) 6: 3 - 5: 7 - 2: 6 - 6: 0 - 6: 3
Canepelle (ITA) / Bichner (GER)

Men's doubles Eight athletes from four countries (BUL, GER, HUN, ITA) participated in the qualification phases.

Final: Canepelle-Della Dida (ITA) beat Ferenczy-Macskási (HUN) 6: 2 - 6: 1 - 1: 6 - 6: 4

Rankings: 1 / Canepelle-Della Bida (ITA); 2 / Ferenczy-Macskási (HUN)

Mixed doubles

Rankings: 1 / Edit Szilvássy - Emil Ferenczy (HUN);

Women

Women's singles: Four athletes from three countries (GER, HUN, ITA) participated in the semi-finals

Semi-finals: Szilvássy (HUN) beat Sprenger (GER) 6: 2 - 6: 3; Kröhling (GER) beat Franzoni (ITA) 6: 3 - 1: 6 - 6: 3

Final: Edit Szilvássy (HUN) beat Kröhling (GER) 6: 0 - 6: 2

Rankings: 1 / Edit Szilvássy (HUN); 2 / Kröhling (GER); 3 / Franzoni (ITA)

Women's doubles

Final: Kröhling - Sprenger (GER) beat Joivtowa -Zantolwa (BUL) 6: 1 - 6: 0
Rankings: 1 / Kröhling - Sprenger (GER); 2 / Joivtowa -Zantolwa (BUL)



Rowing

Three countries competed in the regatta: Germany, Hungary, Italy.

Coxed fours

1 / Germany 7'15" 2/10; 2 / Italy 7'20"

Coxless pairs

1 / Hungary 7' 51" 4/10; 2 / Germany 7' 51" 5/10

Coxed pairs

1 / Italy 8' 01" 8/10; 2 / Germany 8' 20" 6/10

Double skulls

1 / Italy 7'45" 4/10; 2 / Germany 7' 53" 2/10; 3 / Hungary 8'10" 6/10

Coxed eights

1 / Germany; 2 / Italy; 3 / Hungary



Athletics

Only seven countries (Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Sweden) participated in the athletics events at the *Studenten Weltspiele*. In the men's competitions (20 events), Germany won 22 out of 60 available medals (11 out of 20 gold medals), overwhelmingly dominating Italy and Hungary.

Certain anecdotes really demonstrate the aberration of having two "University Games" organized simultaneously:

- Three men's university records were broken in Vienna - 5000m, triple jump and shot put - and a new record was set for the hammer by Germany's Walter Beyer. These records were nevertheless CIE Games records, meaning that the performances in Vienna obviously could not be approved...

- The case of Kim Won Kwon, triple jump gold medallist in Vienna, is curious: this athlete was from Korea, a country that had been "annexed" by Japan and was now a Japanese protectorate. Kim Won Kwon was thus chosen to represent Japan at the *Studenten Weltspiele* and registered under the name Genken Kim. His case is similar to those of Sohn Ki-Jung and Nam Seun Yong, two Korean marathon runners who had been medallists at the 1936 Berlin Olympics... wearing Japanese colours.



































• Germany's Wolfgang Dessecker, gold medallist in the 800m and 1500m in Vienna, was quite simply one of the most decorated athletes in the history of the CIE World University Games. He had already won several medals in the CIE Games: gold in the 800m and bronze in the 1500m at Turin 1933; two silvers with the German 1600m relay team at Budapest 1935 and Paris 1937, where he was also part of the bronze medal-winning 4x400m relay team. He was just 28 years old at the time of the Vienna Games and had just obtained his doctorate in mathematics. Was it really necessary to separate him from his rivals competing in Monaco?

The women's competition had nine events and only German athletes participated. Two new (unofficial) world university records were set, in the javelin and 4x100m.

Results by event (523)

- Men

Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 József Sir (HUN)	10.7	 Amelio Monacci (ITA)	10.8	 Matsuo Taniguchi (JPN)	10.9
200 metres	 Tullio Gonnelli (ITA)	21.8	 József Sir (HUN)	21.9	 Ernesto Bianchi (ITA)	22.0
400 metres	 Ottavio Missoni (ITA)	48.0	 Hans Helm (GER)	48.3	 Karl Rink (GER)	48.5
800 metres	 Wolfgang Dessecker (GER)	01:53.9	 Gioacchino Dorascenzi (ITA)	01:54.4	 János Aradi (HUN)	01:55.3
1500 metres	 Wolfgang Dessecker (GER)	03:57.2	 Sándor Rátonyi (HUN)	03:58.4	 Gustáv Harsányi (HUN)	03:59.6
5000 metres	 Rolf Fellersmann (GER)	15:10.6	 András Csaplár (HUN)	15:10.8	 Åke Lindstedt (SWE)	15:28.6
110 metres hurdles	 Lennart Lundberg (SWE)	15.10	 Giorgio Oberweger (ITA)	15.30	 Akira Kawamura (JPN)	15.40
400 metres hurdles	 Max Meyr (GER)	54.0	 Walter Darr (GER)	54.5	 Jenő Polgár (HUN)	56.0
High jump	 Assar Persson (SWE)	1.90	 Gustav Weinkötz (GER)	1.85	 Renato Dotti (ITA)	1.85
Pole vault	 Rudolf Glötzner (GER)	4.10	 Gian Battista Boscutti (ITA)	3.90	 Bo Ljunsberg (SWE)	3.90
Long jump	 Guido	7.09	 István Gyuricza (HUN)	7.03	 Lennart Eliacson (SWE)	7.01








	Bologna (ITA)					
Triple jump	 Kim Won-Kwon (JPN)	15.37	 Jaako Vakkuri (FIN)	14.73	 Vittorio Turco (ITA)	14.72
Shot put	 Gerhard Stöck (GER)	16.33	 Aleksander Kreck (EST)	16.26	 Kurt Gross-Fengels (GER)	14.79
Discus	 Giorgio Oberweger (ITA)	48.21	 Walter Buschev (GER)	47.45	 Gerhard Hilbrecht (GER)	46.11
Hammer	 Walter Beyer (GER)	53.54	 Kurt Jancke (GER)	49.21	 Michele Venanzetti (ITA)	48.85
Javelin	 József Várszegi (HUN)	67.37	 Karl Heinrich Berg (GER)	67.29	 Friedrich Issak (EST)	66.79
Pentathlon	 Fritz Müller (GER)	3867	 Fritz Lüttge (GER)	3273	 Friedel Heintz (GER)	3225
4 x 100 metres relay	 Germany "A"	41.8	 Italy "A"	41.8	 Hungary	42.1
4 x 400 metres relay	 Germany "A"	03:15.8	 Italy "A"	03:15.8	 Hungary	03:17.2
10 x 200 metres relay	 Germany	03:38.3	 Italy	03:38.3	 Hungary	03:39.2

- Women

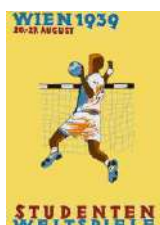
Event	Gold		Silver		Bronze	
100 metres	 Ritagret Wendel (GER)	12.4	 Siegfriede Dempe (GER)	12.6	 Langerbeck (GER)	13.0
200 metres	 Ritagret Wendel (GER)	25.4	 Ergbuth (GER)	26.6	 Lilo Stubbe (GER)	26.6
80 metres hurdles	 Siegfriede Dempe (GER)	11.7	 Annemarie Westphal (GER)	12.0	 Erika Biess (GER)	12.1
High jump	 Luise Lockemann (GER)	1.50	 Wanda Nowak (GER)	1.50	 (Editha Evers GER)	1.50
Long jump	 Luise Lockemann (GER)	5.21	 Brenner (GER)	5.19	 Ergbuth (GER)	4.90
Shot put	 Annemarie Westphal (GER)	12.44	 Gisela Schulte (GER)	12.43	-	-
Discus	 Ruth Schönfeld (GER)	37.43	 Hermine Wittmann (GER)	36.51	 Gisela Schulte (GER)	35.07
Javelin	 Anneliese Kahle (GER)	41.15	 Ursula Klotz (GER)	38.52	 (Gerda Goldmann GER)	37.60
4 x 100 metres relay	 Germany "A"	49.0	 Germany "B"	50.5	-	-

Wikipedia contributors, '1939 International University Games (Vienna)', *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*

Medal table by country (Athletics)

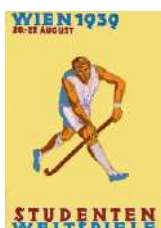
Rank	Nations	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 Germany (GER)	20	16	11	47
2	 Italy (ITA)	4	7	4	15
3	 Hungary (HUN)	2	4	6	12
4	 Sweden (SWE)	2	0	3	5
5	 Japan (JPN)	1	0	2	3
6	 Estonia (EST)	0	1	1	2
7	 Finland (FIN)	0	1	0	1
Total		29	29	27*	85

* Two bronze medals were not awarded in the women's events (shot put and 4x100 metres relay)



Handball

The event boiled down to a duel between the only two registered teams, Germany and Hungary, fought over two rounds. The first round ended in a draw: 8-8. Germany easily won the second round 12-4.
Rankings: 1 / Germany; 2 / Hungary



Field Hockey

This sport appeared for the first time in the CIE International University Games' programme in Paris in 1937. It was particularly popular in Germany, where there were around twenty teams in 1939. Three teams competed in the Vienna tournament: the German team, made up of athletes from the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Hamburg, and two Italian teams. The Germans easily won both their games against the Italians.

Rankings: 1/ Germany; 2/ Italy A; 3/ Italy B (522)



Swimming

In 1939, the German Press published headlines announcing Ferenc Csik's participation in the *Studenten Weltspiele* organized in Vienna by the *Deutsche*

Reichsstudentenführung. The presence of the Hungarian champion (who had won a total of 6 university world champion titles at three different CIE Games) was lauded for publicity purposes as never in doubt, right up until the eve of the Opening ceremony. Ultimately Csik did not take part in the Vienna Games. (522)

Results

Men

100 metres freestyle

1 / Abay-Nemes (HUN) 1: 01.5; 2 / Schröder (GER); 3 / Luciani (ITA) 1: 03.6

400 metres freestyle

1 / Gróf (HUN) 5: 06.3; 2 / Lenghel (HUN) 5: 14.3; 3 / Gambetta (ITA) 5: 16.2

1500 metres freestyle

1 / Gróf (HUN) 20: 25.1; 2 / Kuhinka (HUN) 21: 55.4; 3 / Péczely (HUN) 22: 54.0

200 metres breaststroke

1/ ----- ; 2 / xxx (GER); 3 / Fábián (HUN) 2: 53.0

100 metres backstroke

1/ ----- ; 2 / Lengyel (HUN) 1: 13.8; 3 / Ács (HUN) 1: 28.4

4x200 metres freestyle relay

1 / Hungary 9: 41.3 (Abay-Nemes, Papp, Lengyel, Gróf); 2 / Germany

3x100 metres 3 medley relay

1 / Germany 3: 25,7; 2 / Hungary (Lengyel, Fábián, Abay-Nemes) 3: 31.9; 3 / Italy 3: 37,9

Diving: springboard

1/ Walter (GER) 144pts 03.

High Diving

1 / Kitzig (GER) 115,32; 2 / Hidveghn (HUN) 102,33; 3 / Feraris (ITA)

Women

200 metres breaststroke

1 / Ursula Bollad (GER) 3: 14.1; 2 / Emőke Szigeti-Barga (HUN) 3: 21.4

100 metres freestyle

1 / Surmann (GER) 1: 20,0; 2 / Gerba Daumerlang (GER) 1: 23.4;

100 metres backstroke

1 / Ursula Bollad (GER) 1: 22.4; 2 / Hotte Bletsch (HUN) 1,27; 3 / Schminte (GER) 1: 31.4



Ursula Bollad



Gerda Daumerlang

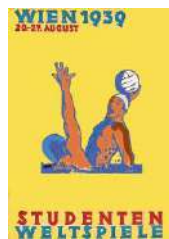


3x100m relay

1 / Germany A 4:11; 2 / Hungary 4: 19.4 (Ágnes Bíró, Emőke SzigetiVarga, Ilona Ács); 3 / Germany B 4: 28.8

Diving

1 / Gerba Dammerlang (GER) 102 pts 72; 2 / Heize (GER); Krater (GER) (522)



Water polo

Three teams participated in this event.

A very good Hungarian team (Mezei, Tolnai, Fábián, Hazai, Somóczy, Tarics, Kánássy) took gold, beating both Italy and Germany. Italy beat Germany 4-3. (522)

1 / Hungary; 2 / Italy; 3/Germany.



Boxing

As was the case in most other events, the only three countries represented were Germany, Hungary and Italy. Only one fight took place in each category. (524)

Results

Featherweight

1/ Krüger (GER); 2/ Weiss (GER)

Bantamweight

1 / Martella (ITA); 2 / Leone (ITA)

Welterweight

1 / Korányi (HUN); 2 / Knies (GER)

Middleweight

1 / Totti (ITA); 2 / Standkowski(GER)

Lightweight

1 / Able (GER); 2 / Ambrus (HUN)

Heavyweight

1/ Adam (GER); 2/ Chiesa (ITA)



Rugby

The rugby tournament was reduced to a single match between Germany and Italy. The Italians won the match 20-14 (9/8 at half-time).



Gliding

In 1938, the IOC was planning to include gliding in the 1940 Olympic Games (Japan, then Finland). A committee was created in 1939 to select the glider that would be used in the Games. With this in mind, gliding was included in the programme for the *Studenten Weltspiele* in Vienna. Four countries participated in the competition: Germany, Hungary, Italy and Sweden.

- The two German pilots, Flinch and Meier zu Bentrup, were able to use their own personal aircraft: Flinch flew a D-30 "Cirrus" glider, manufactured by l'*Akademische Fliegergruppe Technischen Hochschule*, from Darmstadt, and Meier zu Bentrup used a FVA 10B Rheinland competition glider developed by the engineer Félix Kracht in 1937.



D-30 « Cirrus »



FVA 10BRheinland



Le planeur Teichfuss Turbine



Adriano Mantelli

- Both Italian pilots, Venturini and Mantelli, also used their own equipment. Adriano Mantelli was not a student; this soldier had been one of the three pilots in charge of the tests carried out in Sezze Romano in 1939 to decide which aircraft would be chosen for use at the Olympic Games. His "Teichfuss Turbine" caused quite a stir in Vienna. (525)

- The Hungarians, Tasnad and Bollmann, as well as the Swedish pilots, Dlow and Kinnman, used gliders made available to them by the Organizing Committee.

The competition consisted of a 55km timed flight between the Kölbling Youth Centre and the Herzogenburg Airfield. Flinch (GER) set the fastest time: 57 minutes (100 points) ahead of Meier zu Bentrup (GER): 1 hour 22 minutes (57.5 points) and Bollmann (HUN).

Result:

1 / Flinch (GER); 2 / Meier zu Bentrup (GER); 3 / Bollmann (HUN).

Games' stoppage (27 August 1939)

- Stoppage of the Monaco Games: On Sunday 27 August, the 8th International University Games ended on the rock of Monaco, where the euphoria of the first few days had been replaced with concern. The foreign delegations disappeared one after the other without waiting for the Closing Ceremony and posters appeared on the walls calling for general mobilization into the armed forces. French students who had worked as volunteers throughout the week alongside their Monegasque comrades bravely gathered up the Games' material before heading for their duty stations.

- *General Medal Table for the Monaco Games:* 20 of the 25 delegations that took part in the Games won medals. Taking account of the defections, out of a total of approximately 160 medals (61 gold, 51 silver and 48 bronze), France ranked first (48 medals, including 25 gold medals), ahead of the United States (19 medals including 15

golds) and the England/Scotland group (35 medals, including 7 golds). Sixteen other delegations (Belgium, Brazil, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Holland, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia) shared the remaining 56 medals.

- *Sporting and Political Evaluation of the Monaco Games:* The sporting evaluation was positive, both in terms of participation and performance.

The political evaluation was also positive, insofar as the CIE had demonstrated its capacity to fight "barbaric temptation" using the humanist values it was striving to defend and develop, as well as strengthening its position in Europe. Unfortunately, the relative success of the Monaco Games still could not mask the weaknesses of the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants, which was too conservative to fully meet the aspirations and demands of a student youth eager to "change civilization".

- Stoppage of the Vienna Games: Sunday 27 August, the last day of the Games, was marked by a demonstration of gymnastic exercises presented by students from the Hungarian Gymnastics Academy. The teams that took part in the event then paraded behind their flags around the stadium. The 1939 *Studentenweltspiele* was then officially concluded by *Reichstudentenführer* Scheel's speech thanking all the participants for attending. The stadium was emptied of spectators and student athletes in an atmosphere that could not really be described as festive...

On 10 and 11 September 1939, the Prater stadium was converted into an internment camp for a thousand Jews waiting to be deported to the Buchenwald concentration camp. (526)

- *General Medal Table for the Vienna Games:* Eight of the 14 delegations that participated in the Games were awarded medals. Out of a total of 212 medals (77 gold, 76 silver and 60 bronze) Germany, the host country, won 106 medals (more than half), including 42 golds (27 in the men's events and 15 in the women's). Italy (46 medals) and Hungary (45 medals) won a total of 91 medals between them. Five other countries (Bulgaria, Japan, Sweden, Estonia, Finland) shared the remaining 14 medals (including 11 in athletics). Of the four countries that sent athletes to Vienna and Monaco:

- three won medals in Vienna: Estonia (2), Finland (1) and Sweden (7);
- four won medals in Monaco: Estonia (7), Finland (6), Sweden (3) and Yugoslavia (1).

- *Sporting and political evaluation of the Vienna Games:* The sporting evaluation was mixed. There were some good performances by the German, Italian and Hungarian student athletes, but the low level of participation from other nations (both quantitatively and qualitatively) was regarded as a failure for the organizers.

The Games also failed to live up to initial ambitions on a political level: The aim of the German *Reichsstudentenführung* and its ally, the Italian *Gruppi Universitari Fascisti*, had been defined during the years 1938-1939. The idea was to demonstrate the helplessness of the CIE "led by France and the United Kingdom" and bring together a great majority of the Confederation's members around the Germano-Italian leadership to form a "united anti-Bolshevik front".

During the August 1939 Vienna Games, the Italian and German representatives held several working meetings and agreed on the creation of a new international structure for university sport: the *Organizzazione studentesca olimpica* (OSO) or "Olympic Student Organization" - designed to take over all the CIE's activities. In particular, the plan was for OSO to organize a World Summer Games and Winter Games every two years, starting from 1942, associated with a universal artistic and scientific

exhibition. A note sent on 9 October 1939 by Achile Starace (National Secretary of the Italian Fascist Party and President of the Italian National Olympic Committee) to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs indicates that:

"The new organization will only admit national associations recognized by the rule of law, on the exclusive proposal of the government holding effective power. OSO's governing bodies should not consist of personalities selected through an electoral process, but personalities appointed by the Member States. In particular, the President and General Secretary will be appointed every two years by the government of the country in charge of organizing the Games."

However, the lack of enthusiasm from the countries contacted, along with the outbreak and then generalization of war, postponed the completion of these projects. It would be necessary to wait for the end of the hostilities and the return to a less dramatic situation before the International University Games could be reborn.

End of the game and extra time

- When it's over...: At the end of August 1939, the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants only existed on a virtual level. Throughout Europe, student unions - those that had been represented in Monaco and those that had participated in the Vienna *Studentenweltspiele* - were disorganized, with students cut off from each other as they donned their military uniforms to fight on other fronts.

- On 1 September 1939, Germany invaded Poland. By 3 September, war had been declared;

- By then it was, of course, out of the question for the CIE to hold its 21st Congress in Mürren, where everything had been made ready to accommodate the student union delegates; (527)

- President Jerzy Przeziecki, who had been prevented from leaving Poland for Monaco during the Games, was now totally unable to fulfil his mandate;

- Switzerland still offered a safe haven. Armand Bernath, honorary president of the CIE who had been appointed during the last Council meeting in Monaco to preside over the Confederation in Mr Przeziecki's absence, managed to bring together a small group, forming an Executive Board. The CIE thus remained in artificial survival mode for some time, maintaining precarious contact with the Brussels administration, where the General Secretary, Jan Scheerder, no longer had any real means at his disposal; (528) (529)

- After its Brussels Headquarters was destroyed by German troops in 1940, the Confédération Internationale des Étudiants became totally inactive.

- ... And so it began again!: Certain youth and student groups were nevertheless created during the Second World War. The most radical anti-Nazi and/or pro-communist groups operated clandestinely in their respective countries. Others more openly manifested themselves in non-occupied host countries (Great Britain in particular), with international goals.

- As early as 1942, an international youth conference was held in London. Representatives from 27 Allied nations gathered to discuss future youth activities and created an *International Student Council*.

- In March 1945, a working meeting attended by representatives of refugee or "exiled" student organizations in Great Britain during the war who had fought against Nazi Germany was organized in London, under the auspices of the National Union of Students (NUS). The French UNEF was not officially invited, but Pierre Rostini, vice president of the UNEF and General Secretary of the *Union Patriotique des Organisations*

Étudiantes (Patriotic Union of Student Organizations - UPOE), which brought together the political and confessional student sections of French Resistance movements, was present. This group planned to recreate a new international student organization to succeed the pre-war CIE.

- In October 1945, Rostini informed UNEF's Board of Directors - the president of which was considering the identical reconstitution of the CIE as it was before the war - that most student organizations represented in London believed that the CIE framework was no longer appropriate and needed to be completely reconsidered. (529)

- In early November 1945, Rostini represented UPOE at the World Youth Congress in London, which culminated in the creation of the *World Federation of Democratic Youth* - WFDY. Two international conferences, this time *student-specific*, followed on from the World Youth Congress, in London and then in Prague.

- The Prague congress officially instructed an International Preparatory Committee (IPC) to develop a project for the creation of a future "*International Student Organization*". Pierre Rostini, who was unanimously recognized as "the man for transition, consultation and reconstruction" was appointed to chair the first session of this "Preparatory Committee".

- During the first months of 1946, the IPC worked hard to put together a mutually agreeable project and convened the first World Student Congress on 18 August 1946 in Prague. 300 student delegates from 38 countries, representing around 140 student organizations, deliberated extensively on the new organization's constitution and orientation in relation to other purely political and sometimes sensitive topics.

- The Communist student representatives - who formed a majority in the Preparatory Committee - wanted to impose the concept of a so-called "*student*" organization that was actually a fully integrated "appendage" of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). They did not, however, abuse their dominant position, and ended up accepting various compromises painstakingly concocted by Rostini. The delegates from Western Europe and the United States were also prepared to be conciliatory when it came to certain "political tendencies", in relation to which they could have expressed their disagreement more strongly.

- Through diplomacy, Rostini secured approval for the principle of a *Union Internationale des Étudiants* -UIS (International Union of Students - IUS) totally independent of the WFDY and administered by an Executive Committee endowed with real power to define and shape organizational policies and enhance its image internationally. (530) This principle would quickly take on a different direction however, with the IUS becoming closer to the WFDY...

In Conclusion...

It is possible to state that the *Confédération Internationale des Étudiants* officially disappeared in August 1946, replaced by the *Union Internationale des Étudiants*, which began operating as an international organization just as another war was beginning - the Cold War...

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