

2024-07-09

## The 1st Chess Olympiad and creation of the FI(D)E - Getting organized (2/4)

**L'ENTR'ACTE INATTENDU**

**Les Echecs et les Jeux Olympiques**

Il y aura même, pendant les Jeux Olympiques, un tournoi d'échecs ! Il est organisé sous le patronage de M. Fernand Gavarry, ministre plénipotentiaire, commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, et se déroulera du 12 au 20 juillet dans les salons d'un grand hôtel du quartier de l'Étoile.

La plupart des grandes fédérations de joueurs d'échecs y participeront.

Ce sera, après la fête du Muscle, un petit gala pour le Cerveau.

[RetroNews](#)

24/04/1924 Le Figaro

by Jean Oliver Leconte

Second part of the articles devoted to the 1<sup>st</sup> Chess Olympiad and the creation of the FI(D)E.

Part one: [The 1st Chess Olympiad and creation of the FI\(D\)E - The first steps \(1/4\)](#)

While the organisation of the grand tournament starts moving forward, the newspaper le Figaro ironises.

### Chess and the Olympic Games

There will even be a chess tournament during the Olympic Games!

It is being organised under the patronage of Mr Fernand Gavarry, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and will take place from 12 to 20 July in the salons of a grand hotel in the Étoile district.

Most of the major chess federations will be taking part.

After the Muscle Festival, it will be a small gala for the Brain.



Bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris - BHVP  
Lucien Sauphar in 1919

In its bulletin number 11 - April May June 1924 - The French Chess Federation announces the Olympic tournament. The tournament venue changed. It moved from the Majestic Hotel to the Town Hall of the 9<sup>th</sup> arrondissement of Paris. It is probably thanks to Lucien Sauphar, mayor of the 9<sup>th</sup> arrondissement, that players will be able to play in this prestigious venue. A public venue rather than a private one.

Another important point concerns the status of the various participants. The Olympic Charter specifies that competitors must be amateurs. The text addresses this point and answers a question in the absence of an International Federation that would have set the rules beforehand.

The article also publishes the list of known participants as of 21 June 1924. Among all the competitors already entered, you will notice the presence of a woman from Great Britain, Edith Holloway, which is noteworthy. This is the first woman to play for a chess Olympiad.

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Tournoi international d'Amateurs d'Echecs

(12 au 20 juillet 1924 à Paris)

Ce tournoi, organisé à l'occasion de la célébration de la 8<sup>e</sup> Olympiade, promet de remporter le plus grand succès. Annoncé et commenté par la presse mondiale, il prend l'allure d'un véritable tournoi d'échiquiers. Les parties se joueront dans la mairie du IX<sup>e</sup> arrondissement (rue Drouot), salle des Fêtes, de 14 heures à 18 heures et de 20 heures à 24 heures, obligatoirement mise à la disposition du Comité par M. Sauphan, maire du IX<sup>e</sup> arrondissement.

Pour faire face aux frais que nécessitera forcément une telle manifestation, une « Souscription Olympique » a été ouverte par M. Comi chargé de résoudre le problème financier.

Le Comité de la Fédération Française a approuvé, dans sa séance du 30 mars dernier, l'organisation de ce tournoi et s'est engagé à y apporter son entière collaboration.

Le règlement, s'inspirant des principes fondamentaux de la Charte des Jeux Olympiques, stipule que les champions amateurs de toutes les nations inscrites à ces Jeux peuvent y participer. Toutefois le nombre des concurrents est limité à quatre par nation. Les dames sont admises. Ne peuvent représenter un pays que les nationaux ou naturalisés. Les prix consistent en médailles et diplômes.

En l'absence d'une Fédération Internationale qui aurait été chargée d'établir avec précision la distinction entre l'amateur et le professionnel, le Comité organisateur d'accord avec le Comité de la F. F. E. a décidé provisoirement de refuser la qualité d'amateur à tout joueur retirant un bénéfice pecuniaire de leçons, exhibitions, parties simultanées, parties à l'aveugle. Il a été admis pour l'instant que le gain d'un prix en espèces, même important, dans un tournoi n'ensevelit pas cette qualité les cercles d'échecs ayant pour habitude constante de donner des prix en espèces. Il en est de même pour le fait d'avoir joué des parties intéressées ou d'avoir pris part à des tournois où étaient inscrits des professionnels.

D'autre part, l'exercice d'une profession, libérale ou autre ne saurait être valable si le joueur s'exhibe à côté comme il est dit ci-dessus et reçoit de ce fait une rémunération qui prend le caractère d'un cachet. Le titre de Maître est absolument indépendant de celui d'amateur ou de professionnel; un Maître peut donc être amateur. Il appartiendra ultérieurement à une Fédération Internationale de statuer définitivement.

Liste des concurrents, au 21 juin 1924

République Argentine : MM. Co-  
ris, Gras, Palau, Reca.

Belgique : G. Koltanowski, E.  
Lancel, A. Cesar, F. Janet.

Canada : S. F. Smith.

Egypte : G. Nasse.

Espagne : Manuel Golmayo, Jose  
Juncosa, Valentín Martí, Ramón  
Rey Ardid.

Faïlande : E. Malenbord, A.  
Tacherponeff.

France : A. Gibaud, Fred La-  
nard, A. Muffang, G. Renaud.

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Grande-Bretagne : M.-H. Blake,  
Mrs Edith Holloway.

Hollande : Euwe, G. Oskam,  
H. Strick van Linschoten, A. Rueb.

Hongrie : Zoltan, Balla, Árpád  
Vajda, Cornel Havasi, Ch. Sterk.

Irlande : J.-O. Hanlon.

Italie : Rosselli del Turco, Genni,  
Milani, Romib.

Lettonie : Armand Mattison, Fred  
Apscheneek, Ch. Beiting.

Pologne : Daniuszewski, Klee-

zyuski, Piltz, Klon.

Roumanie : Balagh, Bobes, lieu-  
tenant Gudju, Lewenton.

Russie : V. Kahn, Mordwinoff,  
Potemkine, Schoposohnikoff.

Suisse : Hans Johner, O. Nae-  
geli, E. Voellmy, O. Zimmermann,

Tchéco-Slovaquie : Karel Hro-  
madka, K. Skalicka, J. Schulz,  
K. Vanek.

Yugoslavie : Stephan de Kar-  
lovec.

Les concurrents ci-dessus mentionnés pourront être rem-  
placés ou le nombre de 4 par nation complété, par leurs  
Comités respectifs, jusqu'à l'appel des concurrents qui aura  
lieu le samedi 12 juillet, à 10 heures du matin.

La F. F. E. remercie avec une gratitude particulière toutes  
les Fédérations étrangères qui ont bien voulu apporter leur  
appui à la F. F. E. pour l'organisation de ce tournoi.

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Here is the passage on the definition of the term "Amateur"

The rules, inspired by the fundamental principles of the Charter of the Olympic Games, stipulate that amateur champions of all nations entered in these Games may participate. However, the

number of competitors is limited to four per nation. Ladies are admitted. Only nationals or naturalised citizens may represent a country. Prizes consist of medals and diplomas.

In the absence of an International Federation which would have been responsible for making a precise distinction between amateurs and professionals, the Organising Committee, in agreement with the F.F.E. Committee, has provisionally decided to refuse the status of amateur to any player who derives financial benefit from lessons, exhibitions, simultaneous games or blind games.

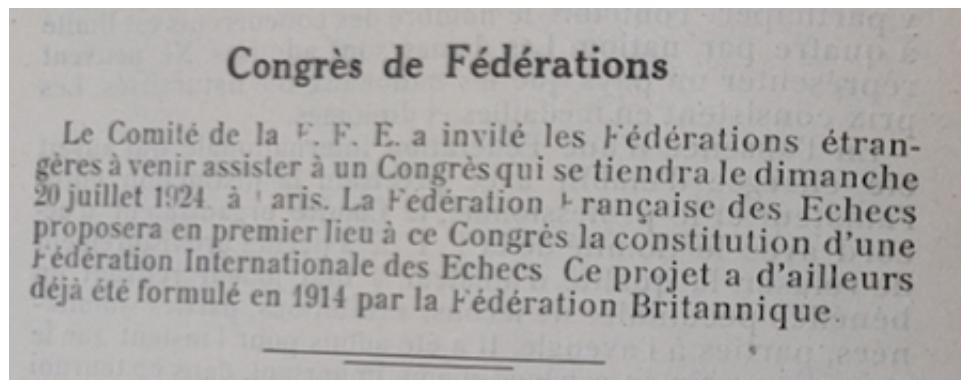
For the time being, it has been accepted that winning a cash prize, even a large one, in a tournament does not detract from this status, as it is a constant practice in chess circles to award cash prizes.

The same applied to the fact of having played interested games or having taken part in tournaments in which professionals were registered.

On the other hand, the exercise of a profession, liberal or otherwise, cannot be valid if the player exhibits himself on the side, as mentioned above, and thereby receives remuneration which takes on the character of a fee.

The title of Master is absolutely independent of that of amateur or professional; a Master can therefore be an amateur. It will be up to an International Federation to give a definitive ruling at a later date.

The following article, always taken from the bulletin number 11 of the French Chess Federation corresponds to the formal invitation to create an International Chess Federation. This is probably the first time that this congress, with the aim of creating the FIDE, is mentioned by the FFE.



FFE Bulletin number 11 -

April May June 1924

## Congress of Federations

The Committee of the F.F.E. has invited foreign Federations to attend a Congress to be held on Sunday 20 July 1924 in Paris. The French Chess Federation will first propose to this Congress the constitution of an International Chess Federation. This project had already been formulated in 1914 by the British Federation.

But the number 1 problem of the young French Chess Federation concerned its finances. James Conti, vice-president of the FFE and general secretary of Échecs du Palais-Royal (the former UAAR *Union Amicale des Amateurs de la Régence*) was asked to solve the FFE's financial problems.

He wrote

I am convinced that French chess players will find it mortifying to see Americans organising chess tournaments costing over 300,000 francs, while the French Federation's coffers contain only ridiculous sums. This is all the more saddening as millions are currently being spent on sports. Everything for the muscles and nothing for the brain.



Photo from the magazine L'Échiquier - January 1926, with the following text below the photo: Pierre Vincent general secretary of the French Chess Federation.

In the end, all went well, as Pierre Vincent recounted in the report of the event that he wrote for the FFE's Bulletin No. 12:

Bulletin n°12 de la FFE - July August September 1924  
Pierre Vincent

"(...) Secretary General of the FFE for a short time, attached to the French Olympic Committee as Head of the Commitments and Technical Information Department, on his return from the Chamonix Games, enthusiastic about the sporting spirit with which competitors had registered and

were registering for all the events of the VIII Olympiad. With the profound faith that chess enthusiasts would know how to make their tournament a success, in March 1924 I announced a tournament modelled on the Olympic tournaments.

To replace the French Olympic Committee: an Honorary and Patronage Committee, and an Executive Commission; appeal to amateurs only; no cash prizes; no travel expenses.

Without official support, it was risky, foolhardy and crazy, but it turned out to be perhaps the finest tournament ever organised! Thanks to all, supportive, benevolent for a hurried organisation, thanks to Paris that attracts, to France that we love, to the cause of chess that each player is happy to serve as a religion of which he feels the apostle for the development of intellectual and social virtues.

Fifty-nine competitors from nineteen different nations sent in their entries, much to the excitement of the Committee. France's honour was at stake, so the reception was worthy of such unexpected eagerness.

Messrs Gavarry and G. Mesureur were able to interest the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which promised artistic plaques to reward the winners, and the Paris City Council, which reserved a magnificent reception at the Hôtel de Ville for the competitors and tournament officials. Mr Sauphar, mayor of the 9th arrondissement, donated the Salle des Fêtes in his town hall.

The Franco-Russian master A. Alekhine brought his high authority to chair the Referees' Committee. Devoted friends ("the iron team"): Léon Martin, Barberis, de Gency, Leturc, Gustave Lazard, Spanien, Judic, Mrozowski were on hand to take care of everything: medals, diplomas, tables, flags, programmes, invitations, clocks, press services, prints, checks, posting of results, photographers, etc...

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The article was first published on [Le Café de la Régence](#)