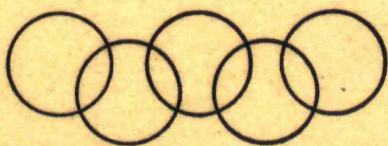


H. de Tolignan

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OLYMPIC RULES



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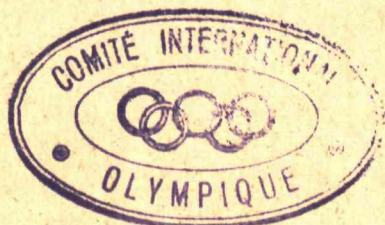
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OLYMPIC RULES



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Charter of the Olympic Games

I.

I. Fundamental principles

II.

Statutes of the International Olympic Committee

III.

Regulations and protocol
for the celebration of the Olympic Games

IV.

General rules
applicable to the celebration of the Olympic Games

Charter of the Olympic Games

I.

Fundamental principles

1. The Olympic Games are celebrated every four years. They assemble the *amateurs* of all nations on an equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible.
2. An Olympiad need not be celebrated but neither the order nor the intervals can be altered. The International Olympiads are counted as beginning from the 1st Olympiad of the modern era celebrated at Athens in 1896.
3. The International Olympic Committee has the sole right to choose the place for the celebration of each Olympiad.
4. The Olympic Games must include the following events : athletics, gymnastics, combative sports, swimming, equestrian sports, pentathlons and art competitions.
5. There is a distinct cycle of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated in the same year as the other Games.
Starting from the VIIIth Olympiad they take the title of First Olympic Winter Games but the term Olympiad will not be used to describe them.
6. The International Olympic Committee fixes the site for the celebration of the Olympic Winter Games, on condition that the National Olympic Committee is able to furnish satisfactory guarantees for the organization of the Winter Games as a whole.
7. Generally speaking, only those who are natives of a country or naturalised subjects of that country are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country.

II.

Statutes of the International Olympic Committee

1. Objects

1. The International Olympic Committee, to whom the congress of Paris entrusted the mission of watching over the development of the Olympic Games which were re-established on the 23rd June, 1894, proposes firstly to ensure the regular celebration of the Games ; secondly to make this celebration more and more perfect, worthy of its glorious past and conforming to the high ideals which inspire those who are urging on the revival of the Games ; thirdly to organise meetings and competitions and, in general, to take all proper measures to conduct modern athletics in the right way.

2. Membership

2. The International Olympic Committee is permanent and elects itself, having at least one member or at the most three members for each country. The number of countries represented is unlimited. The members of the International Olympic Committee must consider themselves as delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the federations and sports associations of their respective countries. They must not accept from these associations any mandate which will in any way bind them as members of the Committee or interfere with the independence of their vote.

3. The members of the Committee are elected for an indefinite period. However those who have not taken part in any conference or meeting or vote for two whole years may be considered as having resigned. Expulsion can be pronounced by the Committee against those of its members who have betrayed its interests or disregarded the laws of honour or good sense.

3. Administration

4. The International Olympic Committee chooses its president who is elected for eight years and is eligible for re-election. The president represents the Committee and presides over the meetings of the Executive Committee.
5. The Executive Committee is composed of six members. They are elected for four years and are eligible for re-election.
6. The Executive Committee meets when summoned by the president of the International Olympic Committee. It can, however, meet on the demand of any three of its members. In urgent cases a decision can be made by the president. This decision must be confirmed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee or the International Olympic Committee.
7. The Executive Committee chooses from amongst its members the vice-president of the I. O. C. who takes the place of the president of the Committee when he is unable to be present, resigns or dies.
8. The Executive Committee can nominate, in agreement with the president, a chancellor and a secretary to carry out the various duties such as the drawing up and sending out of the minutes, etc. The chancellor has the right to attend the meetings.
9. The Executive Committee manages the finances ; it keeps all records ; it ensures the carrying out of the regulations and protocol of the Olympic Games. It submits to the International Olympic Committee names of persons to be elected as members of that Committee and draws up the agenda for the meetings. The president and the vice-president of the I. O. C. are ex-officio members of all sub-committees.
10. In co-operation with the Executive Committee there is a Council of delegates of the international federations whose sports are included in the Olympic programme. Each international federation nominates its delegate each year, who, in the event of his being prevented from attending, can nominate a substitute.
11. This Council shall only come together, either as a whole or partially, when the president of the I. O. C. assembles it for the purpose of considering with the Executive Committee certain general questions, which concern those sports, which are included in the Olympic Games and which are governed by an international federation.

4. Meetings

12. The International Olympic Committee shall itself fix the places and dates of its meetings according to circumstances and needs. It can make valid decisions whatever number of members may be present. However amendments to the present statutes shall not be law unless two thirds of the members present at the time of voting are in favour of such amendments.

13. Decisions are taken by a majority of votes, the president having the casting vote. A secret ballot shall be taken if ten members of the Committee demand it. When no meeting is held a vote by correspondence can be used for all formal questions put by the president after agreement with the Executive Committee.

14. The French language is the official language of the Committee. In case of divergence between the texts, the French text only is to be accepted.

5. Subscriptions

15. The Committee fixes the rate of the annual subscription which must be paid to the Executive Committee.

6. Headquarters

16. The headquarters of the Committee are at Lausanne.

7. National Committees

17. National Committees must be constituted so as to include representatives of the National Governing Bodies as well as the members of the International Olympic Committee of that country.

18. The National Olympic Committee charged with the celebration of the next Olympiad must pay to the International Olympic Committee a sum corresponding to the supplementary expenses occasioned by the approach of this celebration.

8. Arbitration

19. The International Olympic Committee can determine, as a final court of appeal, questions which shall be submitted to them by the Organising Committee of the Olympiad.

9. Congresses

20. The International Olympic Committee convenes congresses and fixes the agenda after consultation with those interested.

The technical congresses must be composed of representatives of the National Olympic Committees and international federations according to the rule established by common agreement.

III.

Regulations and protocol for the celebration of the Olympic Games

The International Olympic Committee in accordance with its constitutional rights having previously fixed the time and place for the celebration of the next Olympiad (the fixing of which, except in exceptional circumstances, must take place at least three years beforehand) entrusts the organisation to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen town is situated. This country can delegate the duties to which it has been entrusted to a special organising committee chosen by itself and whose officials shall thenceforth correspond direct with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this committee expire with the period of the Games in such a case.

1. Time and duration of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (thus in 1924 for the VIIIth, 1928 for the IXth, 1932 for the Xth, etc.). Under no pretext whatsoever can they be adjourned to another year. Their non-celebration during the year chosen is equal to the non-celebration of the Olympiad and involves the annulment of the rights of the town chosen and the country to which this town belongs. These rights cannot in any case be carried forward to the next Olympiad.

The time of year at which the Olympic Games are to be held is not permanently fixed but depends on the Organising Committee who shall conform, as far as possible, to the wishes of the countries participating.

The period of the Games shall not exceed 16 days including the opening day.

2. Olympic City

The events must all take place in the town chosen either at the stadium or in its neighbourhood. The only exception which can be made is in the case of nautical sports when geographical conditions shall make it necessary. The town chosen cannot share its privilege with another any more than it can add or allow to be added anything being not in accordance with the Olympic ideal.

3. Privileges and duties of the organising Committee

For all the technical arrangements of the Games, the Organising Committee must consult, as far as agreements in this respect allow, the National Olympic Committees and the international federations. The organising Committee is bound to observe the said agreements ; it alone is responsible for their observation. It must see that all the different branches of sport (athletics, gymnastics, equestrian sports, nautical sports, combative sports...) are placed on the same footing and that one is not favoured before another. It must at the same time supervise the five art competitions (architecture, painting, sculpture, music and literature) which form an integral part of the Olympic Games.

4. Invitations and forms

The invitations to take part in the Games are sent out by the organising Committee to all countries in general and in the first place to those who have established national olympic Committees. The invitations are drawn up in these terms :

„The International Olympic Committee having chosen the town of ... as the place for the celebration of the ... Olympiad, the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games of 19... has the honour to invite you to take part in the competitions and celebrations which will take place on this occasion at ... from ... to ...”

All documents (invitations, fixture lists, entrance tickets, programmes, etc.) printed during the Games, as well as the badges distributed, must bear the number of the Olympiad as well as the name of the town where it is celebrated (e.g. Vth Olympiad, Stockholm 1912 — VIIth Olympiad, Antwerp, 1920).

5. Flags

Both in the stadium and in its neighbourhood the olympic flag must be freely flown with the flags of the competing nations¹. A large olympic flag must fly in the stadium during the Games from a central flagstaff where it is hoisted at the moment the Games are declared open and taken down when they are declared closed.

Each victory is recorded by the hoisting of the national flag of the winner. The national anthem of this nation is then played (in abbreviation) during which time the spectators remain standing.

6. Opening ceremony of the Olympic Games

The king or president who opens the Olympic Games is received at the entrance of the stadium by the president of the International Olympic Committee, who presents his colleagues, and by the president of the organizing Committee, who also presents his colleagues. The two presidents conduct the king or president and the persons accompanying him to the tribune of honour where he is greeted with the national Anthem of the country either played or sung. Soon after the march past of the athletes takes place. Each contingent dressed to take part in the Games must be preceded by a shield bearing the name of its country and accompanied by its national flag (the countries will be in alphabetical order). Only those participating in the games can take part in the march past, all others being excluded. Each contingent having completed its march round the stadium lines up on the centre of the ground in a deep column behind its ensign and flag facing the tribune of honour. The International Olympic Committee and the organizing Committee then form themselves up in the arena in a semi-circle. The president of the organizing Committee advances

¹ The olympic flag has a white background with no border; in the centre it has five inter-laced rings (blue, yellow, black, green, red). The blue ring is high on the right. The flag used at Antwerp is the regulation model.

and reads a brief speech, at the end of which he asks the king or president to proclaim the Games open.

The latter rises and says : „ *I proclaim open the Olympic Games of . . . celebrating the . . . Olympiad of the modern era.* ” Immediately a fanfare of trumpets is heard and a salute is fired whilst the olympic flag is hoisted on the central mast, this being a signal for the freeing of pigeons (each pigeon having round its neck a ribbon with the colours of the nations participating), after which the choirs sing a cantata. If there is to be a religious ceremony, this now takes place ¹. If not, there immediately follows the taking of the oath by the athletes. A representative of the country where the Games are taking place advances to the foot of the tribune of honour bearing in his hand the flag of his country and surrounded by bearers of flags of all the other countries arranged in a semi-circle in the place formerly occupied by the Committees. He then pronounces in a loud voice the following oath, all the other athletes, with their right arms raised, joining in : „ *We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport.* ” The choirs sing once more, and the march past of the athletes takes place, in reverse order, to the exit of the stadium. The ceremony thus comes to an end and the competitions may begin, unless the afternoon has been set aside for a gymnastic display or some such appropriate demonstration.

7. Distribution of prizes

The organizing Committee arranges this in the best way possible. It can be divided into as many sections as necessary but above all things it is desirable that the winners shall themselves receive their prizes in their sports dress.

8. Closing ceremony of the Olympic Games

This ceremony must take place in the stadium after the last event. The closing is pronounced from the tribune of honour by the president of the

¹ This was the case at the Vth Olympiad, Stockholm, 1912, and at the IXth Olympiad (Amsterdam, 1928). At the IVth (London, 1908) the ceremony was held two days later at St. Paul's. At the VIIth Olympiad it took place in the morning of the opening at the cathedral and was conducted by His Excellency Cardinal Mercier.

International Olympic Committee (or one of his colleagues) in these words :
“ *In the name of the International Olympic Committee, after having offered to the . . . and to the people . . . (names of the president and the country), to the authorities of the town of . . . and to the organizers of the Games, our deepest gratitude, we proclaim the closing of the . . . Olympiad and, in accordance with tradition, we call upon the Youth of every country to assemble in four years at . . . ¹ (name of town chosen) there to celebrate with us the Games of the . . . Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord so that the Olympic torch may be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honour for the good of humanity throughout the ages.* ” Then the trumpets sound, the olympic flag is lowered from the central mast accompanied by a salute of five guns and the choirs sing the final cantata. At the same time the president of the International Olympic Committee in the tribune of honour hands over to the mayor of the town the olympic flag of embroidered satin, presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee, which had been given to him by a representative of the town where the previous Olympic Games had been held. This flag must be kept in the municipal building until the following Olympiad.

9. Precedence

No special embassy can be accepted by the organizing country on the occasion of the Games. For the duration of the Games precedence belongs to the members of the International Olympic Committee, the members of the organizing Committee, the presidents of the national olympic Committees and the presidents of the international federations. They form the Olympic senate which takes the first seats after the king or president of the country and his attendants.

10. Arts and letters

Art and literary exhibitions which may be organized during the Games and in connection with them are not fixed. It is desirable that they should be numerous and especially that public lectures should take place and also that the work submitted for art competitions and accepted by the jury should be exhibited in the stadium or in its neighbourhood.

¹ In case the town has not yet been chosen the name of the town is replaced by the words “at the place which will ultimately be chosen”.

IV.

General rules applicable to the celebration of the Olympic Games

1. Definition of an amateur

The definition of an amateur as drawn up by the respective international federations of sport is recognised for the admission of athletes taking part in the Olympic Games.

Where there is no international federation governing a sport, the definition shall be drawn up by the organizing Committee, in agreement with the I. O. C. The national association, which in each country governs each particular sport, must certify on the special form that each competitor is an amateur in accordance with the rules of the international federation governing that sport.

This declaration must also be countersigned by the national olympic Committee of that country. This committee must also declare that it considers the competitor an amateur according to the definition of the international federation in question.

2. Necessary conditions for representing a country

Only those, who are nationals or naturalised subjects of a country or of a state which is part of that country, are able to represent that country in the Olympic Games.

Those who have already competed in the Olympic Games cannot compete in future Olympic Games for another nation even if they have become naturalised subjects of that nation, except in the case of conquest or the creation of a new state ratified by treaty. In the case of naturalisation, the naturalised subject must give proof that he was an amateur in his native country at the time of changing his nationality.

An athlete taking part in the Olympic Games must satisfy the following conditions.

1. Must not be, or knowingly have become, a professional in the sport for which he is entered or in any other sport.
2. Must not have received reimbursement or compensation for loss of salary.
Article 2 does not apply : when holidays are taken under normal professional conditions, or when they are granted under the same conditions on the occasion of the Olympic Games, provided that they do not constitute a camouflaged reimbursement — direct or indirect — of the salary lost ; and when after personal investigation and as a very exceptional permission a payment is made directly to the employer of compensation for the wife, the mother or the father of the athlete during his absence if he is the sole support of his family.
3. Must not be a teacher receiving remuneration for instruction in physical education or sport. Excepted from this rule are those whose normal duties as teachers include elementary instruction in physical education or sport provided that this is not their principal occupation.

Finally each athlete must sign the following declaration on his honour :

„ I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I am an amateur according to the olympic rules of amateurism and that I fulfil the conditions required by the olympic rules. ”

3. Age limit

There is no age limit for competitors in the Olympic Games.

4. Participation of women

Women are allowed to compete in certain events at the Olympic Games. The programme sets forth the events in which they may take part.

5. Programme

The official programme is laid down in accordance with the classification agreed to by the I. O. C. It comprises :

athletic sports,

gymnastics,

sports of defence (boxing, fencing, wrestling, shooting),

water sports (rowing, swimming),
riding,
all round competitions (modern pentathlon),
cycling, weight-lifting, yachting,
art competitions (architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture),
and the following athletic games : football (association and rugby), lawn
tennis, polo, water polo, hockey, handball, basket ball, canöeing,
gliding, and pelota from which the organizing Committee may select
those which it can organize provided that the finals are competed
during the official period of the Games.

Each international federation must decide in agreement with the executive Committee of the I. O. C. the events which shall be included in each sport. The I. O. C. reserves to itself the right not to include in the programme any sport in which the definition of the amateur does not fall within the principles of the I. O. C.

6. Demonstrations

1. A national sport ;
2. A sport foreign to the organizing country.

7. Winter Games

The programme for the Winter Games includes the following events :
ski-ing, skating, ice hockey, bobsleigh and tobogganing.

Winter sports not governed by an international federation can only be included in the Winter Games under the title of „ Demonstrations ”.

In each sport the events are governed by the technical rules of the international federations concerned.

However a special military ski competition may be organized. The number of entries in each sport and each event shall be fixed by the International Olympic Committee after consultation with the international federations.

The prizes, medals and diplomas must be different from those used for the current Olympic Games.

The Winter Games are governed by all the general rules applicable to the Olympic Games as well as the rules of the olympic protocol.

8. Organization

The organizing Committee of the country chosen for the celebration of the Olympic Games is responsible for the Games and must make all the necessary arrangements. It must carry on all correspondence relating to its work and send out the official invitations to the different nations after agreement with the executive Committee of the I. O. C.

9. Entries

Entries for all events are received by the national olympic Committee of each country who alone can forward them to the organizing Committee of the Games.

The organizing Committee must acknowledge them.

If there is no national olympic Committee in a country, this country must form such a Committee before it is admitted to take part in the Olympic Games.

The address of this Committee must immediately be transmitted to the executive Committee of the I. O. C. as well as to the organizing Committee.

If a national olympic Committee considers that any entry does not conform to the olympic requirements or the definitions of the international federations this entry will be sent on without being countersigned.

- a) Six weeks before the date of the opening of the Games the list of the *sports* and of the events in which a nation will participate must be in the possession of the organizing Committee. This list can be telegraphed ;
- b) The *names of the competitors* must be received by the organizing Committee at least a *fortnight* before the date of the first event in each sport, and no variation from this can be permitted.

The organizing Committee must be in possession of the entries and names of the competitors by midnight of the last day fixed by the present article. All entries have to be written on a special form and in duplicate. The names of the athletes must be printed or typewritten.

In order to guarantee that telegraphic communications are genuine, all national olympic Committees who use this means of correspondence must communicate to the organizing Committee *some special word or words* to be used in all telegrams sent by them.

Entries are not valid unless the above rules are observed.

To permit and to promote during the Olympic Games such displays as are calculated to exhibit the value of different systems of gymnastic instruction, the I. O. C. will receive entries directly from groups qualified to offer such displays for consideration and transmission to the Committee organizing the Games.

No entrance fee can be demanded from the competitors.

10. Number of entries

The maximum number of entries from each nation in each event is fixed by the international federation.

However, the following numbers cannot be exceeded :

- a) for individual events, three competitors from each nation (without reserves) ;
- b) for team events, one team per nation, the number of reserves to be fixed by the international federations concerned.

The last rule does not apply to lawn tennis doubles or the tandem cycle race. In cases where there is no international federation for a sport the organizing Committee of the Olympic Games fixes the number of entries for this sport in accordance with the above rules.

N. B. These rules do not apply to the Winter Games.

11. Non-acceptance of entries

The organizing Committee has the right to refuse any entry without being obliged to disclose the reason for its decision.

Nevertheless the reason will be communicated confidentially to the national olympic Committee concerned.

12. Organization of the different sports

The sole responsibility and control of the Games shall rest with that national Committee to whom the organization of the Games has been entrusted, such organization to be carried out in accordance with the regulations and protocol of the Olympic Games.

The organizing Committee shall make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Olympic Games in accordance with the general regulations adopted by the various congresses and the protocol of the International Olympic Committee.

The technical celebration of the Games is governed by the rules established by the congresses of Paris (1914), Lausanne (1921), Prague (1925) and Berlin (1930) which determined the functions of the national olympic Committees and the international federations under the direction of the International Olympic Committee.

The organizing Committee must enforce the strictest observance of the technical rules of the international federations, these federations having the right in each sport to choose the juries and have the control of the athletic equipment and the technical direction of the events. The international federations shall choose a maximum of three technical delegates who must be present 15 clear days before the start of their sport, to get into touch with the organizing Committee, to verify whether the grounds, the tracks, the courses, and the obstacles conform to the rules decreed by the international federation and to facilitate the work of the juries.

The expenses of these three delegates during the 15 days before the start of their sport will be charged to the organizing Committee of the Games at the rate of 5 dollars a day. The international federations may make a further inspection but the above-mentioned allowance may not be exceeded.

13. Judging the events

A jury of appeal and a ground jury (judges) shall be appointed for each sport. The choice of them is left to the international federations.

One delegate of each international federation must be present at least five days before the first event of its sport in order to check the entries.

The members of these juries and the officials must all be amateurs.

Where a jury has not been formed by the time it should have started to function, the organizing Committee will advise and decide how to form one.

The juries of appeal for the sports not governed by an international federation shall be formed by the organizing Committee of the Olympic Games and must be composed of five members of different nationalities, who shall elect their own president.

14. Jury of honour

During the Games the executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee is constituted a jury of honour.

The duty of this jury is to intervene in all questions of a non-technical nature outside the jurisdiction of the juries of the international federations. They must do this when asked by the organizing Committee, or at the request of an authorized representative of one of the parties, or themselves spontaneously in case of absolute necessity.

15. Claims

Claims made to the judges concerning matters of fact are decided by them without appeal.

Appeals against other decisions of the judges or with regard to any other matters must be addressed to the president of the juries of appeal by a member selected by the Olympic Committee of the country making the appeal or by his representative.

Unless the international federation concerned decides upon an extension of time these claims must be made within one hour of the decision giving rise to the claim. The jury shall then give a decision after an enquiry and this decision shall be irrevocable, except in the case of the disqualification of a team or of a competitor for infraction of the regulations, be they of amateurism or of olympic qualification. The appeals shall be determined by the international federation of the sport if the amateur status is concerned, and by the jury of honour if it concerns the special regulations as to olympic qualification.

No claim can be considered unless it is accompanied by a deposit of 50 gold francs.

This sum will not be returned if the claim is made upon frivolous grounds.

16. Claims against the qualification of a competitor

In case of a claim dealing with the amateur status or the nationality of a competitor, the international federation concerned shall decide upon the claim.

If the claim is made before the beginning of the events, it must be submitted to the delegate of the international federation qualified to give judgment

on the sport in question according to article 13. This delegate has to decide immediately and without appeal on a matter that concerns participation in accordance with the terms of article 17.

Any claims made after the beginning of the Games must be submitted to the jury of appeal on the spot and in writing within a quarter of an hour after the end of the event.

Claims made after the end of the Games against the qualification of one of the competitors must be received by the international federation concerned within 30 days of the distribution of prizes. The federation shall give its decision after an enquiry. Its decision will be irrevocable and must be communicated to the organizing Committee.

17. Penalties in case of fraud

They are as follows :

- a) an athlete convicted of having fraudulently taken the status of an amateur shall be disqualified and lose any position he may have gained ;
- b) if this athlete's federation is convicted of being a party to this fraud, the country to which he belongs shall be disqualified in the sport or sports in which this athlete was taking part.

18. Prizes

The prizes at the Olympic Games consist of Olympic medals and diplomas. Each medal is accompanied by a diploma. A diploma is also given to the winning team in team competitions. The organizing Committee may, upon the suggestion of the international federation, give a diploma of merit to a competitor whose performance has been brilliant but who has not won a prize.

All those participating in the Games shall receive a commemorative medal. To sum up, three medals will be given for each event :

a) Individual events :

1. First prize, a silver-gilt medal and a diploma.
2. Second prize, a silver medal and a diploma.
3. Third prize, a bronze medal and a diploma.

b) Team events :

1. To the winning team a diploma, and to each member of the team a silver-gilt medal and a diploma.
2. To the second team a diploma, and to each member of the team a silver medal and a diploma.
3. To the third team a diploma, and to each member of the team a bronze medal and a diploma.

In the team events all those who have actually taken part in an event shall have a right to the medal and diploma corresponding to the prize gained by the team.

The names of the winners shall be inscribed upon the walls of the stadium where the Games have been opened and closed.

19. Classification

In the Olympic Games there is no classification according to points. A roll of honour, in alphabetical order, shall be set up bearing the names of the first six competitors in each event as soon as this classification has been made.

This document shall be drawn up and kept under the control of the International Olympic Committee.

20. Booklets and programmes

A special booklet containing the programme and general rules shall be issued for each particular sport.

The booklets and programmes of the Olympic Games shall not have any advertising matter in them.

21. International federations

At the Olympic Games the competition rules enforced are those of the recognised international federations as defined at Lausanne in 1921. They are as follows :

International Aeronautical Federation,
International Amateur Athletic Federation,
International Rowing Federation,

International Basket Ball Federation,
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation,
International Amateur Boxing Federation,
International Canoeing Federation,
International Cyclists' Union,
International Horse Riding Federation,
International Fencing Federation,
International Association Football Federation,
International Gymnastic Federation,
International Amateur Handball Federation,
International Ice Hockey League,
International Hockey Federation,
International Amateur Wrestling Federation, Greco-Roman and Free
Stile,
International Amateur Swimming Federation,
International Skating Union,
International Pelota Federation,
International Weight-Lifting Federation,
International Ski-ing Federation,
International Shooting Union,
International Yacht Racing Union.

22. Sports not governed by an international Federation

If a sport included in the Olympic Games is not governed by an international federation, or is governed by an international federation which has been dissolved, the necessary arrangements must be made by the organizing Committee.

23. Travelling expenses

The organizing Committee has nothing to do with the travelling expenses of competitors and officials, except as in article 12 of these regulations. It is, however, their duty to take all necessary steps to reduce them to a minimum and it must put itself at the disposal of those concerned to furnish them with all information which may be of use.

24. Housing

The organizing Committee of the Olympic Games must provide the athletes with furnished quarters and food at an inclusive price per head per day which must be previously fixed. All expenses must be borne by the countries taking part who also must be responsible for any damage done by their teams.

25. Attachés

In order to facilitate arrangements between the organizing Committee and the „chefs de mission” of the representatives of each nation the organizing Committee shall appoint an „attaché” to each country. This attaché must know the language of the country to which he is attached.

This attaché should be appointed by agreement between the organizing Committee and the country concerned.

The attaché thus chosen must get into touch with the organizing Committee at least six months before the opening of the Games.

The duties of each attaché under the control of the organizing Committee are as follows :

- a) To see to the proper organization of travelling arrangements for the teams ;
- b) To help to arrange the journey of the teams ;
- c) To help in the housing arrangements ;
- d) To act as intermediary between the organizing Committee and the country to which he is attached in any claim or request, whether individual or collective, of an administrative nature ;
- e) To examine these requests and claims and, if they are recognised as being well-founded, to pass them on to the organizing Committee ;
- f) To distribute cards and invitations given out by the organizing Committee and to transmit to this Committee all applications relative to this subject ;
- g) To act as intermediary for the organizing Committee in all cases connected with the housing and feeding of the officials and competitors.

26. Reserved seats

Apart from the big stand reserved for the press, invitation cards must be sent out by the organizing Committee and seats reserved in the stadium as follows :

- Stand A. For members of the International Olympic Committee and their families.
- Stand B. For the presidents of the national olympic Committees and the presidents of the international federations and their families.
- Stand C. For members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests — one ticket to be allotted for every ten athletes competing with a maximum of twenty and a minimum of four ;
For the official delegate of each sport in which a country is represented.
For secretaries of international federations.
For the „ chef de mission ” of each participating country.
For members of committees of the organizing country.

Stand D. For members of the various juries.

Also 1500 places for athletes near the winning posts.

In the other stadia : Seats for the press and occupants of stands A and B.
One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the places will allow, the occupants of stands C and D. Seats for the competitors in the sport which is then taking place, but not for other competitors.

N. B. — Requests must be made through the attaché of each country. Requests for special invitations must be made in the same way.

27. The taking of photographs and film-pictures

The organizing Committee must make the necessary arrangements for making a record of the Games by means of photography and moving pictures, but must organize and limit these services in such a way that they do not interfere with the conduct of the Games.

28. Special cases

Any cases not provided for by the existing rules must be dealt by the organizing Committee.

29. Official text

In case of divergence in the interpretation of the general rules, the French text only is official.

SUMMER GAMES

- I. ATHENES, 1896.
- II. PARIS, 1900.
- III. ST-LOUIS, 1904.
- IV. LONDON, 1908.
- V. STOCKHOLM, 1912.
- VI. BERLIN (NOT CELEBRATED), 1916.
- VII. ANTWERP, 1920.
- VIII. PARIS, 1924.
- IX. AMSTERDAM, 1928.
- X. LOS ANGELES, 1932.
- XI. BERLIN, 1936.
- XII. HELSINGFORS (NOT CELEBRATED), 1940.

WINTER GAMES

- I. CHAMONIX, 1924.
- II. ST-MORITZ, 1928.
- III. LAKE-PLACID, 1932.
- IV. GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, 1936.
- V. ST-MORITZ (NOT CELEBRATED), 1940.

OLYMPIC CONGRESSES

PARIS,	1894.	OLYMPIC GAMES RENEWED
LE HAVRE,	1897.	HYGIENE AND SPORTS PEDAGOGY
BRUSSELS,	1905.	TECHNIC OF PHYSICAL CULTURE
PARIS,	1906.	ART, LITERATURE AND SPORT
LAUSANNE	1913.	PSYCHOLOGY OF SPORTS
PARIS	1914.	OLYMPIC RULES
LAUSANNE	1921.	OLYMPIC RULES
PRAGUE	1925.	OLYMPIC RULES
BERLIN	1930.	OLYMPIC RULES

Resolutions Regarding the Amateur Status

1. *Examination of the question of the nationalisation of sports for political aims.*

The International Olympic Committee, establishing with much satisfaction that the aim it pursues meets with universal approval, can only rejoice at the emulation which the Olympic movement has instigated among the different nations, and it extols the Governments which have adopted wide programmes of collective physical education with a view to perfecting popular sport.

Nevertheless it regards as a danger to the Olympic ideal that by the side of the legitimate development of sports in conformity with the principles of amateurism there can be propagated certain tendencies which envisage above all a national exultation of success achieved rather than the realisation of the common and harmonious objective which is the essential Olympic law.

2. *Examination of the customary practice of preparing athletes for the Olympic Games in training camps.* When this practice is permissible, how much time may it occupy without infringing the Olympic Regulations ?

The practice of interrupting an athlete's occupation, be it studies or employment, in order to submit him to special training in an athletic camp for a period exceeding two weeks is not in accordance with the idea of the Olympic Games.

3. *Can Olympic victors who have received presents from their Governments be again allowed to participate in the Olympic Games ?*

Participants who have received money presents or advantages of a material character shall not be admitted to the Olympic Games.

4. *Is there universal respect paid to the ruling that a professional in one sport cannot be an amateur in another ?*

A professional in one sport is generally regarded as a professional in all other sports. In the opinion of the International Olympic Committee it is desirable that this rule be generally observed.

5. *Position of professional sporting writers.*

In some countries athletes, solely due to their sporting achievements, have found positions in branches of journalism, in the theatre, on the films or in broadcasting. Such exploitation of sporting reputation does not accord either with the principles or with the spirit of the Olympic Games.

6. *Doping of athletes.*

The use of drugs or artificial stimulants of any kind must be condemned most strongly, and everyone who accepts or offers dope, no matter in what form, should not be allowed to participate in amateur meetings or in the Olympic Games.

7. *Is not the payment of a lump sum to an individual or team, with a view to obtaining his or its participation, a most serious detraction of the principle forbidding the making good of lost earning ?*

An amateur has the right to receive full reimbursement for his travelling, board and lodging expenses when he takes part in a competition. But the expenses should not exceed £ 1 per day, not including the expense of travel by motorcar, aeroplane, steamer (saloon), train (second class). Every other recompense is prohibited.

8. *What sum may be granted to an athlete as pocket-money ?*

An athlete can receive reimbursement of his normal expenditures, such as for ; washing, bus and tram fares, etc., etc., on condition that they do not exceed a maximum of three shillings daily.

9. *Are the National Federations, National Olympic Committees or clubs authorised to come to a financial arrangement with an employer so as to assure that a participant will be restored to his post after an absence due to his taking part in an international competition ?*

Participation in the Olympic Games should be regarded as a very high honour. This is the view of most employers, who are proud to have an Olympic athlete among their workers. Thus there is no necessity to make financial arrangements for them. Supplementary grants paid in excess of the usual salary constitute a breach of the Olympic qualification regulations.

10. *Can an indemnity be paid during his absence to the wife, mother or father of an athlete, if he is the sole support of his family ?*

The payment of such an indemnity as a very special exception, after individual enquiry and in the form of a payment direct to the employer, is not regarded as reimbursement for lost salary.

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