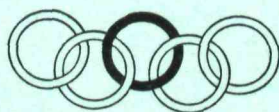


OLYMPIC  
RULES



*CITIUS ALTIUS  
FORTIUS*

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE - LAUSANNE

1949



OLYMPIC  
RULES





# CHARTER OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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# CHARTER OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

## I

### FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

**1.** The Olympic Games are held every four years and assemble amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competition under conditions which are to be as perfect as possible.

No discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of colour, religion or politics.

**2.** The Olympic Games celebrate an Olympiad or period of four successive years. The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens in 1896, and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been or may be impossible to hold the Games in any Olympiad.

**3.** The direction of the Olympic movement and the regulation of the Olympic Summer and the Winter Games throughout the world is vested in the International Olympic Committee whose constitution and powers are defined in these Rules.

The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not to a country. The choice of a city for the celebration of an Olympiad lies solely with the International Olympic Committee.

Applications to hold the Games are made by the Mayor or other chief authority of the city concerned and must be accompanied by adequate guarantees that the Games will be organised to the satisfaction and the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

**4.** The Olympic Games necessarily include in their programme the following events :

**Athletics, Gymnastics, Combative Sports, Aquatic Sports, Equestrian Sports, Modern Pentathlon and Art Exhibitions.**

These events are further defined in Rule 42 of these Rules.

**5.** A separate cycle of Winter Games is held, comprising competitions in Winter Sports. The Winter Games are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games.

The first Winter Games were held in 1924 during the VIIth Olympiad and subsequent Winter Games are numbered in rotation as they are held.

The term *Olympiad* is not used in connection with the Winter Games.

**6.** Only nationals of a country are qualified to compete for that country in the Olympic Games.

**7.** Only persons who are amateurs within the definition laid down in these Rules may compete in the Olympic Games.

**8.** All profits and funds derived from the holding of the Olympic Games (after payment of all proper expenses in connection with their organisation and of any contribution to the funds of the International Olympic Committee) are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country holding the Games and are necessarily applied for the promotion of the Olympic movement or the development of amateur sport.



## II

# STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

### Objects and Powers.

**9.** The International Olympic Committee, to which the Congress of Paris on 23rd June 1894 entrusted the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, is responsible for :

*First:* ensuring the regular celebration of the Games.

*Second:* making them more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates to revive the Games.

*Third:* encouraging the organisation of sports competitions generally and to guide, influence and lead amateur sport in the right lines.

### Membership.

**10.** The International Olympic Committee is a continuing body of persons. It elects such persons as it thinks fit to be members provided that :

they are nationals of a country which possesses a National Olympic Committee recognised by the International Olympic Committee and that not more than three nationals of a country shall be members of the International Olympic Committee at the same time.

The members of the International Olympic Committee are to consider themselves as delegates of the Committee to the sports organisations of their own countries. They may not accept from these organisations or from the Governments of their countries any instructions which will in any way bind them as Members of the Committee or interfere with the independence of their vote.

Members with long and active service on the Committee who wish to resign for reasons of age or health, may be elected to honorary membership. Such honorary members can attend all assemblies and meetings. They are entitled to take part in the discussions of the Committee on all questions of the agenda but have no vote. They pay no contribution.

**11.** The members of the International Olympic Committee are elected for an indefinite period, but

a Member may resign his membership ;

a Member shall cease to be a member if he changes his nationality ;

a Member who does not attend any meeting or who does not take any active part in Committee affairs for four years, or who has not paid his subscription for three years, or who by reason of circumstances that may arise is not in a position properly to carry out his duties as a member of the International Olympic Committee shall be considered to have resigned, unless the Committee otherwise decides; a Member may be expelled by resolution of the Committee if in the Committee's opinion he has betrayed or neglected its interests or been guilty of any conduct which makes him unfit to remain a Member. Any person ceasing to be a Member *ipso facto* ceases to hold any office in the Committee.

### **President and Vice-President.**

**12.** The International Olympic Committee elects a President from among its members to hold office for eight years. Upon retiring from office he is eligible for re-election.

The powers and duties of the President are set out in these Rules.

The International Olympic Committee also elects a Vice-President to hold office for four years. Upon retiring from office the Vice-President is eligible for re-election.

In the absence of the President, or while he is unable to act, the Vice-President has the powers of the President and acts in his place. If the President dies or vacates his office the Vice-President acts until a new President is elected.

If the President or Vice-President dies or retires during his term of office, the International Olympic Committee elects a new President or Vice-President as the case may be at its next meeting.

The President and Vice-President are *ex-officio* members of all sub-committees or commissions appointed by or on behalf of the Committee.

### **The Executive Committee.**

**13.** An Executive Committee is elected from among the members of the International Olympic Committee to facilitate the management of the International Olympic Committee's affairs.

The Executive Committee is composed of the President, the Vice-President, and four additional members.

The four additional members are elected to hold office for four years and retire in rotation.

A retiring member is not eligible for re-election in the year immediately subsequent to his retirement.



If a member dies or retires a new member is elected by the International Olympic Committee to take his place at its next meeting, but the new member holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes. A member so elected is, however, eligible for immediate re-election upon retirement.

The Executive Committee may co-opt a member of the International Olympic Committee to fill a casual vacancy in the Executive Committee, but a person so co-opted serves only until the International Olympic Committee elects a new member of the Executive Committee at its next meeting when the co-opted member is eligible for election.

**14.** The Executive Committee carries out such duties as are assigned to it by the International Olympic Committee from time to time, and in particular is responsible for the management of the International Olympic Committee's finances and makes an annual report upon them to the Committee. It keeps the Committee's records and sees that the Rules and the Regulations and Protocol of the Olympic Games are duly observed and carried out. It submits to the Committee the names of persons whom it recommends for election to the International Olympic Committee and it draws up the agenda for the Committee's meetings.

**15.** Either the Executive Committee or the President alone may take action or make a decision where circumstances do not permit such action or decision to be taken by the International Olympic Committee but such action or decision shall be subject to ratification by the International Olympic Committee at its next meeting.

**16.** The Executive Committee holds conferences with delegates of those International Federations whose sports are included in the Olympic Games or are under consideration for inclusion in the Games for the purpose of considering general questions affecting those sports in relation to the Olympic Games. Each Federation invited to attend such a conference by the Executive Committee is entitled to send two delegates to the conference but no more.

The conferences are convened by the President of the International Olympic Committee who names the date and place of the meetings and settles all matters of procedure at the meetings. The President of the International Olympic Committee takes the Chair at the conference.

#### **Chancellor and Secretary.**

**17.** There is a Chancellor and a Secretary of the International Olympic Committee who are appointed by the International Olympic Committee to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them. They are appointed



for such period and on such terms as the Committee determines. The Chancellor attends all meetings of the International Olympic Committee and of the Executive Committee but has no vote.

### **Meetings of the International Olympic Committee.**

**18.** The International Olympic Committee meets when summoned by the President but he shall summon a meeting at any time upon the written request of not less than ten members of the International Olympic Committee.

The place of [the meetings is decided by the Committee to meet the convenience of the members so far as possible.

There is no prescribed period of notice which must be given of the meetings. Sufficient notice, however, is to be given, circumstances permitting to allow Members time to make themselves available to travel to the meeting. Notice of a meeting is to be accompanied by the agenda intended to be put before the meeting, but failure to include any item on it shall not prevent action from being valid if the Chairman of the meeting permits it to be proposed without notice.

**19.** The President of the International Olympic Committee, or in his absence the Vice-President, takes the Chair at a meeting of the Committee. If neither the President nor Vice-President are able to be present, the meeting elects one of its members to be Chairman.

The quorum at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee is fifteen.

A resolution (except a resolution under Rule 21) is passed if a majority of votes cast are in favour of it. Every member who is present at a meeting has one vote. Proxies are not allowed. A secret ballot is taken, if the Chairman of the meeting thinks fit or if the members present demand it. If votes are equal the Chairman of the meeting has a casting vote.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the International Olympic Committee not prescribed by these Rules are decided by the Chairman of the meeting.

### **Postal Vote.**

**20.** The President may submit a resolution if he thinks fit to the vote of the Members of the International Olympic Committee by post, and if a majority of the members who reply vote in favour of the resolution and if not less than fifteen members in all vote upon it, the resolution shall be deemed carried and it shall be as effective as if it had been a resolution passed at a duly convened meeting of the Committee.

### **Alteration of Rules.**

**21.** These Rules and the Regulations of the Protocol of the Olympic Games may be altered only if two-thirds of the members of the International Olympic Committee present at a meeting vote in favour of the alteration.

### **Subscriptions and Payments.**

**22.** The International Olympic Committee fixes from time to time the rate of the annual subscription. The International Olympic Committee requires the Committee entrusted with the organisation of the Olympic Games as well as the Winter Games to pay to the International Olympic Committee such sums as may be agreed upon as a contribution towards the expenses of the administration of the International Olympic Committee and the development of the Olympic Movement.

### **Headquarters.**

**23.** The headquarters of the Committee are at Palais Mon Repos, Lausanne.

### **Congresses.**

**24.** The International Olympic Committee may convene congresses of representatives of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations when the necessity arises. The agenda and the rules for these congresses are prepared by the International Olympic Committee after consultation with those interested.

### **National Olympic Committees.**

**25.** A National Olympic Committee recognised as such by the International Olympic Committee must fulfil the following requirements: it should include within its organisation representatives of all National Governing Bodies in that country whose sport is included in the Olympic programme, it must include among its members the Members of the International Olympic Committee of that country, it must recognise not more than one body or association in its own country as the National Governing Body of a sport which is the Body recognised by the International Federation of that sport, it shall be the official body for all Olympic matters in its own country. All arrangements concerning its taking part in the Olympic Games



and all communications on such matters shall be addressed to it. It must be independent and autonomous.

### **Supreme Authority.**

**26.** The International Olympic Committee is the final arbiter on all questions concerning the Olympic movement and the regulation and conduct of the Olympic Games. It delegates, however, to the International Federations the authority to control the technical conduct of the sports which they govern, but in all other respects the powers of the International Olympic Committee are paramount.



### III

## REGULATIONS AND PROTOCOL FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

### Organisation.

**27.** The International Olympic Committee in accordance with its constitutional rights decides the date and city for the celebration of the next Olympiad. This decision, save in exceptional circumstances, must take place at least three years beforehand. It entrusts the organisation to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen city is situated. This committee can delegate the duties with which it has been entrusted to a special Organising Committee chosen by itself and whose officials shall thenceforth correspond directly with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this Organising Committee expire at the end of the Games.

### Time and Duration of the Olympic Games.

**28.** The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (e. g. in 1932 for the Xth Olympiad, 1936 for the XIth and 1948 for the XIVth). Under no pretext whatsoever can they be adjourned to another year. Their non-celebration during the year chosen entails the non-celebration of the Olympiad and involves the annulment of the rights of the city chosen. These rights cannot be carried forward to the next Olympiad, unless admitted by the International Olympic Committee.

The time of year at which the Olympic Games are to be held is not permanently fixed but will be proposed to the International Olympic Committee by the Organising Committee after it has consulted the National Olympic Committees interested. The International Olympic Committee alone takes the decision.

The period of the Games shall not exceed 16 days including the Opening-Day.

### Olympic City.

**29.** The events must all take place in or as near as possible to the city chosen and preferably at or near the Stadium. The city chosen cannot share its privilege with another nor can it permit any deviation from the agreed programme or the Olympic Regulations.

### Privileges and Duties of the Organising Committee.

**30.** The Organising Committee entrusted with the celebration of the Olympic Games is responsible for them and must make all the neces-



sary arrangements, subject always to the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

For all the technical arrangements of the Games, the Organising Committee must consult the International Federations concerned. It must see that all the different branches of sport (athletics, gymnastics, equestrian sports, aquatic sports, combative sports, etc.) are placed on the same footing and that one is not favoured before another. It is responsible for the integration of the various sports into the programme, but it shall meet the wishes of the International Federations as far as local conditions permit. It must at the same time supervise the Fine Art exhibitions (architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture) which form an essential part of the Olympic Games.

As soon as possible after the Games a full and complete printed report must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee.

### Invitations and Forms.

**31.** The invitations to take part in the Games are sent out by the Organising Committee on the instructions of the International Olympic Committee. They are addressed to the recognised National Olympic Committee of each country and must be drawn up in the following terms : *In accordance with the instructions given by the International Olympic Committee the Organising 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 at ... from ... to ...*

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

### Flags and Emblem.

**32.** Both in the Stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic Flag must be freely flown with the flags of the competing nations. A large Olympic Flag must fly in the Stadium during the Games from a flag-pole in the arena where it shall be hoisted at the moment the Games are declared open and struck when they are declared closed.

The Olympic Flag has a white background with no border ; in the centre it has five interlaced rings (blue, yellow, black, green, red). The blue ring is high on the left nearest the flag-pole. The flag as used in Antwerp (1920 Games) is the regulation model. These rings together with the motto : « Citius, Altius, Fortius » constitute the Olympic Emblem, which is the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee and

must not be used by commercial enterprises as trade marks or for similar purposes.

### Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games.

**33.** The King or President who has been invited to open the Olympic Games is received at the entrance of the Stadium by the President of the International Olympic Committee and by the President of the Organising Committee. The two Presidents conduct the King or President and the persons accompanying him to the Arena where he is greeted with the national anthem of his country either played or sung. The President of the International Olympic Committee and the President of the Organising Committee present their colleagues to the King or President. The parade of the athletes then takes place. Each contingent dressed in its official uniform must be preceded by a shield bearing the name of its country and be accompanied by its national flag (the countries being in alphabetical order in the language of the country organising the Games, excepting that Greece shall lead and the organising country shall be the last.) Only those participating in the Games and a limited number of officials (not exceeding 10 % of their competitors) can take part in the parade. The competitors shall salute the King or President of the country by turning their heads towards his box. The flags of the countries participating shall be furnished by the Organising Committee and shall be of equal size. Each contingent after completing its march round the Stadium shall line up on the centre of the ground in a column behind its shield and flag facing the Tribune of Honour. The International Olympic Committee and the Organising Committee then form up by the Tribune of Honour. The President of the Organising Committee mounts the Tribune of Honour and delivers 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 declare open the Olympic Games of ... celebrating the ... Olympiad of the modern era.*

Immediately a fanfare of trumpets is sounded, during which the Olympic Flag is slowly hoisted. Pigeons are released followed by a salute of guns. The Olympic Flame then arrives by a courier and after circling the track the Sacred Fire is lit. If there is to be a religious ceremony, this now takes place. The Olympic Hymn is then sung during which members of the International Olympic Committee and Organising Committee return to their seats. Immediately afterwards the Oath is taken by the athletes. A representative of the country where the Games are taking place advances to the foot of the Tribune of Honour accompanied by the Flagbearer of his country. He mounts the Tribune and, holding



the flag in his right hand and surrounded by the bearers of the flags of all the other countries arranged in a semicircle around him, he pronounces the following oath on behalf of all the assembled athletes :

*We swear, that we will take part in the Olympic Games in fair competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and with the desire to participate in the true spirit of sportmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport.*

The choir sings the national anthem. The athletes then leave the Stadium by the shortest route. 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.

### Victory Ceremony.

**34.** The medals shall be presented by the President of the International Olympic Committee or his representative, who must be a member of the International Olympic Committee, during the Games, if possible immediately after the event and where the competition took place and in the following manner : The competitors who have been judged first, second and third shall take their places, in their sports costumes, on a stand on the field facing the Tribune of Honour, with the winner slightly above the second who is on his right, and the third who is on his left. The flag of the country of the winner shall be hoisted on the central flagpole and those of the second and third on adjoining flagpoles on the right and on the left, as they face the arena. Meanwhile the abbreviated national anthem of the country of the winner is played. The three competitors and the spectators shall turn towards the flags.

### Closing Ceremony of the Olympic Games.

**35.** This ceremony must take place in the Stadium after the last event. The bearers of the flags of the competing nations march into the arena in single file in the same order as for the Opening Ceremony and take up their positions in a semi-circle behind the Tribune of Honour. The President of the International Olympic Committee accompanied by the President of the Organising Committee and the Mayor of the city proceed to the foot of the Tribune of Honour. The Greek flag is then hoisted on the right flagpole used at the Victory Ceremony and the Greek national anthem is played. Then the flag of the country organising the Games is hoisted on the middle flagpole and its national anthem is played. Thereupon the flag of the country selected to organise the next Olympic Games is hoisted on the remaining flagpole and its natio-



nal anthem is played. The President of the International Olympic Committee then mounts the Tribune and pronounces the closing of the Games in these words :

*In the name of the International Olympic Committee I offer to the ... and to the people ... (name of the King or President and name of the country), to the authorities of the city of ... and to the organisers of the Games, our deepest gratitude, I declare the ... Olympic Games closed and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the Youth of every country, to assemble in four years at ... (In case the city has not yet been chosen, the name of the city is replaced by the words « the place to be 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.*

The Mayor of the city joins the President of the International Olympic Committee on the Tribune of Honour and is handed by him the Olympic Flag of embroidered satin presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee which has been handed to him by a representative of the city where the previous Olympic Games had been held. This Flag must be kept in the principal municipal building until the following Olympiad. Then the trumpets sound, the Olympic Fire is extinguished, the Olympic Flag is slowly lowered from the flagpole in the arena followed by a salute of five guns and the choir sings an anthem. The standard bearers then march out to appropriate music by the bands.

### Precedence.

**36.** During the Games the members of the International Olympic Committee take precedence followed by the members of the Organising Committee, the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations. These form the Olympic Senate, which takes the first seats after Royalty or President with attendants.

No official foreign delegation can be received by the Organising Committee during the Games.

### Art Exhibitions.

**37.** Subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, the Organising Committee shall fix the dates during which the Art and Literary Exhibitions shall take place. It is desirable that these should be numerous and also that the works accepted by the appropriate Jury should be displayed in the Stadium or in its neighbourhood.



## IV

### GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

#### Definition of an Amateur.

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

#### Necessary Conditions for Representing a Country.

**39.** Only nationals of a country are eligible to represent that country in the Olympic Games. Where a competitor is a naturalised subject proof must be furnished that the competitor has always been able to comply with the definition of an amateur according to the rules prevailing in the particular sport in which the competitor wishes to take part. It is not permissible for a competitor having once represented a country in the Olympic Games to represent another country on a future occasion except where his former country or place of birth has been incorporated in another state or if he competed for the former country because his native land had at that time no National Olympic Committee. Competitors who are citizens or subjects of a Dominion, or of a Colony belonging to a country, who were born in the Dominion or the Colony, shall be eligible to represent the Mother Country, if the Dominion or the Colony has no National Olympic Committee. Nationals of these Dominions, Colonies and the Mother Country are eligible to compete for each other's country, provided that they have lived at least five years in the Dominion, Colony or Mother Country for which they wish to compete, and provided that it is legally impossible to become a naturalised citizen of that country.

Persons born abroad of parents who are nationals of another country are permitted to represent the country of the parents provided they have established their nationality and have not previously competed in the Olympic Games for the country of their birth.

#### Age Limit.

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



## **Participation of Women.**

**41.** Women are allowed to compete in athletics, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, canoeing, figure skating, skiing, yachting and art exhibitions.

## **Programme.**

**42.** The official programme must include the following sports as provided in the Fundamental Principles, rule 4 :

Athletics

Gymnastics

Combative sports (boxing, fencing, shooting, wrestling)

Aquatic sports (rowing, swimming)

Equestrian sports

Modern pentathlon

Cycling

Weight-lifting

Yachting

Art exhibitions (architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture).  
The following sports may be included at the option of the Organising Committee :

Football (association and rugby), polo, waterpolo, hockey on grass, handball, basketball, canoeing and gliding.

Only sports practised in at least ten countries (six of which must enter) may be included in the programme of the Olympic Games.

The International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federations concerned shall decide the events which shall be included in each sport. The International Olympic Committee has the right to eliminate any sport from the programme.

## **Demonstrations.**

**43.** The Organising Committee may add two demonstrations to the programme

(i) A national sport.

(ii) A sport foreign to the organising country.

No olympic medals are given for these demonstrations.

## **Winter Games.**

**44.** The programme for the Winter Games may include :  
Skiing, skating, icehockey, bobsleigh, skeleton and curling.

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 Federation concerned. However, a special combined skiing and shooting competition may be organised. The prizes, medals and diplomas must be different from those for the current Olympic Games. The Winter Games are governed by the fundamental principles, statutes and regulations as well as the general rules of the Olympic Games except when special provision is made.

### Entries.

**45.** Only National Olympic Committees can enter competitors in the Olympic Games. A country without a National Olympic Committee must form such a committee and have it recognised by the International Olympic Committee before it is permitted to take part in the Olympic Games.

Entries are received by the National Olympic Committees from the governing bodies, who will forward them to the Organising Committee of the Games. The Organising Committee must acknowledge them.

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 Organising Committee. This list can be telegraphed. The names of the competitors must be received by the Organising Committee at least 14 days before the date of the first event in each sport and no variation from this can be permitted.

The Organising Committee must be in possession of the entries and names of the competitors by midnight of the last day fixed by this article. All entries must be printed or typewritten in duplicate on a special form.

In order to guarantee that telegraphic communications are genuine, all National Olympic Committees, who use this means of correspondence, must communicate to the Organising Committee some special word to be used in all telegrams sent by them.

As a condition precedent to taking part in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur as defined in Rule 38, and a member of that organisation in his own country affiliated to the International Federation recognised by the International Olympic Committee as governing the sport in which he is to participate.

In the event of there being no national governing body for a particular sport in a country which has a recognised National Olympic Committee, this Committee may enter individuals in that sport in the Olympic Games



subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee and the International Federation governing that sport.

The entry shall contain the following statement, which must be signed by the competitor.

*I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I am an amateur and fulfil the conditions stipulated by the Olympic Rules.*

The Governing Body of that particular sport as well as the National Olympic Committee must countersign this declaration stating that it is true to the best of their knowledge.

Entries are not valid unless the above rules are observed.

In order 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 Organising Committee may receive applications directly from groups qualified to offer such displays.

#### **Number of entries.**

**46.** The maximum number of entries from each nation in each event is fixed by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the appropriate International Federation. However, the following numbers cannot be exceeded :

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

#### **Organisation of the different sports.**

**47.** The International Olympic Committee has complete control of the Games. Certain responsibilities may be delegated to the Organising Committee. The organisation shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulations of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Protocol. Each International Federations recognised by the International Olympic Committee has full control of the technical direction of its sport. It shall choose one or in special cases two technical delegates who must be present not more than 15 days before the start of their sport to verify that the grounds, tracks, courses and equipment conform to the rules of their Federation. The board and lodging of these delegates during this period before the start of their sport must be paid by the Organising Committee at a rate to be approved by the International Olympic Committee.



### **Judging the events.**

**48.** The necessary officials and a Jury of Appeal for each sport shall be appointed by the appropriate International Federation. One delegate of each International Federation must be present at least five days before the first event of its sport in order to deal with the entries. The officials and the members of these Juries must be amateurs.

### **Court of Appeal.**

**49.** The Executive Committee on behalf of the International Olympic Committee is the Court of Appeal which will decide finally all questions concerning the Games. National Olympic Committees, International Federations or the Organising Committee may submit questions to the Court of Appeal. In addition the Court of Appeal may intervene in all questions of a non-technical nature outside the jurisdiction of the Juries of the International Federations.

### **Claims.**

**50.** Claims made to the judges on the ground 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 Jury of Appeal for the sport concerned by a representative of the National Olympic Committee of the country making the appeal.

Unless the International Federation concerned allows an extension of time any claim must be made within two hours of the decision giving rise to the claim. The Jury after an investigation shall then give a decision and this decision shall be irrevocable, except in the case of the disqualification of a team or of a competitor for infraction of the Olympic Rules and Regulations. In this case it shall be decided by the Court of Appeal.

All claims and appeals must be made in writing.

### **Penalties in case of fraud.**

**51.** A competitor proved fraudulently to have transgressed the Olympic rules shall be disqualified and lose any position he may have gained. If this competitor's National Association is proved to have been party to the fraud, his country shall be disqualified in the sport involved.



### **Prizes.**

**52.** The prizes of the Olympic Games shall be provided by the Organising Committee for distribution by the International Olympic Committee. They consist of medals and diplomas. All competitors in the Games shall receive a Commemorative Medal. In individual events the first prize shall be a silvergilt medal and a diploma, the second prize a silver medal and a diploma, the third prize a bronze medal and a diploma. Diplomas shall also be given for the 4th, 5th and 6th places. In team events each participating member of the winning team shall be given a silvergilt medal and a diploma, of the second team a silver medal and a diploma and of the third team a bronze medal and a diploma. The names of all winners shall be inscribed upon the walls of the Stadium where the Games have been opened and closed.

### **Classification.**

**53.** In the Olympic Games there is no scoring by countries. A Roll of Honour in alphabetical order of the names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the Organising Committee and delivered to the International Olympic Committee.

### **Booklets and Programmes.**

**54.** A special booklet for each sport containing the programme and general rules shall be printed in at least three languages (one must be French and one English) and distributed by the Organising Committee. The booklets and programmes of the Olympic Games shall not contain any advertising matter.

### **International Sport Federations.**

**55.** The following International Sport Federations are recognised by the International Olympic Committee :

- International Amateur Athletic Federation
- International Basket Ball Federation
- International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
- International Amateur Boxing Federation
- International Canoeing Federation
- International Cyclists Union
- International Fencing Federation
- International Football Federation



International Gymnastic Federation  
International Amateur Handball Federation  
International Hockey Federation  
International Horse Riding Federation  
International Union for Modern Pentathlon  
International Rowing Federation  
International Shooting Union  
International Skating Union  
International Skiing Federation  
International Amateur Swimming Federation  
International Weight-Lifting Federation  
International Amateur Wrestling Federation  
International Yacht Racing Union.

### **Travelling Expenses.**

**56.** The Organising Committee shall do everything possible to reduce to a minimum the travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials.

### **Housing.**

**57.** Unless specially excused from this provision the Organising Committee shall provide an Olympic Village, so that the competitors shall be housed together and fed at a minimum price.

### **Attachés.**

**58.** In order to facilitate co-operation between the Organising Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the Organising Committee, after consultation with the National Olympic Committees, shall appoint an « attaché » to each country. This attaché must know the language of the country to which he is attached.

The attaché thus chosen must communicate with the Organising Committee at least six months before the opening of the Games. The duties of each attaché under the control of the Organising Committee are as follows :

- a) to assist with travelling and housing arrangements for the team,
- b) to act as intermediary between the Organising Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached in any claim or request, whether individual or collective, of an administrative nature,



- c) to distribute cards and invitations issued by the Organising Committee and to transmit to this Committee all questions relative to this subject and in general to help both the Organising Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached with their work.

### Reserved seats.

**59.** Apart from the stand reserved for the Press, invitation cards must be sent out by the Organising Committee and seats reserved in the Stadium as follows :

*Stand A.* for members of the International Olympic Committee and not more than four members of their families,

*Stand B* for the president and secretary of each National Olympic Committee and each International Federation as well as one member of their family,

*Stand C* for members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests, one ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors, for the official delegate of the National Governing Body of each sport in which a country is represented, in the Stadium in which his sport takes place,  
for the « chef de mission » of each participating country,  
for members of committees of the organising country,

*Stand D* for members of the various Juries.

Also 1500 places for competitors must be reserved near the winning post. In the other stadia : Seats for a proportion of the 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.

Suitable accomodation must be provided for the Press in all Stadia.

### The taking of photographs and film-pictures.

**60.** The Organising Committee must make the necessary arrangements for making a complete record of the final competitions of the Games by means of photography and moving pictures, but must organise and limit these services in such a way that they do not interfere with the conduct of the Games.

Exclusive rights to the films shall expire one year after the Games are finished. At that time a copy of the films shall be given to the

International Olympic Committee for its Museum, without charge, and National Olympic Committees and International Sport Federations may purchase copies at a reasonable price with the right to show them to their members.

#### **Official Text.**

**61.** French and English are the official languages of the International Olympic Committee. In case of discrepancy between the French and English texts of these Rules and Regulations and Protocol of the Olympic Games the French text is to be accepted.





Imprimerie de la Plaine du Rhône S. A., Aigle (Suisse).





