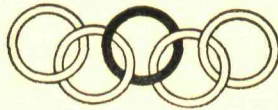


THE OLYMPIC GAMES

CHARTER
RULES AND REGULATIONS
GENERAL INFORMATION



*CITIUS ALTIUS
FORTIUS*

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

CHARTER RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL INFORMATION



COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE - LAUSANNE (SWITZERLAND)
MON REPOS

1955

(Year IV of the XV^e Olympiad)

CHARTER OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

I	Fundamental Principles	page 5
II	Statutes of the International Olympic Committee	page 7
III	Regulations and Protocol	page 14
IV	General Rules	page 20
V	General Information	page 31

I

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The Olympic Games are held every four years. They assemble amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competition under conditions which are 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.

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 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 organized to the satisfaction and the requirements of the International Olympic Committee. (see page00, art. 62.)

4. The Olympic Games necessarily include competitions in the following sports :

Athletics, Gymnastics, Combative Sports, Aquatic Sports, Equestrian Sports, Modern Pentathlon and a program of the Fine Arts.

These sports are further defined in Rule 41.

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 citizens of a country are qualified to represent the colours of that country in the Olympic Games.

The Games are contests between individuals and not between nations.

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 organization and if 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 June 23 1894 entrusted the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, is responsible for :

First : The regular celebration of the Games.

Second : making them more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired their revival by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates.

Third : encouraging the organization of sports competitions.

Fourth : guiding, influencing and leading 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 speak French or English and are citizens of and reside in a country which possesses a National Olympic Committee recognized by the International Committee and that not more than two citizens of a country shall be members of the International Olympic Committee at the same time. (Generally, except in the case of the largest and olympically most active nations, there shall be but one member in a country.)

Members of the International Olympic Committee must consider themselves delegates of the Committee to the amateur sport organizations of their countries. They may not accept from these organizations, from the Governments of their countries or from others 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 provided they have attended at least ten sessions. Such honorary members may attend all assemblies and meetings. They may take part in all discussions of the Committee but have no vote. They pay no contribution.

11. 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 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 has 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. He is eligible for reelection.

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. The Vice-President is also 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 Board.

13. An Executive Board is elected from among the members of the International Olympic Committee to facilitate the management of its affairs.

The Executive Board is composed of the President, the Vice-President, and five additional members.

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

14. The Executive Board carries out such duties as are assigned to it by the International Olympic Committee from time to time. It 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 Board or the Président 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 Board holds conferences at intervals 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 Board is entitled to send two delegates to the conference but no more. The Executive

Board may also hold conferences with delegates of the National Olympic Committees when the necessity arises.

The agenda for such conferences shall be prepared by the Executive Board after consultation with those concerned.

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

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 meeting is decided by the Committee to suit 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 travel to the meeting. Notice of a meeting must 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 the 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 twenty-five.

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 no less than thirty-five members in all vote upon it, the resolution shall be deemed carried and it shall be as effective as if it has been passed at a duly convened meeting of the Committee.

Alteration of Rules.

21. These Rules and the Regulations of the Olympic Games may be altered only if two-thirds and not less than twenty-five, 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 of its members. The Committees entrusted with the organization of the Olympic Games and the Winter Games must 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.

National Olympic Committees.

24. Only National Olympic Committees recognized and approved by the International Olympic Committee may enter competitors in the Olympic Games. Therefore, in order that contestants from a country can participate in the Olympic Games, a National Olympic Committee, conducting its activities in accordance with these Olympic regulations and the high ideals of the Olympic Movement, must be organized and accepted by the I. O. C.

National Olympic Committees shall have as their purpose, the development and protection of the Olympic Movement and of amateur sport. They shall cooperate with the national amateur sport governing bodies affiliated to the international federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee, in guarding and enforcing amateur rules. They shall have the exclusive right to use the Olympic flag and Olympic insignia, and shall confine their use and as far as possible that of the words "Olympic" and "Olympiad" to activities concerned with the Olympic Games (all commercial use of the Olympic flag and Olympic insignia is strictly forbidden). It is their duty, in cooperation with the national sport governing bodies (national federations), to organize and control the team that will represent their country in the Olympic Games. They shall arrange to equip, transport and house this team. They are patriotic organizations not for pecuniary profit, devoted to the promotion and encouragement of the physical, moral and cultural education of the youth of the nation, for the development of character, good health and good citizenship.

They shall enforce all the rules and regulations of the I. O. C.

National Olympic Committees must be completely independent and autonomous and entirely removed from political, religious or commercial influence.

Because of the importance of National Olympic Committees which are in complete charge of the Olympic Movement in their countries, great care must be exercised in choosing members, who should be men of good standing, upright character, sound judgement, independent mind, and a knowledge and belief in Olympic principles.

They must include in their membership :

- a) the members of the International Olympic Committee to that country, if any ;
- b) at least one representative of proved service to his sport, nominated by each recognized national federation (association or governing body), whose sport is included in the Olympic Games programme. Individuals of this category must constitute a voting majority of the committee.

The following are not eligible to serve on a National Olympic Committee :

- a) A person who has ever competed as a professional ;
- b) A person engaged in or connected with sport for personal profit. (It is not intended to exclude individuals occupying purely administrative positions in connection with amateur sport.)

c) A person who has ever coached for payment.

A N. O. C. must not recognize more than one national federation in each sport and that federation must belong to the International Federation recognized by the I. O. C.

The members and officers of the N. O. C. and the members of its Executive Committee shall be elected at least every four years, at a N. O. C. meeting held expressly for that purpose. They may coopt in limited number to the Committee, persons who have rendered or can render exceptional service to the Olympic Movement.

Members of National Olympic Committees shall accept no salary or fee of any kind because of their position. They may, however, accept reimbursement for transportation, lodging and other proper expenses incurred by them in connection with their duties.

National Olympic Committees are responsible for the social and sport behaviour of their athletes and officials.

The National Olympic Committee is the official organization in full and complete charge of all Olympic matters in its own country. It handles all arrangements for taking part in the Olympic Games. All communications on such matters shall be addressed to it.

In order to obtain recognition, the rules and regulations, constitution and by-laws of National Olympic Committees, with a certified copy in French or English, must be sent to and approved by the International Olympic Committee. Any changes, not in accordance with I. O. C. rules and regulations, made in the constitution or by-laws must be reported to and approved by the International Olympic Committee.

In the event of any regulations or actions of the N. O. C. conflicting with I. O. C. rules, the I. O. C. member in that country must report the situation to the President of the I. O. C. for appropriate action. If there is no I. O. C. member in the country, the President has the power to appoint a member from another country to investigate and report to him.

Supreme Authority.

25. 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. In all other respects the powers of the International Olympic Committee are paramount.

III

REGULATIONS AND PROTOCOL FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Organization.

26. The International Olympic Committee in accordance with its constitutional rights decides the date and the city for the celebration of each Olympiad. This decision, save in exceptional circumstances, must take place at least three years beforehand. It entrusts the organization 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 Organizing Committee chosen by itself whose officials shall thenceforth correspond directly with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this Organizing Committee expire at the end of the Games.

Time and Duration of the Olympic Games.

27. 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, 1952 for the XVth.). They cannot be postponed 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 without the approval of 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 Organizing Committee. The International Olympic Committee alone takes the decision.

The period of the Games must not exceed 16 days including the Opening-Day. The Olympic Winter Games must be confined to ten days.

Olympic City.

28. 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 programme or from the Olympic Regulations.

Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee.

29. The Organizing Committee entrusted with the celebration of the Olympic Games is responsible for them and must make all the necessary arrangements, subject always to the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

For all the technical arrangements of the Games, the Organizing 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 arrange and supervise the program of the Fine Arts (architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture) which forms 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.

30. The invitations to take part in the Games are sent out by the Organizing Committee on the instructions of the International Olympic Committee. They are addressed to the recognized 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 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 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 — XVth Olympiad, Helsinki 1952.)

Flags and Emblem.

31. 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 flagpole 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.

32. 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 Organizing 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 Organizing 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 organizing the Games, excepting that Greece shall lead and the organizing country shall be the last.) Only those participating in the Games and a limited number of officials (not exceeding 3 or 10% of the competitors in any delegation) may 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 Organizing 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 Organizing Committee then form up by the Tribune of Honour. The President of the Organizing 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 Organizing 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 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.

33. The medals shall be presented by the President of the International Olympic Committee or his representative, who must be member of the International Olympic Committee, during the Games, if possible immediately after the event, 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.

34. 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 Organizing 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 organizing the Games is hoisted on the middle flagpole and its national anthem is played. Thereupon the flag of the country selected to organize the next Olympic Games is hoisted on the remaining flagpole and its national 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 organizers 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. (For the Winter Games there is another flag presented in 1952 by the city of Oslo.) 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.

35. During the Games the members of the International Olympic Committee take precedence followed by the members of the Organizing 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 their or his attendants.

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

Fine Arts Program.

36. Subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee shall arrange a grand demonstration or exhibition of the Fine Arts (Architecture, Music, Painting, Literature, and Sculpture) and fix the dates during which these demonstrations or exhibitions shall take place. This section of the program is to be of the same high quality as the sport events and should be co-ordinated with them.

The Arts demonstrations may include ballets, theatre or symphony, of classical or non-classical themes, of things native to the country or international, so long as the standards are high.

IV

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO THE CELEBRATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Definition of an Amateur.

37. 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 wearing the Colours of the Country.

38. Only citizens of a country are eligible to wear the colours of that country in the Olympic Games. If a competitor is a naturalized 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 worn the colours of a country in the Olympic Games to wear those of another country on a future occasion except where his former country or place of birth has been incorporated in another State or if he wore the colours 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 wear the colours of the Mother Country, if the Dominion or the Colony has no National Olympic Committee. Citizens of these Dominions, Colonies and the Mother Country are eligible to wear the colours for each other country, provided that they have lived at least five years in the Dominion, Colony or Mother Country for which they wish to wear the colours and provided that it is legally impossible to become a naturalized citizen of that country.

Persons born abroad of parents who are citizens of another country are permitted to wear the colours of the country of the parents provided they have established their nationality and have not previously worn the colours for the country of their birth in the Olympic Games.

Age Limit.

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

Participation of Women.

40. Women are allowed to compete in athletics, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, canoeing, figure skating, skiing, yachting, equestrian sports and in the Fine Arts program.

Programme.

41. 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

and a demonstration or exhibition of the Fine Arts (architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture).

The following sports may be included at the option of the Organizing Committee :

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

Only sports practised in at least twenty countries (twelve of which must enter) may be included in the programme of the Olympic Games. The program must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee for its approval at least two years before the Games open and no change is permitted thereafter.

The International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federations concerned will decide the events which shall be included in each sport. Individual events must not be held unless there are at least twelve entries. For team events there must be at least six entries. In the team events (football, basket-ball, water-polo and hockey on grass) no more than sixteen entries will be accepted and it is the duty of the International Federation concerned if necessary, to reduce the list to this number, before the opening of the Games.

The International Olympic Committee has the right to eliminate any sport from the programme.

Demonstrations.

42. The Organizing Committee may add two demonstrations to the programme.

- (i) A national sport.
- (ii) A sport foreign to the organizing country.

No olympic medals are given for these demonstrations.

Winter Games.

43. The programme for the Winter Games may include :
Skiing, skating, icehockey, bobsleigh, luge and curling. Winter sports not governed by 4 recognized International Federations 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. 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.

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

Entries are received from the national governing bodies by the National Olympic Committee which will forward them, if they are approved, to the Organizing Committee of the Games. The Organizing 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 Organizing Committee. This list can be telegraphed. The names of the competitors must be received by the Organizing Committee at least 14 days before the date of the first event in each sport and no variation from this can be permitted. 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 Organizing Committee some special word to be used in all telegrams sent by them.

As a condition precedent of taking part in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur as defined in Rule 37, and a member of that organization in his own country affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee as governing the sport in which he is to participate.

Should there be no national governing body for a particular sport in a country which has a recognized 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 must countersign this declaration stating that it is true to the best of its knowledge. The National Olympic Committee then decides whether or not it will forward the entries to the Organizing Committee of the Games.

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 Organizing Committee may receive applications directly from groups qualified to offer such displays.

Number of Entries.

45. 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 can not be exceeded :

- a) for individual events, three competitors from each nation (without reserves) in both the Summer and Winter Games.
- b) for team events, one team per nation, the number of reserves to be fixed by the International Federation concerned.
- c) Individual events must not be held unless there are at least twelve countries. For both individual and team events (football, basket-ball, water-polo, hockey on grass) there must be entries from at least six countries.

Number of officials.

The Organizing Committee for the Games is not required to recognize more than the following number of officials, as certified by National Olympic Committees :

- a) Teams of 15 or less competitors are allowed one official for each three competitors but not more than the number of competitors.
- b) For the next 55 competitors (from 15 to 70), one additional official is allowed for each 5 competitors.
- c) For the next 98 competitors from (70 to 168), one additional official for each 7 competitors.
- d) For the next 135 competitors (from 168 to 303), one additional official for each 9 competitors.
- e) For teams of more than 300 competitors the officials must not exceed 15% of the number of competitors.

Thus a team of 15 competitors is entitled to 5 officials ; a team of 70, 16 officials ; a team of 168, 30 officials ; a team of 303, 45 officials ; and a team of 400, 60 officials.

Organization of the different Sports.

46. The International Olympic Committee has complete control of the Games. Certain responsibilities may be delegated to the Organizing Committee. The organization shall be carried out in accordance with the Regulations of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Protocol.

Each International Federation recognized 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 Organizing Committee at a rate to be approved by the International Olympic Committee.

Judging the Events.

47. 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.

48. The Executive Board 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 Organizing 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.

49. 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.

50. A competitor proved to have transgressed the olympic rules fraudulently 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.

51. The prizes of the Olympic Games shall be provided by the Organizing Committee for distribution by the International Olympic

Committee. They consist of medals and diplomas. All competitors and officials 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. All participants in a tie will be entitled to receive a medal. In team events each member of the winning team participating in the final match shall be given a silvergilt medal and a diploma, of the second team a silver medal and a diploma and the third team a bronze medal and diploma. Other members of teams who participate only in preliminary or semifinal but not final matches are given diplomas but no medals. In team events where the placing is based on the results in individual competitions, the competitors are given diplomas only. The names of all winners shall be inscribed upon the walls of the Stadium where the Games have been opened and closed.

Diplomas and souvenir medals shall be given to all coaches, managers, trainers, chaperones, chefs de mission, attachés and other administrators who officially participate in the Games and are certified by the National Olympic Committee of their country within the limits of the numbers prescribed in Rule No 45.

Judges, referees, timekeepers, umpires, etc. participating in the Games and certified by the International Federation concerned shall also be given diplomas and souvenir medals.

Classification.

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

Booklets and Programmes.

53. 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 Organizing Committee. The booklets and programmes of the Olympic Games shall not contain any advertising matter.

International Sport Federations.

54. The following International Sport Federation governing Olympic Sports are recognized by the International Olympic Committee :

International Amateur Athletic Federation
International Amateur Basket-ball Federation
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
International Amateur Boxing Federation
International Canoeing Federation
International Curling 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 Ice Hockey League
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.

55. The Organizing Committee shall do everything possible to reduce to a minimum the travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials.

Housing.

56. Unless especially excused from this provision the Organizing Committee shall provide Olympic Villages for both men and women so that the competitors shall be housed together and fed at a minimum price. The villages shall be conveniently located to the stadium, other facilities and practice fields.

Attachés.

57. In order to facilitate co-operation between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the Organizing 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 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 assist with travelling and housing arrangements for the team,
- b) to act as intermediary between the Organizing 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 Organizing Committee and to transmit to this Committee all questions relative to this subject and in general to help both the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached with their work.

Reserved Seats.

58. Seats without charge shall be reserved in the main Stadium as follows :

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

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

Stand A. and B. are to be adjacent.

Stand C for members of 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 Organizing country,

Stand D for members of the various Juries,

Stand E for journalists (1000 maximum), photographers (150 maximum), and for radio and television operators (150 maximum).

For the Winter Games the capacities shall be 400, 75, and 75 respectively.

1500 places for competitors must also be reserved near the winning post. Seats for a proportion of the occupants of stands A. and B. in the other stadia.

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 accommodation must be provided for the Press.

A parking place especially reserved for the automobiles of members of the International Olympic Committee and presidents of the International Federations shall be located close to the main entrances of the various Stadia and special placards and identification cards shall be issued for these automobiles.

The Taking of Photographs and Film-pictures.

59. The Organizing Committee must make the necessary arrangements and produce a complete photographic and moving picture record of the final competitions of the Games without interfering with the conduct of the events. It shall have the exclusive commerciale rights to this film until one year after the close of the Games. At that time a copy of these pictures and films must be given to the International Olympic Committee for its museum, without charge and national Olympic Committees and International Federations shall be allowed to purchase copies at a reasonable price. Immediately after the Games, a short thirty minutes 16 mm. film covering the highlights of the Games must be provided for National Olympic Committees and International Federations, at cost, for their own non-commercial use only.

International Federations are permitted to take 16 mm. technical films of their events for non-commercial use only.

Official Text.

60. 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 the Protocol of the Olympic Games the French text is to be accepted.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Information for Cities which desire to stage the Olympic Games

61. The Olympic Games are a great international festival of the youth of the world which is made possible by the contribution of the services of thousands of amateur sportsmen, competitors and officials alike, from nearly every civilized country. It was never intended to be a money making enterprise, and any profits derived from holding the Olympic Games (after payment of all proper expenses in connexion with their organization) are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the Games are staged, to be applied for the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport. There has in fact been little or no direct profit in most cities where the Games have been held. The intangible benefits, however, are incalculable. First, the pleasure enjoyed by the citizens of the community in acting as host for the greatest of all sport events. Second, the facilities provided for the Games become civic assets, which benefit succeeding generations.

Third, during the Games the fortunate city becomes the capital of the world of sports and the centre of attention of all sportsmen of every country.

The Olympic Games are under the control and direction of the International Olympic Committee, which was originally created by the Baron de Coubertin, through whose efforts the Games were revived in 1896. The rules and regulations of the I. O. C. should be studied carefully before an invitation is submitted.

Invitations to stage the Games must come from the Mayor or highest authority of the city, and must be submitted in writing to the International Olympic Committee, Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland, at least five years in advance. They must be endorsed by the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the city is located, and only one invitation may be submitted from a country. If there are more than one candidate the N. O. C. will choose the one whose invitation will be forwarded to the I. O. C. The N. O. C. will appoint the committee (after consultation with the city authorities, who are entitled to representation thereon) which will organize the Games. Invitations must have the approval of the Government of the country in which the city is located in order to assure its cooperation in staging the Games

successfully. Invitations must state that no political demonstrations will be held in the stadium or other sport grounds, or in the Olympic Village, during the Games, and that it is not the intention to use the Games for any other purpose than for the advancement of the Olympic Movement.

The Games of course must be conducted according to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, and the program is subject to its approval. All technical arrangements must follow the regulations of the respective International Federations.

The Games shall be conducted in a dignified manner and without excessive commercial exploitation. Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sport grounds.

Under existing rules the following sports are obligatory :

Athletics - Gymnastics - Boxing - Fencing - Shooting - Wrestling - Rowing - Equestrian Sports - Modern Pentathlon - Cycling - Weightlifting and Yachting.

A fine Arts program must also be organized.

The following sports are optional :

Football (association and rugby) - Polo - Waterpolo - Hockey on grass - Handball - Basket-ball - Canoeing and gliding.

The program for the Winter Games may include :

Skiing - Skating - Ice Hockey - Bobsleighting - Luge and Curling.

The following requirements have to be met by the Organizing Committee :

All National Olympic Committees recognized by the I. O. C. have the right to send participants to the Games. No discrimination is allowed against any country on grounds of religion, colour or politics.

The Olympic Games must be staged in a dignified manner as an independent event and not be in connexion with any other enterprise such as a fair or exhibition. No other major sport events should be scheduled during the period of the Games.

Adequate facilities must be provided for all the sports on the programme to the satisfaction of the respective International Federations, and they must include sufficient practice grounds. An Olympic village for men and one for women, exclusively for competitors and officials from all different countries, must also be provided. Complete restaurant

and other necessary services must be arranged. (The daily charge for food, lodging and local transportation, to be approved by the I. O. C., shall be kept as low as possible). All these facilities and the Villages must be conveniently located, preferably together.

A stadium with satisfactory artificial ice must be provided for the Winter Games.

On the completion of the Games a full and complete printed report must be submitted to the I. O. C.

A complete protographic record of the Games must be made as provided in Olympic Rules No. 60.

Special efforts must be made to reduce traveling and housing expense for competitors and officials, and to prevent overcharging visitors. A reasonable tariff for hotel rooms shall be established and guaranteed, if possible.

The price of admission tickets shall be kept as low as possible, in order to encourage a large attendance.

Seats must be reserved for members of the I. O. C. (in the main stadium in a separate enclosure), officials of National Olympic Committees and International Federations, and others, as provided in Olympic Rules No. 59. Local transportation for competitors and officials must be provided free of charge.

Adequate arrangements must be made for the press, television and the radio.

The results of each event must be communicated daily to the I. O. C., the press and the radio. Announcements must be made on the scoreboard and in the daily programme that the Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

Satisfactory meeting rooms, equipped with simultaneous translation apparatus, must be provided for the International Olympic Committee and for the International Federations. During the period of the Games a fully staffed office must be provided for the I. O. C. Olympic Rule No. 22 must be respected.

Any receptions, dinners or entertainment provided for competitors or officials must be approved by the I. O. C. and should avoid the period of the Games.

Invitations must be accompanied by answers to the attached questionnaire. Invitations will be considered by the International Olympic Committee, which selects the City which it believes can organize the Games with the most benefit to the Olympic Movement.

Questionnaire

- A) Certain sports are obligatory, others are optional. Which sports do you propose to include in the program ?
- B) The Games are confined to 16 days. Please give dates which you propose.
- C) Have you an organization with sufficient experience to run the Games in your city ?
- D) What facilities for the Games (stadia, arenas, pools, practice fields, etc.) are there at present in your city ? All facilities should be reasonably close together and convenient to the Olympic Village.
A plan of the city showing locations should be provided.
- E) If these facilities are insufficient, will others be provided ; where and when ?
- F) Have you studied the official reports of previous Games and are you prepared to stage the Games equally well ?
- G) Are there any laws, customs or regulations in your city or your country that would limit, restrict or interfere with the Games in any way ?
- H) What sort of Olympic Villages will be provided and where will they be located ?
- I) How will the Games be financed ? How much money will be required and who will provide it ?
- J) Please provide general information about your city, its size, population, climate (temperature and rainfall), altitude, and all reasons why it should be considered as a site for the Olympic Games.
- K) What accommodations is there for visitors ?
- L) Have other important international events been organized in your city ?
- M) Will you guarantee that the Games will be conducted properly and in accordance with Olympic rules and regulations, if they are awarded to your city ?

Rules for regional Games.

62. In order to enjoy the patronage of the International Olympic Committee, and to be permitted to display the Olympic Flag, Regional

Games must be conducted in accordance with the following minimum requirements :

1. — The Games must be restricted to amateurs. They must not extend over a period of more than 15 days.

2. — Contestants must belong to National Federations which are members of International Federations and participating countries must have National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

3. — In order to further the high ideals of the Olympic Movement (which these Games should serve, according to Baron de Coubertin, who suggested that they be organized to supplement the Olympic Games), the Games should be confined to athletic sports controlled by International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee. They should not be held in conjunction with other events such as Fairs or Exhibitions, and no other athletic event of importance should be held at the same time.

The Program must not include more than three sports not on the program of the Olympic Games.

4. — They must not be held within the period of twelve months following or preceding the Olympic Games. They must not be held more frequently than once in four years in the same region. Entries must be limited to the region designated.

5. — The ceremonies in connection with the Games may be similar to, but must not be identical with those of the Olympic Games. There must be no extraneous events connected with the Games, particularly those of a political nature. The loud speaker must be used for sport purposes only and no political speeches are to be permitted. In fact there must be no commercial or political intervention whatsoever.

6. — Control of all of the technical arrangements for the Games, including the appointment of the juries and the officials, must be in the hands of the International Federations. Provision must be made for the presence of a representative of each International Federation whose sport is on the program, sufficiently in advance of the opening of the Games to insure that the facilities are adequate and in order, and that the regulations for that sport are being followed.

7. — There must be an International Court of Appeal similar to that described in Olympic Rule article 49 for the purpose only of settling any matter of dispute outside the control of the respective International Federation.

8. — The Rules and Regulations of the Games must be submitted to the I. O. C., and to each of the International Federations concerned, for approval. They should be furnished in two (French and English) or more languages so that all participants may be fully informed.

9. — Provision must be made for the presence of a representative of the I. O. C., who shall prepare a complete report of the Games for the I. O. C.

10. — The words « Olympic » and « Olympiad », the five rings and the Olympic motto *Cilivs Allivs Fortivs* must not be used in any manner in connection with Regional Games. The Olympic flag may be used only in one place and that is in the Stadium on a flagpole alongside the centre pole bearing the flag of the Games.

11. — The organization, the fields, the buildings and all other facilities should be ready at least a year before the Games.

12. — Countries which are eligible to participate in the Games of a particular region may organize themselves into a regional federation or similar entity and appoint a governing council or committee which may include members of the International Olympic Committee of that region, and representatives of the International Federations. (Adopted at the 47th Session in Helsinki, July 1952.)

Rules concerning the attribution of the Olympic Awards.

63. *Art. 1.* — At its annual Session the I. O. C. proceeds by vote, either on the recommendation of its Executive Committee or on the proposal of one of its member, when it decides the attribution of the following awards: 1. *The Olympic Cup (P. de Coubertin)*. 2. *The Olympic Diploma*. 3. *The Fearnley Cup*. 4. *The Mohammed Taher Cup*.

Art. 2. — *The Olympic Cup*, founded by the Baron de Coubertin in 1906, is awarded annually to an *Institution* or *Association* widely known for its merit and integrity, having proved its efficiency in the service of sport and for having contributed successfully to the development of the Olympic idea.

Art. 3. — *The Olympic Diploma*, created at the Congress of Brussels in 1905, is awarded annually to an *individual* whose qualifications are similar to those defined in Art. 2.

Furthermore, this diploma may be awarded to the Honorary Members of the I. O. C. besides being bestowed annually on an individual.

Art. 4. — *The Fearnley Cup* founded in 1950 by Mr. Thomas Fearnley, Member of the I. O. C. aims at rewarding annually a *sports'club* or a

local Sports' Organization for its meritorious achievements in the service of Olympism.

Art. 5. — *The Mohammed Taher Cup* founded in 1950 by Mohammed Taher, Member of the I. O. C. is to be awarded annually to an *Athlete* who has or has not been competing in the Olympic Games, but whose general merits and career justify the award of a special distinction in the name of Olympism.

Art. 6. — The candidatures to those various awards must be forwarded to the seat of the I. O. C. at Lausanne, before the 1st of April of each year or at the latest one month before the annual Session. A written statement justifying the claims must accompany the candidatures.

Art. 7. — None of the above awards can be bestowed on a Federation, either National or International, affiliated to the I. O. C. nor to a National Olympic Committee or to the Presidents of those Organizations, not to a Member of the I. O. C. with the one exception quoted in Art. 3, paragraph 2.

(Adopted at the Vienna Session in 1951.)

Protocol of the I. O. C.

64. 1. — *The Committee's official order of precedence.* — The I. O. C.'s order precedence which has been in existence since 1896 will be observed as arranged forthwith. This precedence is based on the date of election of the members. If several members are elected at the same Session, the order of precedence is observed according to alphabetical order. In all *official ceremonies*, the order of precedence shall be applied as follows :

the president, the vice-president followed by the members who are placed in the order mentionned above. The honorary members are placed with the other members in order of seniority. A full list of the members must be kept up to date and left in charge of the Chancellery. A copy of this list must be sent in good time to the Organizing Olympic Games' Committees or of the Sessions' organizers.

2. *Insignia.* — The I. O. C.'s insignia, with the name of its owner engraved on the back, must be worn by the members at each Session and during the Games. It shall be officially recognized and will give free access to the Stadiums, arenas, the Olympic Village and to all other sites connected with the Olympic Games. The Organizing Committee must make the necessary arrangements in order to have this insignia known to all tickets collectors as well as to the police and

all other municipal authorities of the city where the Games are being held.

3. *Dress.* — The Committee recommends that the members should wear on all occasions except at formal ceremonies, dark lounge suit. They may also wear any national olympic suit that correspondents to this in their own country.

4. *Receptions.* — The Organizing Committee must submit a list of the proposed official receptions and dinners for the Executive Committee's approval. It is recommended that all social formalities should take place before the opening of the Games.

5. *Official ceremonies.* — The president, or in his absence, the vice-president, will present the medals or take dispositions for one of the members to deputize for him. In case the president or the vice-president are prevented to do so, preference will be given to the member of the winner's country.

6. *Reserved seats in the special enclosures for the I. O. C.* — An adequate number of reserved seats are to be kept for the members and the persons accompanying them, in the principal Stadium and in all the other arenas. These seats are to be kept free and are to be available to the members at any time. They are to be numbered and allotted to the members according to their seniority. Reserved seats must also be provided for the use of the chancellor, the secretary and the interpreter.

Adopted at the 48th session of Mexico-City, April 1953.

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