

THE OLYMPIC GAMES



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

1956

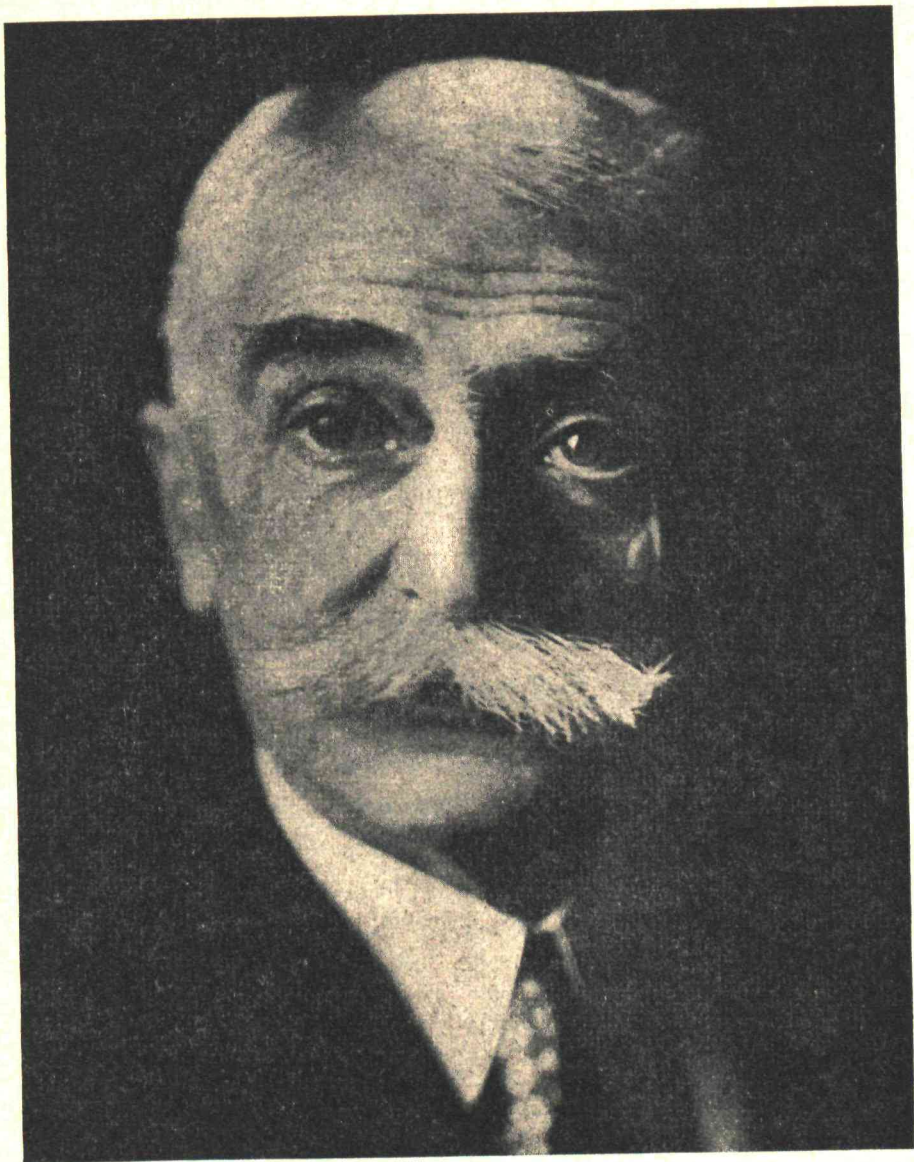
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
CAMPAGNE MON REPOS
LAUSANNE
(SWITZERLAND)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES
RULES AND REGULATIONS
GENERAL INFORMATION



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS



PIERRE DE COUBERTIN
WHO REVIVED THE OLYMPIC GAMES
President International Olympic Committee 1896 - 1925.

THE IMPORTANT THING IN THE
OLYMPIC GAMES IS NOT TO WIN
BUT TO TAKE PART, AS THE
IMPORTANT THING IN LIFE IS
NOT THE TRIUMPH BUT THE
STRUGGLE. THE ESSENTIAL THING
IS NOT TO HAVE CONQUERED BUT
TO HAVE FOUGHT WELL.

INDEX

Nrs		Page
	I.	
1-8	FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES	9
	II.	
	RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE	
9	Objects and Powers	11
10	Membership	11
12	President and Vice-Presidents	12
13	The Executive Board	12
17	Chancellor and Secretary	14
18	Meetings	14
20	Postal Vote	15
21	Subscription and contributions	15
22	Headquarters	15
23	Supreme Authority.	15
	III.	
24-25	NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	16
	IV.	
	GENERAL RULES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES	
26	Definition of an Amateur	19
27	Necessary conditions for wearing the colours of a country	19
28	Age limit	19
29	Participation of women	20
30	Program	20
31	Fine Arts	21
32	Demonstrations	21
33	Olympic Winter Games	21
34	Entries	21
35	Number of entries	22
36	Number of Officials	23
37	Technical Delegates	23
38	Officials and Jury	24
39	Final Court of Appeal	24
40	Penalties in case of Fraud	24
41	Prizes	24
42	Roll of Honour	25

43	Explanatory Brochures	25
44	International Sport Federations	25
45	Travelling Expenses	26
46	Housing	26
47	Attachés	26
48	Reserved Seats	27
49	Photographs and Films	28
50	Alteration of Rules and Official text	28

V.

PROTOCOL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

51	General provisions	29
52	Time and Duration of the Olympic Games	29
53	Olympic City	29
54	Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee	30
55	Invitations and Forms	30
56	Flag and Emblem	30
57	Opening Ceremony	31
58	Victory Ceremony	32
59	Closing Ceremony	33
60	Precedence	34

VI.

INFORMATION FOR CITIES WHICH DESIRE TO STAGE THE OLYMPIC GAMES	39
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VII.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Introduction	45
1892 - The Beginning	46
International Olympic Committee	47
Presidents	49
Demetrius Vikelas	49
Pierre de Coubertin	50
Henri de Baillet-Latour	52
J. Sigfrid Edström	53
Avery Brundage	54
Members	57
Honorary Members.	64
Meetings	64
Commemoration of the founding	65
Olympic Games program	66
Olympic Games participation	67

Olympic Congresses	68
Olympic Winter Games Program	68
Olympic Winter Games Participation	69
Olympic Games Patrons and Presidents of the Organizing Committees	70
Origin of the ancient Olympic Games	70
1906 Games	71
National Olympic Committees	72
International Amateur Sport Federations	74
International Amateur Sport Federations (sports not on Olympic program)	76
Organizations operating according to Olympic Standards	76
The Olympic Games are Amateur	77
Pseudo Amateurs	77
Olympic Flag	77
Olympic Village	78
Olympic Property	78
Olympic Flame	78
Olympic Day or Week	79
Diplomas awarded at the Olympic Games	79
Fine Arts and the Olympic Games	79
Scoring of Points	80
Judges and Officials	81
Commercial and Political Interference	82
The role of Governments	82
Olympic Spirit.	82
Olympic Awards	83
Holders of the Olympic Cup	84
Holders of the Diploma of Merit	87
Holders of the Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup	89
Holders of the Mohammed Taher Trophy	89
Holders of the Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy	89
Prize for Alpinism	89
Prize for Gliding	91
Perpetual Trophies	91
Regional Games	92
Rules for Regional Games	92
Campagne Mon-Repos	95
Olympic Library and Museum	95
Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee	97
Decisions of the International Olympic Committee	97
Statement by Baron Pierre de Coubertin	99

I

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1. The Olympic Games are held every four years. They assemble Amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competition. No discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, 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 control of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games throughout the world are 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. Application to hold the Games is made by the Mayor or other chief authority of the city concerned and must guarantee that the Games will be organized to the satisfaction and to the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

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

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

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 VIIIth Olympiad and subsequently they are numbered in rotation as they are held.

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

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

7. Citizens of a country are qualified to participate in the Olympic Games only under the colours of that country.

The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries.

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 of any contribution to the funds of the International Olympic Committee) are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the Games are held and are necessarily applied to the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport.

II

RULES AND REGULATIONS 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 :

1. the regular celebration of the Games ;
2. making the Games ever more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired their revival by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates ;
3. encouraging the organization of amateur sport competitions
4. guiding, and leading amateur sport along the right lines, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

Membership.

10. The International Olympic Committee is a permanent organization. It selects such persons as it considers qualified 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 Olympic Committee. There shall be only one member in any country except in the largest and most active in the Olympic Movement, where there may be two.

Members of the International Olympic Committee must consider themselves delegates of the Committee to their countries. They may not accept from the Governments of their countries, or from any organization or individual 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 in the Committee who wish to resign, may be elected to honorary membership. Such honorary members may attend all meetings. They may take part in all discussions of the Committee but have no vote.

11. Members of the International Olympic Committee are elected for life, but a member:

may resign his membership ;

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

who fails to attend meetings, or to take any active part in Committee affairs for four years, or to pay 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, may be considered to have resigned ;

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 unworthy conduct.

President and Vice-Presidents

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

The International Olympic Committee also elects two Vice-Presidents to hold office for four years. They are also eligible for re-election.

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

If the President or a 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-Presidents 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, two Vice-Presidents, 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 Board may co-opt a member of the International Olympic Committee to fill a casual vacancy in the Executive Board. A person so co-opted serves only until the International Olympic Committee elects a new member of the Executive Board at its next meeting. 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.

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 Regulations of the Olympic Games are observed. 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 its meetings.

15. The Executive Board or the President alone may take action or make a decision where circumstances do not permit it to be taken by the International Olympic Committee. Such action or decision is subject to ratification by the International Olympic Committee at its next meeting.

16. The Executive Board may hold 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 is entitled to send two delegates but no more.

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

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. Agendas shall be prepared by the Executive Board after consultation with those concerned.

Chancellor and Secretary.

17. There shall be a Chancellor and a Secretary of the International Olympic Committee who are appointed by it to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them. They are appointed for such a period and on such terms as the Committee determines. The Chancellor attends all meetings of the International Olympic Committee and of the Executive Board but has no vote.

Meetings.

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

The place of the meeting is decided by the Committee.

There is no prescribed period of notice which must be given of the meetings. Sufficient notice, however, is to be given, to allow members reasonable time to travel to the meeting. Notice of a meeting must be accompanied by the agenda. An item not on the agenda may be discussed with the Chairman's permission.

19. At a meeting of the Committee, the President or in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, takes the chair. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents the meeting selects one of its members to be chairman. The quorum at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee is twenty-five.

Resolutions (except a resolution under Rule 50) are passed if a majority of votes cast are in favour. Every member who is present at a meeting has one vote. Proxies are not allowed. A secret ballot is taken, if the Chairman so decides or if one member demands it. If votes are equal the Chairman of the meeting has an additional 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 to the members by post, and if a majority of those who reply vote in favour of the resolution, and not less than thirty-five members in all vote, the resolution is carried. The result shall be reported to the Committee at its next session.

Subscription and contributions.

21. The International Olympic Committee fixes the rate of the annual subscription of its members. The Committees entrusted with the organization of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games must pay to the International Olympic Committee such sums as may be agreed upon as a contribution towards its expenses.

Headquarters.

22. The headquarters of the Committee are at Campagne Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Supreme Authority.

23. The International Olympic Committee is the final arbiter on all questions concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement. It delegates, however, to the International Federations the technical control of the sports which they govern. In all other respects the powers of the International Olympic Committee are paramount.

III.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

24. Only National Olympic Committees recognized and approved by the International Olympic Committee can 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 have been organized and accepted by the International Olympic Committee.

National Olympic Committees 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 (National Federations) affiliated to the International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee, in guarding and enforcing amateur rules. They have the exclusive right to use the Olympic flag and Olympic emblem, and as far as possible, shall confine their use and that of the words "Olympic" and "Olympiad" to activities concerned with the Olympic Games. All commercial use of the Olympic flag and Olympic emblem is strictly forbidden. It is their duty, in cooperation with the National Federations to organize and control the representatives of their country at the Olympic Games. They arrange to equip, transport and house these representatives. They are organizations formed not for pecuniary profit, but 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 International Olympic Committee.

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, of upright character, sound judgement, independent mind, and with a knowledge of and a belief in Olympic principles.

They must include in their membership :

- a) the members of the International Olympic Committee in that country ;

- b) at least one representative of proved service to his sport, nominated by each recognized National Federation, whose sport is included in the Olympic Games program. Individuals of this category must constitute a voting majority of the National Olympic Committee.

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

- 1) a person who has ever competed as a professional ;
- 2) 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.)
- 3) a person who has ever coached for payment.

Exceptions may be made in the above categories by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee in special circumstances, on the recommendation of the National Olympic Committee concerned.

A National Olympic Committee must not recognize more than one National Federation in each sport and that Federation must be affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee.

Officers and Members of a National Olympic Committee and the members of its Executive Committee shall be elected at least every four years, at a National Olympic Committee meeting held expressly for that purpose.

They may co-opt to the Committee, persons who have rendered or can render exceptional service to the Olympic Movement, subject to the restriction in clause *b.* above. Members of National Olympic Committees shall accept no salary or fee of any kind in respect 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 behaviour of all members of their delegations.

They make all arrangements for taking part in the Olympic Games.

All communications on such matters shall be addressed to them.

In order to obtain recognition, a certified copy of the Rules and Regulations of a National Olympic Committee, with, if necessary, a translation in French or English, certified as correct, must be sent to the International Olympic Committee. Subsequent changes of these Rules must be reported to and approved by the International Olympic Committee.

In the event that any regulations or actions of the National Olympic Committee conflict with International Olympic Committee Rules, the International Olympic Committee member in that country must report on the situation to the President of the International Olympic Committee for appropriate action. If there is no International Olympic Committee member in the country, the President has the power to appoint a member from another country to investigate and report.

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

IV
GENERAL RULES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES
Definition of an Amateur.

26. 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. Furthermore, he must comply with the rules of the International Federation concerned.

Necessary Conditions for wearing the Colours of a Country.

27. 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 he has always been able to comply with the definition of an amateur according to the rules prevailing in the particular sport in which he 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 when his former country or place of birth has been incorporated in another State or if he wore the colours of the former country because his native land had at that time no National Olympic Committee or in the case of a woman who takes new nationality by marriage.

Competitors who are citizens or subjects of a Dominion, or of a Colony belonging to a country, and 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 Dominions, Colonies and the Mother Country are eligible to wear the colours of each others country, provided that they have lived at least five years in the Dominion, Colony or Mother Country of 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 of the country of their birth in the Olympic Games.

Age Limit.

28. No age limit for competitors in the Olympic Games, is stipulated by the International Olympic Committee.

Participation of Women.

29. Women are allowed to compete in Athletics, Fencing, Gymnastics, Swimming, Canoeing, Figure Skating, Skiing, Yachting and Equestrian Sports and to participate in the Fine Arts Program, according to the rules of the International Federation concerned.

Program.

30. The official program must include the sports named in the Fundamental Principles, Rule 4 :

Athletics

Gymnastics

Combative Sports (Boxing, Fencing, Shooting, Wrestling)

Aquatic Sports (Rowing, Swimming, Diving)

Equestrian Sports

Cycling

Modern Pentathlon

Weight-lifting

Yachting

and a program of the Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Photography and Sculpture.)

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

Football, Waterpolo, Hockey, Handball, Basketball and Canoeing.

Only sports widely practised in at least twenty countries may be included in the program 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 competitors are entered from at least twelve different countries. For team events there must be at least six entries. In the team events no more than sixteen entries will be accepted and it is the duty of the International Federation concerned to reduce the entrants to this number, if necessary, before the opening of the Games.

The International Olympic Committee has the right to eliminate any event or sport from the program.

Fine Arts.

31. The Organizing Committee shall arrange, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, a demonstration or exhibition of the Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Photography and Sculpture) and fix the dates during which these demonstrations or exhibitions shall take place. This section of the program should be of the same high standard as the sport events and be held concurrently with them.

The program may also include ballets, theatre or symphony.

Demonstrations.

32. The Organizing Committee may add two demonstrations to the program :

A National sport and a Foreign sport.

No Olympic medals are given for these demonstrations.

Olympic Winter Games.

33. The program for the Olympic Winter Games may include : Skiing, Skating, Ice-hockey, Bobsleigh, Luge, and a special combined Skiing and Shooting competition. Winter sports not governed by a recognized International Federation can only be included in the Olympic Winter Games as Demonstrations. In each sport, the events are governed by the technical rules of the International Federation concerned. The medals and diplomas must be different from those of the Olympic Games. The Olympic Winter Games are governed by the Rules and Regulations of the Olympic Games except where special provision is made.

Entries.

34. 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 Federations by the National Olympic Committee which will forward them, if they are

approved by it, to the Organizing Committee of the Games. The Organizing Committee must acknowledge them. A National Federation may appeal to the International Olympic Committee, through its International Federation. The list of the sports and of the events in which a nation will participate must be submitted to the Organizing Committee, at least six weeks before the date of the opening of the Games. This list may be telegraphed, but must be confirmed in writing. The names of the competitors must be received by the Organizing Committee at least fourteen days before the date of the first event in each sport and no variation from this is permitted. All entries must be printed or typewritten in duplicate on a special form.

As a condition precedent to participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur as defined in Rule 26, and a member of the organization in his own country affiliated to the International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee as governing his sport.

Should there be no National Federation 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 must contain the following statement, signed by the competitor.

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

The National Federation of that particular sport must countersign this declaration stating that, to the best of its knowledge, it is true.

Entries are not valid unless the above rules are observed.

Number of Entries.

35. 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. The following numbers cannot be exceeded :

- a) for individual events, three competitors from each country (without reserves) in both the Summer and Winter Games.

(In special circumstances, modifications may be approved by the International Olympic Committee.)

- b) for team events, one team per country, the number of reserves to be decided by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federation concerned. (See also Rule 30.)

Number of Officials.

36. Officials are defined as all non-competitors attached to an Olympic team.

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

- a) For 15 or less competitors, one official for each three competitors is allowed.
- b) For the next 55 competitors (from 15 to 70), one additional official 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 300 or more competitors the officials must not exceed 15 %.

Judges, referees, timekeepers, umpires, etc. appointed by the International Federations are not included.

Grooms, boatmen and masseurs are not considered to be officials.

Technical Delegates.

37. 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 should be present not more than fifteen days before their sport begins to verify that the grounds, tracks, courses and equipment conform to the rules of their Federation. One delegate from each International Federation must be present at least five days before

the first event of its sport in order to verify and arrange the entries. The board and lodging of these delegates during this period to the commencement of their sport, must be paid by the Organizing Committee.

Officials and Jury.

38. The necessary officials and a Jury for each sport shall be appointed by the appropriate International Federation.

The Jury decides all technical questions concerning its sport. These decisions shall be irrevocable.

The officials and the members of these Juries must be amateurs.

Final Court of Appeal.

39. The Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee decides all matters of controversy of a non-technical nature concerning the Games. (Such matters may be submitted only by National Olympic Committees, International Federations or the Organizing Committee.) In addition the Executive Board may intervene in all questions of a non-technical nature.

Penalties in case of Fraud.

40. A competitor proved to have transgressed the Olympic Rules knowingly shall be disqualified and lose any position he may have gained. If this competitor's National Federation is proved to have been party to the fraud, his country shall also be disqualified in the sport involved.

Prizes.

41. 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 gold-filled medal and a diploma, the second prize a silver medal and a diploma, the third prize a bronze medal and a diploma. The medals must bear the name of the sport concerned. Diplomas shall also be given for the fourth, fifth and sixth 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 gold-filled medal and a diploma, of the second team a silver medal and a diploma and of the third team a bronze medal and diploma. Other members of these teams who have not participated in the final matches are given diplomas but no medals. Members of teams placed fourth, fifth and sixth receive diplomas only.

In team events where the placing is based on the results in individual competitions, no competitor may receive more than one medal for the same performance. The names of all winners shall be inscribed upon the walls of the Stadium where the Games have taken place.

Diplomas and commemorative medals shall be given to all non-competitors who are officially attached to Olympic teams and are certified by the National Olympic Committee of their country within the limits of the numbers prescribed in Rule N^o 36.

Judges, referees, timekeepers, umpires, etc. officiating at the Games and certified by the International Federation concerned shall also be given diplomas and commemorative medals.

Roll of Honour.

42. In the Olympic Games no scoring by countries is recognized. 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.

Explanatory Brochures.

43. For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general program and the arrangements therefor shall be printed in at least three languages (one must be French and one English) and distributed by the Organizing Committee to all National Olympic Committees not less than one year before the Games open. These official brochures shall contain no advertising matter.

International Sport Federations.

44. The following International Sport Federations governing Olympic Sports are recognized by the International Olympic Committee :

International Amateur Athletic Federation
International Amateur Basketball Federation
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
International Amateur Boxing Federation
International Canoeing Federation
International Cyclists Union
International Fencing Federation
International Football Federation
International Gymnastics Federation
International Amateur Handball Federation
International Hockey Federation
International Equestrian 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.

45. The Organizing Committee shall make certain that the travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials, are reduced to a minimum.

Housing.

46. The Organizing Committee shall provide an Olympic Village for men and one for women so that competitors can be housed together and fed at a reasonable price. The Villages shall be located as close as possible to the main stadium, practice fields and other facilities.

Attachés.

47. 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. It is desirable that the attaché should speak 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 his team ;
- b) to act as intermediary between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached.

Reserved Seats.

48. Free seats shall be reserved in the main Stadium as follows

Stand A for members of the International Olympic Committee and one member of their families.

The box for the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue is also in this stand ;

Stand B for the president and secretary of each National Olympic Committee and of each International Federation with one member of their families ;

Stands 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 "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 commentators and operators (150 maximum).

For the Winter Olympic Games these numbers shall be 400 for journalists and photographers and 75 for radio and television commentators and operators.

1500 places for competitors must also be reserved near the winning post. For the Winter Olympic Games this number shall be 250.

In the other stadia :

One stand for the occupants of stands A and B.

One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the space will allow, the occupants of Stands C and D.

One stand for the competitors in the sport which is then taking place, but not for other competitors.

Suitable accommodation must be provided for the occupants of Stand E.

Special transportation arrangements to the various sports venues shall be made for members of the International Olympic Committee.

A parking place especially reserved for the automobiles of the occupants of Stands A and B shall be located close to the main entrances of the various Stadia and special placards and identification cards shall be issued for these automobiles.

Photographs and Films.

49. The Organizing Committee must make the necessary arrangements for the production of a complete moving picture of the Games including shots of at least the final of each sport without interfering with the conduct of the events. It shall have the exclusive commercial rights to this film until one year after the close of the Games. At that time a copy of this complete record must be given to the International Olympic Committee for its museum without charge, National Olympic Committees and International Federations are allowed to purchase copies at a reasonable price. Immediately after the Games, a thirty minute 16 mm. film covering the highlights of the Games must be provided at cost for National Olympic Committees and International Federations, for their own non-commercial use only.

International Federations are permitted to take 16 mm. technical films of the events in their sports for non-commercial use only. News reel coverage available at a reasonable cost must be arranged by the Organizing Committee.

Alterations of Rules and Official Text.

50. These Rules and Regulations may be altered only if two-thirds and not less than twenty-five, of the members present at a meeting vote in favour of the alteration. The vote must be secret.

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 the French text is to be accepted.

V.

PROTOCOL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

General Provisions.

51. The International Olympic Committee selects the city in which the Olympic Games take place. This selection, save in exceptional circumstances, is made at least four years in advance. The organization of the Games is entrusted by the International Olympic Committee to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen city is situated. The National Olympic Committee may delegate the duties with which it has been entrusted, to a special Organizing Committee which 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.

52. 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 when the Olympic Games are 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 sixteen days including the Opening-Day. The Olympic Winter Games must be confined to ten days.

Olympic City.

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

Privileges and Duties of the Organizing Committee.

54. The Organizing Committee entrusted with the management of the Olympic Games 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 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 program, 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 which forms an essential part of the Games. A full and complete printed report must be submitted by it to the International Olympic Committee, within two years of the close of the Games.

Invitations and Forms.

55. 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, programs, 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.)

Flag and Emblem.

56. Both in the Stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic Flag must be freely flown with the flags of the participating delegations. 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 flagpole. The flag presented by Baron de Coubertin at the Olympic Congress in Paris 1914 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 its use by commercial enterprises, as trade marks, or for similar purposes is strictly forbidden.

Opening Ceremony.

57. The Sovereign or Chief of State 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 the President of the Organizing Committee who then present the members of their respective Committees. The two Presidents conduct the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue to his box in the Tribune where he is greeted with the National Anthem of his country.

The members of the International Olympic Committee and of the Organizing Committee resume their seats.

The parade of the athletes then follows. 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 contingents parade in alphabetical order in the language of the country organizing the Games, except that Greece shall lead and the organizing country shall bring up the rear. Only those participating in the Games and no more than three non-competitors in each contingent shall parade. The competitors salute the Sovereign or Chief of State of the country by turning their heads toward his box, and by dipping their flag. The flags of the delegations participating, as well as the shields and their bearers, shall be furnished by the Organizing Committee and shall all be of equal size. Each contingent, after completing its march around the Stadium, shall line up on the centre of the field in a column behind its shield and flag facing the Tribune of Honour.

The President of the Organizing Committee then mounts the Rostrum placed on the field in front of the Tribune of Honour and delivers a brief speech at the end of which he asks the Sovereign or Chief of State 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 and to the strains of the Olympic Hymn the Olympic Flag is slowly raised on the flagpole erected in the Arena. The symbolic release of pigeons then takes place followed by a salute of three guns. The Olympic Flame then arrives, brought from Olympia by a relay of runners, the last of whom, after circling the track, lights the Sacred Olympic Fire which shall not be extinguished until the close of the Games.

If there is to be a short religious ceremony, this now takes place.

The solemn Olympic Oath is then taken in the following ceremony : the flag bearers advance and form a semicircle around the Rostrum ; an athlete of the country where the Games are taking place then advances to the Rostrum accompanied by the flag bearer of his country ; he mounts the Rostrum and, holding a corner of the flag in his right hand, takes the following oath on behalf of all the athletes :

We swear that we will take part in these Olympic Games in the true spirit of sportsmanship and that we will respect and abide by the rules which govern them, for the glory of sport and the honour of our country.

The national anthem of the organizing country is then played or sung. The athletes then leave the Arena by the shortest route. The ceremony thus comes to an end and the competitions may begin, or a gymnastic display or some other appropriate demonstration may take place.

Victory Ceremony.

58. The medals shall be presented during the Games by the President of the International Olympic Committee or a member selected by him, if possible immediately after the event at the place where the competition was held and in the following manner : the competitors who have been judged first, second and third 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, during which the three competitors and the spectators shall face the flags.

Closing Ceremony.

59. This ceremony must take place in the Stadium after the last event. The bearers of the flags of the participating delegations march into the arena in single file behind their shield bearers in the same order and take up the same positions in the center of the field as during the opening ceremony. The flag-bearers then form a semi-circle behind the Rostrum.

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 Rostrum. To the strains of the Greek national anthem, the Greek flag is then hoisted on the right flagpole used for the Victory Ceremony. Then the flag of the country organizing the Games is hoisted on the centre flagpole while its national anthem is played. Finally the flag of the country selected to organize the next Olympic Games is hoisted on the left flagpole to the strains of its National Anthem.

The President of the International Olympic Committee then mounts the Rostrum and pronounces the closing of the Games in the following words :

In the name of the International Olympic Committee I offer to ... and to the people of... (name of the Sovereign or Chief of State and name of the country), to the authorities of the city of... and to the Organizing Committee of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I declare the... Olympic Games closed and, in accordance with tradition, I call upon the Youth of all countries to assemble four years from now 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 will be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage and honour for the good of humanity throughout the ages.

The Mayor of the city then joins the President of the International Olympic Committee on the Rostrum. A representative of the city where the previous Olympic Games were held then delivers the Olympic Flag of embroidered satin presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee to the President who hands it over to the Mayor. For the Olympic Winter Games there is another flag presented in 1952 by the City of Oslo. Each of these flags must be kept in the principal municipal building until the next Games.

A fanfare is then sounded, the sacred Olympic Fire is extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic Hymn the Olympic Flag is slowly

lowered from the flagpole in the arena. A salute of five guns follows ; the choir then sings and thereafter, the standard and flagbearers march out to appropriate music by the bands.

Precedence.

60. During the Games the members of the International Olympic Committee take precedence in all Olympic affairs followed by the members of the Organizing Committee, the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations.

The Organizing Committee must not give official recognition to any foreign political delegation or mission, nor recognize any authority over participants other than that of the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee.

(END OF RULES)

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VI
INFORMATION
FOR CITIES WHICH DESIRE TO STAGE
THE OLYMPIC GAMES

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. They were never intended to be a money making enterprise, and any profits derived from holding the Olympic Games (after payment of all proper expenses in connection 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. In the first place, there is the pleasure enjoyed by the citizens of the community in acting as host for the greatest of all sport events. Secondly, the facilities provided for the Games become civic assets, which benefit succeeding generations. Thirdly during the Games the fortunate city becomes the capital of the world of sport and the centre of attention for 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 of France, through whose efforts the Games were revived in 1896. The rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee 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, Campagne 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 from a country will be considered. If there should be more than one candidate in a country the National Olympic Committee will choose that one whose invitation is to be forwarded to the International Olympic Committee. The National Olympic Committee 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 ensure its cooperation in staging the Games successfully.

Invitations must state that no political demonstrations will be held in the stadium or other sport grounds, nor in the Olympic Village, during the Games, and that it is not the intention to use the Games for any purpose other than 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 - Swimming - Equestrian Sports - Modern Pentathlon - Cycling - Weightlifting and Yachting.

A Fine Arts program must also be organized.

The following sports are optional :

Soccer Football - Waterpolo - Hockey - Handball - Basket-ball and Canoeing.

The program for the Winter Games may include :

Skiing - Skating - Ice Hockey - Bobsleighting - Luge and Curling, and a special combined Skiing and Shooting competition.

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

All National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee 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 in connection 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 program 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 to be paid by teams for food, lodging and local transportation, to be approved by the International Olympic Committee, 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 Olympic Winter Games.

On the completion of the Games a full and complete printed report must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee.

A complete photographic record of the Games must be made as provided in Olympic Rule No. 49.

Special efforts must be made to reduce travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials, and to prevent the overcharging of 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 International Olympic Committee (in the main stadium in a separate enclosure), officials of National Olympic Committees and International Federations, and others, as provided in Olympic Rules No. 48. Local transportation for these individuals 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 International Olympic Committee, the press and the radio. Announcements must be made on the scoreboard and in the daily programs that the Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

Satisfactory meeting rooms 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 International Olympic Committee. Olympic Rule No. 21 must be observed.

Any receptions, dinners or entertainment provided for competitors or officials must be approved by the International Olympic Committee and should avoid the period of the Games.

Invitations must be accompanied by answers to the following questionnaire. Invitations will be considered by the International Olympic Committee, which selects the City which it believes will 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 (Ten for the Winter Games). Please give the 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 Villages. 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 accommodation is there for visitors ?
- L) Name other important international events that have 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 ?

NOTES

*THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT
TENDS TO BRING TOGETHER
IN A RADIANT UNION ALL
THE QUALITIES WHICH GUIDE
MANKIND TO PERFECTION.*

Sig.: **BARON DE COUBERTIN**

VII.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Introduction.

Prior to 1894 there was little international sport of any consequence. As a matter of fact there were very few international sport federations and therefore few internationally recognized rules and regulations. All of the vast program of international competition that exists today has developed almost entirely as a result of the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. Baron de Coubertin's idea that national programs of physical training and sport would prove highly beneficial to the youth of the world and that the Olympic Games in a modern form would contribute to the welfare of humanity has been found to be correct in practically every country.

The International Olympic Committee has guarded with great care the principles of the Olympic Movement so wisely outlined by the Baron de Coubertin and the Games have been kept free from politics and from commercialism. The Olympic Movement is based on a sound foundation of fair play and good sportsmanship and its great success is a testimonial to the soundness of its founder's views.

1892, The Beginning

It was on November 25, 1892, at a meeting arranged by the Union of French Athletic Sport Associations to commemorate the fifth anniversary of its foundation and to report the rapid progress achieved by the Union in so short a period, that Baron Pierre de Coubertin first stated that he proposed to devote himself to the revival of the Olympic Games. A large audience had assembled in the amphitheatre of the ancient Sorbonne to hear a series of lectures dealing with athletic sports in ancient times, in the middle ages, and in the modern era. Baron de Coubertin gave one of these lectures, at the end of which he made this historic announcement.

Subsequently he asked the Union to summon an international congress of all the important sport associations in the world to discuss rules and regulations, amateurism, and the revival of the Olympic Games. The preparatory work was entrusted to a commission consisting of Professor W.M. Sloan, United States of America, M. C. Herbert, Great Britain, and the Baron de Coubertin. Two preliminary meetings took place, one at the University Club of New York, on November 27, 1893 and the other at the Sports Club in London, on February 7, 1894. The congress met for a session of eight days in Paris on June 16, 1894.

Its meetings were held in the large amphitheatre of the New Sorbonne before an audience of 2,000 persons. Senator Baron de Courcel presided. On June 23, 1894, Baron de Coubertin's plan to revive the Games was unanimously accepted by the representatives of the twelve European and American countries in attendance. The congress named the International Olympic Committee, which remains in charge of the development and promotion of the Olympic Movement. The first duty of this Committee was to organize the Games of the First Olympiad of the modern era, which were held in Athens, Greece in 1896. The members returned to their countries and in the course of time, helped to organize National Federations where they did not already exist. Eventually National Olympic Committees were created in all countries which desired to participate in the Olympic Games (there are now over eighty). The formation of International Federations was encouraged. Thus were laid the foundations for the huge structure of international sport which exists today.

International Olympic Committee

The one thing, perhaps, that has contributed most to the success of the Olympic Movement is the manner in which the International Olympic Committee, which is in charge of the Movement, was constituted by its farsighted founder, Baron de Coubertin. The members of the Original Committee were chosen personally by him. They were selected for their devotion to the Olympic Movement, and they were considered ambassadors *from* the Committee *to* their countries. They were independent financially and without active political connections. They were chosen because their viewpoint was an international one, and because they were free from economic and political pressure. They could be counted on to support whatever was for the interest of the Olympic Movement even against their own country or the particular sport or sports in which they had a personal interest. The Committee was made self-perpetuating. No system could have been devised that would better insure the success of the Olympic Movement. At the beginning, in many cases, these members then organized the National Olympic Committees in their countries, thus establishing fidelity to Olympic principles.

It is the man and not the country he comes from that counts. The important thing is the character of the individual and not the land of his birth. It is difficult to explain the necessity for this method of organization as interest in the Olympic Movement grows and spreads around the world. Countries new to the Movement want to know why they are not represented. Nations have insisted that they should name a representative on the Committee. In many countries the method of constitution of the Committee has been criticized as being archaic, non-democratic, and objectionable. But the Olympic Games would soon lose all their purpose if they were controlled by a committee composed of members striving to advance the interest of their own country instead of the Olympic Movement itself. Recognition of a National Olympic Committee implies no obligation on the part of the International Olympic Committee to elect a member from that country.

This is the great strength of the International Olympic Committee.

To allow countries to select their own representatives on the Committee would be fatal. Political considerations would soon control and all the good work accomplished since the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 would soon be destroyed. Great care is exercised in choosing members who are leaders in their own country, with a considerable knowledge of and experience in amateur sport, men of strong character, national prestige, international understanding, and an independent spirit. More than fifty countries have had at one time or another a member of the International Olympic Committee.

The International Olympic Committee



DEMETRIUS VIKELAS
President 1894-1896.



COMTE HENRI DE BAILLET-LATOURE
President 1925-1941.



J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM
President 1946-1952.



AVERY BRUNDAGE
President 1952-

Presidents

First : Demetrius Vikelas (Greece) 1894-1896.

Second : Baron P. de Coubertin (France) 1896-1925.

Third : Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium) 1925-1941.

Fourth : J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) 1946-1952.

Fifth : Avery Brundage (U.S.A.) 1952-

(Mr. J. S. Edström was Vice-President when President Baillet-Latour died in 1941. During the war years he served as acting President and at the first post-war meeting of the Committee in Lausanne in September 1946, he was elected to that position.)

DEMETRIUS VIKELAS

*First President, International Olympic Committee
1894-1896*

Mr. Vikelas had no particular connection with sport when he came from Greece, representing the Pan Hellenic Gymnastic Club, to the Congress in Paris in 1894, at which Baron de Coubertin suggested the revival of the Olympic Games. Despite his lack of technical knowledge, he supported the newborn project most enthusiastically. The original idea was to stage the first Games in Paris in 1900, but Mr. Vikelas was able to convince the Committee that they should be held in Athens in May 1896. At that time the regulations of the International Olympic Committee provided that its President must be chosen from the country where the next Games were to be held. As a result, Mr. Vikelas was elected to that office. No one worked harder or with more perseverance than he to persuade his fellow countrymen and the Greek government that they should support this ambitious project. His efforts were finally crowned by success.

Mr. Vikelas was an ardent patriot and loved his country passionately. Shortly after the conclusion of the first Games he resigned from the Committee in order to devote his full time to the promotion and popularization of public education, which he claimed was urgently needed in Greece. He combined with his erudition, which produced

a scholarly work on "Byzantine and Modern Greece", a fertile and whimsical imagination which created "Louki Laras" and "Tales from the Aegean". During the brief period he was President of the International Olympic Committee, he served the Olympic Movement with zeal and intelligence. He died in Athens July 20, 1908.

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN

*President International Olympic Committee
1896-1925*

Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, was born in Paris on January 1st. 1863 and died at Geneva on September 2nd. 1937.

It is a very difficult task to summarize in a few words as active a life and extensive a work as that of Baron de Coubertin.

Very early in life he showed a taste for the study of literature, history, and the problems of education and sociology. Giving up the army to which he seemed to be called by family tradition, renouncing also the political career that was open to him, Pierre de Coubertin at the age of twenty-four decided to promote a vast movement of educational reform, and at twenty-five his work was started, the first formulae set and the preliminary moves achieved. In fact he had by then already submitted to the Society for the Advancement of the Sciences a number of papers on methods of teaching.

In 1889, at the age of twenty-six, he first had his idea of reviving the Olympic Games, which had been abolished in 394 A. D., apparently for ever. For four years he worked unceasingly to prepare opinion in England, the United States, and France for this revival. At last, on November 25, 1892, during a conference at the Sorbonne, he suggested that the Olympic Games, after a lapse of fifteen centuries, be revived in a modern and international form.

His suggestion was accepted at an international congress on sport that was summoned in 1894 at the same Sorbonne in Paris. Twelve nations were represented, including the United States and England, countries in which the practice of sport was already well developed, and without whose support no such movement of an international character could have been contemplated. During this congress, which lasted eight days, Baron de Coubertin imparted his enthusiasm so forcefully to all those present, that the decision to revive the Olympic Games and to hold them every fourth year,

in different countries in turn, was unanimous. A committee (the International Olympic Committee) was formed to look after their development and well-being. Two years later, in 1896, the first Olympic Games of the modern cycle were celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens. The triumphal chariot had been set in motion, and these contests have been held, at four-year intervals, with an ever increasing success, except when prevented by war (see table on page 64). Later, again following the suggestion of the Baron de Coubertin, a special cycle of Winter Games was instituted and initiated at Chamonix in 1924 (see table on page 69).

Everyone knows the history of these Games, but what is generally overlooked is the ceaseless labour, the tenacity and the perseverance which the Baron de Coubertin was forced to exert in order to realize, accomplish and perfect this vast and important work. It is to him that we owe the whole of the main organization of the Olympic Games which benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of youth. He was, in fact, for many years the sole director and so shaped the form and character of the Games. The rules and regulations, and the athlete's oath, came from him, as well as the arrangement of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In addition, until 1925 he personally presided over the International Olympic Committee and assumed single-handed all the administrative and financial duties connected with this important position.

At present all nations and races are interested and participate in the quadrennial Games. Thanks to Baron de Coubertin, the practice of physical education and sport has become popular in all continents throughout the world, influencing the habits and ways of living with beneficial effect on public health. Therefore it can truly be said that he accomplished a highly humanitarian and social work and may be counted among the great benefactors of mankind. The title of Honorary President of the Olympic Games, which will never be awarded again, was given to him in 1925, when he retired from the Presidency of the International Olympic Committee. It was a well-deserved reward for his outstanding activities and efforts during over thirty years at the head of this Committee.

The revival of the Olympic Games is only a small part of Baron de Coubertin's work. In addition to numerous publications dedicated to the technique and the teaching of sport, he was the author of important historical studies, which include a remarkable four-volume universal history, as well as numerous notes, studies and pamphlets on politics, sociology, general teaching, the reform of education, etc.

His works total over sixty thousand pages and the catalogue of his publications fills a fourteen-page printed booklet. Counted among the eminent historians of his time, he was a great educator and sociologist as well.

The work of Baron de Coubertin was above all a work of peace and one which will always remain fruitful. His memory will live throughout the world. His body rests in the cemetery of Bois de Vaux at Lausanne, Switzerland where he resided and which became the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in 1915. In accordance with his will, his heart was buried at Olympia, Greece, in the marble stele commemorating the revival of the Olympic Games.

HENRI DE BAILLET-LATOUR

*President of the International Olympic Committee
1925-1942*

Count Henri de Baillet-Latour was born on March 1, 1876 and was elected a member of the International Olympic Committee for Belgium in 1903. One year later he founded the Belgian Olympic Committee, which organized Belgian participation in the 1908 and 1912 Games. After World War I he obtained the celebration of the Games of the VII Olympiad for Antwerp. Although he only had one year to prepare for these Games, and in spite of the fact that Belgium had suffered badly from the War, Count de Baillet-Latour shouldered all the responsibilities and took up with great energy the management of this huge enterprise. Its success was really remarkable.

The ability he demonstrated at the time of the Antwerp Games led the members of the International Olympic Committee to elect him President, when the Founder of the Games resigned in 1924. He soon made himself appreciated by all his colleagues and every time his term of office expired he was unanimously reelected.

During his Presidency, which lasted seventeen years, Count de Baillet-Latour devoted himself to maintaining Olympic ideals and aims. At all costs he insisted on keeping sport free from commercialism, and preserving its nobility and beauty, its *raison d'être*. He aimed to acquire an informed personal opinion on all difficult questions and travelled widely throughout the world in order to achieve this object. At the meetings of the International Olympic Committee

he was then able to speak with full knowledge and to give useful guidance to his colleagues. He was determined, yet diplomatic, and led the Committee with great distinction.

He died during the night of January 6, 1942 from a heart attack. A short time before, death had taken his only son, who was in the Army. His country had been invaded; unhappiness was everywhere. He was left with only his Christian faith and his conviction, often expressed, of a happier and more beautiful after-life.

Worthy successor of Baron de Coubertin, he will be remembered as a man of a noble character, wholeheartedly devoted to the Olympic cause.

J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM

*President of the International Olympic Committee
1946-1952*

J. Sigfrid Edström, born on November 21, 1870, is one of the best known personalities in the world of sport. While a student at Gothenburg, Mr. Edström practiced athletics and was a very good runner. In 1891 he broke the Swedish record in the 150 m. in 16.4 secs. and easily ran 100 m. in 11 secs. After some years in Zurich (Switzerland), where he attended the University, he was entrusted with important tasks in the sports movement of Sweden. In 1901, with General V. Balck, he united the different branches of Swedish athletics and gymnastics into a single association, of which he was head until 1940.

But it is in the international field that Mr. Edström showed the full measure of his qualities. He was one of the organizers of the Olympic Games of Stockholm in 1912, and also participated in the Los Angeles Games in 1932 as head of the Swedish delegation. At the Olympic Games in 1912 he took the lead in founding the International Amateur Athletic Federation and was elected its first President, an office he held until 1946.

He was appointed a member of the International Olympic Committee for Sweden in 1920. He had already attended meetings of the International Olympic Committee in 1910 and 1911, in preparation for the Stockholm Games of 1912. He presided over the two Olympic

Congresses, at Lausanne in 1921, and at Prague in 1925. In 1921 he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, and in 1931 its Vice-President.

In his capacity of Vice-President he became the head of the International Olympic Committee in 1942, on the death of President Count de Baillet-Latour. All through the hostilities of the second World War, since he lived in a neutral country, he kept contact with the members, and in 1945 he summoned the first Post War meeting of the Executive Board. This led to the acceptance of the invitation from London to stage the Games of the XIV Olympiad.

In 1946 he was elected President by acclamation at the first post war meeting of the Committee, which took place in Lausanne.

The International Olympic Committee was fortunate to have a man of his ability and great experience in athletic affairs available as a leader. Not only had Mr. Edström been active in the International Olympic Committee for over thirty years, he had also been President of the important International Amateur Athletic Federation since its inception. As a neutral he was able to handle effectively all the complicated problems which arose after the second world War. When he retired in 1952, at the age of 82, he carried with him the affection and respect of the Olympic world, and the title of Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee.

AVERY BRUNDAGE

*President, International Olympic Committee
1952-*

Avery Brundage was elected fifth President of the International Olympic Committee at its meeting in Helsinki in 1952. No one could have been better prepared for this most responsible position as head of the worldwide Olympic Movement. For twenty years he had been working closely, first with President Count Baillet-Latour, and afterwards with President Edström. Before that, for more than twenty years, he had occupied a prominent position in amateur sport first as competitor and later as administrator. He had travelled

widely in Europe, Africa, North and South America, and the Orient, and was thoroughly familiar with the problems of amateur sport and the Olympic Movement in nearly all countries.

Mr. Brundage's athletic career began in 1905 when as a high school athlete he was heralded as "the find of the season". At the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1909, he was inter-collegiate discus champion, member of the basketball team, and winner of a special medal for athletic achievement.

It is interesting to note that his collegiate interests were not confined to sport. Because of his high scholarship rating he was elected to the honour societies of Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi. He was also editor of the college magazine.

After graduation from the university, Mr. Brundage entered all-around athletics and for 10 years, until 1918, when he won his last national championship, was one of the leading all-around athletes of the world. As a member of the 1912 United States Olympic team he competed in the Games of the Vth Olympiad at Stockholm. Three times he was All-around Amateur Champion of America. The all-around championship is probably the most difficult test of speed, stamina, strength, agility and endurance combined, ever devised.

It should be noted that while Mr. Brundage was making this enviable record as a competitor he, as an engineer, was also engaged in establishing his own successful construction business. His practice and training had to be done outside of working hours and has his energies not been divided perhaps his athletic record might have been even better.

After retiring from all-around competition he became interested in the administrative side of amateur sport. In 1928 he was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, an office to which he was reelected for seven terms. He would probably have been continued in office even longer had he not refused renomination. During this period he was one of the leading handball players of the United States and at one time Chicago champion.

In 1929 he was chosen President of the United States Olympic Association and Chairman of the United States Olympic Committee. Six times he was unanimously reelected for a four year term by the one hundred and twenty organizations regulating amateur sport in the United States, which compose this Association. In 1934 he was awarded a special James E. Sullivan trophy for outstanding service to amateur sport.

In Buenos Aires in 1940 he was unanimously elected first President of the Comité Deportivo Panamericano by the delegates from the countries of the Western Hemisphere at a congress called to organize Pan American Games. The rules of this organization were changed in London at the second congress in 1948 so that he could be reelected unanimously for another term.

He was well acquainted with all the different sports on the Olympic program. For a score or more years he served as Vice-President and on the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the powerful organization which controls track and field athletics, and he had also taken an active part as officer and director in several other International Federations.

When Mr. Brundage became a member of the International Olympic Committee he was elected to the Executive Board and in 1946 he was elected Vice-President. He is known not only in the United States but also in fifty other countries as the apostle of amateurism and one of the world's leading exponents of fair play and good sportsmanship.

He is the author of numerous articles on amateur sport. He has probably what is one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of Asiatic art in the world. He is a trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago. Because of his activities in the field of sport and physical education, Mr. Brundage has been the recipient of honorary college degrees and of awards and decorations in several countries.

President Avery Brundage's objectives are to develop a more widespread knowledge of the philosophy of amateurism; to stress the social, educational, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of amateur sport, which are sometimes overlooked because of a quite natural interest in records and performances; and to bring about a more general appreciation of the fundamental principles of the worldwide Olympic Movement, to prevent its misuse for personal or national aggrandizement, and to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

Members

Members of the International Olympic Committee do not represent their countries ; they are ambassadors from the International Olympic Committee to the sport organizations of their respective nations. The dates below indicate the year of election to the International Olympic Committee and the year of retirement, resignation or death.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder

1894	E. Callot	O R I G I N A L C O M M I T T E E	1913	France
1894	D. Vikelas		1897	Greece
1894	General de Boutowsky		1900	Russia
1894	General Balck		1921	Sweden
1894	Professor W. M. Sloane		1925	U. S. A.
1894	Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky		1943	Bohemia
1894	Fr. Kemény		1907	Hungary
1894	Lord Amphill		1898	Great Britain
1894	C. Herbert		1906	Great Britain
1894	D ^r J.-B. Zubiaur		1907	Argentine
1894	L.-A. Cuff		1905	New Zealand
1894	Count Lucchesi Palli		1907	Italy
1894	Count Maxime de Bousies		1901	Belgium
1894	Duke of Andria Carafa		1898	Italy
1895	D ^r W. Gebhardt		1909	Germany
1897	Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan		1927	Great Britain
1897	Count Mercati		1925	Greece
1897	Count Brunetta d'Usseaux		1919	Italy
1898	Baron F.-W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken		1924	Holland
1899	Count de Talleyrand Périgord		1903	Germany
1899	Colonel Holbeck		1906	Denmark
1899	Prince Georges Bibesco		1901	Roumania
1899	Baron Godefroy de Blonay		1937	Switzerland
1900	Theodore Stanton		1904	U.S.A.
1900	Caspar Whitney		1905	U.S.A.
1900	H. Hebrard de Villeneuve		1911	France
1900	Prince Serge Beliosselsky de Beliozersk		1908	Russia
1900	Count de Ribeaupierre		1910	Russia
1900	Count Clarence de Rosen		1948	Sweden

1901	Prince Edouard de Salm Hortsmar	1905	Germany
1901	Commandant Reyntiens	1903	Belgium
1901	Colonel Sir Howard Vincent	1907	Great Britain
1901	Miguel de Beistegui	1931	Mexico
1902	Count de Mejorada del Campo	1911	Spain
1903	Count César de Wartensleben	1913	Germany
1903	Count de Baillet-Latour	1942	Belgium
1903	James Hyde	1908	U.S.A.
1903	Carlos F. de Candamo	1922	Peru
1904	Count Albert Bertier de Sauvigny	1920	France
1905	General Count von der Assebourg	1909	Germany
1905	R. Coombes	1932	Australia
1905	Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels	1909	Austria
1905	Captain Heinrick Angell	1907	Norway
1906	E. N. Tzokow	1912	Bulgaria
1906	Captain Grut	1912	Denmark
1906	Lord Desborough of Taplow	1909	Great Britain
1906	Professor de Lancastre	1912	Portugal
1907	Manuel Quintana	1910	Argentine
1907	Count Geza Andrassy	1938	Hungary
1907	Th. Hefty	1908	Norway
1908	Allison Armour	1919	U.S.A.
1908	Baron R. de Willebrand	1920	Finland
1908	Prince Scipion Borghèse	1909	Italy
1908	Count Gautier Vignal	1940	Monaco
1908	Commandant Sverre	1927	Norway
1908	Georges A. Plagino	1949	Roumania
1908	Prince Simon Troubetzkoï	1910	Russia
1908	Selim Sirry Bey	1930	Turkey
1909	Baron de Wenningen	1914	Germany
1909	Sir Theodore Cook	1915	Great Britain
1909	Senator Jules de Muzsa	1946	Hungary
1909	Councillor Attilio Brunialti	1913	Italy
1909	Professor Jigoro Kano	1938	Japan
1910	Count A. Sierstorpff	1919	Germany
1910	Angelo C. Bolanaki		Egypt (Greece 1933)

1910	Maurice Pescatore	1929	Luxemburg
1910	Prince Léon Ouroussoff	1933	Russia
1911	Prince Othon de Windischgraetz	1919	Austria
1911	Sir John Hanbury Williams	1921	Canada
1911	Evert Wendell	1921	U.S.A.
1911	A. Ballif	1913	France
1912	Count R. de Colloredo Mansfeld	1919	Austria
1912	Professor O. N. Garcia	1919	Chile
1912	Marquis de Villamejor	1921	Spain
1912	Count de Penha Garcia	1940	Portugal
1912	General S. W. Djoukitch	1949	Serbia
1913	Count Arnim Muskau	1919	Germany
1913	R. de Rio Branco	1938	Brazil
1913	D. Stancioff	1929	Bulgaria
1913	Sydney Farrar	1919	Cuba
1913	Colonel Hansen	1922	Denmark
1913	A. Glandaz	1944	France
1913	Duke of Somerset	1920	Great Britain
1913	General Carlo Montu	1939	Italy
1913	Georges Duperron	1915	Russia
1914	Marquis M. de Polignac	1950	France
1918	P. J de Matheu	1941	Central America
1919	Baron de Laveleye	1939	Belgium
1920	Carlos Silva Vildosola	1922	Chile
1920	Dorn y de Alsua	1929	Ecuador
1920	Judge Bartow Weeks	1921	U.S.A.
1920	Ernst Krogius	1948	Finland
1920	Count Clary	1933	France
1920	Brigadier-general R. J. Kentish	1933	Great Britain
1920	Sir Dorabji J. Tata	1930	India
1920	Marquis Guglielmi	1930	Italy
1920	Arthur Marryatt	1925	New Zealand
1920	Henry Nourse	1943	South Africa
1920	Professor Dr Fr. Bucar	1947	Yugoslavia
1921	J. G. Merrick	1946	Canada
1921	H. Echevarrieta	1923	Spain

1921	Nizzam Eddin Khoi	1923	Persia
1921	J. S. Edström	1952	Sweden
1921	Dr F. Ghigliani	1937	Uruguay
1922	T. de Alvear	1932	Argentina
1922	Dr C. T. Wang		China
1922	Ivar Nyholm	1931	Denmark
1922	Baron de Guell	1954	Spain
1922	William May Garland	1948	U.S.A.
1922	General Ch. H. Sherrill	1936	U.S.A.
1922	Earl Cadogan	1929	Great Britain
1922	J. J. Keane	1951	Ireland
1922	Prince Casimir Lubomirski	1930	Poland
1923	R. C. Aldao	1949	Argentina
1923	Arnaldo Guinle		Brazil
1923	Dr Ferreira Santos		Brazil
1923	J. Matte Gormaz	1928	Chile
1923	Porfirio Franca	1938	Cuba
1923	Marquis de Guadalupe	1924	Mexico
1923	E. Alfredo Benavides		Peru
1924	Secretary of State Th. Lewald	1938	Germany
1924	Dr Oskar Ruperti	1929	Germany
1924	James Taylor	1944	Australia
1924	Dr Martin Haudek	1928	Austria
1924	Duke of Alba	1927	Spain
1924	Colonel P.-W. Scharroo		Holland
1924	Dr S. Kishi	1933	Japan
1924	Jorge Gomez de Parada	1927	Mexico
1924	Prince Samad Khan	1927	Persia
1925	David Kinley	1927	U.S.A.
1925	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye	1943	Holland
1925	Count Alberto Bonacossa	1953	Italy
1925	J. P. Firth	1927	New Zealand
1926	Duke Adolphe Frederic de Mecklenburg-Schwerin		Germany
1926	G. Averoff	1930	Greece
1926	J. Dikmanis	1947	Lettonia

1927	Marquis de Pons	1930	Spain
1927	Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke	1936	U.S.A.
1927	Lord Rochdale	1933	Great Britain
1927	D ^r M. Saenz	1932	Mexico
1927	Sir Thomas Fearnley	1950	Norway
1928	D ^r Theodore Schmidt	1939	Austria
1928	Sir George McLaren Brown	1940	Canada
1928	D ^r F. Akel	1932	Esthonia
1928	Lord Freyberg	1930	New Zealand
1928	Ignace Matuszewski	1939	Poland
1929	D ^r Karl Ritter von Halt		Germany
1929	Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	1944	Bulgaria
1929	Don Alfredo Ewing	1933	Chile
1929	Lord Aberdare		Great Britain
1930	M. Politis	1933	Greece
1930	Augusto Turati	1931	Italy
1930	Kemalettin Sami Pacha	1933	Turkey
1931	Count de Vallellano	1952	Spain
1931	C. J. Wray	1934	New Zealand
1931	General D ^r Rouppert	1946	Poland
1932	Horacio Bustos Moron Jr.	1952	Argentine
1932	Prince Axel of Denmark		Denmark
1932	G. D. Sondhi		India
1932	Count Paolo Thaon di Revel		Italy
1933	Sir Harold Luxton	1951	Australia
1933	Lord Burghley		Great Britain
1933	Sir Noël Curtis-Bennett	1950	Great Britain
1933	D ^r Jotaro Sugimoura	1936	Japan
1933	Rechid Saffet Atabinen	1952	Turkey
1934	François Piétri		France
1934	Sir Arthur Porritt		New Zealand
1934	Mohammed Taher		Egypt
1934	Count Michimasa Soyeshima	1948	Japan
1934	Ing. Marte-R. Gomez		Mexico
1936	Avery Brundage		U.S.A.
1936	Prince Iesato Tokugawa	1939	Japan

1936	Joakim Puhk	1942	Esthonia
1936	Hon. Jorge B. Vargas		Philippines
1936	Prince régnant François-Joseph de Liechtenstein		Liechtenstein
1937	Frederic René Coudert	1948	U.S.A.
1937	General Henri Guisan	1939	Switzerland
1937	Joaquin Serratoso Cibils		Uruguay
1938	General von Reichenau	1942	Germany
1938	D ^r Miguel A. Moenck		Cuba
1938	Antonio Prado Jr.	1955	Brazil
1938	J. W. Rangell		Finland
1939	Baron de Trannoy		Belgium
1939	Dr H. H. Kung	1955	China
1939	General G. Vaccaro	1949	Italy
1939	D ^r M. Nagai	1950	Japan
1939	D ^r Sh. Takaishi		Japan
1939	E. W. Lindbergh	1939	South Africa
1939	N. de Horthy, Jr.	1948	Hungary
1946	Hugh Weir		Australia
1946	R. W. Seeldrayers	1955	Belgium
1946	J. C. Patteson	1954	Canada
1946	D ^r J. Gruss		Czechoslovakia
1946	Armand Massard		France
1946	Major-Général C. F. Pahud de Mortanges		Holland
1946	Ben. G. Waage		Iceland
1946	Prince Jean of Luxemburg		Luxemburg
1946	D ^r José Pontes		Portugal
1946	J. Dowsett	1951	South Africa
1946	Reginald Honey		South Africa
1946	Albert Mayer		Switzerland
1946	Jean Ketseas		Greece
1947	D ^r Manfred Mautner Ritter von Markhof		Austria
1947	Sidney Dawes		Canada
1947	Shou-Yi-Tung		China
1947	Raja Bhalindra Singh		India

1948	Bo Ekelund		Sweden
1948	D ^r Georges Loth		Poland
1948	Stanko Bloudek		Yugoslavia
1948	D ^r F. Mezö		Hungary
1948	Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza	1952	Chile
1948	John Jewett Garland		U.S.A.
1948	Erik von Frenckell		Finland
1948	General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes	1952	Guatemala
1948	O. Ditlev-Simonsen Jr.		Norway
1949	Prince Rainier III	1950	Monaco
1949	Ahmed E. H. Jaffar		Pakistan
1950	D ^r Ryotaro Azuma		Japan
1950	J. Brooks B. Parker	1951	U.S.A.
1950	Prince Pierre de Monaco		Monaco
1951	Lord Luke		Great Britain
1951	Comte de Beaumont		France
1951	Dott. Giorgio de Stefani		Italy
1951	Konstantin Andrianow		U.S.S.R.
1951	Lewis Luxton		Australia
1952	General Vladimir Stoitcheff		Bulgaria
1952	Lord Killanin		Ireland
1952	Cheikh Gabriel Gemayel		Lebanon
1952	General José de J. Clark F.		Mexico
1952	Aleksei Romanov		U.S.S.R.
1952	Enrique Alberdi		Argentina
1952	Julio Gerlein Comelin		Columbia
1952	Pedro Ibarra Mac-Mahon		Spain
1952	Douglas F. Roby		U.S.A.
1952	Dr. Agustin Sosa		Panama
1952	General Gustav Dyrssen		Sweden
1952	Dr. Julio Bustamente B.		Venezuela
1955	Dr. Alejandro Rivera Bascur		Chile
1955	Suat Erler		Turkey
1955	Ki Poong Lee		Korea
1955	Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi		Iran
1955	Alexandru Siperco		Roumania

Honorary Members

The honorary membership was instituted at the Rome meeting in 1949.

J.-Sigfrid Edström (1920), Sweden, elected in 1952. (Honorary President.)

R.-C. Aldao (1923), Argentina, elected in 1949.

† Count Clarence de Rosen (1900) Sweden, elected in 1949.

† Ernst Krogius (1920) Finland, elected in 1949.

† Frédéric-René Coudert (1937) U.S.A., elected in 1950.

† Sir Noel Curtis Bennett (1933) Great Britain, elected in 1950.

† Sir Thomas Fearnley (1927) Norway, elected in 1950.

† Marquis Melchior de Polignac (1914) France, elected in 1950.

Sir Harold Luxton (1933), Australia, elected in 1951.

† Count Alberto Bonacossa (1925) Italy, elected in 1953.

Meetings

1st	Paris	1894
2nd	Athens	1896
3rd	Le Havre	1897
4th	Paris	1901
5th	Paris	1903
6th	London	1904
7th	Brussels	1905
8th	Athens	1906
9th	The Hague	1907
10th	Berlin	1909
11th	Luxemburg	1910
12th	Budapest	1911
13th	Basle	1912
14th	Stockholm	1912
15th	Lausanne	1913
16th	Paris	1914
FIRST WORLD WAR — 1914-1918		
17th	Lausanne	1919
18th	Antwerp	1920
19th	Lausanne	1921
20th	Paris	1922
21st	Rome	1923
22nd	Paris	1924
23rd	Prague	1925

24th	Lisbon	1926
25th	Monaco	1927
26th	Amsterdam	1928
27th	Lausanne	1929
28th	Berlin	1930
29th	Barcelona	1931
30th	Los Angeles	1932
31st	Vienna	1933
32nd	Athens	1934
33rd	Oslo	1935
34th	Garmisch	1936
35th	Berlin	1936
36th	Warsaw	1937
37th	Cairo	1938
38th	London	1939

SECOND WORLD WAR — 1939-1945

39th	Lausanne	1946
40th	Stockholm	1947
41st	Saint-Moritz	1948
42nd	London	1948
43rd	Rome	1949
44th	Copenhagen	1950
45th	Vienna	1951
46th	Oslo	1952
47th	Helsinki	1952
48th	Mexico-City	1953
49th	Athens	1954
50th	Paris	1955
51st	Cortina d'Ampezzo	1956
52nd	Melbourne	1956
53rd	Sofia	1957

Commemoration of the Founding

- 20th anniversary : 1914 at Paris and Alexandria.
- 25th anniversary : 1919 at Lausanne.
- 30th anniversary : 1924 at Paris.
- 40th anniversary : 1934 at Athens and Lausanne.
- 50th anniversary : 1944 at Lausanne.
- 60th anniversary : 1954 at Lausanne.

OLYMPIC GAMES

PROGRAM

Events	Ath. 1896	Paris 1900	St L. 1904	Lond. 1908	Stoc. 1912	Ant. 1920	Paris 1924	Amst. 1928	L. A. 1932	Berl. 1936	Lond. 1948	Hels. 1952	Melb. 1956
Archery				×		×							
Athletics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Baseball			×		×					×			
Baseball (Finnish)													×
Basketball			×					×		×	×	×	
Basque pelota							×						
Boxing			×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Canoeing						×	×			×	×	×	
Cycling	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Equestrian sp.		×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Fencing	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Football(socc.)		×		×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	
Gliding										×			
Gymnastics	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Handball										×			
Hockey on grass				×		×		×	×	×	×	×	
Jeu de paume				×									
Lacrosse			×	×				×	×		×		
Modern Pentathlon					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Motor boating				×									
Polo		×		×		×	×			×			
Rackets				×									
Rowing	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Rugby		×		×		×	×		×				
Shooting	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	
Swimming	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Tennis	×	×	×	×	×	×	×						
Weightlifting	×		×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Wrestling	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Yachting		×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	10	13	12	20	14	20	19	16	16	21	18	18	

OLYMPIC GAMES PARTICIPATION

(*Demonstration sports included*)

OLYMPIAD	Number of Sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Ist Athens	10	42	285	13
IIInd Paris	13	60	1066 (6 women)	20
IIIrd St. Louis	12	67	496	11
IVth London	20	104	2059 (36 women)	22
Vth Stockholm	14	106	2541 (57 women)	28
VIth Berlin	(not celebrated)			
VIIth Antwerp	19	154	2606 (63 women)	29
VIIIth Paris	19	137	3092 (136 women)	44
IXth Amsterdam	16	120	3015 (290 women)	46
Xth Los Angeles	16	124	1408 (127 women)	37
XIth Berlin	21	142	4069 (328 women)	49
XIIth Tokyo	(not celebrated)			
XIIIth Helsinki	(not celebrated)			
XIIIth London	18	138	4468 (438 women)	59
XIVth London	18	149	5867 (573 women)	69
XVth Helsinki				
XVIIth Melbourne				
<i>Equestrian Sports at Stockholm</i>				

85 different nations have participated in the Olympic Games at one time or another.

Olympic Congresses

Paris	1894	Revival of the Olympic Games.
Le Havre	1897	Hygiene and Pedagogy in Sport.
Brussels	1905	Physical exercise.
Paris	1906	Arts, Letters and Sports.
Lausanne	1913	Psychology in Sport.
Paris	1914	Olympic Regulations.
Lausanne	1921	Olympic Regulations.
Prague	1925	Olympic Regulations.
Berlin	1930	Olympic Regulations.

Olympic Winter Games Program

Events	Chamonix 1924	St-Moritz 1928	Lake Placid 1932	Garmisch 1936	St-Moritz 1948	Oslo 1952	Cortina 1956
Figure skating	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Speed skating	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Skiing	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Ice Hockey	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Bobsleigh	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Skeleton		×			×		
DÉMONSTRATIONS							
Military patrols	×	×		×	×		
Winter Pentathlon *					×		
Curling	×		×	×			
Dog-sled racing			×				
Bandy						×	
Number of sports	7	7	7	7	8	6	5
Number of events	16	15	19	21	24	23	24

* Shooting, downhill skiing, 10 km. ski-run, fencing, horseriding.

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES PARTICIPATION

Demonstration events included

		Number of Sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Ist	Chamonix	7	16	293 (13 women)	16
IIInd	St-Moritz	7	15	491 (27 women)	25
IIIrd	Lake Placid	7	19	307 (30 women)	17
IVth	Garmisch- Partenkirchen	7	21	756 (76 women)	28
Vth	St-Moritz	7	24	878 (90 women)	28
VIth	Oslo	6	23	960 (123 women)	30
VIIth	Cortina d'Ampezzo	5	24	923 (146 women)	32

Unofficial Winter sport events were held in London (1908) and in Antwerp (1920).

Olympic Games Patrons and Presidents of Organizing Committees

<i>Olympic Games</i>		<i>Patrons</i>	<i>Presidents</i>
Athens	1896	H. M. The King George I.	H. H. The Crown Prince Constantine of Greece.
Paris	1900	Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic.	D. Mérillon.
St Louis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt, President of the U. S. A.	W. H. Liginger.
London	1908	H.M. The King Edward VII.	Lord Desborough of Taplow.
Stockholm	1912	H. M. The King Gustav V.	Crown Prince Gustav-Adolf.
Antwerp	1920	H. M. The King Albert I.	Count Henri de Baillet-Latour.
Paris	1924	Gaston Doumergue, Presid. of the French Republic.	Count J. Clary.
Amsterdam	1928	H. M. The Queen Wilhelmina.	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.
Los Angeles	1932	Herbert Hoover, President of the U. S. A.	W. M. Garland.
Berlin	1936	The Reich Chancellor.	Dr Th. Lewald, Secretary of State.
London	1948	H. M. The King George VI	Viscount Portal of Laverstoke.
Helsinki	1952	M. J. K. Paasikivi, President of the Republic of Finland.	M. Erik von Frenckell.
Melbourne	1956	H.M. Queen Elizazeth II the Duke of Edinburhg	Prime Minister of Australia Mr. R.-G. Menzies,

Origin of the Ancient Olympic Games

Popular legend attributes the foundation of the Olympic Games to Hercules, son of Zeus. Their origin is buried in the mists of the early history of Greece. The first recorded Games were held in 776 B. C. and they were staged thereafter at intervals of four years. They were semi-religious in nature and the victors were crowned with olive branches cut from the sacred woods of the temple of Zeus. So impor-

tant were they that time in ancient Greece was measured by the four year interval between the Games, called an Olympiad. There is a record of almost three hundred Olympiads in the ancient cycle. While they were taking place, wars were stopped, roads were free, and no one would have dared to break the Olympic truce. At first there was only one event — a short foot race. Afterwards others were added and the program was expanded. All the events, however, took place within a period of five days. The most coveted title was that of the winner of the Pentathlon, which comprised five events, running, jumping, javelin throwing, discus throwing, and wrestling. Artistic and literary contests were also arranged and theatrical plays were sometimes given in the stadium. The Games were abolished in the year 394 A. D. by decree of Emperor Theodosius the Great.

1906 Games

The first Olympic Games in Athens proved to be such a success that Greece asked to keep them permanently in that country, where they had been staged in ancient times. Baron de Coubertin's idea was, however, that they should be truly international and held in various parts of the world. The International Olympic Committee agreed with him. The Greeks were not satisfied and obtained permission to stage Games in Athens in between the Official Olympic Games. This was done in 1906, but never repeated.

National Olympic Committees

Each country which desires to participate in the Olympic Games must have an Olympic Committee accepted by the International Olympic Committee (see rule N° 24).

The following National Olympic Committees have been recognized by the International Olympic Committee. (1956.)

- Afghanistan*: National Olympic Federation of Afghanistan.
Argentina: Olympic Committee of Argentine.
Australia: Australian Olympic Federation.
Austria: Oesterreichischen Olympisches Comite.
Bahamas: Bahamas Olympic Association.
Barbados: Barbados Olympic Committee.
Belgium: Comité Olympique Belge.
Bermudas: Bermuda Olympic Association.
Bolivia: Comite Olimpico Boliviano.
Brazil: Comite Olimpico Brasileiro.
British Guiana: The British Guiana Olympic Games Association.
Bulgaria: Bulgarian Olympic Committee.
Burma: Burma Olympic Association.
Canada: Canadian Olympic Association.
Ceylon: Ceylon Olympic and Empire Games Association.
Chile: Comite Olimpico de Chile.
China-Taiwan: Chinese Olympic Committee.
China-Peking: Olympic Committee of the Chinese Democratic Republic.
Colombia: Comite Olimpico Colombiano.
Costa-Rica: Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Cuba: Comite Olimpico Cubano.
Czechoslovakia: Czechoslovakian Olympic Committee.
Denmark: Danish Olympic Committee.
Dominican Republic: Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Egypt: Egyptian Olympic Committee.
El Salvador: Comite Olimpico de El Salvador.
Ethiopia: National Ethiopian Sports Confederation.
Fidji Islands: Fidji Amateur Sports Association.
Finland: Olympic Committee of Finland.
France: Comité Olympique Français.
Germany: Nationales Olympisches Komitee für Deutschland. München.
Nationales Olympisches Komitee der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik. Berlin.

Gold Coast: Gold Coast Olympic and British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association.
Great Britain: British Olympic Association.
Greece: Grecian Olympic Committee.
Guatemala: Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Hong-Kong: Amateur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong-Kong.
Hungary: Hungarian Olympic Committee.
Iceland: Olympic Committee of Iceland.
India: Indian Olympic Association.
Indonesia: Komite Olympiade Indonesia.
Irak: Irak Olympic Association.
Iran: Iranian Olympic Committee.
Ireland: Olympic Council of Ireland.
Israel: Olympic Committee of Israel.
Italy: Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano.
Jamaica: Jamaica Olympic Association.
Japan: Japanese Olympic Committee.
Kenya: Kenya Olympic Association.
Korea: Korean Olympic Committee.
Lebanon: Comité Olympique Libanais.
Liberia: Liberian Olympic Games Association.
Liechtenstein: Olympic Committee of Liechtenstein.
Luxemburg: Comité Olympique Luxembourgeois.
Malaya: Federation of Malaya Olympic Council.
Malta: Malta Olympic Committee.
Mexico: Comite Olimpico Mexicano.
Monaco: Comité Olympique Monégasque.
Netherlands: Netherlands Olympic Committee.
Netherlands Antilles: Netherlands Antilliaans Olympisch Comite.
New Zealand: New Zealand Olympic Association.
Nigeria: Nigeria Olympic Association.
North-Borneo: North Borneo Olympic Committee.
Norway: Norwegian Olympic Committee.
Pakistan: Pakistan Olympic Association.
Panama: Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Paraguay: Comision de Fomento de la Cultura Fisica.
Peru: Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Philippine: Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.
Poland: Polish Olympic Committee.
Porto Rico: National Olympic Committee of Porto Rico.
Portugal: Portuguese Olympic Committee.

Rumania: Rumanian Olympic Committee.
Saarland: Olympisches Komitee des Saarlandes.
Singapore: The Singapore Olympic and Sports Council.
South-Africa: South-African Olympic Committee.
Spain: Spanish Olympic Committee.
Sweden: Swedish Olympic Committee.
Switzerland: Comité Olympique Suisse.
Syria: Olympic Committee of Syria.
Thailand: Olympic Committee of Thailand.
Trinidad: Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Association.
Turkey: Turkish Olympic Committee.
Uganda: Uganda Olympic Committee.
United States of America: United States Olympic Association.
U. S. S. R.: Olympic Committee of U.S.S.R.
Uruguay: Comité Olimpico Uruguayo.
Venezuela: Comité Olimpico Venezolano.
Viet-Nam: Olympic Committee of Viet-Nam.
Yugoslavia: Yugoslavian Olympic Committee.

International Amateur Sport Federations

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
(1956)

- International Amateur Athletic Federation*: Mr. D. T. P. Pain, hon. secretary, Halton House, 23, Holborn, London E. C. 1.
- Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron (Rowing)*: M. Gaston Mullegg, président, case postale 215, Montreux (Switzerland).
- International Amateur Basketball Federation*: Mr. R.-William Jones, secretary, Weststr. 25, Berne (Switzerland).
- Fédération Internationale de Bobsleigh et de Tobogganing*: c/o Comte R. de la Frégéolière, président, 102, avenue Kléber, Paris XVI^e.
- Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur*: M. Emile Gremaux, président (France).
Lt.-col. R. H. Russell, hon. secr., 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London W. C. 2.
- International Canoe Federation*: Sturepalatset 7, Stockholm.
(Delegate to the I. O. C.: Dr. Karel Popel, Na Podkovce 3, Prague.)

- Union Cycliste Internationale*: Mr. Achille Joinard, president (France).
Mr. René Chesal, general secretary, rue Ambroise-Thomas 1, Paris IX^e.
- Fédération Equestre Internationale*: Mr. Moeremans d'Emaus, hon. secr., 19, Champ-du-Vert-Chasseur, Brussels.
- Fédération Internationale d'Escrime (Fencing)*: Mr. G. Mazzini, president, 88, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, Turin (Italy). (Delegate to the I. O. C.):
Mr. Paul Anspach, 211, rue de la Victoire, Brussels.)
- Fédération Internationale de Football Association*: 77, Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich (Switzerland.)
- Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique*: Mr. Charles Thœni, general secretary, route de Lyon 88, Geneva (Switzerland.)
- Fédération Internationale Hallérophile et Culturiste (Weighlifting)*:
Mr. E. Gouleau, avenue des Gobelins 9, Paris V^e.
- International Handball Federation*: Mr. Albert Wagner, secr., Sankt-Jakobstrasse 29, Basel (Switzerland).
- Fédération Internationale de Hockey sur Gazon (Hockey on Grass)*:
Mr. René Frank, hon. gen. secr., rue du Prince-Royal 108, Brussels.
- International Ice Hockey Federation*: Mr. Walter A. Brown, Intern. President, Boston Garden, Causewaystreet 126, Boston 14, Mass. (U. S. A.).
Mr. J. F. Ahearne, European President, Empire House, 175, Piccadilly, London W. 1.
- International Amateur Wrestling Federation*: Mr. Roger Coulon, president, 11 bis, avenue Mac-Mahon, Paris 17^e.
- Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur (Swimming)*: Mr. B. Sällfors, hon. secr., Osterlanggatan 17, Boras (Sweden).
- Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne*: Colonel Swen Thofelt, secretary, Nybrogatan 76, Stockholm.
- International Skating Union*: Secretary: Mr. G. Häsler, Promenade, Davos (Switzerland).
- International Ski Association*: c/o Mr. Marc Hodler, president, Elfenstrasse 19, Berne (Switzerland).
- International Shooting Union*: Herkulesgatan 20, Stockholm, G.
- International Yacht Racing Union*: Provisional address: Royal Yachting Association of Great Britain, 78, Buckingham Gate, London S. W. 1.

International Federations are entirely independent and autonomous. The International Olympic Committee has delegated to them technical supervision of the events on the Olympic Program which, of course, must be conducted according to the rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee. At intervals, delegates from the Federations meet with the International Olympic Committee Executive Board to discuss matters of mutual interest.

International Amateur Sport Federations

*(sports not on Olympic program)
(1956)*

International Volley-ball Association: 66, boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris X^e.

Fédération Internationale de Roller-Skating: c/o Mr. Fred. Renkewitz, president, villa Bella, Montreux (Switzerland).

Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc (Archery): c/o Mr. Henry Kjellson, Gumshornsgatan 11, Stockholm. (Was on the Olympic Programme in 1908 and 1920.)

Fédération Internationale de Boules: c/o Mr. Edgar Guilloud, president, rue de Brest 25, Lyon (France).

International Judo Federation: Kodokan Institut de Judo: Kasugacho, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo. Mr. Bonet-Maury, sec. gen. 109, bd. Aug. Blanqui, Paris XIII^e.

International Baseball Federation: c/o Ledo, Eugenio Ramirez Osante, Marconi 2, Mexico D. F.

Organizations operating according to Olympic Standards

and/or conducting events according to Olympic Regulations.

(The following organizations have notified the International Olympic Committee that they are operating under Olympic standards and/or that they are conducting all events under their control according to the Olympic rules and regulations.) (1956).

Fédération Internationale de Médecine Sportive: Foro Italiceo. Rome.

Comité International des Sports Silencieux (Deaf and Dumb): 2, rue Waleffe, Liège (Belgium).

Junta Departamental de Deportes, Cali (Colombia).

The Olympic Games are Amateur

No one is permitted to profit from the Olympic Games. If it were not for the gratuitous service given by thousands of men and women who are members of the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees, the National Federations, and the International Olympic Committee, there would be no Olympic Games. It would be impossible to pay for these services, which are so gladly contributed by those who believe in amateur sport. The Games rest on this splendid and solid foundation and all are determined that neither individuals, organizations or nations shall be permitted to profit from them, politically or commercially. That is why Olympic rules provide that all profits, if any, from the Olympic Games must be paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country holding the Games and be used for the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport.

Pseudo Amateurs

Individuals subsidized by governments, educational institutions, or business concerns because of their athletic ability are not amateurs. Business or industrial concerns sometimes employ athletes or sponsor athletic teams for their advertising value. The athletes are given paid employment with little work to do and are free to practice and compete at all times. For national aggrandizement, governments occasionally adopt the same methods and give athletes positions in the Army, on the police force or in a government office. They also operate training camps for extended periods. Some colleges and universities offer outstanding athletes scholarships and inducements of various kinds. Recipients of these special favours which are granted only because of athletic ability are not amateurs. (See amateur definition, rule § 26.)

Olympic Flag

The Olympic Flag, which flies high in the main stadium and all other venues of the Games, is white with five interlaced rings in the center. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left, nearest the flag pole. These rings represent the five continents joined in the Olympic Movement. There is no

country that has not one or more of these colours in its national flag. It was created in 1913, at the suggestion of Baron de Coubertin, and was used at the Olympic Games for the first time in 1920 at Antwerp.

There are official flags for both the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games, which are handed down from one Olympiad to the next, as described in the rules.

Olympic Village

Each Organizing Committee is now required to provide two Olympic Villages, one for men and the other for women, where the participants in the Games have the privilege of residing and meeting the other contestants and officials in a friendly and harmonious atmosphere.

For the first few Olympic Games of the Modern Cycle, each National Olympic Committee had to find quarters for its teams. This was sometimes difficult because of the great influx of visitors at the time of the Games. At the 1932 Games in Los Angeles, special buildings were built in an enclosed area convenient to the stadium, so that all the participants could live together in one location. This opportunity afforded all nationalities to be together, without discrimination because of race, colour, religion or politics proved such an enjoyable and constructive feature that it has been followed ever since.

Olympic Property

The Olympic flag, the Olympic rings, and the Olympic motto, "Citius - Altius - Fortius", belong to the Olympic Games and must not be used in connection with other events. Commercial use of any kind is strictly prohibited. It is one of the duties of National Olympic Committees to ensure that these regulations are enforced, as far as possible.

Olympic Flame

In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. As an impressive part of the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic

Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the entire Games. The Organizing Committee for the 1936 Games conceived the idea of kindling this flame with a torch, lit by the sun at Olympia, Greece, site of the ancient Games, and passed from hand to hand all the way to Berlin by a relay of runners. Starting from Olympia they ran to Athens, Salonika, Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, and carefully scheduled and managed their race so that the last runner arrived at the stadium at the exact instant required. The arrival of this torch carrying the sacred flame, is a most dramatic feature of the first day of the Games.

In 1948 the flame was brought by a relay of runners from Olympia to London, and in 1952 from Olympia to Helsinki.

Olympic Day or Week

The International Olympic Committee has suggested that all National Olympic Committees should celebrate the revival of the Olympic Games each year during the month of June by observing an "Olympic Day" or "Olympic Week". Special competitions in the various sports on the Olympic Program should be held and speeches on the Olympic Movement and its philosophy should be made in schools and clubs. This idea has been adopted in many countries and has met with great success.

Diplomas awarded at the Olympic Games

The diplomas distributed on the occasion of the Olympic Games are awarded only to contestants who actually participate and to officials who function at the Games.

Fine Arts and the Olympic Games

In ancient Greece during the Golden Age there was always a close connection between Sport and the Fine Arts. The buildings and sport fields were designed by the greatest architects and the

athletic grounds and their surroundings were filled with the finest sculpture ; famous poets, orators, and musicians participated in the ceremonies. Grace and beauty were esteemed equally with athletic prowess. In 1906 the Baron de Coubertin suggested that competitions in the Fine Arts, (architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture) should be added to the Olympic program, with the idea of introducing new values for the benefit of both spectators and participants. Photography has since been added to the list of subjects. The first art competitions were held in 1912 and Fine Arts events have been held at the different Games since then, as shown in the following table :

		<i>Number of Events</i>
1912	Stockholm	5
1920	Antwerp	5
1924	Paris	5
1928	Amsterdam	13
1932	Los Angeles	9
1936	Berlin	15
1948	London	13
1952	Helsinki	Exhibition Only

At its meeting in Athens in 1954, the International Olympic Committee, with the object of improving this part of the program, redrafted Rule No. 31 (see page 21). The first program under the new rule will be staged in Melbourne at the Games of the XVI Olympiad.

Scoring of Points

The Olympic Games are a contest between individuals. They are designed to be a joyous festival of the youth of the world. The competitors give of their best, strive to win if they can, and if not, rejoice with the victors.

The Games are not, and must not become, a contest between nations, which would be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Olympic Movement and would surely lead to disaster. For this reason there is no official score and tables of points are without authority. In actual fact, tables of points are really misinformation because they are inevitably inaccurate. To be correct they would have to be weighted, since it is certainly unfair to give the winner of the marathon or decathlon a winning gymnast, pistol shooter or yachtsman, and a winning football or basketball team the same score.

Moreover, to be fair the factor of population should be considered, and if careful analysis were made it would be discovered that many small nations have won far more Olympic medals on a per capita basis than the larger countries.

Normal national pride is perfectly legitimate, but neither the Olympic Games nor any other sport contest can be said to indicate the superiority of one country or of one political system over another. One of the objects of the Olympic Games is to build international good will, and efforts made to pit one nation against another in this or any other manner must be severely censured.

Judges and Officials

The appointment of the judges and officials for the Olympic Games is delegated to the International Federations. In some sports results are decided by watch or tape measure, but in many the decisions are made by the officials. The referees, umpires, and judges, therefore, play a most important part in the Games. Realizing this, many International Federations conduct schools for the training of officials, and unless they are in possession of a certificate from these schools, they are not allowed to function at international events and the Olympic Games.

Judges and other officials at the Olympic Games are required to enforce the rules and regulations, impartially, and to act at all times in full conformity with the spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship that marks the Olympic Movement.

Commercial and Political Interference

Delegates from the International Amateur Sport Federations, meeting with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee in 1946 at Lausanne, Switzerland unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming their unswerving allegiance to the high principles of amateur sport and to its promotion in all the countries of the world, in full accordance with Olympic ideals. They agreed to oppose with all their strength any commercial or political interference with their work.

A similar resolution was adopted by delegates from the National Olympic Committees meeting with the International Olympic Committee Executive Board in 1952 at Oslo, Norway.

The Role of Governments

For the benefit and welfare of their citizens, all governments should initiate and carry out programs of physical culture, recreation, and health, for the youth of their country. Complete independent control of competitive amateur sport in both its national and international phases must be left, however, to the National Federations and the National Olympic Committees.

Olympic Spirit

National Olympic Committees should encourage the development of Olympic spirit among the youth of their countries. They should promote a program of education for the public and the press on the philosophy of amateurism. There is a tendency to concentrate too much on performance and new records and not enough on the social, educational aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of amateur sports.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

The prizes given to winners in the Olympic Games are described in Rule No. 41.

Other awards made by the International Olympic Committee are :

- The Olympic Cup
- The Olympic Diploma of Merit
- The Fearnley Cup
- The Mohammed Taher Trophy
- The Count Bonacossa Trophy

THE OLYMPIC CUP WAS instituted by the Baron de Coubertin in 1906. It is now awarded annually to an institution or association with a general reputation for merit and integrity which has been active and efficient in the service of amateur sport and has contributed substantially to the development of the Olympic Movement. The Cup remains at Campagne Mon Repos, the recipient being given a bronze plaque and a diploma.

THE OLYMPIC DIPLOMA OF MERIT, created at the Congress in Brussels in 1905, is awarded annually to an individual with qualifications similar to those described in the previous paragraph (Olympic Cup).

This diploma may be awarded also to Honorary Members of the International Olympic Committee.

Baron de Coubertin spoke in the following terms on the occasion of the Congress of Brussels in 1905 about the Olympic Diploma of Merit: "It has been for a long time the desire of the International Olympic Committee to institute a diploma the rarity of which would confer on it great value. On the other hand, it is not intended that it should be the reward for such and such a sporting victory, record-breaking or special performance, but it should be awarded to a man for the whole of his athletic qualities and above all for the use he has made of them".

THE FEARNLEY CUP, founded in 1950 by Sir Thomas Fearnley, honorary member of the International Olympic Committee, is given annually to an amateur Sport club or a local amateur sport association because of meritorious achievement in the service of the Olympic Movement. The Cup remains at Campagne Mon Repos ; the recipient is given a miniature and a diploma.

The MOHAMMED TAHER TROPHY, founded in 1950 by Mohammed Taher, member of the International Olympic Committee, is awarded annually to an amateur athlete, who may or may not have competed

in the Olympic Games but whose general merit or career justifies the award of a special distinction. The Trophy remains at Campagne Mon Repos ; the recipient is given a plaque and a diploma.

None of these awards may be bestowed on a National or International Federation, on a National Olympic Committee or on the officers of these organizations, nor on a member of the International Olympic Committee (except that the Olympic Diploma of Merit may be awarded to honorary members).

THE COUNT BONACOSSA TROPHY. The Count Bonacossa trophy offered in 1954 by CONI, the National Olympic Committee of Italy, in honour of Count Alberto Bonacossa, member of the International Olympic Committee for many years, is awarded annually to the National Olympic Committee which during the preceding year has done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic Movement. The Trophy remains at Mon Repos ; the recipient receives a miniature and a diploma.

Nominations of candidates for these awards, with qualifications in writing, must be received by the International Olympic Committee at its office in Lausanne before the first of March each year.

Holders of the Olympic Cup

- 1906 Touring Club de France
- 1907 Henley Royal Regatta
- 1908 Sveriges Centralförening för Idrottens Främjande
- 1909 Deutsche Turnerschaft
- 1910 Ceska obec Sokolska
- 1911 Touring Club Italiano
- 1912 Union des Sociétés de Gymnastique de France
- 1913 Magyar Athletikai Club
- 1914 Amateur Athletic Union of America
- 1915 Rugby School, England
- 1916 Confrérie Saint-Michel de Gand
- 1917 Nederlandsche Voetbal Bond
- 1918 Equipes Sportives du Front Interallié
- 1919 Institut Olympique de Lausanne
- 1920 Y.M.C.A. International College, Springfield
- 1921 Dansk Idræts Forbund
- 1922 Amateur Athletic Union of Canada



THE OLYMPIC CUP.

- 1923 Asociacion Sportiva de Cataluna
- 1924 Fédération Gymnique et Athlétique Finlandaise
- 1925 Comité National d'Education Physique de l'Uruguay
- 1926 Norges Skiforbund
- 1927 Colonel Robert M. Thomson
- 1928 Junta Nacional Mexicana
- 1929 Y.M.C.A. World's Committee
- 1930 Association Suisse de Football et d'Athlétisme
- 1931 National Playing Fields Association, Great Britain
- 1932 Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen
- 1933 Société Fédérale Suisse de Gymnastique
- 1934 Opera Dopolavoro Roma
- 1935 National Recreation Association of U.S.A.
- 1936 Segas : Union des Sociétés Helléniques de Gymnastique et d'Athlétisme, Athènes.
- 1937 Oesterreichischer Eislauf Verband
- 1938 Königl. Akademie für Körpererziehung in Ungarn
- 1939 « Kraft durch Freude »
- 1940 Svenska Gymnastik - och Idrottsföreningarnas Riksförbund
- 1941 Comité Olympique Finlandais
- 1942 William May Garland, Los Angeles.
- 1943 Comite Olimpico Argentino
- 1944 Ville de Lausanne
- 1945 Norges Fri Idrettsforbund, Oslo
- 1946 Comite Olimpico Colombiano
- 1947 J. Sigfrid Edström, Stockholm (President of the I.O.C.)
- 1948 The Central Council of Physical Recreation, Great Britain
- 1949 Fluminense Football-Club, Rio-de-Janeiro
- 1950 Comité Olympique Belge and New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association
- 1951 Académie des Sports, Paris
- 1952 City of Oslo
- 1953 City of Helsinki
- 1954 Ecole Fédérale de Gymnastique et de Sports, Macolin (Switzerland).
- 1955 Organizing Committee VIIth Centroamerican and Caribbean Games, Mexico, and Organizing Committee IIInd Panamerican Games, Mexico.

Holders of the Olympic Diploma of Merit

1. President Theodore Roosevelt
2. Fridjhof Nansen
3. Mr Santos Dumont
4. Lord Desborough
5. Duke of the Abruzzis
6. Commandant Laubrenon
7. Count Zeppelin
8. Colonel Balck
9. D^r Jean Charcot
10. Geo Chavez
11. King Alfonso XIII
12. Crown Prince of Germany
13. Alain Gerbault
14. Colonel Lindbergh
15. Captain Harry Pidgeon
16. Mr Hostin
17. Mrs. Léni Riefenstahl (Germany)
18. Angelo C. Bolanaki (Greece)
19. D^r Paul Martin (Switzerland)
20. Jack Beresford (Great Britain)
21. D^r Ivan Ossier (Denmark)
22. Olympic Committee of Guatemala
23. "Les Enfants de Neptune" Tourcoing (France)
24. D^r Fr. M. Messerli (Lausanne)
25. Mr Bill Henry (U.S.A.)
26. Mr Harry Neville Amos (New Zealand)
27. Mr Alfred Hajos (Hungary)
28. Miss Jeanette Altwegg (Great Britain)
29. Charles Denis (France)
30. Col. Marco Perez Jimenez
(President of the Republic Venezuela)



THE CUP SIR THOMAS FEARNLEY

Holders of the Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup

- 1951 Ginasio Clube Português, Lisbon
 - 1952 Ipprottasamband Islands, Reykjavik
 - 1953 Centro Deportivo Chapultepec, Mexico
 - 1954 Paris Université Club
 - 1955 Junta Departamental de Deportes, Cali (Colombia)
-

Holders of the Mohammed Taher Trophy

- 1951 Mr. Paul Anspach (fencer) Brussels
 - 1952 Mrs. F. E. Blankers-Koen (athlete) Holland
 - 1953 Mr. A. Ferreira da Silva (athlete) Brazil
 - 1954 Mr. Adolphe Jauréguy (ex-rugby player), France
 - 1955 Mr. Roger Bannister (athlete), Great Britain.
-

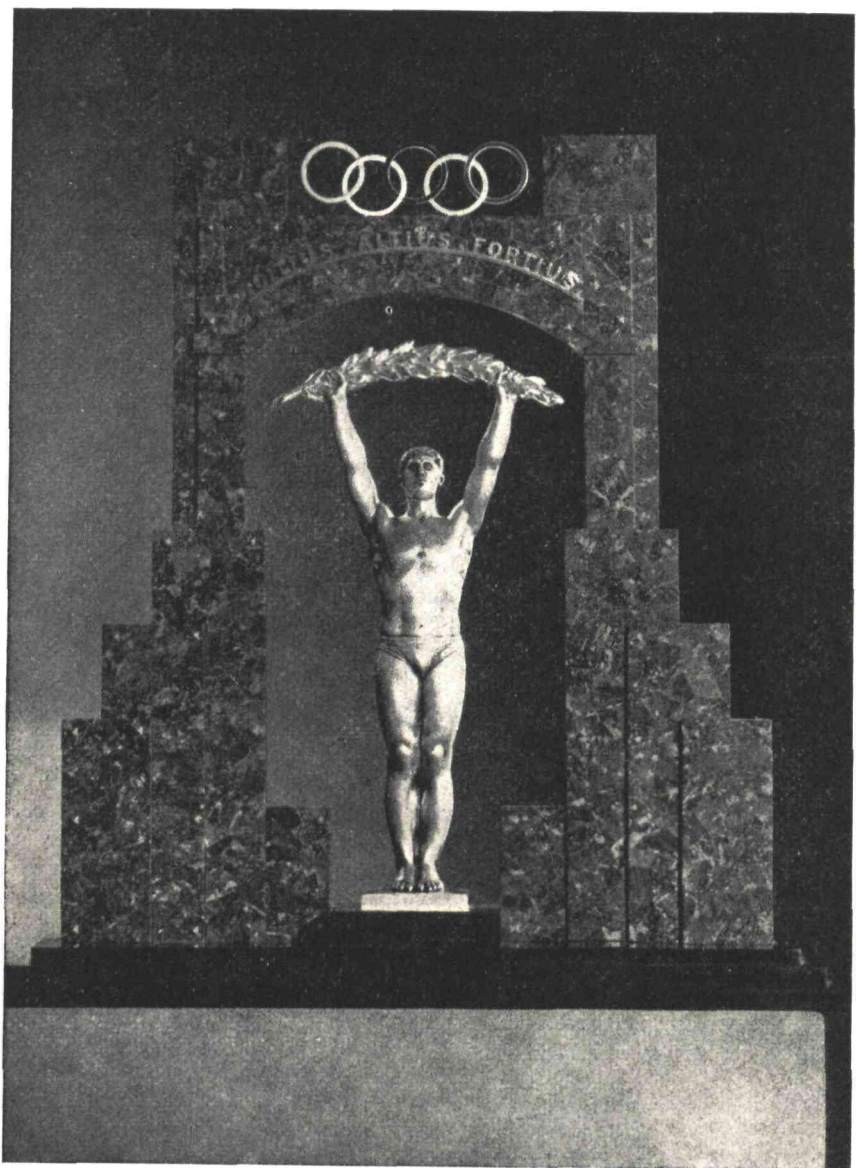
Holders of the Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy

- 1955 : National Olympic Committee of U.S.S.R.
-

Prize for Alpinism

discontinued

- 1924 Colonel Strutt (Great Britain) : Mount Everest expedition.
- 1932 F. and Th. Schmid (Germany) : ascent of the Matterhorn by the north wall (Switzerland).
- 1936 Mr. and Mrs. Dyrenfurst (Switzerland) ; Mount Everest expedition.



THE MOHAMMED TAHER TROPHY

Olympic Prize for Gliding

discontinued

1936 Schreiber (Switzerland) : crossing of the Alps in a glider.

Perpetual Trophies

Until the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, special trophies to be held only until the next Games, were awarded to the winners of some of the competitions. These challenge cups or trophies had been given to the International Olympic Committee by the Emperors Nicholas of Russia, Franz Josef of Austria, and William II of Germany, among others. Owing to the obvious difficulties connected with handling such trophies as they passed from one victor to another, and because the winning of an Olympic championship is honour enough, at its meeting in Rome in 1923, the International Olympic Committee decided to eliminate awards of this kind in the future. These trophies are now in the Olympic Museum at Lausanne, Switzerland.

REGIONAL GAMES

The International Olympic Committee has granted its patronage to certain Regional Games, which contribute widely to the development of amateur sport in the areas where they are organized. These are :

Far East Games (China, Japan, Manila, from 1913 to 1930).

Juegos Deportivos Centro-Americanos y del Caribe (Mexico, 1926 ; Havana, 1930 ; San Salvador, 1935 ; Panama, 1938 ; Barranquilla, 1947 ; Guatemala, 1950 ; Mexico-City, 1954).

Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos (Bogota, 1938 ; Lima, 1947 ; Caracas, 1951).

Juegos Deportivos Pan-Americanos (Buenos-Aires, 1951 ; Mexico City, 1955).

Mediterranean Games (Alexandria, 1951 ; Barcelona, 1955).

Asian Games (New Dehli, 1951 ; Manila, 1954).

Rules for Regional Games

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 sixteen days.

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

Invitations to participate in the Games must be sent to these National Olympic Committees by the Organizing Committee of the Games.

3. — In order to further the high ideals of the Olympic Movement (which these Games should serve, according to Baron de Coubertin, who first suggested that they be organized to supplement the Olympic Games), the Games shall be confined to athletic sports controlled

by International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee. They shall not be held in conjunction with other events such as Fairs or Exhibitions, and no other athletic event of importance shall be held at the same time.

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.

The program must not include more than two 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. The International Federations concerned shall be notified as soon as the date of the Games is fixed, which must be at least two years in advance of the opening.

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 technical arrangements for the Games, including the appointment of juries and officials, must be in the hands of the International Federations concerned. 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 N° 39 for the sole purpose of settling any matter of dispute outside the control of the respective International Federations.

8. — The rules and regulations of the Games and the list of events on the program must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee, 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 International Olympic Committee, who shall prepare a complete report of the Games for the International Olympic Committee.

10. — The words « Olympic » and « Olympiad », the five rings and the Olympic motto *CITIUS ALTIUS FORTIUS* 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 flag pole alongside the center 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 by the International Olympic Committee at its 47th Session in Helsinki. July 1952.)

Campagne Mon Repos

*Headquarters of the International Olympic Committee
Lausanne, Switzerland*

In 1922 the City of Lausanne, Switzerland, which owns the property, graciously allocated space on the third floor of the Campagne Mon Repos to the International Olympic Committee. Since that date the headquarters of the Committee have been at this location. The Campagne is surrounded by a beautifully landscaped park, and is convenient to the center of the City. The remainder of the building serves as a municipal museum.

Olympic Library and Museum

Adjoining its headquarters in the Campagne Mon Repos, the International Olympic Committee has established a library and a museum.

The library contains official records of the Olympic Games, complete files of Olympic reviews and bulletins, and a collection of books, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals on sport and the Olympic Games in many different languages.

The International Olympic Committee hopes that amateur sport organizations and others will be good enough to contribute to its library, copies of all books and other publications dealing with sport that appear in their countries.

The Olympic Museum contains souvenirs, medals, trophies and photographs from the different Games. A room in memory of the Baron de Coubertin, containing his desk, his decorations, and many other personal souvenirs, is maintained. The challenge cups and trophies previously competed for in the Olympic Games, are there. Also, there are interesting items contributed by various officers and members of the International Olympic Committee and others. The Museum is continually being enriched by gifts from all over the world by those interested in the Olympic Movement.



CAMPAGNE MON REPOS, LAUSANNE,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.

Bulletin of the Internatinal Olympic Committee

The "Bulletin du Comité International Olympique", official publication of the International Olympic Committee, appears four times a year and is sent, without charge, to all National Olympic Committees and International Federations. This magazine contains a directory of members of the International Olympic Committee, list of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations, reports of meetings, and general information about amateur sport and the Olympic Movement. The office of the editor is Campagne Mon Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland, and all communications should be sent to that address. Telegraphic address: C. I. O., Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone: Lausanne 22-94-48.

Contributions of articles and information about amateur sport and the Olympic Movement of general interest are solicited.

The Bulletin will be mailed to anyone on receipt of the annual subscription of ten Swiss francs, payable by Postal Money Order to the International Olympic Committee, Campagne Mon Repos, Lausanne Switzerland.

Decisions of the International Olympic Committee

1. The nationalization of sports for political purposes.

The International Olympic Committee notes with great satisfaction that its efforts are universally approved, it rejoices in the enthusiasm that the Olympic Movement has encouraged among the different nations and it congratulates the nations which, with a view of encouraging popular sports have adopted vast programs of physical education.

It considers, nevertheless, as dangerous to the Olympic ideals, that, besides the proper development of sports in accordance with the principles of amateurism, certain tendencies exist which aim primarily at a national exaltation of the results gained instead of the realization that the sharing of friendly effort and rivalry is the essential aim of the Olympic Games.

2. *Training-camps.*

The practice of interrupting the occupation of an athlete (studies or employment) to put him in a camp for athletes for over two weeks for special training is not in accord with the ideals of the Olympic Games.

3. *Presents.*

Competitors who have received either presents which can be easily converted into money or material advantages cannot be allowed in the Olympic Games.

4. *Professionnals.*

A professional in one sport is as a rule considered a professional in all other sports. In the opinion of the International Olympic Committee, this rule should have general observance.

5. *Capitalization of athletic fame.*

In some countries, athletes have secured through their sport performances (rather than their ability) posts in various branches of the press, theatre, television, cinema or broadcasting. This exploitation of their sport reputation is in accordance neither with the principles nor with the spirit of the Olympic Movement.

6. *Doping of athletes.*

The use of drugs or artificial stimulants of any kind is condemned and any person offering or accepting dope, in any form whatsoever, can not be admitted to the Olympic Games.

“First of all, it is necessary to maintain in sport the noble and chivalrous character which distinguished it in the past, so that it shall continue to be part of the education of present day peoples, in the same way that sport served so wonderfully in the times of ancient Greece. The public has a tendency to transform the Olympic athlete into a paid gladiator. These two attitudes are not compatible.”

Sig. : BARON DE COUBERTIN

*From his circular letter of June 15th 1894
to amateur sport organizations throughout the World.*

Printed in Switzerland.

