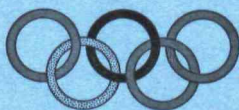


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OLYMPIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

(Rules approved in Munich 1972)



CITIUS-ALTIUS-FORTIUS

1973

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE
CHATEAU DE VIDY
1007 LAUSANNE

OLYMPIC RULES AND REGULATIONS

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FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

1 The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of those fine physical and moral qualities which are the basis of amateur sport and to bring together the athletes of the world in a great quadrennial festival of sports thereby creating international respect and goodwill and thus helping to construct a better and more peaceful world.

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 impossible to hold the Games in any Olympiad.

3 The Olympic Games are held every four years. They assemble olympic competitors of all nations in fair and equal competition.

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

4 The direction of the Olympic Movement and the control of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games are vested in the International Olympic Committee whose constitution and powers, and whose Rules and Regulations, are contained in this book.

The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not to a country or area. 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 official authority of the city concerned with the approval of the National Olympic Committee which must guarantee that the Games will be organized to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

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

The first Olympic Winter Games were held in 1924 during the VIIIth Olympiad. 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 eligible within the definition laid down in rule 26 may compete in the Olympic Games.

7 Only Citizens of a country or area in which a National Olympic Committee recognised by the I.O.C. operates, are qualified to participate in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country or area.

Recognition of a National Olympic Committee in such a country or area :

1. Does not imply political recognition.

2. Is dependent on the country or area having had a stable government for a reasonable period.

8 The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries or areas.

9 Any surplus derived from the holding of the Olympic Games must be applied to the promotion of the Olympic Movement or to the development of amateur sport.

II

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Objects and Powers

10 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. Inspiring, and leading sport within the Olympic ideal, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

Membership

11 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, and welcomes them into membership with a brief ceremony during which they accept the required obligations and responsibilities. There shall be only one member in any country except in the largest and most active in the Olympic Movement, and in those countries where the Olympic Games have been held, where there may be two.

Members of the International Olympic Committee are representatives of the I.O.C. in their countries and not delegates of their country to the I.O.C. They may not accept from the Governments of their countries, or from any organization or individual, instructions which will in any way bind them or interfere with the independence of their vote.

Members with long and active service in the I.O.C. 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 I.O.C. but have no vote.

12 A member :

1. may resign at any time ;
2. if elected after 1965, must retire after reaching the age of 72 ;
3. shall cease to be a member if he changes his nationality or no longer lives permanently in his country ; fails to attend meetings, or to take any active part in I.O.C. affairs for two years, or if his subscription is more than one year in arrears ; or by reason of circumstances that may arise, is not in a position properly to carry out his duties as a member ;
4. may be expelled by resolution of the I.O.C. if in the I.O.C.'s opinion he has betrayed or neglected its interests or has been guilty of unworthy conduct.

Organization

13 The International Olympic Committee elects a President for eight years from among its Members by secret ballot and by an absolute majority of those present. He is eligible for re-election for successive terms of four years.

The newly elected President shall assume office at the end of the session, or in the case of a session held during the Olympic Games, after the closing of the Games. However the newly elected President attends meetings of the Executive Board immediately after his election.

If the President is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the senior Vice-President in this capacity acts until a new President is elected at the next I.O.C. Session. This new President thus nominated holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes until the I.O.C. Session at the next Olympic Games. He is eligible for re-election as under para 1 of this rule.

The International Olympic Committee also elects three Vice-Presidents (one at least from Europe) to hold office for only one period of four years.

If a Vice-President is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, the I.O.C. elects a new Vice-President at the next I.O.C. Session. This new Vice-President holds office only for the remainder of the term of the person whose place he takes. He is eligible for immediate re-election.

Vice-Presidents and Members of the Executive Board shall assume office immediately after the end of the session.

The President and the Vice-Presidents are *ex officio* members of all sub-committees and commissions.

When an election is to be held, nominations in writing signed by at least three members shall be made and announced the day before. This refers also to the Executive Board elections.

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

The five additional members are elected to hold office until the main I.O.C. session which will be held in the fourth year after their election. They retire in rotation.

A retiring member from the Executive Board is not eligible for re-election in the year of his retirement. This does not apply to promotion to Vice-President or President.

If a member dies, resigns, is unable to fulfil the duties of his office, or if a vacancy occurs, a new member is elected by the I.O.C. at its next meeting to take his place, 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.

15 For the management of the International Olympic Committee's current affairs, the Executive Board performs those duties that are assigned to it by the I.O.C., in particular :

- It must ensure that the Rules and Regulations are observed ;
- It prepares the agenda for the meetings of the International Olympic Committee ;
- It submits to the I.O.C. the names of the persons whom it recommends for election ;
- It is responsible for the management of the I.O.C.'s finances and makes an annual report ;
- It appoints the Directors.
- It accepts the ultimate responsibility for the administration.
- It keeps the I.O.C.'s records.

Secretaries, interpreters and other employees will be engaged according to the approved establishment and on such terms as the Executive Board decides.

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

17

- a) The Executive Board will hold conference with all International Federations whose sports are included in the Olympic Games. Each International Federation is entitled to be represented at such conferences by two delegates.

The Executive Board may also invite other International Federations whose rules are accepted as conforming to those of the I.O.C. for the purpose of considering general questions affecting these sports in relation to the Olympic Games. Each International Federation thus invited to attend such a conference is entitled to be represented by two delegates.

- b) The Executive Board will also hold conferences at least every two years with all National Olympic Committees to hear reports on progress of the Olympic Movement in their countries and areas, to discuss their problems with them, and hear suggestions for strengthening the Olympic Movement and the Games. Each National Olympic Committee is entitled to be represented by two delegates.
- c) In both cases a) and b), 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 for these conferences will be prepared by the Executive Board after consultation with those concerned, and sent out one month before the date fixed.

Meetings

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

Normally, the place of the meeting is decided by the I.O.C.

Notice of a meeting must be accompanied by the agenda which should reach the members at least one month before the meeting. An item not on the agenda may be discussed with the Chairman's permission.

19 At a meeting of the I.O.C., 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 thirty-five.

Resolutions (except a resolution under Rule 49) 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 the voting is tied the Chairman must cast the deciding 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.

Although French and English are the official languages of the International Olympic Committee, simultaneous translation shall also be provided for Russian and Spanish, in all I.O.C. sessions.

In case of discrepancy between the French and English texts of these rules and regulations, the French text will prevail.

Postal Vote

20 The President may submit a resolution to the members by post in case of urgency, and if a majority of those who reply vote in favour of the resolution (other than a change of rules when rule 49 applies), and not less than thirty-five members in all vote, the resolution is carried. The result shall be reported to the I.O.C. at its next session.

Subscription and contributions

21 The International Olympic Committee fixes the rate of the annual subscription of its members on the recommendation of the Executive Board. Subscriptions are due on the first of January of each year.

The Committees entrusted with the organization of the Olympic Games and the Winter Games must pay to the International Olympic Committee the sums decided by it.

All payments for T.V. rights and financial contributions in connection with television belong to the I.O.C. who will dispose of certain portions to International Federations, National Olympic Committees and Organizing Committees.

Headquarters

22 The headquarters of the I.O.C. are in Switzerland.

Supreme Authority

23 The International Olympic Committee is the final authority 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 and the qualifying rounds. Therefore, in order that contestants from a country or geographical area can participate in the Olympic Games, a National Olympic Committee must be composed of at least five National Federations. These Federations in turn must be active members of the International Federations governing their sport on the Olympic program. The National Olympic Committees must also conduct their activities in accordance with the Olympic Rules and Regulations and the high ideals of the Olympic Movement in order to be recognized 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 the eligibility rules. They have the exclusive right to use the Olympic flag and Olympic emblem, and 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.

National Olympic Committees must not associate themselves with affairs of a political or commercial nature.

The rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee shall be incorporated in the rules and regulations of National Olympic Committees and shall be enforced by them in their respective countries or areas.

The I.O.C. will consult the National Olympic Committees on the basic problems concerning the Olympic Movement in general and the activities of the N.O.C.s in particular. The latter can make proposals to

the I.O.C. concerning the progress of the Olympic Movement and the sound organisation and operation of the Olympic Games. All important problems connected with the N.O.C.s will first be discussed with them and then submitted to the Sessions of the I.O.C.

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 citizens of the country and men of good standing, of upright character, sound judgement and independent mind, with a knowledge of and a belief in Olympic principles.

They must include in their membership :

- a) the members of the International Olympic Committee for that country if any, who shall be ex-officio non-voting members of the Executive Board (or its equivalent) unless they have been elected to membership thereon ;
- b) representatives of the National Federations, which are members of International Federations whose sport is included in the Olympic program. These Federation representatives shall be of their own choice and 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 sport competitors 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 or Members of a National Olympic Committee or the members of its Executive Board (or its equivalent) shall be elected

at least every four years, at a National Olympic Committee meeting held expressly for that purpose. Governments cannot designate members of National Olympic Committees.

They may co-opt to the Committee, delegates of other amateur sport organizations or 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 correct, must be approved by the International Olympic Committee. Subsequent changes of these Rules must be reported to and approved by the International Olympic Committee. Certified copies of the minutes of National Olympic Committee meetings at which the members and officers are elected or changed must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee on request.

In the event of any regulations or actions of the National Olympic Committee conflicting with International Olympic Committee Rules, or of any political interference in its operations, the International Olympic Committee member in that country must report on the situation to his President for appropriate action. If there is no International Olympic Committee member in the country, it is the duty of the members of the National Olympic Committee to report to the International Olympic Committee, whose 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 must resist all political, religious or commercial pressure.

National Olympic Committees that do not conform to the Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee forfeit their recognition and consequently their right to send participants to the Olympic Games.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

ELIGIBILITY CODE

26

- I. To be eligible for participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must observe the traditional Olympic spirit and ethic and have always participated in sport as an avocation without having received any remuneration for his participation.

His livelihood must not be derived from or be dependent upon income from sport and he must be engaged in a basic occupation to provide for his present and future.

He must not be, or have been, a professional, semi-professional or so-called "non-amateur" in any sport. He must not have coached, taught or trained sports competitors for personal gain. Physical education teachers who instruct beginners are eligible.

- II. A competitor must observe and abide by the Rules of the International Federation that controls the sport in which he participates, even if these Rules should be stricter than those imposed by the International Olympic Committee.

He must comply with his Federation's directives and those issued by the International Olympic Committee. *

- III. A competitor is permitted to accept :

1. Assistance via his National Olympic Committee or National Sports Federation during the recognised periods for training and participation in competitions including the Olympic Games. Such assistance

* The International Olympic Committee's directives are :

- a) He must not have directly or indirectly allowed his name, his photograph or his sports performance to be used individually for advertising purposes.
- b) He may not write or sign any publication or allow any to be signed on his behalf, nor may he appear on radio or television during the Olympic Games in which he is participating without the permission of his chef de mission.
- c) Advertising resulting from any equipment contracts by National Federations shall be strictly controlled by the International Federations, and copies of such contracts shall be lodged with and approved by the International Olympic Committee.

shall include only : lodging in training, food, transport, sports equipment and installations, coaching, medical care, as well as pocket money to cover incidental expenses within the limits agreed by his respective International Sports Federation or by his National Olympic Committee.

The recognised period for full time training, where agreed by the International Federations or National Olympic Committees must not normally exceed an aggregate of 30 days and in no case exceed 60 in one calendar year.

2. Insurance coverage in respect of accidents or illness in connection with training or competition.
 3. Scholarships granted in accordance with academic and technical standards, dependent upon the fulfillment of scholastic obligations and not on athletic prowess.
 4. Prizes won in competition within the limits of the Rules established by the respective International Federations and approved by the International Olympic Committee.
 5. The International Olympic Committee is opposed to payment for broken time, except that compensation in deserving cases may be authorised by National Olympic Committees or International Federations to cover only the loss of salary or wages resulting from the competitor's absence from work on account of participation in the Olympic Games and important international sports meetings approved by the International Federations. Under no circumstances may payment made under this provision exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in his occupation over the same period.
- IV. It is intended to eliminate those who are interested in sport for financial reasons and to confine the Olympic Games to those eligible according to this rule and a Committee will be established to consult and co-operate with International Federations and National Olympic Committees in its enforcement.

Doping

Any athlete refusing to take a doping test or who is found guilty of doping shall be eliminated from the Olympic Games by the International Federation concerned, following the proposal of the I.O.C. Medical Commission.

If the athlete belongs to a team, the game or competition in question shall be forfeited by that team.

After the explanations of the team have been considered and the case discussed with the International Federation concerned, a team in which one or more members have been found guilty of doping may be disqualified from the Olympic Games.

In certain sports, in which a team may no longer compete after a member has been disqualified, the remaining members may compete on an individual basis.

A medal shall be withdrawn by decision of the I.O.C. Executive Board, following the proposal of the I.O.C. Medical Commission.

The above regulations shall in no way affect further sanctions by the International Federations.

Non-amateurs and semi-professionals

Individuals subsidized by governments, educational institutions, or business concerns because of their athletic ability are not amateurs. Business and industrial concerns sometimes employ athletes for their advertising value. The athletes are given paid employment with little work to do and are free to practise 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 eligible to compete in the Olympic Games.

*

The I. O. C. reserves to itself the right to make exceptions to these rules in the case of sports or individuals, provided that the basic principles that a competitor does not make a profit or livelihood out of his sport is not infringed, and that this right should be vested in the Executive Board.

Necessary conditions for wearing the colours of a country

27

- 1. Only citizens of a country can represent that country in the Olympic Games (subject to the exceptions below).*

2. *If a competitor has represented a country in the Olympic Games or Regional Games or World or Area Championships*

he may not represent another country in the Olympic Games.

Except :

- a) where his former country has been incorporated in another state ;
- b) when he represented the former country, he did so because his native land at that time had no N.O.C. ;
- c) where he has become a naturalised citizen of another country and at least three years have elapsed from the date of his application for such naturalisation ;
- d) after one year from the date on which he last represented his former country, but in this case only with the agreement of the two National Sports Federations and the approval of the relevant International Federation and the permission of the International Olympic Committee ;
- e) in the case of a woman, if she changes her nationality by marriage, she may represent her husband's country.

3. *Citizens of colonies or dominions wishing to represent the mother country.*

Citizen born in a dominion or colony can represent the mother country if the dominion or colony has no N.O.C.

4. *Interchange between citizens of dominions, colonies and mother country.*

Provided that :

- a) they have lived at least three years from the date in which they last represented their former country in the dominion, colony or mother country which they wish to represent ;
 - b) they have lived at least one year from the date on which they last represented their former country in the dominion, colony or mother country which they wish to represent *provided that* in this case
 1. it is legally impossible to become a naturalised citizen of the country which they wish to represent ;
 2. the agreement of two National Sports Federations and the approval of the International Federation concerned and the permission of the International Olympic Committee have all first been obtained.
5. *A person born abroad in a different country to the country of which his parents have citizenship can compete for the country of his parents.*

Provided that :

1. he has established the nationality/citizenship of his parents, and
2. has not previously represented the country of his birth.

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 Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Canoeing, Diving, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Gymnastics, Handball, Luge, Rowing, Shooting, Figure and Speed Skating, Skiing, Swimming, Volleyball and Yachting, according to the rules of the International Federation concerned and to participate in the Fine Arts Exhibition.

Female athletes may be subjected to medical proof.

Program

30 The official program shall include at least fifteen of the following sports :

Archery
Athletics
Basketball
Boxing
Canoeing
Cycling
Equestrian Sports
Fencing
Football
Gymnastics
Handball
Hockey
Judo
Modern Pentathlon
Rowing
Shooting
Swimming, Diving and Water-polo
Volleyball
Weight-Lifting
Wrestling
Yachting

The number of sports shall be the accepted maximum.

Admission of Sports

Only sports widely practised in at least forty countries and three continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Games.

Only sports widely practised by men in at least twenty-five countries and two continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Winter Games.

Only sports widely practised by women in twenty-five countries and two continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Games, and sports practised in twenty countries and two continents in the program of the Olympic Winter Games.

Note

These standards only apply to new sports. For those sports which are already on the Olympic Program, 8 years will be given to reach the standards.

Widely practised means :

- a) national championships of cups permanently organized by the respective national sport federation ;
- b) international participation and the holding of Regional and World Championships in the respective sports.

Events

The International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federations concerned will decide the events which shall be included in each sport, in bearing with the global content and aspect of the Olympic Program and on the basis of statistical data referring to the number of participating countries in each event of the Olympic Program, of the World Championships, of Regional Games and all other competitions under the patronage of the I. O. C. and the patronage of the I. F.s, for a period of one Olympiad (4 years).

Team Sports

There shall be 12 teams for sports in which only men participate.

There shall be 18 teams for sports in which men and women compete, provided that the number of women's teams is not less than 6.

It is the duty of the International Federation concerned to determine the number of men's and women's teams within the prescribed limits.

Establishment and Revision of the Olympic Program

The program of sports will be fixed by the International Olympic Committee at the time the invitations to stage the Games are considered and no changes are permitted thereafter.

The International Olympic Committee revises after each Olympic Games (4 years) the Olympic Program and has the right to eliminate sports in which there is insufficient international interest, according to the above-mentioned standards for the admission of sports, not properly controlled according to Olympic Regulations.

Other international events during the Olympic Games

No other international events may be scheduled in or near the Olympic City during the period of the Games, or during the preceding or following week.

National Fine Arts

31 The Organizing Committee shall arrange, subject to the approval of the International Committee, exhibitions and demonstrations of the National Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Photography and Sport Philately) and fix the dates during which these exhibitions and demonstrations shall take place. The program may also include Theatrical, Ballet, Opera Performances, or Symphony concerts. This section of the program should be of the same high standard as the sport events and be held concurrently with them in the same vicinity. It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the Organizing Committee.

Olympic Winter Games

32 The program for the Olympic Winter Games may include : Biathlon, Bobsleigh, Ice Hockey, Luge, Skating and Skiing. 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.

33 Since only those 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. National Olympic Committees must investigate the eligibility of entrants proposed by National Federations and make sure that no one has been left out for racial, religious or political reasons. An appeal against a decision on entries may be made by a National Federation through its International Federation to the International Olympic Committee. The list of the sports and of the events in which a nation will participate must be submitted to the Organizing Committee, at least eight 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, not in excess of the numbers permitted, must be received by the Organizing Committee at least ten 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 approved by the International Olympic Committee.

As a condition precedent to participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must be an amateur and conform with rule 26 and 27. He must be 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.

National Olympic Committees are reminded that, while the Olympic Games welcome the Youth of the World, it is a physical impossibility to accommodate *all* that Youth, and are asked to use discretion and send to the Games only competitors of Olympic caliber.

The entry form must contain the eligibility rules for the Olympic Games and the following statement, to be signed by the competitor :

I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I have read and comply with the Eligibility Code of the Olympic Games as specified on this form.

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.

No commercial advertising is permitted on equipment used in the Games nor on the uniforms or numbers worn by contestants or officials, in fact nothing may be worn on the uniforms of contestants or officials except the flag or emblem of the National Olympic Committee, which must meet with the approval of the International Olympic Committee.

Number of Entries

34 The maximum number of entries from each National Olympic Committee 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 Olympic and Olympic Winter Games ;
- b)* for team sports, one team per country, the number of reserves to be decided by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federation concerned.

Travelling Expenses

35 The Organizing Committee shall ensure that the travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials, are kept to a minimum.

Housing

36 The Organizing Committee shall provide an Olympic Village for men and one for women so that competitors and team officials 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. Arrangements shall also be made for the accommodation of the judges, umpires, referees, inspectors, timekeepers, etc., appointed by the International Federations within the limits approved by the International Olympic Committee. (See rule 38 and 39.)

Team Officials

37 Only competitors and those serving the competitors with definite duties, as described below, known as Team Officials, may live in the Olympic Village.

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 non-competitors as certified by National Olympic Committees:

- a) for 30 or less competitors :
one for each three competitors ;
- b) for next 70 competitors (31 to 100) :
one for each five competitors ;
- c) for each seven competitors over 100 :
one extra.

In addition, if required :

Doctors : one for teams with less than fifty competitors and one additional for each one hundred competitors (maximum 4).

Veterinary surgeons : not exceeding one per delegation, plus one if equestrian team is separated by more than fifty kilometers.

Farriers : one per delegation.

Masseurs and nurses : not exceeding one for every 25 of the first 100 competitors, plus one for each additional 50 competitors.

Boatmen : not exceeding one for rowing, one for yachting and one for canoeing delegation.

Grooms : not exceeding one per two horses.

Fencing armourer : not exceeding one per delegation.

Shooting armourer : not exceeding one per delegation.

Cycle mechanics : not exceeding two per cycling delegation.

Transport managers : for rowing boats, canoes and yachting not exceeding two per delegation with entries in the rowing canoeing and yachting competitions.

Female officials : one extra for each two sports in which national delegation has female competitors.

Cooks : one for each 100 with maximum of two.

Pianist : one for each gymnastic delegation.

Referees, judges, time keepers, inspectors, etc., appointed by the International Federations shall not live in the Olympic Village and are not included in the number of Team Officials mentioned above. Their number shall not exceed that agreed upon between the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations.

Presidents and Secretaries of National Olympic Committees, not living in the village, are entitled to identity cards that will permit entrance at all times.

Technical Delegates

38 Each International Federation recognized by the International Olympic Committee has full control of the technical direction of its sport, and all grounds, tracks, courses and equipment must conform to its rules. It may send two representatives while these facilities are being planned and constructed, to check that his regulations are followed, and to check that the living accommodation including, feeding and transportation facilities for Technical Officials and Judges as mentioned in article 39. The expenses of their representatives (transportation by first class air fare if the mileage exceeds 1,500 miles or air tourist class, board and housing) shall be paid by the Organizing Committee.

It must send two representatives at least five days before the beginning of the first event of their sport, in order to check and arrange the entries. The expenses (transportation by first class air fare if the mileage exceeds 1,500 miles or air tourist class, board and housing) of their representatives until the closing of the Games, shall also be paid by the Organizing Committee.

In exceptional cases if for technical reasons the presence of additional delegates is necessary, the appropriate arrangements will be made; the International Olympic Committee must be previously informed. In cases of disagreement, the International Olympic Committee will decide.

Technical Officials and Juries

39 The necessary technical officials, referees, judges, umpires, time-keepers, inspectors, etc., and a Jury for each sport shall be appointed by the appropriate International Federation which shall direct their work in conjunction with the Organizing Committee.

The Officials and the members of the Juries must never have been professionals in sport. No official who has participated in a decision may serve on the Jury that reviews it. The findings of the Jury shall be communicated as soon as possible to the International Olympic Committee.

The Juries decide all technical questions concerning their respective sports and their decisions are final.

Technical Officials and Jury members may not live in the Olympic Village, but the Organizing Committee shall ensure that living accommodation, including dining and transportation facilities at reasonable cost,

is available. Their number for each sport must not exceed the number agreed between the International Olympic Committee and the respective International Federations. They are not included in the table given in rule 37.

These technical officials and jury members are not part of the National Olympic Committees delegations but are under the responsibility of their respective International Federation.

Final Court of Appeal

40 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

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

Prizes

42 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. In individual events the first prize shall be a silver-gilt 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 and shall be attached in a removable fashion to a chain or ribbon, which may be hung around the neck of the competitor. Diplomas but no medals shall also be given for the fourth, fifth and sixth places. All participants in a tie will be entitled to receive a medal and a diploma.

Prize medals shall be at least 60 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. thick. The first and second place medals shall be of silver, at least 925/000 fine, and the first place medal shall be strongly gilded with at least 6 grams of fine gold.

In team events, except those of an "artificial" nature (one in which the score is computed from the position of the contestant in the individual competition) each member of the winning team participating in the final match shall be given a silver-gilt medal and a diploma, of the second team a silver medal and a diploma and of the third team a bronze medal and a diploma. Those team members who have not participated in the final matches are given diplomas but no medals except for teams playing league type competitions, when all members are given medals. In "artificial" team events one medal only shall be given to the team and the members shall receive diplomas only. Members of teams placed fourth, fifth and sixth receive diplomas only.

All competitors and officials in the Games shall receive a commemorative medal.

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 37.

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

No prizes or awards other than those described above shall be given at the Olympic Games, and all surplus medals and diplomas shall be remitted to the International Olympic Committee.

Roll of Honour

43 The Olympic Games are not contests between nations and 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

44 For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general program and arrangements shall be printed in French and English, as well as in the language of the country in which the Games are being held, and distributed by the Organizing Committee to the I.O.C., the International Federation concerned and 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

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

International Archery Federation
International Amateur Athletic Federation
International Amateur Basketball Federation
International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation
International Amateur Boxing Association
International Canoeing Federation
International Amateur Cyclists Federation
International Equestrian Federation
International Fencing Federation
International Football Federation
International Gymnastics Federation
International Amateur Handball Federation
International Hockey Federation
International Ice Hockey League
International Judo Federation
International Luge Federation
International Union for Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon
International Rowing Federation
International Shooting Union
International Skating Union
International Skiing Federation
International Amateur Swimming Federation
International Volleyball Federation
International Weight-Lifting Federation
International Amateur Wrestling Federation
International Yacht Racing Union

Attachés

46 In order to facilitate co-operation between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committees, the latter, after consultation with the former, shall appoint an "attaché" to their country. The attaché should speak the language of the country to which he is attached.

He shall act as a liaison between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committee to which he is attached and shall be in continuous contact with both committees in order to assist with the travelling and housing arrangements and to help solve any problems which may arise.

Reserved Seats

47 Free seats shall be reserved in the main Stadium as follows :

A Royal or Presidential Box for the Sovereign or Chief of State and his retinue.

Stand A for each member of the I.O.C. who is present, and one close member of his family.

Stand B for the President, Secretary and technical delegates (as provided in rule 38) of each International Federation on the Olympic programme and the President and Secretary of each National Olympic Committee with one guest. *Stand A* and *B* are to be adjacent.

Stand C for members of National Olympic Committees and their guests, one transferable ticket to be allotted for every twenty competitors ; for the "chef de mission" unless he already has a seat in *stand B*, and "attaché" of each participating country ; for members of the Organizing Committee and for those who have been honoured by the award of the Olympic Diploma.

Stand D for members of the various Juries other than Presidents, secretaries and technical delegates of I.F.s who are already catered for. In those sports in which the host country provides the executive officials, twelve seats in *Stand D* shall be reserved for the International Federation concerned.

Stand E for journalists (1,000 maximum), photographers (150 maximum), and for radio and television commentators and operators (150 maximum).
For the Olympic Winter Games these numbers shall be 400 for journalists and photographers and 75 for radio and television commentators and operators.

Stand F for team officials and competitors of all sports (1,500 maximum for Olympic Games, and 250 maximum for Olympic Winter Games) near the winning post (except for opening and closing ceremonies).

Stand G for important guests, e. g. members of Royal families, Diplomatic Corps and high government officials, near *Stand A*.

In the other stadia :

The Royal or the Presidential Box and one stand for occupants of *Stands A* and *B*.

One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as the space will allow, the occupants of *Stand C*. There shall be included twelve seats for the International Federation concerned.

Suitable accommodation must be provided for the occupants of *Stands E, F* and *G*.

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 cars 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 cars.

48 In order to give the Games the greatest possible publicity through the press, as well as in all the audio-visual forms of communication (radio, television, cinema newsreels, etc.) the Organizing Committee shall reserve free access and facilities for the agreed members of those professions accredited either by their respective National Olympic Committees or directly by the Organizing Committee subject to the approval of the I.O.C.

In order to maximise the coverage of the Games, the number and position of cameras on the field shall be limited only by the requirement that they must not interfere in any way with the event in progress. The Organizing Committee shall obtain approval of the International Federation concerned and shall control the use of all cameras in the stands and on the fields. (It is not the intention, however, to prohibit the use of cameras used in the space reserved for spectators for private or non-commercial purposes.) The athletes and the officials are forbidden to

take films or photographs in the arenas and this applies more particularly to the opening and closing ceremonies.

For both television and cinema news coverage and photographs, a camera pool shall be arranged by the Organizing Committee in co-operation with and at the expense of the Cinema News Agencies, Television Organizations, and the Photographic Agencies.

During the Games, news coverage showing of the Games whether cinema or television, shall be limited to regularly scheduled programs where news is its essence either of networks, individual stations, or cinemas. No individual program may use more than three minutes of coverage of the Games at the time of each transmission. No network, television station, or cinema may use more than three presentations of such coverage per day, and there shall be at least three hours between presentations.

In no case can this coverage, either presented from television or cinematic films, be used for the compilation of any kind of special Olympic program or for the making of any audio visual program, either on the Games or on the athletes, who have participated in the Games.

As soon as all the news needs are met, a copy of negatives taken or tapes made by the newsreel pools shall be given, without charge, to the International Olympic Committee for its archives. This same applies also to all the photographs taken by the pool.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article 48 if any television organization purchases the exclusive right to broadcast the Games in a given territory, no other organization shall be allowed to broadcast any coverage of any Olympic Event in such territory until the organization that has acquired the exclusive rights for that territory has completed all of its Olympic Broadcasts for the day during which it shall have broadcast such event or forty-eight hours after the conclusion of such Olympic Event, whichever is earlier.

In no case, the athletes taking part in the Olympic Games can be accredited as journalists during that period. The same applies to coaches and trainers.

Subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the right to broadcast the Games on Television shall be sold by the Organizing Committee, on behalf of and subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee. The Television Companies buy the rights for their respective territories. All contracts between the Organizing Committee and the Television Organizations must be approved, in writing by the Executive Board. Each Television contract must stipulate that the organization concerned will conform to Rule 48 of the Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee. The total resulting fee which

appears in the contract will be remitted to the International Olympic Committee by the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee must also make the necessary arrangements for the production of a complete cinematographic record of the Games, including at least the finals in each event and in each sport. The Organizing Committee shall have the exclusive cinema and television rights to this record which may be sold until two years after the close of the Games. At that time one copy of this completed film must be given without charge to the International Olympic Committee, who will then become the owner of the rights of this film. All National Olympic Committees shall have the right to purchase copies at cost.

The International Federations are permitted to take 16 mm technical films of the events in their sport, for showing to schools, athletics clubs, and other similar closed audiences against payment.

The Organizing Committee shall give to the International Olympic Committee for its archives a copy of all technical films which have been taken during the Olympic Games.

Within 180 days after the close of the Games, the Olympic film, covering the highlights of all the sports must be given to the International Olympic Committee without charge and must be provided to the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees at cost for showing to closed audiences of their own members only.

Alterations of Rules and Official Text

49 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. If requested by a member the vote must be secret.

The Rules to be changed only every four years.

OLYMPIC PROTOCOL

50 The International Olympic Committee selects the city in which the Olympic Games take place at a meeting in a country having no City as candidate. This selection, save in exceptional circumstances, is made at least six 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.

General Provisions

Time and Duration of the Olympic Games

51 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 this first year 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 for approval.

The International Olympic Committee alone makes the decision.

The period of the Games must not exceed fifteen days, including the Opening Day. If there is no competition on Sundays, the duration can be extended accordingly. The Olympic Winter Games must be confined to ten days.

Olympic City

52 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

53 The Organizing Committee entrusted with the management of the Olympic Games must make all the necessary arrangements, subject 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.

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 possible. The final decision on any conflict of views is made by the I.O.C. The order of all competitions within each sport is the responsibility of the International Federation concerned after consultation with the Organizing Committee.

The Organizing Committee must 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 prepared for the International Olympic Committee, written in the two official languages of the I.O.C., French and English, and eventually in the language of the country in which the Games were held, within two years after the close of the Games. This report shall be distributed free of charge to each International Federation and to each National Olympic Committee that took part in the Games.

Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sport grounds.

The display of any clothing or equipment such as shoes, skis, handbags, hats, etc. marked conspicuously for advertising purposes in any Olympic venue (training grounds, Olympic Village, or fields of competition), by participants either competitors, coaches, trainers, or anyone else associated with an Olympic team in official capacity, will normally result in immediate disqualification or withdrawal of credentials.

The Organising Committee cannot use the Olympic Emblems for publicity or commercial purposes without the formal approval of the I.O.C. The Organising Committee cannot authorise the use of the emblems of the Games for publicity or commercial purposes in the countries or territories of any other N.O.C. without the permission of that N.O.C. and the approval of the I.O.C.

Publicity for any Olympic Games should not be released before the conclusion of the preceding Olympic Games.

When the Organizing Committee has been disbanded, all outstanding matters and or cases at issue, shall be referred to the National Olympic

Committee of the country where the Games have taken place. This Committee will become responsible and will then have to settle all matters in dispute.

Invitations and Forms

54 The invitations to take part in the Games must be 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 Games of the... Olympiad has the honour to invite you to participate in the competitions and celebrations which will take place at ... from ... to ...*

All invitations must be sent simultaneously by registered airmail and not through diplomatic channels. Personal presentations of invitations must not be made.

All documents (invitations, entries, entrance tickets, programs, etc.) printed for 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. Games of the Vth Olympiad, Stockholm 1912). In the case of the Olympic Winter Games the name of the City and the number of the Games should be used (e.g. VIth Olympic Winter Games, Oslo 1952).

Olympic Flag and Emblem

55 Both in the Stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic Flag must be flown freely with the flags of all the participating countries or area. 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 are the Olympic Emblem, which is the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee and its use for commercial purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden.

Opening Ceremony

56 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 parade of the participants then follows. Each contingent dressed in its official uniform must be preceded by a shield bearing the name of the country or area under which it is affiliated and be accompanied by its appropriate 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 four 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. 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 and maintain its position in a column behind its shield and flag facing the Tribune of Honour. Participants are not permitted to carry cameras on the field during the Opening and Closing ceremony.

The President of the Organizing Committee accompanied by the President of the International Olympic Committee proceeds to the Rostrum placed on the field in front of the Tribune of Honour where he introduces the President of the International Olympic Committee with a few appropriate remarks (not more than 2 minutes) and asks him to request the Sovereign or Chief of State to open the Games. The President of the International Olympic Committee then mounts the Rostrum, delivers a brief speech of Welcome (not more than 3 minutes) concluding with: *I have the honour to ask... to proclaim open the Games of the... Olympiad of the Modern Cycle, initiated by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin in 1896.*

The Sovereign or Chief of State then 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 "Anthem" the Olympic Flag is slowly raised on the flagpole

erected in the arena. 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 delivers the official 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.) This flag must be kept in the principal municipal building until the next Games. A salute of three guns is fired, and then follows the symbolic release of pigeons. The Olympic Flame then arrives, brought from Olympia by a relay of runners, the last of which, 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 (not more than three minutes) 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 left hand, and removing his hat, raises his right hand and takes the following oath on behalf of all the athletes :

In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams.

Immediately after, a judge of the country where the Games are taking place then advances to the rostrum and similarly, takes the following oath on behalf of all the judges and officials :

In the name of all judges and officials, I promise that we will officiate in these Olympic Games with complete impartiality, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship.

The national anthem of the organizing country is then played or sung. The participants 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

57 The medals shall be presented during the Games by the President of the International Olympic Committee (or a member selected by him),

accompanied by the President or his deputy of the International Federation concerned, 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 only on a stand in the Stadium 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 National Anthem (abbreviated) of the country of the winner is played, during which the three competitors and the spectators shall face the flags.

Closing Ceremony

58 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. Behind them march six competitors of each delegation which have participated in the Games, eight or ten abreast, without distinction of nationality united in the friendly bonds of Olympic Sport. The flagbearers then form a semicircle behind the Rostrum.

The President of the International Olympic Committee then proceeds 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 center flagpole while its national anthem is played. Finally the national flag of the city 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 or area) to the authorities of the city of . . . and to the Organizing Committee of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I declare the Games of the . . . Olympiad 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.*

A fanfare is then sounded, the sacred Olympic Fire is extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic “ Anthem ” the Olympic Flag is slowly lowered from the flagpole and carried horizontally from the Arena by a squad of eight men in uniform. A salute of five guns follows ; the choir then sings and thereafter, the standard and flagbearers and the competitors march out to appropriate music by the bands.

Precedence

59 At all Olympic functions, during the Games the Members and Honorary Members of the International Olympic Committee, in their order of seniority, the President and the Vice-Presidents leading, take precedence, followed by the members of the Organizing Committee, the Presidents of the International Federations and the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees.

The Organizing Committee must not give official recognition to any foreign 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.

POLITICAL USE OF SPORT

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

It considers, however, 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.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES ARE NOT FOR PROFIT

No one is permitted to profit from the Olympic Games. If it were not for the voluntary service given by thousands of men and women who are members of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees and the National Federations, 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 International Olympic Committee and be used for the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport.

CEREMONY OF INTRODUCTION FOR NEW MEMBERS

After his election, the new member is received officially, with a short speech of welcome, by the President and the Committee in full assembly.

He then makes the following declaration :

Recognizing the responsibilities that go with the great honour of serving as (one of) the representative (s) of the International Olympic Committee in my country, (name of his country), I bind myself to promote the Olympic Movement to the best of my ability and to guard and preserve its fundamental principles as conceived by the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, keeping myself as a member free from all political, sectarian or commercial influence.

After this declaration the neophyte is introduced to each member of the International Olympic Committee present. He then expresses briefly his thanks and his appreciation of his predecessor and takes the place reserved for him.

OLYMPIC AWARDS

The prizes given to winners in the Olympic Games are described in art. 42.

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 Tokyo Trophy

The "Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique"

The Olympic Cup was instituted by the Baron de Coubertin in 1906. It is now awarded 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 to an individual with qualifications similar to those described in the previous paragraph (Olympic Cup).

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

The Fearnley Cup, founded in 1950 by Sir Thomas Fearnley, former member of the International Olympic Committee, is given 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 H. E. Mohammed Taher, member of the International Olympic Committee, is awarded 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 above mentioned awards may in the future be bestowed on a National or International Federation, on a National Olympic Committee or on the officers of these organizations in their capacity as such 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 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.

The Tokyo Trophy, offered in 1964 by the City of Tokyo, is awarded to an athlete (or a group of athletes) whose conduct displayed during the Olympic Games should be recognized as an example of outstanding sportsmanship, irrespective of the result of competitive achievement. The Trophy remains at Mon-Repos ; the recipient receives a miniature and a diploma.

The "Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique" has been attributed in 1972, at the request of Mr. Avery Brundage, for meritorious services rendered during a number of years to a National Olympic Committee.

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 Athletika 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
 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
 1950 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
 1955 Organizing Committee IInd Panamerican Games, Mexico
 1956 No award

- 1957 Federazione Sport Silenziosi d'Italia, Milano
- 1958 No award
- 1959 Panathlon Italiano, Genova
- 1960 Centro Universitario Sportivo Italiano
- 1961 Helms Hall Foundation, Los Angeles
- 1962 IV. Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos, Barranquilla
- 1963 Australian British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association
- 1964 City of Tokyo
- 1965 Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games, U.S.A.
- 1966 Comité international des sports silencieux, Liège (Belgium)
- 1967 Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos
- 1968 City of Mexico
- 1969 Comité Olympique Polonais
- 1970 Thailand
- 1971 Organizing Committee of the Panamerican Games of Cali
(Colombia)
- 1972 Turkish Olympic Committee
- 1972 City of Sapporo

Holders of the Olympic Diploma of Merit

(first awarded in 1905)

- 1. President Theodore Roosevelt (U.S.A.)
- 2. Mr. Fridjhof Nansen (Norway)
- 3. Mr. Santos Dumont (Brazil)
- 4. Lord Desborough (Great Britain)
- 5. Duke of the Abruzzis (Italy)
- 6. Commandant Lancrenon (France)
- 7. Count Zeppelin (Germany)
- 8. Colonel Balck (Sweden)
- 9. Dr. Jean Charcot (France)
- 10. Mr. Geo Chavez (Peru)
- 11. H. M. the King Alphonso XIII (Spain)
- 12. H. H. the Crown Prince of Germany
- 13. Mr. Alain Gerbault (France)
- 14. Colonel Lindbergh (U.S.A.)
- 15. Captain Harry Pidgeon (U.S.A.)
- 16. Mr. Hostin (France)
- 17. Mrs. Léni Riefenstahl (Germany)
- 18. Mr. Angelo C. Bolanaki (Greece)
- 19. Dr. Paul Martin (Switzerland)
- 20. Mr. Jack Beresford (Great Britain)

21. Dr. Ivan Ossier (Denmark)
22. Olympic Committee of Guatemala
23. "Les Enfants de Neptune", Tourcoing (France)
24. Dr. Fr. M. Messerli (Switzerland)
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. Mr. Charles Denis (France)
30. Colonel Marco Perez Jimenez (Venezuela)
31. Professor Dr. Carl Diem (Germany)
32. Mr. Antoine Hafner (Switzerland)
33. No award
34. The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies (Australia)
35. Mr. Otto Mayer, chancellor of the I. O. C. (Switzerland)
36. Mr. Maurice Genevoix (France)
37. Mr. Nikolai Romanov (U.S.S.R.)
38. H. R. H. the Prince Axel of Denmark
39. Mr. Victor Boin (Belgium)
40. Mr. Rudolf Hagelstange (Germany)
41. Mr. Kenzo Tange (Japan)
42. Mr. Burhan Felek (Turkey)
43. Mr. Joseph Barthel (Luxemburg)
44. Dr. Joseph A. Gruss (Czechoslovakia)
45. Mr. Antonio Elola Olaso (Spain)
46. Mr. Kon Ichikawa (Japan)
47. Sir Herbert McDonald (Jamaica)
48. Mr. Vernon Morgan (Great Britain)
49. Mr. Francisco Nobre Guedes (Portugal)
50. Mr. Jean-François Brisson (France)
51. Mr. Gaston Meyer (France)
52. Mr. Andres Merce Varela (Spain)

Holders of the Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup

- 1951 Ginasio Clube Portugês, Lisbon
- 1952 Ipprottasamband Islands, Reykjavik
- 1953 Centro Deportivo Chapultepec, Mexico
- 1954 Paris Université Club
- 1955 Junta Departamental de Deportes, Cali (Colombia)
- 1956 The Stoke Mandeville Games (Great Britain)
- 1957 No award

- 1958 Istambul Swimming Club
- 1959 Cercle des Armes, Lausanne
- 1960 Tennis Club of Athens
- 1961 Nyländska Yacht Club, Finland
- 1962 Foreningen for Skidlopnings och Friluftslivets Framsande,
Sweden
- 1963 Le Nautic, Paris
- 1964 Not attributed
- 1965 Not attributed
- 1966 Not attributed
- 1967 Club Atletico Sudamérica, Buenos Aires
- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Not attributed
- 1972 Federacion Deportiva del Guayas (Ecuador)

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
- 1956 Mr. Gert Fredriksson (canoest), Sweden
- 1957 Mr. J. Landy (athlete), Australia
- 1958 No award
- 1959 No award
- 1960 Mr. Joaquim Blume (gymnast), Spain (posthumously)
- 1961 Mr. van de Wattyne (athlete), Belgium
- 1962 Mr. Philip Y. Coleman (athlete), U.S.A.
- 1963 Miss Yolanda Balas (athlete), Rumania
- 1963 Miss Sjoukje Dijkstra (skater), Holland
- 1964 Not attributed
- 1965 Mr. Sixten Jernberg (skier), Sweden
- 1966 Mr. Rodrigo de Castro Pereira (Portugal)
- 1967 Mr. Eugenio Monti (Italy)
- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Rowing team of New Zealand
- 1972 Not attributed

Holders of the Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy

- 1955 National Olympic Committee of U.S.S.R.
- 1956 National Olympic Committee of Iran
- 1957 National Olympic Committee of Australia
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of Germany
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic
- 1959 Olympic Committee of Venezuela
- 1960 Lebanon Olympic Committee
- 1961 Greek Olympic Committee
- 1962 Comite Olimpico Mexicano
- 1963 No award
- 1964 National Olympic Committee of Japan
- 1965 National Olympic Committee of Spain
- 1966 Kenya Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association
- 1967 Ecuador National Olympic Committee
- 1968 Not attributed
- 1969 Not attributed
- 1970 Not attributed
- 1971 Comité Olympique Hellénique
- 1972 Not attributed

Holders of Tokyo Trophy

XVIIIth Olympiad : Messrs. Lars Gunnar Käll and Stig Lennart Käll
(1967)

Xth Olympic Winter Games : Mr. David Bodington (Great Britain, 1968)

Prix de la Reconnaissance Olympique

- 1972 Dr. Edgar Fried (Austria)
- Mr. Gudmund Schack (Denmark)
- Mr. Jean Weymann (Switzerland)

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE
COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE**

Olympic Review (monthly - french, english, spanish)	
Subscription per annum	Sfr. 45.—
Binder to hold a year's copies	Sfr. 6.—
Rules and Regulations	Sfr. 16.—
Olympic Directory	Sfr. 6.—
The International Olympic Committee (leaflet)	
(per 10 - french-english)	Sfr. 1.—
Olympism (french-english)	Sfr. 16.—
Model constitution for a National Olympic Committee	Sfr. 2.—
Official Olympic Hymn	Sfr. 2.—
Bibliography of the works of Baron Pierre de Cou-	
bertin	Sfr. 2.—
The speeches of President Avery Brundage	Sfr. 8.—
The Four Dimensions of Avery Brundage	Sfr. 48.—
(english-german)	
The Administration of an Olympic Games	Sfr. 16.—
(english)	
Doping	Sfr. 10.—

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOLDING SESSIONS OF THE I.O.C.

1. SESSIONS - GENERAL PROVISIONS

One Session of the I.O.C. is held every year, except in the year of the Games, when a Session precedes both the Olympic Games and the Winter Olympic Games.

In the year of the allocation of the Games, the Session cannot be held in the country of one of the candidate towns.

No election can take place during the Session held on the occasion of the Winter Games.

Except in the Olympic year - when the Organizing Committee is responsible - the National Olympic Committee of the country where the Session is held is responsible for the complete organization of the Session, but it can delegate its authority to a local Committee, of which the I.O.C. member for the country must always be a member. This, however, does not exempt it from the responsibility.

The Organizing Committee will give its assurance that no meeting concerned with sport will be held eight days before or eight days after any meeting organized by the I.O.C. and not approved by the I.O.C.

The Organizing Committee cannot use the Olympic Emblems for publicity or commercial purposes without the formal approval of the I.O.C.

2. INVITATIONS

Invitations from towns wishing to be host of a Session, except in an Olympic year, must be received by the I.O.C., through the N.O.C., two months before the Session at which the invitation will be discussed and three years before the Session concerned (i.e. in 1972 for 1975).

Invitations to the Session shall be sent by the Committee in charge directly to all members, at least two months before the Session, and a firm date will be indicated after which no guarantee can be given for accommodation or other facilities.

Badges for the I.O.C. members and the Secretariat, especially when the Session is held in an Olympic year, must be sent to the I.O.C. Headquarters, who will distribute them. They must not be sent to members via their N.O.C.

When the Executive Board is meeting with the representatives of the International Federations or National Olympic Committees, the Organizing Committee will dispatch badges to those concerned.

Badges for the Sessions, engraved with the name of the bearer, are the following :

I.O.C. members, accompanying persons and Directors of the I.O.C. - A.

Presidents and Secretary Generals of the I.F.s and N.O.C.s - B.

Secretariat of the I.O.C. - B.

Organizing Committees - C.

Six A badges, to be put at the disposal of the Director of the I.O.C. for any special assistants that the President or Executive Board members would like to invite.

Should the I.O.C. or the Executive Board wish to meet representatives of the I.F.s, N.O.C.s or Organizing Committees, invitations to attend the Session will be made by the I.O.C. and the list of guests forwarded to the Organizing Committee so that they can send further information (e.g. programme, etc.)

3. ACCOMMODATION - GENERAL PROVISIONS

All members of the I.O.C. will be lodged in one hotel. A member may be accompanied by a close member of his family.

The accommodation shall be provided for members at the most reasonable rates and will amount to 85 Sfr. per day, demi-pension, for a

single room with bath, and 110 Sfr. per day, for a double room. The price for a single room with breakfast shall not exceed 70 Sfr.

Other guests of the members (2 at the maximum) pay the normal commercial rate existing for that hotel at the beginning of the year. (For Sessions preceding the Winter Games, the rates of the preceding year.) The Director of the I.O.C. must be informed of this tariff one year in advance.

The Organizing Committee will provide, free of charge, a room and sitting room for the President and Director of the I.O.C. and bedrooms for the Secretariat (full board) in the same hotel as the members of the I.O.C., in accordance with the requirements of the Director.

The I.O.C. may hold meetings with the International Federations or National Olympic Committees, or meetings of Sub-Commissions at a Session. These members, as also the delegates reporting from the cities organizing the Games (limited to 6 persons) shall be lodged on the same terms as members of the I.O.C. All other delegations or persons attending shall pay the normal commercial rates for that hotel. These delegates may be lodged in other hotels.

A pool of cars (or buses for collective transport) shall be kept available for the transportation of the members and their official company. A car must be available at all times for the President and Director of the I.O.C.

A pool of hostesses shall be kept available for the members and their official company.

4. OPENING OF THE SESSION

The N.O.C. of the host country (in Olympic years the Organizing Committee) shall be responsible for arranging the Opening Ceremony. The ceremony must, except in the case of the year of the Games, be performed by the Head of State. In the year of the Games, the Head of State, who will be opening the Games, may delegate his authority.

Besides the President of the I.O.C., the Head of State and the President of the N.O.C., may make a speech. No other speeches are permitted.

The Opening Ceremony, which must include the Olympic Fanfare and Hymn, should also contain a dignified programme which may include music and dancing, but the ceremony should be limited to one hour.

Seating at the Opening Ceremony shall be according to I.O.C. protocol as printed below.

In the hall where the official Opening of the Session will be held, there should be three groups : the centre being the I.O.C., on the right the I.F.s and N.O.C.s and on the left the Organizing Committee and special guests. On the first row, the Head of State, the President of the I.O.C. and the President of the N.O.C., with their wives will be seated.

Members of the I.O.C., in strict protocol order, will then follow, their wives at their side. Then come the Directors of the I.O.C., then any other guests of the members, special assistants and finally the Secretariat of the I.O.C.

Press representatives will be allowed in the room.

5. PROTOCOL

Rule 59 of the International Olympic Committee shall be effective at all Sessions and meetings approved by the I.O.C.

The spirit in the I.O.C. rules shall prevail in the protocol of the meeting.

The order of precedence, as applicable, shall be :

1. **I.O.C.** *The President.*
The Honorary President (if such is the case).
The First Vice-President.
The Second Vice-President.
The Third Vice-President.
Honorary Vice-President (if such is the case).
The members of the I.O.C. (including Honorary members)
in order of seniority of original election date. Where more than one member was elected at any Session, precedence shall be interpreted in alphabetical order of the principal family name.
The Directors of the I.O.C.
2. **Organizing Committee of the Games.**
3. **Organizing Committee of the Winter Games.**
4. **International Federations.**

Presidents of the International Federations (or their representatives), recognised by the I.O.C. and whose sport is on the Olympic programme, in alphabetical order as published in French in the Olympic Directory.

5. N.O.C.s The Presidents (or their representatives) of National Olympic Committees, commencing with Greece, then proceeding alphabetically (in French) as published in the Olympic Directory with the host country last.

6. Organizing Committee of the Session or meeting.

See I.O.C. Rule 59.

7. Press by countries alphabetically in French or the language of the country.

8. Staff and Interpreters.

Note : The Executive Board and other honorary officers have no precedence, nor is titular precedence recognised within the I.O.C.

Meetings

At Sessions of the I.O.C., members will be seated as follows :

President

His right, Senior Vice-President. His left, Second Vice-President.

Third Vice-President to be seated on right of Senior Vice-President.

Members of the Executive Board on either side, according to their date of election.

Members of the I.O.C. in precedence, anti-clockwise in semicircle from the President, alternating facing each other, the senior to right of the executive table, the next to the left and so on.

Where there is more than one member for each country, he may be seated with senior members to facilitate the meeting. (*Members must not be placed back to back - i.e. inside a U*).

If members of the I.O.C. attend meetings as representatives of their N.O.C., they shall, during that time, be treated as members of the N.O.C. only.

Receptions

At the opening ceremonies and receptions, the above protocol will be adhered to, but at seated dinners International Federations and National Olympic Committees may be treated par-passu and members of the host country may be interspersed in seating plans.

At formal presentations (e.g. to Head of State, chief of Government) any families or official guests or members of the I.O.C., International Federations and N.O.C.s, etc. will stand beside the member (on left or right, as applicable) so that the member may introduce his guest after the President has made formal presentation of the member.

Any special guests of the I.O.C. meetings shall be placed with the members of their country. If no member is present, they will be placed at the end.

If at any time the above precedence should clash with the official protocol when the I.O.C. is invited by the Head of State or chief of Government, the Organizing Committee shall refer this to the President of the I.O.C.

When Presidents of International Federations and National Olympic Committees are not present in person, their representatives shall be given the same precedence. Additional delegates at formal presentations, opening ceremonies, meetings, etc. will be grouped with their President, but for seating at dinners, etc. may be interspersed, after the I.O.C. members, etc. have been placed in Olympic protocol.

6. PROGRAMME

In order to avoid any mistake in the publication produced by the Organizing Committee, all proofs must be submitted to the I.O.C. Secretariat.

The programme of the Sessions must be approved by the Executive Board, which should *not* include more than *three* receptions. A programme for members' families may be arranged by the Organizing Committee.

The detailed programme, together with a list of *all* persons attending the Session, with addresses, must be available to I.O.C. members on their arrival in the host city.

a) Conference Hall

A conference hall in the same hotel, or nearby, big enough to accommodate all members, will be put at the disposal of the I.O.C. in accordance with further instructions of the Director of the I.O.C.

During the Sessions and the meetings of the Executive Board with the International Federations or with the National Olympic Committees, the table at which the Executive Board will sit, as well as the President's seat, must be raised.

The Session's emblem must be fixed in front of the tribune where the President sits and the Olympic flag must be placed behind him.

During the meetings of the Executive Board with the International Federations or the National Olympic Committees, a tribune on the President's right must be reserved for members of the I.O.C. wishing to attend the meeting.

Extra seats must be available in the conference hall for commissions or delegations who have to report to the I.O.C.

b) Meeting Rooms

Rooms will be available for meetings of official I.O.C. commissions or delegations who have to report to the I.O.C.

There will be an ante-room where refreshments can be served.

c) Simultaneous Translation/Tape-recording Facilities

Simultaneous translation equipment (wiring) will be provided according to the instructions of the Director of the I.O.C.

Simultaneous translation facilities (English, French, Spanish and Russian are compulsory - others are at the discretion of the Organizing Committee) must be available not only for the I.O.C. and the Secretariat, but also for any delegations, representatives of International Federations or N.O.C.s, who may be attending a particular meeting.

In order to ensure an appropriate standard of simultaneous translation, the I.O.C. Secretariat can provide for the compulsory languages, the interpreters required, at the normally applicable rate of the market. The cost of these interpreters will be met by the Organizing Committee.

Tape-recording equipment for the Session shall be provided according to the instructions of the Director of the I.O.C.

All recordings of conferences or meetings must be done as follows :

Speed 9,5 cm/s. (19 cm/s. in the case of radio)

All recorded reels must be accompanied by a list of contents, which should show all technical information or other information which the operator judges useful.

d) Film and Slide Projector

Picture and Slides projector as well as a screen must be set up in the conference hall. An operator must also be available.

e) Secretariat

Rooms for the Secretariat must be provided and furnished and equipped with typewriters, photocopying and duplicating machines, as well as the necessary paper and I.O.C. headed paper, all in sufficient quantities. The official colours for circulars are : white - French ; pink - English ; blue - language of the country where the meeting is held.

English and French shorthand-typists and a photocopying and duplicating machine operator should be put at the disposal of the Director of the I.O.C., according to his or her requirements.

Access to the Secretariat must be strictly limited to authorised persons only, i.e. I.O.C. members, representatives of I.F.s or N.O.C.s and members of the Organizing Committee.

7. TECHNICAL FACILITIES

During the Sessions of the I.O.C., the following *only* may be in the conference :

1. I.O.C. Secretariat.
2. Accredited shorthand reporters and recorders.
3. Official interpreters.
4. Those summoned by the President.

The Secretariat of the I.O.C. shall always have access to the President of the I.O.C. and the I.O.C. members during the Games, Sessions or meetings.

Any organisers, hostesses, etc. must *not* be in the room. Communication must be arranged for the President to call messengers.

The Organizing Committee is responsible that no-one enters the conference or ante-room either during or between Sessions without permission from the President or the Director of the I.O.C.

Session-headed paper must be provided in sufficient quantity for the members and the Secretariat of the I.O.C.

Waste paper basket facilities must be provided as well as paper blocs and pencils in the meeting rooms. All waste paper must be destroyed by a responsible person selected by the International Olympic Committee.

The Organizing Committee is responsible for all security arrangements during meetings.

8. PRESS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

It is usual for the International Press to attend the meetings of the I.O.C. All newsmen wishing to follow the proceedings of these meetings must obtain an accreditation card from the Director or the I.O.C. The Organizing Committee of the Sessions may nominate a Press attaché but he must follow the instructions given by the Director of the I.O.C.

A room must be provided for the Press, as well as a Press room with interpreters for any Press conference the President or the Director may wish to hold during or after a Session.

Also facilities must be available for the immediate translation into French, English and the language of the country of any Press releases, which the President wishes to authorise during or after a Session.

A cocktail will be offered to Press representatives during the Press conference given by the President at the end of the Session.

Hotel accommodation should be available for Press representatives.

Photographs may be taken during a ten-minute period in the first working Session on the first day. All cameras and tripods, etc. must be removed immediately.

9.

Any other matters not considered above will be decided by the Director, consulting, if necessary, the President and/or the Chief of Protocol.

