

The image shows the Olympic flag, a white flag with the five interlocking rings (blue, yellow, black, green, and red) waving against a clear blue sky. The flag is attached to a silver pole on the left. At the bottom center, the flame of the Olympic torch is visible, glowing with orange and yellow light.

OLYMPIC RULES

1975

(Provisional Edition)

OLYMPIC RULES
BYE-LAWS
AND INSTRUCTIONS
(Provisional edition)



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

1975

COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE
CHATEAU DE VIDY
1007 LAUSANNE

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A - RULES

I - 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 take place every four years. They unite Olympic competitors of all nations in fair and equal competition.

The International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) shall secure the widest possible audience for these Games.

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

4 The International Olympic Committee directs the Olympic Movement and retains all rights to the Olympic Games and to the Olympic Winter Games. Its constitution and powers are stated in the present Rules and Regulations.

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 (N.O.C.) which must guarantee that the Games will be organized to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the International Olympic Committee and which must be responsible for all commitments undertaken by the elected city.

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 Olympic flag and symbol

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 in 1914 is the regulation model. These rings are the Olympic symbol, the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee. The N.O.C.s and the Organizing Committees (C.O.J.O.) of the Olympic Games, as well as the Organizing Committees of events patronised by the I.O.C., may use it within the framework of their activity, with the I.O.C.'s express authority. The use of the Olympic flag and symbol for commercial purposes of any kind is strictly forbidden. The use of the terms « Olympic Games » and « Olympiad » shall be confined to activities related to the Olympic Movement.

The I.O.C.'s emblem

The I.O.C.'s emblem is formed by the combination of the Olympic symbol and the Olympic motto.

The I.O.C. may create any new emblem and decide upon its use.

N.O.C.s' emblems

The N.O.C.s may use the Olympic symbol to create their Olympic emblem, formed by the combination of the said symbol and a distinctive sign. They may use their Olympic emblem within the framework of their respective activity. They may grant this right to third parties for a fixed use under their control. This use is to contribute to the development of the Olympic movement without reflecting on its dignity and is subject to a bye-law issued by the I.O.C. Executive Board.

The emblem of one N.O.C. may not be used on the territory of another N.O.C. without the latter's approval.

An Organizing Committee's emblem

If it contains the Olympic symbol of the five rings, the emblem of an Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games or an event patronised by the I.O.C. is subject to the rules stated above for the N.O.C.'s emblems.

In any case, the use of an Organizing Committee's emblem outside its territory is subject to the prior approval of the N.O.C. concerned and the I.O.C.

Legal protection

The I.O.C. takes the proper steps to ensure the international protection of the Olympic symbol and emblems. It also supports the efforts undertaken by the N.O.C.s to ensure this protection within the framework of their national jurisdiction, and endeavours to obtain international protection of the Olympic symbol.

7 Only persons who are eligible within the definition laid down in these rules and by-laws may take part in the Olympic Games.

8 Only citizens of a country or area * in which a National Olympic Committee recognized by the I.O.C. operates, are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country.

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

A - does not imply political recognition ;

B - is dependent on the country or area having had a stable government for a reasonable period.

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

10 The Olympic Games and the Winter Games are the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee, which owns all rights over their organization and exploitation and over their reproduction by any means whatsoever. The I.O.C. may grant concessions or licences in respect of these rights.

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.

* For simplification "country" in the remainder of these rules includes "area".

II - THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Juridical status, objects and powers

11 The International Olympic Committee was created by the Congress of Paris of June 23rd 1894 ; it was entrusted with the control and development of the modern Olympic Games.

It is a body corporate by international law having juridical status and perpetual succession. Its headquarters are in Switzerland. It is not formed for profit and has as its aims :

- A - the regular celebration of the Games ;
- B - 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 ;
- C - encouraging the organization and development of amateur sport and sport competitions ;
- D - inspiring, and leading sport within the Olympic ideal, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

Membership

12 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 a maximum of two.

Members of the International Olympic Committee are representatives of the I.O.C. in their countries and not their delegates to the I.O.C. They may not accept from Governments 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

* See page 47.

may attend the Olympic Games under the same conditions as the I.O.C. members.

13 A member :

A - may resign at any time ;

B - if elected after 1965, must retire upon reaching the age of 72 ;

C - shall cease to be a member if he changes his nationality or no longer lives 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 arrear ; or by reason of circumstances that may arise, is not in a position properly to carry out his duties as a member ;

D - shall not be personally liable for the debts and obligations of the I.O.C. ;

E - 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.

14 **Organization**

A - Elections

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.

B - The President

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.

C - The Vice-Presidents

The International Olympic Committee also elects three Vice-Presidents (one at least from Europe) to hold office for one period of four years. They may be re-elected to this post after a minimum interval 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 at the end of his term of office.

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 *de jure* members of all commissions and sub-committees.

D - The Executive Board

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

Meetings

A - The Executive Board will hold conferences 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.

Sessions

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

The place of the Session is decided by the I.O.C.

Notice of a Session 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 Session 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 Session of the International Olympic Committee is thirty-five.

Resolutions (except a resolution under Rule 22) 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 Sessions 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 Spanish, Russian and German 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 22 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.

Resources

21 The International Olympic Committee fixes the amount of the annual subscription payable by members of the I.O.C. on the recommendation of its Executive Board. Subscriptions fall due on the 1st January each year payable in advance.

The International Olympic Committee may accept gifts and may seek to obtain funds from any other source which will enable it to fulfil the task it has taken upon itself.

Cities entrusted with the organization of the Olympic Games or the Winter Games shall be liable to pay to the I.O.C. whatever sum the I.O.C. shall have fixed.

All sums arising out of the celebration of the Olympic Games or the Olympic Winter Games belong to the International Olympic Committee. It reserves the right to grant a portion to the Organizing Committee and to allocate a portion to the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees.

Alterations of Rules and Official Text

22 These Rules may be altered only if two-thirds, and not less than twenty-five of the members present at a session vote in favour of the alteration. Bye-laws may be altered by simple majority.

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 - THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

24 A - 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, there must be a National Olympic Committee in that country which 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 programme. 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.

B - National Olympic Committees have as their purpose the development and protection of the Olympic Movement and of amateur sport. They shall co-operate 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. It is their duty, in co-operation 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.

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

D - 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.

E - 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 organization 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.

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

G - 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 :

- I. the members of the International Olympic Committee for that country, if any, who shall be voting members of the Executive Board (or its equivalent) ;
- II. representatives of the National Federations, which are members of International Federations whose sport is included in the Olympic programme. 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 sports 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.

H - 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.

National Olympic Committees 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 II (above).

I - Members of National Olympic Committee 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.

J - 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.

K - 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.

L - 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 in 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.

IV - THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Eligibility Code

26 To be eligible for participation in the Olympic Games, a competitor must :

A - Observe and abide by the Rules and Regulations of the I.O.C. and in addition the Rules and Regulations of his or her International Federation, as approved by the I.O.C., even if the federation rules are more strict than those of the I.O.C.

B - Not have received any financial rewards or material benefit in connection with his or her sports participation, except as permitted in the bye-laws to this rule (see page 41).

27

Medical code *

A - Doping is forbidden. The I.O.C. will prepare a list of prohibited drugs.

B - All Olympic competitors are liable to medical control and examination, in conformity with the rules of the Medical Commission.

C - Any Olympic competitor refusing to take a doping test or who is found guilty of doping shall be eliminated.

If the Olympic competitor belongs to a team, the match 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 sports in which a team may no longer compete after a member has been disqualified, the remaining members may compete on an individual basis in agreement with the I.O.C.

D - Competitors in sports restricted to women must comply with the prescribed tests for femininity.

E - A medal may be withdrawn by order of the Executive Board on a proposal of the Medical Commission.

* The I.O.C. Medical Commission has established bye-laws to this rule.

F - A Medical Commission may be set up to implement these rules. Members of this commission may not act as Team Doctors.

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

28 Necessary conditions for wearing the colours of a country

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

B - *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 :

1. where his former country has been incorporated in another state ;
2. when he represented the former country, he did so because his native land at that time had no N.O.C. ;
3. 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 ;
4. 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 ;
5. in the case of a woman, if she changes her nationality by marriage, she may represent her husband's country.

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

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

D - *Citizens of dominions, colonies and mother country may interchange.*

Provided that :

1. 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 ;
2. 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 :
 - a) it is legally impossible to become a naturalised citizen of the country which they wish to represent ;
 - b) 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.

E - *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

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

International Sports Federations

30 The following International Sports 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 Federation
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

Programme

31 The official programme 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 recognised sports shall not exceed the required maximum.

Participation of women

32 Women are allowed to compete in Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Canoeing, Diving, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Luge, Rowing, Shooting, Figure and Speed Skating, Skiing, Swimming, Volleyball and Yachting, according to the rules of the International Federation concerned.

Admission of Sports *

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

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

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 programme and on the basis of statistical data referring to the number of participating countries in each event of the Olympic programme, 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.

* *Note :*

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

Widely practised means :

- a) National Championships or Cups permanently organized by the respective National Sports Federation ;
- b) international participation and the holding of Regional and World Championships in the respective sports.

Olympic Winter Games

The programme 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.

Establishment and Revision of the Olympic Programme

The programme 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 the Olympic programme after each celebration of Olympic Games (four years) 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, or not properly controlled according to Olympic Regulations.

National Fine Arts

34 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 programme may also include theatrical, ballet, opera performances, or Symphony concerts. This section of the programme should be of the same high standard as the sports events and be held concurrently with them in the same vicinity. It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the Organizing Committee.

Entry forms

35 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 Rules 26 and 28. 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 code and the following statement, to be signed by the competitor :

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

The respective National Federation, and the National Olympic Committee shall also sign this form to confirm that they have brought all the rules to the competitor's attention.

Entries are not valid unless the above rules are observed.

Number of Entries

36 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 (except in skiing where four are permitted) ;
- 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

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

Identity Card *

38 The Organizing Committee shall make available to each N.O.C.s identity cards which shall be issued to :

- a) competitors ;
- b) team officials ;
- c) President and Secretary General and one accompanying guest.

In addition the Organizing Committee shall make available to the I.O.C. identity cards for its own members and of one accompanying member of their families also for the staff of the I.O.C.

The card establishes the identity of its holder and constitutes a document replacing a visa, allowing entry into the country in which the city organizing the Games is situated. It also permits the holder to stay in that country for the duration of the Games and for a period not exceeding *one month before and one month after them*.

The card also allows free entry to the Olympic village and access to the sites of the competitions and events to which the Games give rise, as well as to the seats allotted in the stands.

A similar identity card shall be made available to the International Federations (see Rule 42) for their officials, and the accredited representatives of the Press (see Rule 49).

* The last paragraph is still under consideration.

Olympic Village and Housing

39 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 Rules 41 and 42.)

Team Officials

40 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.

Technical Delegates

41 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 its regulations are followed, and to check the living accommodation including feeding and transportation facilities for technical officials and judges as mentioned in Rule 42. The expenses of its 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

42 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 40.

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

Penalties in case of fraud

43 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.

Final Court of Appeal

44 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.

Prizes

45 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, and 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 not 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 games and team events in other sports 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 at least one match or competition held during the Olympic Games 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. The other members of these teams are given diplomas but no 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 40.

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.

If an Olympic competitor is disqualified, his medal must be returned. If this is not done, the National Olympic Committee runs the risk of suspension.

The Organizing Committee shall give the casts of all medals to the I.O.C. after the Games.

Roll of Honour

46 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.

Attachés

47 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

48 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 I.O.C. member present, and one for an accompanying family member.

Stand B for the President, Secretary and technical delegates (as provided in Rule 41) 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.

Information media *

49 In order to ensure the widest possible audience for the Olympic Games, and subject to the rights of the International Olympic Committee, the necessary steps shall be taken to allow representatives of all forms of mass media to attend and report on the events and ceremonies accompanying the Games, under the conditions laid down by the I.O.C.

Without prejudice to the granting of exclusive rights as defined hereafter, the showing, without payment of royalties, of newsreels covering the Games is authorised within the framework of regular news programmes in which the actual news element constitutes the main feature, whether in cinemas, over the whole of a television network or on a single station, but is limited to three reports of three minutes each, separated by an interval of at least three hours.

The International Olympic Committee may, subject to payment of broadcasting rights, grant the right to broadcast and/or distribute reports on the Olympic Games. The total amount of the broadcasting and distribution rights shall be paid to the International Olympic Committee by the bodies to which these rights have been granted.

The International Olympic Committee may grant a television company the exclusive right to broadcast the Games in a given territory. In this case no other television company may broadcast on such territory the coverage of any Olympic event before the company that has acquired the exclusive rights for that country has completed the whole of its news broadcasts for the day, on the day it broadcasts its coverage of aforesaid event. This prohibition shall cease at the latest forty-eight hours after the end of the event or ceremony. No television organization may, without the approval of the International Olympic Committee, grant to a third party any rights which it shall have acquired under the above provisions.

* Note : see also bye-laws, page 43.

Each Olympic Games shall be recorded for posterity by the Olympic Film, the exclusive rights for which shall be the property of the International Olympic Committee, and by technical films which the International Federations will be authorised to make on their respective sports.

50 The rules affecting the administration and organization of the Olympic Games may not be changed at the two Sessions prior to the year of the organization of the Games. This rule will not apply to the bye-laws.

V - THE OLYMPIC PROTOCOL

51 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 as long as this Organizing Committee undertakes responsibility for all the obligations of the city awarded the Games.

Definition of the Organizing Committee

52 The Organizing Committee, which must possess legal status, is the executive body appointed by the International Olympic Committee to organize the Games on its behalf and to be responsible for all the physical problems of organization. It functions by virtue of the delegation of powers by the International Olympic Committee.

The powers of this Organizing Committee expire at the end of the Games.

The I.O.C. member or members for the country and the President and/or the Secretary General of the National Olympic Committee must be included on its Executive Board or its Management Committee.

After the Games, the Organizing Committee must remain in existence for the duration of the winding up for which it is responsible and must settle all outstanding matters and/or cases at issue concerning the Games to the satisfaction of the I.O.C.

Time and Duration of the Olympic Games

53 The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (e.g. in 1912 for the Vth Olympiad, 1972 for the XXth). In no circumstances may they 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. The official ending of the Games is when the Olympic flame is extinguished.

Olympic City

54 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 programme or from the Olympic Regulations.

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.

Programme

55 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 programme, 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 programme of the Fine Arts which forms an essential part of the Games.

Explanatory Brochures

For each sport an explanatory brochure, containing the general programme 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.

Official Report

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 I.O.C. member, to each honorary member, to each International Federation on the programme and to each National Committee that took part in the Games. Several copies must also be delivered free of charge to the I.O.C. Headquarters.

Advertising, propaganda

Every kind of demonstration or propaganda, whether political, religious or racial, in the Olympic areas is forbidden.

Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sports arenas.

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.

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.

Emblem

The Organizing Committee cannot use the Olympic emblem (see Rule 6) for publicity or commercial purposes. Any use shall be submitted to the I.O.C. in advance for approval. It will ensure the protection of the Olympic emblem and the emblem of the Games by the government of its country for the I.O.C. and the Organizing Committee. It cannot authorise the use of the emblem 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. If permission to use the emblem of the Games for publicity purposes has been granted, the Organizing Committee shall give to the National Olympic Committee concerned the right to register that emblem as a trade mark or to take any other steps that may be necessary to avoid any improper use thereof.

During the Games and for the period of preparation for them and for the two years after they have ended, the Organizing Committee is authorised to exploit the official emblems and all badges, posters, objects and documents which it designs, creates, publishes or reproduces for the purpose of the Games.

The Organizing Committee shall take all steps that may be required in order to ensure all rights and property of the official emblems of the Games and other things mentioned above, for the benefit of the I.O.C. and to ensure their necessary protection.

The same directives apply to the Organizing Committee of the Session for all printed material and other items as mentioned above.

Music and Fanfares

The International Olympic Committee shall be the owner of the copyright in all musical compositions. For a period of four years, commencing from the closing of the Games, the International Olympic Committee shall grant all rights of reproduction to the Organizing Committee against payment of a royalty on the gross receipts derived therefrom. The I.O.C. shall authorize the Organizing Committee to make use of the Olympic hymn during the period of the Games without payment of royalty therefor.

Responsibilities prior to and following the Games

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

A final report and recommendations shall be presented to the I.O.C. by the Organizing Committee, during the Session following the Games. These reports shall include the audited accounts.

Invitations and Forms

56 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, programmes, 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 Winter Games the name of the city and the number of the Games should be used (e.g. XIth Olympic Winter Games, Sapporo 1972).

Olympic Flag and Emblem

57 Both in the stadium and in its neighbourhood the Olympic flag must be flown freely with the flags of all the participating countries or areas. 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.

Opening Ceremony

58 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 ceremonies.

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

59 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

60 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 centre 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 centre 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

61 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.

B - BYE-LAWS

I - TO RULE 26

A - A competitor may :

1. Be a physical education or sports teacher who gives elementary instruction.
2. Accept, during the period of preparation and actual competition which shall be limited by the rules of each International Federation :
 - a) Assistance administered through his or her National Olympic Committee or National Federation for :
 - Food and lodging.
 - Cost of transport.
 - Pocket money to cover incidental expenses.
 - Insurance cover in respect of accidents, illness, personal property and disability.
 - Personal sports equipment and clothing.
 - Cost of medical treatment, physiotherapy and authorised coaches.
 - b) Compensation, authorised by his or her National Olympic Committee or National Federation, in case of necessity, to cover financial loss resulting from his or her absence from work or basic occupation, on account of preparation for, or participation in the Olympic Games and international sports competitions. In no circumstances shall payment made under this provision exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same periods. The compensation may be paid with the approval of the National Federations or the National Olympic Committees at their discretion.
3. Accept prizes won in competition within the limits of the rules established by the respective International Federations.
4. Accept academic and technical scholarships.

B - A competitor must not :

1. Be or have been a professional athlete in any sport, or contracted to be so before the official closing of the Games.
2. Have allowed his person, name, picture or sports performance to be used for advertising, except when his or her International Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Federation enters into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payments must be made to the International Federation, National Olympic Committee or National Federation concerned, and not to the individual.
3. Carry advertising material on his person or clothing in the Olympic Games, World or Continental Championships and Games under patronage of the I.O.C., other than trade marks on technical equipment or clothing as agreed by the I.O.C. with the International Federations.
4. Have acted as a professional coach or trainer in any sport.

C - Eligibility commission

A commission may be appointed to enforce Rule 26 and these Bye-Laws, together with Rules 1 and 3 (fundamental principles), 8 (citizenship), 28 (special conditions), 35 (affiliation), 49 (reporting).

II - TO RULE 49

After consulting the International Federation concerned, the Organizing Committee shall place at the disposal of the radio, cinema, television and press the space necessary for the proper coverage of the Games. The number and position of the places reserved for the mass-media personnel, photographers, and radio, cinema and television equipment, may be limited only for reasons directly concerning the organization of the events unless the Executive Board shall otherwise agree.

The Organizing Committee shall exercise control over the use of all cameras set up in the stadia and stands. Cameras used privately for strictly non-commercial purposes in the enclosures reserved for spectators shall not however be subject to any restriction.

Accreditation

The Organizing Committee shall issue an accreditation card to the representatives of the different forms of mass media, officially accredited either by the National Olympic Committee of their respective country, or directly by the Organizing Committee, subject in each case to the International Olympic Committee's approval.

The accreditation card will give representatives of the written and spoken press, radio, television, newsreels and photographers, free and unrestricted admission to the events and official ceremonies.

Under no circumstances, throughout the duration of the Olympic Games, may any participating athlete, trainer, official, etc. be accredited or act as a journalist.

Broadcasting rights

The term "broadcasting" means informing the public of the official events and ceremonies within the Olympic Games, by all radio and audio-visual forms of mass media (cinema, radio, television, close-circuit programmes, video-cassette, etc.).

With the authority of the International Olympic Committee and subject to its approval, the Organizing Committee may against payment therefore grant concessions for the broadcasting and distribution rights for the coverage of the Olympic Games.

Subject to the preceding provisions of this bye-law, the right to show the Olympic Games on television may only be granted by the Organizing Committee (acting under powers delegated to it by the International

Olympic Committee, and subject always to approval of any relevant contracts by the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee) directly to television organizations in respect of their respective national territories or to the national or international associations of such organizations.

All contracts entered into between the Organizing Committee and television organizations for the purchase by the latter of the television rights in their respective territories shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee.

A representative of the International Olympic Committee shall be entitled to attend all discussions concerning the drafting of such contracts. Every contract shall stipulate that the International Olympic Committee's Rules and Regulations shall be deemed to be incorporated in the contract and shall be binding on all parties to it.

The total amount of the television rights is to be paid to the International Olympic Committee, either directly or through the intermediary of the Organizing Committee.

Photograph and film pools

The Organizing Committee, in collaboration with the television companies, newsreel producers and photographic agencies, and at the expense of the latter, shall set up photograph and film pools. The material thus obtained may not be re-used for making a special Olympic programme of any kind or for audio-visual programmes on either the Games or the athletes competing in the Games.

A copy of all original films taken by the pools shall be given free of charge to the International Olympic Committee for its archives. The same applies to all still-photographs taken by the pools.

Olympic film and technical films *

The Organizing Committee shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the Games are recorded on a film comprising shots of each individual sport.

All rights in this film shall at all times remain the exclusive property of the International Olympic Committee. However for a period of

* This paragraph will be reviewed by the I.O.C.

four years commencing with the end of the Games, the International Olympic Committee shall grant the right to exploit this film to the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games subject to the payment of a royalty based on the gross receipts.

Once the film is released, a complete copy together with the master negative is to be given free of charge to the International Olympic Committee.

The International Federations and National Olympic Committees may obtain, at cost price, copies of this film for private showing to their members only.

The International Federations will be authorised to make 16 mm. technical films of their respective events intended for schools, athletic clubs or other similar bodies in return for payment.

A copy of all technical films taken during the Olympic Games must be given to the I.O.C. for its archives.

The National Olympic Committees may buy copies of these films from the Organizing Committee for showing under the same conditions as the International Federations.

Distribution : The Olympic film and technical films must be distributed according to the internationally accepted practices of the film industry.

C - INSTRUCTIONS

I - 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 to encouraging popular sports have adopted vast programmes 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.

II - 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.

III - 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 new member is introduced to each member of the International Olympic Committee present. He then expresses briefly his thanks and his appreciation of his predecessor if he is succeeding one and takes the place reserved for him.

IV - SESSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

1. 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 in 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 emblem 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, which 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 :

- White – I.O.C. members, accompanying persons and Directors of the I.O.C. (A).
 - Secretariat of the I.O.C. (B).
- Blue – Presidents and Secretary Generals of the I.F.s (B).
- Green – Presidents and Secretary Generals of the N.O.C.s (B).
- Red – Organizing Committees (C).
- Yellow – Press (E).

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.)

It is common practice for a member of the Organizing Committee of the subsequent Session to visit the organizing town in order to become acquainted with the various problems which arise. The Session organizers are kindly requested to facilitate the task of such persons in every way possible and to accredit them as other Organizing Committee representatives.

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. It will amount Sfr. 85.— per day, demi-pension, for a single room with bath, and Sfr. 110.— per day, for a double room. The price for a single room with breakfast shall not exceed Sfr. 70.—. It is recommended that tickets be used for meals and vouchers should be issued for the appropriate amount.

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 host 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 61 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 at the official opening ceremony 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 at the Session immediately before the Games) 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 61.

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 I.F.s or N.O.C., they shall, during that time, be treated as members of I.F.s or N.O.C.s 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, Russian and German 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 note pads 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 of the I.O.C. The Organizing Committee of the Session 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.

10. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATE CITIES HOLDING I.O.C. SESSIONS

1. Can the city demonstrate that it has comprehensive international air and rail transportation facilities ?
2. Can the city guarantee that the I.O.C. members will all be lodged in one hotel of the required standards of comfort and service ?

Representatives of International Federations, National Olympic Committees and Organizing Committees as well as special delegations invited by the I.O.C. will be accommodated on the same basis as the I.O.C. members.

3. Can the city guarantee that the local transport facility — the provision of cars and buses — will be sufficient for I.O.C. Session requirements ?
4. Can the city guarantee and demonstrate that the Session working facilities meet all I.O.C. requirements as to :
 - a) access, parking, security, toilet and refreshments ;
 - b) adequate Organizing Committee personnel to work in co-operation with the I.O.C. Director, and all secretariat working facilities adjoining the conference rooms as outlined in advance ;
 - c) the appropriate simultaneous translation services ;
 - d) tape-recording, film and slide presentation as may be required ;
 - e) separate rooms for I.O.C. Commissions or delegations ;
 - f) attachés, interpreters, hostesses, couriers ;
 - g) suitable venues and arrangements for the Opening Ceremony ;
 - h) regular and prompt provision of such international newspapers as the President and secretariat require ;
 - i) the comprehensive requirements for a major international press service, with regard to cable and telex, transfer or credit calls, international telephone switchboard, radio and television where applicable, press conference facilities for the twice-daily press conference and the President's closing press conference ;
 - j) the adequate availability of hotel accommodation for all media representatives ?
5. Are you prepared to set up an Organizing Committee whose Secretary General will be in direct and regular liaison with the I.O.C. Director ?

Note :

The Organizing Committee must not take any steps concerning :
I.O.C. general policy ;
dissemination of information ;
decisions regarding accreditations ;
other than with agreement of the I.O.C.

V - ORGANIZATION OF THE GAMES CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR CANDIDATE CITIES

1. I.O.C. rules and statutes

The Games must be conducted according to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, and their programme must be subject to its approval. All technical installations must follow the regulations of the International Federations. No legal condition or regulation may be valid in opposition to these rules. The candidate city must obtain its government's confirmation of this fact.

2. Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee shall be constituted on a basis ensuring it legal status. It may receive the International Olympic Committee's delegation of authority, but may only use its powers to represent the International Olympic Committee.

The National Olympic Committee will appoint the Organizing Committee in conjunction with the authorities of the candidate city. The members of the I.O.C. for the country in which the city is candidate, the President and/or the Secretary General of the N.O.C. will be full members of the Organizing Committee. Representatives of the civil authorities will be members. Every candidature must be supported by the government of the country in which the city is located in order to achieve total co-operation.

3. Exclusive use of the stadium

No political meetings or demonstrations will be held in the stadium or other sports grounds, nor in the Olympic Villages, during the Games, nor in the preceding or the following week. The candidate city will officially confirm that it is not its intention to use the Games for any purpose other than the interest of the Olympic movement.

4. Youth festival

The Olympic Games are a great festival of the youth of the world, the social, educational, aesthetic and moral sides of which must be emphasised; the candidate city will watch over the development of spiritual values as well as athletic merits. The Games must be staged in a dignified manner as an independent event and not in connection

with nor at the same time as any other international or even national enterprise, such as a fair or exhibition. No other international sport events may be scheduled in or near the Olympic City during the period of the Games, or the preceding or following week.

5. Participants

All National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee are entitled to send participants (competitors and officials in accordance with Rule 40) to the Games to which they shall be admitted without discrimination on grounds of religion, race or political affiliation. It is desirable that such persons shall be allowed to enter the host country simply on presentation of the Olympic identity card referred to in article 38.

6. Emblems

The candidate city shall obtain adequate government protection of the Olympic emblem (five rings, flags, terms "Olympics" and "Olympiad", Olympic motto) and the emblem chosen by the Organizing Committee (see rule 55).

7. Television - Film

The candidate city will put television installations allowing filming and broadcasting at the disposal of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee. It will obtain its government's recognition, as well as that of its national television, of the International Olympic Committee's exclusive rights for filming and broadcasting of the Games by television, film and otherwise.

8. Commercial exploitation

In order to safeguard the dignity of the Games, any commercial exploitation will be avoided. No advertising will be authorised inside the stadia, sports installations and sites, the Olympic Village or its annexes.

9. Sports on the official programme

At least fifteen sports on the following list must be included in the official programme :

Archery, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming (diving and waterpolo), volleyball, weight-lifting, wrestling, yachting.

The programme of the Winter Games may include :
Biathlon, bobsleigh, ice hockey, luge, skating, skiing.

10. Sports installations

From a technical point of view, highly equipped facilities must be provided for all the sports chosen for the programme to the satisfaction of the respective International Federations, and they must include a sufficient number of practice grounds. An Olympic Village for men and one for women, exclusively for competitors and team officials from the different countries, must also be provided. Complete restaurant and other necessary services must be arranged. The daily charge to be paid by teams for food, lodging and local transportation, to be approved by the International Olympic Committee, shall be kept as low as possible. All these facilities and the villages must be conveniently located, preferably next to each other.

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

11. Official report

On the completion of the Games, a printed report must be prepared for the International Olympic Committee.

12. Films and photographs

An Olympic film, technical films and photographs of all the events must be taken as stipulated in article 49 of the Olympic Rules. The film must be approved by the I.O.C. before being shown.

13. Expenses

The Organizing Committee must reduce to a basic minimum travelling and accommodation expenses for competitors and officials, and special efforts shall be taken to prevent the overcharging of visitors, participants or tourists. Reasonable tariffs shall be established for hotel rooms, if possible in advance. The price of admission to the stadium and sports grounds shall be kept as low as possible and approved by the International Olympic Committee, in order to encourage a large attendance.

14. Reserved seats

Seats shall be reserved in the main stadium and adjoining enclosures as stipulated in articles 48 and 49 of the International Olympic Committee Rules.

Transport of participants in categories A and B shall be provided free of charge during the Games.

15. Press and television

Measures will be taken to allow the written press, radio, television and cinema to give the public the best possible information.

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

16. Meeting rooms

Suitable meeting rooms must be provided for the International Olympic Committee and for the International Federations. During the period of the Games a fully staffed office must be provided for the International Olympic Committee.

17. Receptions

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

VI - QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CANDIDATE CITIES APPLYING FOR THE GAMES

I. Respect of the I.O.C. Rules

1. Can you guarantee that your government will agree to abide by, as priority, the I.O.C. Rules and Regulations throughout the duration of the Games? Can you produce evidence to this effect?
2. What legal form will be given to the Organizing Committee?
3. Are there any laws, regulations or customs that would limit, restrict or interfere with the Games in any way?
4. Unhindered entry in the country must be accorded to all accredited persons.
5. Can you guarantee that no political meeting or demonstration will take place in the stadium, or any other sports ground or in the Olympic Village during the Games?
6. Do you agree with the conditions laid down in articles 21 and 49 of the I.O.C. Rules and Regulations? Can you obtain the agreement of your national television, your government or other authorities controlling television, to ensure that the I.O.C.'s exclusive rights are respected?
7. Are the Olympic symbols and emblem in your country protected by law? Will you obtain such protection for the Olympic emblem, as well as those of the Organizing Committee, before the Games and enforce it through the normal processes of law?
8. Have you noted rule 54 of the I.O.C. Rules and Regulations and do you guarantee you will abide by it?

II. General and cultural information

9. Can the city demonstrate that it has comprehensive air and rail transportation facilities?
10. Can the city guarantee that the local transport facility — the provision of cars and buses — will be sufficient?

11. Can you provide general information about your city, its size, population, climate, altitude, and all reasons why it should be considered as an appropriate site for the Olympic Games ?
12. Have delegates from your city followed the previous Games and studied the official reports ?
If your city were elected, do you have an organisation with sufficient experience to stage the Games ?
Name any other important international events that have been organized in your city.
13. What Fine Arts programme do you propose ?

III. Organization

14. The Olympic Games are confined to 15 days (10 days for the Winter Games).
Please give the dates which you propose.
15. The Games' sports programme is governed by Rules 31, 32 and 33. Which programme do you envisage ?
16. What facilities for the Games (stadia, practice facilities) are there at present in your city ?
All facilities should be reasonably close together and convenient to the Olympic Village. Please provide a plan of the sites showing the precise distance between them.
If these facilities are insufficient, will others be provided ? Where ?
17. Have you contacted the International Federations for their views on technical matters ?
Please fill in the questionnaire sent out by each International Federation.
18. What sort of Olympic Village will be provided and where will it be located ?
19. What accommodation is there for visitors ?
What accommodation and facilities do you plan for the press ?

IV. Finances

20. How will the Games be financed ? By the central government, the federal government, the State, the province, the municipality, private funds ?

21. Can you confirm that the full receipts for television, less the proportion due to you as Organizing Committee, will be handed over when received in conformity with the I.O.C. formula for division between the I.O.C., International Federations and N.O.C.s ?
22. Are you prepared to deposit an agreed sum each year, which will be forfeited in the event of the cancellation of the Games (due to the fault of the N.O.C., Organizing Committee, Organizing city or country), but which will be credited to you after the Games ?
23. What arrangements can you already foresee in order to reduce, as far as possible, the daily cost of food, lodging and local transportation of the delegates, as well as the travel costs for the competitors and officials ?

V. Radio-Television

Please complete the radio and television questionnaire.

VII - RADIO-TELEVISION FACILITIES QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Radio and television

1. With which public or private radio-TV organization have you studied the following questionnaire :
 - Radio ;
 - TV ?
2. What radio organization will be in charge of installing and maintaining facilities for world-wide programming ?
3. What television organization will be in charge of installing and maintaining facilities for world-wide programming ?
4. Can you guarantee the installation and operation of an autonomous radio/TV centre having all the necessary information and communication facilities available in French and English, and having all the additional facilities required for radio and TV (i.e. information by computer, start lists, results, timings, official announcements, etc.).

Specifically :

- how many square metres (or square feet) of office space will be available ?
- how many ordinary telephone circuits will be available ?
- how many TV studios can you guarantee ?
- how many commentator booths ?
- how many Radio studios ?

5. Can you guarantee the necessary space for cameras and related equipment, microphones and commentator positions in appropriate locations at the venues, including ground level cameras ?

How many square metres (or square feet) of space have you planned for the above ?

Please attach a sketch showing each of the venues and the corresponding areas reserved for radio and television.

6. Can you guarantee sound circuits of sufficiently high quality to broadcast from the venues via the radio/TV centre to the various international destinations ?

NB. — Commentator circuits, for radio and television, may be of the following types :

- 1 outgoing and 1 outgoing/incoming circuit per commentator ;
- 1 outgoing/incoming circuit per commentator.

The circuits must meet C.C.I.T.T. standards for telephone circuits. The number of circuits needed cannot be determined until radio-TV broadcasters throughout the world have been consulted.

What is the maximum number of circuits you can guarantee from each venue ?

7. Can you guarantee the free usage of Radio frequencies for communications purposes and for video H.F. transmissions ?

8. Can you guarantee the necessary number of passes and credentials for production and engineering personnel of all radio and TV organizations involved ?

Can you guarantee free access for survey purposes to any accredited representative of a foreign radio/TV organization from the time when your city is granted the responsibility for organizing the Games ?

9. Can you guarantee lodging for production and technical personnel near the radio/TV centre ?

Can you guarantee lodging near the venues distant from the centre ?

Can you guarantee some first class (international standard) hotel rooms? How many?

10. Can you guarantee transportation of radio-TV personnel from their hotels to the various venues and to the radio/TV centre?
11. Can you guarantee that radio and television transmitters will broadcast at appropriate hours throughout your city — starting the day before the opening ceremony and continuing through the closing ceremony — news bulletins on the progress of the Games in French and English; the official languages of the I.O.C.? (Television reports would be video reports with commentary.)

II. Television

1. Is the television organization assigned capable of covering all competitions
 - electronically and in colour? (Which system.)
 - in an objective and universal manner so as not to concentrate on athletes from one or several countries, but rather to cover the events of most general interest with the impartiality required by an international audience and without any on-camera announcing?
2. Is the organization capable — technically and operationally — of providing the coverage defined above on its own or will it have to collaborate with (an) other TV organization(s)? If so, which organization(s)?
3. Can you guarantee the pick-up and distribution of international sound from all venues?
Can you guarantee a sufficient number of audio and video circuits between the radio/TV centre and all venues?
Are there any exceptions? Which ones? Why?
Note: It is fully understood that the yachting, shooting and archery events cannot be easily covered electronically.
4. What are the recording, library and dubbing facilities at the TV centre? To what extent will individual foreign TV organizations have access to those facilities for their unilateral programmes? (Unilateral programme means a programme produced by a foreign TV organization using the host organization's technical facilities or other facilities defined in advance. Such programmes are to be broadcast in countries other than the originating country.)

5. Describe the TV studios planned for unilateral productions :
 - floor space ;
 - number of cameras ;
 - number of V.T.R.'s ;
 - Telecine availability ;
 - access to remote signal (from the venues) ;
 - access to tape library (tapes of events) ;
 - access to international sound ;
 - access to slow motion ;
 - access to international superimposing.

6. Can you guarantee that international video distribution will be assured by a sufficient number of land lines to satellite ground stations — independent of the national internal network — which will permit linking the radio/TV centre to one or more points from which international broadcasts are possible ?
Such points are :
 - a temporary or permanent ground station linked to a known intercontinental satellite system ;
 - a station near the border from where broadcasts can be beamed to all countries on the continent.
 Can you confirm that these circuits meet the C.C.I.T.T. requirements for 525 or 625 line colour broadcasts and for audio broadcasts ?

7. Can you provide as many international audio and video lines from the radio/TV centre as there are international possibilities from *your country or in a neighbouring country which has international links* ? Thus, if ground stations for two satellites are available, two separate audio and video circuits should be provided so that both satellites can be used separately. How many are available ?

8. Could you provide extra technical facilities for TV organizations which, because of their special contribution to the Olympic Games, wish to pay for those facilities ?

9. Are you prepared to consider the world wide coverage of Olympic events when preparing your time schedule of events ?

10. Can you guarantee sufficient space for unilateral cameras for television film coverage at the various venues ?

11. Can you guarantee the use of a film laboratory to develop colour and black and white ? What is its capacity ?
What is its capacity for printing colour ? Black and white ?

12. Can you guarantee a sufficient number of editing rooms and studios for audio lay-overs in the TV centre ?

III. Radio

1. Can the radio organization in charge guarantee radio reporting facilities at all venues sufficient for broadcasts throughout the world ?
2. Will the organization in charge work alone or in collaboration with other private or public radio organizations ? Which one(s) ?
3. Can you guarantee a sufficient number of circuits linking the venues to the radio/TV centre ? Can you guarantee their quality ?
4. Will the radio studios be provided with :
 - multiplex with remote sources ;
 - access to international sound.

IV. Propaganda

1. Are you prepared to give the I.O.C. free of charge a commercial tape summary of the highlights of all finals, minimum two hours for library purposes.
2. Are the radio and TV authorities with whom you are dealing prepared to broadcast promotional programmes for the Olympic Movement commencing one year prior to the Games.

VIII - THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS

Terms of reference

The President of the I.O.C. decides upon the establishment of a commission whenever necessary. It is the prerogative of the President to nominate the presidents of the commissions as well as I.O.C. members or specialists and advisers.

A commission will normally meet at the time of sessions, but under no circumstances may meetings be held without the prior approval of the President of the I.O.C.

The President and Vice-Presidents are members *de jure* of all commissions. The Director and/or the Technical Director attend all meetings.

Commission for the International Olympic Academy / Joint and standing commission

To assist the Ephoria set up by the Hellenic Olympic Committee in its programme and to ensure that reports from the Academy which receive the patronage of the I.O.C. are presented to the I.O.C.

Eligibility Commission / Standing commission

Commission set up to implement Rule 26.

Culture Commission / Standing commission

Deals with the cultural aspects of the Games, the Olympic Movement and museums.

Rules Editing Committee / Standing commission

Set up to coordinate the wording of the rules in French and English, in questions of doubt in consultation with the Juridical Commission.

Emblems Commission / Joint and ad hoc commission

To study and recommend action for the protection of Olympic emblems.

Finance Commission / Standing commission

Its main tasks are :

- a) *Budgeting* — submitting and approving budgets prepared by each commission to the Executive Board for ratification one year in advance and to the I.O.C. on a four yearly basis ;

- b) *Expenses* — controlling and approving expenses of members, commissions, I.O.C. Headquarters, etc. ;
- c) *Income and financing* — being responsible for fund raising of the I.O.C., advising the Organising Committees for the Games ;
- d) *Accounts* — approving the monthly statements of the I.O.C. and Solidarity income and expenses and to make a three monthly report to the Executive Board, which submits a six monthly and annual statement of audited accounts to the plenary session. The financial year is the calendar year ;
- e) *Television* — coordinating and controlling television negotiations and contracts and recommending allocation of television money to the I.O.C., I.F.s, N.O.C.s and the Organizing Committee.

Juridical Commission / Joint and standing commission

To study the juridical status of the I.O.C. and to recommend all steps to achieve this goal.

To study all matters of copyrights affecting the I.O.C.

This commission may be consulted on all legal matters, especially the legal wording of the rules.

Medical Commission / Joint and standing commission

To study all medical questions.

Press Commission / Joint, standing and tripartite commission

This commission is responsible for press and public relations including films.

It works with an inner committee when necessary.

Programme Commission / Joint and standing commission

This commission will work with an inner committee for all routine work, and will advise the Executive Board and the I.O.C. on :

1. The criteria for an existing Olympic sport.
2. The criteria for sports which could be included in the programme.
3. Federations which cannot be included in the programme but which might be considered for official recognition.
4. Details of each sport on the Olympic programme.
5. Addition of women's sports.

6. Distribution of medals.
7. Number of competitors and officials.
8. Any changes in a particular sports programme, in conjunction with the International Federation concerned.

Publications Commission / Joint and standing commission

To review I.O.C. publications and study proposals made to the I.O.C. and make recommendations to the Executive Board.

Awards Commission / Standing commission

To make recommendations for all Olympic awards :

- a) Olympic Cup ;
- b) medals, according to the statutes of the Olympic Order.

Rule Book Reviewing Commission / Ad hoc commission

To review the format of the I.O.C. Rules and Regulations and to propose a better compilation.

Commission for Olympic Solidarity / Standing and bi-partite commission

Advises and coordinates the development of the Olympic Movement through the N.O.C.s, in close cooperation with the I.F.s, and recommends to the I.O.C. a programme to be financed from the Solidarity Fund.

Television Technical Commission / Joint and standing commission

Its tasks are :

- a) to examine the problems posed by the broadcasting of the Olympic Games by radio, television and all the audio-visual media ;
- b) to study the questionnaires and the replies from the candidate cities ;
- c) to study any technical problems subsequently raised by the C.O.J.O.s.

Tripartite Commission / Standing commission

A - The Tripartite Commission consist of three members of each of the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees, under the chairmanship of the President of the International Olympic Committee (i.e. ten members). It may work with an inner Committee under the chairmanship of the I.O.C. President, one representative of each group and will meet at the time of the Sessions and at other times when considered necessary.

B - Each group keeps its own identity and selects its members.

C - Its duties are :

1. to prepare for the 1981 Olympic Congress ;
2. to discuss all matters of mutual interest affecting the organization of the Olympic Games.

D - REGIONAL GAMES

Rules adopted by the International Olympic Committee at its 47th Session in Helsinki, July 1952 and under review

In order to enjoy the patronage of the International Olympic Committee, and to be permitted to display the Olympic Flag, Regional Games must be conducted in accordance with the following minimum requirements :

1. The Games must be restricted to amateurs. They must not extend over a period of more than sixteen days.
2. Contestants must belong to National Federations which are members of International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee and participating countries must have National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee. Invitations to participate in the Games must be sent to these National Olympic Committees or other appropriate sports bodies by the Organizing Committee of the Games.
3. In order to further the high ideals of the Olympic Movement (which these Games should serve, according to Baron de Coubertin, who first suggested that they be organized to supplement the Olympic Games), the Games shall be confined to athletic sports controlled by International Federations recognized by the International Olympic Committee. They shall not be held in conjunction with other events such as Fairs or Exhibitions, and no other athletic event of importance shall be held at the same time, nor in the preceding or following week.
The Games shall be conducted in a dignified manner and without commercial exploitation. Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sport grounds.
4. They must not be held within the period of twelve months following or preceding the Olympic Games. They must not be held more frequently than once in four years in the same region. Entries must be limited to the region designated. The International Federations concerned shall be notified as soon as the date of the Games is fixed, and must approve the facilities and proposed technical organization at least two years in advance of the opening.

5. The ceremonies in connection with the Games may be similar to, but must not be identical with those of the Olympic Games. There must be no political or other extraneous events during the Games. The loud speaker must be used for sport purposes only and no political speeches are to be permitted. In fact there must be no commercial or political intervention whatsoever.
6. Control of all of technical arrangements for the Games, including the appointment of juries and officials, must be in the hands of the International Federations concerned. Provision must be made for the presence of a representative of each International Federation whose sports is on the programme, sufficiently in advance of the opening of the Games to insure that the facilities are adequate and in order, and that the regulations for that sport are being followed.
7. There must be an International Court of Appeal similar to that described in Olympic art. 44 for the sole purpose of settling any matter of dispute outside the control of the respective International Federations.
8. The rules and regulations of the Games and the list of events on the programme must be submitted to the International Olympic Committee, and to each of the International Federations concerned, for approval. They should be furnished in two (French and English) or more languages so that all participants may be fully informed.
9. Provision must be made for the presence of a representative of the International Olympic Committee, who shall prepare a complete report of the Games for that organization.
10. The words "Olympic" and "Olympiad", the five rings and the Olympic motto "Citius - Altius - Fortius" must not be used in any manner in connection with Regional Games. The Olympic flag may be used only in one place and that is in the Stadium on a flag pole alongside the centre pole bearing the flag of the Games.
11. Countries which are eligible to participate in the Games of a particular region may organize themselves into a Regional Federation or similar entity and appoint a governing council or committee which may include members of the International Olympic Committee of that region and representatives of the International Federations.

E - THE OLYMPIC AWARDS

The prizes given to winners in the Olympic Games are described in Rule 45.

Other awards made by the International Olympic Committee are :

The Olympic Cup.

The Olympic Order.

The awards were suspended by decision of the 75th I.O.C. Session in Vienna. All records are shown in the 1974 Olympic Rules and Regulations.

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.

Olympic Order - Regulations

Article 1

An Olympic Order is created, involving the award of a gold, silver or bronze medal, and the personal wearing of a decoration. In addition each recipient receives the Olympic Diploma.

Article 2

Only living persons may be beneficiaries.

Article 3

Any person who has illustrated the Olympic ideal through his action, has achieved remarkable merit in the sporting world, or has rendered outstanding services to the Olympic cause, either through his own personal achievement or his contribution to the development of sport, may be admitted to the Order.

Article 4

A council of the Olympic Order, composed of seven members, is created within the I.O.C. Its Grand Master is the President of the I.O.C. in office and its Chancellor is the Chief of Protocol. The other members are the three I.O.C. Vice-Presidents and the members of the Awards Commission.

Article 6

Active members of the I.O.C. may not be admitted as such into the Olympic Order.

Article 7

Members of the Olympic Order may be expelled if they commit a crime against honour or publicly deny the Olympic ideal. Only the I.O.C., at its plenary meeting, on the proposal of the Order's Council and upon the Executive Board's agreement, is empowered to take this decision.

Article 8

The recipient is considered by the Order's Council as having satisfied his country's regulations. It is his duty to take in advance any steps as may be necessary with the authorities of his country.

Article 9

The candidate must sign a declaration accepting entry into the Olympic Order notwithstanding the conditions of article 8.

Article 10

The insignia of the Olympic Order are conferred upon the recipient by the President of the I.O.C., Grand Master of the Order, or his representative.

Article 11

The official and obligatory protocol stipulates that the insignia of the Olympic Order must be conferred after the following speech :

"Mr. ... (surname, given name, and, where applicable, his Olympic titles only), in recognition of your outstanding merit in the cause of amateur sport and your faithfulness to the Olympic ideal as illustrated by Pierre de Coubertin, renovator of the Olympic Games, I award you (in the name of the President of the I.O.C., Grand Master of the Order) the gold (silver or bronze) medal of the Olympic Order."

F - PUBLICATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Olympic Review (monthly - French, English, Spanish)	
Subscription per annum	Sfr. 45.—
Binder to hold a year's copies	Sfr. 6.—
Rules	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 Coubertin	Sfr. 2.—
The speeches of President Avery Brundage	Sfr. 8.—
The Administration of an Olympic Games (English)	Sfr. 16.—
Doping	Sfr. 10.—

Publications on Sale at the I.O.C. Headquarters

The Four Dimensions of Avery Brundage (English - German)	Sfr. 48.—
Official report on the Xth Winter Games - Grenoble 1968 (bilingual French - English)	Sfr. 300.—

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