

OFFICIAL BULLETIN  
OF THE  
**International Olympic Committee**

SUBSCRIPTION: 10 FRANCS SWISS PER YEAR

Rédaction et Abonnement: „MON REPOS” LAUSANNE.

CHEQUE POSTAL N° II: 2282 - LAUSANNE-SUISSE.

CONTENTS

1. — Names and Addresses of the Members of the I.O.C.; the National Olympic Committees; and the International Sporting Federations. (In French only, See Page 1).
2. — Names of Delegates appointed by the International Federations to meet the E.C. on non technical questions. (In French only. See Page 5).
3. — The rights and duties of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations.
4. — Charter of the Olympic Games. Fundamental Principles.
5. — Statutes of the International Olympic Committee.
6. — Regulations and Protocol for the Celebration of the Modern Olympiads and of the Quadrennial Olympic Games.
7. — General rules applicable to the Celebration of the Olympic Games.
8. — Regulations for the Olympic Congresses.
9. — Code of Regulations for the conduct of the business of the Executive Committee (Standing Orders).

INDEX

- Prague Congress : No. 1.  
Meeting of the I.O.C., Prague, May 1925: No. 1.  
Meeting of the I.O.C., Lisbon, May 1926: No. 3.  
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., November 1925: No. 1.  
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., March 1926: No. 2.  
Meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.C., July 1926: No. 4.  
1st Games of Central America, Mexico 1926: No. 2 and 4.  
Programme of the 1st African Games, Alexandria 1929: No. 2.  
Results of the 7th Far Eastern Games: No. 3.  
Awarding of the Olympic Cup: No. 1.  
Celebration of the Olympiads: No. 2.  
List of Olympic Congress: No. 2.

**3. — The rights and duties of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations**

I promised at Prague to discuss this matter and I keep my word so that henceforth no one can ignore it.

The Olympic Games are directed by the International Olympic Committee in collaboration with the International Federations and are organised by the National Olympic Committees.

This situation creates for each one of these organisations both rights and duties which are as follows:

The International Olympic Committee directs the Rules of the Games, draws up the General Programme and decides the qualifications of the amateur athletes

chosen to take part and settles the place where each Olympiad is to take place. The Executive Committee constitutes the Jury of Honour during the Games.

The National Olympic Committees receive and forward the entries which have been sent to them by the National Associations, after having signed the declaration that each competitor is an amateur according to both his Associations and the Olympic definition of an amateur. They must, if there are any disputes, find a way of settling them with the National Associations. They must put into force the decisions pronounced by the Jury of Honour. They must organise their countries teams as far as Housing and Transport, etc. is concerned. They must be responsible for the whole organisation of the Games of one Olympiad, conforming to the Rules and Regulations of the Olympic Games and furnishing all equipment necessary for the Games when the Games are held in their country.

The International Federations, whose technical rules are in force, decide the number of events for each sport after agreement with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee; fix, each in their own sport, the number of entrants for each event, keeping within the limits of the General Rules. They have the control of all sporting equipment and the technical control of the events. They choose the Ground Judges and the Judges of Appeal. They shall deal finally with all complaints.

The Technical Congresses which consist of members of the International Olympic Committee as well as representatives of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations are, when they take place, called upon to settle questions put in the Agenda by the International Olympic Committee.

The International Olympic Committee will leave to the International Federations all the technical side of the Games, dealing itself only with the instructional and moral side.

By means of their representatives among the Nations in collaboration with the National Olympic Committees they strive to play their part by urging in every possible way the physical development of Youth and the culture of sport so that respect of discipline and the spirit of sportsmanship will lead to peace, unity and happiness among the different Groupes as among the different peoples.

The Olympic Games re-established in 1894, the Ga-

mes of the Far East, the Games of Latin America, the African Games and the Games of Central America, these are all the happy results of the combined efforts of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations.

They constitute the standard of sport in the different races.

The degree of perfection which these races will attain in the future depends largely on the continued unity of these three organisations and of the respect of their different privileges.

The members of the International Olympic Committee are the link between the International Olympic Committee and the Nations: the National Olympic Committees are the link between the International Olympic Committee and the National Associations.

The delegates of the International Federations are the link between the I. O. C. and the International Federations.

The President of the I. O. C.  
Baillet - Latour.

---

#### 4.— International Olympic Committee Charter of the Olympic Games

##### Fundamental Principles

1. — The Olympic Games are celebrated every four years. They assemble together the AMATEURS of all nations on an equal footing and under conditions as perfect as possible.

2. — An Olympiad need not be celebrated but neither the order nor the intervals can be altered. The International Olympiads are counted as beginning from the 1st Olympiad of the modern era celebrated at Athens in 1896.

3. — The International Olympic Committee has the sole right to choose the place for the celebration of each Olympiad.

4. — It is compulsory that the Olympic Games include the followings events: — Athletics, Gymnastics, Combative Sports, Swimming, Equestrian Sports, Pentathlons and Art Competitions.

5. — There is a distinct Cycle of Olympic Winter Games which are celebrated in the same year as the other Games.

Starting from the VIIIth Olympiad they take the title of First Olympic Winter Games but the term Olympiad will not be used to describe them.

6. — The International Olympic Committee chooses the place for the celebration of the Olympic Winter Games giving the first refusal to the country holding the current Olympic Games on condition that they can give sufficient guarantees to organise both Games at the same time.

7. — Generally speaking, only those who are natives of a country or naturalised subjects of that country are qualified to compete in the Olympic Games under the colours of that country.

#### 5.— Statutes of the International Olympic Committee

##### Objects.

1. — The International Olympic Committee, to whom the Congress of Paris entrusted the mission of watching over the development of the Olympic Games which were re-established on the 23rd June, 1894, proposes firstly to ensure the regular celebration of the Games; secondly to make this celebration more and more perfect, worthy of its glorious past and conforming with the high ideals which inspire those who are urging on the revival of the Games; thirdly to organise meetings and competitions and, in general, to take all proper measures to conduct modern athletics in the right way.

##### Membership

2. — The International Olympic Committee is permanent and elects itself, having at least one member or at the most three members for each country.

The number of countries represented is unlimited. The members of the International Olympic Committee must consider themselves as delegates of the International Olympic Committee to the Federations and Sports Associations of their respective countries. They must not accept from these Associations any mandate which will in any way bind them as members of the Committee or hinder the independence of their vote.

3. — The members of the Committee are elected for an indefinite period. However, those who have not taken part in any conference or meeting or vote for two whole years may be considered as having resigned. Expulsion can be pronounced by the Committee against those of its members who have betrayed its interests or disregarded the laws of honour or good sense.

##### Administration.

4. — The International Olympic Committee chooses its President who is elected for eight years and is eligible for re-election. The President represents the Committee and presides over the meetings of the Executive Committee.

5. — The Executive Committee is composed of five members. They are elected for four years and are eligible for re-election.

6. — The Executive Committee meets when summoned by the President of the International Olympic Committee. It can, however, meet on the demand of any three of its members. In urgent cases a decision can be made by the President. This decision must be confirmed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee or the International Olympic Committee.

7. — The Executive Committee chooses from amongst its members a Vice-President who takes the place of the President of the Committee when he is unable to be present, resigns or dies.

8. — The Executive Committee can nominate in agreement with the President, a chancellor or secretary