

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.

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#### 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

to carry out the various duties such as the drawing up and sending out of the minutes, etc. The Chancellor has the right to attend the meetings.

9. — The Executive Committee manages the finances; it keeps all records; it ensures the carrying out of the regulations and protocol of the Olympic Games. It submits to the International Olympic Committee names of persons to be elected as members of that Committee and draws up the agenda for the meetings.

The members of the Executive Committee are empowered to consider non-technical questions of a general nature which shall be submitted to them by the International Federations and to recommend to the International Olympic Committee the decisions to be taken.

#### Meetings

10. — The International Olympic Committee shall itself fix the places and dates of its meetings according to circumstances and needs. It can make valid decisions whatever the number of members present may be. However, amendments to the present statutes will not be law unless two thirds of the members present at the time of voting are in favour of such amendments.

11. — Decisions are taken by a majority of votes, the President having the casting vote. A secret ballot shall be taken if ten members of the Committee demand it. When no meeting is held a vote by correspondence can be used for all formal questions put by the President after agreement with the Executive Committee.

12. — The French language is the official language of the Committee. In case of divergence between the texts, the French text only is to be accepted.

#### Subscriptions

13. — The Committee fixes the rate of the annual subscription which must be paid to the Executive Committee.

#### Headquarters

14. — The headquarters of the Committee are at Lausanne.

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### Additional Articles

#### National Committees

15. — National Committees must be constituted so as to include representatives of the National Governing Bodies as well as the members of the International Olympic Committee to that country.

16. — The National Olympic Committee charged with the celebration of the next Olympiad must pay to the International Olympic Committee a sum corresponding to the supplementary expenses occasioned by the approach of this celebration.

#### Arbitration

17. — The International Olympic Committee can determine, as a final court of appeal, questions which shall be submitted to them by the Organising Committee of the Olympiad.

#### Congresses

18. — The International Olympic Committee convenes congresses and fixes the agenda after consultation with those interested.

The technical congresses must be composed of representatives of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations according to the rule established by common agreement.

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### Celebration of the Olympiads

1st Olympiad	(1896)	Athens.
2nd	» (1900)	Paris.
3rd	» (1904)	St. Louis.
4th	» (1908)	London.
5th	» (1912)	Stockholm.
6th	» (1916)	Berlin (not celebrated)
7th	» (1920)	Antwerp
8th	» (1924)	Paris.
9th	» (1928)	Amsterdam.
10th	» (1932)	Los Angeles.

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### 6.— Regulations and Protocol for the Celebration of the Modern Olympiads and of the Quadrennial Olympic Games

The International Olympic Committee in accordance with its constitutional rights having previously fixed the time and place for the celebration of the next Olympiad (the determining of which, except in exceptional circumstances, must take place at least three years beforehand) entrusts the organisation to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the chosen town is situated. This country can delegate the duties to which it has been entrusted to a Special Organising Committee chosen by itself and whose officials shall thenceforth correspond direct with the International Olympic Committee. The powers of this special committee expire with the period of the Games.

#### Time and Duration of the Olympic Games

The Olympic Games must take place during the first year of the Olympiad which they are to celebrate (thus in 1924 for the VIIIth, 1928 for the IXth, 1932 for the Xth, etc.). Under no pretext whatsoever can they be adjourned to another year. Their non-celebration during the year chosen is equal to the non-celebration of the Olympiad and involves the annulment of the rights of the town chosen and the country to which this town belongs. These rights cannot in any case be carried forward to the next Olympiad.

The time of year at which the Olympic Games are to be held is not permanently fixed but depends on the Organising Committee which shall conform, as far as possible, with the wishes of the countries participating.