

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.

The duration of the Games must not exceed four weeks and, if possible, three weeks. All the competitions must terminate within this time.

Olympic City.

The events must all take place in the town chosen either at the Stadium or in its surroundings. The only exception which can be made is in the case of nautical sports when geographical condition shall necessitate this. The town chosen cannot share its privilege with another any more than it can add or allow to be added anything not in accordance with the Olympic ideal.

Privileges and Duties of the Organising Committee.

For all the technical arrangements of the Games, the Organising Committee must consult, as far as agreements in this respect allow, with the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations. The Organising Committee is bound to observe the said agreements; it alone is responsible for their observation. It must see that all the different branches of sport (athletics, gymnastics, equestrian sports, nautical sports, combative sports...) are placed on the same footing and that one is not favoured more than another. It must, at the same time, supervise the five art competitions (architecture, painting, sculpture, music and literature) which form an integral part of the Olympic Games.

Invitations and Forms.

The invitations to take part in the Games are sent out by the Organising Committee to all countries in general and in the first place to those who have established National Olympic Committees. The invitations are drawn up in these terms:

«The International Olympic Committee having chosen the town of as the place for the celebration of the Olympiad, the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games of 19 . . . has the honour to invite you to take part in the competitions and celebrations which will take place on this occasion at from to . . . »

All documents (invitations, fixture lists, entrance tickets, programmes, etc.) printed during the Games, as well as the badges distributed, must bear the number of the Olympiad as well as the name of the town where it is celebrated. (e. g. Vth Olympiad, Stockholm, 1912-VIIth Olympiad, Antwerp, 1920.)

Flags

Both in the Stadium and in its surroundings the Olympic Flag must be freely mingled with the flags of the competing nations (1). A large Olympic Flag must fly in the Stadium during the Games from a central Flagstaff where it is hoisted at the moment when the Games are declared open and taken down when they are declared closed.

Each victory is recorded by the hoisting of the national flag of the winner. The national anthem of this nation is then played and the spectators listen standing.

(1) The Olympic Flag has a white background with no border; in the centre it has five interlaced circles - blue, yellow, black, green, red. The blue circle is high at the right. The flag used at Antwerp is the regulation model.

Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games.

The King or President who opens the Olympic Games is received at the entrance of the Stadium by the President of the International Olympic Committee who presents his colleagues, and by the President of the Organising Committee who also presents his colleagues. The two Presidents conduct the King or President and the persons accompanying him to the tribune of honour where he is greeted with the national Anthem of the country either played or sung. Soon after the march past of the athletes takes place. Each contingent taking part in the Games must be preceded by a banner bearing the name of their country and accompanied by their national flag (the countries will be in alphabetical order). Only those participating in the games can take part in the march past to the exclusion of all others. Each contingent having completed their march round the Stadium, they line up on the central ground behind their ensign and flag facing the Tribune of Honour. The International Olympic Committee and the Organising Committee then form themselves up in the arena in a semi-circle and the President of the Organising Committee advancing takes the oath and reads a brief speech which he terminates by asking the King or President to proclaim the Games open.

The latter rises and says: «I proclaim open the Olympic Games of celebrating the . . . Olympiad of the modern era». Immediately a sounding of trumpets is heard and a salute is fired whilst the Olympic flag is hoisted to the central mast this being a signal for the freeing of the pigeons (each pigeon having round its neck a ribbon of the colours of the nations participating), then the choirs sing an anthem. If there is a religious ceremony it now takes place (2). If not it is immediately followed by the athletes taking the oath. A representative of the country where the Games are taking place advances to the foot of the Tribune of Honour bearing in his hand the flag of his country and surrounded by bearers of flags of all the other countries arranged in a semi-circle in the place formerly occupied by the Committees. He then pronounces in a loud voice the following oath, all the other athletes joining in: «We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honour of our country and for the glory of sport.» The choirs sing once more then the march past of the athletes takes place, in inverse order, for their exit from the Stadium. The ceremony thus being terminated, the competitions may begin unless the afternoon has been set aside for a gymnastic display or some such appropriate demonstration.

Distribution of Prizes

The organising Committee arranges this in the best way. It can be divided into as many sections as necessary but above all things it is desirable that the prizes be presented personally and during the Games.

(2) This was the case at the Vth Olympiad, Stockholm 1912. At the IVth (London 1908) the ceremony was held the next day but one at St. Paul's. At the VIIth Olympiad it took place on the morning of the opening at the cathedral and was conducted by His Excellency Cardinal Mercier.

Closing Ceremony of the Olympic Games.

This ceremony must take place in the Stadium after the last event. The closing is pronounced from the Tribune of Honour by the President of the International Olympic Committee (or one of his colleagues) in these words; «In the name of the International Olympic Committee, after having offered to the and to the people. (names of the President and the country), to the authorities of the town of. and to the organisers of the Games, our deepest gratitude, we proclaim the closing of the Olympiad and, in accordance with tradition, we call upon the Youth of every country to assemble in four years at... (I) (name of town chosen) there to celebrate the Games of the Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord and thus the Olympiad torch may be carried through the ages for the good of a humanity more eager, more courageous and more pure». Then the trumpets sound and the Olympic flag is drawn down accompanied by a salute from five guns and the choirs sing the final cantata. At the same time the President of the International Olympic Committee, in the Tribune of Honour, hands over to the Mayor of the town the Olympic flag in embroidered satin, presented in 1920 by the Belgian Olympic Committee, which has been given to him by a representative of the town where the previous Olympic Games were held. This flag must be kept in the municipal building until the following Olympiad.

Precedence

No special embassy can be accepted by the Organising country on the occasion of the Games. Through the whole duration of the Games precedence belongs to the members of the International Olympic Committee, the members of the Organising Committee, the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations. They form the Olympic senate which takes first place after the King or President of the country and his attendants.

Arts and Letters

The art and literary competitions to be organised during the Games, and in accordance with their object, are not fixed. It is desirable that they should be numerous and especially that public lectures should take place and also that the work submitted for the art competitions and accepted by the Jury should be exhibited in the Stadium or in its neighbourhood.

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7.— General rules applicable to the Celebration of the Olympic Games

I. Definition of an Amateur

The definition of an amateur as drawn up by the International Federations of Sport is recognised for athletes taking part in the Olympic Games.

(1) In case the town has not yet been chosen the name of the town is replaced by the words «at the place which will ultimately be chosen».

In a case where there is no International Federation governing a sport the definition shall be drawn up by the Organising Committee. The National Association, which in each country governs each particular sport, must certify that each competitor is an amateur in accordance with the rules of the International Federation governing that sport.

This declaration must also be signed by the National Olympic Committee of that country. This committee must also declare that it considers the competitor an amateur according to the definition of the International Federation in question.

II. Necessary conditions for representing a country.

Only those who are natives by birth of a country, naturalised subjects of the aforesaid country or of a state which is part of that country, are able to represent that country in the Olympic Games.

Those who have already taken part in Olympic Games cannot compete in the following Games for another nation even if they have become naturalised subjects of that nation except in the case of conquest or the creation of a new state ratified by treaty. In the case of naturalisation, the naturalised subject must give proof that he was an amateur in his native country at the time of changing his nationality.

Athletes taking part in the Olympic Games must satisfy the obligations hereafter.

1. Must not be or knowingly have become a professional in the Sport for which he is entered or in any other sport.

2. Must not have received re-imbusement or compensation for loss of salary.

Finally each athlete must sign the following declaration on his honour:

«I, the undersigned, declare on my honour that I am an Amateur according to the Olympic Rules of Amateurism.»

III. Age Limit.

There is no age limit for competitors in Olympic Games.

IV. Participation of Women

Women are allowed to compete in certain events at the Olympic Games. The programme sets forth the events in which they may take part.

V. Programme.

The official programme of the Olympic Games is drawn up in accordance with the classification adopted by the International Olympic Committee. The International Olympic Committee demands, however, that the Olympic programme, must include the following sports

Athletics
Gymnastics
Defensive Sports (Boxing, fencing and wrestling).
Nautical Sports (Rowing, swimming).
Equestrian Sports (2 events: High School and Cross Country).

Combined Sports (Modern Pentathlon).
Association Football.