

Three circulars from the President of the IOC

I. To the Olympic athletes and officials

Circular No F/C/1010

To: IFs, NOCs, IOC members, COJO.

Lausanne, 7th November 1975.

Dear Sirs,

With the approach of the XIIIth Winter Games in Innsbruck and in view of the Games of the XXIst Olympiad in Montreal, I wish to stress the importance of the following:

1. Rule 26

I draw special attention to the fact that Rule 26 and bye-law will be strictly applied, and we consider to be in violation of that rule:

- a) Payments made directly or indirectly to athletes according to results obtained and their high performance in any particular event of their sport.
- b) Payments made directly or indirectly to athletes personally, resulting from contracts for equipment, etc. whether made to them during their sports career, or reserved for payment at a future date.
- c) Fees paid in connection with the transfer of an athlete from one club to another.

In certain federations and countries, athletes may be prevented from changing from one club to another. This is naturally a matter for the rules of the International Federation which recognises the national federations, but I feel this at times could affect the freedom of the individual and be contrary to the Olympic principles.

2. Medical Code

Your special attention is drawn to IOC Rule 27, "Medical Code", which will also be strictly applied.

The doping and feminity controls are detailed in the medical brochure which will be shortly sent to you. After giving your closest attention to it, please ensure that your athletes are informed of its contents.

3. Behaviour of Competitors and Officials

The IOC Tripartite Commission representing International Federations, National Olympic Committees and the International Olympic Committee, and subsequently supported by all International Federations and National Olympic Committees besides the International Olympic Committee, has unanimously condemned examples of bad sportsmanship and breaches of rules of the IOC and of the International Federations, which appear to have been motivated by political considerations.

In certain international sports events, teams and individual competitors have withdrawn from competing against teams or other competitors for purely political reasons. Also cases have been reported of officials, appointed by international sports federations to control competitions being pressurised for the same reason.

Any such behaviour in the Olympic Games is in complete contradiction to the fundamental principles and rules and cannot be tolerated. The strongest action will be taken against all offenders who render themselves liable to suspension from all Olympic activities.

At the same time, the International Federations may also take similar steps with regard to competitions which are solely within their competence.

I should like to stress that it is not compulsory to participate in the Olympic Games,

but having once been selected or appointed, all competitors and officials must abide with the principles and rules of the International Olympic Committee, besides those of the International Federations.

Further matters will be dealt with in forthcoming circulars.

Lord KILLANIN
President

Circular

To: IOC members, IFs, COJOs, Chiefs of Protocol.

Lausanne, 13th January 1976.

Dear Sirs,

As we enter the 1976 Olympic year and the opening of the Innsbruck Olympic Winter Games approaches, I would like to wish all National Olympic Committees and potential competitors every success.

It is very important that the chefs de mission and competitors should be fully aware of certain rules which affect Olympic procedure. Two extra copies of this circular are being sent to all NOCs to be given to the delegated chefs de mission who are responsible for the athletes during the period of the Olympic Games, and Olympic Winter Games. I would like particular to emphasise the protocol of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, when competitors meet out of competition, when a spirit of brotherhood, sportsmanship and friendliness should reign, as throughout the Games.

Rule 35 - entry forms

It is essential that all entry forms are correctly signed by the competitor, the na-

tional federation and the President or Secretary General of the National Olympic Committee. Failure to complete entries as in Rule 35 renders them invalid.

Rule 36 - individual events

Only three competitors may be entered from each country except when the International Federations have made standards for more than one entry. Ski-ing is permitted four. In team sports only one per country is permitted and reserves are as agreed with the International Olympic Committee and the International Federations.

Rule 39 - identity cards

These identity cards are extremely important and are of course not interchangeable or transferable.

Rule 39 - Olympic village

Nationals who are judges, umpires, referees, inspectors, time-keepers etc., may not live in the Olympic village.

Rule 40 - officials

The maximum number of officials is stipulated in the rules of the Federation concerned. The officials other than certain listed technicians are limited to:

- a) one for each three competitors for less than 30 competitors in a national team;
- b) one for each five competitors for the next 70 (71-100);
- c) one extra for each seven competitors over 100.

In addition to the originally listed technicians, one assistant chef de mission per delegation over 50 competitors is permitted.

Rule 49 - Bye-law

Under no circumstances throughout the duration of the Olympic Games may any participating athlete, trainer, official, etc., be accredited or act as a journalist. This term naturally also includes the radio and television commentators, photographers, etc...

- teams of below 25, four in line,
- teams of 25-150, five in line,
- team of 150 and over, six in line.

The officials and competitors must wear the uniforms or national costume, as decided by the National Olympic Committee, with no personal modifications of or additions to the dress. They must not carry or wave flags, placards, flowers, etc.

Rule 55

This rule forbids any kind of demonstration or propaganda whether political, religious or racial, in the Olympic areas, and prohibits commercial advertising on equipment used in the Games or on uniforms worn by contestants and officials, who may in fact wear nothing on their uniforms 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 by participants, either competitors, coaches, trainers or anyone else associated with the Olympic team in an official capacity, will normally result in an immediate disqualification or withdrawal of credentials.

Rule 58 - Opening Ceremony

Only those participating in the Games, and no more than four non-competitors, shall parade. Competitors shall salute the Sovereign or Chief of State of the country **by turning their heads towards his or her box.**

The flags of the delegations participating as well as the shields and their bearers, will be provided by the Organising Committee and will be of equal size. Each contingent, after the march round, lines up and maintains its position in the column behind its shield and the flag facing the tribune of honour. Participants are not permitted to carry cameras on the field during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. For guidance, the standard formation for parades, Opening Ceremonies, is as follows:

Rule 59 - Victory Ceremony

Medallists are reminded that those judged first, second and third take their places in their sports costumes only on the stand in the stadium facing the tribune of honour, with the winner slightly above the second, who is on his right, and the third on his left. The flag of the country of the winner shall be hoisted on the central flag-pole and those of second and third on adjoining flag-poles on the right and left as they face the arena. During this, the national anthem (abbreviated) of the country of the winner is played and the competitors must face the flag.

Rule 60 - Closing Ceremony

Bearers of the flags of the participating delegations march into the arena behind their shield bearers in alphabetical order with Greece leading and the host country last. Behind them march six competitors from each participating delegation eight or ten abreast, without distinction or nationality, united in a friendly bond of Olympic sport.

It is essential that all national delegations assist to preserve the dignity and friendship of the Opening Ceremony. They must not break rank and all participants must keep to their places until the end of the ceremony, except of course in case of illness. The Organising Committees have been asked to bear in mind that it is not particularly desirable to keep the athletes standing for a long time during any forms of display not in protocol. These will normally take place before or subsequent to the entry of the teams.

It is essential that this circular should be studied in conjunction with the Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee and I would also like to remind you of the circular I have already sent regarding Rule 26, the Medical Code and the behaviour of athletes and officials at the Games. (No F/C/1010 of 7th November 1975). I am confident that you and your chefs de mission will do everything possible to ensure the correct and smooth running of the Games and ceremonies of 1976.

Lord KILLANIN
President

II. Montreal

Circular

To: IOC members, FI, CNO.

Lausanne, 10th December 1975.

"As you are certainly aware, some changes have occurred in Montreal but I did not wish to send out any information until I had definite facts on the developments.

After the allocation of the Games to Montreal the Organising Committee was set up, and in 1972 His Excellency Roger Rousseau was seconded by the Federal Government to act as President and Commissioner General of the Organising Committee which, having been delegated the powers by the Canadian Olympic Association, is completely responsible for the preparations of all Olympic facilities required for the Games.

As has happened previously, certain construction amenities, especially those required for long term benefit of the city, became the responsibility of the municipality. These latter included the Olympic stadium, swimming centre, velodrome, Ile Notre-Dame Basin, Etienne Desmarteau Centre, Claude Robillard Centre, Maisonneuve Centre, Maurice Richard Arena, as well as the municipal

parcs. All other facilities were and still are the direct responsibility of the COJO.

The Organising Committee of the Montreal Games reported to the National Olympic Committees in Rome in May and to the IOC Executive Board in Montreal in October 1975. Subsequently, Mr. Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal, and Mr. Roger Taillibert, chief architect, appeared at the meeting of the IOC Executive Board with the International Federations; Mr. Walter Sieber, Director General of Sports, was also present.

All three assured both the Executive Board and the IFs that everything would go according to plan. However, there was no doubt that the Olympic Park was behind schedule and this in particular affected track and field and swimming. The municipal authorities responsible for the Park were asked to send weekly reports, which they respected until 17th November when this responsibility was taken over by the Quebec Government. On 18th November the Quebec Provincial Government created a "Régie des installations olympiques" (Olympic Construction Board) under the jurisdiction of the Hon. Victor Goldbloom, Quebec Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Environment. It should be noted that the act promulgated on 18th November only delegated the powers regarding the Olympic Park; no change has occurred in the mandate to the COJO.

Throughout this period I have been in touch with Mr. James Worrall, IOC member in Canada, who is member of both the IOC Executive Board and the Executive of the Organising Committee, and Ambassador Rousseau. The weekly reports previously sent by the Mayor are now being issued by Minister Goldbloom with whom I am in continual touch. Ambassador Rousseau informed me by telex on 20th November that the possibility of cut-backs in the Olympic Park was being evaluated, but none would affect the International Federations competing in the Olympic Park, e.g. athletics, swimming, football, equestrian, judo and modern pentathlon. Furthermore, as of that date, no changes had been considered for the opening and closing ceremonies, seating, accommodation, transport, communication facilities or the sub press centres; a review of the location of the main press centre however was envisaged.

At the time of writing work is progressing in the stadium, but the new Board is consider-

ing any necessary cut-backs or contingency plans to save time and to make any economies.

As there were a number of rumours I issued a press statement on 3rd December (see p. 23) and am now awaiting a full report. The Executive Board has asked for a report on the position up to the end of the year before 10th January 1976, so that it can be studied well before the Innsbruck Session, and the Organising Committee will be reporting to the IOC at Innsbruck.

It is not the wish of the International Olympic Committee to pre-empt any situation, but

it is continually being stressed that priority must be given to the competitors. However, I must emphasise that the President of the Organising Committee and his representatives have repeatedly affirmed that all necessary preparations will be ready for the opening of the Games of the XXIst Olympiad on 17th July 1976.

Together with the Director and Technical Director, I have been keeping in regular contact with all people directly concerned. Should there be any alterations or contingency plans, I shall inform you as quickly as possible."

