

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

GENERAL INFORMATION



CITIUS - ALTIUS - FORTIUS

1962

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

CAMPAGNE MON-REPOS

LAUSANNE

SWITZERLAND

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Introduction

Prior to 1894 there was little international sport of any consequence. As a matter of fact there were very few international sports federations and therefore few internationally recognized rules and regulations. All of the vast program of international competition that exists today has developed almost entirely as a result of the revival of the Olympic Games in 1896. Baron de Coubertin's idea that national programs of physical training and sport would prove highly beneficial to the youth of the world and that the Olympic Games in a modern form would contribute to the welfare of humanity has been found to be correct in all countries.

The International Olympic Committee has guarded with great care the principles of the Olympic Movement outlined by Baron de Coubertin and done its utmost to keep the Games free from politics and from commercialism. The Olympic Movement is based on a sound foundation of fair play and good sportsmanship and its great success is a testimonial to the soundness of its founder's views.

INFORMATION FOR CITIES WHICH DESIRE TO STAGE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games are a great international festival of the youth of the world which is made possible by the contribution of the services of thousands of amateur sportsmen, competitors and officials alike, from every civilized country. They are not intended to be a money making enterprise, and any profits derived from holding the Olympic Games (after payment of all proper expenses in connection with their organization) are paid to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the Games are staged, to be applied to the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport. There has in fact been little or no profit from past Games. The intangible benefits, however, are incalculable. In the first place, there is the pleasure enjoyed by the citizens of the community in acting as host for the greatest of all sport events. Secondly, the facilities provided for the Games become civic assets, which benefit succeeding generations. Thirdly during the Games the fortunate city becomes the capital of the world of sport and the center of attention for the sportsmen of every country.

The Olympic Games are under the control and direction of the International Olympic Committee, which was originally created by the Baron de Coubertin of France, through whose efforts the Games were revived in 1894 and first staged in Athens in 1896. The Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee should be studied carefully before an invitation is submitted.

Invitations to stage the Games must come from the Mayor or highest authority of the city, and must be submitted in writing to the International Olympic Committee, Campagne Mon-Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland, at least six years in advance. They must be endorsed by the National Olympic Committee of the country in which the city is located, and only one invitation from a country will be considered. If there should be more than one candidate in a country the National Olympic Committee will choose that one whose invitation is to be forwarded to the International Olympic Committee. The National Olympic Committee in conjunction with the city authorities, will appoint the Committee to organize the Games. Invitations must have the approval of the Government of the country in which the city is located in order to ensure its cooperation in staging the Games successfully.

Invitations must state that no political meetings or demonstrations will be held in the stadium or other sport grounds, nor in the Olympic Village, during the Games, and that it is not the intention to use the Games for any purpose other than the advancement of the Olympic Movement.

The Games must be conducted according to the rules of the International Olympic Committee, and the program is subject to its approval. All technical arrangements must follow the regulations of the respective International Federations.

The Games shall be conducted in a dignified manner and without excessive commercial exploitation. Commercial installations and advertising signs shall not be permitted inside the stadium or other sport grounds.

The official program must include at least fifteen of the following sports :

Athletics - Archery - Basket-Ball - Boxing - Canoeing - Cycling - Equestrian Sports - Fencing - Football - Gymnastics - Handball - Field Hockey - Judo - Modern Pentathlon - Rowing - Shooting - Swimming & Diving - Volley-Ball - Water-Polo - Weight-Lifting - Wrestling - Yachting.

A Fine Arts exhibition must also be organized.

The program for the Winter Games may include :

Skiing - Skating - Ice Hockey - Bobsleighing and Luge.

The following requirements have to be met by the Organizing Committee :

All National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee have the right to send participants to the Games, and shall be given free entry without discrimination on grounds of religion, colour or political affiliation.

The Olympic Games are a great Festival of the Youth of the World and the social, educational, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values as well as the athletic features must be emphasized. They 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 National enterprise, such as Fair or Exhibition. No other international sport events may be scheduled in or near the Olympic City during the period of the Games.

Adequate facilities must be provided for all the sports chosen for the program 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 provi-

ded. 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.

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

A complete photographic record of the Games must be made as provided in Olympic Rule 49.

Special efforts must be made to reduce travelling and housing expenses for competitors and officials, and to prevent the overcharging of visitors. A reasonable tariff for hotel rooms shall be established and guaranteed, if possible. The price of admission tickets shall be kept as low as possible, in order to encourage a large attendance.

Seats must be reserved for members of the International Olympic Committee (in the main stadium in a separate enclosure), officials of International Federations, National Olympic Committees and others, as provided in Olympic Rule 48. Local transportation for the individuals in categories A and B must be provided without charge.

Adequate arrangements must be made for the press, television and the radio.

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 programs that the Games are events for individuals and that there is no scoring by nations.

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, Olympic Rule 21 must be observed.

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.

Invitations must be accompanied by answers to the following questionnaire. They will be discussed at a meeting of the International Olympic Committee, attended by a representative of each International Federation concerned. After consultation with the International

Federation's representatives on the technical facilities offered, the International Olympic Committee will select the City which it believes will organize the Games with the most benefit to the Olympic Movement.

Questionnaire

- A) What Fine Arts program do you propose ?
- B) The Games are confined to 15 days. (Ten for the Winter Games.) (Refer to Rule 52.) Please give the dates which you propose.
- C) Have you an organization with sufficient experience to stage the Games in your city ?
- D) What facilities for the Games (stadia, arenas, pools, practice fields, etc.) are there at present in your city ? All facilities should be reasonably close together and convenient to the Olympic Villages. A plan of the city showing locations should be provided.
- E) If these facilities are insufficient, will others be provided ; where and when ?
- F) Have you studied the official reports of previous Games and are you prepared to stage the Games equally well ?
- G) Are there any laws, customs or regulations in your city or your country that would limit, restrict or interfere with the Games in any way ? Free entry must be accorded to teams from all National Olympic Committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee.
- H) What sort of Olympic Villages will be provided and where will they be located ?
- I) How will the Games be financed ?
- J) Please provide general information about your city, its size, population, climate (temperature and rainfall), altitude, and all reasons why it should be considered as a site for the Olympic Games.
- K) What accommodation is there for visitors ?
- L) Name other important international events that have been organized in your city.
- M) Will you guarantee that the Games will be conducted properly and in accordance with Olympic Rules and Regulations, if they are awarded to your city ?

*The Olympic Movement brings
together in a radiant union all the
qualities which guide mankind to
perfection.*

BARON DE COUBERTIN

1892 — The Beginning

It was on November 25, 1892, at a meeting arranged by the Union of French Athletic Sport Associations to commemorate the fifth anniversary of its foundation and to report the rapid progress achieved by the Union in so short a period, that Baron Pierre de Coubertin first stated that he proposed to devote himself to the revival of the Olympic Games. A large audience had assembled in the amphitheatre of the ancient Sorbonne to hear a series of lectures dealing with athletic sports in ancient times, in the middle ages, and in the modern era. Baron de Coubertin gave one of these lectures, at the end of which he made this historic announcement.

Subsequently he asked the Union to summon an international congress of all the important sport associations in the world to discuss rules and regulations, amateurism, and the revival of the Olympic Games. The preparatory work was entrusted to a commission consisting of Professor W. M. Sloan, United States of America, M. C. Herbert,

Great Britain, and the Baron de Coubertin. Two preliminary meetings took place, one at the University Club of New York, on November 27, 1893 and the other at the Sports Club in London, on February 7, 1894. The congress met for a session of eight days in Paris on June 16, 1894.

Its meetings were held in the large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne before an audience of 2 000 persons. Senator Baron de Courcel presided. On June 23, 1894, Baron de Coubertin's plan to revive the Games was unanimously accepted by the representatives of the twelve European and American countries in attendance. The congress nominated the International Olympic Committee, which remains in charge of the development and promotion of the Olympic Movement. The first duty of this Committee was to organize the Games of the First Olympiad of the modern era, which were held in Athens in 1896. The members returned to their countries and in the course of time, helped to organize National Federations where they did not already exist. Eventually National Olympic Committees were created in all countries which desired to participate in the Olympic Games (there are now over ninety). The formation of International Federations was encouraged. Thus were laid the foundations for the huge structure of international sport which exists today.

International Olympic Committee

The one thing, perhaps, that has contributed most to the success of the Olympic Movement is the manner in which the International Olympic Committee, which is in charge of the Movement, was constituted by its farsighted founder, Baron de Coubertin. The members of the Original Committee were chosen personally by him. They were selected for their devotion to the Olympic Movement, and they were considered ambassadors *from* the Committee *to* their countries. They were independent financially and without active political connections. They were chosen because their viewpoint was an international one, and because they were free from economic and political pressure. They could be counted on to support whatever was for the interest of the Olympic Movement even against their own country or the particular sport or sports in which they had a personal interest. The Committee was made self-perpetuating. No system could have been devised that would better insure the success of the Olympic Movement. At the beginning, in many cases, these members then organized the National Olympic Committees in their countries, thus establishing loyalty to Olympic principles.

It is the man and not the country he comes from that counts. The important thing is the character of the individual and not the land of his birth. It is difficult to explain the necessity for this method of organization as interest in the Olympic Movement grows and spreads around the world. Countries new to the Movement want to know why they are not "represented". Nations have insisted that they should name a "representative" on the Committee. But the Olympic Games would soon lose all their purpose if they were controlled by a committee composed of members striving to advance the interest of their own country instead of the Olympic Movement. Recognition of a National Olympic Committee implies no obligation on the part of the International Olympic Committee to elect a member from that country.

This is the great strength of the International Olympic Committee. To allow countries to select their own representatives on the Committee would be fatal. Political considerations would soon prevail and all the good work accomplished since the Olympic Games were revived in 1896 would soon be destroyed. Great care is exercised in choosing members who are leaders in their own country, with a considerable knowledge of and experience in amateur sport, men of strong character, national prestige, international understanding, and an independent spirit. More than fifty countries have had at one time or another a member of the International Olympic Committee.

Objectives of the Olympic Movement

The Olympic Games were not revived by the Baron de Coubertin merely to give contestants a chance to win medals and to break records, nor to entertain the public, nor to provide for the participants a stepping-stone to a career in professional sport, nor certainly to demonstrate the superiority of one political system over another.

His idea was that they would :

1. bring to the attention of the world the fact that a national program of physical training and competitive sport will not only develop stronger and healthier boys and girls but also and perhaps more important will make better and happier citizens through the character building that follows participation in properly administrated amateur sport.
2. demonstrate the principles of fair play and good sportsmanship, which could be adopted with great advantage in many other spheres of activity.

3. stimulate interest in the fine arts through exhibitions and demonstrations, and thus contribute to a broader and more well rounded life.
4. teach that sport is play for fun and enjoyment and not to make money, and, that with devotion to the task at hand, the reward will take care of itself — the philosophy of the amateur as contrasted to that of materialism.
5. create international amity and good will, thus leading to a happier and more peaceful world.

Presidents

First : Demetrius Vikelas (Greece) 1894-1896.

Second : Baron Pierre de Coubertin (France) 1896-1925.

Third : Count de Baillet-Latour (Belgium) 1925-1941.

Fourth : J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) 1946-1952.

Fifth : Avery Brundage (U.S.A.) 1952-

(Mr. J.S. Edström was Vice-President when President Baillet-Latour died in 1941. During the war years of 1941-1945 he served as acting President and at the first post-war meeting of the Committee in Lausanne in September 1946, he was elected to that position.)

Demetrius Vikelas

First President, International Olympic Committee

1894-1896

Mr. Vikelas had no particular connection with sport when he came from Greece, representing the Pan Hellenic Gymnastic Club, to the Congress in Paris in 1894, at which Baron de Coubertin suggested the revival of the Olympic Games. Despite his lack of technical knowledge, he supported the newborn project most enthusiastically. The original idea was to stage the first Games in Paris in 1900, but Mr. Vikelas was able to convince the Committee that they should be held in Athens in May 1896. At that time the regulations of the International Olympic Committee provided that its President must be chosen from the country where the next Games were to be held. As a result, Mr. Vikelas was elected to that office. No one worked harder or with more perseverance than he to persuade his fellow countrymen and the Greek government that they should support this ambitious project. His efforts were finally crowned by success.

Mr. Vikelas was an ardent patriot and loved his country passionately. Shortly after the conclusion of the first Games he resigned from the Committee in order to devote his full time to the promotion and popularization of public education, which he claimed was urgently needed in Greece. He combined with his erudition, which produced a scholarly work on "Byzantine and Modern Greece", a fertile and whimsical imagination which created "Louki Laras" and "Tales from the Aegean". During the brief period that he was President of the International Olympic Committee, he served the Olympic Movement with zeal and intelligence. He died in Athens July 20, 1908.

Pierre de Coubertin

President International Olympic Committee

1896-1925

Pierre de Fredi, Baron de Coubertin, was born in Paris on January Ist. 1863 and died at Geneva on September 2nd. 1937.

It is a very difficult task to summarize in a few words as active a life and extensive a work as that of Baron de Coubertin.

Very early in life he showed a taste for the study of literature, history, and the problems of education and sociology. Giving up the army to which he seemed to be called by family tradition, renouncing also the political career that was open to him, Pierre de Coubertin at the age of twenty-four decided to promote a vast movement of educational reform, and at twenty-five his work was started, the first formulae set and the preliminary moves achieved. In fact he had by then already submitted to the Society for the Advancement of the Sciences a number of papers on methods of teaching.

In 1889, at the age of twenty-six, he first had his idea of reviving the Olympic Games, which had been abolished in 394 A.D., apparently for ever. For four years he worked unceasingly to prepare opinion in England, the United States, and France for this revival. At last, on November 25, 1892, during a conference at the Sorbonne, he suggested that the Olympic Games, after a lapse of fifteen centuries, be revived in a modern and international form.

His suggestion was accepted at an international congress on sport that was summoned in 1894 at the same Sorbonne in Paris. Twelve nations were represented, including the United States and England, countries in which the practice of sport was already well developed, and without whose support no such movement of an international character could have been contemplated. During this congress, which

lasted eight days, Baron de Coubertin imparted his enthusiasm so forcefully to all those present, that the decision to revive the Olympic Games and to hold them every fourth year, in different countries in turn, was unanimous. A committee (the International Olympic Committee) was formed to look after their development and well-being. Two years later, in 1896, the first Olympic Games of the modern cycle were celebrated in the rebuilt stadium of Athens. The triumphal chariot had been set in motion, and these contests have been held, at four-year intervals, with ever increasing success (except when prevented by war, see table on page 66). Later, again following the suggestion of the Baron de Coubertin, a special cycle of Winter Games was instituted and initiated at Chamonix in 1924 (see table on page 68).

Everyone knows the history of the Games, but what is generally overlooked is the ceaseless labour, the tenacity and the perseverance which the Baron de Coubertin was forced to exert in order to realize, accomplish and perfect this vast and important work. It is to him that we owe the whole of the main organization of the Olympic Games which benefited from his methodical and precise mind and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of youth. He was, in fact, for many years the sole director and so shaped the form and character of the Games. The rules and regulations, and the athlete's oath, came from him, as well as the basic arrangement of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In addition, until 1925 he personally presided over the International Olympic Committee and assumed single-handed all the administrative and financial duties connected with this important position.

At present all nations and races are interested and participate in the quadrennial Games. Thanks largely to Baron de Coubertin, the practice of physical education and sport has become popular in all continents throughout the world, influencing the habits and ways of living with beneficial effect on public health. Therefore it can truly be said that he accomplished a highly humanitarian and social work and may be counted among the great benefactors of mankind. The title of Honorary President of the Olympic Games, which will never be awarded again, was given to him in 1925, when he retired from the Presidency of the International Olympic Committee. It was a well-deserved reward for his outstanding activities and efforts during over thirty years at the head of his Committee.

The revival of the Olympic Games is only a small part of Baron de Coubertin's work. In addition to numerous publications dedicated to the technique and the teaching of sport, he was the author of important historical studies, which include a remarkable four-volume universal

history, as well as numerous notes, studies and pamphlets on politics, sociology, general teaching, the reform of education, etc. His works total over sixty thousand pages and the catalogue of his publications fills a fourteen-page printed booklet. Counted among the eminent historians of his time, he was a great educator and sociologist as well.

The work of Baron de Coubertin was above all a work of peace and one which will always remain fruitful. His memory will live throughout the world. His body rests in the cemetery of Bois-de-Vaux at Lausanne, Switzerland where he resided and which became the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in 1915. In accordance with his will, his heart was buried at Olympia, Greece, in the marble monument commemorating the revival of the Olympic Games.

Henri de Baillet-Latour

President of the International Olympic Committee

1925-1942

Count Henri de Baillet-Latour was born on March 1, 1876 and was elected a member of the International Olympic Committee for Belgium in 1903. One year later he founded the Belgian Olympic Committee, which organized Belgian participation in the 1908 and 1912 Games. After World War I he obtained the celebration of the Games of the VII Olympiad for Antwerp. Although he only had one year to prepare for these Games, and in spite of the fact that Belgium had suffered badly from the War, Count de Baillet-Latour shouldered all the responsibilities and took up with great energy the management of this huge enterprise. Its success was really remarkable.

The ability he demonstrated at the time of the Antwerp Games, amongst other things, led the members of the International Olympic Committee to elect him President, when the Founder of the Games resigned in 1925. He soon made himself appreciated by all his colleagues and every time his term of office expired he was unanimously reelected.

During his Presidency, which lasted seventeen years, Count de Baillet-Latour devoted himself to maintaining Olympic ideals and aims. At all costs he insisted on keeping sport free from commercialism, and preserving its nobility and beauty, its *raison d'être*. He aimed to acquire an informed personal opinion on all difficult questions and travelled widely throughout the world in order to achieve this object. At the meetings of the International Olympic Committee

he was then able to speak with full knowledge and to give useful guidance to his colleagues. He was determined, yet diplomatic, and led the Committee with great distinction.

He died during the night of January 6, 1942 from a heart attack. A short time before, death had taken his only son, who was in the Army. His country had been invaded; unhappiness was everywhere. He was left with only his Christian faith and his conviction, often expressed, of a happier and more beautiful after-life.

Worthy successor of Baron de Coubertin, he will be remembered as a man of a noble character, wholeheartedly devoted to the Olympic cause.

J. Sigfrid Edström

*President of the International Olympic Committee
1946-1952*

J. Sigfrid Edström, born on November 21, 1870, is one of the best known personalities in the world of sport. While a student at Gothenburg, Mr. Edström practiced athletics and was a very good runner. In 1891 he broke the Swedish record in the 150 m. in 16.4 secs. and ran 100 m. in 11 secs. After some years in Zurich (Switzerland), where he attended the Polytechnicum, he was entrusted with important tasks in the sports movement of Sweden. In 1901, with General V. Balck, he united the different branches of Swedish athletics and gymnastics into a single association, of which he was head until 1940.

But it is in the International field that Mr. Edström showed the full measure of his qualities. He was one of the organizers of the Olympic Games of Stockholm in 1912, and also participated in the Los Angeles Games in 1932 as head of the Swedish delegation. At the Olympic Games in 1912 he took the lead in founding the International Amateur Athletic Federation and was elected its first President, an office which he held until 1946.

He was appointed a member of the International Olympic Committee to Sweden in 1920. He had already attended meetings of the International Olympic Committee in 1910 and 1911, in preparation for the Stockholm Games of 1912. He presided over the two Olympic Congresses, at Lausanne in 1921, and at Prague in 1925. In 1921 he was elected a member of the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee, and in 1931 its Vice-President.

In his capacity of Vice-President he became the head of the International Olympic Committee in 1942, on the death of President Count de Baillet-Latour. All through the hostilities of the second World War, since he lived in a neutral country, he kept contact with the members, and in 1945 he summoned the first post war meeting of the Executive Board. This led to the acceptance of the invitation from London to stage the Games of the XIV Olympiad.

In 1946 he was elected President by acclamation at the first post war meeting of the Committee, which took place in Lausanne.

The International Olympic Committee was fortunate to have a man of his ability and great experience in athletic affairs available as a leader. Not only had Mr. Edström been active in the International Olympic Committee for over thirty years, he had also been President of the important International Amateur Athletic Federation since its inception. As a neutral he was able to handle effectively all the complicated problems which arose after the Second World War. When he retired in 1952, at the age of 82, he carried with him the affection and respect of the Olympic world, and the title of Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee.

Avery Brundage

President, International Olympic Committee

1952-

Avery Brundage was born on September 28, 1887 and was elected fifth President of the International Olympic Committee at its meeting in Helsinki in 1952. No one could have been better prepared for this most responsible position as head of the worldwide Olympic Movement. For twenty years he had been working closely, first with President Count Baillet-Latour, and afterwards with President Edström. Before that, for more than twenty years, he had occupied a prominent position in amateur sport first as competitor and later as administrator. He had travelled widely in Europe, Africa, North and South America, and the Orient, and was thoroughly familiar with the problems of amateur sport and the Olympic Movement in nearly all countries.

Mr. Brundage's athletic career began in 1905 when as a high school athlete he was heralded as "the find of the season". At the University of Illinois, from which he graduated in 1909, he was inter-collegiate

discus champion, member of the basket-ball team, and winner of a special medal for athletic achievement.

It is interesting to note that his collegiate interests were not confined to sport. Because of his high scholarship rating he was elected to the honour societies of Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi. He was also editor of the college magazine.

After graduation from the university, Mr. Brundage entered all-round athletics and for 10 years, until 1918, when he won his last national championship, was one of the leading all-round athletes of the world. As a member of the 1912 United States Olympic team he competed in the Games of the Vth Olympiad at Stockholm. Three times he was all-round Amateur Champion of America. The all-round championship is probably the most difficult test of speed, stamina, strength, agility and endurance combined, ever devised.

It should be noted that while Mr. Brundage was making this enviable record as a competitor he, as an engineer, was also engaged in establishing his own successful construction business. His practice and training had to be done outside of working hours and had his energies not been divided perhaps his athletic record might have been even better.

After retiring from all-round competition he became interested in the administrative side of amateur sport. In 1928 he was elected President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, an office to which he was reelected for seven terms. He would probably have been continued in office even longer had he not refused renomination. During this period he was one of the leading handball players of the United States and at one time Chicago champion.

In 1929 he was chosen President of the United States Olympic Association and Chairman of the United States Olympic Committee. Six times he was unanimously reelected for a four year term by the one hundred and twenty organizations regulating amateur sport in the United States, which compose this Association. In 1934 he was awarded a special James E. Sullivan trophy for outstanding service to amateur sport.

In Buenos Aires in 1940 he was unanimously elected first President of the Comite Deportivo Panamericano by the delegates from the countries of the Western Hemisphere at a congress called to organize Pan American Games. The rules of this organization were changed in London at the second congress in 1948 so that he could be reelected unanimously for another term.

He was well acquainted with all the different sports on the Olympic program. For a score or more years he served as Vice-President

of the Congress and on the council of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the powerful organization which controls track and field athletics, and he had also taken an active part as officer and director in several other International Federations.

When Mr. Brundage became a member of the International Olympic Committee he was elected to the Executive Board and in 1946 he was elected Vice-President. He is known not only in the United States but also throughout the world as the apostle of amateurism and one of the world's leading exponents of fair play and good sportsmanship.

He is the author of numerous articles on amateur sport. He has what has been called the finest and most comprehensive private collection of Asiatic art in the world. This collection has been given to the City of San Francisco, which is building a new wing on its Museum to house it. He is a Trustee of the Art Institute of Chicago. Because of his activities in the field of sport and physical education, Mr. Brundage has been the recipient of honorary college degrees and of awards and decorations from many countries.

President Avery Brundage's objectives are :

1. to develop a more widespread knowledge of the philosophy of amateurism ;
2. to stress the social, educational, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of amateur sport, which are sometimes overlooked because of a quite natural interest in records and performances ;
3. to stimulate more interest in the Fine Arts section of the Olympic program.
4. to bring about a more general appreciation of the fundamental principles of the worldwide Olympic Movement, to prevent its misuse for personal or national profit or aggrandizement, and to increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

Members

Members of the International Olympic Committee do not represent their countries ; they are ambassadors from the International Olympic Committee to the sports organizations of their respective nations. The dates below indicate the year of election to the International Olympic Committee and the year of retirement, resignation or death.

Ceremony of Introduction for New Members of the International Olympic Committee

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 neophyte is introduced to each member of the International Olympic Committee present. He then expresses briefly his thanks and his appreciation of his predecessor and takes the place reserved for him.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder

	ORIGINAL COMMITTEE	
1894	E. Callot	1913 France
1894	D. Vikelas	1897 Greece
1894	General de Boutowsky	1900 Russia
1894	General Balck	1921 Sweden
1894	Professor W. M. Sloan	1925 U. S. A.
1894	Councillor Jiri Guth-Jarkovsky	1943 Bohemia
1894	Fr. Kemény	1907 Hungary
1894	Lord Ampthill	1898 Great Britain
1894	C. Herbert	1906 Great Britain
1894	Dr. J.-B. Zubiaur	1907 Argentine
1894	L.-A. Cuff	1905 New Zealand
1894	Count Lucchesi Palli	1907 Italy
1894	Count Maxime de Bousies	1901 Belgium
1894	Duke of Andria Carafa	1898 Italy
1895	Dr. W. Gebhardt	1909 Germany
1897	Reverend R. S. de Courcy Laffan	1927 Great Britain
1897	Count Mercati	1925 Greece
1897	Count Brunetta d'Usseaux	1919 Italy

1898	Baron F.-W. de Tuyll de Serooskerken	1924	Holland
1899	Count de Talleyrand Périgord	1903	Germany
1899	Colonel Holbeck	1906	Denmark
1899	Prince Georges Bibesco	1901	Roumania
1899	Baron Godefroy de Blonay	1937	Switzerland
1900	Theodore Stanton	1904	U. S. A.
1900	Caspar Whitney	1905	U. S. A.
1900	H. Hebrard de Villeneuve	1911	France
1900	Prince Serge Beliosselsky de Beliozersk	1908	Russia
1900	Count de Ribeauvierre	1910	Russia
1900	Count Clarence de Rosen	1948	Sweden
1901	Prince Edouard de Salm Hortsma	1905	Germany
1901	Commandant Reyntiens	1903	Belgium
1901	Colonel Sir Howard Vincent	1907	Great Britain
1901	Miguel de Beistegui	1931	Mexico
1902	Count de Mejorada del Campo	1911	Spain
1903	Count César de Wartensleben	1913	Germany
1903	Count de Baillet-Latour	1942	Belgium
1903	James Hyde	1908	U. S. A.
1903	Carlos F. de Candamo	1922	Peru
1904	Count Albert Bertier de Sauvigny	1920	France
1905	General Count von der Assebourg	1909	Germany
1905	R. Coombes	1932	Australia
1905	Prince Alexandre de Solms Braunfels	1909	Austria
1905	Captain Heinrick Angell	1907	Norway
1906	E. N. Tzokow	1912	Bulgaria
1906	Captain Grut	1912	Denmark
1906	Lord Desborough of Taplow	1909	Great Britain
1906	Professor de Lancastre	1912	Portugal
1907	Manuel Quintana	1910	Argentine
1907	Count Geza Andrassy	1938	Hungary
1907	Th. Hefty	1908	Norway
1908	Allison Armour	1919	U. S. A.
1908	Baron R. de Willebrand	1920	Finland
1908	Prince Scipion Borghèse	1909	Italy
1908	Count Gautier Vignal	1940	Monaco

1908	Commandant Sverre	1927	Norway
1908	Georges A. Plagino	1949	Roumania
1908	Prince Simon Troubetzkoï	1910	Russia
1908	Selim Sirry Bey	1930	Turkey
1909	Baron de Wenninge	1914	Germany
1909	Sir Theodore Cook	1915	Great Britain
1909	Senator Jules de Muzsa	1946	Hungary
1909	Councillor Attilio Brunialti	1913	Italy
1909	Professor Jigoro Kano	1938	Japan
1910	Count A. Sierstorpff	1919	Germany
1910	Angelo C. Bolanaki		Egypt (Greece since 1933)
1910	Maurice Pescatore	1929	Luxemburg
1910	Prince Léon Ouroussoff	1933	Russia
1911	Prince Othon de Windischgraetz	1919	Austria
1911	Sir John Hanbury Williams	1921	Canada
1911	Evert Wendell	1921	U. S.A.
1911	A. Ballif	1913	France
1912	Count R. de Colleredo Mansfeld	1919	Austria
1912	Professor O. N. Garcia	1919	Chile
1912	Marquis de Villamejor	1921	Spain
1912	Count de Penha Garcia	1940	Portugal
1912	General S. W. Djoukitch	1949	Serbia
1913	Count Armin Muskau	1919	Germany
1913	R. de Rio Branco	1938	Brazil
1913	D. Stancioff	1929	Bulgaria
1913	Sydney Farrar	1919	Cuba
1913	Colonel Hansen	1922	Denmark
1913	A. Glandaz	1944	France
1913	Duke of Somerset	1920	Great Britain
1913	General Carlo Montu	1939	Italy
1913	Georges Duperron	1915	Russia
1914	Marquis M. de Polignac	1950	France
1918	P. J. de Matheu	1941	Central America
1919	Baron de Laveleye	1939	Belgium
1920	Carlos Silva Vildosola	1922	Chile
1920	Dorn y de Alsua	1929	Ecuador

1920	Judge Bartow Weeks	1921	U. S. A.
1920	Ernst Krogius	1948	Finland
1920	Count Clary	1933	France
1920	Brigadier-general R. J. Kentish	1933	Great Britain
1920	Sir Dorabji J. Tata	1930	India
1920	Marquis Guglielmi	1930	Italy
1920	Arthur Marryatt	1925	New Zealand
1920	Henry Nourse	1943	South Africa
1920	Professor Dr. Fr. Bucar	1947	Yugoslavia
1920	J. S. Edström	1952	Sweden
1921	J. G. Merrick	1946	Canada
1921	H. Echevarrieta	1923	Spain
1921	Nizzam Eddin Khoï	1923	Persia
1921	Dr. F. Ghigliani	1937	Uruguay
1922	T. de Alvear	1932	Argentine
1922	Dr. C. T. Wang	1957	China
1922	Ivar Nyholm	1931	Denmark
1922	Baron de Guell	1954	Spain
1922	William May Garland	1948	U. S. A.
1922	General Ch. H. Sherrill	1936	U. S. A.
1922	Earl Cadogan	1929	Great Britain
1922	J. J. Keane	1951	Ireland
1922	Prince Casimir Lubomirski	1930	Poland
1923	R. C. Aldao	1949	Argentine
1923	Arnaldo Guinle	1961	Brazil
1923	Dr. Ferreira Santos		Brazil
1923	J. Matte Gormaz	1928	Chile
1923	Porfirio Franca	1938	Cuba
1923	Marquis de Guadalupe	1924	Mexico
1923	E. Alfredo Benavides	1957	Peru
1924	Secretary of State Th. Lewald	1938	Germany
1924	Dr. Oskar Ruperti	1929	Germany
1924	James Taylor	1944	Australia
1924	Dr. Martin Haudek	1928	Austria
1924	Duke of Alba	1927	Spain
1924	Colonel P.-W. Scharroo	1957	Holland
1924	Dr. S. Kishi	1933	Japan
1924	Jorge Gomez de Parada	1927	Mexico
1924	Prince Samad Khan	1927	Persia

1925	David Kinley	1927	U. S. A.
1925	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye	1943	Holland
1925	Count Alberto Bonacossa	1953	Italy
1925	J. P. Firth	1927	New Zealand
1926	Duke Adolphe Frederic de Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1956	Germany
1926	G. Averoff	1930	Greece
1926	J. Dikmanis	1947	Lettonia
1927	Marquis de Pons	1930	Spain
1927	Hon. Ernest Lee Jahncke	1936	U. S. A.
1927	Lord Rochdale	1933	Great Britain
1927	Dr. M. Saenz	1932	Mexico
1927	Sir Thomas Fearnley	1950	Norway
1928	Dr. Theodore Schmidt	1939	Austria
1928	Sir George McLaren Brown	1940	Canada
1928	Dr. F. Akel	1932	Esthonia
1928	Lord Freyberg	1930	New Zealand
1928	Ignace Matuszewski	1939	Poland
1929	Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt		Germany
1929	Stephan G. Tchaprachikov	1944	Bulgaria
1929	Don Alfredo Ewing	1933	Chile
1929	Lord Aberdare	1957	Great Britain
1930	M. Politis	1933	Greece
1930	Augusto Turati	1931	Italy
1930	Kemalettin Sami Pacha	1933	Turkey
1931	Count de Vallellano	1952	Spain
1931	C. J. Wray	1934	New Zealand
1931	General Dr. Rouppert	1946	Poland
1932	Horacio Bustos Moron Jr.	1952	Argentine
1932	Prince Axel of Denmark	1958	Denmark
1932	G. D. Sondhi		India
1932	Count Paolo Thaon di Revel		Italy
1933	Sir Harold Luxton	1951	Australia
1933	The Marquess of Exeter (Lord Burghley)		Great Britain
1933	Sir Noël Curtis-Bennett	1950	Great Britain
1933	Dr. Jotaro Sugimoura	1936	Japan
1933	Rechid Saffet Atabinen	1952	Turkey

1934	François Piétri	France
1934	Sir Arthur Porritt	New Zealand
1934	H. E. Mohammed Taher *	Egypt
1934	Count Michimasa Soyeshima	1948 Japan
1934	Ing. Marte-R. Gomez	Mexico
1936	Avery Brundage	U. S. A.
1936	Prince Iesato Tokugawa	1939 Japan
1936	Joakim Puhk	1942 Estonia
1936	Hon. Jorge B. Vargas	Philippines
1936	Prince régnant François-Joseph de Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein
1937	Frederic René Coudert	1948 U. S. A.
1937	General Henri Guisan	1939 Switzerland
1937	Joaquin Serratosa Cibils	1956 Uruguay
1938	General von Reichenau	1942 Germany
1938	Dr. Miguel A. Moenck	Cuba
1938	Antonio Prado Jr.	1955 Brazil
1938	J. W. Rangell	Finland
1939	Baron de Trannoy	1957 Belgium
1939	Dr. H. H. Kung	1955 China
1939	General G. Vaccaro	1949 Italy
1939	Dr. M. Nagai	1950 Japan
1939	Dr. Sh. Takaishi	Japan
1939	E. W. Lindbergh	1939 South Africa
1939	N. de Horthy, Jr.	1948 Hungary
1946	Hugh Weir	Australia
1946	R. W. Seeldrayers	1955 Belgium
1946	J.C. Patteson	1954 Canada
1946	Dr. J. Gruss	Czechoslovakia
1946	Armand Massard	France
1946	Major-Général C.F. Pahud de Mortanges	Holland
1946	Ben. G. Waage	Iceland
1946	Prince Jean of Luxemburg	Luxemburg
1946	Dr. José Pontes	1956 Portugal
1946	J. Dowsett	1951 South Africa
1946	Reginald Honey	South Africa
1946	Albert Mayer	Switzerland
1946	Jean Ketseas	Greece

* Since 1960, H. E. Mohammed Taher has given up his situation and has been elected « Assistant Member of the President ». Representation for the R. A. U. is mentionned below (1960).

1947	Dr. Manfred Mautner Ritter von Markhof	Austria
1947	Sidney Dawes	Canada
1947	Shou-Yi-Tung	1958 China
1947	Raja Bhalindra Singh	India
1948	Bo Ekelund	Sweden
1948	Dr. Georges Loth	1961 Poland
1948	Stanko Bloudek	1959 Yugoslavia
1948	Dr. F. Mező	1961 Hungary
1948	Enrique O. Barbosa Baeza	1952 Chile
1948	John Jewett Garland	U. S. A.
1948	Erik von Frenckell	Finland
1948	General Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes	1952 Guatemala
1948	O. Ditlev-Simonsen Jr.	Norway
1949	Prince Rainier III	1950 Monaco
1949	Ahmed E. H. Jaffar	1956 Pakistan
1950	Dr. Ryotaro Azuma	Japan
1950	J. Brooks B. Parker	1951 U. S. A.
1950	Prince Pierre de Monaco	Monaco
1951	Lord Luke	Great Britain
1951	Comte de Beaumont	France
1951	Dott. Giorgio de Stefani	Italy
1951	Konstantin Andrianow	U. S. S. R.
1951	Lewis Luxton	Australia
1952	General Vladimir Stoïtchev	Bulgaria
1952	Lord Killanin	Ireland
1952	Cheikh Gabriel Gemayel	Lebanon
1952	General José de J. Clark F.	Mexico
1952	Aleksei Romanov	U. S. S. R.
1952	Enrique Alberdi	1959 Argentina
1952	Julio Gerlein Comelin	Columbia
1952	Pedro Ibarra Mac-Mahon	Spain
1952	Douglas F. Roby	U. S. A.
1952	Dr. Agustin Sosa	Panama
1952	General Gustav Dyrssen	Sweden
1952	Dr. Julio Bustamente B.	Venezuela
1955	Dr. Alejandro Rivera Bascur	Chile
1955	Suat Erler	Turkey
1955	Ki Poong Lee	1960 Korea

1955	Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi	Iran
1955	Alexandru Siperco	Roumania
1956	Willi Daume	Germany
1957	Saul Christovao Ferreira Pires	Portugal
1958	H. R. H. Prince Albert de Liège	Belgium
1958	Eduardo Dibos	Peru
1959	Syed Wajid Ali	Pakistan
1959	Ivar Emil Vind	Denmark
1960	Reginald Stanley Alexander	Kenya
1960	Boris Bakrac	Yugoslavia
1960	Mario L. Negri	Argentine
1960	A. D. Touny	U. A. R.
1961	W. Reczek	Poland
1961	Hadj Mohammed Benjelloun	Morocco

Honorary Members

J.-Sigfrid Edström (1920), Sweden, elected in 1952. (Honorary President.)

H. H. Duke Adolf-Friedrich of Mecklemburg (1926), Germany, elected 1956.

Col. P. W. Scharroo (1924), Holland, elected in 1957.

S. E. Alfredo Benavidès (1923), Peru, elected in 1957.

H. R. H. Prince Axel of Denmark (1932), elected in 1958.

M. Arnaldo Guinle (1923), Brazil, elected in 1960.

Professor Dr. Jerzy Loth (1948), Poland, elected in 1960.

Meetings

1st	Paris	1894
2nd	Athens	1896
3rd	Le Havre	1897
4th	Paris	1901
5th	Paris	1903

6th	London	1904
7th	Brussels	1905
8th	Athens	1906
9th	The Hague	1907
10th	Berlin	1909
11th	Luxemburg	1910
12th	Budapest	1911
13th	Basle	1912
14th	Stockholm	1912
15th	Lausanne	1913
16th	Paris	1914

First World War — 1914-1918

17th	Lausanne	1919
18th	Antwerp	1920
19th	Lausanne	1921
20th	Paris	1922
21st	Rome	1923
22nd	Paris	1924
23rd	Prague	1925
24th	Lisbon	1926
25th	Monaco	1927
26th	Amsterdam	1928
27th	Lausanne	1929
28th	Berlin	1930
29th	Barcelona	1931
30th	Los Angeles	1932
31st	Vienna	1933
32nd	Athens	1934
33rd	Oslo	1935
34th	Garmisch	1936
35th	Berlin	1936
36th	Warsaw	1937
37th	Cairo	1938
38th	London	1939

Second World War — 1939-1945

39th	Lausanne	1946
40th	Stockholm	1947
41st	Saint-Moritz	1948
42nd	London	1948
43rd	Rome	1949
44th	Copenhagen	1950
45th	Vienna	1951
46th	Oslo	1952
47th	Helsinki	1952
48th	Mexico-City	1953
49th	Athens	1954
50th	Paris	1955
51st	Cortina d'Ampezzo	1956
52nd	Melbourne	1956
53rd	Sofia	1957
54th	Tokyo	1958
55th	Munich	1959
56th	San Francisco	1960
57th	Rome	1960
58th	Athens	1961
59th	Moscow	1962
60th	Nairobi	1963

Commemoration of the Renewal of the Olympic Games

20th anniversary : 1914 at Paris and Alexandria.

25th anniversary : 1919 at Lausanne.

30th anniversary : 1924 at Paris.

40th anniversary : 1934 at Athens and Lausanne.

50th anniversary : 1944 at Lausanne.

60th anniversary : 1954 at Athens and Lausanne.

Olympic Games Program
Incl. Demonstrations

Events	Athens	Paris	St. Louis	London	Stockholm	Antwerp	Paris	Amsterdam	Los Angeles	Berlin	London	Helsinki	Melbourne	Rome	Tokyo	
	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	
Archery				X		X										
Athletics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Basket-Ball			X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Boxing			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Canoeing							X				X	X	X	X	X	
Cycling	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Equestrian sp.		X			X	X	X	X	X			(1)				
Fencing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Football		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gymnastics	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Judo															X	
Field Hockey				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Modern Pentathl.					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rowing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Shooting	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Swimming and																
Diving	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	
Volley-Ball															X	
Water Polo		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Weightlifting	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Wrestling	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Yachting		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Demonstrations</i>																
Base-Ball					X						X					
» » (Finnish)												X				
Basque pelota								X								
Gliding											X					
Handball												X				
Jeu de paume			X													
Lacrosse		X	X													
Motor boating			X													
Polo	X		X			X	X				X					
Rackets			X			X	X									
Rugby	X		X			X	X		X							
	10	14	13	21	15	20	20	17	17	22	19	19	17	18	20	

(1) Equestrian Sports were part of the Games of the XVIth Olympiad but took place in Stockholm in July 1956.

Olympic Games Participation

Demonstration sports included

OLYMPIAD	Number of Sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Ist Athens	10	42	285	—
IIInd Paris	14	60	1066 (6 women)	20
IIIrd St. Louis	13	67	496	—
IVth London	21	104	2059 (36 women)	11
Vth Stockholm	15	106	2541 (57 women)	22
VIth Berlin	1916 (not celebrated)	154	2606 (63 women)	28
VIIth Antwerp	20	137	3092 (136 women)	29
VIIIth Paris	1924	20	3015 (290 women)	44
IXth Amsterdam	1928	17	1408 (127 women)	46
Xth Los Angeles	1932	17	4069 (328 women)	37
XIth Berlin	1936	22	142	49
XIIth Tokyo	1940 (not celebrated)	—	—	—
XIIIth Helsinki	1944 (not celebrated)	—	—	—
XIVth London	1948	19	138	4468 (438 women)
XVth Helsinki	1952	19	149	5867 (573 women)
XVIth Melbourne	1956	17	145	3184 (371 women)
XVIth Equestrian Sports at Stockholm	1	3	145 (13 women)	29
XVIIth Rome	1960	18	150	5396 (537 women)
				84

87 different nations have participated in the Olympic Games at one time or another.

Olympic Congresses

Paris	1894	Revival of the Olympic Games.
Le Havre	1897	Hygiene and Pedagogy in Sport.
Brussels	1905	Physical exercise
Paris	1906	Arts, Letters and Sports.
Lausanne	1913	Psychology in Sport.
Paris	1914	Olympic Regulations.
Lausanne	1921	Olympic Regulations.
Prague	1925	Olympic Regulations.
Berlin	1930	Olympic Regulations.

Olympic Winter Games Program

Incl. Demonstrations

Events	Chamonix 1924	St. Moritz 1928	L. Placid 1932	Garmisch 1936	St. Moritz 1948	Oslo 1952	Cortina 1956	Squaw. V. 1960	Innsbruck 1964
Figure skating	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Speed skating	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Skiing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ice Hockey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bobsleigh	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Skeleton		x			x				
Luge									x
Biathlon							x		x
(Ski and Shooting combined)									
<i>Demonstrations</i>									
Military patrols	x	x		x	x				
Winter Pentathlon*					x				
Curling	x		x	x					x
Dog-sled racing			x						
Bandy			x			x			
Number of sports	7	7	7	7	8	6	5	5	8
Number of events	16	15	19	21	24	23	24	27	28

* Shooting, downhill skiing, 10 km. ski-run, fencing, horseriding.

Olympic Winter Games Participation
Demonstration events included

		Number of Sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Ist Chamonix	1924	7	16	293 (13 women)	16
IIInd St. Moritz	1928	7	15	491 (27 women)	25
IIIrd Lake Placid	1932	7	19	307 (30 women)	17
IVth Garmisch- Partenkirchen	1936	7	21	756 (76 women)	28
Vth St. Moritz	1948	8	24	878 (90 women)	28
VIInd Oslo	1952	6	23	960 (123 women)	30
VIIInd Cortina d'Ampezzo	1956	5	24	923 (146 women)	32
VIIIInd Squaw Valley	1960	5	27	693 (159 women)	30

Unofficial Winter sport events were held in London (1908) and in Antwerp (1920).

Olympic Games Patrons and Presidents of Organizing Committees

<i>Olympic Games</i>		<i>Patrons</i>	<i>Presidents</i>
Athens	1896	H. M. King George I.	H. H. The Crown Prince Constantine of Greece.
Paris	1900	Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic.	D. Mérillon.
St. Louis	1904	Theodore Roosevelt, President of the U.S.A.	W. H. Liginger.
London	1908	H. M. King Edward VII.	Lord Desborough of Taplow.
Stockholm	1912	H. M. King Gustav V.	Crown Prince Gustav-Adolf.
Antwerp	1920	H. M. King Albert I.	Count Henri de Baillet-Latour.
Paris	1924	Gaston Doumergue, Presid. of the French Republic.	Count J. Clary.
Amsterdam	1928	H. M. Queen Wilhelmina.	Baron A. Schimmelpenninck van der Oye.
Los Angeles	1932	Herbert Hoover, President of the U.S.A.	W. M. Garland.
Berlin	1936	The Reich Chancellor	Dr. Th. Lewald, Secretary of State.
London	1948	H. M. King George VI.	Viscount Portal of Laverstoke.
Helsinki	1952	Mr. J. K. Paasikivi, President of the Republic of Finland.	M. Erik von Frenckell.
Melbourne	1956	H. M. Queen Elizabeth II.	Prime Minister of Australia, The Right Hon. R.-G. Menzies.
Rome	1960	Mr. Giovanni Gronchi President of the Republic.	Minister Giulio Andreotti

Origin of the Ancient Olympic Games

Popular legend attributes the foundation of the ancient Olympic Games to Hercules, son of Zeus. Their origin is buried in the mists of the early history of Greece. The first recorded Games were held in 776 B. C. and they were staged thereafter at intervals of four years. They were semi-religious in nature and the victors were crowned with olive branches cut from the sacred woods of the temple of Zeus. So important were they that time in ancient Greece was measured by the four year interval between the Games, called an Olympiad. There is a record of almost three hundred Olympiads in the ancient cycle. While they were taking place, wars were stopped, roads were free, and no one would have dared to break the Olympic truce. At first there was only one event — a short foot race. Afterwards others were added and the program was expanded. All the events, however, took place within a period of five days. The most coveted title was that of the winner of the Pentathlon, which comprised five events, running, jumping, javelin throwing, discus throwing, and wrestling. Artistic and literary contests were also arranged and theatrical plays were sometimes given in the stadium. The Games were abolished in the year 394 A. D. by decree of Emperor Theodosius.

1906 Games

The first Olympic Games in Athens proved to be such a success that Greece asked to keep them permanently in that country, where they had been staged in ancient times. Baron de Coubertin's idea was, however, that they should be truly international and held in various parts of the world. The International Olympic Committee agreed with him. The Greeks were not satisfied and obtained permission to stage Games in Athens in between the Official Olympic Games. This was done in 1906, but never repeated.

National Olympic Committees

Each country or territory* which desires to participate in the Olympic Games must have an Olympic Committee accepted by the International Olympic Committee. (See Rule 24 and 25.)

The following National Olympic Committees have been recognized by the International Olympic Committee. (1961.) *Addresses may be found in the "Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee".*

Afghanistan : National Olympic Federation of Afghanistan.

Albania : Comité Olympique de la République Populaire d'Albanie.

Argentine : Olympic Committee of Argentine.

Australia : Australian Olympic Federation.

Austria : Oesterreichischen Olympisches Comite.

Bahamas : Bahamas Olympic Association.

Belgium : Comité Olympique Belge.

Bermudas : Bermuda Olympic Association.

Bolivia : Comite Olímpico Boliviano.

Brazil : Comite Olímpico Brasileño.

British Guiana : The British Guiana Olympic Games Association.

Bulgaria : Bulgarian Olympic Committee

Burma : Burma Olympic Association.

Cambodia : Comité National Olympique Khmer.

Canada : Canadian Olympic Association.

Ceylon : Ceylon Olympic and Empire Games Association.

Chile : Comite Olímpico de Chile.

Colombia : Comite Olímpico Colombiano.

Costa-Rica : Comite Nacional Olímpico.

Cuba : Comite Olímpico Cubano.

Czechoslovakia : Czechoslovakian Olympic Committee.

Denmark : Danish Olympic Committee.

Dominican Republic : Comite Nacional Olímpico.

El Salvador : Comite Nacional Olímpico .

Ecuador : Comite Olímpico Ecuatoriano.

Ethiopia : National Ethiopian Sports Confederation.

Fiji Islands : Fiji Amateur Sports Association.

Finland : Olympic Committee of Finland.

France : Comité Olympique Français.

* Since the Olympic Movement is non-political, the words "country" or "nation" are in these rules intended to apply also to a geographical area, district or territory within the limits of which an Olympic Committee recognized by the International Olympic Committee functions or operates.

Germany : Nationales Olympisches Komitee für Deutschland, München.
Nationales Olympisches Komitee der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, Berlin. (Provisional recognition.)

(Pending the reunion of the two sections of Germany, two National Olympic Committees have been recognized with the undertaking that they will cooperate in sending one combined German team only to the Olympic Games.)

Ghana : Olympic and British Empire and Commonwealth Games Association of Ghana.

Great Britain : British Olympic Association.

Greece : Comité Olympique Hellène.

Guatemala : Comite Nacional Olimpico.

Haiti : National Olympic Committee of Haïti.

Honduras : Comite Olimpico Hondureno.

Hong-Kong : Ama'eur Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong-Kong.

Hungary : Hungarian Olympic Committee.

Iceland : Olympic Committee of Iceland.

India : Indian Olympic Association.

Indonesia : Komite Olympiade Indonesia.

Irak : Irak Olympic Association.

Iran : Iranian Olympic Committee.

Ireland : Olympic Council of Ireland.

Israel : Olympic Committee of Israel.

Italy : Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano.

Jamaica : Jamaica Olympic Association.

Japan : Japanese Olympic Committee.

Kenya : Kenya Olympic Association.

Korea : Korean Olympic Committee.

Lebanon : Comité Olympique Libanais.

Liberia : Liberian Olympic Games Association.

Liechtenstein : Olympic Committee of Liechtenstein.

Luxemburg : Comité Olympique Luxembourgeois.

Malaya : Federation of Malaya Olympic Council.

Malta : Malta Olympic Committee.

Mexico : Comite Olimpico Mexicano.

Monaco : Comité Olympique Monégasque.

Morocco : Comité Olympique Marocain.

Netherlands : Netherlands Olympic Committee.

Netherlands Antilles : Netherlands Antilliaans Olympisch Comite.

New Zealand : New Zealand Olympic Association.

Nicaragua : Comite Olimpico Nicaraguense.

Nigeria : Nigeria Olympic Association.

North-Borneo : North Borneo Olympic Committee.
Norway : Norwegian Olympic Committee.
Pakistan : Pakistan Olympic Association.
Panama : Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Paraguay : Comision de Fomento de la Cultura Fisica.
Peru : Comite Nacional Olimpico.
Philippine : Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation.
Poland : Polish Olympic Committee.
Porto Rico : National Olympic Committee of Porto Rico.
Portugal : Portuguese Olympic Committee.
Rhodesia : Rhodesia Empire & Olympic Games Association.
Rumania : Rumanian Olympic Committee.
San Marino : Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Sammarinese.
Singapore : The Singapore Olympic and Sports Council.
South-Africa : South-African Olympic Committee.
Spain : Spanish Olympic Committee.
Sudan : Sudanese Olympic Committee.
Surinam : Surinaams Olympisch Comite.
Sweden : Swedish Olympic Committee.
Switzerland : Comité Olympique Suisse.
Syria : Olympic Committee of Syria.
Taiwan : Olympic Committee of the Republic of China.
Tanganayika : Tanganayika Olympic Committee.
Thailand : Olympic Committee of Thailand.
The West Indies : The West Indies Olympic Association.
Trinidad & Tobago : Trinidad & Tobago Olympic Association.
Tunis : Tunisian Olympic Committee.
Turkey : Turkish Olympic Committee.
Uganda : Uganda Olympic Committee.
United Arabia : Comité Olympique de la République Arabe Unie.
United States of America : United States Olympic Association.
U. S. S. R. : Olympic Committee of U. S. S. R.
Uruguay : Comite Olimpico Uruguayo.
Venezuela : Comite Olimpico Venezolano.
Viet-Nam : Olympic Committee of Viet-Nam.
Yugoslavia : Yugoslavian Olympic Committee.

International Amateur Sport Federations
recognized by the International Olympic Committee

See list in Rule 44. Current addresses may be found in the "Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee".

International Federations are entirely independent and autonomous. The International Olympic Committee has delegated to them technical supervision of the events on the Olympic Program which, of course, must be conducted according to the Rules and Regulations of the International Olympic Committee. At intervals, delegates from the Federations meet with the International Olympic Committee Executive Board to discuss matters of mutual interest.

International Amateur Sport Federations

*whose sports are not on the Olympic Program
but which are recognized by the International Olympic Committee*

List and addresses may be found in the "Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee".

**Organizations operating in accordance with
Olympic Standards**

and / or conducting events according to Olympic Regulations

Certain organizations have notified the International Olympic Committee that they are operating under Olympic standards and/or that they are conducting all events under their control according to the Olympic Rules and Regulations.

List and addresses may be found in the "Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee".

The Olympic Games are Amateur

No one is permitted to profit from the Olympic Games. If it were not for the gratuitous 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 National Olympic Committee of the country holding the Games and be used for the promotion of the Olympic Movement or the development of amateur sport.

Pseudo Amateurs

Individuals subsidized by governments, educational institutions, or business concerns because of their athletic ability are not amateurs. Business or industrial concerns sometimes employ athletes or sponsor athletic teams for their advertising value. The athletes are given paid employment with little work to do and are free to practice and compete at all times. For national aggrandizement, governments occasionally adopt the same methods and give athletes positions in the Army, on the police force or in a government office. They also operate training camps for extended periods. Some colleges and universities offer outstanding athletes scholarships and inducements of various kinds. Recipients of these special favours which are granted only because of athletic ability are not amateurs. (See amateur definition, Rule 26 and pages 95, 96 and 97.)

Olympic Flag

The Olympic Flag, which flies in the main stadium and all other venues of the Games, is white with five interlaced rings in the center. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left, nearest the flag pole. These rings represent the five continents joined in the Olympic Movement. The proper arrangement and interlacing of the rings is shown on the sketch below.



There is no country that has not one or more of these colours in its national flag. It was created in 1913, at the suggestion of Baron de Coubertin, and was used for the first time at the Olympic Games in 1920 at Antwerp.

There are official flags for both the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games.

Olympic Village

Each Organizing Committee is now required to provide two Olympic Villages, one for men and the other for women, where the participants in the Games have the privilege of residing and meeting the other contestants and officials in a friendly and harmonious atmosphere.

For the first few Olympic Games of the Modern Cycle, each National Olympic Committee had to find quarters for its teams. This was sometimes difficult because of the great influx of visitors at that time. At the 1932 Games in Los Angeles, special buildings were built in an enclosed area convenient to the stadium, so that all the participants could live together in one location. This opportunity enabling all nationalities to be together, without discrimination of race, colour, religion or politics proved such an enjoyable and constructive feature that it has been followed ever since.

Olympic Property

The Olympic flag, the Olympic rings, and the Olympic motto, "Citius - Altius - Fortius", belong to the Olympic Games and must not be used in connection with other events. Commercial use of any kind is strictly prohibited. It is one of the duties of National Olympic Committees to ensure that these regulations are enforced.

Olympic Flame

In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the Altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. As an impressive part of the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic Flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the entire Games. The Organizing Committee for the 1936 Games conceived the idea of kindling this flame with a torch, lit by the sun at Olympia, Greece, site of the ancient Games, and passed from hand to hand all the way to Berlin by a relay of runners. Starting from Olympia they ran to Athens, Salonika.

Sofia, Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, and carefully scheduled and managed their race so that the last runner arrived at the stadium at the exact instant required. The arrival of this torch carrying the sacred flame, is a most dramatic feature of the first day of the Games.

The same procedure has been followed at each subsequent Games.

Olympic Day or Week

The International Olympic Committee has suggested that all National Olympic Committees should celebrate the revival of the Olympic Games each year during the month of June by observing an "Olympic Day" or "Olympic Week". Special competitions in the various sports on the Olympic Program should be held and speeches on the Olympic Movement and its philosophy should be made in schools and clubs. This idea has been adopted in many countries and has met with great success.

Many of the National Olympic Committees have organized a ceremony on the day of the opening of the Olympic Games, at which an Olympic flag is raised in a prominent location and a flame is lighted to burn during the period of the Games to serve as a reminder of the friendly contests in which their teams are engaged in this the greatest Festival of Sport.

Fine Arts and the Olympic Games

In ancient Greece during the Golden Age there was always a close connection between Sport and the Fine Arts. The buildings and sport fields were designed by the greatest architects and the athletic grounds and their surroundings were filled with the finest sculpture ; famous poets, orators, and musicians participated in the ceremonies. Grace and beauty were esteemed equally with athletic prowess. In 1906 Baron de Coubertin suggested that competitions in the Fine Arts, (architecture, literature, music, painting and sculpture) should be included in the Olympic program, with the idea of introducing new values for the benefit of both spectators and participants. Photography

and Sport Philately have since been added to the list of subjects. The first art competitions were held in 1912 and Fine Arts events have been held at the different Games since then, as shown in the following table :

		<i>Number of Events</i>
1912	Stockholm	5
1920	Antwerp	5
1924	Paris	5
1928	Amsterdam	13
1932	Los Angeles	9
1936	Berlin	15
1948	London	13
1952	Helsinki	Exhibition
1956	Melbourne	»
1960	Rome	»
1964	Tokyo	»

At its meeting in Athens in 1954, the International Olympic Committee, with the object of improving this part of the program, redrafted Rule 31. The first program under the new rule was staged in Melbourne at the Games of the XVI Olympiad.

Scoring of Points

The Olympic Games are contests between individuals. They are designed to be a joyous festival of the youth of the world. The competitors give of their best, strive to win if they can, and if not, rejoice with the victors.

The Games are not, and must not become, a contest between nations, for this would be entirely contrary to the spirit of the Olympic Movement and would surely lead to disaster. There is therefore no official

score, and tables of points are without authority. In actual fact, tables of points are really misinformation because they are inevitably inaccurate. To be correct they would have to be weighted, since it is certainly unfair to give the winner of the marathon or decathlon, a winning gymnast, pistol shooter or yachtsman, and a winning football or basket-ball team the same score.

Moreover, to be fair the factor of population should be considered, and if careful analysis were made it would be discovered that many small nations have won far more Olympic medals on a per capita basis than the larger countries.

Normal national pride is perfectly legitimate, but neither the Olympic Games nor any other sport contest can be said to indicate the superiority of one country or of one political system over another. One of the objects of the Olympic Games is to build international good will, and efforts made to pit one nation against another in this or any other similar manner must be severely censured.

Judges and Technical Officials

The appointment of the judges and technical officials for the Olympic Games is delegated to the International Federations. These technical officials must be living symbols of integrity, fair play and good sportsmanship, and they should be chosen with this in mind. In some sports results are decided by watch or tape measure, but in many the decisions are made by the officials. The referees, umpires, and judges, therefore, play a most important part in the Games. Realizing this, many International Federations conduct special courses for the training of umpires, judges and referees, and unless they are in possession of a certificate from their International Federation, they are not allowed to function at the Olympic Games and other international events.

Judges and other technical officials at the Olympic Games, who must be amateurs (see Rule 38) are required to enforce the rules and regulations impartially, and to act at all times in full conformity with the spirit of fair play and good sportsmanship which marks the Olympic Movement.

Many International Federations are now taking official moving pictures of the contests in order to assist the judges in arriving at the correct result.

Commercial and Political Interference

Delegates from the International Amateur Sport Federations, meeting with the Executive Board of the International Olympic Committee in 1946 at Lausanne, Switzerland unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming their unswerving allegiance to the high principles of amateur sport and to its promotion in all the countries of the world, in full accordance with Olympic ideals. They agreed to oppose with all their strength any commercial or political interference with their work.

A similar resolution was adopted by delegates from the National Olympic Committees meeting with the International Olympic Committee's Executive Board in 1952 at Oslo, Norway.

The Role of Governments

For the benefit and welfare of their citizens, all governments should initiate and carry out programs of physical culture, recreation, and health, for the youth of their country. Completely independent control of competitive amateur sport in both its national and international phases must be left, however, to the National Federations and the National Olympic Committees. (See page 95.). The example of some countries in teaching Olympic principles in the public schools is worthy of the highest praise and should be emulated by all.

Olympic Spirit

National Olympic Committees should encourage the development of Olympic spirit among the youth of their countries. They should promote a program of education for the public and the press on the philosophy of amateurism. There is a tendency to concentrate too much on performance and new records and not enough on the social, educational, aesthetic, ethical and spiritual values of amateur sports.

Olympic Awards

The prizes given to winners in the Olympic Games are described in Rule 41.

Other awards made by the International Olympic Committee are :

The Olympic Cup

The Olympic Diploma of Merit

The Fearnley Cup

The Mohammed Taher Trophy

The Count Bonacossa Trophy

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.

The Olympic Diploma of Merit, created at the Congress in Brussels in 1905, is awarded to an individual with qualifications similar to those described in the previous paragraph (Olympic Cup).

This diploma may be awarded to Honorary Members of the International Olympic Committee.

The Fearnley Cup, founded in 1950 by Sir Thomas Fearnley, former member of the International Olympic Committee, is given to an amateur sport club or a local amateur sport association because of meritorious achievement in the service of the Olympic Movement. The Cup remains at Campagne Mon-Repos ; the recipient is given a miniature and a diploma.

The Mohammed Taher Trophy, founded in 1950 by Mohammed Taher, member of the International Olympic Committee, is awarded to an amateur athlete, who may or may not have competed in the Olympic Games but whose general merit or career justifies the award of a special distinction. The Trophy remains at Campagne Mon-Repos ; the recipient is given a plaque and a diploma.

None of these awards may in the future be bestowed on a National or International Federation, on a National Olympic Committee or on the officers of these organizations in their capacity as such nor on a member of the International Olympic Committee (except that the Olympic Diploma of Merit may be awarded to honorary members).

The Count Bonacossa Trophy. The Count Bonacossa Trophy offered in 1954 by CONI, the National Olympic Committee of Italy, in honour of Count Alberto Bonacossa, member of the International Olympic Committee for many years, is awarded to the National Olympic Committee which during the preceding year has done outstanding work in furthering the Olympic Movement. The Trophy remains at Mon-Repos ; the recipient receives a miniature and a diploma.

Nominations of candidates for these awards, with qualifications in writing, must be received by the International Olympic Committee at its office in Lausanne before the first of March each year.

Holders of the Olympic Cup

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1906 | Touring Club de France |
| 1907 | Henley Royal Regatta |
| 1908 | Sveriges Centralförening för Idrottens Främjande |
| 1909 | Deutsche Turnerschaft |
| 1910 | Ceska obec Sokolska |
| 1911 | Touring Club Italiano |
| 1912 | Union des Sociétés de Gymnastique de France |
| 1913 | Magyar Athletikai Club |
| 1914 | Amateur Athletic Union of America |
| 1915 | Rugby School, England |
| 1916 | Confrérie Saint-Michel de Gand |
| 1917 | Nederlandsche Voetbal Bond |
| 1918 | Equipes Sportives du Front Interallié |
| 1919 | Institut Olympique de Lausanne |
| 1920 | Y. M. C. A. International College, Springfield |
| 1921 | Dansk Idræts Forbund |
| 1922 | Amateur Athletic Union of Canada |
| 1923 | Asociación Sportiva de Cataluna |
| 1924 | Fédération Gymnique et Athlétique Finlandaise |
| 1925 | Comité National d'Education Physique de l'Uruguay |

1926	Norges Skiforbund
1927	Colonel Robert M. Thomson
1928	Junta Nacional Mexicana
1929	Y. M. C. A. World's Committee
1930	Association Suisse de Football et d'Athlétisme
1931	National Playing Fields Association, Great Britain
1932	Deutsche Hochschule für Leibesübungen
1933	Société Fédérale Suisse de Gymnastique
1934	Opera Dopolavoro Roma
1935	National Recreation Association of U. S. A.
1936	Segas : Union des Sociétés Helléniques de Gymnastique et d'Athlétisme, Athènes
1937	Oesterreichischer Eislauf Verband
1938	Königl. Akademie für Körperersierung in Ungarn
1939	« Kraft durch Freude »
1940	Svenska Gymnastik - och Idrottsföreningarnas Riksförbund
1941	Comité Olympique Finlandais
1942	William May Garland, Los Angeles
1943	Comite Olimpico Argentino
1944	Ville de Lausanne
1945	Norges Fri Idrettsforbund, Oslo
1946	Comite Olimpico Colombiano
1947	J. Sigfrid Edström, Stockholm (President of the I. O. C.)
1948	The Central Council of Physical Recreation, Great Britain
1949	Fluminense Football-Club, Rio-de-Janeiro
1950	Comité Olympique Belge
1950	New Zealand Olympic and British Empire Games Association
1951	Académie des Sports, Paris
1952	City of Oslo
1953	City of Helsinki
1954	Ecole Fédérale de Gymnastique et de Sports, Macolin (Switzerland)
1955	Organizing Committee VIIth Centroamerican and Caribbean Games, Mexico
1955	Organizing Committee IIInd Panamerican Games, Mexico
1956	No award
1957	Federazione Sport Silenziosi d'Italia, Milano
1958	No award
1959	Panathlon Italiano, Genova
1960	Centro Universitario Sportivo Italiano
1961	Helms Hall Foundation, Los Angeles

Holders of the Olympic Diploma of Merit

(first awarded in 1905)

1. President Theodore Roosevelt (U.S.A.)
2. Fridjhof Nansen (Norway)
3. Mr. Santos Dumont (Brazil)
4. Lord Desborough (Great Britain)
5. Duke of the Abruzzis (Italy)
6. Commandant Lancrenon (France)
7. Count Zeppelin (Germany)
8. Colonel Balck (Sweden)
9. Dr Jean Charcot (France)
10. Geo Chavez (Peru)
11. King Alfonso XIII (Spain)
12. Crown Prince of Germany
13. Alain Gerbault (France)
14. Colonel Lindbergh (U.S.A.)
15. Captain Harry Pidgeon (U.S.A.)
16. Mr. Hostin (France)
17. Mrs. Léni Riefenstahl (Germany)
18. Angelo C. Bolanaki (Greece)
19. Dr Paul Martin (Switzerland)
20. Jack Beresford (Great Britain)
21. Dr Ivan Ossier (Denmark)
22. Olympic Committee of Guatemala
23. " Les Enfants de Neptune " Tourcoing (France)
24. Dr Fr. M. Messerli (Lausanne)
25. Mr. Bill Henry (U. S. A.)
26. Mr. Harry Neville Amos (New Zealand)
27. Mr. Alfred Hajos (Hungary)
28. Miss Jeanette Altwegg (Great Britain)
29. Charles Denis (France)
30. Col. Marco Perez Jimenez (Venezuela)
31. Prof. Dr Carl Diem (Germany)
32. Mr. Antoine Hafner (Switzerland)
33. No award
34. The Rt. Hon. R.-G. Menzies (Australia)
35. M. Otto Mayer, chancellor of the I. O. C. (Switzerland)
36. M. Maurice Genevoix (France)

Holders of the Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup

- 1951 Ginasio Clube Português, Lisbon
- 1952 Ipprottasamband Islands, Reykjavik
- 1953 Centro Deportivo Chapultepec, Mexico
- 1954 Paris Université Club
- 1955 Junta Departamental de Deportes, Cali (Colombia)
- 1956 The Stoke Mandeville Games (Great Britain)
- 1957 No award
- 1958 Istambul Swimming Club
- 1959 Cercle des Armes, Lausanne
- 1960 Tennis Club of Athens
- 1961 Nyländska Yacht Club, Finland

Holders of the Mohammed Taher Trophy

- 1951 Mr. Paul Anspach (fencer), Brussels
- 1952 Mrs. F. E. Blankers-Koen (athlete), Holland
- 1953 Mr. A. Ferreira da Silva (athlete), Brazil
- 1954 Mr. Adolphe Jauréguy (ex-rugby player), France
- 1955 Mr. Roger Bannister (athlete), Great Britain
- 1956 Mr. Gert Fredriksson (canoest), Sweden
- 1957 Mr. J. Landy (athlete), Australia
- 1958 No award
- 1959 No award
- 1960 M. Joaquin Blume (gymnast), Spain (posthumously)
- 1961 M. van de Wattyne (athlete), Belgium

Holders of the Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy

- 1955 National Olympic Committee of U.S.S.R.
- 1956 National Olympic Committee of Iran
- 1957 National Olympic Committee of Australia
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of Germany
- 1958 National Olympic Committee of the German Democratic Republic
- 1959 Olympic Committee of Venezuela
- 1960 Lebanon Olympic Committee
- 1961 Greek Olympic Committee

Perpetual Trophies

Until the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp, special trophies to be held only until the next Games, were awarded to the winners of some of the competitions. These challenge cups or trophies had been given to the International Olympic Committee by the Emperors Nicholas of Russia, Franz Josef of Austria, and William II of Germany, among others. Owing to the obvious difficulties connected with handling such trophies as they passed from one victor to another, and because the winning of an Olympic championship is honour enough, at its meeting in Rome in 1923, the International Olympic Committee decided to eliminate awards of this kind in the future. These trophies are now in the Olympic Museum at Mon-Repos in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Regional Games

The International Olympic Committee grants its patronage to Regional Games, which contribute widely to the development of amateur sport in the areas where they are organized. To receive this patronage they must however meet the requirements of the International Olympic Committee which are listed below and application must be made at least two years before the Games are to be staged. To date those recognized are :

Far East Games (China, Japan, Philippines Islands, from 1913 to 1930).

Juegos Deportivos Centro-Americanos y del Caribe (Mexico, 1926 ; Havana, 1930 ; San Salvador, 1935 ; Panama, 1938 ; Barranquilla, 1946 ; Guatemala, 1950 ; Mexico-City, 1954 ; Caracas, 1959 ; Kingston, Jamaica 1962.

Juegos Deportivos Bolivarianos (Bogota, 1938 ; Lima, 1947 ; Caracas, 1951 ; Barranquilla, 1961).

Juegos Deportivos Pan-Americanos (Buenos-Aires, 1951 ; Mexico-City, 1955 ; Chicago 1959 ; Sao Paolo 1963).

Mediterranean Games (Alexandria, 1951 ; Barcelona, 1955 ; Beyrouth, 1959 ; Naples 1963).

Asian Games (New Delhi, 1951 ; Manila, 1954 ; Tokyo, 1958 ; Djakarta, 1962).

Rules for Regional Games

*adopted by the International Olympic Committee at its 47th Session
in Helsinki, July 1952*

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.
The Games shall be conducted in a dignified manner and with a minimum of 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 extraneous events connected with the Games, particularly those of a political nature. 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 sport is on the program, 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 Rule 39 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 program 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 center 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.

Campagne Mon-Repos

*Headquarters of the International Olympic Committee
Lausanne, Switzerland*

In 1922 the City of Lausanne, Switzerland, which owns the property, graciously allocated space on the third floor of the Campagne Mon-Repos to the International Olympic Committee. Since that date the headquarters of the Committee have been located there. The Campagne is surrounded by a beautifully landscaped park, and is convenient to the center of the city. The remainder of the building serves as a municipal museum.

Olympic Library and Museum

Adjoining its headquarters in the Campagne Mon-Repos, the International Olympic Committee has established a library and a museum.

The library contains official records of the Olympic Games, complete files of Olympic reviews and bulletins, and a collection of books, pamphlets, magazines and periodicals on sport and the Olympic Games in many different languages.

The International Olympic Committee hopes that amateur sport organizations and others will be good enough to contribute to its library, copies of all books and other publications dealing with sport that appear in their countries.

The Olympic Museum contains souvenirs, medals, trophies and photographs from the different Games. A room in memory of the Baron de Coubertin, containing his desk, his decorations, and many other personal souvenirs, is maintained. The challenge cups and trophies previously competed for in the Olympic Games until 1920, are in another room. Also, there are interesting items contributed by various officers and members of the International Olympic Committee and others. The Museum is continually being enriched by gifts from all over the world from those interested in the Olympic Movement.

Bulletin of the International Olympic Committee

The "Bulletin du Comité International Olympique", official publication of the International Olympic Committee, appears four times a year and is sent, without charge, to all National Olympic Committees and International Federations. This magazine contains a directory of members of the International Olympic Committee, of the National Olympic Committees and of the International Federations with their addresses, reports of meetings, and general information about amateur sport and the Olympic Movement. The office of the editor is Campagne Mon-Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland, and all communications should be sent to that address. Telegraphic address : CIO, Lausanne, Switzerland. Telephone : Lausanne 22 94 48.

Contributions of articles and information about amateur sport and the Olympic Movement of general interest are welcomed.

The Bulletin will be mailed to anyone on receipt of the annual subscription of four dollars or fifteen Swiss francs, payable to the International Olympic Committee, Campagne Mon-Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland.

Decisions of the International Olympic Committee

1. Making capital out of sports for political purposes.

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 the different nations and it congratulates those which, with a view of encouraging popular sports have adopted vast programs 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.

2. Training-camps.

The practice of interrupting the occupation of an athlete (studies or employment) to put him in a camp for athletes for over three weeks for special training is not in accord with the ideals of the Olympic Games.

3. Professionals.

A professional in one sport is considered a professional in all other sports. In the opinion of the International Olympic Committee, this rule should have general observance.

4. Doping of athletes.

The use of drugs or artificial stimulants of any kind is condemned and any person offering or accepting dope, in any form whatsoever, cannot participate in the Olympic Games.

5. National Olympic Committees are reminded that, while the Olympic Games welcome the Youth of the World, it is a physical impossibility to accomodate *all* that Youth, and are asked to use discretion and send to the Games only competitors of Olympic caliber.

6. Among others the following are not eligible for Olympic competitions:

- a) Those who have participated for money, for having converted prizes into money, or, without permission of the National Federation within the rules of the International Federation concerned, for having accepted prizes exceeding 50 dollars in value, and those who have received because of their sport performances, valuable presents which can be converted into money or other material advantages.
- b) Those who have been paid for training or coaching others for organized sport competitions.
- c) Those who have capitalized in any way on their athletic fame or their performances, profited commercially therefrom or have accepted special inducements of any kind to participate. This includes those who have secured employment by reason of their sport performances, rather than their ability, in various branches of the Press, Theatre, Television, Cinema or Radio broadcasting.
- d) Those who have accepted for expenses reimbursement in excess of the actual outlay.
- e) Those who have decided to become professional athletes and are participating to enhance their commercial value.
- f) Those who have neglected their usual vocation or employment for competitive sport whether at home or abroad.

7. If a competitor is paid for the use of his name or picture, or for a radio or television appearance, in connection with commercial advertising, it is capitalization of athletic fame as described above. Even if no payment is made, such practices are to be deplored, since in the minds of many, particularly the young, they undermine the exalted position rightly held by amateur champions.

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