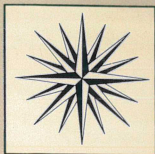
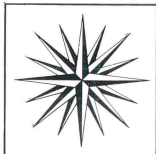


Beyond Sports



Amateurism: Article 26





Still a Lot to Be Said on the Subject

Times have certainly changed since the all-British Amateur Athletic Club gave the following definition: "An amateur is any gentleman who has never taken part in any public competition open to all or for financial gain... and who is neither worker nor artisan nor day-laborer." Rule 26 was approved at the 75th session of the IOC, on Oct. 21, 1974, in Vienna:

A—A competitor may:

1. Be a physical education or sports teacher who gives elementary instruction.
2. Accept, during the period of preparation and actual competition which shall be limited by the rules of each international federation:
(a) Assistance administered through his or her national olympic committee or national federation for: food and lodging; cost of transport; pocket money to cover incidental expenses; insurance cover in respect of accidents, illness, personal property and disability; personal sports equipment and clothing; cost of medical treatment, physiotherapy and authorized coaches.
(b) Compensation, authorized by his or her national olympic committee or national federation, in case of necessity to cover financial loss resulting from his or her absence from work or basic occupation, on account of preparation for, or participation in the Olympic

Games and international sports competitions. In no circumstance shall payment made under this provision exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same periods. The compensation may be paid with the approval of the national federations or the national olympic committees at their discretion.

3. Accept prizes won in competition within the limits of the rules established by the respective international federations.
4. Accept academic and technical scholarships.

B—A competitor must not:

1. Be or have been a professional athlete in any sport, or contracted to be so before the official closing of the games.
2. Have allowed his person, name, picture or sports performance to be used for advertising, except when his or her international federation, national olympic committee or national federation enters into a contract for sponsorship or equipment. All payments must be made to the international federation, national olympic committee or national federation concerned, and not to the individual.
3. Carry advertising material on his person or clothing in the olympic games, world or continental championships and games under the patronage of the IOC, other than trade-marks on technical equipment or clothing as agreed by the IOC with the international federations.
4. Have acted as a professional coach or trainer in any sport.