



**THE INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC ACADEMY**



**FIFTEENTH SESSION
JULY 1975
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INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ACADEMY
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REPORT
OF THE
FIFTEENTH SESSION
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC ACADEMY
AT
OLYMPIA



ATHENS
1976

You, have here the ideal international meeting centre, for both sportsmen and administrators. It is a centre where you can study, discuss and indeed contemplate on the various sides of the Olympic Movement and the parts Sport and Culture play in the creation of the Complete Man.

It is a centre where potential Olympic educators can be trained with special reference to the philosophy and history of the Olympic Movement as well as many of the theories, which are necessary in the modern Olympic Games, especially of a scientific and medical nature. From the Academy, the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement as a whole can benefit considerably.

Lord Killanin

*President of the International
Olympic Committee*

*(Quotation from the speech delivered on
17th July 1975 at the 15th Session of the I.O.A.)*

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FOREWORD

The events of July 1974 led to the cancellation of the 14th Session of the International Olympic Academy. All participants who had arrived in order to attend the Session were obliged to remain in Athens for a few days. The H.O.C. covered all their expenses and arranged for their departure from the country in an orderly manner. The I.O.A. took the decision to continue the numbering of the Sessions and so the next Session was the 15th (1975) during which, with the necessary changes of Course, the programme of the previous cancelled Session was maintained, the same lecturers were invited and the NOCs asked to send the same participants as in the previous year, something which happily was to a large extent possible.

The 15th Session of the I.O.A. was held from the 11th to the 26th of July 1975 and the whole programme was covered with considerable success. The new Ephoria of the I.O.A. elected by the Hellenic Olympic Committee, was in charge of the organization.

As in previous years, the opening ceremony was held on the ancient hill of the Pnyx. A message full of hope from Lord Killanin, President of the IOC, who was unable to attend, was read. He came to Greece a little later and took the floor during the Session on the subject: «The Role and Aims of the I.O.C.». He stayed in Olympia for a whole day and had warm contacts with participants. During a special meeting he also answered questions put to him by the language groups. Lord Killanin's presence enhanced the Session's importance and proved, once more, the particular attention which officials, all those who work for the promotion of Olympism, give to the important task pursued by the I.O.A. and its acknowledged contribution to the Olympic Idea.

President Killanin visited the Museum of Modern Olympic Games, run by the H.O.C. in Olympia and once again expressed his appreciation of the perfection of the I.O.A. facilities and the exemplary organization of the Session.

After the message of President Killanin, during the opening ceremony on the Pnyx, the Under-Secretary of State responsible for sports, Mr. A. Caramanlis addressed the participants, followed by Mr. Ath. Tzartanos, President of the I.O.A.

The oldest collaborator of the I.O.A., Dr. Henri Pouret then took the floor on behalf of the lecturers and finally, the President of the H.O.C., Mr. Apostolos Nicola'idis declared the opening of the Session.

During his stay in Athens, Lord Killanin gave a press conference and answered the journalists' questions concerning the operation, the aims and objectives of the I.O.C. He underlined the importance of Greece's contribution

in the creation and development of this centre of the Olympic spirit and the I.O.C.'s appreciation of the work carried out in the International Olympic Academy. He also answered several questions relating to the broadening of the Olympic Movement and pointed out that the magnificent facilities in Olympia should be used on a large scale and be made available to various specialized groups and friends of sports — educationists, doctors, scientists, journalists, etc who could spend some time in Olympia, since the facilities and the environment are unique for work, study, exercise and inspiration. Lord Killanin said that we should all contribute to this endeavour.

He also said that if the Olympic Games last 15 to 20 days and involve only athletes who have reached a high performance level, this will not really serve the aims of the Olympic movement which is perpetual and our efforts should therefore be directed towards its better organization so that the large masses of the population can become acquainted with the Olympic idea.

He spoke of the tendency observed nowadays of showing commercial marks on the athlete's sportswear, he referred to professional athletes, amateurism, to the many sports included on the Olympic programme, he spoke of the size of the Games, of the huge facilities that are built, of the future of the Olympic Games and the competition of sports facilities in Canada.

President Killanin answered all questions with good grace and understanding, in accordance with the I.O.C. views and all persons present were enthused by his unshakeable belief in the future of the Olympic Games. Finally, the President of the Sports Press Association, Mr. Chr. Svolopoulos, offered to Lord Killanin the diploma and gold medal of the Association.

During the Session distinguished lecturers spoke on several subjects related to the history of the Ancient Games, the philosophy of Olympism and the Olympic Movement and the I.O.C.'s organization and administration. The special theme of the 15th Session «The History of the Modern Olympic Games» was dealt with success by several lecturers, who covered the period from 394 A.D., date of abolition of the ancient games, until present times.

Apart from the lectures that are published in this report, the traditional discussions in language group were also held and their conclusions are also included in this volume.

The presence of the Olympic gold medalist of the decathlon, the American Bob Mathias., who presented an interesting lecture on his impressions from the Olympic Games, was much appreciated by the participants. Bob Mathias is a living proof of the deep faith in the Olympic ideals shared by all athletes who take part in the Olympic Games.

The Session's programme was completed by two additional lectures by Mr. A. Nagl (Austria), master of ceremonies of the Winter Olympic Games

of Innsbruck, on the preparation for these games and by Mr. J. Worrall IOC Member for Canada, on the organization of the Montreal Summer Olympics.

The programme of the 15th Session included two excursions to the beautiful beaches of Western Peloponnese for swimming and games; social evenings, projection of films on the Olympic Games, visits to archaeological sites, athletics, sports and swimming competitions.

Annual sessions are enhanced by the presence of IOC members who stay for several days, attend the works of the Session, come into contact with participants and bring them information about the I.O.C., the Olympic Movement and the Games. The 15th Session was attended by Mr. Ivar Vind, I.O.C. member for Denmark and president of the I.O.C. Commission for the I.O.A., Mr. Alexander Siperco, I.O.C. member for Rumania and member of the above I.O.C. Commission, Mr. Giorgio di Stefani, I.O.C. member for Italy, member of the Commission, Mr. Pyrros Lappas, I.O.C. member for Greece, member of the Commission, Mr. J. Worrall, I.O.C. member for Canada, Mr. A.D. Touny, I.O.C. member for Egypt, Mr. MarcHodler, I.O.C. member for Switzerland and Mrs Monique Berlioux, Director of the I.O.C. who presented an interesting lecture on the I.O.C.'s administration.

The Session was also attended by Mr. Ep. Petralias, former I.O.A. president, I.O.C. member for Greece, who was awarded the diploma of Olympic merit by the I.O.C. last year for his fruitful contribution to the work of the I.O.A.

The 15th Session was attended by 101 male and 28 female representatives from 41 National Olympic Committees. N.O.C.s, of Malta, Philippinnes and Trinidad were represented for the first time at the I.O.A. sessions.

There were 18 lectures in all from several countries and 16 foreign guests. For the first time the number of participants reached the figure of 163 and for the first time too, 41 nations were represented.

From July 26 to August 3, a very interesting international session was organized in the I.O.A. facilities, with the cooperation of F.I.E.P. (Federation Internationale d'Education Physique). It proved very successful and was much appreciated by the 66 participants, physical education teachers from 25 countries. The session covered various subjects related to the Olympic Movement or to physical education and the special topic «The Relations between Olympism and the Education of Youth». The F.I.E.P. published a special issue on the work of the session (FIEP Review, no 4, vol. 46, Dec. 1970).

From October 20-27, 1975, the last Seminar of the Council of Europe's Commission for the Development of Sport was organized in Olympia on

the main theme «The Role of Television in the Promotion of Sport». The meeting was attended by 43 representatives from 12 European countries, by Council of Europe officials, and representatives of governmental and non governmental sports organizations of European countries. During the meeting, which was very successful, the subject of how television with its considerable impact could be put to the service of sport was discussed for the first time by so many specialists.

The International Olympic Academy has become a cultural centre which brings the friends of sports from all over the world in close contact and further understanding and knowledge, the elimination of differences and the true friendship. From the depths of history it has revealed the philosophical idea and the practical contribution of Olympism which it generously offers to the world.

We sincerely believe that with warm international cooperation it will be able to continue its worthy task.



INAUGURAL CEREMONY
OF THE 15TH SESSION
ON THE HILL OF PNYX
12 July 1975

ADDRESS BY Mr. A. TZARTZANOS

President of the I.O.A.

It is for the 15th time that we find ourselves on this historic Rock, for our annual Assembly, inspired by the same high Ideal, and with the determination to work all of us together — for few but productive days — with the same aim in view. The long history of modern International Olympism exonerates me from repeating tonight, to this meeting of distinguished members of the Olympic Movement, what are its fundamental and venerable ideals.

Moreover, a simple glance at the audience, which I have the honour of addressing at this moment, clearly reveals that all ages and men of all the regions of our planet are conscient and feel united in the same Ideal. I would add (without fearing to be suspected of being overly sentimental or of harbouring a spirit of parochialism, just because I happen to be a Greek) — I would add that I have the impression that the faces of all of you — especially of the younger ones — are lit, at this very moment, by a supernatural — mystical — message, which for 25 centuries has never ceased to radiate from the golden columns of the Parthenon, in front of you; and if I should dare to express in words this message, I would express it in three words, namely : MEASURE - CLARITY - BEAUTY. Meaning that man must endeavour to apply, both in thought and in act, what is just, disciplined, i.e., «measured», always expressed in enlightened clarity, adding, wherever possible, the element of beauty. And I believe that we can unhesitatingly recognize that these three fundamental virtues, present in all ancient Greek cultural production, are integrated within the Olympic Idea.

The fact that this Idea or Ideal of ours, has been able to outline the passage of time, all through the periods of obscurantism, and to overcome all sorts of obstacles, and that — as we are movingly aware of this tonight — all national or geographical barriers seem to have vanished in the general acceptance of this Ideal, once again testifies to its internationality, its justice and its spiritual health.

This year's work, on the site of Ancient Olympia, where we are to gather in a few hours, will more especially deal with the subject of «The Modern Olympic Games».

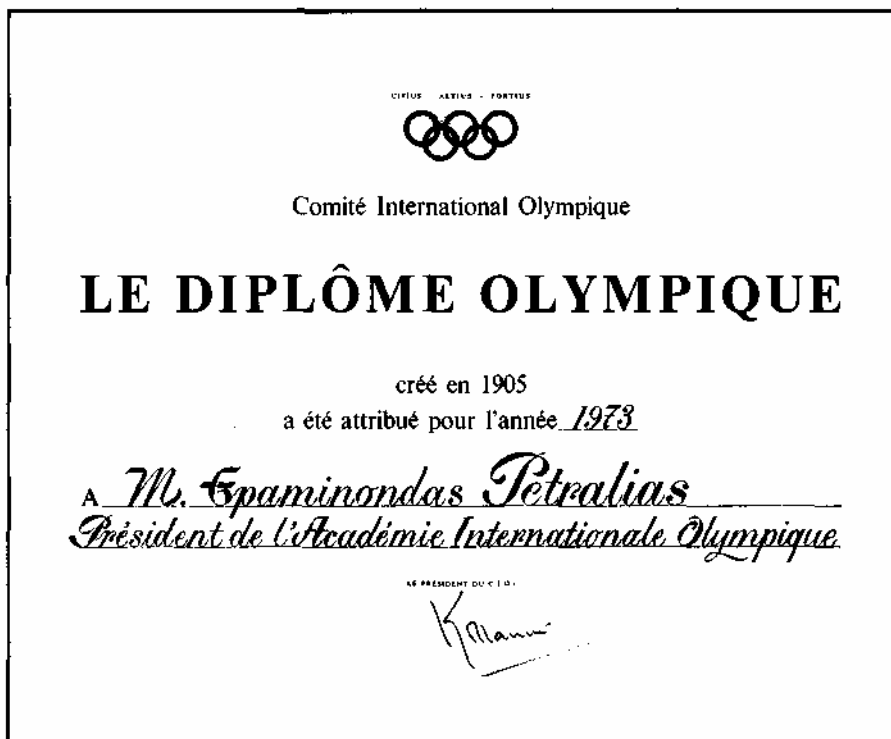
The Greek organizers deeply feel their responsibilities as your hosts, in the guiding of the works, as well as in their duties to try and satisfy the intellectual and material desires and needs of this «Olympic Babe», formed by all of us.

The New Greece, who now greets you with open arms, is conscious

of the responsibility, which her historical and geographical position has reserved for her, as the depository of the Olympic Idea. She only hopes that, with the cooperation of all of you, this Idea will continue to thrive, to inspire and to spread forming an integrated, common Ideal.

In closing this address, I want to render, on behalf of all of us here present, a debt of gratitude to the memory of two inspired leaders of Olympism, who have worked for the founding and building on a permanent base of the institution of the International Olympic Academy. These are the Greek John Ketseas — who guided and sponsored my first steps in athletics administration — and the no less Greek, because «he shared our Hellenic heritag» to the full, Professor Karl Diem. These two were the initiators of our institution, which has so successfully passed the test of the years — some of which were far from easy ! — a test, that shows the soundness of its foundation. So let us, once more, direct our grateful memory towards these two, for their precious legacy.

Finally, let me wish to all of you, on behalf of your Greek friends : WELCOME, WORK WELL, and — in so far as your obligations will allow— DO HAVE SOME FUN TOO !



MESSAGE FROM LORD KILLANIN FOR THE OPENING
CEREMONY OF THE 15TH SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC ACADEMY

Unfortunately, I cannot be with you today for the opening ceremony of the 15th Session of the International Olympic Academy, but I will be at Olympia next week, when I will have an opportunity of meeting all those who are concerned in the Academy, both in its direction and attending as students.

The 14th Session of the Academy last years had, unfortunately, to be cancelled, but I hope that the 15th Session will add once again its major contribution to the Olympic movement. It has all our support and I send you on behalf of the International Olympic Committee and all those connected with the Olympic movement, our best wishes on the occasion of the opening.

As you know, the late member of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Jean Ketseas, was one of those really fundamental in the founding of the Academy over 15 years ago, and throughout his work he was supported by my predecessor, the late Mr. Avery Brundage. Let me assure you of my continued support in hopes that the International Olympic Academy can develop for the maximum benefit of the movement.

Also, I would like you to convey my best wishes to Mr. Athanasios Tzartanos, who has succeeded Mr. Epaminondas Petralias as President of the Academy. The latter is now the second member of the International Olympic Committee in Greece.

It is my hope that with the lessons of the past and the ideals of the future, the Session will assist all those who attend and that its printed papers will spread the work throughout the world.



ADDRESS BY Dr. HENRI POURET

*Member of the Sports Academy of France, Laureate of the French Academy,
at the Inaugural Ceremony of the 10th Session of the I.O.A.
on the Hill of the Pnyx*

It is now the tenth time that I'm given the honour of attending the work of the International Olympic Academy and it is perhaps for this reason that I have been asked to speak, on behalf of the lecturers, in these surroundings, so rich in history, thoughts, beauty.

Once again we have come to quench our thirst at the Hellenic source, this magnificent and precious source which every time, allows us to discover something new, as it happens with the symphonies of the great classic composers which possess the exceptional virtue of never tiring and revealing to us unknown riches which had escaped us during previous auditions.

We are here, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the centre of the Hellenic source on the Pnyx facing this unique geographical and architectural complex, facing the Acropolis crowned, for 25 centuries, by the Parthenon, the temple of the wise goddess Pallas Athena.

From this hill our thoughts fly every year towards the East and the West, revealing to us a world without frontiers, a unique crucible of the thoughts of men.

We have become. Ladies and Gentlemen, as from our arrival, Athenians in heart arid spirit since from here our eyes rest on the Hymettus, caress the Lycabettus, fly over to Kifissia, move along the sacred way, are lost in the bay of Egina and discover, far away, the bay of Eleusis, now deprived of its mysteries . . .

Allow me, on behalf of the lecturers and in the presence of the participants who have come for the first time to drink at the Hellenic source, to thank the President and the members of the International Olympic Academy and the officials of the Hellenic Olympic Committee who have organized the 14th Session of the Olympic Academy, thus making it possible for us to gather in this country. We will have the opportunity, for a few days, to meditate here and in Olympia on the philosophical, social, cultural and athletic value of the Modern Olympic Games which were revived here in Greece, in 1896 by the Hellenic Olympic Committee, and conceived in a moment of madness by my compatriot, Pierre de Coubertin who wished to celebrate at quadrennial intervals, «the festival of human spring».

For those who come here for the first time I would like to say that we have all partaken of an education which was deeply influenced by

the Hellenic source. In almost all civilizations of the world, philosophers, as Michel Deon points out, refer to Aristoteles, physicians to Asclepius, dramatists to Aeschylus, poets to Homer, historians to Thucydides and sportsmen to the Olympic Games of antiquity.

Those who pose as intellectuals or pragmatists often forget that Greece, with its games, has given us a unique example in the history of mankind since its ethnic and political unity was achieved through the games and it is with the games and in tribute to its gods that it has taught us that beauty is the fruitful marriage of Art and Sport.

To drink at the Hellenic source is also to become imbued with the virtues which form the grandeur and nobleness of Man. Here and in Olympia we are taught calmness and serenity, the strong remedy for our modern hectic and mechanized lives. We also learn, rectitude, the transposition into moral and social life of this verticality of the Doric columns of the Parthenon and the Caryatids, the main expression of man living with his feet solidly resting on the ground, with a frank and loyal heart respectful of others, observant of the rules of the games and moral conventions.

Finally, we learn here not to lock ourselves in the dead past, but to move forward in time. We learn not only to create, but also to recreate and adapt to our modern inventions the laws of the spirit which allow us to predict and build the future.

A deep happiness fills me because from this rostrum I can tell the Olympic world, whose contours we will be drawing for a few days, of the incomparable value of the light which shines upon us in this resplendent afternoon for here, thanks to the purity of the sky, we can better read the heart and the thoughts of men, our gaze may travel further than ever before and we can see the infinite horizons of the human adventure.

I invite you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to quench your thirst, during your stay here, at the Hellenic source crowned with the light of the land of the Gods.

Zito i Hellas !



ADDRESS BY Mr. ACHILLES KARAMANLIS

*Under-Secretary to the Ministry of the Prime Minister
at the Opening Ceremony*

The International Olympic Academy, meeting in our country, the cradle of the Olympic spirit, finds itself within its familiar environment. More especially, this Rock of the Pnyx, where the People's Assemblies took place, and where the City's heart throbbed, is certainly a most adequate spot for the inauguration of the Academy's sessions and for the proclamation of the Olympic ideals.

The Greek government follows with particular interest the International Olympic Academy's magnificent work, and is always ready to assist in its activities. The research and study of the world of antiquity and its institutions, among which the Olympic Idea occupies a preponderant place, and hence the view of the latter as an important factor towards the formation of the spiritual standards of the present and the creation of the civilization of the future, constitutes an obvious obligation for our country.

The Olympic ideology, with its lofty and eternal spiritual aims, aims at encouraging the spirit of noble competition among the young, contributes to the actual improvement of the human race, moves man away from the materialistic attitude momentarily prevailing and, is a stabilizing factor for the peaceful coexistence of nations.

Greece prides itself because, through the Olympic Committee, it has the responsibility of the International Olympic Academy's operation. Greece's role is a warm and disinterested contribution to international sports and the principles of the Olympic ideals.

With today's inauguration of the work of the 15th Session of the I.O.A., we feel a deep satisfaction.

On behalf of the Greek Government, and in particular of its President—who was the first to conceive the significance of the Academy's objectives, and who has offered to it the means for their realization—I greet the lecturers of this opening ceremony and the dear young persons who form their audience, who are the representatives of so many countries, and I wish to all a very peaceful and productive cooperation and a pleasant stay in our country.

I am sure that Olympia will inspire to her visitors her pure and sacred ideals, and will encourage them to become genuine and faithful heralds of the Olympic spirit, for the good of World sports and the international peace.

CLOSING CEREMONY
OF THE 15TH SESSION
OLYMPIA
24 July 1975



Panoramic view of the hill of the Pnyx and the Parthenon on the day of the opening ceremony.



Opening ceremony on the Pnyx. In the first row : The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. Caramantis, the Mayor of Athens, Mr. I. Papatheodorou, the Advisor to the Ministry by the Prime Minister's Office, Mr. C. Papanastasiou and the President of the Hellenic Committee, Mr. A. Nicolaidis.



The H.O.C. members during the opening ceremony on the Pnyx. From left to right : The President of the I.O.A., Mr. A. Tzartanos, the General Secretary of the H.O.C., Mr. N. Philaretos, the 2nd Vice-President of the H.O.C., Mr. D. Xirouchakis, Mr. E. Petralias, I.O.C. member for Greece, Vice-Admiral (Ret) P. Lappas, I.O.C. member for Greece, and Mr. Cl. Palaeologos, Vice-President of the I.O.A.



Participants from all over the world attend the opening ceremony on the Pnyx.



The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. Caramanlis, declares the opening of the Session on the Pnyx.



The President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee A. NICOLAIDIS declares the opening of the 15th Session.



The President of the I.O.A., Mr. A. Tzartanos, during his opening address on the hill of the Pnyx.



The Under-Secretary of State, Mr. A. Caramanlis welcomes on the Pnyx, Mrs. Liselotte Diem in the presence of Messrs E. Petralias, N. Philaretos and A. Nicolaidis.

ADDRESS BY Mr. A. TZARTZANOS

President of the I.O.A.

Here we are again assembled on this peaceful spot of the ancient world, an inspiring and hospitable place indeed, with the double purpose of carrying on a work of capital interest for the Olympic Movement, and, at the same time, taking this opportunity to renew the bonds of friendship which for long years have united the great Family of all those who believe in the Olympic Ideal; a family whose members have always shown themselves ready to offer their personal disinterested contribution for a common objective work.

The special subject of this Session, i.e., «The Modern Olympic Games», will be presented and discussed, as usual, under its different aspects. By the documents distributed you know already the names of the lecturers, as well as the detailed schedule of the time allowed for discussions and other manifestations. Before starting our work, I do not think it necessary to remind you that, independently of the conclusions we shall arrive at, or the decisions which will possibly be taken, what is of real importance, before anything else (which, by the way, constitutes the main interest and importance in *all serious* discussions), is the experience, the knowledge which one always acquires, thanks to all discussions carried on with the primary aim to learn. So, this year again, we shall see the torch of Thought, brought to Ancient Olympia from all parts of the world, passed over from hand to hand among us. We believe that the site chosen for this work — the peaceful and at the same time inspiring environment, where the voice of those who for centuries have preceded us is still heard among the venerable remains of their civilization— is the ideal place for the work we are shortly to begin.

The special subject which has been chosen to work upon this year, viz., «The Modern Olympic Games», despite its contents which, at first sight, may seem (if I dare say so) of a somewhat «routinely» character, offers, nevertheless, some aspects and viewpoints not only of a general order but, at the same time, several technical and other details whose careful examination will no doubt much help, both organizers and participants, in arriving at the most adequate solutions of the hundreds of small and big problems concerning the Games.

Thus, I do not need to go any further into this year's special subject of our discussions, the importance of which does not need to be stressed; and still less as the aim of this brief address, which I have the pleasure to deliver to you, is to wish you «Welcome» to our Academy, which

— need I add ? — is also *yours* and to all those who will succeed you in the future.

So : «Welcome all of you, and go ahead with an enjoyable working period !».



The President of the H.O.C., Mr. Ap. Nicolaidis, gives his attendance diploma to the President of the I.O.A., Mr. A. Tzartanos, during the closing ceremony of the Session.

ADDRESS
BY MR. S. DUNCAN (GREAT BRITAIN)

Mr. President, Members of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, the International Olympic Academy and students, members of the I.O.C., and, I don't remember if I left anybody, out, but perhaps distinguished guests as well.

I seem to have found myself as the spokesman of the lecturers. And I have many thanks to say on their behalf.

First of all my thanks to the Hellenic Olympic Committee, the I.O.A., for actually thinking that perhaps we might be good lecturers and for inviting us here.

Thanks to the Organization of this Academy here and, particularly, to the staff, because the staff are a wonderful one that they have here.

We have already complimented the Chef and I would like to add my compliments to him, although, personally I think it is going to be a long time before I have a tomato and a cucumber for meal.

We have all to thank George who has done a wonderful job for us. And also Sophie of the beautiful eye shadow who has been so helpful to us.

Now, any Organization like this, an International Olympic Academy, is not copied. We have our president, we have our old field, Mr. Otto Szyciczek here. We have Mr. Westerlain who opened lots of our activities.

And, believe me, if you cannot have a perfect set of lecturers, we have done our best.

We have come to do more than that. You have had a remarkable set of lecturers during this Session.

You have gone from the very top, with Lord Killanin, and you have Mrs Berlioux and the top and minor stars of the Olympic movement lecturers.

You have gone through the history of Olympia, Ancient Greece, the Olympic ideology. You have had a particularly fascinating lecture from 343 through 1766 and 1813 to 1896.

You have heard about the Olympic flame, you've had somebody and I forget his name who talked about the organization of the Olympic Games.

You have had Bob Mathias who was one of the main figures in the Olympic Games. You even had somebody who might persuade us that we need 6,000 journalists in the Olympic Games.

I particularly enjoyed the fact that an American spoke of Dr Arnold and the English Public School System. One day I may be allowed to

come back here and talk about the great role the USA have played in the Olympic Games !

I also would like to mention Mr Kamper's very interesting lecture and his encyclopedia of the Olympic Games. I don't think he gets enough recognition for the money and efforts he has spent for forty years of dedication that have now provided us with the information and details we need so badly.

Here I have also obtained a recipe and a method of making the most famous great dish of taramosalata. I promise not to mention the name of the lady, the charming and delightful lady that gave it to me, but suffice to say she is the wife of a certain Admiral here.

We the lecturers hope that we have helped you, that we have given you something to take back to your countries and I can assure you that we have enjoyed enormously working with you.

I'm happy to see you all here, looking so nice, we have enjoyed working with you and I hope you have enjoyed this Session. Thank you.



ADDRESS By Mr. MARCEL EMMANUEL
OF MALAYSIA ON BEHALF OF THE PARTICIPANTS
OF THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE I.O.A.

Chairman, Distinguished Guests of Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It gives me great pleasure to stand before you this evening on behalf of the participants of the International Olympic Academy to express with all sincerity our profound gratitude to the Hellenic Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Academy for affording us the opportunity to attend a seminar which dwells deeply into the knowledge of Ancient Olympia, the Olympic Games, the high ideals of Olympism and the virile and dynamic contributions of Pierre de Coubertin towards the revival of the Olympic Games.

We have been very much inspired by our visits to the ancient ruins of Olympia, the museums, beaches and other places of interest and of historical background.

We are greatly indebted to the efficient and well informed lecturers of this session for their tremendous and valuable contributions towards the success of this seminar.

This seminar has undoubtedly proved part of the high ideals of Olympism in the way that it has afforded every opportunity to mix freely with people of different races therefore fulfilling true friendship and mutual relationship between different nations.

The personal ties made here will undoubtedly be strengthened in future as we each pursue the ideals of the Olympic movement; for me and undoubtedly for all of us, this newly experienced person to person relationship has been a most rewarding aspect of the time spent here.

Our thanks go to the Director and the entire staff of the IOA who have contributed immeasurably to making our stay here pleasant and memorable. Clearly the IOA has spared no effort whatsoever in making this session meaningful.

I would like at this juncture to commend highly the excellent services of the kitchen staff. They have held an important role in this seminar.

I sincerely hope and believe that the torch of Olympism that was lit here at the 15th Session of the International Olympic Academy will be carried by us throughout the many lands from which we delegates have come.

Now that we must return to our various countries I wish to say Thank you to everybody, bon voyage, and God be with you till we meet again.

Thank you once again.

ADDRESS By Mr. IVAR VIND

Closing Ceremony

Mr. President,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The 15th Session of the International Olympic Academy has come to a close and on behalf of the I.O.C. Commission for the I.O.A. and my colleagues from the I.O.C. I want to thank each of you for your participation and contribution to the various items which have been lectured and discussed here and may I express our wish that during your short stay in Olympia, you have succeeded to grasp the idea and understanding of the Olympic Movement.

This Movement is universal and has a message to everyone. It is a kind of international code, based on a system of ethics, a belief which because of its eternal values has survived through centuries.

We live in an age of great and exciting evolution. Some may think that too many changes are made too quickly. However, in my opinion it is a wonderful challenge to all of you — the coming generation. We all have so much to contribute, but in our eagerness to fulfill our obligations to the modern society in which we live and the demand it requires, it may be wise sometime to reflect and remember words of wisdom and experiences gained in the past. In this relation I want to complement the work done by the language groups. Without doubt hours of work have been spent to reach realistic and sound conclusions, — those we heard this morning.

The President of the I.O.C. once said :

«The objective of the International Olympic Committee is together with the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees to coordinate the work for future advancement of human beings, to find what are our common denominators in the Olympic world and not what are our differences».

We hope that all of you assembled here from so many countries have felt what we have in common and it is our wish and hope that each of you on your return to your home country will find opportunities in which to brighten up the understanding of Olympism.

Finally may I be allowed to extend our sincere gratitude and thanks to the President of the I.O.A. Mr. Tzartanos and his colleagues of the Ephoria. And our thanks to President Nikolaidis and the members of the Hellenic Olympic Committee for inviting us to this unique place in Olympia and for the outstanding generosity and hospitality which have been shown to us.

ADDRESS
BY Mr. A. NICOLAIDES

President of the HOC

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On this last day of the 15th Session which, you will agree, has been one of the Academy's most fruitful and rewarding Sessions, I wish first and foremost to commend all those lecturers who have contributed their most valuable work.

It is obvious how much preparation in the gathering of data and ideas all these, more or less, brief papers have necessitated.

We all feel deeply grateful for their having carried out such a good job for the general benefit of the Olympic idea and its practical application.

In this expression of gratitude, I certainly approve all that the participants who have come here from the more different and remote parts of our globe have done by their mere attendance but also by their eager share in the working debates, to give to this Session a special importance and glamour.

Please do not forget all of you to speak about this Academy and its work to all your friends in your respective countries, so that the already existing tradition of cooperation in the Olympic spirit, can continue to thrive to the always increasing benefit of world sport.

I wish also to address, on behalf of all of us, our best thanks to the various local authorities and persons who have extended to us their kind assistance and help on several occasions outside the circle of the Academy and especially, to Mr. Angelos Koutras, mayor of Olympia, who, burdened with the great name and responsibility of this historic Municipality, has nevertheless been able to offer to us a part of the tradition and hospitality of this town which we have for two weeks enjoyed.

I must say that it is not in my habit to address public thanks to my close collaborators for the work prepared and carried out in common.

Nevertheless all those who have worked in the preparation and the fulfilment of the Session's success, and, you are, however, the judges of how much it was their success, will discuss and judge in due time whether the whole work has been well prepared and carried out.

Anyhow, it would be an omission not to mention how much we are grateful to all those persons who have made our stay here in this Academy a pleasurable experience and, first of all, all those who have contributed towards our intellectual welfare, namely to Otto Szymiczek,

the Curator of the Academy as well as the lecturers already mentioned.

To rear Admiral Epaminondas Panas who has handled all the arrangements so successfully and solved the problems of our stay here.

To the most efficient and active superintendent of the Academy facilities, Mr. Antypas, and his whole staff.

And last, but not the least, to our Chef, Mr. Linardos Linardatos, and his co-workers for their valuable role. We Greeks have a saying, namely, that a hungry bear will not dance. We should certainly have never felt the necessary enthusiasm and zest for work if we had felt hungry or dissatisfied without our indispensable intake of calories, especially after our long and hard work in the Session and sport activities.

To all the above and the many others, not mentioned by name, I wish to express my warmest thanks.

I also would like to mention especially those poor interpreters who are closeted in their booths over there and who have helped us so much in our work.

And now, before I finish this address, I want to express a hope that next year and the years to come, the same friendly and productive atmosphere will always reign in the premises of the International Olympic Academy for the attainment of the Olympic ideal and its peaceful aims.

Thanks you.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE 15TH SESSION
AT OLYMPIA

FAREWELL ADDRESS

By Mr. A. TZARTZANOS

*President of the IOA
Member of the HOC*



On this last day of the 15th Session, which, you will agree, has been one of the Academy's most fruitful and rewarding Sessions. I wish first and foremost to commend all those lecturers who have contributed their most valuable work. It is obvious how much preparation in the gathering of data and ideas all these more or less brief papers have necessitated. We, all of us, are deeply grateful for their having carried out such a good job, for the general benefit of the Olympic Ideal and its practical application. In this expression of gratitude I certainly include *all* the participants, who having come here from the more different and remote parts of our globe, have by their mere attendance, but, also, by their eager share in the working debates, lent to this Session a special importance and . . . glamour ! Please do not forget, all of you, to speak about this Academy and its work to all your friends in your respective countries, so that the already existing tradition of cooperation in the Olympic spirit should continue to thrive, to the always increasing benefit of the world's sports brotherhood.

I wish also to address, on behalf of all of us, our best thanks to Mr. Angelos Koutras, mayor of Olympia, who, burdened with the great name and responsibilities of his historic municipality, has nevertheless been able to offer to us a part of the traditional hospitality of his town, which we have for two weeks enjoyed. We also wish to thank all the other local authorities and persons who have extended to us their kind assistance and help on several occasions, outside the circle of the Academy.

I must say that it is not in my habit to address public thanks to my close collaborators, for work prepared and carried out in common. Nevertheless, all those who have worked in the preparation and the fulfilment of the Session's success (and *you* are however, the judges of how much *it was* a success !) will discuss and judge in due time, whether the whole work has been prepared and carried out.

It would be an omission not to mention how much we are grateful to all those persons who have made of our fortnight stay in the Academy's

premises a pleasurable experience, and first of all those who have contributed towards our «intellectual» welfare : namely to Otto Szymiczek, the Academy's Curator, as well as the lecturers already mentioned.

To the rear-admiral Epaminondas Panas. who was responsible for all he has done to successfully solve the problems of our stay here; to the most efficient and active superintendent of the premises of the Academy, Mr. Antipas, and his whole staff.

And last but not least, to our «chef» Mr. Linardos Linardopoulos, for whose «valuable role», we Greeks, have an adequate saying, namely, that «A hungry bear will not dance !». We should certainly have never felt the necessary enthusiasm and zest for work if we had felt hungry or dissatisfied with our indispensable intake of calories, especially after our long and hard working sessions and sport activities.

To *all* the above, and the many others not mentioned by name, I wish to express my warmest thanks.

And now, before I finish this address, I want to make a vow; That next and the years to come, such a friendly and productive atmosphere will always reign in the precinct of the International Olympic Academy, for the attainment of our Olympic Ideals and its peaceful aims.



The Dean delivering a lecture.

ADDRESS

BY Mr. N. FILARETOS

*Secretary General of the Hellenic Olympic
Committee*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like, first of all, to apologise on behalf of my president Mr. A. Nikolaidis for his absence from today's opening of the 15th Session of the I.O.A. due to a sudden slight illness he asked me to convey to you his greetings and his warmest wishes.

The lectures that will be delivered and the topics that will be discussed during this session will, I am sure, contribute highly to a further development and promotion of the Olympic Ideal, an Ideal that was born here, in this country, in this very place.

This is one of the basic tasks of the I.O.A. along with the research and the study of the philosophy, the moral principles and the social impact of sport. This can lead to long-lasting friendships and better understanding among nations. And better understanding we badly need. So let us keep the Olympic torch very high. Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish you every success in your work and your endeavours and also a very, very pleasant stay. I am sure that you will come back to my country again and again, because you can not but love it dearly.



SALUTATION

By Mr. G. NIKIFORIDIS

Prefect of Elia

I wish to welcome the distinguished foreign visitors and the officials of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, to this sacred precinct, where the mind and the soul are impregnated and inspired by the eternal Olympic light.

In my capacity as Prefect, under the first post-dictatorial government, of the Prefecture of Elia, I want to salute with an understandable emotion this opening ceremony of the 15th Session of the International Olympic Academy, in these magnificent surroundings. For almost a year now, this area, together with the whole of Greece, is again breathing the wonderful air of freedom which will inspire your work for the promotion of the lofty ideals of sport. These ideals were born in this sacred place and they are the only genuine pledge which can unite the peoples of the world in perfect concord.

I wish you fruitful days of work and I hope that all of you, teachers and pupils alike, will spend here in Olympia, unforgettable moments filled with intellectual contacts and valuable teachings, whose fruits you will then take back to your respective countries.

Thank you.





SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE I.O.C.

LORD KILLANIN

Mr. President,
Dear Colleagues,
Friends,

First of all I am happy to be here today again and because it so happens that we are one year exactly before the Games of Montreal. We have here my colleague, Mr. Worrall, the IOC member for Canada and also member of the Executive Board of the IOC, and I think we should send a message of greetings to the Organizing Committee in Montreal from us all gathered here in the Academy. I would ask the member of the Executive board to carry out this duty and send a letter to our colleagues, or rather a cable or telex, from us here. It is ten o'clock here just about the 17th of July in Montreal.

The last time I was here, and this was in 1972 for the lighting of the flame, I had the opportunity to address the 11th Session of the Academy and I am happy to be back again.

I noticed on the program we have that «Lord Killanin will address the participants and a panel discussion will follow under his presidency with the participation of the IOC members present on the subject «The Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games». In the paper I will read to you, and I say read because I was asked to write a paper, I am discussing really the role of the Academy and the contribution which the Academy and the Hellenic Olympic Committee have given throughout history to all of us and to the Olympic Movement.

I am very happy to be able to take part in this Session of the International Olympic Academy. It is the first opportunity I have had since taking over the Presidency from the late Mr. Avery Brundage, who interested himself so very much in the Academy, as well as is the historic and archaeological background of Olympia, where we are gathered together.

Next year, when the Olympic Games are held in Montreal, 2752

years, or 688 Olympiads, will have elapsed since the Games were first instituted in the year 776 B.C.

You will have read and heard much about the history of the ancient Olympic Games but we are here to talk about the present and future of the modern or neo-Olympic Games and Movement.

There are certain points which should be borne in mind. Games were held not only in Greece, but throughout Europe and possibly in some other places, some prior to the date of the original Olympic Games — usually in celebration of gods. The original Olympic Games were spread over five days and were held in the honour of the god ZEUS. They began with the presentation of offerings which is somewhat similar to the Opening Ceremony. They were followed by the contests and ended with a Banquet and Feast at which Hymns were sung and poems read. I suppose the latter is somewhat similar to our Closing Ceremony. However there were certain differences. Some of the sports on the Programme of the Olympic Games until their cessation in the year A.D. 394, are included on the modern Programme, while many more, especially ball and team games, have been added. At first the Games consisted of simple running and then around B.C. 724 the Diavlos, which was a longer race in a circuit, was introduced. By B.C. 708 additional sports had been included in the Pentathlon. These included leaping, running, wrestling, discus and javelin throwing. Whilst in B.C. 648 wrestling and boxing were combined in the Pancration, horse racing, with chariots and single horses, was introduced in B.C. 680 but horses were replaced by mules in the year B.C. 500 and in B.C. 408 chariot races again had pairs of horses.

However, there were certain basic differences. In the original Games, there was definite discrimination, in that only Freedom of pure Hellenic descent, who had not incurred any personal disgrace, could compete. Barbarians, which incidentally did not include Romans and Slaves, were excluded. Women, with the exception of the Priestess Demeter, were not allowed to watch, let alone compete ! So let us remember that the philosophy we have today is somewhat different to that of the original Greek Games which inspired Baron de Coubertin.

The modern Olympic Movement gives us the basis for the many discussions which take place each year in the Academy on the ancient site. It had always been Baron de Coubertin's wish to have an organisation created to propagate the Olympic ideas. It was not until after the last war that, primarily through the instigation of the I.O.C. member in Greece, Mr. Ketseas, and the enthusiasm of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, this Academy came into being. As you know, it is run by the Greek-based Committee and the International Olympic Committee

has an advisory Committee which assist in the collection and suggestion of lectures and the general guiding principles of the courses. I believe those of you who are attending here, may well have divergent views as to what is the best use to which the Academy can be put. I must admit that there have been times, on studying the programmes, when I have had some reservations in that such a very wide area of ground is covered. I believe that it is necessary to plan very carefully for the years ahead on the programming of the Olympic Academy to ensure that the maximum use is made of the facilities, which, of course means the maximum support, not only from Greece, but from all countries who are in the Olympic Movement, or who wish to be in the Olympic Movement, from all the International Federations, both in and outside the Olympic Movement and also from the many Government sources who realise increasingly the requirement for either sports ministries or national sports federations to cover areas which are not those necessarily of a National Olympic Committee. You, therefore, have here the ideal international meeting centre, for both sportsman and administrator. It is a centre where you can study, discuss and indeed contemplate on the various sides of the Olympic Movement and the parts sports and culture play in the creation of the Complete Man. Also it is a place which is not limited by a single language or national group, as in the original Olympic Games but where people from all over the world can meet to exchange ideas. It is a centre where potential Olympic educators can be trained with special reference to the philosophy and history of the Olympic Movement as well as many of the theories, which are necessary in the Modern Olympic Games, especially of a scientific and medical nature. From the Academy the International Olympic Committee and the Olympic Movement as a whole can benefit considerably. These benefits include an opportunity for better knowledge of particular situations, of which people might not be aware from the normal daily and individual contacts with federations, N.O.Cs or at the regular meetings with these bodies or indeed at the meetings of the International Olympic Committee itself. It offers an opportunity of facing the different problems which have to be considered, with a completely different approach from what is frequently the more restricted agenda of Sessions and meetings of the IOC or the NOCs. It gives the facilities for continual dialogue and it is this continuity which I believe the Euphoria of the Olympic Academy and the Academy Committee of the IOC must consider all the time.

Reading through all the past papers and the various reports it is perhaps true, to state that to my mind too much time may have been devoted to what might be termed the historical approach and insufficient to the issues and problems facing the Olympic Movement today and in

the future. It is not easy, when you have some 160 participants from over 50 N.O.Cs to have an even standard of student. However, I do believe that this is something which must be faced, and I believe it is being faced by all N.O.Cs. at the moment, but it may be necessary eventually for the Academy to consider running different courses at different levels. It might be advisable to have two Sessions, one for less advanced students and another one possibly on the lines of a symposium, where the top leaders could exchange views. These are not criticisms but I think are positive suggestions and may be discussed among yourselves and come to an end later in the month. It is not for me to dictate but only to suggest.

It is necessary to define very firmly what one might call the «holiday camp» atmosphere and the more profound intellectual approach to further the importance of the Academy. Also, I must stress that this Academy is prefixed by the word International and has the patronage of the International Olympic Committee and obviously the patronage of various NOCs and the countries represented here. However, the E-phia is itself a purely Greek body, because of Greek law, and naturally consists chiefly, I believe, of members of the Hellenic Olympic Committee. I think it is very important and I know this is the view of the E-phia itself that the scope must be international when it comes to planning the programmes and the future of the Academy. If this is not done then there is always the danger that the standard in Olympia could slide back into a small and unimportant entity in the Olympic world with a somewhat provincial outlook. Personally, I would like to see it progress as an integral part of the Olympic Movement and indeed working closely with the Olympic Solidarity Committee, which is responsible in assisting the National Olympic Committees, in the development of the Olympic Movement throughout the world in close cooperation with the International Federations who naturally are each one responsible for their own specific jobs. I say this as I am most anxious that all those concerned should think in a forward manner in regard to the use to which the Academy with its facilities can be developed and supported. At present this wonderful setting has a somewhat limited use from the time factor; and I am sure that our Greek colleagues would like to see its use maximised and if there is anything we can do in assisting, it certainly will be done.

In order to obtain the maximum international standing, I believe the Academy must look for a diversity of recruitment both amongst its lecturers and amongst its students. They must come from among the active athletes, the physical training teachers, the general educationists, the leaders, the philosophers and the writers, besides those interested in

other means of communication. There must be of course a question of diversity of ages and knowledge which reverts to the question which I raised earlier as to whether there should not be separate courses of different intellectual and academic standards. Unlike the original Games of course, the Academy must be for both sexes ! This year I understand there are 38 NOCs expected. This still leaves almost 100 unrepresented. There are many reasons for the non-representation and usually these are financial. But I must draw your attention to the generosity of our Greek hosts who by their system of scholarships do facilitate a student from each country to be here and I hope it will get the widest publicity in our own Olympic Review to endeavour in the years to come ever increasing support. Much as people would like to send students here it is not always possible. It is noted also that certain NOCs have naturally supported the Academy more so than others. There is certainly wide scope for the recruitment throughout the world of those who will lecture or preside at symposiums and those who will attend to assist at symposiums or listen to lectures. There are many ways of working and permutations open to the Ephoria. Certainly the assistance of the IOC, either directly or through the Committee for the Olympic Academy, under the chairmanship of Ivar Vind, is available and I sincerely hope the Euphoria will make use of this offer and any co-ordination that we can give with the assistance of the International Federations and National Olympic Committees. It is important, as sport plays a greater and greater part in the world, that those who have had the experience of the Olympic Movement should contribute not only on the occasion of the Olympic Games, but during the period of each Olympiad. All National Olympic Committees as indeed all national Federations, wish to keep their independence from any form of political interference, but at the same time, this does not prevent the closest co-operation with Government or semi-Government bodies with regard to the evolution and development of sport from the cradle to the grave. We in the International Olympic Committee are not only interested in the high-performance athletes who may stand in the podium whilst their national flag is raised and the anthem played as they receive the gold medal, but we are equally interested in all who wish to participate in sport — for the better development of themselves, for better mutual understanding. And this is something that I have been endeavouring to stress since I was elected President, because I think there is too much consideration always on the Olympic Games, which as you know last a fortnight, with the Winter Games every four years, whereas the active NOCs must stick not only to preparations and facilities as to who is going to take part, but play a part in the developing world. We have this common denominator, I think at the moment 132 NOCs,

spread throughout the world, we have a tremendous opportunity, which all of us, whether Presidents or Committees or members or as individual sportsmen or students or whatever we may be, we can all contribute and I hope the Olympic Movement will have some form of catalyst in many respects.

This was demonstrated at the Olympic Congress at Varna two years ago. It was the first congress since 1930 and the next one will be held in 1981. For some of you I know in the room were there. It was a tremendous exchange of views and many suggestions put there are being implemented bit by bit, some possibly not as rapidly as one would like to, but I think it did give a sort of new impetus and also a feeling of cooperation between all 3 bodies, which basically form the Olympic Movement, namely the International Olympic Committee, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees. The motto of that Congress was «SPORT FOR A WORLD OF PEACE». It is continuing on this theory that I believe that the Olympic Academy can assist the Olympic Movement.

I would very much like to thank the President of the Academy Mr. Tzartanos and the Euphoria and the Greek Hellenic Olympic Committee and my colleagues of the I.O.C. in Greece, Admiral Lappas and Mr. Petralias, for their kindness, their assistance and all that they have done, not only on this occasion of my visit as President, but also for the Olympic Movement. I would like to end by wishing the Academy every success not only in this Session but also in the sessions in the



BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OLYMPIC IDEOLOGY

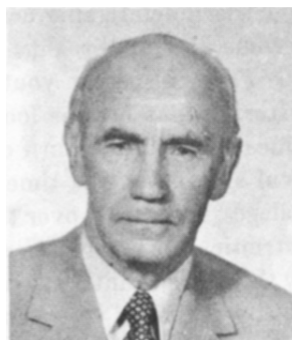
By Mr OTTO SZYMICZEK

Dean of I.O.A.

Technical Advisor of the N.O.C. of Greece

President of the International Track and

Field Coaches Association



The Modern Olympic Games constitute an institution of world-wide repute, based on the idea developed and bequeathed to us by 12 centuries of ancient Greek civilisation.

The idea lying at the foundation of this grandiose institution of the Games has remained unaltered — to remind the nations of the world that they would be well-advised not to waste their energies on dangerous, destructive and progress inhibiting conflicts, but to channel them into those lofty deeds and aspirations that help maintain and preserve the idealistic values of human feelings.

The Olympic Ideology indeed enriches human life by enhancing it with simplicity and nobleness, and thus promotes happiness.

Appreciation of the value of athletic virtue, adherence to mankind's universal ideals, upholding of the principles of fair competition, mutual respect, recognition of an adversary's superiority, striving for excellence, dedication to an idea from which no material benefits can accrue, such are the ideals inspired by the Olympic Ideology.

This presentation is an attempt to analyse the Olympic ideals as they were passed on to us by the ancient Greeks and as they were defined by the revivers of the Games.

The Olympic Ideology contains a wealth of social and cultural elements as a result of which it has assumed in our day the dimensions of a universal social movement, a movement described by the past President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Avery Brundage, as a «contemporary religion» and as the «greatest social power».

The contents of the Olympic Ideology have been defined by Pierre de Coubertin in his numerous books, proclamations, announcements and other publications, all of which are full of faith and enthusiasm.

Who was Coubertin, the man who was fortunate enough to become the reviver of the Olympic Games and achieve everlasting fame ? It would be useful to briefly investigate the personality of this slightly built but wiry man, so we can correctly appreciate his divine inspiration

and the indefatigable activity he kept up until he saw his life's work become an actual reality on an international scale.

From his early youth, nobleman Coubertin became a student of history; what he was looking for was a new, alive and «juicy» type of education for the youth of his country. He studied the various pedagogical systems of his time, he went to England to see the new English colleges, he poured over the history of Ancient Greece. He was fervently patriotic and wanted to see his young French compatriots develop not by the dry, pedantic instruction dished out to them by scholarly teachers, but by a kind of education which, in addition to training and ennobling their minds, would nurture faith, build strong bodies and create solid, courageous personalities and sound characters.

While studying ancient history and the history of the ancient Olympic Games, it occurred to him that if the Games of the ancients had aroused keen interest among all Mediterranean peoples, if they had been a highly dynamic element in the life of Ancient Greece while that nation dominated the world scene, if they had remained the most brilliant periodic event of the ancient world for as long as twelve hundred years — surely, there must have been weighty and important reasons for this. His investigations into the ancient Games led him to the recognition that the ancient Greeks used competitive sport neither as a means of developing the body nor by way of providing a cheap spectacle, but rather as a way of shaping human personalities; they believed that development of character presupposed training of the body and that training of the body in noble emulation at competitive sports led to the development of the mind and hence to the creation of the perfect and fully integrated human personality.

The ancient Games were associated with religious worship; hence the element of divine encouragement and exhortation attaching to them. But there were also simple rules that people had to observe if they were to gain favour with the gods who were the patrons of the Games.

Add to the foregoing Coubertin's conviction that youth represents the happy future of mankind and that the peace and civilisation of contemporary nations depends on the careful education of the young, and it is easy to imagine that Coubertin felt the euphoria of inspiration when he decided that competitive sport could do for the young of today as it had done for the education of ancient youth, And then the French patriot spread out his arms to embrace the world and trumpeted his message to the ends of the earth.

But Coubertin was not working for antiquity; he drew inspiration from antiquity in order to serve the contemporary world. He proposed

the organisation and celebration of the Olympic Games but he also added the elements necessary to fulfill the desires of mankind today; the international character of the Games, the inclusion of different athletic competitions and sports based on the theory that all sports are of equal value if correctly practised, the development of friendship and cooperation among peoples, the development of relations and the exchange of views between nations as a means of strengthening and consolidating world peace, the abolition of racial discrimination and the establishment of an International Committee which would be the guardian of the Olympic Games idea.

Thus the Olympic idea was born. It has since — from Coubertin's day to our own time — gone through various stages of development following the rapid and continuously increasing technological progress and the various social changes which occurred after two World Wars. But the basic idea remains unchanged and is based on the ancient Greek example.

Today, the Olympic Idea is a philosophy pursuing intellectual achievement along with the development of physical capacity, the final goal being the harmonious growth and the perfection of the individual. Furthermore, the Olympic Idea, by striving to educate individuals and masses in such a way as to form physically and mentally harmonious human types, aims at achieving the ancient Greek ideal of «Kales K'agathos». It thus becomes evident that the Olympic Idea has a purely pedagogical and educational purpose and affects not only persons directly involved in the sports movement but also the infinite numbers of the masses.

After the introduction we can now proceed to analyse the rich contents of the Olympic Idea. We must start with its religious content — and at this point we will let Pope Paul VI talk to us by quoting an excerpt from his address to the members of the International Olympic Committee when he received them in audience on 28th April 1960, at the Vatican :

«Sports commends struggle, effort, and victory over our opponent, whereas religion teaches us unity, harmony, brotherhood, rejection of antagonism, social peace. Whether religion regards sports as physical education, or as moral and social education, or as international education, it discovers in all of these three fields not merely some common points but even a profound harmony and a certain close relationship, as it were, between the healthy practices of sport and the principles of religion. What is so surprising about this ? Is it not the same God who created the soul and the body of man ? Moral beauty and physical beauty ? Let us, then, have no fear; The true God is a friend of the life that He Himself

created and He cannot but approve of competition and sport, provided they are based on mutual respect and on a desire to promote the true prosperity of man».

The modern Olympic Games are the greatest social phenomenon of our times because their structure involves a world-wide society without any discrimination, because they promote mutual appreciation, cooperation and friendship among peoples, sincere understanding and fair competition on equal terms, and because they set, a concrete example for competition among nations on other social fields. The Olympic Games stress the importance of individual effort and exclude all discriminations on grounds of nationality, race, political systems and beliefs, class, financial status or social development. Thus, they promote international understanding, help the young in developing a correctly understood sense of freedom, and provide opportunities for ideal living side-by-side in a community.

An ideal society is a society composed of people who have mastered the principle of «know thyself», who have self-assurance, respect for others, faith in ideals, independence of opinion and action, and a correct and sound democratic attitude and behaviour.

Coubertin seems deeply influenced by the extraordinary institution of the ancient Greek «truce». For a certain period of time prior to and after the termination of the ancient Olympic Games, all hostilities among the ancient Greek cities ceased and Elis became a sanctuary. No one carried arms. It is important to note that this powerful custom of the truce persisted throughout the period of historical development of the Games, i.e. for about 1.200 years, without ever being enforced by political, military, or any authority other than its own sheer moral force. It was this moral force of the Games Coubertin had in mind when he said : «The Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games serve a reasonable and wise peaceful internationalism; they serve the cause of social peace both within the individual nations and at the international level, thus contributing to a sound moral and health education».

The President of the I.O.C. Mr. Brundage wrote : «We live in a socially, politically and economically sick world ; and the world is sick because human relations have been deprived of the sense of honest competition, mutual esteem and mutual respect — feelings which at bottom are appreciated by the great majority of mankind, by all groups, all classes and all races. The world is being whirled around in a vortex and nations in utter confusion are enraged by a flood of doctrines, absurd theories and bizarre, entirely unfamiliar, philosophical thinking. We are neither competent nor able to remedy the whole situation. But by faithfully applying the lofty ideology of the Olympic Movement, we can

set a good example and then perhaps the world will find the solution to its unsolved problems».

According to Goubertin, to believe that the peoples of this earth will ever get to love one another is utopia, but at least we can make them show some understanding. But then understanding presupposes acquaintance, and for people to become acquainted with one another some meeting ground is necessary — a theory in which they can believe, a philosophy they can accept, some point on which they can agree. If they start from a common basis, they will find it easier to understand one another's problems. And this is precisely what they can get from the Olympic movement in the form of the recurrent four-yearly opportunities for communal living in the Olympic Village, in the form of identical qualification criteria and an equitable evaluation of their effort and merit.

Reconciliation of nations during the Olympic Games starts with the acquaintance and the development of relationships and friendships among individuals. Not the comparative value of nations but the performance of individuals is what is rated at the Olympic Games and individual successes should never be taken to imply superiority of a nation, a race, or a political system. Athletic competition in its finest and purest sense means absolutely personal effort, and by displaying friendliness and understanding among themselves, athletes can influence the masses and show the world that there is an area of life where men can compete while keeping their competition on an idealistic level, unaffected by collective interests or national strife. There are no obstacles in this direction : neither language differences nor differences in skin colour, political or religious convictions, or social origin can block the way, provided emulation is inspired by noble motives and emanates from faith in common ideals.

The Olympic Games constitute an international institution which is completely independent, free and unbound by any national, political, economic, or other commitments. This independence safeguards the fulfilment of the aims and aspirations of the Olympic ideology. Coubertin regarded the autonomy of the Olympic movement as a condition sine qua non for the advancement of the Games and their undisturbed continuity; he therefore ruled out, right from the start, any political, economic, social, or other influence. He thus succeeded in establishing an independent International Olympic Committee, which still maintains its original form and it was he, too, who defined the original and peculiar system of filling any vacancies on this Committee. The exclusive task of the members of the I.O.C. is to preserve the principles of the Olympic movement with faith and dedication. The independence of the I.O.C. is extended to the N.O.C.s of the various countries and thus the inde-

pendence of the Olympic Idea is guaranteed on an international level.

The Olympic Games should not be regarded as an event laying emphasis on physical and muscular capacity alone. The Olympic Games are essentially an intellectual event for no physical competition is possible without intensive and dedicated intellectual preparation. The presence of the spirit is felt during the whole course of athletic effort. The competition does not only require a perfect preparation, but, implies the recruitment of all human forces—physical, mental and intellectual. Thus the Games are in fact supported by an intellectual foundation since they involve the utilisation of man's intellectual and mental forces.

But the intellectual element of the Games is also manifested by other events associated with the Games, such as exhibitions of painting and sculpture, publications of literary, historical and political works, displays of scientific and technological achievements, musical compositions, films, theatrical plays, etc.

The Olympic Games is the periodic world festival of human spring time. During this great festival, not only the physical, but also the intellectual scientific and artistic achievements of the younger generation are displayed.

The Olympic Games brings together the flower of world youth in truly admirable noble competition. The young athlete who has made it to the Olympic arena and to the high honour of representing his country in a confrontation with the athletic elite of all nations, has behind him a long period of intensive preparation.

Throughout that period of hard labour and often overwhelming fatigue he had nothing to sustain him but his desire to excel—for he knew that victory would bring him no reward other than a simple wreath.

This desire for excellence has been a divinely inspired philosophical tenet since the remotest antiquity—ever since the Games were established. It has taught men that victory need not be accompanied by material benefits, and that there is a highly valuable benefit to gain by participating in competition at a level as exalted as that of the Olympic Games: the reward for and recognition of his effort represented by his admission to the Olympic arena.

This way of thinking spreads from the athletic track to everyday life and the young athlete thus gets ready to engage in struggles of a different nature—social, humanistic—for the benefit of mankind as a whole. So the desire for excellence becomes a supreme moral incentive with beneficial effects on the overall development of the individual.

No less praiseworthy and beneficial are the efforts of the great number of young athletes who try but do not make it to the top. Those are cheered by the knowledge that they did their best and their failure is

offset by the great lesson they have taken in intensive, honest and persevering effort. They, too, have benefited from the preparation, they have learned the principles of the Olympic Idea and are now ready to apply these principles all their life long.

The Olympic Games bring together the amateur athletes of all nations in honest competition on equal terms. This is the first and fundamental principle of the Olympic Ideology. Only amateur athletes may participate in the Olympic Games according to the principle established at the earliest stage of the effort to revive the Olympic movement. The noble aims of sports can be achieved only when there are no material motives and interests. A true amateur is an athlete who participates in competitive sport out of inner inclination and because he is certain that he will benefit, physically and mentally, and he will gain distinction in ideological fields within society; the professional, on the other hand, by exploiting his physical skill or strength, tries to turn his qualities into material gains and is indifferent to the loss of his moral prestige as an individual.

Coubertin realised that the future of mankind is in the hands of young people. He believed that amateur sports is the common ground on which the generations of tomorrow can meet in equality and develop their forces. Only amateur sports comprise elements apt to improve character and only those young men who adhere to the principles of honourable competition can later lead peoples on the peaceful path of understanding and mutual esteem.

Coubertin said :

«My friends and I have not laboured to revive the Olympic Games in order to provide you with museum items or moving picture themes or that others may appropriate them for commercial purposes or for political exploitation. In reviving a twenty-century-old tradition, we wanted to give you an opportunity to become the new adepts of the religion of sports, as our great ancestors had conceived it. In the contemporary world, a world full of great possibilities but also a world threatened by all sorts of decadence, Olympism can become both a school of moral nobility and purity and a school of physical endurance and activity. But all this implies the necessity that you, the athletes, unceasingly elevate your sense of athletic honour and unselfishness to the level of your muscular strength and impetus.»

Basically, the idea of amateurism is very simple. Either athletic performance is attended by material benefits, or it is maintained at the level of noble effort involving no material interest. However, serious problems arose in this area as soon as the Olympic Games were revived.

«We have faced the intrusion and domination of professionalism which is an attitude mainly and essentially founded on materialism and involves not only those actually practising sports, but chiefly those who try to obtain material profit from the spectacle of sports», Coubertin said at another point.

And Avery Brundage, a militant supporter of the idea of pure amateurism, pointed out :

«We have no personal dispute with professional athletes. We appreciate the hard professional work they do for a living. We merely believe that our roads do not cross and we wish neither their cooperation nor their participation in our Games. The Olympic Games represent the practical application of idealism based on the Olympic principles of the golden age of Ancient Greece. The amateur organisers and participants of the Games are dedicated adepts who try to present their idea in the best possible way without any thought or desire for material benefits. The amateurs take pride in being uncommitted and free. They do not wish to lose that freedom in exchange for any reward or other social distinction. They practise sports because they find joy in competition and because in competition they fulfill their inner self».

Amateurism is a feeling that can be neither measured nor calculated in terms of money value. Like the religious feeling, it comes from inside; like philanthropy, it is a feeling that provides intrinsic satisfaction; like friendship or love, amateurism is an inner urge that finds satisfaction in intense effort directed at the achievement of ideological distinctions on which no price can be put. The world would be deplorable without these human feelings.

The great masterpieces of art are the work of men whose inspiration was untinted by any thought of material gain; and the great performances in sports were not motivated by any promises of material rewards.

It is our duty to fight for the preservation of the original dignified simplicity and of the aesthetic and moral principles of the Games; we must not allow them to be turned into commercial operations or spectacles or to be exploited for political or financial benefits.

It can of course happen that principles and rules are occasionally violated in the course of the Games. But it is the task of everyone of us to see that the spirit of the Games and their moral principles are kept inviolate.

Every amateur athlete knows that his athletic activity is recreation, play, a noble hobby—never a profession. He pursues more serious aims: his studies, his profession, his future place in society. He always endeavours to do his best under any given circumstances, he gathers valuable

experience, and improves his abilities. He does not conquer nature. He conquers himself, and the joy which is always connected with honest effort or victory remains his and his alone.

There is another source of joy; yet another kind of great, though inconspicuous victory; voluntary commitment and long service to sports. Service in the military sense is compulsory and limited to a determined brief period of time— one, or at the most, two years. Service in sports is long and not compulsory but voluntary. It starts the moment the athlete gets on his way to the stadium. The path is strewn with temptations; easy pleasures, cheap enjoyments, brief entertainments, quick profits. The athlete wins his first victory when he gets around these temptations and reaches the stadium determined and willing to go through his voluntary service. He has then taken the first great step and has proved that he wishes to become a perfect human type.

Voluntary, too, is the service of the thousands of sports friends who serve sports by offering dedicated work as organisers, judges, or administrative personnel of sports associations, technical committees, etc. Without the invaluable services and the dedicated voluntary contribution of these thousands of sports friends, the organisation and carrying out of any competition —from the yearly contests of sports'clubs to the giant Olympic Games— would be impossible. All those sports friends are aware of the value of the contribution they offer out of their love of sports and their conviction that they are serving high ideals by helping to achieve the noble aims of sports and the Olympic movement.

This area of voluntary service may be extended to include the many fans who flock to the stadiums during amateur competitions because they believe in the ideals of competitive sport and hope that the price of their ticket may contribute to the development and encouragement of athletic effort.

At this point, I would like to point out an erroneous view held by a part of the general public. Unfortunately, there are quite a few sports fans who believe that the basic aim and the main task of the Olympic movement consists in the celebration of the Olympic Games. I believe that the opposite is true. It is the Olympic Games that are instrumental in spreading, publicizing and promoting the principles of the Olympic movement and winning people over to the Olympic Ideals. The Olympic Games play the role of an incisive four-yearly reminder, and the resplendence of their celebration is intended to attract the interest of the world to the merit and usefulness of the principles of the Olympic Movement and to demonstrate that mankind is in need of such principles.

I may use this opportunity to mention the important role of educators, whose position enables them, at an early stage, to orient their

students' inclinations toward the fine ideals of the Olympic movement which alone can help youth in improving their physical, intellectual and mental qualities and develop a stable personality. It is the educator's task to convince young people that appropriate exercise can do a great deal towards improving their minds and their characters. It is the educator's task to direct the young to the arena of sports, not in order to form teams of champions but in order to give them a chance to absorb the philosophy of fair competition. It is, finally, the educator's task to teach his charges that only those young persons who have exercised in the gymnasium and competed in the stadium are enabled to carry over into the arena of social struggle and other areas of life, the honest, sincere, persistent and strong-willed competitive mores of the stadium.

The past President of the I.O.C., Mr. Brundage, said in a speech delivered on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Coubertin's birth in 1964 : «It has not yet been generally recognised that the revival of the Olympic Games was only a first stage in Coubertin's plans. The Games were intended to create sufficient interest to induce governments, educators and the general public to demand the establishment of national programmes for physical education and amateur competitive sport. These programmes would help eliminate social injustice, counteract the rampant materialism of our day, and offset the adverse consequences of industrialisation and urban life. By extending the ancient Greek concept which was strictly national, the Games were further intended to create and develop international friendship and good will . . . The outstanding success of the Games allows us now to concentrate on the broader and more important stages of Coubertin's dream».

It is true that we have now successfully completed what Coubertin regarded as the first stage of our efforts. The Olympic Games have been firmly established in the conscience of nations as an institution of universally accepted validity. We must now proceed, with courage and determination, to the second phase of our efforts. This second phase includes an increased awareness of the principles of the Olympic ideals —without compromise or deviation. We are firmly convinced that we serve a right and eternal philosophy, a philosophy that combines thought and action and purposes to produce a better human type in the interests of the universal human community.

We have gathered here under the shadow of Cronion Hill, in this unspoiled, calm landscape, of Divine Olympia, in order to devote a few days of our life to the study of subjects connected with the Olympic Movement.

We have come for this study to the very source of the idea that engendered an admirable civilisation and eventually led to the creation

of our modern civilisation. We have learned how to draw inspiration from the everlasting, unalterable principles of Olympism in order to envision a better world, and how to inspire the young, who will succeed us, so they can build a better future.

The high aims of the International Olympic Academy will have been fulfilled if, on leaving Olympia, we can all say that we have added something to our store of knowledge, that we have received inspiration from the holy ruins from which soul and spirit have never fled, and that we are ready to serve the Olympic Movement in its noble aspiration to serve mankind.



Olympic winners, R. Mathias (USA), M. Penes (Roumania) and Durnthaller (Austria) with the historian of Modern Olympic Games, Mr. Kamper (Austria).

OLYMPIA
THE GREAT CENTRE OF ANCIENT
GREEK CIVILIZATION

By Mr CLEANTHIS PALAEOLOGOS
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When the traveller and writer Pausanias¹ journeyed to Elis around 170 A.D. he was filled with religious awe upon arriving at the Altis of Olympia and seeing the wealth of the monuments around him. The incomparable grandeur of the temples, altars, treasuries, buildings, porticoes, hostels, statues of gods, heroes and Olympic victors and the numerous votive steles and offerings was so overwhelming that he was unable to control his admiration and he describes Olympia «as the place of which God takes special care» *.

Olympia, at the time when it was described by Pausanias was an » incredibly large museum² where works of art representing the artistic achievements and the magnificent evolution of Greek creativity in art were stored. Olympia traced the course which the Greek spirit was to follow through the history of Greek civilization with its manifold and valuable contributions.

In the green and peaceful environment of Olympia, in this idyllic valley, formed by two rivers, wide-mouthed Alpheios and the little playful Kladeos and a hill, the Cronion, a centre of civilization grew through fifteen centuries and it was there that the most remarkable historic adventure of the human spirit slowly unfolded. Olympia fulfilled its magnificent moral task with the mystic influence of *religion*, the cultural and spiritual influence of *art* and the incomparable organization of *athletic competition*.

I will now try to explain why Olympia became the great centre of Greek civilization.

It is in Olympia which had become a neutral religious centre that Hellenism, without being yet aware of its Hellenic character, made the first attempts towards a universal unity, based on religious, political and artistic ideals. Olympia was the most appropriate site for this aesthetic,

* There are many remarkable things one can see and hear in Greece. But God takes special care of what happens in Eleusis and of the Games of Olympia (V,10,1).



A view of the lecture hall of the Olympic Academy during the Session.



The lecturers of the 15th Session of the I.O.A. From left to right : in the first row, Mr. E. Camper (Austria), Colonel A. Nagl (Austria), Mr. Durry (France), Mr. R. Mathias (USA). In the second row : from the left, just visible, Mr. K. Lennartz (Germany), Professor F. Lotz (Germany), Professor J. Lucas (USA), Mrs M. Berlioux (France).



The officials, lecturers and participants



15th Session after the official opening.



All participants take part in the discussions during the Session.



Mr. A. Touny, I.O.C. member (Egypt), with participants from Arab and African countries, during the discussions of the Arab-speaking language group.

but mainly cultural experiment. In this little valley, gods has been worshipped with altars and statues, since prehistoric times.

In this place which has handed down to us the ancient name for Grove 'alsos', Altis, one found all the necessary material for setting up the scene of primitive rural cult : the mountain (the Cronion), water (the Alpheios and Kladeos), the tree (the grove). The oldest sanctuary belonged to the Great Mother, Rhea(Gaea). It consisted of a cave in the Cronion, close to where the remnants of the Sicyonian treasury are found today. There was also a temple there and an oracle of the goddess, as Pausanias informs us «Γης δε ιερόν εστίν ό Γαίος έπίκλησιν Εύρυστέρ-νου» (1.5,5) (There is a temple there, the Gaeos, where broadshouldered Earth is worshipped).

Olympia, being as was already mentioned, a panhellenic religious centre, unviolated by military forces, following the institution of the truce which dates back to Iphitus³, 884 B.C., was protected from the political and belligerent strifes of Greek cities; it welcomed representatives from all corners of Greece whose confines then extended to all the coasts of the Mediterranean. They arrived to Olympia after long and tiring journeys, by land or sea, in order to bring their gifts and offer their sacrifice in holy pilgrimage and take part in the pacific competitions of athletic, equestrian and hippodrome events.

This is not difficult to understand. It has been proven that the Olympic Games, for a very long time, were a religious festival which was attended by all the Greek peoples scattered around the coasts of the Mediterranean. The religious origin of the Games is mentioned by all modern and ancient writers. Celebrations, sacrifices and the games had begun long before 776 B.C. and even before the time the Aetolians settled in Elis, led by Oxylus⁴ during the Dorian invasion⁵. The Games were held in honour of Zeus and had a purely religious character.

We know that in this dark period of history, only one event was held, the stadium race and the winner was considered as the king of vegetation for that year. The maiden who won the stadium race at the games in honour of Hera, was crowned queen of vegetation for that same year. A symbolic «holy marriage» of the two victors followed, a ritual for a rich crop. The victors were identified with Zeus-Pelops and Hera-Hippodamia respectively. We should note here that these pre-Olympics, to use this expression, were held at the same time than the religious festival every year. We should also add that these last manifestations of matriarchal cult began with the cult of Rhea (Gaea) and ended in Olympia.

A parenthesis is needed here.

Rhea, the wife of Cronus, the child-eater, came from the East and

the cult in her country of origin was orgiastic and masochistic in nature. Here, in Greece, the celebrations were more tempered, but many elements of the Eastern cult were preserved of a symbolic and refined form. Unrestrained meetings and bloody contests became the organized competitions of Greek cities in the pure athletic arena. Wild banquets became gifts and offerings to the gods. Honey, flour and fruit were offered and they are at the origin, we might say, of the traditional custom of Greek hospitality. Before the olive branch used to crown Olympic victors, winners received a gift of material value which later became a moral reward. The periodicity of the games follows, like in the case of rural cults, a seasonal rhythm. The Greeks associated this change in the elements of the Eastern cult, with the memory of men's victory (patriarchy) over the mighty feminine sex (matriarchy).

All the people of this large world who gathered in Olympia spoke the same language, worshipped the same gods, had the same goals and the same dreams. In Olympia, every four years, they were united while worshipping the gods and competing in the stadium and the hippodrome. It should be noted, that during the celebrations and the games, poets recited their poems, historians read excerpts from their works, dramatists scenes from their theatrical plays and the political delegations of the various cities, seizing the opportunity of the interruption of hostilities, the truce, brought their gifts and votive offerings to the sanctuaries. This shows that the unity of Greek peoples was not merely racial but also spiritual and political, since the delegations could meet and discuss political matters and find ways of communication and understanding.

In this way, Olympia with the holy truce, religious worship, athletic competition and cultural and artistic displays which in a way took on the form of a contest which elevated the soul, contributed to the elimination of political and warlike strifes and gradually molded the unity of the Greeks. More and more it became clear that beyond differences of opinion which divided the world, there were deep-rooted reminiscences of a common origin, similar customs and traditions, one and the same language, the same desires and dreams. It also indicated that there was a common root which sprang from this contact of Greeks and led to the unity of souls, both racial and spiritual.

Pindar⁶ was to realize this at a later date and in his 1st Olympic Victor he writes that «Olympia will cover with her glory all the Greek land just as the sun covers, during the day, all the stars of heaven»*.

* μηκέθ' αἰλίου ἄλλο θαλπνότερον ἐν ἀμέρᾳ φαεινὸν ἄστρον ἐρήμας
δι' αἰθέρος, μηδ' Ὀλυμπίας ἀγώνα φέρτερον αὐδάσομεν (Olymp.
A,5-7)

Many are the myths which symbolize the birth of the Olympic Games. One thing is certain however : that religious festivals and contests are older. The beautiful myths came later in order to add splendour to the event and put the stamp of divine approval, divine prestige, on the celebrations so that they could be engraved on the conscience of the peoples, with the respected participation of the gods and the multicoloured flowers of the rich imagination of myth-makers.

The legend of Pelops is prevalent in the mythological history of the Olympic Games. This legend relates an event of major importance. On the eastern pediment of the temple of Zeus, the popular legend of Pelops has not been depicted with such magnificent grandeur by sheer luck or coincidence, or as the result of the artist's inspiration.

Pelops was not simply a lucky suitor, fourteenth in the long line of young men who had competed for the hand of the beautiful daughter of King Oenomaus and the glorious throne of Pisa⁷. Pelops was not the young man whom Hippodamia⁸ chanced to love, he was not yet another suitor killed by Oenomaus⁸, led either by the fear of losing his throne or by a hidden love for his daughter. Pelops had a basic role to play in the radical renovation and reorganization of the games.

Pelops brought with him, from his oriental background, totemic cult and tradition. His father, the wealthy King of Phrygia, Tantalus, the friend and drinking companion of the Olympian gods, slaughtered his son and served his flesh to the gods. He wants to test their omniscience. The immortal gods realizing what they had been offered to eat, restored Pelops to life and inflicted a harsh punishment on Tantalus. Sacrifice, immolation, were the basic features of totemism. The refusal of the gods to take part in this savage act of cannibalism, symbolizes the end of animal worship and the beginning of the rule of gods, animated by human feelings.

Pelops, purified and restored to life, comes to Olympia and his arrival indicates the moral superiority and influence of free competition; it symbolizes pacific games without bloodshed, athletic contests based on no material or other interest, bringing no monetary gain or other personal rewards, nothing but a branch of olive tree. The talented poet Pindar in his 1st Olympic victor, describes the victory of Pelops like the will of god. since he does not mention the slaughter and explains the disappearance of the young man saying that he was abducted by Poseidon who wished to bring him to the palace on Mount Olympus, just like Zeus had carried off the handsome youth Ganymede⁹.

Pelops' duel with Oenomaus should be considered as a more recent element since Pelops is one of the latest figures appearing in the legend

describing the establishment of the Olympic Games and chariot - races were not included among the early Olympic events.

We also know that according to an old tradition, Zeus and Cronus fought for supremacy over the world in Olympia. This is a mythical projection of the old and the new King, of the old and the new worship. Plutarch ¹⁰ mentions that in ancient times in Olympia there were held «contests ending with the death and slaughtering of the vanquished». And in the legend of Pelops, used as a starting point for the Olympic Games, the tradition of a duel for the king's succession, has been preserved in order to underline the end of this barbarian custom, according to which the vanquished is slayed, while the new start of the games needs bloodless contests based on honour and bravery.

Pelops brought about the radical change imposed by the ennobled Hellenic spirit. The triumph of personality, up to that time, had been manifested in accordance with oriental traditions, that is with the need to neutralize the opponent. In mythical and prehistoric times, victory had to be crowned with the death of the vanquished. But these barbarian instincts were replaced by the freedom of man, fighting for honour and glory. With Pelops and the Olympic Games, the feeling of triumph and neutralization and the need to shed blood was replaced by pacific and bloodless athletic competition. The murderous instinct becomes a wish for athletic victory. This refining of instincts is due to the fact that the individual and selfish contest becomes general and is imposed with the grandeur of principles and values accepted and established in societies and the states. These principles and values are unshakeably founded on religious faith, the ideas of religion and its mystic character. They thus lose their human origin and don the gilded garment of divine will. It is therefore clear that the whole ideological edifice of the Olympic Games is based on the religious feeling and I feel it is necessary that I insist on this point and proceed to a wider analysis of the position adopted by our ancestors.

The glorious gods, so the ancients believed, had been graced with perfection and there were no limits to their power. Fully controlling their ends and means they never committed an error. This was how the Greeks saw their gods.

But if the gods are perfect and omnipotent, men are imperfect and weak. While the gods live like immortals in the heavens, men live like mortals, for a short time on earth, depending on the mercy of the gods, hoping for a better tomorrow under the gods' protection. Man cannot go beyond the pillars of Hercules, Bellerophon ¹¹ was hurled down by Pegasus ¹² when he tried to reach the snow-topped seat of the gods. Asclepius ¹³ who resuscitated a dead man was struck by thunder, Tantalus

who tried to cheat the gods was condemned to eternal torture, Ixion¹⁴ who tried to outwit Zeus tied on a wheel, turns endlessly in the sky, Prometheus¹⁵ was chained to a rock on the Caucasus because he stole the fire. The monstrous powers which tried to destroy the state of harmony, Typhon¹⁶, the Titans¹⁷ and the Giants¹⁸ lost their power after a savage battle and the victorious gods were able to maintain harmony for the sake of men.

Since the power and wisdom of mortals is limited, since they are ephemere beings who do not know what tomorrow has in store for them, they should seek the protection of the gods, observing their rules and laws, without trying to depart from the road they have traced. Men can come very close to the nature of the gods, if they try to conquer virtue, a broad mind and wisdom, a strong and beautiful body. It is only when divine light shines on men that their life becomes sweet and their deeds crowned with glory.

And men should know that even the inherent gifts of the favourites of the gods are not sufficient, by themselves, to bring virtue which is accompanied by glory. Hard toil is required, the result of continuous exercise and the danger of participation in the games which cultivate the beauty of the body and soul. Inherent gifts shall wane and wither when the toil of exercise and constant effort are neglected, when man abandons the continuous pursuit of virtue, when he despises the tasks which gods have defined as a duty.

It is only then that virtue will be ensured and crowned with triumph and man who has toiled in order to conquer it in his youth, now enjoys the golden era of happiness for the remaining of his life, to a very late age.

The games, in ancient times, were not mere acts of biological and functional importance for the human body. The ancients believed that the creative forces of nature are renewed and regenerated and thus the games take on a mystic meaning. Human forces, just like the creative forces of nature, need to be regenerated with the constant development of energy. Every human act is a physical and mental test. The games are the elevated effort of the individual to combine the regeneration and improvement of his bodily powers with a moral and intellectual education, an essential factor contributing to his overall development.

In this way, the games from a plain biological phenomenon were vested with lofty educational objectives which the Greeks alone, from all the peoples of antiquity, were able to discover and understand their value. That is why they had to be adorned with splendour, protected by the godsent light of creation and divine blessing.

Olympia accumulates moral ideas, springing from and emphasized by the encomium of victors, the offerings of their countries, the victory

chants of Pindar, Simonides and the other poets, the statues of renowned artists.

Moral, intellectual and physical qualities are showered on men as gifts from, the gods. Man however, cannot be content with what he has received; he must hold onto and develop these gifts in order to win the gods' protection and good graces. The cultivation of these qualities is achieved through constant effort and toil, against any vicissitude, against the sirens who tempt people with the ease of life and happiness.

Man must conquer honour and glory through his respect to the gods, worship before their altars, observance of moral, political and social rules and the pursuit of virtue. When the gods condescend, then man is given the supreme good and glory adorns his breed like a hereditary treasure.

All this proves that the moral privileges, which is every man's duty to pursue in life, were defined here in Olympia. These are : an honourable and glorious name, the valuable wreath of Olympic victory, noble deeds, wisdom and virtue. Thus a system of ideas of a moral philosophy is being established, based on myths depicting the feats of gods and demigods and certified by the performances of the great victors of Olympia who incarnate virtue and spread the reflection of their grandeur and immortality over the world they wish to teach.

What was the meaning of a victory at an athletic contest for the Greeks of that time, which surrounded Olympic victors with such prestigious appeal that their name provoked delirious enthusiasm so that their idealized figure still glows today with the light of ever-shining splendour ?

We shall never be able to understand the value of an Olympic victory in the ancient games if we try to compare it with what is happening today. Today, any victory of a great athlete, a runner, a boxer, a wrestler, is a professional achievement, devoid of any religious, moral or spiritual content and the impression it leaves vanishes almost at the same time than the last applause dies out in the stadium.

The victor of ancient Olympia and other sacred games, was almost a «sacred person» a thing which is made evident by the quasi-divine honours paid to him. The glory of an Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian etc. victory was not solely the glory of a nation or a social ideology. It was the glory of the victor's country, an autonomous, separate world, with its own social and political order, its own gods and demons and heroes, its own mythical tradition and history.

The games had extended beyond the limited confines of a regional or Peloponnesian event and they had acquired Panhellenic prestige. This is evident from many sources and particularly from Pindar who constantly speaks of Greeks, Panhellenes and Greece.

Olympia has thus fulfilled its spiritual role with its truly invaluable wealth of works of art and monuments. For at least eight centuries, until the time of Pausanias who describes the Altis like a huge and unique museum, Greek artistic realizations were represented on that sacred site, bearing evidence to the evolution of Greek creativity.

Let us reach a conclusion. It is a proven fact that classical art was created in Olympia and aesthetic and artistic ideals revealed to the world.

It is in Olympia that the grandiose institution of the truce was initiated and there passions were put aside for a long period of time, every four years and the opportunity for a happier life was revealed to the people.

From Olympia, and the stadium and hippodrome contests, the feeling of unity, solidarity, spread to wider human groups, together with the moral teaching of a competition for a branch of olive tree, a competition which does not entail the destruction of the opponent but has as a deeper purpose to ennoble the men who are invited to take part in an intense and complete testing of their forces.

In Olympia, the ancient country is united, all its elements, its morals, spirit, politics, men, cities, welded together.

In Olympia, their common roots and origin, their dreams and objectives and pursuits are recognized, their Greek conscience is awoken and thus the vast Mediterranean basin becomes Greece,

Even today, peace and unity in the world spring from Olympia.

NOTES

1. *Pausanias*. Traveller and writer from Caesarea of Asia Minor; a pupil of Herodotus Atticus and teacher of Aelianus. He lived in the 2nd century A.D. when he travelled to the various countries of the then known world, wrote many books on his travels from which only the ten books on his Greek travels have been preserved.

2. *Olympia*, in the days of Pausanias was a huge museum, unique for its time. Temples protected renowned works of plastic art such as the chryselephantine statue of Zeus by Pheidias, the larnax of Cypselus, Hermes of Praxiteles, the statue of Hera seated on a throne; others were kept in the treasuries and many more, innumerable works of art, of marble and bronze, erected in the Altis, like the Paeonian Nike, the plastic composition of Iphitus crowned by the Truce, several statues of Zeus, the Olympian gods, Herakles, etc. Pausanias, devoted 18 chapters out of 26 of his 6th book «Eliaka» to the description of the monuments and statues of Olympic victors, interspaced with interesting stories of renowned athletes, details of their victory, their country of origin, the date and the event in which victory was obtained, the artists who created the statues, etc. Pausanias counted more than 70 altars in Olympia and Pliny more than 3,000 statues.

3. *Iphitus*. Son of Aemon, one of the Herakleides, who reigned over Elis and

revived the Olympic Games. It was he who conceived and established the institution of the truce with the treaty of 884 B.C.

4. *Oxylus*. Son of Aemon, who was himself a son of Pelasgus, the progenitor of the Protohellenes. He killed his brother unintentionally while throwing the discus and was chased away from his country. The Dorians met him near Delphi and he undertook to lead them to an appropriate region where they could settle on the condition that they would help him become the ruler of his country, Elis. This they did and Oxylus became King and revived the Olympic Games.

5. *Dorians*. One of the four tribes of the Greek nation. Ionians, Aeolians, Achaeans, Dorians. They came from the countries of the North, stopped for a while in Thessaly, then passed on to Doris where they were united with the Herakleides and settled in the plain of Sparta. The descent of the Dorians and their establishment in the Peloponnese, dates back to about 1100 B.C.

6. *Pindar*. The famous lyric poet of Greece. Born in Thebes in 520 B.C.; he was taught music and poetry by another lyric poet and epigram writer, Simonides, and by Corinna, an excellent poetess from Tanagra of Boeotia. It is said that he was taught philosophy by Pythagoras during his sojourn in Sicily. The other events of his life are not known. From his numerous poems only 14 Olympic, 12 Pythian, 8 Isthmian and 11 Nemean odes have been preserved with which the talented poet celebrated the victors of the four holy games of ancient Greece.

7. *Pisa*. A city of Elis, called the sacred city of Zeus, often confused with Olympia. It was the major rival of Elis, since it always claimed leadership over the Olympic games. It was entirely destroyed by the Elians around the end of the 6th century and its inhabitants emigrated to Italy where it is said that they founded the city known today under the name of Piza.

8. *Hippodamia - Oenomaus*. Daughter of the King of Elis and Asterope. She became the wife of Pelops. Oenomaus was the son of Ares and Sterope or the husband of Sterope. It is said that Hippodamia was his daughter by Enarete, the daughter of King Akrisius. Because an oracle had told him that he would be killed by his son-in-law, he invited all suitors to compete with him in a chariot race and in connivance with his charioteer, Myrtilus, he killed them all until Pelops succeeded in throwing him from his chariot causing his death.

9. *Ganymede*. Son of the King of Troy Tros or Erichthonius or Asaracus, who, because of his incomparable beauty, was carried away by Zeus who had changed himself into an eagle. He was brought to the place on Mount Olympus and became the cup-bearer at the banquets of the gods.

10. *Plutarch*. Famous historian and philosopher from Chaeronea of Boeotia. He was born around the year 50 A.D. and died at approximately the age of 70.

11. *Bellerophon*. Son of Glaucus, King of Corinth and grandson of Sisyphus. He killed his brother Bellerus by mistake. He fled to Tiryns where he repelled the love of Antea, the wife of King Proetus. Antea accused him and Proetus sent him to Lycia, to his father-in-law, Iobates. There Bellerophon slayed, with the help of Athene, a fearsome flame-throwing monster, the Chimaera. He became Iobates' son-in-law and successor, but when he decided to climb to Mount Olympus on Pegasus, the horse offered to him by Athene, he was hurled down for his impiety and killed.

12. *Pegasus*. The famous winged horse which was born from the blood that was shed when the hero Perseus cut off the head of the Gorgon, Medusa, the horrible

monster with serpents for hair. Pegasus, after Bellerophon's death was brought to Olympus by the goddess Athene.

13. *Asclepius*. Son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, the pupil of the Centaur Chiron, from the Thessalian city of Trikke, worshipped as a god by the ancient Greeks because of his great knowledge and his medical skill.

14. *Ixion*. Soa of Antinous and Perimele, King of Thessaly, he became the husband of Dias, (daughter of Deioneus who gave him a son, Peirithus. He fell madly in love with Hera and she, in order to tease him, sent Nephele, who had taken on Hera's face, to him. The Centaurs were horn from this union. For his impiety, Ixion was condemned by Zeus to turn eternally in the heavens, bound to a wheel.

15. *Prometheus*. Son of the Titan Iapetus and Clymene or Asia or Themis, father of Deucalion who became the progenitor of the human race after the flood which was brought about by Zeus. He was the brother of Epimetheus. He stole fire from heaven and offered it to men. He was punished by being chained to a mountain rock in the Caucasus where an eagle fed on his liver. He suffered this horrible torture for 30 to 40 years until he was freed by the demigod Herakles who killed the eagle with his arrow. He was worshipped as the symbol of human wisdom and forethought. In Athens a festival was held in his honour, the Promethaea, with torch races.

16. *Typhon*. One of the Giants, with one hundred fiery dragon's heads, spitting fire. He was struck by Zeus' thunder and buried in Tartarus under Mt. Aetna in Sicily.

17. *Titans*. The six sons of Uranus and Gaea, Oceanus, Koios, Keios, Hyperion, Iapetus, Cronus. They rose against Zeus but were defeated and cast into Tartarus.

18. *Gigantes* (Giants). Sons of Uranus and Gaea, monsters of incredible strength, they fought against the gods (gigantomachy) but were defeated and buried in Tartarus.

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VICTORIAN 'MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY' — PROLOGUE TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES PHILOSOPHY

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There is absolutely no way to adequately understand sport philosophy in the Western world without knowing something of nineteenth century Victorian «Muscular Christianity». The concept of sport commercialism — so rapidly accelerated in the last half century — has seriously blurred the modern origins of the aristocratic cult of athletes. The English must surely take the credit (or blame) for grafting onto play, values and outcomes of the highest order, and rapidly placing compulsory participation in school competitive games among its highest priorities. Antecedents give way to antecedents in the rich, centuries-old history of British sport. But English public school history in the early nineteenth century seems an arbitrary and yet fruitful place to begin.

Thomas Arnold — Fidelity and Fiction. The great headmaster, Thomas Arnold, did not initiate sport at the Rugby School nor did he directly impulse English public schoolboy preoccupation with football, swimming, hiking, cross-country running, and cricket. It was a full generation after his death in 1842 that these ancient British sporting activities became so wonderfully popular among upper-class youngsters («Barbarians») — and rapidly evolved into the cynosure of national pride and then, widespread criticism. The athletic passion spread to middle class («Philistines») and Arnold's commanding figure played a role in this osmosis. Yet, as Mutimer says so well, «the emphasis on organized games and the athletic cult that grew throughout the second half of the nineteenth century were the result of societal forces which were beyond the scope of any one man to create or to control».¹ The Industrial Revolution, even greater affluence of the rich, rising expectations and nonconformist religious devotion among the middle-class, were powerful forces that contributed to the English absorption with sport as a manly,

1. Brian T. P. Mutimer, «Arnold and Organized Games in the English Public School of the Nineteenth Century» (unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta, 1971), p. iv.

moral, even mystical pastime. Still, Arnold must be given proper place in the development of modern English athletics.

Thomas Arnold's religion and philosophy regarding boys was to create in them a change of moral thinking — to substitute good interests for bad. Dr. Arnold tacitly approved of sports as one effective device in furthering his aim of making «Christian gentlemen» of his beloved Rugby boys. Thus, as A. P. Stanley noted, it was to theology that Arnold looked as the highest sphere of his exertions. All of Dr. Arnold's efforts were directed toward one goal — obedience to God, to school, and to himself. He was able, through instruction in the classic and history, theological sermons, and incidental athletics, to mould his students to an astonishing degree. Arnold had faith in the power of the mind to cope with human problems. He felt that the results of a classical liberal education were lasting and comprehensive, even if not completely understood and appreciated by the student. He was a scholar, a theologian, a historian, teacher, «affectionate father and a great mind». Asa Briggs in his *Victorian People* summarized Arnold's use of the school as character-forming rather than a strictly intellectual function. Arnold wished to make of every boy (1) a Christian, (2) a gentleman, (3) an educated person—and in that order.

Although physically active as a youth and especially during school holidays, Thomas Arnold never overemphasized the role of school sports. The happiness of man, he said, deals more with his intellect than with his physique «and yet more in his moral and religious excellence than in his intellectual»². T. W. Bamford sums up by concluding that «Arnold gave the Christian-Anglican spirit priority over other studies». Reverend Arnold was probably at his impressionistic best during the daily sermons in the Rugby Chapel. Legions of his students, including his son, Matthew, recalled those passionate admonitions to «follow Christ with a single mind a single heart».³ Dr. Arnold's intensity of moral purpose is reflected in his son's famous poem, «Rugby Chapel» ; the eulogy, written fifteen years after his father's death, concluded :

Then, in such hour of need of young fainting, dispirited race,
Ye, like angels appear, radiant with ardour divine ! Beacons
of hope, ye appear ! Languor is not in your heart, Weakness is
not, in your word weariness not on your brow⁴ . . .

2. Thomas Arnold, «On the discipline of public schools», *Quarterly Journal of Education*, 9 (January-April, 1835), 281.

3. Thomas Arnold, *Sermons Preached in the Chapel of Rugby school* (New York : D. Appleton and Co., 1846), p. 282.

4. Matthew Arnold, *Poems*, I (London : Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1903), pp. 275-6.

The commanding figure of Thomas Arnold — «that tidal force in early Victorian England» — did not himself loosen the tide of competitive schoolboy athletics, but his extraordinary presence so influenced Rugby graduates, school administrators, a great many theologians, intellectuals, men in government, that the evolution seemed inevitable. The advocates of manly exercise, metaphorically waiting in the wings, took up the banner of athletics with a zeal that would have been recognized by, but not necessarily approved of by Arnold.

Thomas Hughes — Angel of 'Muscular Christianity'. Thomas Hughes (1822-1896) was the spiritual descendant of Dr. Arnold and through his engaging, important and over-balanced book, *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (1857), made Rugby School famous throughout the world as the fount of Christian manliness and heroic athletics. In the decades that followed Arnold's death, «the prestige of Greek fought a losing battle against the prestige of sport». The fame of Arnold and Rugby School's brand of football spread through much of the western world. William Blaikie, nineteenth-century physical educator, called Hughes' book the single greatest influence on American sport⁵. Hughes considered games far more important in the web of life than did his teacher and idol, Thomas Arnold. The latter was credited for even more than the deserved honors bestowed on him. Tom Hughes was the real Tom Brown and sold the English-speaking world (and a great many elsewhere) on the developmental and restorative powers of vigorous athletic competition. Critics of *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and critics of the Arnoldian legend were easily drowned out by the legions of converts to English intramural athletics during the second half of the century.

The wisdom of Arnold, the echoes of his admonitions, both real as well as the contrivances of his disciples, never left Thomas Hughes, and are epitomized in his works. Just before leaving for Rugby School, the local squire, turning over in his mind just what to say to young Tom Brown mused :

Shall I tell him to mind his work, and say he's sent to school to make himself a good scholar ? Well, but he isn't sent to school for that — at any rate, not for that mainly. I don't care a straw for Greek particles, or the digamma, no more does his mother ... If he'll only turn out a brave, helpful, truth-telling Englishman, and a gentleman, and a Christian, that's all I want, . . .»⁶.

5. William Blaikie, «American Bodies», *Harper's Weekly*, 27 (December 1, 1883), p. 770.

6. Thomas Hughes, *Tom Brown's Schooldays* (Philadelphia : Porter and Coates, Sixth Edition, n.d., p. 102.

At the very end of the book, Thomas Hughes speaking through Tom Brown about the untimely death of Arnold, bids the great man farewell. «New men and new methods might do for other people; let those who would worship the rising star; he at least would be faithful to the sun which had set». ⁷

Early Uses of the Term 'Muscular Christianity'. England ushered in the nineteenth century with a heady mixture of a revolution in industry a social and cultural upheaval, the literary and philosophical vision of the Romantic man, plus serious efforts to liberalize the established church. The bulk of the century, ill-defined as the Victorian Age, gave rise to a masculine concept of «a good sportsman» in the very largest sense of that phrase. It combined the widely accepted view of male physicality, honor, patriotism, religiosity, and a kind of Grecian discretionary balance or sophrosyne. The package might be called (and was so labeled) 'muscular Christianity'. Voices from the previous century compelled man — at least those from the upper middle class and aristocracy — to a return to Nature which «speaks a moral language and her laws shine with a veiled spiritual light». Luther Gulick perceived the life of Anglo-Saxon boys as «energetic and enthusiastic, and executive; he must do things, he must do hard things, he must do heroic things» ⁸. It might be added that the idealized muscular Christian did all these things always under the umbrella of «fair play».

The key decades in which the persistent English love of sport became a kind of «moral imperativ» were those 1840-1870. Prior to this period, as an article in *The Edinburgh Review* of 1810 states wryly, «There is a manliness in the athletic exercises of public schools, which is as seductive to the imagination as it is utterly unimportant in itself» ⁹. Something — many things happened in the collective psyche of most Englishmen of the next generation to nearly reverse this attitude. For sure, Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) and Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) made an inestimable and lasting impression on millions of readers. Scott's works, especially his *Waverly Novels* epitomized and glorified the natural man — the heroic, romantic Englishman — cheerful, helthy, athletic, courageous, and altogether vigorous. The code of manliness inherent in Carlyle's lectures (1837-1841) titled, «On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History», was a manifestation of his view of man's goodness and divinity. The natural man, devout and unspoiled, was a physically robust

7. Ibid, pp. 438-9.

8. Luther Gulick, Psychological, Pedagogical, and Religious Aspects of Group Games», *Pedagogical Seminary*, 6 (March, 1899), p. 145.

9. «Public Schools of England», *The Edinburgh Review*, 16 (August, 1810), p. 328.

man. A special kind of noble athleticism began, to arise in England at this time — a sporting psychology with a transcendent moral element. The significant educational reforms of Thomas Arnold, especially appreciated after his death in 1842, further contributed to a differing view of physicality. *Tom Brown's Schooldays* preached a doctrine described fairly and cleverly as 'muscular Christianity'¹⁰. *Temple Bar*, a London magazine for town and country readers, extolled the physical and spiritual virtues of «Muscular Education»¹¹. Professor E. Knowlton, writing in 1869, reaffirmed that «we may, perhaps, be justified in using 'muscular Christianity' as a synonym for physical morality»¹². All forms of sport, he said, are «most efficient helps to virtue and most potent means of grace». This «brotherhood of muscular Christians», as Hughes calls it in his *Tom Brown at Oxford*¹³, was partly the vision of another remarkable English writer — Charles Kingsley — and it is to him that one turns for many early declarations on 'muscular Christianity'.

Charles Kingsley, Reluctant Vicar of 'Muscular Christianity'. Charles Kingsley (1819-1875), clergyman and author, was consistently credited with and often accused of creating the phrase 'muscular Christianity'. He denied it and considered it «a clever expression spoken in jest by I know not whom . . . For myself, I do not know what it means»¹⁴. He was physically vigorous and thought nothing of walking the fifty-two miles from Cambridge to London. Kingsley, deeply concerned with social problems, preached a Christian moral earnestness within the frame of an athletic body. This was his kind of 'muscular Christianity', and is reflected in much of his writing. Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, hero of Kingsley's *Westward Ho*, epitomized the kind of man rapidly gaining great admiration in Britain, on the Continent, and in the United States during the century's mid-years. In his *Alton Locke*, Hughes reminded all that, «The body is the temple of the living God». This prop and stay of English pride, speaking in *The Massacre of the Innocents*, prayed for physical strength, beauty, intellect, and virtue in the nation's youth. In his *Lectures Delivered in America in*

10. Review of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, by Thomas Hughes, *The Edinburgh Review*, 107 (January, 1858), p. 190.

11. «Muscular Education», *Temple Bar*, 4 (March, 1862), p. 47-62.

12. B. Knowlton, «Muscular Christianity», *The Overland Monthly*, 2 (June, 1869), p. 530.

13. Thomas Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford* (New York : Thomas Y. Crowell and Co., Pub. 1861), p. 126; chapter 11 is entitled, «Muscular Christianity and classified a member of this fraternity as one «whose creed is to fear God, and walk 1000 miles in 1000 hours» (p. 126).

14. Charles Kingsley, *His Letters and Memories of His Life* (Edited by his wife), Volumes (New York : J.F. Taylor and Co., 1900), Vol. 2, p. 201.

1874, the «full-blooded» Kingsley called for a renaissance of the ancient Greek heroic form — whose duty it was «to assert in drama, lyric, sculpture, music, gymnastic, the dignity of man...» So too, in his *The Heroes*, Greek fairy tales for his children, we find the apotheosis of the strong, loving, reverent man — the doer of noble deeds. Kingsley may have been the first to widely popularize the position that the greatness and scope of the British Empire came from its sporting youth, who had :

. . . the stuff which has held Gibraltar and conquered at Waterloo . . . colonized every quarter of the globe — that grim, earnest, stubborn energy, which, since the days of the old Romans, the English possess alone of all the nations of the earth¹⁵.

Kingsley's 1866 *Hereward, the Last of the English*, was the epitome of 'muscular Christianity' — «a champion in his own right — a hero of the heroes . . .» To be weak is to be miserable, seems a Kingsley-like aphorism. His books revel in every species of athletic exercise and desperate strife; he «would probably have been a gladiator if he had not been a Christian»¹⁶. *The Surging Wave of Athleticism and 'Muscular Christianity'*. Both Lewis and Lucas have attempted to recreate the invasion of English sport to the United States — especially by those American 'muscular Christian' disciples¹⁷. Yet the real story of this movement during the period 1850-1875 belongs to England. Organized games spread like wildfire throughout English secondary schools and universities. A reputable English educational historian called this spread of sport «possibly the most widespread educational revolution in the last hundred years»¹⁸. Competition, the breathless victory, the essential element, were glorified to an extraordinary degree during this period. Sir Henry John Newbolt's poem, «Vitai Lampada» glorifies school sport and the winning edge — «a bumping pitch and a blinding light, an hour to play and the last man in... Play up ! Play up ! and play the game». 'Muscular Christianity' undoubtedly contributed to the oversimplification of the Christian faith during the second half of the nineteenth century. But its legion of de-

15. Charles Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, Two Volumes (New York : J. F. Taylor and Co., 1899), Vol. I [orig., 1850], pp. 311-12.

16. «Mr. Kingsley's Literary Excesses», *Littell's Living Age*, 64 (March, 1860), p., 519.

17. See Guy Lewis, «The Muscular Christian Movement», *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 37 (May, 1966), 27-28, 42, and John A. Lucas, «Thomas Wentworth Higginson — Early Apostle of Health and Fitness,» *Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, 42 (February, 1971), p.p. 30-33.

18. A. D. C. Peterson, *A Hundred Years of Education* (London : Gerald Duck worth and Co., Ltd., 1952), p. 94.

fenders, both then and now, point out virtue after virtue¹⁹. Sir Neville Gardus, music critic and cricket writer, passed away on February 28, 1975, at 85 years. He once said that cricket expresses the whole English character. «If everything else in this nation of ours were lost but cricket, it would be possible to reconstruct [from it] all the eternal Englishness which has gone to establishment of Constitution and the laws»²⁰. It is this kind of exaggeration that gave the English niagaras of moralistic sports competition a uniqueness unapproached anywhere else in the world; this same elasticizing of the truth also gave rise to serious criticism by the 1870s and 1880s. At the very moment that the 1864 Clarendon Commission *Report of the Public Schools* saw in sports competition «some of the most valuable social qualities and manly virtues», clouds of doubt gathered. A storm of protest, lasting well into the twentieth century, muted the English view of 'muscular Christianity', and in many circles made a 180 degree turn.

'Muscular Christianity' and the Knife-edge of Criticism. Some of England's keenest minds began taking tight-lipped, unhumorous shots at the whole mushrooming world of competitive athletics — especially the kind that was encapsulated in patriotism, religiosity, and moving in so-called anti-intellectual directions. This began in the 1870s — surprisingly early in the history of full-blown English school athletics. This «orgy of athleticism» — as some called it — was perceived even by one of its prime architects, when Thomas Hughes said in 1873, «These things [athletic games] are made too much of nowadays, until the training and competitions for them outrun all rational bounds»²¹. Even earlier, an editorial inspired by Wilkie Collins' popular novel, *Man and Wife*, criticized athletics as devoid of any virtue except courage, and only the lowest and least valuable kind of courage at that²². Wilkie Collins (1824-1889) was very widely read in England; chapter 45 of his melodrama *Man and Wife* is called «The Footrace» and is essentially an indictment of the «national passion for hardening the arms and legs by throwing hammers and cricket-ball. . .»²³. And Sir Leslie Stephens (1832-1904),

19. See Francis Lieber's *The Character of a Gentleman* (Columbia, South Carolina : Allen McCarter and Co., 1487), . . . «Dr. Thomas Arnold, the solid scholar, wise and loving Christian, . . .», p. 11; also William E. Winn, «Tom Brown's Schooldays and the Development of 'Muscular Christianity'», *Church History*, 29 (March, 1960), p. 64-73.

20. «Sir Neville Cardus dies at 85 . . .», [obituary] *New York Times*, March 1, 1975, p. 28.

21. Thomas Hughes, *Memoir of a Brother* (Boston : James R. Osgood and Co., 1873), p. 18,

22. «The Morality of Muscularity», *Every Saturday*, 1 (August 13, 1870), 525-26.

23. Wilkie Collins, *Man and Wife* (New York : Peter Fenelon Collier, Pub., 1870, Vol. 4, p.p. 130-1.

outstanding athlete in his earlier days, significant literary figure of his time and father of Virginia Woolf, couldn't refrain from criticizing athletics — a good thing gone mad, he felt. «Breathe a little more intellect,» he said, «into these masses of bone and muscle, and they could be really creditable persons»²⁴. All this and much more was leveled at the cult of sport in the 1870s — after only a thin score years of wide popularity'. The massive support of competitive games by all levels of the social strata, always stronger than its critics, could not suppress the exasperation and frequently bitter anti-sport comments of respected individuals like A. Granville Bradley, Oscar Browning, J. H. Simpson, Alec Waugh, and others — all opponents of what was sometimes called the athletic «blood system»²⁵. Equally responsible persons from the United States found the exaggeration of competitive athletics just as unacceptable. In a remarkably short period — less than forty years — a tradition had been started, grew almost without a governor, and came under heavy fire. So in love with the extraordinary vigor of the British Isles that the voice of the sporting critic escaped him, was the young and brooding French aristocrat, Pierre de Coubertin.

Coubertin's Anglomania 1886-1896. Never for a moment did the young scholar, Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1863-1937), forget the deep obligation owed by the western world to the ancient Greeks. Yes this «renovateur des jeux olympiques modernes» was far more influenced by nineteenth century English sporting philosophy than the idealism of sixth and fifth century Greece. Olympic philosophy is essentially Coubertin's philosophy and it is heavy with essences of the nineteenth century English gentlemanly ideal — identifiable with social status and avowed moral superiority. Coubertin, like so many European intellectuals during the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century, was completely captivated by almost all things British. Coubertin, I think, would have completely agreed with the modern writer, Rupert Wilkinson, that English Public Schools during the second half or the last century produced the great majority of the nation's leaders, that significant physical and moral lessons were permanently ingrained in her youth, and, especially, that these schools were perfect training grounds for British political leadership²⁶. The Frenchman, Coubertin, joined an influential group that

24. Leslie Stephen, «Athletic Sports and University Studies», *Fraser's Magazine*, 82 (December, 1870), p. 694.

25. See «Athleticism and the 'Blood System'», in Howard J. Savage, *Games and Sports in British Schools and Universities* (New York : Carnegie Foundation, 1926), pp. 43-5.

26. See Rupert Wilkinson, *Gentlemanly Power - British Leadership and Public School Tradition* (London : Oxford University Press, 1964), pp. VII, IX, Chapter 3 «Unwritten Restraint», passim.

agreed with F. A. M. Webster that the composite history of English public schools is, in reality, the history of England, «since the British Empire has been in the main built up by the founders of the schools and the pupils who gained their knowledge and characters moulded in those institutions»²⁷.

The impressionable Coubertin knew a great deal about the English through readings and made at least six channel crossing during the years 1883 and 1887²⁸. He was convinced that a lack of a sporting tradition was killing France and that this same athletic emphasis was a powerful catalyst for the British Empire's unrivaled greatness. And he said so over and over again in his vast writings — using Thomas Arnold and the Rugby School setting for nearly endless examples. Coubertin's early works, *Souvenirs d'Oxford et de Cambridge* (1887), and *L' Education en Angleterre-Calleges et Universite's* (1888), are replete with the kind of moral and athletic education taught to certain English youngsters — students «laying the ground work for citizenship». The tidy Baron de Coubertin worshiped the name of Thomas Arnold and in his own peculiar way credited the English headmaster with initiating the revolution of 'muscular Christianity'. Musing in the Rugby Chapel, the young French romantic stared at Arnold's tomb and «meditated on this cornerstone of the British Empire»²⁹. At the Boston Physical Training Conference of 1889, Coubertin's essential message was that no system of education «stands higher than the English athletic sport system» and Thomas Arnold stood tall as the greatest of modern teachers³⁰. On the eve of the first modern Olympic Games — solely a Coubertin creation — the Baron addressed the Athenian Parnasse Society. He lionized sport in Arnoldian England as having transformed the British Empire. «Thomas Arnold, le plus grand educateur des temps modernes», he said, had made a significant contribution to western culture in giving birth to an honorable and purely moral kind of athletics, an institutional philosophy that might be given greater range, sweeping the world though the Olympic

27. F. A. M. Webster, *Our Great Public Schools* (London : Ward, Lock, and Co., Ltd., 1937), p. 9.

28. See Chapter IV, «The Influence of Dr. Thomas Arnold», in John Lucas, «Baron Pierre de Coubertin and the Formative Years of the Modern International Olympic Movement 1883-1896» (unpublished Ed.D. dissertation, University of Maryland, 1962); the chapter might better have been called, «The Influence of Thomas Arnold on Coubertin».

29. Pierre de Coubertin, *Une campagne de vingt-et-un cms 1887-1908* (Paris : Librairie de l'education physique, 1908), p. 5.

30. Pierre de Coubertin as quoted in Isabel Barrow (ed.), *Physical Training-A Full Report of the Papers and Discussions of the Conference held in Boston in November, 1889* (Boston : Press of George H. Ellis, 1890), p. 112.

Games³¹. He was wrong on this first count, of course. Arnold did not invent 'muscular Christianity', the cult of English athletics. On the second score, the per fervid Frenchman had remarkable success; 131 nations of the world understand the Olympic philosophy and profess to abide by its regulations. The cynics will rise as one at this last statement, but the concluding portion of this paper will address itself to the unique as well as the unhappy modern state of Olympism.

Coubertin Plants the Seeds of Olympism 1897-1920. Coubertin was a lifelong 'muscular Christian' — with less emphasis on the «Christian» than the «muscular». He was born a Roman Catholic but remained unconvinced as to its dogma. Rather (and he said so many times) his was the religion of amateur sport. The sports field is a holy temple, he said, «a laboratory for manliness . . . an incomparable pedagogical tool . . .» — and it was all the invention of the Reverend Thomas Arnold³². The Rugby School experiment, he said, gave birth to 'muscular Christianity' — «a Greek formula perfected by Anglo-Saxon Civilization»³³. Coubertin frequently wrote in an unclear and pedestrian manner. He was (and is) poorly understood because of his literary disorder, and because his ideas were innovative to many. The amateur spirit — the concept of absolutely no material gain was to him, «a religion, with church, dogma and cult»³⁴. Coubertin's conception of sport was the most obvious aspect of a grand attempt to fuse academic training with moral and physical education. The catalyst would be sport. His habitual «Pollyanna» view of sport was a fortress as well as a continuing puzzle and weakness. This grandiosity and philanthropic overkill is emphasized by the Olympic headquarters wall poster: «Olympism tends to bring together in a radiant gathering all the principles contributing to the perfection of man». In the mind of the Founder, the definition of Olympic philosophy was well established by the war's end, 1920, and the Antwerp Games of the Fifth Olympiad. For Pierre de Coubertin, Olympism embraced the best of ancient Greece, the proven power of English 'muscular Christianity', rhythm, art beauty, and balance. Olympism encompasses an understanding that the body and the mind and the soul of man have an integrated glory. It is this symbiosis that can lead man to understand, as Socrates said, «his chief

31. Pierre de Coubertin, «L'athlétisme dans le monde moderne et les jeux olympiques», *Bulletin du Comité International des Jeux Olympiques*, 2 (January, 1895),

32. Pierre de Coubertin, «Le sport et la société moderne», *La Revue Hebdomadaire*, 6 (June, 1914), p. 380.

33. Pierre de Coubertin, *Ce que nous pouvons maintenant demander au sport* (Lausanne : Edition de l'Association des Hellènes Libéraux de Lausanne, 1918).

34. Pierre de Coubertin, *Mémoires Olympiques* (Lausanne : Bureau international de Pédagogie sportive, 1931), p. 102.

and proper concern — knowledge of himself and of the right way to live». All of us who love beauty, peace, athletics, who have done no impiety or sacrilege, who believe in fair play, are advocates of Olympism, and are Greeks in the highest sense.

The Tremulous World of Olympism 1921-1937. The idea of 'muscular Christianity' and its first cousin 'Olympism' were the target of murderous criticism during the period of the 1920s and 1930s. Yet it seem to weather the knock-out punches better than in the present era. Alec Waugh's novel *The Loom of Youth* found sport excess inexcusable and its zealots less than whole men. The book's hero, Gordan, was «at once brought face to face with the fact that success lay in a blind worship at the shrine of the god of Athleticism»³⁵. John Tunis and a host of correspondents found the Olympic Games wanting in fraternity; rather, they said, one would have (difficulty in discovering many which did not leave a series of unfortunate incidents in their train»³⁶. Yet the old man, Coubertin, exiled in Switzerland, no longer wealthy, subjected to innumerable barbs, found strength on the eve of the 1936 Berlin Olympics to note that his mission was on its way to success. «Stadiums without number throughout the world ring out the message of muscular joy and service to all mankind»³⁷. The next years, in September of 1937, the old man passed away; typical of him and symbolically, he was buried in Paris, his heart at Olympia. His sport philosophy was an amalgam of Greek idealism, the best of medieval chivalry, the gentlemanly sporting ethos of the eighteen century English landed gentry, and nineteenth century 'muscular Christianity'. Despite life-long professions that his Olympic Games were for all peoples regardless of social and economic status, Coubertin remained true to and was never able to escape from his own aristocratic heritage. He rendered an enormous service to the community of nations; the many flaws in his Olympic jewel only highlight the fact that it is a precious commodity constantly in need of care, polishing, and possibly, a sharp blow to cut it into manageable parts.

Pierre de Coubertin's philosophy of sport or «Olympism» is a hybrid of the ideal Greek, the ideal chivalric, and the ideal English. His enormously energetic pen over a fifty year period never failed to mention a personal debt of gratitude to the English life-style of his own century. Preoccupied with Arnoldianism, the gentlemanly code, the deeper mean-

35. Alec Waugh as quoted in Brian Dobbs, *Edivardians at Play-Sport 1890-1914* (London : Pelham Books, 1973), p. 27.

36. John Tunis, «The Olympic Games», *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, 157 (August, 1928), p. 316.

37. Pierre de Coubertin, «Aux Coureurs d'Olympia-Berlim [two-page pamphlet published the International Olympic Committee, 1936].

ing of the amateur spirit, amuscular Christianity', his writings reflect a highly personalized definition of these esoteric phrases. In some of Coubertin's larger works, *The Evolution of France under the Third Republic* (1897) and his four-volume *Histoire Universelle* (1925), the omniscient figure of Thomas Arnold is eulogized almost too often. His *Pédagogie Sportive* (1934) credits «Canon Kingsley and his 'muscular Christians») «along with Arnold, in transforming for all time the definition and direction of non-professional sport. His speech ran to superlatives, frequent exaggerations, sometimes factual errors, undisguised idealism, and all couched in a style that suffers more than most in the translation. Coubertin's description of «L'usine Britannique». (British power) in *Pages D'Histoire Contemporaine* (1909) and in *Notes sur L'Education Publique* (1901) do not always give us real insight into what was happening in English society during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Scores of periodical articles, dating from 1887 to 1937, frequently more revealing of the author than of the people and period subsumed under the title, typify many of Coubertin's literary contributions. By many standards, Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic movement, was a great man. This French citizen, but spiritual «child of Albion», was emotionally and intellectually dominated by the impossible dream — the apostolic mission of introducing untrammelled 'muscular Christianity' to the whole world. No one, especially the revisionist historians, however, should judge him too harshly; Coubertin did, in the last analysis, believe in the intrinsic goodness of the human race, and, along with Charles Beard Jacob Bronowski, others, saw in mankind's gradual ascent and progress some kind of universal «mundane republic».



THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

By Mrs MONIQUE BERLIOUX (Fran.)

Director of the I.O.C.



Eminent lecturers, and mainly the present I.O.C. President, Lord Killanin, have already traced for you three historical accounts : that of the I.O.C., that of the Olympic Games and that of what has come to be called the Olympic Movement.

If you are agreed we are going to analyse the tasks of the bodies which comprise the Olympic Movement and see how co-ordination operates between them. In this manner, you will have a better understanding of why and how the I.O.C. has managed to instigate the colossal assemblage which today constitutes the Olympic Games.

Pierre de Coubertin conceived the modern Olympic Games. Avery Brundage took up the challenge to make the Games the strongest social force of our time. We owe the formidable explosion of contemporary sport to these two men.

What is the composition of the Olympic Movement ? It comprises :

- the International Olympic Committee, the assembly which was at the origin of the revival of Olympic ideals;
- the International Federations whose duties are the management, administration, the techniques and the development of their sports;
- the athletes, Olympism in action ;
- the National Olympic Committees to which the I.O.C. delegates its powers in their territories in order to promote the Olympic Movement there while respecting the regulations of the I.O.C.
- the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games (C.O.J.O.) which are entrusted with the practical task of making arrangements for the staging of the big quadrennial festival.

With regard to the I.O.C., it is therefore a question of acting in the manner of a senate. It watches over the maintenance of ties between the numerous bodies; it fashions the future of the Olympic Movement while, at the same time, conserving its traditions. It counsels and controls as a guide, a guardian and a support.

The Olympic senate elects its President and its Executive Board.

It is their responsibility to lead the Movement and to give an annual report to the assembly which will ratify possible measures to be taken. As for suggestions, advice and ideas, it is up to the competent I.O.C. Commissions to furnish them. Finally, the administrative and coordination body is the I.O.C. General Secretariat which is situated at the Château de Vidy in Lausanne. It is also the task of the latter to develop public relations, a role played notably through the «Olympic Review» published every two months in French, English and Spanish.

It is readily stated that, until recent years, the «Lausanne administration» was composed of two or three part-time employees. Charming legend. At the time when I was not yet working for the I.O.C, but had a perfect knowledge of its workings and collaborators, that is to say around 1960, the General Secretariat was headed by the Chancellor, Mr. Otto Mayer, a well-renowned Lausanne jeweller, and the Secretary, Mrs Zanchi. Both were elected by the plenary assembly and received their nominations from the company. The administration also comprised a librarian and at least four bi-lingual and often trilingual secretaries. They all worked full-time theoretically apart from the Chancellor who, in fact, was forced to neglect his jewelry business for, although his functions were primarily representative, they absorbed his time and necessitated voluminous correspondence. The Chancellery was set up at the Campagne Mon Repos, a private hotel in the centre of Lausanne where Coubertin had set up his quarters in 1922. Let us, moreover, not forget the important Secretariat of Agency Brundage in Chicago . . .

In 1965, at the end of the Tokyo Games, the I.O.C, administration was placed under the direction of a Secretary General, Mr. Jonas, who was succeeded one year later by Colonel Westerhoff. The staff totalled twelve persons shortly before Mexico.

Today, the General Secretariat, comprising a score of collaborators, is entrusted to a Director — apologies for naming myself first — assisted by a Technical Director, Mr. Henry Banks. Since 1968 the seat has been the Château de Vidy, a little countryseat on the shores of Lake Lemán. Let us not overlook the personal Secretariat of the President, seated in Dublin, and the important Roman antenna which, under the direction of Mr. Edward Wiczorek, deals with problems related to Olympic Solidarity and has at its disposal a budget equal to that of the I.O.C.

If we compare the growth of the I.O.C. Secretariat with the prodigious development of the Olympic Games in the last quarter of a century, we shall see that the administration is still very light. Here are the figures, it being understood that the Winter Games have witnessed a comparable explosion :

- London, in 1948, 4468 athletes, 19 sports, 138 events, 59 N.O.G. participants;
- Rome, in 1960, 5337 athletes, 18 sports, 143 events, 84 N.O.C. participants;
- Munich, in 1972, 7147 athletes, 21 sports, 194 events, 119 N.O.C. participants.

Let us now have a look at how the work of the I.O.C. is organised. Pierre de Coubertin, from the outset, drew a distinction between the organisation of the Games with which he concerned himself only in the broader context after having established the principles and regulations, and the creation of a company which would be the guardian of the temple responsible for defining general policy. This company was to be independent, international, sovereign and assured of perennality. It was born towards the end of the Paris Congress in 1894 under the name of the International Olympic Committee.

Today, there are 76 members of the I.O.C. Each year they hold a plenary assembly which is called a Session. In Olympic years, these Sessions are held twice in the same twelve-month period to set the stage for the Winter and Summer Games. In May, 1975, in Lausanne, the 76th Session was held with 70 participants. The first Session ever held, in 1894, comprised, including the founder, fifteen members from a dozen different countries.

It is during these meetings that the programme of action of the supreme Olympic body is discussed and is re-defined. The Sessions are restricted for time : two to four days» It is naturally the responsibility of the General Secretariat to provide for their organisation, establish the agenda and to draw up the reports.

A special Opening Ceremony precedes the work of each Session. This qualification is merited. The Head of State of the country where the Session is held, the President of the National Olympic Committee and the President of the I.O.C, deliver, on this occasion, speeches in which the major topical sports problems are raised and which often serve as the basis for the ensuing discussions.

The Olympic hymn is played. A cultural programme completes the Opening Ceremony, followed by the presentation of the I.O.C. members to the Head of State. Some receptions contribute to the necessary social atmosphere of these meetings.

Pierre de Coubertin regarded these «festivals» — as he called them — indispensable. Thanks to them, thanks to the social aspect, a tie of friendship and good relations was forged between all these gentlemen from various horizons but from similar civilisations and educational backgrounds. Avery Brundage maintained these festivals in spite of the

exhausting and never-ending working Sessions. To his eyes, it was befitting that the I.O.C, showed its international importance, that it be received with honour, and even ostentation.

It was hardly the members which were to be made the object of this attention, but rather a public tribute to the Olympic ideals. The Session was at the same time a state reception consecrating the greatness of the Movement and a working meeting.

New aréopage, new style : today the tendency is to reduce these festivities in order to cut down on expenses incurred by the organisers and to leave more room for discussions in the arena. In all truthfulness, it is necessary for the Session to last several more days. The problems are becoming too vast, delicate and numerous. One cannot reduce at all costs without causing damage.

The programme of the Session is regulated in detail by an agenda. Therein the main topics are mentioned, as follows :

- elections to the Presidency, to the Vice-presidencies and the Executive Board ;
- the co-option of new members;
- the vote (every four years) in order to designate the two towns to which will fall the honour of organising the next Olympic Games and Winter Games; .
- the working reports of the Organising Committees of the designated towns ;
- the budget vote and the control of finances ;
- the modifications (these arise constantly) of the Olympic Rules ;
- the reports of the I.O.C. Commissions which, at the present time, number sixteen;
- the amendments effected to the programme — which is forever changing — of the Games;
- the examination of requests by the International Federations;
- the study of documents from the National Olympic Committees leading up to the recognition of new Committees . . . and, in certain cases, the withdrawal of this recognition;
- the political repercussions on the functioning of sports affairs. Let us here take the case of the unified team of the two Germanies until the Grenoble Games . . . the non-participation of South Africa at the XIXth Olympiad in Mexico, followed by the withdrawal of the recognition of this Committee in 1970 . . . the withdrawal of recognition of the Rhodesian N.O.C. in May, 1975.

The vast majority of decisions up to now were taken on the recommendation of the Executive Board and often were unanimous. In the event of a vote being taken, a simple majority is sufficient except

for changes in the Rules where a majority of two-thirds (with a minimum of 35 members present) is required. Finally, for the elections, an absolute majority is indispensable.

In the event of an urgent problem, the President can undertake a vote by correspondence.

We have mentioned the Executive Board. It is composed of nine members, elected by the plenary assembly. These are :

- the President, elected for eight years with the possibility of being re-elected for further four-year periods;
- three Vice-presidents, elected for four years and who rotate each other;
- five members, elected for four years.

The task of the Executive Board, which meets outside the Sessions two or three times a year, is to prepare the work of the next Session by examining the problems which are submitted to it, to take pressing decisions and to expedite current matters through the intermediary of the Director.

Finally, the Executive Board has adopted the habit for the past twenty years of meeting every two years separately with the International Olympic Federations and the National Olympic Committees during working meetings where the interested parties have the possibility to express their pre-occupations and to formulate proposals which will then be examined in Session. This procedure has proved very efficient and fruitful for it has permitted a retightening of ties in the Olympic world, a measuring of the pulse of world sport, and the elimination of misunderstandings. The last meeting with the International Federations was held in October 1974 in Vienna and with the National Olympic Committees, in May 1975 in Rome.

As for the members, they are today selected according to the same criteria as that in existence at the time of the assembly. They are co-opted based on their knowledge of sport, their national impact, their availability. Each member of the I.O.C. is the ambassador of his company in his own country and not the ambassador of his country to the I.O.C. Besides, this is why only 61 countries have, up until now, been granted with Olympic ambassadors.

Pierre de Coubertin has explained the concept of the I.O.C. which he had developed before creating it. *«It was a self-recruiting body . . . but it was already (. . .) composed of three concentring circles: a small core of hard-working and dedicated workers; a seedbed of members of good faith capable of being educated; and finally, a facade of more or less useful people, but whose presence would satisfy national pretensions while, at the same time, giving prestige to the whole».*

The co-option remained throughout the years. In the choice of a new member that the Executive Board is to propose for assembly ratification, account is taken of the political, geographical and linguistic distribution in order to try and maintain a certain balance, to inflect or to give a new colour to the company.

Let us now take a look at the International Federations.

The International Olympic Committee recognises at present 26 International Sports Federations. Twenty are concerned with summer sports, five with winter sports, and the Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Federation, with summer and winter sports. Other Federations exist, of course, but their sport was not until now allowed to be included in the Olympic programme because its practice does not correspond, or no longer corresponds, to the established norms. Amongst them are some prestigious sports : tennis, rugby, baseball.

The technical responsibility for the Olympic Games competitions has been, since the Lausanne Congress in 1921, the prerogative of the International Sports Federations. It is their task, therefore, after having established the inherent regulations for each sports discipline, to control the Olympic competitions, to set up the juries, to train and then to select the umpires, the judges, the time-keepers and to ensure the regularity of the events.

The importance of the Sports Federations in the development of sport at all levels no longer needs to be demonstrated. In each country, they hold an uncontested authority.

Mr. Thomas Keller, spokesman for the International Federations during the meetings held every two years with the I.O.C. Executive Board and, President of the International Rowing Federation and the General Assembly of the International Federations, which the I.O.C. does not recognise, sums up their aims, duties and their ability as follows : «Through their Rules, the International Sports Federations establish the «Games Regulations» under which their sports competitions are obligatorily held. It is they who determine the equipment and the necessary installations. They divide the competitors into two different categories of sex, age, weight or performance. They decree the medical regulations to protect the athletes. They decide on the amateur quality of their sportsmen and adapt the regulations to the particular characteristics of their sport. It is only for the Olympic Games that the International Olympic Committee determines the criteria for admission».

Pierre de Coubertin always feared that the I.O.C., would lock itself up inside an ivory tower. He wanted to set up National Olympic Committees, these branches of the I.O.C., in all countries in order to facilitate

and to discipline the participation of athletes from all over the world in the Games.

In 1954, the I.O.C. defined, in Rule 24, the ground rules of the N.O.Cs. These Committees must comprise at least five Federations recognised by the corresponding International Federations. The national members of the I.O.C. are automatically members of the office. The I.O.C. only recognises a National Olympic Committee after having approved its statutes. All forms of recognition can, as we have seen, be revoked. Today, there are 132 National Olympic Committees.

It is the responsibility of the N.O.C. to ensure the representation of athletes from their countries or territories at the Olympic Games, to organise and supervise the participation of their teams, to make arrangements for the equipment, transportation, accommodation, insurance measures and medical supervision. With the passing of years, during the Olympiad, it is furthermore necessary to watch over the protection and development of the Olympic Movement and sport, that is to say :

- to teach and to ensure respect for the basic principles of the Olympic ideals ;
- to serve as a liaison between the National Sports Federations affiliated to the International Federations recognised by the I.O.C. ;
- to urge and help the government of its country to apply a programme of physical culture and sport for youth aimed at developing the character, health and sense of civic responsibility of youth;
- to oppose itself to any political or commercial intervention and all religious or racial discrimination in sport;
- to avoid commercialisation . . . the rules limit this intrusion of trades men but it is apparently acknowledged that clubs can no longer live without the assistance of publicity;
- finally, it is up to the N.O.C. to enlighten the public on the Olympic philosophy and on the educative, social, esthétique, ethical and spiritual value of sport.

Apart from the annual Sessions of the I.O.C., Pierre de Coubertin — being the renovator that he was — organised regular meetings of the «Olympic Congress». He thereby intended to specify the intellectual and philosophical nature of his venture and to place from the very outset the role of the I.O.C. well above that of other sports bodies.

These Congress meetings, constituting a forum wherein the three agents of the Olympic Movement : the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations can talk together, have a direct exchange of views, present their comments and criticisms, were very much the vogue. But the ninth Congress, held in 1930 in Berlin, disturbed the guardians of the Olympic ideals by its

destructive and political atmosphere. One had to wait until 1973 before the Congress tradition was revived in Varna (Bulgaria) where the work was serious and the contacts fruitful. The next Congress will be held in 1981 in a town still to be designated.

Let us speak about the organisation of the Games. This task is entrusted to the National Olympic Committee of the country in which they will be held. The N.O.G., with the agreement of the municipal authorities and interested bodies, usually delegates this mandate to an Organising Committee, the C.O.J.O. From that moment on, the latter corresponds directly with the I.O.C., the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees. Its powers terminate at the end of the Games and it is the responsibility of the National Committee to settle any contentious business.

The town having been designated, the Organising Committee has six years to prepare the Olympic Games. Here are the main aspects of its task :

- to select, or if needed arrange, the necessary installations : the competition facilities, the stadiums and the training premises, and to foresee the equipment requirements;
- to place on an equal footing the various sports and to ensure the organisation of the actual events in conformity with the regulations of the International Federations;
- to ensure the non-intervention of commercial practice within the Olympic grounds;
- to send out invitations, according to the formula employed since 1896, to all National Olympic Committees recognized by the I.O.C.;
- to accommodate the athletes, accompanying persons and officials ;
- to set up medical services ;
- to make sure that no political meeting or demonstration takes place in the Olympic city or in its surroundings;
- to ensure that the events take place normally ;
- to solve transportation problems ;
- to meet the requirements of the written, spoken or film press in order to offer the public the best information possible on the development of the Games;
- to print numerous documents such as : invitations, accreditation cards, programmes, results;
- to draw up a report on the celebration of the Games in the two official languages and to distribute them within two years after the closing ceremony of the Games ;
- to organise cultural meetings which are one of the essential elements of the celebration of the Olympiad,

Thus, the Organising Committee commences its work for a «planning» period during which the following questions are studied and theoretically resolved : the number of participants, the programme, the site where the events are to be held, the equipment, transportation, recruitment of personnel and financing.

Then comes the «execution» stage which is generally completed six months before the Opening of the Games.

Finally, the organisation problems are settled : public relations, hotels, seats, information, press services, transportation, the printing of tickets, the staging of ceremonies, the artistic programme, in short, all the things which ensure that the quadrennial festival does not resemble any other.

The Organising Committee is not alone in facing the multiple tasks which await it. The International Olympic Committee and its International Federations provide assistance, counsel and control its actions.

The I.O.C. has a duty to ensure supervision, control and intervention in all areas. Its regulations must be respected whether it be concerning invitations to all the recognised N.O.Cs., protocol, the use of the Games for personal aims, political or commercial. It ensures that the Organising Committee executes well the programme presented at its nomination, in order to guarantee the proper staging of the Games. It points out to the Organising Committee the national or international problems which could be prejudicial to the Olympic ideals. And in the final analysis, it is the task of the I.O.C. to intervene in any differences which arise.

Strangely enough, the I.O.C. has never had a status nor, until today, a legal seat. Pierre de Coubertin and his successors, including Mr. Brundage, liked the flexibility afforded by the non-existence in legal terms of the I.O.C. It is magnificent to think of the impact of the idea — so pure and generous — which, in itself, has created so much movement between nations for so many years. But the barriers and the administrative necessities continue to increase in our last quarter of the century, so Lord Killanin, assisted by Mr. Marc Hodier, has taken his pilgrim stick to win international recognition of the company.

The I.O.C. considers itself to be a non-profit making association. Moreover, the I.O.C. did not need to earn large sums of money. Until 1925, Coubertin covered all the expenses of the company. His successors to the presidency had the custom of assuming a large part of the expenses, while the organising cities of the Games paid an amount and the I.O.C. members paid their expenses for transportation when they were on mission. In 1968, in Grenoble and then in Mexico, television offered the organisers exclusive contracts for the relay of the Games.

It was logical that the I.O.C., benefitted from a percentage in this operation. The International Federations and the National Olympic Committees also wanted to be party to these benefits. A sharing-scale was established. The Organising Committee received roughly just under two-thirds of the proceeds, the balance being shared equally between the I.O.C., the I.Fs and the N.O.Cs.

The I.Fs divided the half of the sum which they received into equal parts and the other half, taking into account either the number of entries in competitions in their respective sport, or in the case of winter sports, the popularity of each sport. As for the N.O.Cs. it was difficult to find a common denominator for the sharing of these funds. It was therefore decided to establish a programme of assistance for the least favoured N.O.Cs : the Olympic Solidarity. All the money going to the N.O.Cs., whether it comes from the summer or winter Games, is paid into the pouch of Olympic Solidarity.

Let us take the figures from the example of Munich. The world television rights amounted to DM 43 million. DM 27 million went to the Organising Committee, and the remaining DM 16 million (amounting to about \$ 5¹/₂ million) was divided into three between the I.O.C., the I.Fs. and the N.O.Cs. It can hereby be seen that the I.O.C, had at its disposal nearly \$ 2 million which, added to the revenue from Sapporo, enables it to pay off its heavy debts and to run its administration to — let us hope — Montreal.

The Greeks called Olympiad the interval of four years between the Games. Coubertin took up this rhythm again, but not the unity of place. It was necessary that the modern Games belong to the whole world. A major task of the I.O.C, consists in the designation, six years in advance, of the cities which will have the honour of organising the Games.

In this manner the new Presidency wasted no time in making its mark with the historic decision : the I.O.C, at the Vienna Session on October 23rd 1974, granted, with its eyes wide open, the 12th Olympic Games to the city of Moscow for 1980. This is the first time that the Olympic celebration has fallen to a socialist country. This choice has witnessed an immense repercussion, and sports men and women will be happy, for the Kremlin will certainly give a full measure of its competency to this fraternal rendez-vous of the world's sports youth.

When I first joined the I.O.C, in 1967, it was to create a Press and Public Relations department. Then, very quickly, the overall direction of the headquarters, was entrusted to me. I am proud and happy to have been able to contribute to a post which has been of key importance for 7 years, to the extraordinary development of the Olympic ideal in all domains. The work of the last 7 years has been fully ours. It is impossible

here, to give a full account. Let us just mention some of the headlines : the rescue of the Summer and Winter Games, one after the other when they were seriously threatened, the projection towards mass media on five continents, of the new and true image of the I.O.C, after the waves of lies and wrong accusations, the controlled and tremendous growth of the quadrennial festivals, long and fierce discussions over television rights, cautious changes in the status of competitors, the fight which goes on without respite against commercialisation, the struggle against the excesses of nationalism and racism and also against politicisation, the process of rendering the I.O.C, itself, more democratic and here is a personal opinion, this is an evolution which must at all costs be continuous, and this, through the revision of the regulations, without pity.

This is then the road travelled along so far. What is the future of the movement, born in this country 28 centuries ago, revised less than 100 years ago, and subject to so many changes ? One has often analysed the causes for the decline of the Olympic Games; the excesses, politicisation, commercialization, the cult of the Olympian, rotting, slow at first but then like an avalanche, of all those — champions and leaders — to whom the victory and power became too gross, directly or indirectly. Let us rapidly move towards another blue sky. The Taipeiian rock is close to Capitol.

Since television money has been widely distributed in the Olympic movement, the appetites grew. Moreover, the choice of those responsible, is in the process of meeting with new criteria.

Within UNESCO, in the International Federations and their dynamic assembly — G.A.I.F. — in the Regional and World Associations of the N.O.C.s in the small or very large sports which do not have access to the quadrennial Games, some very impressive exigent forces are making themselves felt and one will have to reckon with them. To ignore them would be derisory and fatal.

«The movement is therefore universal and very accelerated» Coubertin said during a conference given at the Parnasse Society, in Athens 1894, « . . . it is here that one must recall the lessons of antiquity. Let us avoid the pitfalls that the experiences of our ancestors have pointed out to us».



THE ADMINISTRATION
OF AN OLYMPIC GAMES
LECTURES No I-II

By Mr. SANDY DUNCAN (GBR)

Secr. Gen. of the British Olympic Association



This is the first of two lectures on «The Administration of an Olympic Games». There may be some of you who are not interested in administration as such, but many of you, I hope, will be interested to see how such a large and complicated organisation as an Olympic Games is brought about. It is indeed a considerable undertaking and the work extends over at least 8 years. The National Olympic Committee of the country is vitally concerned, as is the Organising Committee of the Games and the government of the country — along with all its ancillary services such as the armed forces, police, transport, and the like. The city, too, must give its full support. In fact, to stage an Olympic Games satisfactorily, it requires full the support of virtually all those in the host country. It is a community effort on a very large scale.

First let us consider how a city is selected to be host city of the Games. It is selected at a special session of the I.O.C, held 6 years before the Games in question and host cities must circulate to the I.O.C, members and those of the International Federations answers to special questionnaires supplied by the I.O.C. These questionnaires cover in outline virtually the whole planning of the Games, and a high-powered working group, covering all those affected by the Games, will have to prepare the written invitation over a period of about 2 years before the Games are awarded. Once a city has been given the Games, the N.O.C. of each country must form the Organising Committee which, however, initially will be limited in numbers. It must be realized that the Olympic Games are a sporting event and that sports administrators of the highest quality should hold some of the key positions of the Organising Committee. The head men of the various departments of the Organising Committee should be well paid and appointed early on so that there is no lack of continuity of work.

Let us now look at the various facilities required in the host city and I shall attempt — on the blackboard, with coloured chalks to give a diagrammatic picture of what is required.

Firstly, there are the sport competition venues. There are 21/22 sports, and there may be as many venues. Ideally, the main venues should be concentrated in one location, but this is not always possible.

Then there are the training venues, since the teams will assemble in the Olympic Village anything up to 2 weeks or more before the Games start. For instance, 6 training tracks will be found desirable for athletics, and the swimmers will require the use of 5 additional pools. Suggestions regarding all these will be found in the booklet : «Administration of an Olympic Games» issued by the I.O.C., and now being revised, or in Official Reports.

So much for the sports venues, but what accommodation is required ? There will have to be an Olympic Village — sleeping about 10,500, preferably with not more than 2 or possibly 3 to a room. Team offices will also be required within the teams quarters. This, ideally, is situated near the main competition venue complex. Then, again, there are the News Media personnel — journalists, photographers, etc., who may number up to 4,000. They too need accommodation and this again is situated similarly to the Olympic Village. As for hotels, the O.O.C. should have taken over in full or in part as much of the hotel accommodation as is available. One hotel will be required for the I.O.C., and others for N.O.C.s and their guests, and yet another for leading Officers, Technical Delegates and Juries of Appeal of International Federations. There are many technical Officials (referees, judges, etc.) and these can, perhaps, with advantage, be housed close to but outside the Olympic Village in similar accommodation. Finally, as far as accommodation is concerned, there are the spectators and they will require hotels of all classes, pensions and rooms in private homes.

It will be seen that the more spread out the competition and other venues, the greater the transport problem. Teams and officials are normally moved around by buses, mini-buses, and private cars which will add to the congestion of the host city. Therefore, it is clearly desirable that if possible public transport should fulfil many of these requirements, and if the city has a subway system this could well, with stations near or at the Olympic Village, and near many of the main competition venues, serve a useful purpose.

There on the blackboard now you catch a glimpse of the real complexity of the Games — and do not forget that the Olympic Village and the Press House are little townships with ancillary services like banks, post offices and the like, and the Press will need a main Press Centre and many subsidiary Press centres, while the TV and Radio will require their own centre.

Where shall we go from here ? The Organising Committee will

continue with its planning, but one of the first things it must do is decide the programmes of the Sports day by day, broken down into morning, afternoon and evening sessions. This must be agreed by the I.O.C, and various I.F.s., Then it must submit to or receive from each I.F. a draft detailed programme with timings of each event on each day. Not until this is done and the stadia built or detailed architects' drawings available, can the planning for the sale of tickets and accommodation for the Games be made on a world basis.

Each country will be asked to nominate one Agent for the sale of tickets and accommodation in each country. The O.O.C. will make an allocation of tickets for all sports of various prices and of all types of accommodation to each country. The O.O.C. will create a special ticket department and also an accommodation department. The latter staffed, if possible, by experts in this field drawn from hoteliers, travel agents, etc. The bottle-neck will always be tickets, since for the whole world there will probably be no more than 70,000 tickets per day in the Main Stadium, and in the swimming pool perhaps not more than 4,000. It is likely that there will be a great response by those in the host city to make rooms available in private-houses. There is always surplus accommodation.

The O.O.C. must early on realize that with more than 120 countries competing there is a considerable language barrier to be overcome. To deal with this it must engage hosts and hostesses speaking a number of languages. These act not only as interpreters but also as guides and assistants and are attached to leading officials in hotels, to the News Media representatives, to teams in the Olympic Village, technical officials, and the airport and information centres.

There are then interpreters who are required at the O.O.C. offices, training and competition venues and in the offices of the Olympic Village. Finally, there are those expert interpreters who deal with simultaneous translations at the I.O.C. Sessions and Congresses of the I.F.s., and also there are translators in the various O.O.C. departments. All of them will have to be carefully selected and trained for their job, since those with whom they are dealing will expect them to be a «mine of information».

No doubt also in these early stages, the Art Programme for the Games will be planned. This should be arranged mainly from the resources of the host country although some visiting groups from elsewhere can be invited.

At the same time, if agreed by the I.O.C., a plan should be made for a Youth Camp, of which a high proportion in my view should be confined to Physical Education students. Perhaps the age group should be limited to 17-25. There can be no doubt that the youth from many

countries of the world, living together, getting to know the host country and seeing something of the Olympic Games, must indeed help in breaking down suspicions and antagonisms between countries.

In this lecture we discussed earlier how a city was selected to be a host for the Olympic Games. It included the overriding one of accommodation for all concerned. We also discussed the problem of the sale of tickets and accommodation world-wide for the Games and dealt with the language barrier, and also the question of a Youth or Student Camp.

Now we must go on a little further and deeper into the administration problems. The first one is the dissemination of news of what is happening in the Host City and what is being done by the O.O.C. There are various magazines or booklets that must be produced. First and foremost there are the official printed Bulletins, distribution of which must start some years before the Games and have a wide circulation in all competing countries. These Bulletins will mainly contain Public Relations news with some technical details required by N.O.C.s, and their content should be approved by the O.O.C. headquarters.

Soon, however, N.O.C.s will be requiring more administrative details about entry forms, identity cards, the Olympic Village, catering, transport, customs arrangements, etc. Therefore a new series of Technical News Letters giving such information must be sent out to the N.O.C.s.

In addition to these there are the specialist technical Booklets required. There must be a booklet for each sport, giving a detailed programme and time-table, and regulations for entries to the sport. When entry forms are distributed there must be a technical booklet with them, and the same principle applied to identity cards and many other facets of the work of the O.O.C. It is essential that the O.O.C. keeps all its N.O.C.s and I.F.s. fully informed of what is happening in the host city.

Not only must the O.O.C. keep the N.O.C.s full informed, but it must work very closely with the I.F.s of each of the Olympic sports. They will be sending technical delegates to the host city some years before the Games and the planning of the competition venues and sports equipment must all be in accordance with the International Rules. I.F.s must agree the detailed sports programme of the Games and a decision must be taken on the required number of technical officials (judges, referees, etc.) for each sport. Negotiations must be carried out on uniforms required for technical officials.

Then again, the O.O.C. must assist the N.O.C.s in the appointment of their Attachés and hold monthly meetings with the Attachés. These can be of great assistance to the N.O.C. and the O.O.C. since they are the

link-men between these bodies and can be of the greatest help to teams when they arrive in the Olympic Village.

There is also the Olympic Torch Relay to organise. The torch is lit in Ancient Olympia from the sun's rays and is then carried by runners or other means of transport to the Opening Ceremony. It is usual for it to tour the Host Country and often great enthusiasm is shown by crowds on its route.

The O.O.C. must negotiate with the National Olympic Committees of Greece and of those other countries through which the torch will pass. At the Opening Ceremony the Olympic flame is lit in the Main Stadium and burns there continually throughout the Games until it is extinguished at the Closing Ceremony.

We have touched briefly on documentation, and alas there is a great deal of this. First of all, entry forms have to be distributed. National entries, stating the events in which a country will compete in each sport, are required by the O.O.C. eight weeks before the Opening of the Games. Individual entries are required ten days before the date of the first event in each sport and in addition, there are special entry forms for diving, equestrian, shooting and yachting.

These specialist entry forms must be agreed by the relevant I.F.s and an entry forms booklet must be sent to the N.O.C.s, explaining how they should be filled in.

Then there is the problem of Identity Cards. By Olympic Rules there are stands A-G in which certain officials are entitled to free entry. Stand A, for instance, is for members of the I.O.C, and Stand F for team officials and competitors. The normal system is that entry blanks are sent to each N.O.C. and then signed by the persons concerned and, with a photograph of them, are handed in to the O.O.C. which validates them by enclosing them in a special plastic case. These then give entry into the venues stipulated, and into the Host Country.

At the Olympic Games in Munich, however, plastic passes to be pinned on a blazer or track-suit were initiated and these must be completed when the person concerned arrives in the Host City, and contain his photograph. It is estimated that about 25,000 will be required, and although they have the advantage of being visible at all times it is doubtful whether the time, effort and cost involved makes this system preferable.

We have already mentioned the Olympic Village and in my view this is the heart of the Games. In it will live for a period of a month or so teams from more than 120 countries. It is a little township and must have all the facilities for about 10,500 people. These facilities include dining halls — to seat about one - third of those in the village at any

one time, a bank, shops hairdressing salons, a post office, sewing centre, shoe repairs, travel agent, sauna bath, entertainments centre and a satisfactory laundry service.

There is always a dilemma as to the best type of village. If it consists of one, two or three storeyed houses the village area will be very large and much will be taken getting to dining halls, exits, etc. In Tokio this was solved by a supply of bicycles being made available, belonging to no one person in particular, but used suitably and abandoned somewhere in the village after use. The other alternative is to have high blocks of apartments. Here the area will certainly be much smaller, but can give the impression of a claustrophobic cement jungle.

The village Mayor or Director will need a large and competent staff. His planning of accommodation for teams must take into account their need for office accommodation and desks. Typewriters, photostat machines etc. must be made available, as well as an efficient telephone system. As has previously been stated, up to three hosts or hostesses certainly for the large teams should be allocated to each team to act as interpreters and help in administration.

Catering in the village can also raise difficulties since food to satisfy the eating habits of 120 countries must be available, and appetites of some of the competitors are tremendous. Food is available on a self-service system, and with enough efficient serving points being made available, queuing should be kept to a minimum. I will not go into more detail because an entire lecture could be given on the Olympic Village alone, but it should be made as homely as possible for those living in it, with good quarters, lounges, entertainments centre, and rooms decorated if necessary by attractive travel posters, and provided with dark curtains coat hangers, cups and saucers etc.

The medical set-up at the Olympic Games is again an important one, and may be summarised as follows : The O.O.C. has a medical centre inside the Olympic Village and also medical teams at the various competition venues. Press House and on call for Hotels etc. In addition to these most countries bring their own doctors and physiotherapists with their teams who live in the Olympic Village. These are now largely co-ordinated by the International Association of Olympic Medical Officers. Superimposed on all this are the general hospitals in the host city and the specialists available for consultation and treatment in the various branches of medicine.

We have briefly mentioned transport and the advantages arising from a good public transport system linking the Olympic Village with important venues in the host city. Buses, mini-buses and cars must be available also, and those issued to teams should be on a scale based on

team strengths. Drivers should be well trained and know their way to the various venues.

In this lecture we have almost come to the moment when the teams arrive. There are, however, many points we have not touched on in great detail. Briefly, the O.O.C. must plan and produce a film and an Official Report, as laid down in the Olympic Rules. We have said little, also, about the News Media, and here again this is a tremendous subject. The Press and Television of the world want to know about the Olympic Games and it is essential that a good Press House and good Press Centres be supplied for News Media personnel, and that suitable transport arrangements are made.

Let us assume the teams are arriving. Let us hope that they have sent details of their arrival dates and times — some don't !. They will be met at the airport and seen quickly through Customs, put into buses and, a warning order having been sent in advance to the Olympic Village, taken there for quick registration and almost certainly for a meal in the restaurants. Their baggage will follow by special baggage trucks. The forwarding Agent dealing with all this will also have to take to the correct venues horses, fodder, rowing shells, canoes and yachts and suitable arrangements must be made with Customs for the entry of rifles, pistols and ammunition.

The teams are in the village and will want to train. They must be able to get details for training from the Training Office in the Village and details of how they get there from the Transport Office next door.

Eventually, the day of the Opening Ceremony arrives. The Olympic flame has arrived in the Host City and the stadium is full, while the teams march in without, it is hoped, having been kept on their feet to long previously.

Subsequently, the Opening Ceremony, is over, and the competitions begin. It is essential that a good distribution of programmes and draws for heats is made in the Olympic Village in good time before the competition.

Soon the victors are known and the Victory Ceremonies are held. The Games will soon be only a memory, but they will survive as one of the greatest experiences that many of those present at them have had. The following was said at the Olympic Games in London, in 1948 : «The Spirit of the Olympic Games which has tarried here awhile sets forth, one more May it prosper throughout the world, safe in the keeping of all those who have left its noble impulse in this great Festival of Sport».



THE RULES OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr JEAN WEYMANN

*General Secretary of
the Swiss Olympic Committee*

Olympic Games Regulations *Fundamental Principles*

Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the Olympic charter state :

- Art. 1 «The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development of those fine physical and moral qualities which are the basis of amateur sport and to bring together the athletes of the world in a great quadrennial festival of sports thereby creating international respect and goodwill and thus helping to construct a better and more peaceful world.»
- Art. 2 «The Olympic Games celebrate an Olympiad or period of four successive years. The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens in 1896 and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been impossible to hold the Games in any Olympiad.»

This was the case in 1916, 1940 and 1944.

- Art. 3 «The Olympic Games take place every four years. They unite Olympic competitors of all nations in fair and equal competition.

The International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) shall secure the widest possible audience for these Games. No discrimination in them is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion or politics.» The International Olympic Committee assumes control over the Olympic Games.

The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not to a country or area. The choice of a city for the celebration of the games lies solely with the International Olympic Committee.

However, there has been much talk recently about entrusting the organization of the Olympic Games to a country or area. For example,

in the case of the Winter Games the region of Mont-Blanc has twice submitted its candidature. I do not think, however, that this would be very wise, since there are too many difficulties involved and what's more, Olympic regulations provide that any candidature for the organization of the Olympic Games must be submitted by the competent authorities of the city concerned with the approval of the National Olympic Committee which must guarantee that the Games will be held to the satisfaction of and in accordance with the requirements of the I.O.C.

For some time now, especially in the case of Winter Games, we have been witnessing a certain degree of decentralisation, with the creation of several Olympic villages (Grenoble 1968) or with the holding of the yachting events at a distance of several hundreds of kilometres from the Olympic city: Rome-Naples 1960; Mexico-Acapulco 1968; Munich-Kiel 1972; Montreal-Kingston 1976. This decentralisation poses many problems for the Organizing Committee and the various national delegations.

Article 9 of the Olympic Rules provides that :

The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries or areas. and article 46 that:

«The Olympic Games are not contests between nations and no scoring by countries is recognized. A Roll of Honour of the names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the Organizing Committee and delivered to the International Olympic Committee».

A roll of honour of the names of the first six competitors in each event shall be compiled by the Organizing Committee and delivered to the I.O.C.

Unfortunately, for many years now, the Olympic Games have become a confrontation between the great nations of the world and there is nothing to indicate that this situation will be reversed. From the moment the Olympic Games begin, as soon as the first results are made known, the press, the radio and television start to give out forecasts of the winners, in order to show the superiority of this or that country and this in spite of the I.O.C.'s interdictions.

For the organization of the Olympic Games considerable sums of money are now required, long-term investments, unexpected expenses, unrecoverable capitals. The government and the authorities of the host-city must guarantee huge sums that will help cover any occurring deficits. Let us hope that the example of Montreal which has introduced a system of self-financing through the sale of coins, Olympic stamps and a big lottery, will bring positive results since this would make it possible

to envisage in future, the organization of the Olympic Games with less trepidation for, from the moment sports and the organizers of the games in particular, have to turn to the state for funds, they have to submit, sports officials more than anyone else, to the scrutiny and criticism of the people, as happens in all other fields under a democratic regime. Even when subsidies are handed over to private persons or organizations, they remain under public control as far as their use is concerned. Thus, these committees become, in a way, semi-public organizations which have to serve all the citizens.

Fortunately, we can close this chapter by saying that the organization of the Olympic Games is an exhilarating task, for the Games provide extensive international contacts, create a favourable atmosphere which is very propitious for the development of sports facilities. The Olympic Games are social Games which may be attended by a maximum number of people at a minimum cost. The Olympic Games also further the development of other sectors, road building, housing (the Olympic village being turned into flats after the Games) and other infrastructures. In addition, the Olympic Games will act as a promotional element for the host city and country for many years.

The Olympic Games Regulations

Let us now examine the Olympic Games regulations. These have practically not changed since 1896.

I will not dwell on eligibility rules and on the new rule contained in article 26 which was accepted by the members of the International Olympic Committee during the Vienna session, in October 1974. Let us simply say that the new text is a definite improvement on the previous wording. By virtue of these rules, the Games are still open only to those who do not derive any material profits from the practice of competitive sports.

Widely practised means:

—that national championships or national cup competitions are held on a permanent basis by the national sports federations concerned; — international participation and the organization of world and regional championships in the respective sports.

2. Any sport included in the Olympic programme or requesting to be entered must have a paedagogical action, serve the harmonious development of the moral and physical qualities of those who practise it and include activities closely associated to the movement.

3. The athlete's performance must reflect his physical and moral qualities; some other factors which artificially improve performances and therefore provide an advantage for some to the detriment of others should be discouraged.

4. Are desirable those sports whose results can be measured with a minimum of human error.

5. Sports for which athletes may train and participate in competitions under similar conditions for all (equipment, grounds, etc.).

6. Sports included or requesting to be included in the Olympic programme should be popular, i.e. arouse the interest of the general public and the public attending the Olympic Games.

7. The organization of the events of a sport must not give rise to serious problems regarding equipment, sites and organization.

8. Any sport included or requesting to be included in the Olympic programme must have a well balanced programme. Events requiring similar abilities and preparation should not be accepted.

9. For reasons of tradition and to the extent that they do not give rise to excessive expenses, some sports must be maintained on the Olympic programme.

10. Any sport included or requesting to be included in the Olympic programme must meet all the requirements set forth in the I.O.C., rules, concerning the athletes' status, conditions for participation in the competitions, eligibility rules and conditions concerning the commercialization of sports.

Only citizens of a country may wear that country's colours at the Games. If a competitor has represented a country in the Olympic Games or regional games or world or area championships, he may not represent another country in the Olympic Games, with the exception of a few specific cases.

Only National Olympic Committees, recognized by the I.O.C., may select the athletes who will take part in the Olympic Games.

There are no age limits for competitors. Only those sports which are widely practised in at least forty countries and three continents may be included in the Olympic programme, 25 countries and 2 continents for Winter Games. As regards women's sports, these must be practised in at least 25 countries and 2 continents—20 countries and 2 continents for the Winter Games. At least 15 of the following sports must appear on the programme of the Olympic Games: Archery; Athletics; Basketball; Boxing; Canoeing; Cycling; Equestrian Sports; Fencing; Football; Gymnastics; Handball; Hockey; Judo; Modern Pentathlon; Rowing; Shooting; Swimming; Diving and Water-polo; Volleyball; Weight-Lifting; Wrestling; Yachting.

Women can only enter for the following sports : Archery, Athletics, Basketball, Canoeing, Diving, Equestrian Sports, Fencing, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Luge, Rowing, Shooting, Figure and Speed Skating, Skiing, Swimming, Volleyball and Yachting.

The organizers of the Olympic Games may therefore choose not to include any of these sports, if they consider that they have no appeal for the spectators of their country, but in recent years, organizers have always included the 22 sports listed above. The programme of Winter Sports includes the following sports:

Biathlon, Bobsleigh, Ice Hockey, Luge, Figure and Speed Skating and Ski-ing.

The International Olympic Committee, in consultation with International Sports Federations concerned, makes the final decision concerning the events that may be held for each sport, taking into consideration the overall aspect of the programme.

Regarding team sports, 12 teams, formerly 16, may be entered for men's sports and 18 teams for sports in which both men and women compete. In principle 12 men's teams and 6 women's teams may be entered. International Sports Federations will determine the number of men's and women's teams, provided the number of women's teams not less than 6.

However in 1976, 16 teams will still be competing in football, but players who participated in the 1974 World Cup, in the heats and finals, will not be eligible or national associations wishing to enter players who have participated in these competitions for the Olympic Games, will have to vouch for their amateur status. Thus, the Olympic football tournament will be exclusively open to amateur players.

The sports programme is drawn up by the International Olympic Committee, when the candidatures for the organization of the Games are considered. No changes are permitted thereafter.

Every four years, that is after each Olympiad, the International Olympic Committee, revises the Olympic programme, and may eliminate those sports for which there is insufficient international interest. The I.O.C. may also delete from the programme sports which are not sufficiently controlled, as specified in the Olympic Regulations (e.g. inadequate control between professionals and amateurs).

In view of the rapid development of sports throughout the world, the following International Sports Federations have already applied for future inclusion in the Olympic programme: Roller-Skating, Softball, Orientation race, Badminton, Casting, Billiards, Bowling, Baseball, Modern gymnastics, Rugby, Water ski, Culturism.

Since only National Olympic Committees may designate the Olympic competitors, a country which has no Olympic Committee must set up such a committee and have it recognized by the I.O.C, before being allowed to participate in the Olympic Games.

The list of sports and events in which a nation wishes to participate

must be submitted to the Organizing Committee eight weeks before the opening day of the Games. In practice, countries often enter for sports and events in which they will not participate, just to be sure that they will not forget anything. This system only increases the difficulties confronting the Organizers who, when all individual entries have been collected, realize that they have either reserved too many rooms or must change the programme of events (heats have to be eliminated).

The names of competitors must reach the Organizing Committee ten days before the date of the first event in each sport. As from that date no further changes can be made.

A competitor, in order to be eligible for participation in the Games must conform with provisions of articles 26 and 27 of the Olympic rules. The entry forms are signed by the competitor, the president of the secretary of his sports federation and by the president or the general secretary of the National Olympic Committee.

The entry form must contain the eligibility code and the following statement :

«I, the undersigned, declare on my honour
that I have studied all the rules and comply
with the Eligibility Code of the Olympic
Games as specified on this form».

Special attention must be given to the fact that no commercial advertising may appear on the equipment, uniforms or numbers, worn by competitors or officials. This provision which is also contained in the new text of article 26, has frequently been misinterpreted and not always observed. We have often seen athletes and officials in the Olympic village wearing clothing or carrying bags or cases bearing various advertisements. It is true that these articles have been offered and distributed by firms inside the Olympic village.

The Organizing Committee must provide an Olympic village for men and another for the women, so that competitors and officials can all be housed in the same area. Accommodation must also be provided for judges, umpires, etc.

The number of officials or accompanying persons, frequently gives rise to problems. The number of officials depends on the number of competitors. For 30 competitors or less : 1 team official for each 3 competitors; for the next 70 competitors (31 to 100) : one for each 5 competitors; for each 7 competitors, over 100, one extra. In addition to the officials, delegations will include, doctors, masseurs, veterinarians, grooms, cycle mechanics, transport managers and boatmen, cooks, pianists, etc. The number of these assistants is also determined on the basis of the number of competitors.

But with the development of sports, psychologists, specialists and technicians of all kinds are now required for all sports, together with chaperons for the very young athletes; in winter skiers require the assistance of service-men. All these additional persons would of course want to be housed in the Olympic village and be issued a card giving them free entry to all sites. The same question arises for «observers». I believe that, sooner or later, the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committees of the Games will realize that sports competitions can no longer be held without these specialists and they will open the doors of the Games to these officials as well.

You all know that the prizes for the first, second and third place are gold, silver and bronze medals while diplomas are given for the 4th, 5th and 6th places. There is a movement going on now to have a bronze medal given for the 4th place as well and diplomas for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places. From 1896 to this date, the winning of an Olympic is becoming an increasingly formidable task. Were this new system to be applied, it would allow for a more equitable distribution of Olympic prizes, without in any way reducing the prestige of the gold medal winner.

Mr. Marcel Garoni (Italy) has submitted, through the joint IOC/NOG commission dealing with the Olympic programme, the following amendment to article 42 of the Olympic regulations :

«The prizes of the Olympic Games, shall be provided by the Organizing Committee for distribution by the International Olympic Committee. They consist of medals and diplomas. In individual events the first prize shall be a silver-gilt medal and a diploma, the second prize a silver medal and a diploma and the third and fourth prize a bronze medal and a diploma each", diplomas shall also be given for the 5th to the 8th place. . . »

All competitors in the Games, as well as all officials, judges, referees, etc. shall also be given commemorative medals and diplomas attesting to their participation in the Olympic Games.

Draft designs of medals, commemorative medals and diplomas must be submitted by the Organizing Committee to the I.O.C, at a reasonably early date, for consideration and approval. These designs can only be struck or printed following the approval of the Executive Committee-Special attention should be given to the question of rights in the Organizing Committee's relations with the sculptor or designer who have prepared the draft designs. All material author's rights on the de-

signs must be ceded to the I.O.C, including their use and reproduction in any form or material, for the present and future.

According to practice, only intellectual rights shall be retained by the author.

Olympic rules also deal with the question of free seats in the Olympic Stadium and other sites which shall be reserved as follows :

A Royal or Presidential Box; Stand A for I.O.C, members; Stand B for the presidents and general secretaries of International Sports Federations and National Olympic Committees; Stand C for the members of National Olympic Committees and their guests; Stand D for the members of juries, technical delegates, etc. ; Stand E for the press, radio and TV; Stand F for team officials and competitors and Stand G for important guests, members of the diplomatic corps, high government officials, etc.

Unfortunately these provisions only apply for the main stadium. For indoor events, seats in stands D, E, F and G are limited and this in practice, has often given rise to discontent, especially on the part of competitors and team officials who cannot follow the performance of their fellow athletes competing in indoor events.

During the Games, at all Olympic Functions, the members of the International Olympic Committee take precedence, followed by the members of the Organizing Committee, the presidents of the International Sports Federations and National Olympic Committees.

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 different nations and it congratulates those which, with a view to encouraging popular sports have adopted, vast programmes 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.

Our duty has therefore been defined, as Mr. Gafner, President of the Swiss Olympic Committee, rightly pointed out, we shall work in order to give to the Olympic Movement a face which will remain that of hope.

Ladies and Gentlemen, please allow me to quote some passages from the book «The fabulous history of the Olympic Games» by Guy Lagorce and Robert Pariente. In the first chapter, Antoine Blondin says «No institution could be compared to that of the Olympic Games; through their perennity, the influence they had and have on uni-

versal culture and conscience, the Olympic Games are a unique phenomenon in the history of civilization.

They can never «pass by» life and time. They are sufficiently important of course to exist on their own, but their true grandeur resides in the fact that they are the witness of their time. The great upheavals, the anxieties and passions of an era can be seen reflected in the Olympic Games. Similarly, the deeper soil of the country in which they are held, leaves its mark on them, gives them a style and colour which will linger in the people's memory far longer than the technical performances accomplished on this or that day».

And now, some extracts from a lecture by Mr Roger de Groôte, Olympic attaché of France : ... The Olympic Games are of course sports but not only sports. If they were but a mere sports event, their organization would not be so important. It would not be necessary to spend so much money and efforts and if, every four years, a city, with the assistance of a whole nation, undertakes this adventure, it is because there are men who know that the Olympic Games are something more than mere sport. And this is the reason why all must contribute to ensure the success of the quadrennial festival of human spring ... Of course, although the Olympic Games are not a mere sports event, it should be understood, that they exist only through sports and that they are closely linked to sports since it is their role to channel and promote the fine qualities of sport. . . The Games live with and through sport whose qualities they promote and whose human aspects are revealed through the joys and pains engendered by the Games, for there is always a defeat associated with every victory. No one should therefore be surprised by the fact that Olympic history is a finely woven pattern of moments of exultation and dramatic instants, so many lessons, from which useful teachings can always be drawn . . . The success of the Olympic Games, multiplied a hundredfold by modern information media, has reached such a peak that it now represents a remarkable platform which is sometimes used for purposes bearing no relation whatsoever with sport and Olympic ideals. These methods which degrade more than they serve those who use them should be eliminated. Happily, however, this platform is more frequently placed at the service of the people and their leaven, youth.

And I would like to close my lecture with these words ... In 1976, the Olympic Games will again bring the youth of the world together. In these difficult times, they shine like a beacon, built on a rock, whose beckoning light will guide confused mankind towards peace, union and progress.

THE RULE OF THE I.O.C.
ON THE RIGHT OF PARTICIPATION
IN THE GAMES

Summary of the Lecture
By Mr. A. A. TZARTZANOS

President of the I.O.A., Member of the H.O.C.



The lecturer says that the more important question dealt by the 75th Session of the I.O.C., which convened in Vienna in October 1974, was the question of fixing the rules of participating in the Olympic and other games.

This new «Rule 26», whose terms the speaker reminds to the audience can be considered to have marked a progress in this very delicate question, because it was for the first time (after many years which brought no change in a theory which has long since vanished) that the I.O.C. has had to face reality, which is that today it is impossible to produce champions of Olympic level if they are not given the material means for reaching that level.

Further, the speaker analyzes the contents of Rule 26 and the official interpretations of its contents, and makes clear what he thinks is permissible or not, on the basis of the text.

He stresses the fact that the implementation of these rulings have been entrusted to the National Olympic Committees and to the International Athletic Federations, who are entitled to issue, on this question, rules more severe than those of the I.O.C.

The speaker gives to the audience information as to the views prevailing in Greece regarding the quality of a competitor, refers to the rules of the past and the more recent ones according to a later Law, which deals with the relations between the government, the athletic federations and other organizations.

The speaker reminds the audience that among those who years ago had asked for the re-adaptation of the rules of participation in the games (both from the Chair of the I.O.A. as well as through publications, was himself etc.). Because he always believed and still believes that these rules should be adapted to the new athletic reality, especially regarding the granting of scholarships and generally the preparation of the future life of the athlete, whose preparation is naturally hindered because of

his specialization in sport, especially from the moment he begins to achieve successes which place him among the first.

The lecturer, anyway, believes that the existence of Rules, as those fixing the participation in the Olympic and other games, are indispensable and there should always be maintained a distinction between Olympic sportsmen and those who make sport for material profits.





THE PROGRAMME OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr. A. D. TOUNY (EGY)

*Member of the IOC for the Arabic Republic
of Egypt,*

*Member of the Joint Commission for the
Olympic Programme*

1. The I.O.C.
2. The Olympic Games
4. Programme of Olympic Games
5. Gigantism
6. Joint Commission for Olympic Programme
7. Future Olympic Programme

The International Olympic Committee

On 23rd June 1894 Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee.

This marks the beginning of that world-organisation of sport which today gathers in its fold more than 130 National Olympic Committee, 20 International Sports Federations; all working together in harmony with the International Olympic Committee as Patron Connecting body.

The International Olympic Committee, to which the Congress of Paris on June 23, 1894 entrusted the control and development of the modern Olympic Games, is responsible for :

1. The regular celebration of the Games.
2. Making the Games ever more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired their revival by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and his associates.
3. Encouraging the organization of amateur sport competitions.
4. Guiding, and leading amateur sport along the right lines, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are held every four years.

They assemble amateurs of all nations in fair and equal competitions.

The aims of the Olympic Movement are to promote the development

of those fine physical and moral qualities that come from contests on the friendly fields of amateur sport and to bring together the youth of the world in a great quadrennial sport festival thereby creating international respect and good-will, and helping to construct a better and more peaceful world.

The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in Athens in 1890, and subsequent Olympiads and Games are numbered consecutively from that year, even though it has been impossible to hold the Games.

A separate cycle of Olympic Winter Games is held, comprising competitions in Winter sport.

The Olympic Winter Games are held in the same calendar year as the Olympic Games.

The first Olympic Winter Games were held in 1924 during the 8th Olympiad.

They are numbered in rotation as they are held.

Objectives of the Olympic Movement

The Olympic Games were not revived by the Baron de Coubertin with the purpose of giving the possibility to competitors of winning medals or for breaking records, nor to amuse the public, not still less so to attempt to prove that one political regime may be superior to some other.

The purpose of the Olympic Movement is to :

1. Bring to 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 administered 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 five art through exhibitions and demonstrations and thus contribute to a broader and more 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.

The Program of Modern Olympic Games

Articles 30, 31 & 32 the fundamental principles of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, the Olympic Games and the Olympic Protocol are concerned with the Program of Modern Olympic Games.

These articles state :

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

1. Archery
2. Athletics
3. Basket-ball
4. Boxing
5. Canoeing
6. Cycling
7. Equestrian Sports
8. Fencing
9. Football
10. Gymnastics
11. Handball
12. Hockey
13. Judo
14. Modern Pentathlon
15. Rowing
16. Shooting
17. Swimming, Diving and Water Polo
18. Volley-ball
19. Weight-lifting
20. Wrestling
21. Yachting

The number of sports shall be the accepted maximum.

Admission of Sports

Only sports widely practiced in at least forty countries and three continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Games.

Only sports widely practiced by men in at least twenty five countries and two continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Winter Games.

Only sports widely practiced by women in twenty five countries and two continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Games, and sports practiced in twenty countries and two continents in the program of the Olympic Winter Games.

These standards only apply to new sports. For these sports which are already on the Olympic Program, 8 years will be given to reach standards.

Widely practiced means :

A. National Championship of Clubs permanently organized by the respective National Sport Federation.

B. International Participation and the holding of Regional and World Championships in the respective sports.

Events

The International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federations concerned will decide the events which shall be included in each sport, in bearing with the global content and aspect of the Olympic Program and on the basis of statistical-data referring to the number of participating countries in each event of the Olympic Program, of the World Championships, of Regional Games and all other competitions under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee and the Patronage of the International Sports Federations, for a period of one Olympiad (4 Years).

Team Sports

There shall be 12 teams for sports in which only men participate.

There shall be 18 teams for sports in which men and women compete, provided that the number of women's teams is not less than 6.

It is the duty of the International Sports Federations concerned to determine the number of men's and women's teams within the prescribed limits.

Establishment and Revision of Olympic Program

The program of sports will be fixed by the International Olympic Committee at the time the invitations to stage the Games are considered and no changes are permitted thereafter.

The International Olympic Committee revises after each Olympic years (4 years) the Olympic Program and has the right to eliminate sports in which there is insufficient international interest, according to the above-mentioned standards for the admission of sports, not properly controlled according to Olympic Regulations.

Other International Events During the Olympic Games

No other international events may be scheduled in or near the

Olympic City during the period of the Games, or during the preceding or following week.

National Fine Arts

The Organizing Committee shall arrange, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee exhibitions and demonstrations - of the National Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Photography and Sport Philately) and fix the dates during which these exhibitions and demonstrations shall take place.

The program may also include Theatrical, Ballet, Opera Performances, or Symphony concerts.

This section of the program should be of the same high standard as the sport events and be held concurrently with them in the same vicinity.

It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the Organizing Committee.

Olympic Winter Games

The program for the Winter Games may include :

Biathlon Bobsleigh Ice Hockey Luge Skating
Skiing

Number of Entries

The maximum number of entries from each National Olympic Committee in each event is fixed by the International Olympic Committees in consultation with the appropriate International Federation.

The following number cannot be exceeded:

A. For individual events, three competitors from each country without reserves in both Olympic and Winter Games except in Skiing where four are permitted.

B. For team sports, one team per Country, the number of reserves to be decided by the International Olympic Committee in consultation with the International Federation concerned.

Gigantism

For many years now, various opinions have been expressed about the Gigantism of the Olympic Games.

Gigantism is mentioned so often nowadays as a result of the ever growing size of the Olympic Games. In the ever growing number of sports and events in the Olympic Programme.

In the ever growing number of Nations, Competitors, Officials, Journalists, Radio & Televisions as well as Photographers in the Olympic Games.

Is this really good or bad ?

Is it a success Progress, Prosperity or a sign of decay ?

It is true that the various international Sports Federations struggle for more new events on the Olympic Program, each wanting to have as many medals to distribute as possible.

The Olympic Programme suffers from a disease similar to that which is called elephantiasis.

Meetings have been called to reduce the programme, but they have all ended in increasing it.

Specific ideas and proposals have been also made on how a reform should be carried out in the general interest of an ideal Olympic Programme in our modern era.

The International Olympic Committee sets a certain Commission to study the Programme of the Games.

Joint Commission for Olympic Programme

The joint commission was set up by the International Olympic Committee in 1968 and it consists of I.O.C. & N.O.Cs members.

The task of this joint commission for the Olympic Programme given by the International Olympic Committee was to begin a successive revision of the sports programme of the Olympic Games.

Another task of the Commission was to reduce the Programme; taking into consideration the development, popularity and participation share of the sports and international and Olympic interest in them.

Any way the joint commission aimed at achieving a healthy and better balance among the sports and their programmes.

What will be the Programme in Future Olympic Games

There are very different opinions about the Programme in Future Olympic Games.

Some of them are:

1. The team sports should be taken off from the Olympic Programme.

The first Team Sport was adopted in the Programme in 1904.

Now, there are seven ball games on the Programme.

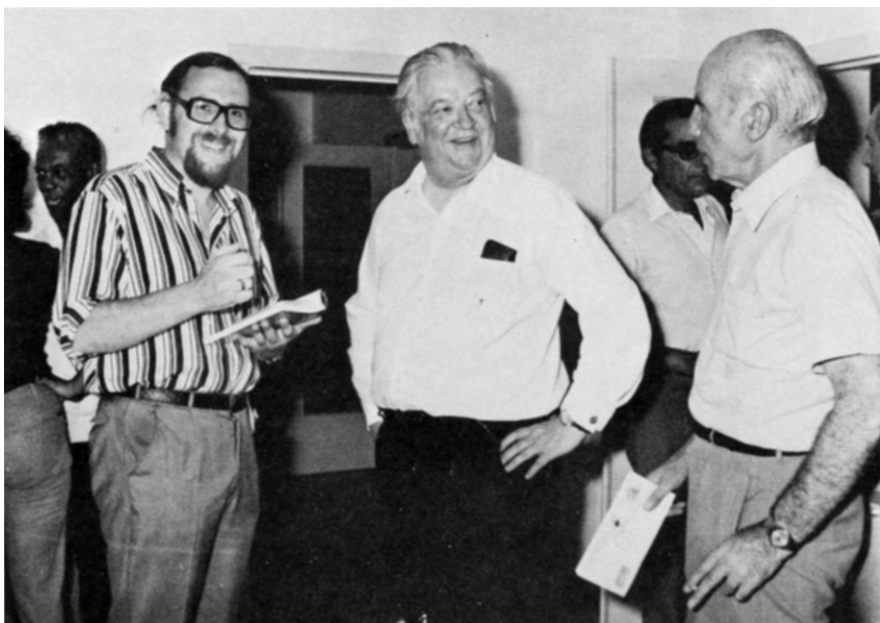
One must appreciate that:



Lord Killanln who arrived by helicopter to Olympia is met by Mr. E. Petralias, I.O.C, member for Greece, Mr. N. Philaretos, General Secretary of the H.O.C., Mr. A. Tzartanos, President of the I.O.A. and Mr. O. Szymiczek, Dean of the I.O.A.



A participant puts questions to the President of the I.O.C., Lord Killanin.



The President of the I.O.C., Lord Killanin, in conversation with lecturer Dr. Lennartz (Germany) and the Dean, Mr. O. Szymiczek.



Lord Killanin, President of the I.O.C., signs autographs for participants in the Session.

Football is played in 136 Countries.

Basket Ball is played in 130 Countries.

Volley Ball is played in 107 Countries.

Hand Ball is played in 60 Countries.

More than 60% of all active sportsmen in the World are engaged in team Games.

This give an idea that team event will be and for a long time on the Olympic Programme.

2. Sports where professionalism exists should be deleted from the Olympic Programme.

We agree that the Games are not for professional competitors; but we can insist to have a full separation between professional organisation and Amateur ones and keep those games with pure Amateurs on the Programme.

Such Sports are:

Foot Ball

Basket Ball

Boxing

Cycling

Figure Skating

We must try to solve the well-known problems in some sports in order to keep them on the Programme.

3. Ceasing the Winter Games.

We all know that Winter Games and some sports of the Olympic Games have become to be hunting fields for business-men to turn our Amateur Games in Commercial Circus.

But, according to statistical data a slight minority from 1 to 3 per cent of competitors turn professionals.

Are we going to close the Winter Games or delete some of the Sports from the Olympic Programme for such a minute percentage. I think we should ask the International Sports Federations as well as the National Olympic Committee to look after such Problems rather than to exclude 99 per cent of genuine competitors from the Olympic Games.

4. Try to decentralize the Games.

There is an opinion according to which Regional or Continental Games should serve for eliminations.

Another opinion is to give several cities or ever several Countries the right to take part in the Organizations of the Games.

The answer to this will wipe out the true essence of the games.

We must insist in the future on:

One city organizes the Games and One Organizing Committee.

This proved a success in the past and there is no reason to change.

Conclusion

It is necessary that the Games should be modernized but only on evolutionary basis.

All sports, summer and winter sports should be adopted on the Olympic Programme if they fulfill the requirements of the International Olympic Committee.

Different Sports should have smaller programmes, with their most popular and stable events in the Olympic Games.

The Games should be entrusted to one City and one Organizing Committee.

The International Sports Federations and the National Olympic Committees must work together in harmony with the Organizing Committee under the Patronage of the International Olympic Committee.

Governments can help and aid the Games but must not try to control or interfere with the independence of the Organizing Committee.

We must always try to keep the Games entirely for Amateurs.

We must not allow any discrimination against person or country on ground of:

Race,

Religion or

Political Affiliation

The Olympic Movement is one of the most precious and very few blossoms on the tree of human fellowship.

In our time of the vast changing world, it is growing more and more obvious that if our Civilisation is to be saved, the Olympic Movement offers hope. Other methods are failing but the Olympic Movement goes on proving its success.

Olympic Games Program including Demonstrations

Events	1896 Athens	1900 Paris	1904 St. Louis	1908 London	1912 Stockholm	1920 Antwerp	1924 Paris	1928 Amsterdam	1932 Los Angeles	1936 Berlin	1948 London	1952 Helsinki	1956 Melbourne	1960 Rome	1964 Tokyo	1968 Mexico	1972 Munich
Archery	x			x		x		x									x
Athletics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Basketball			x					x									
Boxing		x				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canoeing							x										
Cycling	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Equestrian sp.		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	(1)	x	x	x	x
Fencing	x	x	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	x
Gymnastics	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Handball																	
Judo																	
Field Hockey				x		x		x	x	x	x	x					
Modern Pentathl.					x	x	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	x	x
Swimming, Diving and Waterpolo	x	x	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	x	x	x
Volleyball																	
Weightlifting	x		x			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	x	x
Yachting		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Demonstrations																	
Baseball			x		x					x							
* 2 (Finish)													x				
Budo																	
Basque pelota																	x
Gliding																	
Handball																	
Jeu de paume																	x

Olympic Games Program (Contd.)
Incl. Demonstrations

Events

	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1948	1952	1956	1960	1964	1968	1972
Lacrosse				x	x			x	x								x
Motor boating				x													
Polo		x		x		x	x			x							
Rackets				x													
Rugby		x		x		x	x		x								
	10	14	13	21	15	20	20	17	17	22	19	19	17	18	20	18	21

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

(2) The Waterpolo was included in the Swimming and Diving program since 1968.

Olympic Games Participation
 Demonstration sports included

OLYMPIAD	Number of Sports	Number of events	Participating Athletes (women included)	Participating nations
Ist Athens	10	42	285	13
IInd Paris	14	60	1066 (6 women)	20
IIIrd St. Louis	13	67	496	10
IVth London	21	104	2059 (36 women)	22
Vth Stockholm	15	106	2541 (57 women)	28
VIth Berlin	(not celebrated)			
VIIth Antwerp	20	154	2606 (63 women)	29
VIIIth Paris	20	137	3092 (136 women)	44
IXth Amsterdam	17	120	3015 (290 women)	46
Xth Los Angeles	17	124	1408 (127 women)	37
XIth Berlin	22	142	4069 (328 women)	49
XIIth Tokyo	(not celebrated)			
XIIIth Helsinki	(not celebrated)			
XIIIth London	19	138	4698 (385 women)	59
XIVth London	19	149	4925 (518 women)	69
XVth Helsinki	17	145	3184 (371 women)	67
XVIth Melbourne	1	3	159 (13 women)	29
Equestrian Sports at Stockholm	18	150	5337 (537 women)	84
XVIIth Rome	20	162	5558 (732 women)	94
XVIIIth Tokyo	18			
XIXth Mexico	18			
XXth Munich	21			

Games	Year	Nations	Athlètes	Officiels	Press
Amsterdam	1928	46	3.292	1.831	771
Los Angeles	1932	37	1.429	1.153	875
Berlin	1936	49	4.793	152	747
London	1948	59	4.106	1.949	1.500
Helsinki	1952	69	4.925	3.673	1.848
Melbourne &	1956	67	3.348	4.151	1.633
Stockholm					
Rome	1960	84	5.337	3.970	1.531
Tokyo	1964	94	5.558	3.479	1.891
Mexico	1968	113	6.059	4.763	4.729
Munich	1972				



THE OLYMPIC FLAME

By Dr. HENRI POURET

*Member of the Sports Academy
of France
Laureate of the French Academy*



How is it possible not to seize the opportunity of a session of the International Olympic Academy in order to touch upon a subject which is perhaps the most striking symbol of the Olympic Movement, that of the Olympic Flame. Since 1936, the most famous flame in the world, is born here, on the steps of Hera's temple. I have had the happy privilege, of seeing it spring six times and watching its departure for the host cities of the Olympic Games.

During this lecture I intend to cover three chapters:

- The legend of fire
- The history of the Olympic Flame
- The symbolism of the Olympic Flame.

THE LEGEND OF FIRE

In this country of legends, along the river Alpheios, it would be difficult not to recall the figure of Prometheus, son of the Titan Iapetus and the Oceanid Clymene, Prometheus, the protector and benefactor of the unhappy race of men who are held by the Olympian gods in miserable condition. Zeus, the almighty god, has refused them in particular the use of fire. Prometheus, daring the immortal gods, steals a portion of the divine fire, hides it in an emptied stalk and brings it down to earth. He also freed men from their ignorance, revealing to them principles of all sciences, all arts and crafts. Prometheus will be cruelly punished for his love for mankind. In order to punish him for the theft of fire, Zeus has him chained to a rock on the Caucasus where an eagle comes to feed everyday on his liver. The organ grows again during the night and thus his torture is indefinitely prolonged.

But now Heracles, the son of Zeus and Alcmene, accomplishes his twelve labours. While looking for the golden apples of the garden of Hesperides he compelled Neru to show him the position of the marvelous garden. Daring the giant Anteus whom he killed, he succeeded in picking the golden fruit, after slaying the dragon Ladon who was protecting the

entrance to the garden and freeing the benefactor of mankind, Prometheus, chained to the Caucasus for having offered to men the heavenly fire.

This, in a few words, is the legend of Prometheus.

The history of the Olympic Flame

Contrary to what is generally believed, the Olympic flame became part of the celebration of the games only after 1936.

It was invented by Doctor Karl Diem with the approval of John Ketseas I.O.C, member for Greece, for the Olympic Games of Berlin.

In order to present the story with greatest precision, I refer to the oral testimonies I had received from my great friend John Ketseas, founder of the I.O.A. and to the documents I have found in the various bulletins of the International Olympic Committee. Thus, during the same year, 1962, in February and May, one can discover the true story of the introduction of the Olympic flame in the celebration of the games.

The text of the bulletin of February 1962

«The transportation of the Olympic flame on the occasion of the Games was a German inspiration and was first introduced during the Berlin Games of 1936. During the I.O.C, session in Athens, in 1934, Dr. Theodore Lewald (I.O.C, member for Germany) submitted a project drawn up by the organizing committee of the Berlin games and concerning the lighting of an Olympic flame from the rays of the sun in Olympia, which would then be carried by means of a torch relay to the Marathon tower of the stadium of the German capital.

The Lewald project was presented and accepted at a meeting of the I.O.C, held on 18 May 1934 in Athens. At the end of the session, the members were invited to an excursion to Olympia. Half way, the group stopped for lunch at Tegea (in the centre of the Péloponnèse). Under the shade of the secular plane trees, a conversation began between Dr. Th. Lewald, Prof. Dr. Karl Diem (President and Secretary of the Berlin Games respectively) and Mr. John Ketseas, I.O.C, member for Greece, regarding the details of the organization of the transportation of the flame. This meeting was held on 22 May 1934. During the lunch which followed, this attractive project was widely discussed and members readily approved it, under the influence of an excellent Mantinea wine.»

John Ketseas told me that when he was making the trip again he was suprised to find under the secular plane trees a marble plaque commemorating the passage of the I.O.C, members. It was laid there, on the initiative of the inhabitants of Tegea and even the H.O.C, was not informed of it. Only Dr. Diem knew of its existence havind discovered it, some

years later, during an excursion. The only mistake found in the text engraved on the plaque is that it says that the idea of the Olympic flame relay was born in Tegea on 22 May, while the I.O.C. had already taken this decision during its Athens sessions, four days earlier, on 18 May 1934.

A small mistake which we have set right for history. As for the plane trees, they are still there to remind the new generation of this historic decision. In the report there is a picture of the site where the plaque is to be found; the Greek text, translated by John Ketseas, runs as follows: «Tegea, with its ancient monuments and its beautiful landscape, has inspired the members of the International Olympic Committee who gathered on 22 May 1934 under the shade of these secular plane trees in this sacred site, and they conceived the idea of organizing a relay of the Apollo flame from Olympia to Berlin, which was led from 20 July to 1st August 1936 with much success. In commemoration of this event which drew the attention of all mankind to the Hellenic spirit, which established the Olympic truce and preached for peace and cooperation between the nations of the world, towards the ideals of Art, Science, the prosperity and development of man, the League of the Tegeans has laid this plaque today, the 17th of August 1936, date on which the inhabitants of Tegea organize each year the games in honour of Athena Alea and the goddess Hygeia to glorify the Assumption of the Virgin».

In order to complete the documentation on the history of the Olympic flame, I would like to read to you a letter sent by John Ketseas on 24 January 1962 to the editor of the Bulletin of the I.O.C.

«Dear Sir,

I have read with great pleasure the news items, published in issue no 77 of our Report under the title «An Olympic commemorative plaque unknown in Greece».

Allow me however to make some corrections on the details of this picturesque story on the birth of the Olympic flame relay. As far as I remember, President Th. Lewald with Dr. Diem had come to me, during our lunch in Tegea, in order to ask me what was the opinion of the Hellenic Olympic Committee on the project of the Olympic Flame relay. I could not answer in the name of the H.O.C, before discussing the matter with my colleagues whom we were going to meet on the next day, upon our arrival in Olympia. On the next afternoon, the members of the H.O.C, agreed on the proposal and their decision was announced in the evening, in Olympia, during the farewell dinner offered to the I.O.C, members. I do not know whether by mistake it was mentioned in the minutes that the decision regarding the Olympic flame was taken on 18 May 1934 in Athens, while in fact this decision was unanimously adopted on 23 May

1934 in Olympia, where it was even mentioned that Olympia was the only appropriate site for the adoption of such a decision. As regards the details of the organization of the flame relay, I would like to mention a characteristic fact. The way in which the Olympic flame would be lit was arranged later, when I wrote to my friend Dr. Diem telling him that while reading Plutarch's Biographies (Biography of Numa Pompilius) I had found a description of the way in which the Ancient Greeks relit the sacred flame (if it was extinguished accidentally) by presenting a piece of wood to the focus of a concave mirror exposed to the rays of the sun. We naturally adopted this antique procedure and it is in this way that the sacred flame is lit in Olympia on the eve of International Olympic Games.

Hoping that you will forgive me for these lengthy explanations, I remain dear Sir,

Yours faithfully
John Ketseas.»

The Editor of the I.O.C. Bulletin, in answer to this letter of John Ketseas wrote the following article in no. 78 of May 1962. «In order to establish historic truth we have secured the testimony of two personalities who were present at the Athens session and the excursion to Olympia, i.e. Prof. Karl Diem who was the Secretary of the Berlin Games of 1936 and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt who was and is a member of the I.O.C. Here is their opinion which agrees on all points:

We have both attended the session of 18 May 1934 in Athens. Dr. Karl Diem, in his capacity as secretary of the Berlin games 1936, took extensive notes in order to submit a detailed report to his committee. It is stated, among other things, «that a compromise was found as regards the time required for the transportation of the Olympic flame, the project having been accepted with enthusiasm. In the important localities, altars would be erected on which the flame would burn through the night, while performances of songs, dances and folklore games would be held. Dr. Diem writes that it arises from all this not only, as stated in the minutes, that the flame relay was decided at this meeting of 18 May, but that the various organization details were also settled on that same occasion. We even went to the extent, in order to determine the timetable with exactitude, of providing for a one hour stop, every 100 km., in order to make up for any possible delay. During this stop, the flame would burn on the altar erected for this purpose and speeches would be delivered, music played and all this was discussed and decided on 18 May».

With great precision, Dr. Diem sent us a photostat of the original notes he made during this meeting which confirm what he told us and he then went on to say in this letter of 2 February 1962 :

«The discussion with Mr. J. Ketseas on 22 May in the park of Tegea during our stop for lunch on our way from Tripolis to Sparta, is not mentioned in my notes. It probably took place during that day and on 23 May in the evening, during the dinner at the Spap Hotel in Olympia, the President of the Hellenic Olympic Committee handed to the Mayor of Olympia an olive branch asking him to keep it and send it to Berlin, in 1936, together with the flame, thus bringing to the games his country's consecration. At that moment Count de Baillet Latour, the President of the I.O.C, declared the session closed.»

Dr. Diem, in agreement with Dr Karl Ritter von Halt, adds:

«The discussion which was held on 23 May between Mr. Ketseas, Dr. Lewald and Dr. Diem, aimed at arranging the details from the flame relay in Greece. This was the longest part of the distance and the most difficult to organize because it covered uneven ground. This was our main concern and I remember quite well how, thanks to the valuable contribution of Mr. Ketseas, we were able to solve all these difficulties.»

These are the main points of the Olympic documents on the history of the creation of the Olympic flame.

The Symbolism of the Olympic Flame

In 1936, Pierre de Coubertin, delighted with the flame, sent a message to the athletes who participated in the Berlin games:

«And you, Athletes, remember the flame which lit by the rays of the sun has come from Olympia in order to light and warn our epoch.. . Keep the sacred flame burning.»

Pierre de Coubertin was very fond of symbols and he had been sensitive to the initiatives of Karl Diem. He thought that the revived Olympic movement would become stronger with symbols such as the Olympic flag, with its five interwoven rings on a white background, and the Olympic flame. These symbols were for him an abstraction which «spoke» to the world in schematic form. This flame, represented the union of the ancient sanctuary of Olympia and the host city of the Games, it was the link between the Ancients and the Moderns and the Youth of the world; it meant renewal springing from the virtues of the Ancients. Filled with admiration for Karl Diem's initiative, he, who was always so measured in his expressions wrote: «My inspired and enthusiastic friend, Karl Diem.»

To tell the truth, every time I witness the lighting of the Olympic flame, I am deeply moved and shaken, moved by the brightness of the

Peloponnesian sun which lights the fire and shaken because I have been allowed to witness the birth of a flame which springs to life and starts on a long journey. I often compare this birth of the flame to the genesis of athletic effort when, before the contest, the athlete moves to the starting line or when the thrower concentrates. We are then witnessing a mind-soaring beginning, a start, tinged with a feeling of anxiety about what will happen to that which has been created. In front of a rising flame we are filled with feelings of joy and fear at the same time when we think that this flame may flicker and become extinguished before reaching its goal.

Dreaming in front of a fire is a wonderful way of creating images. Thanks to the fire, Prometheus' gift, man has light, heat, he can melt metals and become the master of matter. Man is the only living being who can guide fire, shape it, rekindle it and work with matter. Thanks to the fire he becomes the master of the world, the king of nature.

Olympia is the starting point of an admirable relay race which will cover thousands of kilometres and in which will participate a great number of athletes, all proud and happy for the right to carry this torch, torch which in French is the masculine name for Flame which shines so gloriously.

This flame brings to all men of good will an image of peace and elevation. In this meditation on the flame we find the deep roots of the Olympic movement: the supremacy of Olympia —the enthusiasm of the Games— the relay of generations and the celebration of athletic contests in front of this great witness, this flame, which has come from Greece...

If we have gathered here once more, it is to keep this sacred flame burning and find in our deliberations new reasons for happiness and hope in the face of the fraternity of men.

I invite you to follow Pierre de Coubertin's advice:

«Keep the sacred flame burning.»



OLYMPIA BETWEEN 393-1896

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Introduction

If one glances at the many historical accounts of the Olympic Games — especially, the «Historical Accounts of the Olympic Games (the first and the most recent)»¹ which appeared at the time of the 1972 Olympic Games, then one learns little about the knowledge of Olympia in the period between antiquity and 1896.

On reading one notes now and then that Emperor Theodosius banned the games in the year 393, --Germanic peoples plundered the temples, earthquakes destroyed the Altis, — Richard Chandler rediscovered Olympia in 1766 and Ernst Curtius excavated Olympia.

Was Olympia, were the Olympic Games really unknown to learned people from the end of the ancient games until the rediscovery by Chandler ? How well was Olympia known in the time after Chandler ?

The Middle Ages

During the earthquakes of 522 and 551, Alpheios and Kladeos showered the Altis with a covering of mud one metre thick. In the early Middle Ages, the western part of the Péloponnèse was almost uninhabited². The Peloponnese was captured successively by the A wares. Slavs, the Byzantines, the Franks, again the Byzantines, and finally by the Turks.

While Byzantine historians³ often mention Olympia and the Olympic Games, the Péloponnèse itself holds no reminder of the place or of the Games. The Greek topographic descriptions disappear and are replaced by those of the Slavs : Alpheios - Rufia, Kladeos - Lalaiko, Olympia - Andilalo.

These names are to be found on a Venetian map in the Battista Palnese Atlas of 1554⁴.

Mateo Palmier!

In the 14th and 15th centuries, numerous Greek intellectuals fled before the Turks from Byzantium to Italy. They awakened a new interest in the West in antique culture. During study of Greek literature, one comes across Greek Gymnastics and consequently, across the Olympic Games. In Humanistic Writings one now occasionally finds the first indications thereof. It is believed that they are first mentioned in 1430 by the Florentine poet and statesman, Mateo Palmieri, (approx. 1405-1475), in his work entitled «libro délia vita civile, dialoghi»⁵. The work describes a conversation between several refined Florentinians about the duties of mankind. «*Mateo Palmieri. . . fordert... eine gleichmäßige Ausbildung von Körper und Seele. Zu den auch sonst genannten Übungen empfiehlt er Reiten . . . , Lanzenfechten . . . und 'den Besuch von gebirgigen und rauhen Orten', also Klettern und anstrengende Wanderungen*»⁶

In the second volume of the work, the theme turns to «Olympia coronati» (Page 48).

Virgilius Polydorus, Marcus Tattius Alpinus

In the year 1491 the lexicon «de inventoribus rerum» (about the invention of things) by the Italian Humanist Virgilius Polydorus (1470-1555) is published in Latin. «*Es behandelt in verschiedenen Kapiteln die Entstehung und Erfindung von 'Dingen' und bietet vor allem wertvolle Aufschlüsse*»⁷.

The four periodic Games of the Greeks are also described. The work must have reached a wide public. 20 Latin editions and almost as many translations have been recorded. In 1537, in Augsburg, Heinrich Steyner prints the first German edition «about the inventors of things» (von den erfyndern der dyngen). A rather free translation originates from Marcus Tattius Alpinus.

Pausariás and Pindar editions

In the year 1516 the first Greek printed edition of the Periegesis by Pausanias was published by Musurus in Venice. In 1547 there followed a complete Latin edition by Amasaenus and Loescher after Calderini had edited a partial Latin translation as early as 1500. It is fitting to mention also the editions of Xylander and Sylburg (1583) and Kuhn (1696). Both the publishers and every reader had to consider Olympia and the Olympic Games.

The same, of course, also applied to the Olympic Songs of Pindar. The first printed edition by Aldus Pius Manutius was published in Venice in 1513. Between then and 1776 there followed 10 Greek, 18 Greek and

Latin, 7 Latin and 12 editions with translations in various modern languages.

Johannes Aquila, Peter Günther

In Germany, the Games are first mentioned in the oldest book about games, in the «opusculum enchiridion appellatum Joannis Aquilae ferme de omni ludorum genere, Oppenheim 1516». At the end of the introduction there is «a poem which describes the fame and significance of the Games»⁸.

Hans Sachs

Hans Sachs (1494-1576), who describes the physical exercise of his time in many works, discusses the origin of the Games in a poem written in 1545 «der fechtspruch. Ankunfft und freyheyte der Kunst».

Hieronimus Mercurialis

The Humanist, Mercurialis, whom one might expect to mention the Games most since he reported extensively on the ancient games, only mentions the Games incidentally three times in his «de arte gymnastica, Venice 1569».

«Olympici ludi pisis agebantur»

is to be found in the index indicating the second section in book I and in book III the third section.

Robert Gamier and Thomas Kyd

For the first time in French, one finds mention of the Games by the Dramatist Robert Gamier (1544-1590).

In the tragedy, «Cornélie», (published in 1574) Cassius says :

' Like them that (tryuing at thOlympian sports
'To grace themsdues with honor of the game)
'Annoynt theyr sinewes fit for wrestling,
'And (ere they enter) vse some exercise.

This work was translated by Thomas Kyd (1554-1595) and was published in London in 1595 under the title «Pompey the Great, his faire Corneliaes Tragédie»

Cotswold Games

The writer is spared the necessity of examining the «Olympic Games» by Robert Dovers. In recent times only the works published by Schneider¹² and Rühl have been named¹³.

John Milton

A short time after Robert Dover, John Milton (1608-1674) made mention of the Olympic Games in his epic «Paradise Lost» which was written in 1667.

Matthaus Merian, Marin Zeiller

In the last volume of the «Theatrum Europaeum», of the «Topographia Italiae, that is the true and peculiar description of all Italy, Frankfurt 1688, «by Matthäus Merian (1621-1687), Martin Zeiller (1589-1661) adds a short description of the Kingdom of Morea. Therein are two notes on Olympia.

Bernhard de Montfaucon

The French priest and classical philologist, Bernhard de Montfaucon (1655-1741), is the first to express the idea of looking for the Olympic Areas and to excavate there. On 14th June, 1723, he writes to the man who is later to become Cardinal Quirini, and who was also a researcher of antiquity and had just been appointed Archbishop of Corfu :

However it only remained a suggestion. Quirini never arranged a search for Olympia.

Michel Fourmont

A few years later it might in fact have come to the first «excavation operations» in Olympia. At the command of Louis XV, the orientalist and epigraphist, Michel Fourmont (1690-1746) travelled through Greece between 1728 and 1731 and begins to «dig» in several locations. In so doing, he destroys more than he rediscovers¹⁶. However, before he can «start operations» in Olympia he is summoned back by the court in Paris just when he is at the frontier between Arcadia and Elis¹⁷. He has fallen into disgrace and does not receive any assistance for the publication of the findings of his journey.

Universal Lexicon

The «Great Complete Universal Lexicon of all Sciences and Arts», too, publishes an article «Olympia» in its 25th volume which appeared in 1740.

Gilbert West

The first extensive monography by a researcher of antiquity written on Olympia and the Games was published in 1749 within a Pindar edition as «Dissertation on the Olympic Games» by Gilbert West (1703-



The President of the I.O.C., Lord Killanin, during a conversation with the Gen. Secretary of the H.O.C., Mr. N. Philaretos, Mr. E. Petralias and the Dean of the Academy, Mr. O. Szymiczek.



Mr. George Papastefanou shows the Museum of Modern Olympic Games to President Lord Killanin.



A commemorative picture of participants in the 15th Session with the President of the I.O.C., Lord Killanin.



Lunch in the I.O.A. restaurant.

1756). West bases his work principally on Pausanias and Pindar. He treats extensively the origin of the Games, the religious ceremonies, the sports arenas, the activity of the umpire and the course of the individual competitions.

Jean Jacques Rousseau

In his biographical novel, «Emile», (1762) Rousseau recommends many types of physical training. When he speaks of running, he also mentions the Olympic Games once.

Johann Joachim Winckelmann

Winckelmann follows the same plans as did Montfaucon 50 years previously. In the first part of his «Remarks about the History of Ancient Art» (1767), he writes on pages 83/4 :

In various letters he informed his friends of his plans. First of all, he was to travel to Greece in the company of Freiherr von Riedesel and the Marseille citizen Guys thereafter, however, to make a special trip to Elis to start digging there.

Winckelmann is not able to realise his plans either. On a journey to Germany he is murdered in Trieste on 8th April 1768.

About the same time the Society of Dilettanti in London sends researchers to the Orient with the task of looking for antiquities there. The leader-of the expedition is the theologist and archeologist, Richard Chandler (1738-1810). Revett, the architect, and Pars, the artist, accompanied him. In 1764, they set out and visit Ionia, Attica, the Argolis and Elis. They return in 1766. Chandler reports on the journey in two books «Travels in Asia Minor, Oxford 1775» and «Travels in Greece, Oxford 1776».

In August 1766, Chandler comes to Elis with his companions again and then wanders further in the direction of Olympia.

EARLY in the morning we croffed a shallow brook, and commenced our survey of the spot before us with & degree of expectation from which our disappointment on finding it almost naked received a considerable addition. The ruin, which we had been in the evening, we found to be the walls of the cell of a very large temple, standing many feet high and well-built, the stones all injured, and manifesting the labour of persons, who have endeavoured by boring to get at the metal, with which they weer cemented. From a massive capital remaining it was collected that the edifice had been of the Doric order. At a distance before it was a deep hollow, with stagnant water and

brick-work, where, it is imagined, was the Stadium. Round about are scattered remnants of brick-buildings, and vertiges of (lone-walls. The fite is by the road-fide, in a green valley, between two ranges of even summits pleafantly wooded. The mountain once called Cronium is on the north, and on the fouth the river Alpheus.

The Philanthropists

Friedrich Gabriel Resewitz

It is quite natural that the Philanthropists, who borrowed those aspects of Greek gymnastics which seemed to be useful and necessary for their ideas on physical training, often studied the Olympic Games. There are, however, but few noteworthy references made thereto in philanthropist works. The earliest mention is made by a friend of Basedow, Friedrich Gabriel Resewitz, who writes on page 222 of the second edition of his book «The upbringing of the citizen» which appeared in Copenhagen in 1776 :

Christian Heinrich Wolke

The next to mention the Olympic Games was Christian Heinrich Wolke (1741-1825). He speaks of :

«sundry games, some similar to the Olympics»

Johann Christoph Friedrich Guts Muths, Georg Ulrich Anton Vieth Guts Muths (1759-1839) makes a very extensive study of Greek physical exercise in his «Gymnastic for Youth» and, in so doing, also of the Olympic Games. He gives a detailed description of the Olympic Games. He gives a detailed description of the course of the festivities¹².

Guts Muths examines the «Hindrances of objections which might be raised against gymnastics», as, for example, the lack of training facilities, teachers etc. He calls on the state princes to raise «those holy exercises to the level of national festivals» and then describes a similar festival to that given to the students of the Philanthropine by the Prince of Dessau.

Barsekow²² indicates that there exist two further descriptions of the festival in Wörlitz. The letter of a schoolboy to his mother²³ and a report by Wolke²⁴. In neither description is there any sign made of a comparison with the Olympic Games. One might suppose that the remark by Guts Muths — to see the Olympic Games be brought to life — does not mean that the people of Wörlitz consciously tried to copy or arrange Olympic Games. Guts Muths merely uses «Olympic Games» as a comparison, as a support for his desire that similar national festivals be organised where

physical training might be carried out. It is possible that Georg Ulrich Anton Vieth also sees a relationship between the Dessau Festival and the Olympic Games.

Moravian Brothers

After the description of the Wörlitz Festival, Diem writes : «Not at all far from there in Niesky near Görlitz where the Moravian Brothers had their school which had been founded by Bohemian emigrants, the students were invited in 1779 to participate at competitions in running and jumping which ran under the name «Olympic Games». On the quest for sources the Zinzendorf Grammar School of the Moravian Brothers referred the researcher to the archives of the Brüder-Unität in Herrnhut /Oberlausitz. On request the archivist, Mr. Richard Träger, wrote among other things, on 30 August 1971.

Louis François Sébastian Fauvel, Foucherot

A few years after Chandler, two Frenchmen come to Olympia : The artist and archeologist, Louis François Sébastian Fauvel (1753-1838) and the architect and engineer Foucherot. On their journey through Greece which lasted from 1780 till 1782, they arrived in Olympia in December 1780. Seven years later, at the request of the French envoy in Constantinople, Fauvel travels through the Péloponnèse and reaches Olympia in April 1887 for the second time. The travel reports which Fauvel wrote were not published. Only the manuscripts are to be found in the Paris National Library. One can draw valuable information about the discovery of Fauvel in the work by Monsieur Barbie du Bocage entitled «Recueil de cartes géographiques, plans, vues, et médailles de l'ancienne Grèce relatifs au voyage du jeune Anarcharsis; précédé d'une analyse critique des cartes» in the «voyage du jeune Anacharsis en Grèce dans le milieu du quatrième siècle avant l'ère vulgaire» by Abbot Jean Jacques Barthélémy ²⁵ and in F.H.L. Pouquevilles description of his first journey to Olympia ²⁶. Fauvel identified the ruins which were being used once again by the inhabitants as a quarry undoubtedly as the temple of Zeus. Fauvel believes the stadium hippodrome to be to the west of the temple While Chandler correctly located the stadium to the east of the temple, of Zeus and Kronos Hill in the direction of the Kladeos.

German Classical Poets

Johann Gottfried Herder

The German Classical Poets seldom mention the Olympic Games. The very first reference was by Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) in «Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind».

Friedrich Hölderlin

Friedrich Hölderlin (1770-1843) mentions the Olympic Games several times.

In the last verse of the Ode «Song of the German» : In the adaptation of the second verse of the poem «you are silent and you suffer» from Diotima :

In the first edition of the second verse of the poem «The Only One»³¹ from the patriotic songs

Friedrich Schiller

Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805) names the Olympic Games in the 15th letter of the «Aesthetic Training».

Johann Wolfgang Goethe

In the whole of Goethe's works one only really finds indirect references to Olympia and to the Olympic Games. In a diary note written on 19th November 1819, one finds the remark :

Goethe possesses Pausanias' description of Greece and borrowed the book «Olympia» by Lord Spencer Stanhope from the State Library in 1825³⁴.

Edward Gibbon

Jhs. Edward Gibbon, the great classical historian of the 18th century, expresses a rather notable image of the Olympic Games in the sixth volume of his «History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire» which was published in London in 1788 (1737-1794). The Olympic Games could not aspire to the standard of a medieval Knights' Tournament.

Ludwig Volkel, Johann Philip Siebenkaes

An essay «About the greatest temples and the Statue of Jupiter in Olympia» by Ludwig Völkel (1762-1829) was published in 1794. Of course, in 1794 Volkel is only able to draw from the ancient sources — especially Pausanias. It is interesting to note that Völkel doubts whether Chandler and Foucherot were, in fact, in Olympia.

Johann Philipp Siebenkaes (1759-1796) wrote a similar essay at the same time entitled «About the temple and the statue of Jupiter in Olympia». Siebenkaes only uses ancient sources with the result that documentation is rendered superfluous,

Xavierr Scrofani

Possibly the next to come to Olympia is the Italian historian and economist, Xavier Scrofani (1756-1835), while on his Greek Journey in the years 1794-1795. Rathgeber ³⁶, however, expresses his doubts : «Scrofani claims to have been in Olympia». In Scrofani's report there is absolutely no reference to existing ruins which Chandler, Fauvel and, according to Scrofani, others had seen. Scrofani's description of the journey was published in the year 1799 in Italian in London. Blanvillain translated the book two years later into French. In the same year, subsequent to the French translation, a German edition was published by an unknown translator. A few sections are quoted here (pages 63-66) :

François Charles Hugues Laurent Pouqueville

It seems that the next to come to Olympia was François Charles Hugues Laurent Pouqueville and, that, in a most adventurous way. Pouqueville is taken prisoner by the Turks in Navarino in 1798, and taken to Tripoli as a slave. Because of his knowledge of medicine, Mustapha Pascha allows him certain liberties so that he has opportunities to study the surroundings. It is possible that he also travelled to Olympia in 1799. He is brought to Constantinople and, at the intervention of the French Government, he is set free. A description of his journeys is published in 1805 entitled «Voyage en Morée à Constantinople, en Albanie». Kruse ³⁷ strongly doubts whether Pouqueville travelled around in the country : «Nevertheless he described the landscape, as if he had seen it all by himself. This brief historical essay on its origin already points to an unreliable work, and even compatriot Chateaubriand will not dare to praise it. Yet Leake shows many errors and mistakes» ³⁸.

Rathgeber calls the book «Highly unreliable and brimming with rough mistakes and errors». ³⁹ It is now no longer possible to prove whether Pouqueville really was in Olympia. For us, at least, he is important in that he quotes rather long passages of Fauvel. After this long quote Pouqueville himself writes about Olympia :

From 1805, Pouqueville stays for some time at Aly Pascha in Janina in the capacity of French Consul General and travels through Greece. In so doing, he comes for the second time (?) to Olympia. The report on the second journey, which was not published till 1820 under the title «Voyage dans la Grèce», «it contains more news about Olympia but even those should be handled with care. It often seems that he copies other travellers» ⁴¹. Pouqueville copies the mistake made by Fauvel in that he too locates the Stadium and Hippodrome to the west of the Kronos Hill but, contrary to Fauvel, he believes that he has found the Heraion

in the ruins. Surprisingly he was convinced that he had found the ruins of the city of Piza to the east of the Altis. His observation is correct «that the ancient quarry-brick wall on the Kladeos once served as a river dyke»⁴².

In the Atlas by Abbé Barthélémy published by Ambroise Tardieu and entitled. «Voyage du jeune Anarcharsis en Grèce, Paris 1824» there is a map of Olympia drawn up from the details given by Fauvel and Pouqueville with an explanation :

William Martin Leake

After Pouqueville, Englishmen come almost every year to Olympia — first of all, the military topographer and archaeologist, the later General, William Martin Leake (1777-1860). When, in the course of the French-English quarrels, the territories of European Turkey fell under the sphere of interest of the two powers, Leake is given the task of examining the area, the West Coast of Albania and the Morea. In carrying out this task, he reached Olympia on 25th February, 1805. «*Man erwartet erstens von ihm eine genaue Rekognoszierung der ganzen Westküste von Albanien und Morea, besonders die von italienischer Seite her zugänglichsten Gegenden; . . . drittens Aufnahme von Plänen und Situations karten; . . . zehntens eine allgemeine Übersicht über die Geographie von Griechenland . . . (to acquire for the British government and nation a more accurate knowledge than yet been attained of this important and interesting country)*»⁴⁴.

Not until he had given up military service in 1823, did he begin to evaluate the results of this and other journeys topographically and archeologically. Then in 1830 his «Travels in the Morea» was published. The edition of the book is namely that which is always given in every summary of the Travel Journal of the writer : then he compares the reports of the ancients, especially the description given by Pausanias, which is written in depth, with his own journey, so that the books by Pausanias Periegesis, which cover the Peloponnese, will be dealt with quite comprehensively in the English translation within this work; he then adds comparative geography of the areas he travelled and of the surrounding area and adds thereto remarks about the historical events, marches and battles related to this field by Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybios and others : in addition, archeological aspect, notably the quarrels concerning construction art are introduced episodically⁴⁵.

One notes in Leake page 42 Rem. b that he paved the way for the discoveries of later researchers. «When Leake finally manages to publish his diaries in 1830 he will be able to use Stanhope's photo instead of his own sketches (published in 1824). On the map below, which

originales from Stanhope, he noted only the most important sanctuaries and these were later confirmed most splendidly at later excavations : they are beautiful evidence of the certainty with which Leake had been able to read the terrain»⁴⁷.

In 1846, his «Peloponesiaca : A supplement to travels in the Morea» was published with a comprehensive section about Olympia which, however, in essence only contains a very comprehensive report about the statements of the Ancients.

Edward Dodwell, William Gell, Mackenzie

A year after Leake, Dodwell, Gell and Mackenzie come to Olympia. Edward Dodwell, the archeologist and artist has been travelling around Greece since 1801. He publicises. «The results of his journey with the same care as he put into gathering them : and not until 13 years after his return, which had been in the year 1806, did he publish his classical main work on the subject under the title : Classical and topographical Tour through Greece during the years 1801, 1805 and 1806, in two volumes Lond. 1819»⁴⁸.

Two years later, a second book is published «Views in Greece». Gell writes in 1817 : «Itinerary of the Morea Being a Description of the Routes of that Peninsula». The three Englishmen stay in Olympia for 3 days and carry out excavation work at the Temple of Zeus.

William Wilkins

William Wilkins (1778-1839) edited the «Antiquities of Magna Graecia» in 1807. His publication contains a groundplan of the temple of Zeus according to the proportions of Gell. Analogous to the Theseion in Athens he supposed correctly a peristyle of 6 : 13 columns.

Lord Byron

The next Englishman to come to Olympia is Lord Byron (1788-1824) and, that, in 1810. Actually, one might have expected more from Byron, the «Sportsman», Lover of Greek culture and poet, than as short note in the letter written from Athens on 14th November, 1810 to Francis Hodgson.

Charles Cockerell, Karl Haller von Hallerstein, Foster, Jakob Linckh One year later, a large group of travellers visit Olympia. The architects, Charles R. Cockerell (1788-1863) and Karl Freiherr Haller von Hallerstein (1774-1817), the Englishman Foster, and the German art collector and painter, Jakob Linckh (1787-1841) make journeys from Athens (1811) to, for example, Aegina, where they find the sculptures

of the tympanum of the Zeus Temple, the so-called Aeginates, and through the Peloponnes in which their first stop is in Olympia.

Lord Spencer Stanhope, Collingwood, Allason

The question already mentioned as to whether Olympia really was a town or not (see above) leads to strong disagreement in 1813 at the Academy des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres in Paris. In a lecture read in the Class of History and Antiquities at the Institut de France 1813, Gail, for the first time, expresses his doubts that the whole town of Olympia might just be the illusion of an ancient Fata Morgana. Stanhope, a corresponding member of the Institute who was planning a trip to Greece is called upon by Quatremère de Quincy, the secreatry of the class, to immediately carry out exact research and measurement⁵³.

Stanhope starts the journey with his brother, a Mr. Collingwood, and the young architect, Allason. The little expedition leaves Zante on 10th April 1813 by ship, lands in Chiarena (to the north of Elis) and goes in a southerly direction till it reaches Olympia. «Allason made the first chart of the plain on the basis of triangles which, in spite of much effort, took 14 days to complete. Right up until the German expedition, it remained the only one in existence, and, since that time, has served as a basis for all subsequent research made on Olympia. The writer was sufficiently honest to indicate all his lines of measurement on the map, with the result that an on-the-spot check of his work could be easily and quickly carried out. As well expected all along in the case where signs of helplessness instead of large main triangles small ones are laid over the plain, to the map did not prove completely infallible. There are some not inconsiderable faults in it which make the picture of the plain and in particular the accompanying hills rather unclear. However, for an ideal reconstruction of the festival location based purely on the reports of Pausanias, it is perfectly adequate and, therefore, the most laudable piece of preparatory work carried out on Olympic soil⁵⁴.

Not until 11 years later, did Stanhope (and Allason) publish the findings of their research under the title «Olympia or Topography Illustrative of the Actual State of the Plain of Olympia, and of the Ruins of the City of Elis».

The main attraction to buyers of the book were the landscape pictures. For the connoisseur the most attractive feature of this delightful Stanhopian Monography still remains the presentation of the countryside which Deviet drew on the basis of Allason's original sketches. Of the 10 prospectuses which have been most elegantly ornated, the most outstanding are the valley of Antibolo and the two prospectuses about the Plain of Olympia⁵⁵.

The only valuable article was, undoubtedly, the map or, more precisely, the explanation given thereof : «The map was published in 1824 as the most valuable part of the Stanhopian travel report, whose scenic views, which were decorated in the highest artistic perfection unfortunately do not correspond to reality and do not even do justice to the general character of Greek scenic physiognomy.

Closing thoughts

Chandler's discovery, the journeys of the French and English, and their first primitive little excavations and the measurement in the area by Lord Stanhope and Allason create the foundation for the continued interest of and attempts made by others in the next 60 years — see the very extensive excavation carried out by the French in 1829 — to excavate the Olympic area.

Ernst Curtius is favoured with being able to excavate Olympia after removing many difficulties after intensive efforts stretching over a period of years.

From then, there are only two decades till Goubertin and his idea of renewing the Olympic Games.

Conclusion

In the work the first ideas and awareness of Olympia and the Olympic Games in the time from 303 A.D. till the re-discovery of Olympia by Richard Chandler and the first measurement of the Alpheios valley by Stanhope and Allason are to be studied.

In the early Middle Ages, the western part of the Péloponnèse is, for a time, almost uninhabited. Slavic peoples, who penetrated the area, gave the places, the rivers and the hills new names (Olympia - Andilalo). In Byzantium, Olympia and the Olympic Games are known only from history books. During the 15th and 16th centuries, numerous humanists mention the Games in their works, for example, Palmieri, Polydorus and his translator, Alpinus, Pether Günther near Aquila, Sachs and Mercurialis. Numerous Pausanias and Pindar editions supply information about the location and the Games. French and English poets mention the Games, e.g. Kyd, the Dover Circle, Milton.

De Montfaucon calls up Quirini to visit Olympia and start excavation there.

Fourmont reaches Elis in 1731. A further mention of the place and the Games is to be found in Zeiller/Merian, in the Universal Lexicon (1740) and in Rousseau and in a comprehensive study by West. Winckelmann plans an excavation trip to Olympia.

Then, during his trip through the Péloponnèse in 1766, the English areheologist, Richard Chandler, rediscovers the Olympia area.

After him, the Frenchmen Fauvel, Foucherot, Pouqueville, the Englishmen Leake, Dodwell, Gell, Mackenzie, Wilkens, Lord Byron, Cockerell, Foster, the Italians Scrofani, and the Germans von Hillerstein and Linckh visit Olympia. They all try to locate the Temple and Sports Arenas — mainly using Pausanias' description. Some of them even virtually carry out excavation work. The Philanthropists and the Poets of German Classicism often mention the Games. In 1813, the Englishmen Lord Stanhope, Collingwood and Allason travel to Olympia and measure the Alpheios valley.

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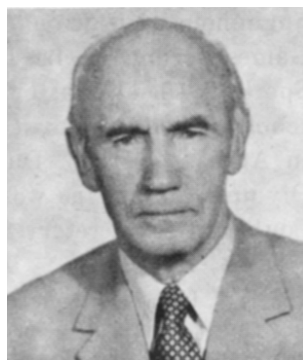


THE FIRST DECADE OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

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1ST PART

1st INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC GAMES, ATHENS 1896

It is now general knowledge that the ancient Olympic Games were recorded historically for the first time in the year 776 B.C. when the Elian Koroebos won the first Olympiad. It is also a proven and well known fact that the Olympic Games were held in Olympia at that time as testified by the ancient writers who also mention the truce agreement which was signed in 884 B.C. between the Elians, the Pisans and the Spartans. It can thus be said that the first revival of the Olympic Games occurred in 776 B.C. and they were then abolished, after a glorious history which lasted for 1169 years by a decree of Theodosius the Great.

The idea of reviving the ancient Olympic Games on a worldwide scale was not only conceived by a few cultivated admirers of the Greek past, but the result of the whole paedagogic ideology bequeathed to Europe by the dissemination and cultivation of the classic Hellenic education, i.e. the classicism of the 17th century and the humanism of the 18th century. When peace prevailed again in Europe, after the Napoleonic wars, physical exercise began to play a major role in European mores and gymnastic and athletic festivals began to be held in France, England, Germany, Switzerland, the United States, etc. The growing movement in favour of sports and athletics led to the thought that the beneficial effect of exercise could be used for the overall education of youth.

The French historian and pedagogue, P. de Coubertin, understood the rich educational elements which are contained in the Olympic Idea. He conceived the idea of reviving the Olympic Games and devoted his whole life to the development of Olympism. He presented his idea for the first time in November 1892 and it was then that the first concrete proposal for the revival of the Olympic Games was heard.

This year, 80 years have elapsed from the time Coubertin in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, on 23 July 1894, succeeded in obtaining a

unanimous decision on the revival of the historic institution of the Olympic Games during the 1st International Congress of the representatives of Sports Associations; on the proposal of the Greek representative, the scholar Dim. Vikelas, it was decided that the first games would be held in Athens, in 1896. During this same meeting the first International Olympic Committee was set up with Dim. Vikelas as President, P. de Coubertin as Secretary General and the following members:

E. Callot	(France)
Gen. Boutousky	(Russia)
Col. Balk	(Sweden)
Prof. W. M. Sloane	(United States)
Jiri Guth	(Bohemia)
Fr. Kemeny	(Hungary)
Lord Ampthill	(Great Britain)
C. Herbert	(Gr. Britain)
Prof. Zubiaur	(Argentina)
L. A. Cuff	(New Zealand)
Count L. Palli	(Italy)
Count M. de Pousies	(Belgium)

The initial proposal submitted by Coubertin was that the first international Olympic Games be held in Paris in 1900, because he wished to combine the celebration of the games with the international tradefair scheduled for that year, in order to give worldwide promotion to the idea of Olympism. However, the proposal of the Greek Vikelas was accepted with enthusiasm by the representatives at the congress, because it was thought that the revived games should begin their new course through history from the country in which they were born and Athens would build up a strong link between the historic past and the new era.

The idea of the revival of the Ancient Olympic Games was accepted by the Greek people with great enthusiasm. The Greek press praised with laudatory articles the congress of Paris for its decision. The Greek Government however, under Prime Minister Har. Tricoupis, faced with the responsibility of organizing this major international event at a time when it was plagued by considerable financial difficulties and was on the brink of bankruptcy, refused any commitment and rejected the proposal. There followed a social and political uproar and the whole idea was in jeopardy. Coubertin arrived in Athens in November 1894; he convened a meeting of sport officials and set up an organizing committee which was entrusted with the task of preparing and holding the games. But the organizing committee, influenced by the opposition and the fears of the government, did not become active and many of its members resigned.

Crown Prince Constantine (1868-1923), grandfather of the gold-medallist (sailing) Prince Constantine, then heir to the throne, during the Rome Olympics (1906), decided to take matters in hand, set up a new 12-member committee of which he became the Chairman and it held its first meeting on 13 January 1895.

The committee, in order to find the necessary funds for the organization and the erection of sports facilities, organized collections inside the country and among the Greeks living abroad. For the reconstruction of the ancient Panathenean Stadium in marble, the Greek Georgios Averof (1818-1899) donated 920,000 drs and the reconstruction plans were drawn up by the architect Anastasios Metaxas.

Large amounts were also collected from the issuing of the first stamps on Olympic subjects which brought a sum of 400,000 drs. These stamps are of great value today for the collectors and a unique collection of these stamps can be found in the Museum of Modern Olympic Games of the I.O.A. in the village of Olympia. Vast sums were also collected from the distribution of artistic commemorative medals and gate-receipts.

The Hellenic Olympic Committee from the very beginning faced all arising organization problems with decisiveness and promptitude; it already possessed a vast experience from the organization of regional Olympic, Panhellenic and other games in the previous years. In record time, that is only in 14 months, all committees with intensive work and real dedication, fulfilled their allotted tasks. The programme of the games was prepared, the rules for the various events issued and distributed as well as the declarations in three languages, English, French, Greek. A velodrome was built in Neon Phaleron and a shooting range in Kallithea, together with several other facilities for the organization of the 43 events of the 9 sports on the programme. Track and field events, gymnastics, wrestling and weightlifting would be held in the Panathenean Stadium. Shooting in the new Kallithea shooting range, fencing in the Zappeion exhibition building, swimming in the bay of Zea at Piraeus, cycling events in the new velodrome of Neon Phaleron and tennis in the facilities of the Athens tennis club, near the temple of Olympian Zeus.

The reconstruction of the ancient Panathenean Stadium with marble from Mount Penteli near Athens was a real technical feat. The lower tier was completed within 14 months. The upper tier was perfunctorily arranged with wooden seats and the marble reconstruction was completed at the end of the games.

The ancient Panathenean Stadium was first built in 329 B.C. Heraclitus, son of Athmoneus repaired the Stadium, in 250 B.C. During the 2nd century A.D., the Stadium was renovated and richly decorated by

the Athenian sophist Herod, son of Atticus. He also built the theatre at the foot of the Acropolis, called «Theatre of Herod Atticus» and he decorated the stadium of Delphi; his wife, Regula built the aqueduct by the Altis of Olympia.

311 athletes from the following countries participated in the first Olympiad of Athens. Australia 1, Austria 4, Bulgaria 1, Chile 1, Denmark 4, Germany 19, France 19, Greece 230, Great Britain 8, Sweden 1, Switzerland 1, Hungary 8, USA 14. The large majority of foreign athletes came to the games on their own initiative and at their own expenses because very few countries had organized Olympic Committees.

The first International Olympic Games began in Athens on 24 March, 5 April 1896 by the new calendar, Easter Sunday, with the unveiling of the marble statue of the benefactor Georgios Averof, erected on the square in front of the Panathenean Stadium, the work of the talented Greek sculptor Georgios VROUTOS. On the next day, 25 March, the day of the Greek national holiday, 80 thousand people had gathered in the stadium, on the tiers and in the passages and thronged the hills surrounding the Stadium, the square in front of it and adjacent streets.

After the arrival of the Royal Family, the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Crown Prince Constantine, delivered an inspired speech.

The opening ceremony of the first Olympiad was grandiose and deeply moved the crowds inside and outside the Stadium. King George the 1st declared the opening of the games and then the Olympic Hymn was played, a composition of the musician Spyros Samaras on a poem of the Greek national poet, Costis Palamas. The large choir and the bands of the Army, the Navy, the municipality of Athens and the provinces were directed by the composer himself. The effect was so impressive that the crowd demanded an encore.

At the end of the hymn, the trumpeters sounded the arrival of the contestants and the beginning of the games. The first event was the 100 metres in three heats. The second event was the triple jump won by the American James Conolly with 13.71 m. He was the first Olympic victor of the modern games and his performance was written on a special board while the American flag was hoisted on a high pole at the entrance of the Stadium.

During the first Olympic Games, only the names of the first and second winner were given. The first received a diploma, a silver medal, and an olive wreath, the second, a diploma, a bronze medal and a laurel wreath. All participating athletes received a commemorative medal. The winner's medal had been designed by the French sculptor Jules Chaplain, the commemorative medal by the Greek painter and engraver,

Nikiphoros Lytras and the diploma by the famous Greek painter, Nicolaos Gyzis. All prizes were handed out by George the 1st on the last day of the Games (10th day), 3 April.

As regards athletic events, Greek discus throwing and the Marathon race were held for the first time. The rules for Greek discus throwing were drawn up on the basis of a description given by Philostratos in his work «Eikones» (2nd C.A.D.). As for the Marathon race, it was introduced on the proposal of Michel Bréal who had also offered a special prize for the winner. Such an event was not included in the programme of the ancient games. The longest distance that was run in Olympia was the 24 stadia (about 4,500 m.) of the dolichos race. The French writer and philhellene, Michel Bréal was inspired by the historic event of the Athenian hoplite who arrived panting, in the agora of Athens after the great victory of the Athenians against the Persians at Marathon (490 B.C.) and after having shouted the words «Xairete kai nikomen» (Rejoice, we have won) died, and he proposed that a long distance race be held from Marathon to Athens. Coubertin accepted the proposal and the event caused great enthusiasm among the crowds of the first Olympiad. Today, the Marathon race is considered as the most important event of the Olympic Games.

The superiority of American athletes in track and field events was evident from the start. Burke won the 100 m. race in 12" and the 400 m. in 54.2"; Curtis, the 110 m. hurdles in 17.6", the high jump event was won by Clark at 1.81 m and the long jump, at 6.35 m, the pole vault by Hoyt, the triple jump by Connolly at 13.71 m, and the discus and the shotput by Garret with a toss of 29.15 m and 11.22 m respectively. The Australian Flack was declared winner of the 800 m and 1500 m races and the Greek Spyros Louis of the Marathon race.

It is true that the performances achieved during the games were not in any way spectacular. World records at that time were at much higher levels. Of course no comparison can be attempted with present records because of the great progress achieved in the field of training and preparation and the improvement in technical facilities, implements, tracks, etc.

As regards performances during the Athens Games it should be stressed in particular that the shape of the track of the ancient stadium caused problems to modern athletes, especially during the races, because of the sharp turns and the level difference of 190 m existing between the entrance and the opposite end of the stadium. In addition, the track had just been completed and could not provide sufficient resistance to the runners.

There was a reason why the ancient stadium was built with these

sharp turns : ancient Greeks were not interested in records and performances but in the games and the competition and they wanted to allow the crowds of spectators to be close to the athletes, to feel and share their effort.

Weightlifting included two events : lifting with one hand and lifting with two hands. The events were won by the Englishman Elliot and the Dane Jensen. Wrestling was held for only one class, and the German Schumann was declared winner.

In fencing, the events were won by Frenchmen and Greeks, shooting events by Greeks and the American brothers Paine and cycling events by Frenchmen and Greeks. A Marathon cycle race was also held, on a distance of 87km the winner being the Greek Constantinidis, as well as a 12-hour cycle race won by the Austrian Schmal.

German athletes won most of the gymnastic events. The Swiss Zutter won the rings. The Hungarian Hajos won the swimming event and the Englishman Boland was the winner in lawn tennis.

Rowing and sailing events were cancelled due to inclement weather as were the cricket and water polo events for lack of participation.

During the 1896 Olympics, many athletes were entered for several events, unrelated to one another. At that time athletes did not specialize in one event as they do today and some peculiar facts could thus be observed. It is said that the American athlete Garrett the winner of the discus event, was taught to throw the discus by Greek throwers, a few days before the beginning of the games. He succeeded in beating his Greek teachers by a few centimeters, thanks to an excellent throw, to the dismay of the Greek throwers, Paraskevopoulos and Versis, who however impressed the crowd with their plastic and rhythmic movements.

The Dane Vigo Jensen won the weightlifting with one hand and secured the second place in weightlifting with two hands and pistol shooting at 30 m, the third place in shooting with army guns at 300 m and the fourth place in climbing the rope. The Dane Holger Nielsen for his part, won the third place in pistol shooting and in fencing with sabres.

The German Carl Schumann in spite of his small build, was the victor at three gymnastic events and in wrestling.

The entering of athletes for the various events was done rather perfunctorily, on the spot, without any of the strict formalities which are required today. This explains why the Englishman John Boland won the lawn tennis singles, while being in Athens as a tourist. On hearing that the games were to be held, he decided to take part. He also won in the doubles with the German Friedrich Traun.

The American Thomas Curtis, the winner of the 110 m hurdles, told the story that he observed a French athlete who had arrived at the start-

ing line wearing white gloves. When he asked him why he wore gloves, the Frenchman answered : «Of course I wear gloves, since I will be running in front of the King». Curtis then asked him in what event he would be competing and the answer was «in the 100 m and the Marathon race». «And how do you train for these two events» ? The Frenchman answered : «I run one day on a short distance at a very high speed and on the next day on a long distance very slowly».

All events were held with exemplary order under the continuous applause of the spectators. The marble tiers of the Panathenean Stadium were filled for the whole length of the games.

During the ten-day celebrations, several artistic events were also held, performances of ancient drama (Medea, Antigone), a torch procession, receptions, concerts, and the city of Athens was lavishly illuminated at night.

The first International Olympic Games were so successful that the fact that they were almost cancelled during the stage of preparations was soon forgotten. Pierre de Coubertin saw that his expectations were fulfilled and with renewed courage he started to plan the future of the games. If one were to compare the performances of today's athletes, to those of Athens, one would say that the first International Olympic Games were characterized by primitivism. It is however improbable that the world will ever again witness such unbridled enthusiasm, the frenzy of the Greek crowds, which relived in the days of March-April 1896, their historic past, 2,500 years old.

Athens, in 1896, marked the beginning in the glorious history of the Modern International Olympic Games.

II. OLYMPIC GAMES, PARIS 1900

The foundations of modern Olympiads were laid during the first critical decade of their celebration. Athens (1896), Paris (1900), Saint Louis (1904) and Athens again in 1906 gave to the modern games their spirit and ethics and defined the basic principles for their continuation. Athens, during the first Olympiad of 1896, celebrated with the enthusiastic participation of the Greek people the revival, the return of the beautiful idea, after so many centuries. In Greece could be found all the elements which contributed to the success of this bold venture, decided by a few inspired men who had proposed the revival of the historic institution.

The ancient tradition of athleticism was alive in the hearts of the Greek people and the legends of the ancient Olympic victors were still living in their memory. In Greece there existed the atmosphere and the

environment of the ancient monuments and the glorious dream of the ancient Panathenean stadium which became reality with its reconstruction in marble.

The Ancient Olympic Games were revived in Athens and the huge crowds with their frenzied enthusiasm offered to the modern world the ancient institution, renewed and resplendent.

In my lecture today, I'm going to refer to the events of this critical first decade, which shaped the modern Olympic Games in the form which they have kept to this day, while undergoing continuous adaptation and improvement.

The outstanding and almost unexpected success of the first Olympiad of Athens moved public opinion throughout the world. A new idea, of international importance, had been born and the people embraced it eagerly. Commentaries and descriptions published in the newspapers and magazines all over the world, kindled the interest of the people to such an extent that now all were waiting, with impatience, for the repetition of the games.

Coubertin had announced quite early that the second Olympiad would be held in 1900 in Paris, in accordance with the decision of the International Congress of 1894. It was also known that France was organizing the international Trade Fair scheduled for that same year, 1900. The organization of the fair had been entrusted by the French government to A. Picard who met the French sports representatives in order to discuss the way in which the games could be combined with the fair. Coubertin, who was the Secretary General of the Union des Sociétés des Sports Athlétiques, submitted to Picard a project for the organization of a «special athletic fair» within the framework of the international Trade Fair, which would reconstruct the ancient Altis in three parts : a) Ancient period, Egypt, India, Greece, Rome, b) Middle Ages, c) Modern times. At the same time Coubertin announced the celebration of the second Olympiad in Paris. But the objectives of Coubertin and the wishes of the organizers of the Fair did not coincide; the latter, as became evident later, paid little attention to the Games. The Fair was their only concern and they used the Games in order to increase the prestige and the attraction of the Fair.

It is necessary to open a small parenthesis here in order to see, very briefly, what was the position of international sports in the period prior to the 2nd Olympiad.

In 1894, the International Olympic Committee had been established, with members from 21 countries. There were only a few National Olympic Committees and the first to be founded, in 1894, were the French and the Greek Olympic Committees. In 1895 were established the NOCs

of Australia, USA and Hungary, of Chile in 1896, Norway in 1897, Denmark and Great Britain in 1905, Belgium in 1906, Canada in 1907, etc.

As for International Federations, there were only the Federations of Gymnastics (1881), Rowing (1892), Cycling (1900). Later were founded the federations of Football (1904), Sailing (1907), Ice Hockey and Swimming (1908), Track and Field and Wrestling (1912) etc.

Other International Federations were established at a later date on the incitation of the I.O.C. There were no international rules for the various sports and events and the rules of the competitions were issued by the organizing association or Club, before the meeting. The need of settling this question in view of the organization of international competitions and especially the games of the Olympiad had become imperative. The Olympic symbols, i.e. the flag, the five rings and the motto *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, had not yet been established. Many events were unknown and the way in which each event would be held depended on the organizers.

The contribution of the Greek organizers of the 1st Olympiad was considerable in this respect. They issued a set of rules for each event in three languages, Greek, French and English. As far as the Olympic Games were concerned, there was no protocol for the organization and the ceremonial, no rules of eligibility, or for entries, events, the programme, the judges and the other obligations of organizers, judges and athletes.

Finally, proper sports facilities were to be found only for a few sports and thus competitions were usually held in provisional facilities.

Those who study history today are faced with considerable difficulties when it comes to establishing the names of winners of this period their country of origin, their performance, etc.

There was finally the important and thorny problem of the separation between professional and amateur athletes. This is a question which is debated to this day and a definite solution has yet to be found. It is evident therefore that the organizers of that time were confronted with huge problems and they had to find impromptu solutions which they founded on their good faith.

Let us now return to the 2nd Olympic Games of Paris. The large organizing committee which had been appointed selected the events, prepared the programmes and drew up the rules. On the programme in the end there were 36 sports including some peculiar contests also numbered as sports, line fishing, fire extinguishing skill, pigeon-shooting, military exercises, pelote basque, motor racing, school events, life saving, group gymnastics, etc. According to the final report on the «International Games of Physical Exercise and Sports» published in 1901 by the General

Director of the Sports Section of the International Trade Fair, Mr. Merilkm, and numbering 427 pages, the final number of participants in all the events amounted to 58,731. The athletic contests were held from 14 May to 28 October 1900.

And while the programmes with the rules and the list of the endless committees of the games were included in a 464 page volume and the reports on the games by the directors of the various sports made up another two volumes, 820 pages long, without including the names of foreign athletes, the games were called *International Contests of Physical Exercises* and the term *Olympic Games* was not used anywhere.

When Coubertin realized that his wishes would not be heeded, he withdrew from the organization, sitting only on the Committee for athletics, not in his capacity as President of the I.O.C, but as a member of the Higher Committee for Physical Education and Youth of France.

If we wish to be impartial we must mention here that on page 59 of the aforementioned report it is stated that : «It would be unfair not to mention that in America, as in most European countries, the report benefited from the previous publicity given by the Olympic Committees of Mr. de Coubertin».

A committee consisting of French members, including Coubertin and Michel Breal, supervised the holding of the events. Another foreign committee, of I.O.C, members, supervised the holding of the games and the observance of the rules.

Out of a total of 36 sports (85 events) which were held during the Paris Olympiad, and which included events for professional athletes and handicap competitions for track and field events, we can say that only 18 were Olympic sports.

Money rewards worth 100-500 French francs were given to the winners of the professional and handicap events. The prizes of the amateurs' events consisted of artistic objects, worth 200-400 French francs. Track and field events were held at the Racing Club of the Bois de Boulogne. The track (500 m. in périmètre) had been traced by means of a white line on the turf. The number of spectators at the track and field events never extended 2-3000 people, as mentioned in the report and was nothing near the figure of 40,000 spectators recorded at the Athens games (in reality the figure was much higher, 60,000 and more). The vast majority of spectators were Americans. Because there was an alley of trees between the tiers and the track, spectators left their seats and descended in the arena a fact which of course hindered the holding of most events. No opening or closing ceremony was held and no official presentation of awards. The medals were sent to the victors many months after their return to their respective countries. The announcement of results was

not organized and the people concerned had to learn the results from the newspapers.

22 countries with 1319 athletes participated in the nine sports with the 43 events which were later defined as being included on the programme of the Olympic Games of Paris.

The largest number of athletes came from American universities. 35 American champions competed in the track and field events and most of them were students.

A problem arose when American athletes refused to take part in events on a Sunday, for religious reasons. They had asked in advance that the games begin on Saturday, 14 July, and continue on the 16th.

The games started accordingly on 14 July, the day of the French national holiday, but the finals, were held on Sunday, 15 July. As a result of the decision many of the American athletes did not compete, although they were sure to win the finals. In spite of this, the Americans won 11 gold, 5 silver and 1 bronze medals from the 23 track and field events. They made a great impression on sports fans and specialists with their excellent technique, their high performances, their beautiful uniforms and their group cheering to encourage their competing athletes. Among American athletes especially outstanding were the performances of Alvin Kranzlein who won the 60 m, the 110 m hurdles, the 200 m hurdles and the long jump and Ray Ewry who emerged as victor of the triple jump, the high jump and the long jump without approach, thus beginning his exceptional career in the Olympic Games since he collected 12 gold medals at the games of 1900, 1904, 1906 and 1908. Other remarkable athletes included Tewksbury (USA), winner of the 200 m and 40.0 m hurdles, Prinstein (USA) winner of the triple jump, the Hungarian Bauer, winner of discus throwing who introduced the revolving Hungarian pitch, the American Flanagan, winner of the hammer throw, Baxter (USA), winner of the high jump and pole-vault and who won the second place in all jumps without approach. It should be noted that J. Connolly who had been the winner of the triple jump event in 1896, thus becoming the first Olympic victor of modern times, was unable to repeat his performance and he only won the second place. In most events, world and Olympic records were broken.

Another interesting point is that the performances of professional athletes were inferior to those of amateurs.

19 runners competed in the Marathon race, also held in the city of Paris and not on the road leading to Versailles as originally planned ; the winner was the Frenchman Theato and the second place was also won by a Frenchman Champion. The race covered a distance of 40 km.

French athletes also won many victories in fencing, shooting, archery,

rowing events, collecting 26 gold, 36 silver and 33 bronze medals.

Swimming events were held in one of the Seine effluents. Seven events were held, including 200 m races with obstacles. The obstacles consisted of empty wooden barrels, through which the swimmers had to pass. There was also a 60 m underwater race. For the first time, water polo was included in the programme and the event was won by the British team.

In fencing, out of the seven events three were for fencing masters and one mixed event for amateurs and professionals. The French emerged as winners of five out of the seven events.

Shooting included 33 events, 10 of which can be considered as Olympic events. More than 2000 shooters participated in the shooting events but only the name of the first winners has been recorded.

Three equestrian events were held: hurdle race, high jump (1.85 m.) and long jump (6.10 m).

There was a great number of cycling events in which competed numerous amateur and professional cyclists, but only three can be considered as Olympic.

Gymnastic events were much appreciated by the spectators. A mixed event was held including parallel bars, horizontal bar, rings, vaulting horse, high jump, long jump, pole-vault, floor exercises, climbing the rope, stone lifting, etc.

Rowing events were also very interesting. The cox of the winning two-oared boat (Holland) was a young Frenchman, 7 years old. He remains to this day the youngest participant in the Olympic Games.

Sailing events were also held for four classes of boats, six tennis events where women participated for the first time, rugby, a football match between Great Britain and France (4 : 0) and golf. Cricket, polo, croquet and archery are also mentioned. It is however extremely difficult to ascertain the exact number of sports of the Paris Olympiad because the term «Olympic» is not mentioned for any of the sports in the official documents.

Going back to the various references giving information on the organization and celebration of the 1900 games, we can reach the indulgent conclusion that during that Olympiad much confusion prevailed as to the distribution of functions, lack of knowledge regarding organizational and technical matters and the combination of the games with the International Trade Fair reduced interest in the former and their success, especially when they lasted for a whole semester. It became clear nevertheless that sports techniques had greatly evolved and the friendly atmosphere which prevailed among athletes from so many countries consolidated the spiritual content of the Olympic Games.

2ND PART

III. OLYMPIC GAMES, SAINT LOUIS, 1904

After the big success of American athletes during the games of Athens and Paris, the I.O.C. thought it was only fair to allow the USA to organize and hold the 3rd Olympiad. Chicago was celebrating the first centenary of its foundation and began preparations by submitting the pertinent application to the I.O.C, which elected the city of Chicago in May 1901. Later, following the intensive efforts of the city of Saint Louis, the I.O.C. revised its decision and Saint Louis was appointed as host city for the games of the 3rd Olympiad, after it had been ensured that they would not be overshadowed by the International Fair to be held at the same time. The most distinguished of American sports fans James Sullivan, was the main promoter of the organization.

The I.O.C. had given precise instructions to the organizers that all sports events bear the name «Olympic Games» in order to avoid a repetition of the Paris mishap ; the organizers complied and all competitions were placed under the Olympic emblem. They compiled a vast programme which included competitions and events from the championships of elementary schools and even contests of primitive tribes in the most extraordinary sports. All these were included in the Olympic Games and instead of the omissions of Paris, we had now reached the opposite extreme.

The General Programme which began on 14 May and ended on 18 November (or, according to others from 1 July to 29 October) included championships of elementary and secondary schools, universities, handicap competitions, an Olympic university championship, international competitions of team gymnastics, lacrosse competitions, an Olympic championship for basket ball, rowing, cycling, roque, tennis, swimming, water polo, fencing, golf, boxing, archery, wrestling, American football, baseball, etc., all with numerous participants.

390 events were held in total and winners received the title of Olympic victors.

In addition, competitions with the participation of primitive tribes for purposes of scientific observation were also held. Some of these events were: 100 and 440 yard race, 1 mile race, shotput, ball throw, javelin throw, throwing a 56 pound weight, precision ball throwing, high jump, 120 yard hurdle race, climbing the mast, archery and tug-of-war.

It becomes evident that Americans, seizing the occasion of the celebration of the 3rd Olympiad, organized a large sports festival, never to be repeated. In fact however, the games were only the regular holding

of American championships of all classes with a limited participation of foreign athletes.

In the end, 15 sports with 88 events were recognized as Olympic sports.

The participation of foreign athletes was limited because of the large distances involved and the travelling difficulties of that time. The Americans had promised to send a ship for the transportation of European athletes, but no ship arrived and accordingly very few European athletes finally made the trip to America.

The following European countries participated in the games : Germany, Greece, Norway, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary, Canada, Cuba, North Africa and Australia also sent athletes, while the number of American participants amounted to 525.

As a result of the restricted participation of foreign athletes, the Americans won in almost all events, with a very few exceptions. The Canadian Desmartau won the 56 pound weight throwing, the Englishman Kiely, won the decathlon, the Irish Dali conquered the second place in the 2500 m hurdles, the Greek Georgantas the third place in throwing the discus, the Greek Kakousis was declared winner of the weightlifting event. There were three Cuban winners in the fencing events, the Hungarian Halmay won the 50 and 100 yard swimming race, the remarkable German athlete Rausch won the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile swimming events, the Germans Brack, Hoffmann and Zacharias won the 100 yard back-stroke event; Zacharias was also the winner of the $\frac{1}{2}$ mile race, breast-stroke, with Brack in the second place and Hoffmann won the second place in diving from a high board.

The football, golf and lacrosse events were won by the Canadian team.

The great majority of American winners were students of American universities.

Track and field events were held in the stadium of Washington university, and were watched by only a few spectators. The organization of the Games was very good. There was no opening or closing ceremony, but for the first time auxiliary scoring equipment etc. was used for the events and the presentation of awards took place right at the end of each event. It should be noted that because of the non-participation of many foreign athletes a scoring contest was held between the various universities, won by the Sports Association of New York.

The performances in most events were better than those of the Paris Games and many world and Olympic records were broken. I will now mention the best athletes.

Ray Ewry whom we remember from the Paris games, won once

more the three jumps without approach. Archie Hahn from Michigan University won the 60, 100, and 200 m races. Harry Human of the New York Sports Association was the winner of the 200 and 400 m hurdles and set a new world record of 49.2 in the 400 m hurdles. The famous runner Jim Lightbody won the 800 and 1,500 m with a world record at 1 : 56 and 4 : 05 : 4 respectively. He also was the winner of the 2500 m hurdles. Myer Prinstein from Syracuse University was the winner of the long jump (7.35 m) and the triple jump (14.32 m). Ralph Rose, of the Irish Sports Association of New York, won the first place in the shot put, the second place in the discus throw and the third place in the hammer throw. John Flanagan, from the same association, was the winner of the hammer throw (51.23 m) and Martin Sheridan, another Irishman from New York won the discus throwing event.

The Marathon race (40 km) caused much interest in Saint Louis. There were many participants, but the heat on that day was oppressive and the road covered with dust. Mounted judges accompanied the athletes. The American Hicks won the race in 3 hrs 28:53. A characteristic episode was that of the American athlete Lords who withdrew from the race because of tiredness was carried in a car to the entrance of the stadium where he alighted and ran into the stadium as the winner under the applause of the crowds. But while the daughter of President Roosevelt was about to hand him his award, the real winner entered the stadium. The spectators showed their indignation for Lords' behaviour and he was later punished by the American Athletic Federation. One year later he was pardoned because it was proven that he had not tried to pose as the victor and Lords won in 1905 the Boston Marathon race. As to the winner Hicks it is said that his supporters during the last part of the race offered him eggs and small doses of strychnine to help him overcome his hunger and fatigue.

It is worthwhile mentioning that the first black American athlete competed in the Saint Louis Games. His name was George Poage, third winner of the 200 m hurdles. Boxing events were organized for 7 weight classes and the wrestling events also for 7 classes, while in the 1896 Olympics the wrestling event was held only for one class of athletes, in Greek-Roman wrestling.

Archery events included three events for women contestants. In gymnastics there was a mixed team event for six athletes, a mixed individual contest with six events and two mixed individual contests with three events. One of these included a long jump, putting the shot and 100 yard race.

Swimming events included an underwater take off and attempt to reach the surface as far as possible without movements (plunging).

Teams from 5 clubs participated in football and the winner was the Canadian team of the Gait club.

Many say that basketball was held only in the form of a display and not as an Olympic Sport. The report however lists it as an Olympic championship and winners received prizes. Lacrosse and roque were not included again in the Olympic Games.

There were also some experimental competitive programs involving people whose cultures were widely divergent from those of the participating nations already mentioned.

Among those participating in these special events were certain Africans, people from the Philippines, from Patagonia, Japan, and Mexico

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Olympic Games of 1904 were a beautiful organized sports festival attesting to the development and spread of American sports. The organizers spared no efforts or money when it came to ensuring the success of the games, but they failed in the most important aspect. They did not succeed in moving the large public and in attracting spectators to the stadia and arenas. It was once again evident that it was a mistake to combine the Olympic Games to International Trade Fairs because this proved to the detriment of the games.

It is worthwhile quoting here the opinion of the President of the Swedish Athletic Federation and head of the Swedish sports delegation in Athens and Paris, General Balck :

«The wish that was expressed in Athens for the continuous celebration of international Olympic Games in that city is not a bad idea in principle, but there will be difficulties for its realization for many reasons including the long duration of the journey. It would however be better than any organization like the one we had in Paris. The French organization bore no relation whatsoever to the Olympic games; it was a series of festivals for the amusement and entertainment of the visitors to the Fair and it virtually destroyed the Olympic Games instead of promoting them».

In these cases the games are used as a means to further the publicity given to the fair, while in fact the games have their own ideologic aims which can be promoted only when they are held as independent events.

Coubertin understood after 1900 that it was a mistake to associate the Olympic Games with international fairs because the Games depart from their own principles and aims.

Following the second unsuccessful experiment of Saint Louis he firmly and categorically voiced his fears and finding inspiration in the first Olympiad of Athens and its magnificent festive and ceremonial programme and the enthusiastic participation of all Greeks he worked

hard in order to achieve the independence and autonomy of the Olympic games. This was also the warm wish of the other I.O.C, members and the sports family of the world.

//. International Olympic Games, Athens, 1906

During the International Sports Congress of Paris in 1894, once the decision was taken to hold the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, the meeting also discussed the question of whether the games should be held every four years, as in antiquity, and it was decided that the right to organize the Olympic Games should be given to a large city, on its request, provided it could meet the organization requirements set forth by the I.O.C.

In 1905 however, the Greeks decided to celebrate the first decade of the Olympic Games' revival and with considerable enthusiasm they began preparations, sent invitations to all countries inviting them to take part in the «II International Olympic Games» as stated in the announcement.

It had by then been generally accepted that the games of Paris (1900) and Saint Louis (1904) had not satisfied the friends of sports all over the world, all those who worked for the revival of the Olympic Games and those who had attended the grandiose days of the first Olympiad in Athens. The Greeks believed that the true spirit of the games had not been respected.

Moved by their enthusiasm for the big success of these first games they believed that the time was ripe for them to come back to their proposal of 1896 that the Olympic Games be held every four years in Athens.

The Greeks believed that they alone could remain true to the ancient tradition and maintain the athletic ideals in all their purity. We know that. Coubertin did not accept this proposal and he insisted on the need of holding the games at periodical intervals in the major cities of the world, to ensure their universality.

Thus, the Greeks decided to come back to their initial proposal of holding the Olympic Games during the intermediate period, because they were not at all pleased by the way in which the two previous Games had been organized and they wanted to give back to the Olympiads their true form and character.

The marble reconstruction of the Panathenean stadium had been completed in the meanwhile thanks to the donations of Georgios Averof.

Perhaps Coubertin secretly hoped that in Greece from where they had started the games could find again their real character. For this reason he opposed only a mild resistance to the idea of holding intermediate games in Athens in 1906. In any case the organization of the 4th

Olympiad in Rome, Italy, in 1908 had already been decided. Later Rome withdrew its candidature and the organization of the games was entrusted to the city of London.

The Organization of the II Olympic Games of Athens was undertaken by the Hellenic Olympic Committee under the chairmanship of crown prince Constantine and as members 10 prominent representatives of the Athenian society, most of whom had already worked for the organization of the 1st Olympiad. The preliminary work carried out by this committee was exemplary and can be used as an example of dedicated and efficient work.

Ten committees, numbering only a few members, were set up and presided over by members of the I.O.C. The President of the H.O.C., Crown Prince Constantine followed very closely the work of the committees and guided with zeal and dedication the work of their members.

The summer of 1905 was used for the printing of the rules in all languages, a large number of employees were recruited and the work intensified because in the meanwhile the Mèlas building which housed the H.O.C, had burnt down and the files containing useful information on the 1st Olympiad which could greatly assist the Committees in their task, had been completely destroyed.

The Committees issued printed instructions for the public, made arrangements for accommodation and also issued tourist brochures and «Permanent cards» i.e. tickets worth 75 gold francs with which the holder could occupy a good seat in the stadium and the other competition grounds and was also granted a deduction on all railway, sea etc. fares. Apart from the hotels they also booked rooms in private houses and published a list of restaurants so that foreign visitors could know what meals were available at what prices.

A special committee had been entrusted with the task of preparing the competition grounds and the Englishman Perry had been called in in order to build the track of the Panathenean stadium. Another committee dealt with the supply of sports implements for all events. Another committee undertook the preparation of Greek athletes who would form the Greek team in which would be included all athletes of free and occupied Greece, as well as athletes coming from abroad.

For the final selection of athletes for the Greek team, panhellenic, games were held on 16-19 March 1906. The sports programme of the Olympiad of 1906 included 11 sports with 77 events, i.e. : track and field, wrestling (Greek-Roman), weight-lifting, gymnastics, fencing, cycling, rowing, shooting, swimming, tennis, football.

It is evident that although the programme was limited it included nevertheless all major sports, thus giving the possibility to all athletes

of participating in the events. There were seats for spectators around all competition grounds and care had been taken not to have several events being held simultaneously, to allow spectators to watch all contests. This made it easier for spectators to attend and it was a moving sight to see the grounds filled with huge crowds of enthusiastic spectators. It is indeed a truly «Greek» characteristic that the spectators encouraged the contestants independent of their origin and cheered enthusiastically every good victory and every successful effort, as dictated by the true Olympic ideal.

The crowds responded with enthusiasm to the words of the Chairman of the organizing committee, Crown Prince Constantine who, addressing the King of Greece during the opening ceremony said among other things :

«Greece opens her arms and welcomes the best athletes of the world who have come here from all corners of the civilized world.

The Panathenean Stadium will become during these days an international stadium, where victory will shower her laurels on the heads of the elite of the world.

Whatever the country to which the crowned athletes will bring the award of their justly earned victory, we hope that they will not forget that we have crowned their foreheads with the wild olive branch of Olympia, growing by the banks of the Alpheios. May they not forget that they were hailed as Olympic victors on the sacred hill of Athens by the descendants of the Ancient Greeks who look upon them as brothers, for they were bred for victory by athletics, the noble child of Greece. When they leave our country as victors may they consider themselves as true Athenians since they will have received Athenian rewards».

Until the day the games began 917 entries had been received from 917 athletes from 20 countries.

Meanwhile the accommodation of participating athletes had been fully organized, an information bureau was in operation and a special reception committee welcomed arriving foreign delegations with a special ceremonial programme, bands etc. Greece considered the games to be a national matter and had extended many efforts to give foreign guests the amenities and care which traditional Greek hospitality required. After the arrival of the athletes they were handed their badges, cards, the programme; lots were drawn for the lines in the events and the members of the jury were elected, including representatives from all countries.

It must be stressed that the government had paid to the organizing committee, 400,000 drs., for the 2nd series of Olympic stamps which had been issued in 14 pieces and is today one of the most valuable Olympic series.

Sunday, 22 April 1906, the day of the opening of the games was a grandiose day, worthy of the greatness of the event. At least 60,000 spectators had gathered in the stadium and an almost equal number thronged the square in front of the stadium, surrounding streets and the Ardittos hill. Many thousands of foreigners mingled with the spectators, impressed by the vast crowd, the flags flying over the stadium and the evzones who stood, in their characteristic costume, by the flags on the upper tier, like live beautiful statues.

Once the officials, i.e. the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet, members of the Holy Synod, members of parliament, of the staffs, higher court officials, etc., had taken their seats, the royal procession entered the stadium. King George 1st of Greece accompanied the Queen of England Alexandra, King Edward of England accompanied Queen Olga of Greece, Crown Prince Constantine accompanied the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales accompanied Princess Sophia of Greece and there were also Princes George, Nicholas and Andrew of Greece, Princess Heleni of Greece and the Grand Duke of Bulgaria, Boris.

The athletes paraded around the stadium and then took up their position. King George declared the opening of the games, the Olympic Hymn was played and then the programme of the 1st day began which included team gymnastics.

It would be too long to try and describe here the whole programme of the games and the various events. Suffice it to say, that order prevailed throughout the games, no complaints were voiced, spectators could watch the results on a huge board on which the names of winners were written. By this board there were three poles on which the flags of the winners' countries were hoisted.

The presentation of awards by King George of Greece in the presence of the King of Italy, Umberto and the President of the French Republic, took place on the last day.

The results achieved during the games were very satisfactory. Of course the shape of the ancient Panathenean stadium did not favour the setting of records, but it created a warmer and closer atmosphere between the athletes and spectators who could better share in the athlete's efforts. The warm participation of the crowds, the grandiose ceremonial, the fair and impartial judgements and the clear Attica sky, all contributed to defining for the future the basic elements of the Olympic Festival, so rich in contents, and to the development of a true spirit of fraternization between Olympic athletes.

Many were the problems which had been pinpointed during the previous games and to many of which the correct solution had been given. For example, the final determination of the sports and events of

the Olympic programme. The determination of a specific number of contestants from each country in each event. The need for a responsible Olympic Committee in each country to ensure the prestige of the participation of its athletes. The established ceremonial for the presentation of the awards which extols the victory of each athlete and crowns his honest efforts. Because a prize which is sent by post to the winner many months after the games has no value whatsoever. Finally, the category of awards, gold medal for the first winner, silver medal for the second and bronze medal for the third and in addition commemorative awards to all first winners with a branch of olive and a diploma.

A huge problem which arose during the Athens games was solved with the accommodation of all athletes in the Zappeion building. This led to the creation of the Olympic village which constitutes the core of the true fraternization of the athletes of the world.

Finally, the protocol of the opening and closing ceremonies increases the interest of spectators while including them in a majestic celebration which is essential for such an important Olympic festival. The I.O.C. after the 1896 games settled all these problems although there are still some questions involved regarding the closing ceremony.

In the 1906 games, French athletes won the largest number of medals (20 gold, 10 silver, 14 bronze), followed by the athletes of Italy (13 gold, 4 silver, 4 bronze), America (12 gold, 6 silver, 6 bronze), Germany (10 gold, 15 silver, 6 bronze), Greece (9 gold, 20 silver, 13 bronze), Great Britain (8 gold, 11 silver, 5 bronze), Switzerland and Hungary (4 gold medals each), Denmark and Austria (3 gold), Belgium, Sweden and Finland (9 gold), Canada (1 gold) etc.

The following athletes showed remarkable performances during the Olympiad of Athens : The Americans Archie Hahn, whom we remember from the Paris and St. Louis Games, winner of the 100 m, the young Pilgrim, winner of the 400 and 800 m races, Lightbody, winner of the 1500 m, the magnificent Ewry, winner of the long jump and high jump without approach, the Canadian Sherring, winner of the Marathon race, the Englishman Hawtrey, winner of the 5 mile race, the American Prinstein, winner of the long jump, the Finn, W. Jaervinen, winner of the Greek discus throw, the American Sheridan who won the free discus throw, and the shot put, the Swede Lemming, winner of the javelin throw, the Greek D. Tofalos, winner of the weightlifting event, the Dane Jensen who won the wrestling event. France and Germany won the gymnastic events, France won the fencing and shooting events, the Italians won the marine events and cycling, etc. The American swimmer Daniels, winner of the 100 m free-style, used for the first time the crawl style which he had learned in St. Louis from Hawaiian swimmers.

At the end of the games the organizing committee published the report of the H.O.C, containing the detailed results of the games. The official report with a full description of the games was published by the journalist P. Savidis.

The comments of the world sports press and Greek newspapers were enthusiastic. The delegations of participating countries expressed their deep satisfaction for the faultless organization and complete success of the games.

The historians of the Olympic Games, justly consider the games of 1906 as the connecting link which secured and established the true meaning of the Olympic Games.

I find it necessary to point out that the Olympiad of Athens was never recognized by the I.O.C, as a proper Olympiad in spite of the fact that its contribution in consolidating the institution of the Olympic Games has been fully recognized.

In 1949, Dr. Ferenc Mezo, a Hungarian professor, member of the I.O.C, and historian of the Olympic Games, submitted, a proposal during the Rome session of the I.O.C, to the effect that the winners of the Olympiad of Athens be recognized as Olympic victors, which however was not accepted.

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The flags of the I.O.C., Greece and the I.O.A. wave at the entrance of the I.O.A. grounds.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1908-1932

By Mr. ERICH KAMPER

Author, Sports Editor



The Olympic Games of 1908

27 April — 31 October 1908 (main competitions 13-25 July)

22 countries — 1908 competitors — 36 women

21 sports — 110 events

In 1904, the holding of the IVth Olympiad had been entrusted to the city of Rome, but two years later, the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.) was forced to choose London as the Olympic venue because the initial interest of Rome for the Games had faded. Coubertin fails to mention the true reasons which led to this change even in his «Olympic Memoirs».

The British therefore only had two years in which to prepare for the Games but they undertook the task with considerable enthusiasm, under the direction of Lord Desborough, who had been a member of the British foil team during the intermediate Games of 1906, where he had won a silver medal. Lord Desborough, in a statement to the English press, defined this task in the following way : «It is extremely important for England, the birthplace of so many sports, that the Olympic Games be celebrated in London in a manner worthy of their sports fame».

The Olympic stadium for the 1908 Games was built in only 10 months, with projecting tiers and a special design which allowed spectators to follow from the same place both track and field and swimming events (held in a 100 m swimming pool in front of the main stand) and cycling competitions (the racing circuit surrounded the athletics track). This concentration of competition sites had been considered as a revolutionary innovation at the time. The fencing and wrestling rings were also located near the main stadium.

The Olympic Games of 1908 were also revolutionary because of the figure skating competition for which the highest number of competitors had gathered at the Prince Skating Club rink, on 29 and 30 October 1908, thus giving to this sport considerable impulse. Skating had already

been specifically mentioned as a sport that should be included in the basic programme of the modern Olympic Games. And thus, the famous Swedish athlete, Ulrich Salchow (ten times champion), whose jump is to this day invariably included in the repertoire of all high class skaters, was the first Olympic champion for skating.

The Olympic Games of 1908 were also memorable in some other respects : An exhibition, the French-British Exhibition, was held together with the Games, but while in Paris, in 1900 and Saint-Louis, in 1904, the Games had been overshadowed by the universal exhibitions, in London, in 1908, the Olympic contests came first, attracting the main interest of the public. This was of course made easier by the love of Englishmen for sports, something which had not much been felt in Paris.

The Olympic programme of 1908 however was typically British. Such sports as Canadian lacrosse, motor-boat racing, rackets and jeu de paume did not reappear on the programme of the Games.

Only those who know the tenacity with which the Anglo-Saxons held on to their measuring system — a change of attitude began only after 1948 — will understand the difficulties encountered by the organizers when it came to hold most of the races on the basis of the metric system. Only a few spectators who, after many years, had become familiar with the 100-yard dash (91.44 m) understood what the 100m race (109.3 m) was all about. It was not surprising therefore that distances calculated in inches and feet were not always very precisely converted.

As in all previous games, since 1896, athletics were the centre of interest. But they soon became the source of harsh antagonism between the English and Americans who won the lion's share of victories. Americans felt bitter about the fact that their series of victories was interrupted, in the 100 m dash, by the South-African Reginald Walker and in the 200 m race by the Canadian Robert Kerr. Anglo-American rivalry however turned into a scandal in the 400 m race. After the finals, the American winner, Carpenter, had been disqualified for obstructing the English competitor, Halswell; the event was held again, but without the Americans, Taylor and Robbins, who did not participate as a sign of protest and thus the finals were run by Halswell in «walk over». This is the only event of that kind in the history of the Olympic Games. The Americans, won 15 out of the 27 gold medals in athletics. They always encouraged their fellow competitors with noisy cheers and the British king, and many spectators as a matter of fact, were visibly shocked by these «barbarian outbursts». When, on their return to the USA, the American athletes passed through the streets of New York on their way to the town hall, they held on a leash, symbolically, the chained British

lion, a thing which was considered by the English as a great offence and which almost lead to a political conflict.

The dramatic Marathon race of 1908 is also a part of Olympic history. The Italian Dorando Pietri, traditionally referred to in almost all Olympic sources solely by his first name, Dorando, reached the stadium, well ahead of the other runners, but in a state of visible exhaustion. He stumbled, first ran into the wrong direction and had to be shown the right way and he fell, more than four times, on the home straight. Helpful officials, dragged him past the finishing line without thinking that Pietri would be disqualified for «having received outside assistance». Thus, the American John Hayes passed down in Olympic records as the marathon champion of 1908, while the moral winner, Dorando Pietri received a gold cup from Queen Alexandra as a consolation prize.

The Olympic Games of 1912 Stockholm

5 May — 22 July 1912

28 countries — 2490 competitors — 57 women

15 sports — 108 events

The city of Stockholm had been unanimously selected as the venue of the Olympic Games in 1912, during the I.O.C. session in Berlin, on 28 May 1909, when Germany had reserved its candidature for the Games of 1916.

Sweden, was at that time the most sporting of all Scandinavian countries and had, in the person of Viktor Gustaf Balck, a distinguished sports official, I.O.C. founding member and personal friend of Coubertin's, an able leader. The Swedes had already prepared, when they submitted their application, a comprehensive programme and they immediately began the preparations with gusto, which led to an excellent organization that considerably enhanced the Olympic Movement. King Gustav V offered 10 hectares of his private park for the building of the Olympic stadium, much admired by all participants for its original Gothic style. This remarkable stadium for those times, whose track had the rather unusual length of 383 metres, and where many world records were broken in later years, remained practically unaltered until 1958. It was only then, on the occasion of the European Athletics Championship, that the facilities were updated and completed and the track extended to the by then international length of 400 m.

For the first time in Olympic history, countries from five continents were represented at the Stockholm Games, in 1912 and some difficulties concerning the participation of Finland and Bohemia had to be solved.

The imperial chancelleries of Vienna and St. Petersburg had lodged protests but Coubertin applied, for the first time on that occasion, his principle of «sports geography» according to which non independent countries could also participate in the Games under their own flag. As a compromise, at the end of arduous négociations, it was decided that during the victory ceremony a Czech or Finnish standard would be hoisted above the Austrian or Russian flag. The Finns thus had the joy of seeing their standard of victory hoisted nine times above the Russian flag, while the Russians won no first victory and had to make do with two silver and three bronze medals. The fact that the Swedes won 24 gold medals, like the Americans, is not surprising considering they had prepared with perseverance and ambition for the most magnificent festival in sports history.

The Games of 1912 however were not an important milestone solely because of the wide participation of 28 countries and their exemplary organization, but for some other reasons as well :

1. To begin with, Olympic competitions for women swimmers were held, in spite of Coubertin's strong reaction, for he had always been opposed to the participation of women in the Olympic Games. 42 women from nine countries competed thus confirming the wisdom of having swimming competitions for women.

2. For the first time, five artistic contests were included in the Olympic programme, thus fulfilling the old wish of Coubertin to combine, on the occasion of the Olympic Games and in conformity with the Ancient Greek model, physical skill and intellectual ability; Coubertin himself was awarded the first Olympic gold medal for literature for his «Ode to Sport», entered under the double pen-name of George Hohrod and Martin Eschbach. The jury however deplored the fact that it was not possible to find out from the text, the author's country of origin and mother tongue for Coubertin, in order to better cover up his tracks, had sent in the poem, in French and German, and it was thus impossible to know which was the original text.

3. After two vain attempts, Coubertin finally succeeded in introducing modern pentathlon in the Olympic programme, a contest which he believed to be the culmination of a complete athletic training.

4. There were, for the first time, real Olympic equestrian events similar to those held today (dressage, «military», obstacle race), since in 1900, in Paris, only some isolated events were held, such as high and long jump.

5. In spite of unfavourable forecasts, predicting that the magnificent preparations and organization of the Swedish would lead to a huge

deficit, the Games ended with a surplus of 47,000 Swedish crowns, which was indeed a remarkable achievement.

Several I.O.C. members complained about the elimination of boxing contests from the programme of the 1912 Games. The reason for this was that Swedish public opinion was firmly opposed to boxing matches which were forbidden by law. Cycling was also omitted, with the exception of a race on the road, over the rather peculiar distance of 320 km and which started at the strange hour of two o'clock in the morning. The South-African, Rudolph Lewis, the winner, with a good lead, needed 10 : 42 : 39 hours to complete the course which means that the cyclists were riding for almost half a day.

Many important lessons were learned from the Swedish experience of 1912. The number of participants was reduced in subsequent Games. In 1912, 12 competitors were accepted in some competitions with the result that in the running deer shooting event, the first nine places were taken by Swedish shooters. Such a predominance of a single country had never been observed before in Olympic contests.

After 1912, wrestling rules were also changed. In Stockholm, contestants still wrestled «until total collapse», short breaks were therefore provided to allow them to visit the toilet or have a drink, something quite necessary since wrestling contests were held out of doors, even in very high temperatures. Thus, the Estonian Klein, competing for Russia against the Finn, Asikainen, was declared the winner at the first round, after 11 hours of wrestling. He exerted himself so much that he was unable to compete in the finals against the Swede, Johansson, who thus won the Olympic gold medal without a fight. The Swede, Ahigren and the Finn, Böhling, stopped, after nine hours of wrestling without result and were awarded the silver medal divided. The gold medal was not awarded.

Finally, we must mention the Indian, Jim Thorpe, whose name is nowhere to be found on the official lists of Olympic victors. He effortlessly won the pentathlon and decathlon events which led the king of Sweden to state, during the victory ceremony : «Sir, you are the greatest athlete of the world». But the shameful end came after the Games. Spies had found out that a few years earlier Thorpe, who came from a poor family, had received some money for participating in a baseball contest — the sum was ridiculous by today's standards but at that time amateur rules were observed to the letter. Thorpe was accordingly disqualified by his own athletic association, with the I.O.C.'s consent and he had to return his two gold medals. Following this, the scoring by countries officially introduced for the first time in 1912 — on the basis of awarded medals, had to be revised, leading to a victory of Sweden over the United

States, by a short lead. This scoring by countries has been constantly combatted by the I.O.C, ever since, but without result and it is still regularly practised by newspapers and information media in all countries. It is, to some extent, a proof of the athletic power of the various nations whose athletes take part in the Olympic Games, under very different conditions in most cases. Unfortunately, it is also in Stockholm that the first «Olympic death» occurred. The Portuguese, Francisco Lázaro, suffered from sunstroke during the marathon race, run in a blazing heat (up to 45 ° C) and died in a Stockholm hospital. An event organized by the Swedes in the stadium for those who had remained behind, brought a net profit of 14,000 Swedish crowns, which helped to alleviate the pain of Lazaro's family.

The Games of 1916 were not celebrated.

During the I.O.C, session held on the occasion of the Stockholm Games of 1912, the Olympic Games of 1916 had unanimously been allocated to the city of Berlin, since Budapest had accepted the priority of the Germans. Preparations had began very quickly in Germany and the Olympic stadium could thus be inaugurated as early as 1913. Carl Diem, who later became the General Secretary of the 1936 Games, organized a vast publicity campaign for the promotion of sports in Germany and submitted a memorandum to this effect to the German imperial government.

The first World War broke out in 1914 and after the invasion of Belgium by the Germans it was proposed that the games of 1-916 be postponed; this proposal was rejected by Coubertin who said : «Olympic Games may be cancelled, but the Olympiads will be numbered, as in antiquity, even though the Games have not been held».

The I.O.C, member, Theodore A. Cook, demanded, after the war had been declared, that the German member be excluded from the I.O.C. Coubertin refused, supported by the French and the Belgians and Cook then withdrew from the I.O.C, as a sign of protest.

Coubertin, however, trarisfered the headquarters of the I.O.C, to Switzerland, a neutral country and signed, on 10 April 1915, a contract with the city of Lausanne, whereby the «Mon Repos» palace was placed at the I.O.C.'s disposal for its headquarters and for the organization of an Olympic museum. Lausanne is still the headquarters of the Olympic movement.

Right after the armistice, Coubertin convened a meeting of I.O.C. members in Lausanne, in 1919, during which the question of the participation of Germany in the Olympic Games of 1920 was discussed, but no final decision reached. In accordance with Olympic bye-laws, invitations to take part in the Games are sent by the host city and the Organizing Com-

mittee of Antwerp felt that it was totally out of the question to invite the Germans, after the war, without offending Belgian public opinion, something perfectly understandable of course. The other Axis powers, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey also received no invitation to the Antwerp Games.

The Olympic Games of 1920 (Antwerp)

20 April — 12 September 1920
29 countries — 2542 competitors — 64 women
22 sports — 161 events

Considering the limited time available for preparation and the aftermath of the war, it is not surprising that the Games of 1920 were definitely inferior to those of 1912, not only as regards their organization — quite a lot of improvising having been required — but also in performance levels. Five years of war had seriously affected the practice of sports in the various countries. The Belgian organizers had of course tried very hard, but they were unable to meet all the requirements. Many participants were lodged in school buildings and some of them went looking for private rooms. The organization of the various events also left much to be desired and the interest of the Belgian public for the Games was not very strong. This was due in part to the very high admission prices and thus there were rarely more than 5000 - 6000 spectators in the stadium, a very low figure compared to that of Stockholm in 1912. On the other hand, there was a real Olympic inflation of competitions. While in Stockholm 108 events had been held, this figure was raised to 161 in Antwerp.

Competitions included no less than 21 shooting events, nine of which for military rifles which drew the following caustic remark from a reporter of the «Echo de Paris»: «Even in Verdun there had not been so much shooting». The 10 archery events, in which international participation was limited, had obviously been dictated by «Belgian necessity» (eight gold medals for Belgium). The same was true for the 14 sailing events where, in seven classes, the gold medal was awarded to the one boat which had entered for the race. When one considers the idea of competition, this is indeed a strange occurrence.

. Coubertin and the I.O.C., realized three important innovations in Antwerp :

1. The Olympic flag with the five interlaced rings which symbolize the five continents and whose six colours (including the white background) blue, yellow, black, green, red or at least one can be found on the

national flags of all countries, was hoisted, for the first time, during the Antwerp Games.

2. Pigeons were released for the first time during the opening ceremony of the Games.

3. The Olympic oath was taken for the first time : «In the name of all competitors, I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sports and the honour of our countries». The word countries was later changed, to «teams» for reasons of «denationalization».

From the point of view of organization, it is necessary to mention that figure skating events, which had been abandoned after the 1908 Games, were reintroduced and an Olympic ice hockey tournament was organized for the first time.

The Italian fencer, Nedo Nadi, was the prominent figure of the Antwerp Games. He won 5 gold medals, three for individual events and two for team events, a performance never again repeated.

For sportsmen, the Games of 1920 were a source of great satisfaction. John Kelly, the father of Princess Grace of Monaco, had not been allowed to take part in the famous Henley regatta, because he had done a «manual job». According to the British concept of amateurism of the time, workers and craftsmen were not amateurs, the definition only applying to members of the gentry and liberal professions. However during the individual Olympic event (Skiff) in Antwerp, Kelly easily beat the winner of the Henley race, Beresford and also won, with his cousin Paul Costello, the two-men team event, a performance they were to repeat again in 1924.

1920 also marked the Olympic debut of the famous long distance runner from Finland, Paavo Nurmi, who won his first three Olympic medals, but was defeated, in the 5000 m race, by the Frenchman, Guillemot. Finland won 9 gold medals in athletics, like the USA, a great triumph for such a small country, of which the whole world spoke.

The performance of the American, Duke Paoa Kahamoku, was also quite remarkable for he had already won in Stockholm, in 1912, the 100 m swimming event, free-style. He was to repeat his successful performance eight years later in Antwerp with a new world record (1 : 00.4.). On this occasion I would like to refute a myth, one finds in many Olympic books, according to which Kahamoku was a Hawaiian prince. In fact, Kahamoku had inherited the name «Duke» from his father, who was given the name «Duke» to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Hawaii.

We should also mention the Olympic scandal that broke out at

the football finals. The Czech team, withdrew from the game against Belgium with a score of 2 : 0, because it felt that the decisions of the referee were not fair. This of course led to their disqualification, the unique case of this kind in the Olympic football tournaments.

There was, for the first time, a young Olympic champion. The American, Aileen Riggin, who won the artistic jump was only 14 years old. In 1920 there was also the dean of all Olympic champions: Oscar Swahn, the Swede Shooter, who won a silver medal in the shooting on a running deer event, at the age of 73, an Olympic age record which will probably never be beaten.

The Olympic Games of 1924 (Paris)

4 May — 27 July 1924

44 countries — 2956 competitors — 136 women

20 sports — 140 events

Coubertin exerted considerable influence in the selection of the venue of the Olympic Games of 1924, which coincided with the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Olympic movement, especially when he declared that he thought of retiring from his position as I.O.C. President after the Games of 1924. Coubertin had also expressed the wish that, following the failure of 1900, his native city of Paris, be given the opportunity to rehabilitate itself. His colleagues in the I.O.C, designated Paris, as the host city for the 1924 Games, during the I.O.C, session of 2 June 1921, while entrusting at the same time, that is seven years in advance, the city of Amsterdam with the organization of the Games of 1928.

At the beginning it did not look as though the boast of the French that the 1924 Games would be «the most beautiful and complete of all previous Games», would come true. Plans for a new large Olympic Stadium had been drawn up—it was later built in the suburb of Colombes — but problems relating to competence arose between five French ministries and, until the spring of 1922, few progress had been made. Coubertin did not worry about this, because he had in Los Angeles another candidate for the Games of 1924. A giant stadium was under construction in that city, where a vast pre-Olympic meeting had been scheduled for 1923 and so the California city could replace Paris as the host-city for the 1924 games at any time.

Coubertin, a clever tactician, repeatedly pointed out this alternative, during his talks with French authorities. In this way he awakened in the French considerations of national prestige, which led to the acceleration of preparations and construction work.

The result was a real international sports event. 44 countries participated in the 1924 Games (as against 29 in Antwerp) with a record number of 3000 competitors and with twice as many women contestants than in previous Games. Austria, Hungary and Turkey alone participated from the «central powers» of the First World War, Germany being still excluded from the Games. The Paris organizers wishing to excuse the fact that no invitations had been sent to German athletes said that they could not guarantee their security.

The French government and the city of Paris, spent 30 million francs for the erection of the Olympic Stadium of Colombes and the other sports facilities. For the first time, the French published an Olympic Guide under the title the «A.B.C. of the Olympic Games», containing all the necessary information for participants and visitors. They also produced a remarkable Official Report of the 1924 Games, only equalled by the report of 1936, after the Berlin Games.

Well trained athletes gave performances of a high level, by far superior to that of 1920. Women had a wider field of participation with the introduction of fencing, while tennis was included for the last time in the Olympic programme, in spite of the participation of 127 athletes (35 women) from 27 countries. It was in that sport that the first blatant infringements of the rules of amateurism — very strictly observed in those days — were reported.

The superathlete of the Paris Games was of course -Paavo Nurmi from Finland. He achieved an almost impossible feat by winning, on 10 July 1924, in only three quarters of an hour, the 1500 m race and the 5000 m race, establishing, both times, new Olympic records and finally totalling 5 gold medals (3 in individual and 2 in team events).

But there were other remarkable performances as well, as many milestones in Olympic history : the Englishman, Harold Abrahams, was the first European to win the 100 m dash, a success which was repeated in Rome, in 1960, by the German Armin Hary. The American Harold Osborn, won a double victory in the high jump and the decathlon, unrepeated to this day and another American, Robert Le Gendre, established a world record in the pentathlon with 7.765 m in the long jump (half centimeters were still measured then), while the individual long jump event was won by his countryman, William De Hart Hubbard, with a mediocre 7.445 m. During the selection of entrants for the individual long jump event, Le Gendre had not been considered as sufficiently good !

Swimming events were held in the swimming stadium of Tourelles, a modern facility with a pool of 50 m whose lanes were separated for the first time by cork strings. Competitions were dramatic, especially bet-

ween the American John Weismüller (future Tarzan), the Australian Andrew Charlton and the Swede Arne Borg and Olympic and world records were constantly beaten.

In the football tournament, South America with the Uryguayan crack players appeared, for the first time, as a great football power and at the finals between Uruguay and Switzerland (3 : 0) the attendance was so great that 10,000 spectators could not be admitted in the stadium.

The Olympic Games of 1928 (Amsterdam)

17 May - 12 August 1928

46 countries — 2724 competitors — 290 women

18 sports — 125 events

Pierre de Coubertin, true to his decision, tendered his resignation, during the I.O.C. session of Prague, in 1925. He was appointed honorary president for life of the Olympic Games, a title never again awarded to anyone. On 1st September 1925 he officially handed over his duties to his successor, the Belgian count, Henri de Baillet-Latour, who had been an I.O.C. member since 1903 and had a deep knowledge of its problems and who had the courage to rebuke Adolf Hitler, in 1936, forbidding him «private honours».

The Dutch had had seven years in which to prepare for the Games and they took their task quite seriously. Contrary to what had happened in France, the Dutch government did not intend to provide a substantial financial aid and the organization expenses would have to be met by means of private subsidies and donations to be supplied by the Dutch people. In this action they were greatly assisted by the press. The Dutch people and the large firms and colonies of Holland responded with enthusiasm. Thus, in spite of some difficulties, it was possible to collect the sum required for the construction of a new stadium.

For some time there were fears that Great Britain would boycott the Games of 1928. The I.O.C. Executive Board, had decided to give a compensation to football players for any salary losses they incurred, but this gave rise to vivid protests in Gr. Britain, for the British Olympic Association believed that this would seriously injure the prestige of the Olympic Games. However, from the sports associations which had joined in the protest, only the football and hockey association remained firm, while the rowing and boxing association decided to try their Olympic luck.

Amsterdam also introduced an Olympic novelty : the Olympic flame burnt for the first time in the Olympic stadium.

More important however is the fact that the international Olympic family was brought together again. Germany once more took part in the Games, for the first time since 1912 and celebrated a successful return,

for in the unofficial scoring by countries, German athletes came second after the United States.

The Americans came on a ship which had been converted into a floating palace, but also used as a training centre. They had to face bitter disappointments however, especially in athletics for they won no medals, neither for the 100 m dash, nor for the 200 m race, their specialty until then, while the 20-year old Canadian, Percy Williams, almost unknown before that, easily won the two sprint races.

The Olympic progress of women also continued. For the first time women's athletic events were held, even though their number was restricted including a 100 and 800 m race, a relay 4 x 100 m race, high jump and discus throw.

For the first time, women gymnastic events were held, but only for teams, individual events having only been introduced in 1952 and the number of women competitors doubled as against 1924. The «Olympic emancipation of women» had occurred, in spite of Coubertin's opposition who had expressly stated : «I remain opposed to the participation of women in the Olympic Games although, unfortunately, they have been admitted, against my will, in an increasing number of sports».

The other features of the Games of 1928 were :

1. The last Olympic participation of Nurmi who won in three Olympiads 9 gold and 3 silver medals, spreading Finland's sport fame throughout the world for three decades.

2. Thanks to Mikio Oda, born in Hiroshima, Japan won its first Olympic victory in the triple jump.

3. Equestrian events were the most magnificent of all previous ones and the Dutch particularly excelled in the military events, thus stimulating the interest of their countrymen in riding.

4. Uruguay won, for the second time, the Olympic football tournament, a competition where only the best players competed then.

There were however some organizational frictions, mainly due to the very strict control procedures in the stadium. This displeased the French delegation, before the opening ceremony and they did not attend the opening of the Games as a sign of protest. The French even threatened to leave, but they were mollified in the end by the official excuses of the Dutch organizers.

The Olympic Games of 1932 (Los Angeles)

30 July - 14 August 1932

37 countries — 1280 competitors — 128 women

17 sports — 128 events

The Games of 1932, have come down in history as the «Olympiad

of records», even though the number of participants was lower than that of 1924 and 1928, as a result both of the long distance from Europe and the economic crisis.

The long journey by boat (the two-way trip took at least 2-3 weeks) took up most of the holiday time of Europeans and thus many entries were cancelled.

California had been waiting impatiently for more than eight years for the opportunity to hold the Olympic festival and in 1932 the Americans proved to be extremely generous hosts. The public's interest in the Games was remarkable for the times and 1.3 million spectators almost the double figure from that of Amsterdam in 1928, followed the competitions.

Men participants were housed, for the first time, in an Olympic village, consisting of 800 small, lovely, wooden houses. Two dollars per person had been calculated for board and lodging and each of the 37 delegations had a cook at its disposal. There was also an excellent medical service and interpreters available for each delegation. There was a shuttle-bus service from the Olympic village to the stadium. During the opening ceremony, the Olympic hymn was sung by 2000 singers. The set-up was solemn and impressive, something which had not existed in previous Games and the general atmosphere was enhanced by the beautiful weather.

These favourable conditions brought about a true deluge of world records in athletics and swimming. The small Negro (just 1.65 m) but very fast, Eddie Tolan, was the first coloured Olympic victor in individual racing events.

For the first time, since 1924, the superiority of the Finns in the long distance races was seriously threatened. The Pole, Kusocinski, who was shot by the Germans during the Second World War, as a Resistance member won the 10000 m race and in the 5000 m, the American Ralph Hill, practically unknown until then, ran a desperate race against the Finn favourite, Lauri Lehtinen, who was accompanied by the angry boos of the spectators when he prevented his opponent from overtaking him, by running in zigzags. Suddenly the stadium official spoke the following warning from the loudspeakers: «Ladies and Gentlemen, please remember that those people are our guests». This was a gesture of exemplary Olympic equity, which immediately restored order and led to enthusiastic applause, when at the victory ceremony, Lehtinen tried to draw up on the podium with him, Hill, the adversary he had just beaten who declared that he had not felt obstructed.

The famous Paavo Nurmi, wanted to end his glorious career with an Olympic victory in the marathon race at Los Angeles. He would



Guided visit of participants to the Sacred Alt is.



Language group discussion.



Laying of a wreath at the stele of Pierre de Coubertin.



Laying of a wreath at the stele of the founders of the I.O.A.. loan. Ketseas and Carl Diem,

probably have achieved this, since during the heats in Finland his time had been excellent. Nurmi had travelled to Los Angeles' although his amateur status had been questioned. He was disqualified when he got there, for a question of expenses with the German organizers and he could only follow the Olympic competitions from the stand of the press. This decision to disqualify an athlete at the last moment was repeated again, 40 years later, for the Austrian skier Karl Schranz during the Sapporo Winter Olympics. In England in 1932 and in Austria in 1972, this decision gave rise to heated debates.

The revelations in athletics, in 1932, were the Irishman Robert Tisdall, in the 400 m hurdles and the 20-year old Argentinian, Juan Carlos Zabala in the marathon race. The American officials who counted the laps in the 3000 m race made a mistake and allowed the runners to run an additional lap.

We should also mention the Finn, Akkiles Järvinen, one of the unluckiest athletes in Olympic history. As in Amsterdam, in 1928, he won the second place in the decathlon in Los Angeles in 1932. According to the scoring system now in force for the decathlon, he had won two times, which proves that scoring systems can sometimes determine a victory or failure.

Mildred Didrikson, «Babe» as she was known to her friends, was a young 18-year old American, who left her mark on women's competitions. She won the 800 m hurdle race and the javelin throw and came second in the high jump, although she achieved the same performance as the champion, Jean Shiley — the world record of 1.675 m — because her jumping techniques (straddle) seemed suspicious to the jury. She has come down in Olympic history as one of the best multidisciplinary athletes, she later won 17 golf championships but died from cancer at the age of 42.

Another important event of the Olympic Games of 1932, was the series of victories of the young Japanese athletes in the swimming events. They won five out of the six men's events. However, the 400 m race, free-style, was won by the American Clarence Drable. The Japanese, Kusuo Kitamura, 14-years old, who won the 1500 m free-style, was the younger Olympic victor. The age of his fellow athletes also varied from 15 to 17 years. This was the beginning of the successes of young athletes in swimming.

The «Olympic victim» of 1912, came back into the limelight. The extraordinary athlete of the pentathlon and decathlon, Jim Thorpe, who had been disqualified in 1913, was by then 44 years old and completely forgotten. He was living in Los Angeles, where he worked as a cleaner. He was always hovering round the stadium doors, like a lost soul,

trying to obtain a free entry card and be allowed to breathe once more the Olympic air. At first all his efforts were in vain. He was finally recognized by an old sports fan, his story was published in a newspaper and drew the attention of the American Vice-Président Charles Curtis, who immediately invited him to follow the Games from the Presidential Box, as an honorary guest. Thorpe died in 1953, alone and forgotten. After his death, people remembered once more this magnificent athlete. They named the town Thorpe-Town of Pennsylvania after him and erected a 20-ton commemorative monument in his honour. A posthumous honour which was due to one of the best athletes of all times who suffered because of a question of «payment of expenses» which today sounds quite ridiculous.

Los Angeles truly organized a splendid Olympic festival. At first, the Games appeared as a restricted event, with only 16 days for competitions; this was later to become the rule however and the duration of competitions, which in the past lasted for several months, was considerably shortened. Athletes, officials and spectators spoke for a long time of these impressive Olympic days under the warm California sun.



FROM BERLIN TO MUNICH
36 YEARS OF OLYMPIC GAMES
EXPERIENCE AND POINTS OF VIEW

By Prof. Dr. FRANZ LOTZ

Professor at the University of Würzburg



1. *Opening remarks*

The Olympic Games and the Olympic movement which is the reason for their existence have become a subject of public discussion. Points of view presented vary, ranging from enthusiastic and unreserved approval to cautious acceptance and negative criticisms to disapproval and condemnation of the movement. While in the first camp a mere critical attitude is condemned as pure blasphemy, in the second there are many who think that it should be completely abolished. And there are others who demand a radical reform in the sense of an open event, in which amateur and professional athletes could freely participate.

The number of favourable or unfavourable publications, which frequently use the title «Olympia» to attract the public's interest, is constantly increasing and cannot be ignored either by those who wish to deal with these questions as beginners, or by specialists, on the international level.

This vivid interest in the Olympic movement, be it negative or positive, of a low or high level, clearly shows that the Olympic idea is still alive, that it draws individuals of different origin, so much so that it is now considered essential to examine the question in detail, to embrace the idea unreservedly, to contribute to its development or to weaken and harm it. If however we proceed in an objective way and adopt a prejudice-free attitude, we can expect, in most cases, a positive contribution from these opinions which will help solve arising problems.

I am now going to present a report on the experiences which result from participation in the organization of the Olympic Games and in the Games themselves and those lived on various occasion arounds the world. I do not intend — and I wish to stress this from the very beginning — to present the findings of an extensive scientific research. I am merely going to relate some personal experiences, in the true sense of the word. This report is not presented by a member of the international sports jet-set or member of the IOC or a Sports Federation. These are the views

of a number of the Olympic public, based however on the observations and experience of a man who, for many years has attended the Olympic Games, either standing on the last row of seats, or sitting in one of the chairs kept for the honorary guests. My first experiences date back to the time I was in charge of a group of young men at the Winter Olympics of 1936 at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and at the international sports students camp of Berlin, in 1936. I have studied the facilities and events associated with the Games and contributed to the organization and holding of I.O.C. sessions. I feel a special interest for the scientific meetings which are related to the Olympic Games and finally, in my capacity as member of the Organizing Committee, I have worked for 5 years for the preparation of the 1972 Munich Games. Being the chairman of the executive committee during the last Olympiad, I was mainly responsible for the international congress on sports science.

Because I had lived very close with sports since my childhood, the opportunity of attending the Olympic Games had been my greatest dream as a young boy, a student and later as physical education teacher at university. But as already mentioned it was only in 1936 that I was able to fulfill my dream.

I have attended a total of 6 Summer Olympics, 2 Winter Games and 5 sessions of the International Olympic Academy. I think this background is sufficient for the report I'm going to present, especially when considering the fact that each of these events had its own character and opened up new fields of experience. Thinking back I realize that, even today, I consider the Games which I followed and the I.O.A. sessions which I have attended, as a source of enrichment, both as regards my personal life and my professional work within the national and international sports organization.

II. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Berlin 1936*

The Olympic Games of Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Berlin remain, to this day, the most widely discussed and most severely criticized. The I.O.C. had entrusted the two cities with the organization of the Games before the National Socialist party came to power. Afterwards, there appeared to be no valid reason to alter this decision, even after 1933, especially in view of the fact that the Government of the Reich, with Hitler at its head, had expressly stated that the Games would be organized in full conformity with the IOC rules. Since its international position was not at all secure, the III Reich tried, through the organization of the Olympic events, to appear as a trustworthy host, ready to welcome the international public without any discrimination. Their eagerness

went so far, that some important decisions concerning the National Socialist party were deferred till after the games, to avoid any undue criticism.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen provided the Winter Games with a unique environment and exemplary competition facilities. The spectators of the competitions were mostly practising winter sportsmen themselves, with deep knowledge of the various techniques and their interest in the events was thus intensified and very soon a true Olympic atmosphere prevailed. Competition sites were very close to one another and it was possible to watch, in a single day, ski-ing contests, skating events and finally in the evening a fascinating ice-hockey match. The whole area was decorated with the Olympic colours and all the elements were there which further human contacts. I am still in touch with foreign friends with whom I became acquainted during these Winter Games.

Another advantage of Garmisch-Partenkirchen was the fact that for people of good will there was always some free time to practise sport on an individual basis.

If the Garmisch-Partenkirchen games still retained a somewhat familiar atmosphere, the Berlin Summer Games were an international sports festival. The organization and technical facilities were faultless and, for the first time, the sports competitions were incorporated in a varied cultural programme. Carl Diem had successfully attempted not to attract to Berlin only top athletes from all over the world, in conformity with the motto of the Olympic bell «I call the youth of the world», but also to achieve the participation of the whole population in the Olympic events. Thus, representatives of schools, young pupils and students, from all countries, were invited, as guests of the III Reich, to come to Berlin where they were lodged in youth camps for the duration of the Games and given the opportunity to practise sport, to become informed on the level of athletic development in their respective countries, to watch the competitions and get to know Germany through trips and excursions. In addition, exhibition teams had been invited which presented, at the end of the competitions, a series of gymnastic exercises from their country.

The innovations which Carl Diem introduced at that time, such as the torch relay race and the Olympic village, have now become a part of every Olympic programme. Now, after almost forty years, the sports and training facilities which were built in 1936 to fill in the gaps existing in that large city, are still in use.

If one meets today a person who attended the Berlin games as a pupil, an adolescent or a student, he will say that the memories of these days are still alive. In spite of the political difficulties of that time,

Carl Diem succeeded in showing to the international public, through an exemplary organization, the way in which a world festival of sports, attended by all the levels of the population, should be staged.

The Olympic venture of Garmisch-Partenkirchen and Berlin, had reached its goal and most foreign guests went home with very favourable impressions. This was not solely due to the excellent organization of the Games by Carl Diem, who is so very well known here in Olympia, but also to the fact that the Government of the Reich had tried to avoid any political friction and not to antagonize its guests with political propaganda, with the external appearance of the cities, or through the daily press. If one reads today the articles published in the world press and specialized magazines, one is surprised by the lack of criticism against the III Reich and by the fact that reporters were blinded by the external splendour and were unable to recognize the true objectives pursued by the National-Socialist policy.

History informs us of the extent to which the National-Socialists abused the confidence they had won in Berlin through sports at the expense of the German people and the whole world. In spite of their successful celebration and the numerous athletic achievements, the Olympic Games of Berlin were and remain an indirect tool of political information and propaganda.

III. *Helsinki 1952*

The Games of 1940 and 1944 were not held and in 1948, in London, Germany had not been accepted. It is only with the Helsinki Games of 1952 that the doors of world sports were againopened for the Federal Republic of Germany. I visited Finland at the head of a group of young people and students.

This country proved, for the last time, and in a remarkable way, how a small people, with limited financial means, but moved by the love for sports can turn the Olympic Games into an international sports festival. By wisely assessing their capabilities they did not attempt to surpass the previous Games; the installations, the number of participants and the programme were kept within certain bounds. But the competitions have remained unforgettable, especially the track and field events. And I have never forgotten my meeting with the Finns. This country which had been hit hard by the war showed us, in a charming way which delighted all visitors, how a people with modest means can nevertheless be an excellent host. Each man and woman tried their best to help foreigners, to show them the way, give them advice or please them with small gifts. If one were lost and looking for help at a street corner, some-

one was sure to arrive, offering assistance. In Helsinki, I felt and lived, just like in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the great difference with Berlin and how the Olympic family was gradually forming on the competition grounds and during the events, how we became closer to one another through shared athletic experience, how we talked, feeling the joy of the victors and the sadness of those who had lost. Starting from sports, we then went on to discuss personal problems or questions related to the political life of our countries and the major world events. Especially for us Germans, Helsinki, which marked our return to international sports circles, was a long step forward, towards a better future, an event which opened the way to a whole series of long-lasting international contacts. We will always remember Helsinki with some nostalgia, because this was the end of the modest Games, that could be organized by a small and economically not very powerful country. These were human Games in the truest sense of the word.

IV. *Rome 1960*

Because I had been unable to attend the Melbourne Games of 1956 for professional reasons, I had prepared for a long time and very intensively for the Rome Olympics. Since it was expected that this cultural, political and cosmopolitan centre, would attract great numbers of visitors from all over the world, I had booked, two years in advance, a room in a little hotel very near Saint Peter's square, with a magnificent view of the famous city, because if one were to visit Rome on the occasion of the Olympic Games, one should not only see the sports competitions but try to profit from the cultural riches of Italy's present and past.

The staging of the Olympic Games in the city of Rome also opened the way to the modern form of the Games. Although the characteristic features of Rome were also expressed in the form of the Games, Olympia did not mark, in a permanent way, the face of the city, not even for the duration of the Games.

My memories of my trip to Rome in 1960, are a medley of major sports experiences, visits to unique museums and monuments, excavations between Rome and Paestum and excursions to the seashore and the Colli Albani.

Sports reminiscences come second. Since most foreign visitors had come to Italy with the same intentions and there were many events going on in the country, the establishment of human contact was more difficult and required more time. This was similarly true for relations with the Italians themselves and it proved easier to speak to the simple people. Sometimes we had the impression that a great number of Ro-

mans had abandoned their city to escape from the Olympic vortex. Rome holds an important place in my memories for other reasons as well. Following a modest start in Helsinki and Melbourne, the Olympic Games were preceded by an international congress on sports science which motivated the other host cities and their organizing committees to follow and expand this example. Thus Rome in 1960 was an important starting point for the growth of the Olympic Games into a modern world festival of sports.

V. Tokyo 1964

With the assignment of the organization of the Olympic Games of 1964 to the Japanese capital, the Olympic movement crossed, for the first time, the borders of Europe and North America and travelled to Asia. The staging of this major world event in the Far East was an important development, to the extent that new peoples were drawn to the Olympic Movement. Furthermore, sportsmen from all countries of the world, had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the population, the way of life, the sports of this country known for its love for sports and its achievements in the Olympic field.

Tokyo extended considerable efforts in order to become an exemplary host city for the Olympic festival. Sports buildings of great beauty and originality were erected, which proved very useful for the holding of the Games. The population of the city, the schoolchildren and students in particular, were coached so as to become the perfect hosts during the Olympic weeks. Traffic in the world's largest city and tourism in general were greatly facilitated by the effective measures which were adopted. It is no exaggeration to say that Tokyo modified its general aspect as a result of the Games and opened the way to new developments in the field of town-planning.

As regards the organization of the Games, Tokyo followed the main lines of the programme adopted in Berlin for the first time; efforts were made to incorporate competitions in a general framework including young people and representatives of sports science. The cultural events and the excursions programme thus provided ample opportunity for a direct contact with the people and the landscape of Japan. The congress in sports science was held before the Games and included, for the first time, the two fields of natural sciences and intellectual sciences and was by far superior to the previous ones as far as scientific level and the number of participants was concerned.

Even though it has been said that Tokyo changed under the influence of the Olympic Games, even though it provided all the necessary condi-

tions for the faultless reception of guests and the holding of competitions, even though the friendly and hospitable population greatly contributed to the success of the organization, we must note, like in the case of Rome, that even such a remarkable and attractive event, as the Olympic Games, is unable, notwithstanding the good will and the efforts of the organizers, to leave a distinct mark on a city as big as Tokyo and its way of life, even for a short period of time. In spite of the vast preparation and although, alternatively, whole school forms and military groups were allowed to participate in the competitions, one had the impression that the largest part of the population was unaware of the importance of the festival being staged in their city.

Here too, the friends of Olympism who had travelled from very far, had not come only to watch the competitions but also to get to know this distant country, its inhabitants, its beautiful landscape, its cultural riches and its technical achievements in buildings and facilities. When I recall the Tokyo Games of 1964, I remember the magnificent and modern sports facilities for swimming, diving, basketball and volley ball, the exhibition of ancient Japanese sports, the visits to sanctuaries and temples, the excursions to Hiroshima, Yokohama, Kamakura. etc.; the ride in crowded tube trains and the Hokaido-Express, the friendly obligingness of the people, sometimes touching in its awkwardness, the performances of the Kabuki and No theatres. The closing ceremony in the stadium remains stamped on my memory and no other organizers were able to surpass it in artistic beauty or emotional intensity. Tokyo was the host city of the first Asian Olympic Games, an entry into a new continent and a proof of the strength and evershining radiance of the Olympic idea.

VI. *Mexico 1968*

By organizing the Olympic Games in Mexico, the I.O.C, had made a further move towards as yet untouched areas. The high altitude of Mexico City set a series of new problems to sportsmen all over the world, requiring much research for intensified forms of training. Knowledge acquired during the preparation and holding of the Games at an altitude of more than 2300 metres, especially from the medical point of view has led to a revising and widening of data related to the science of sports and are followed today throughout the world in training and competition. One could doubt whether it was a good thing to organize the winter games in 1968 in a city of approximately 200 m in altitude and the summer games in a city 2000 m higher. But if it is possible to organize this world festival, alternately, in various parts of the globe, it will be

necessary to adapt to existing conditions even though conditions might in some cases be extreme.

In Mexico new records were broken, for the first time the racing track was coated with a new synthetic material and athletes from Central and South America were given the opportunity to prove their skill on a wider level. Of course in this city of 3 million inhabitants one could see more Olympic signs than in Rome or Tokyo, but nevertheless, large parts of the population remained totally indifferent to the event. However, visitors from abroad were charmed by the remains of ancient civilizations and they could be seen everywhere.

In 1968, the events associated with the Games were of minor importance. The youth camp, by now a traditional feature of the Olympic programme, was well organized, though located at a distance of 65 km from Mexico City. It was a youth camp like all others, but the Olympic element was not very evident. A vast majority of the young people living in the camp were very happy as they were and did not feel the need to watch the Games. Even the congress on sports science linked to the games was not of the same level as those of Tokyo or Rome. It did not further the prestige of science or the Olympic Games. Mexico remains to this day, even though six years have passed, a unique show of strength which has decisively influenced the development of sports in the country and on a worldwide level. These Games at the same time bore evidence to the vitality of the Olympic idea, since not even serious national conflicts were able to affect the holding of the Games.

VII. *Munich 1972*

The fact that Munich was entrusted with the staging of the Olympic Games of 1972, after the Berlin experience of 1936, was a show of trust in the Federal Republic of Germany and the active sports leaders of the country. The organizing committee began its work five years before the opening of the Games. It had decided, from the very start, under the direction of Willi Daume, to curb the trend towards gigantism which had begun to appear in the previous Games and to bring them down to a more rational level. But as preparations progressed, it soon became evident that it is not possible to stop, by force, a certain trend, that reality is stronger than good will and that in order to safeguard the future of the Games it was necessary to find a way of controlling and guiding this development.

Many of the ideas and innovations used by Carl Diem in 1936 were taken up again for the Munich festival. The building of exemplary facilities for each sport was an understandable effort although too much

heed was often given to the demands of international federations. Thus, the principle of the organizing committee to build and equip each competition site in a way allowing for its further use, at the end of the Games, was violated in some isolated cases.

The Olympic installations and the canvas roof so widely discussed, have undoubtedly changed the character of the city of Munich.

During the preparations for the Games and right from the beginning, efforts were made to attract young people and students to the Olympic event. This was achieved through the organization of youth and student camps. The organizing committee attached much importance to the close association of sports science and competitions. This was made possible with the organization of a large international congress including all scientific domains, which was convened one week before the opening of Games. This congress, in spite of the many difficulties encountered, remains, to this day, the most important event of its kind ; it was attended by distinguished scientists from all over the world dealing with sport matters, students and representatives of sports federations — more than 2000 people in all — and its proceedings and results have been published in two volumes which today form part of the international bibliography of sports science.

The scientific programme of the congress was completed with exhibitions on the excavations at Olympia, specialized bibliography and instruments of sports medicine.

During the setting up of the cultural programme efforts were made to achieve an international participation through the invitation of orchestras and companies of world repute and the organization of the exhibition «World civilization and modern art», an international folklore festival and opera and theatrical performances in Munich. There was also a vast choice of excursions to allow visitors to become acquainted with the Bavarian landscape, the people and the cultural elements of the past and the present.

Much attention was given to the visual aspect of the Games and the host city. For the first time, the colours of the Olympic festival could be seen from the entrance to the city, throughout the town, reminding with their striking emblem, the population and the visitors of the Olympic event. The participation of the inhabitants of Munich in the festival was general. And even if the objective of «modest Games» was not fully achieved, the principle was not transgressed because these were «happy» games.

It was important for the well-being and convenience of athletes and visitors, that the largest number of facilities be located within the city itself, in an easily accessible area. The proximity of the Olympic village

to the competition grounds was a great help and only the participants of individual canoeing events and the football tournament had to be accommodated outside the city for a certain period of time.

All these factors contributed in making the Olympic Games of 1972 a true festival. The fascinating contests on the competition sites will be remembered for a long time. But the population of the city and the visitors from the country and abroad also had a role to play in the success of the Games. An interesting thing was that in spite of the limited number of people entrusted with maintaining order, there were very few complaints about the undisciplined behaviour of visitors and a happy atmosphere prevailed all around, so that the attack on 6 September which broke the Olympic peace becomes even more contemptible. It was believed at first, even among IOC circles, that the Olympic movement had been dealt a fatal blow from which it would never recover and that the Games of 1972 should be interrupted. But after careful consideration of the situation the decision was reached that the Olympic movement should prove its strength and vitality precisely in such critical circumstances. This decision proved to be the right one. Of course, the happiness was gone, but in deference to the Idea and to the athletes who had prepared for long years and who had come, some from very far and spent considerable sums, the competitions were held to the end, in fulfilment of the obligation which had been undertaken. Thus, Munich was not only an experience but also a lesson.

We should mention that in 1972, the organizers succeeded in expressing to a degree never equalled before in a large city, the tenor of the Olympic Games as a festival of sports, a festival of the people, a festival of human contact, a festival of peace and convey it to all athletes and visitors from over all the world. For us Germans, this was the festival of confirmation and it justified the international trust which had been placed in our country.

VIII. *Summary and views*

I have tried to present in this short report my impressions from the Olympic Games, between 1936 and 1972, in general lines, by stressing some important points. The sketch I have drawn includes of course all the elements of unilateral approach and the human imperfections which characterize the individual judge, as they spring from his origin, his age, his concepts, his prejudices and his preconceived ideas. As already mentioned I wouldn't have missed any of these Games. Each gave me edifying experiences, both from a human and objective point of view which have influenced my conception of sports and my activities.

If I am to draw a conclusion I would like to mention the following points :

1. In spite of all imperfections and insufficiencies, in spite of criticisms expressed, I firmly believe that the Olympic idea is today, one of the few existing moving forces which can gather in a true festival, extending beyond the limits of sports, the men of the world, independent of their colour, level of development, religious creed and political convictions. Sports, athletic emulation and performance are the reason for the Games' existence and their central point. Around this central core there are a series of sports, cultural and social events as well as minor events and human contacts which increase its importance and enhance the value of this festival. The athletic emulation gives rise to human contacts, discussion, exchange of more detailed information and a better understanding. In spite of criticism directed against them, I consider the Olympic Games as an event which can further, better than any other means, understanding and peace among the people.

2. Thoughts aiming at converting the Olympic movement into a kind of liberalized and generalized religion or even substituting it to a religion are incompatible with the meaning of the Olympic Games.

3. As was shown by its development during the past 36 years, the Olympic idea does not rest on a rigid ethical code, but it requires an interpretation and adaptation in accordance with social development without however denying its principles.

4. The proposal of holding the Games in one location with permanent facilities and a well-trained and experienced staff is perhaps a practical solution but incompatible with the Olympic Idea. The alternation of host cities with all the possibilities of spreading information on sports in the country concerned, of human contact and detailed knowledge of the country it entails, are part of the essence of the Games. Efforts extended in order to organize such a festival are of course considerable. And it should be considered an honour and an obligation for the people of the world to take up, in turn, the role of host and to try their best to make the stay of their guests from all over the world, outside sports events, as pleasant, as interesting and as edifying as possible. The Games which are organized in every country are impregnated by the culture and the mentality of its population. The achievements which result from the Games as well as the failures and insufficiencies, should be considered as natural. This is, whether we like it or not, a manifestation of a people's character.

Such a process, aimed at the future, at the moment of the selection of the host city of the Games, proves the self-confidence and the vitality of the Olympic movement.

5. The unity of the Olympic movement has been preserved in spite of the continuous change of the venue of the Games and the varying character of the different places, through the continuity of the idea and is safeguarded by the by-laws, the regulations, the ceremonies, etc.

6. In spite of all other efforts, we should also insist on the uniformity of the venues. A kind of combination of world championship, taking into consideration existing facilities and the number of expected spectators in a country or the assignment of the organization to several neighbouring countries, would harm the originality and the aims of the Olympic movement.

The Olympic Games as an experience will truly bloom only when it will be possible for the persons concerned to attend several events, to seize this opportunity to establish human contacts when we will have created a real Olympic atmosphere. In this sense one should seriously wonder whether, the large cities of the world, with their big population, will be more appreciated.

7. The Olympic Games should become, for the host country, a strong incentive for the development and promotion of sports. To this end, one should consider, when deciding on the large unavoidable expenses, the usefulness of these expenses for the population as a whole, that is provision should be made for the future usefulness of the facilities and buildings erected for the Games. These facilities should not merely remind people of the festival and invite them to the practice of sports, but become a lasting symbol and a monument of peace in the world.

8. The festive character of the Games should be further increased. The basic programme should be set up in such a way that it appeals to the whole family of sports : foreigners and nationals, young and old alike, athletes and spectators from all the classes of society. The organizing committee and the competent sports organization should not be the only bodies responsible for the staging of the Games. The whole population should participate in the organization, recognise and understand the unique possibility which they are offered through the Games to contribute to a better understanding between the people and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The meaning of these words is best illustrated with a comparison between the Olympic Games and the world championship of a sport which is characterized by the unilateral character of the sport concerned, the struggle for better performances, by sensationalism and commercial considerations.

Compare with the world football championships. As already seen in Tokyo and Mexico, with the spreading of the Olympic movement to other parts of the globe, language problems have increased. For this

reason, other elements should be included in the basic programme to allow participation even without knowledge of the language spoken in the country, e.g. movement, music, dance, figurative art.

With the continuous increase of the number of people taking part in the Games, the time elapsing before the same country is entrusted again with the staging of the Games becomes greater. In future such an event, if it does take place, will only happen once in every generation and then only if it is limited to the nations considered as big. It will therefore be all the more important for the Olympic movement to be able to remain alive and continue to develop, in spite of its unique event and difficulties arising from this. It is not however sufficient to prepare for a festival occurring every four years, or send groups of visitors to the Olympic competitions. We need a long chain of initiatives, of facilities and permanent events, such as the «Olympic Day», evenings with lectures and discussions on the Olympic events and problems, excursions to the home of the Olympic movement and to the host countries of the modern Games. At the level of National Olympic Committees, we need meetings which will deal with related problems and will cooperate actively within the international Olympic family. And we also need, above all, the International Olympic Academy to act as a liaison and coordination institution, gathering the youth of all nations interested in the Olympic idea and acting as adviser to the I.O.C, while being the conscience of the Olympic movement.

If we succeed in maintaining the Olympic movement alive and pure, constantly reviving and renewing it by alternating its spectacular festival with constructive, future-oriented criticisms, we should not worry about its survival. And it is this, very difficult task, that the International Olympic Academy will be called upon to fulfill within the framework of the Olympic movement.



THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

BY Mr. MARK HODLER
I.O.C. Member for Switzerland
President of the F.I.S.



I could not agree more with Mr. Tzartzarios that this is a very strange subject, probably just as strange as the fact that I am the only one to wear a coat and in order to make this subject more familiar to you I'll take it off.

If I look at the audience, I have a feeling that many of you have very little chance to do some winter sports in your own countries. I do hope, therefore, that speaking of ice and snow to you will be a change and a refreshing recreation.

It is my intention to divide my subject into four parts. The first part is a short historical review on the introduction of the Winter Games and their story.

The second part deals with the particular aspects of winter sports and Winter Games and the third part with problems and crises in connection with these special aspects of Winter Games.

And then I shall close with some thoughts on the future and possible reforms.

As to the historical review, you may be surprised to hear that the first Winter Olympic Games were not held in 1924 in Chamonix but really sixteen years before in London.

As a matter of fact, as part of the Games of the fourth Olympiad, a winter sport section was held in October 1908 in London, including football, hockey and skating. Stockholm, in 1912, could not provide artificial ice and there were no winter sports on the program, but in Antwerp, in 1920, ice hockey and skating were added to the program of the Games.

The growing popularity of other winter sports depending on snow such as skiing and bobsleighbing raised the question of staging a separate section of the Olympic Games in the winter months.

Baron de Coubertin, then President of the I.O.C., decided to consult the interested countries and Federations. Under his Presidency a conference with all interested parties was held on 26 May 1921 in Lausanne.



I.O.C. members take their seat in the podium in order to answer questions from participants.



During the Session, a meeting of the I.O.C. Commission for the I.O.A. and the Ephoria of the I.O.A. was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Ivar Vind (rear left). The meeting was attended by Mrs Monique Berlioux, Director of the I.O.C., Mr. A. Siperco, Mr. E. Petralias, Mr. O. Szymiczek, Mr. N. Philaretos, Mr. E. Panas, Mr. A. Tzartzanos, Mr. Moisisdis, Mr. P. Lappas and Mr. Cl. Palaeologos.



Mr. James Worall, I.O.C., member for Canada, giving a lecture on the preparations for the Olympic Games of Montreal.



The President of the I.O.C., Lord Killanin, and Vice-Admiral (Ret) P. Lappas, I.O.C., member for Greece, during the work of the Session.

Two questions were submitted to the delegates. Question one : Is it desirable that the Olympic Games shall also include a Winter Sports week at the beginning of the year before the Games, the Organization of which would be entrusted in rotation to Sweden, Norway, Canada, Switzerland and France ? Secondly, what shall the program of these Games be ?

The opinions as to point one were very much divided. The Scandinavian delegates and in particular the representatives of Norway and Sweden opposed this proposal. They considered Winter Sports to be an exclusive Nordic specialty. In some sports in fact Scandinavian Games had already been for years successfully organized.

The Sports Federations as such were in favour and ice hockey as well as skating wished very strongly to remain on the program of the Olympic Games.

On point two an agreement was easily reached. The following sports and events were to be on the program. Figure skating, compulsory and free skating for men and for ladies, free skating for pairs, speed skating for men, 50, 1500, 5000 and 10,000 meters, ice hockey, and, finally skating across country, 80 kilometers and 50 kilometers, jumping and combined cross country and jumping and, as a demonstration, a military patrol race, styling competitions in skiing, skiering, (that is skiing behind horses) and ice yachting.

On June 2nd to 7th, the Olympic Congress was held in Lausanne with Mr. Siegfried Eström, late President of the I.O.C, in the Chair. The report on the Consultative Conference of May 26th was presented and the Scandinavian delegates were still opposed, whereas the representatives of the Sports Federations supported the idea of separate winter games.

A motion put on the floor by Martin de Polignac to the effect that wherever possible competitions of the Olympic Sports should be staged by the Organizers of the Olympic Games under the patronage of the I.O.C, and following the rules of the International Federations was carried.

Furthermore it was decided that if France was to be awarded the Games of the 8th Olympiad it would also organize the winter sports competitions. Consequently, as you know, the 1924 Olympic Games, the Games of the 8th Olympiad, were officially opened by the Baron de Coubertin at the beginning of February in Chamonix with a program decided by the consultative conference of May 26th, 1921.

The Scandinavian countries, in spite of their earlier opposition, took part and very successfully.

I should now like to recall the evolution of the Games since 1924

up to 1976. But before doing so, I would like to say a few words about the personal position of the Baron de Coubertin.

There exists a general opinion that the Baron de Coubertin, personally, was not a friend of the introduction of Winter Games. This, to my view, is only partly true. From the documents at our disposal the following conclusions seem to be correct.

Firstly, Baron de Coubertin was certainly in favour of raising the issue of Winter Sports competitions and he personally took the chair of the Conference I've already mentioned.

Secondly, he was certainly also surprised and disappointed over the originally negative position of the Scandinavian delegates and was not in favour of staging winter competitions without the approval, the support and participation of Scandinavian countries.

Thirdly, in his view, the Winter Sports competitions should be a main part of the Games, I mean the Summer Games as we call them in contrast to the Winter Games, and be held if necessary at a different time and a different place, even in different countries. He was particularly opposed to the independent and separate numbering of the Winter Games.

I refer to pages 166 and 167 of the French edition of Baron de Coubertin's memoirs and I should like to read one small passage on page 200 of the same book. I'm sorry I'll read it in French and I hope that our translators will be able to follow.

«Les jeux d'hiver avaient victoire complète. Nos collègues Scandinaves convaincus et convertis s'étaient ralliés sans restriction. J'en étais heureux ayant toujours souhaité voir cette annexe hivernale du Nord légalisée. Mais je me reproche d'abord d'avoir laissé pénétrer dans nos comptes sous le titre de charte des jeux d'hiver un texte qui pourra créer des embarras.

Il nous fallait au contraire interdire tout numérotage à part et donner à ce concours le numéro de l'Olympiade en cours».

As to the evolution of the Games I shall, very shortly, indicate how they have grown : they have not grown as much as the Summer Games.

I've already mentioned the program of 1924 in Chamonix, in 1928, in Saint Moritz the same events were on the program. Unfortunately the 10,000 meter speed skating event could not be completed because of lack of ice.

In 1932, in Lake Placid speed skating for ladies was introduced. And in 1936, in Garmisch, speed skating for women was deleted again and relay race and cross country skiing was introduced.

In 1948, in Saint Moritz, it became independent both for women and for men and still a combined result was calculated.

In 1952, in Oslo, a 10 kilometer cross country race for women and men was added.

In 1966, in Cortina d'Ampezzo, a three times four kilometer for the women and a thirty kilometer cross country race for men were added, and, in 1960 in Squaw Valley a fourth speed skating event for ladies and a third cross country race for ladies were introduced. On the other hand, in Squaw Valley the bobsleigh events could not be held due to financial reasons.

In 1964, in Innsbruck, the only innovations were two jumping competitions 70 and 90 meters.

In 1968 in Grenoble the relay race was added.

In Sapporo, in 1972, there were no changes in the program, and in 1976, in Innsbruck, next winter, there will be only one small change. The relay race for ladies will consist of four laps instead of three laps of five kilometers.

When we look back on the Winter Games, we may not be surprised to find that in the beginning the Games were held in winter resorts. More or less small mountain villages. And since the beginning of 1960 in cities with 150,000 to 90,000 inhabitants. Chamonix, Saint Moritz, Cortina d'Ampezzo and Squaw Valley forming the first group and Oslo, Innsbruck, Grenoble and Sapporo the second group.

We shall come back to this point later.

Now to the particular aspects of the Winter Games.

It is obvious that the most important particularity of the Winter Games is the fact that the competitions are held in grounds and material existing everywhere and all the time. A second particularity is the geographical and topological requirements for certain events and the most difficult to me are the ones for the downhill races in skiing. For example for the women, vertical drops of 800 meters are inappropriate but not dangerous slopes for the men's race. There are similar, but more available requirements for the other ski events.

The fact that it is today technically impossible to carry out all ice sports on artificial ice, whereas this is possible for snow, together with the geographical and topological necessities for skiing have made the Winter Games a sort of forced marriage between the ice sports and the snow sports. This has been accentuated by the request for at least two and desirably three covered ice stadiums for ice hockey and figure skating.

The ideal location for ice hockey and figure skating would, therefore be large cities where such facilities already exist or can be built and also be used after the Games. On the other hand, the geographical and climatic requirements would in fact reduce the charge to winter resorts in mountain areas. Such resorts again have great difficulties to provide

two or three covered ice stadiums as well as accommodation in an Olympic village in view of insufficient use of such facilities after the Games. It is true that certain large resorts could and can offer sufficient accommodation in hotels for athletes and officials as well as for the representatives for the press, radio and television and possibly even for a few spectators. There has been, however, a serious criticism of the Games as they were held in Saint Moritz in 1948 and in Cortina in 1966. Squaw Valley, contrary to the other resorts, provided an Olympic village but needed far too many years to surmount heavy financial burdens because of lack of afteruse. The compromise was, as I've already indicated, the choice of cities as hosts for the Winter Games which were situated in or in close proximity of mountain areas, such as Oslo, Innsbruck, Grenoble and Sapporo. The choice of such cities, of course, is very limited if decentralization of events must be kept to a minimum. Even in the case of the four cities mentioned, a certain decentralization of the events could not be avoided. In Oslo, some competitions were held a hundred and ten kilometers away. The competitors had to be lodged in hotels at the place of these competitions. In Innsbruck, all cross country events were held in Seefeld, thirty kilometers away. The competitors were also officially lodged there in hotels. In Grenoble, most skiling events were held some forty kilometers to the east and all cross country events some forty kilometers to the west. Official quarters for the athletes were in Grenoble. Sapporo was a good example of Games. Only two downhill events were held outside of the city, some seventy kilometers away, but all the athletes were living in one Olympic village.

For the price of even more decentralization, other cities could be chosen, possibly in large tourist centers. Examples of such cities for winter games will be Vancouver, Torino, Geneva, Zurich, Munich, Ljubliana and possibly Bratislava. Examples of summer tourist centers will be Nice, Interlaken, Lucerne, Salzburg.

The fact that the Winter Games have become decentralized has been the target of criticism from the part of those who would like to discontinue the Games. It was said that the Games in general disrupted into five or six independent countries.

Let me now touch upon a completely different aspect of the Winter Games. The economic, commercial and financial interference.

This, of course, is not an exclusive problem of the Winter Games as you certainly all are aware. But it has often been maintained, rightly or wrongly, that the Winter Games and their sports were more liberal than most of the other sports.

Let me briefly review the main sports of the Winter Games program.

Ice hockey has in many countries become a very popular spectators sport. It faces all the dangers of team sports. Commercial interests of organizers of tournaments and matches, those of teams and professional leagues and sponsors, all interfere.

The reasons for which team sports have always been under attack certainly exist with ice hockey. But in my belief ice hockey is hardly different from other team sports.

Skating belongs to a small group of individual sports which are considered stepping stones for highly successful professional careers in the entertainment business. But there also skating is not alone. Lately more sports have fallen into the same category like, for example, track and field. Whereas ice hockey and skating in my view do not deserve to fall into an exceptional category, the case of skiing is somewhat different.

More than any other sport, economic, commercial and financial interests interfere.

The first reason is that skiing has become a hobby of millions of people throughout the world. People who often do only afterskiing but still they want to have the equipment so that people believe that they are skiers. This equipment is both manifold and expensive. And these two factors, millions of buyers on the one side and the high value and the high price of the equipment on the other side, have created an important market in which a rapidly growing and highly competitive industry is involved.

For no good reasons, to my mind, but still a fact, a great number of buyers of skiing equipment let themselves be influenced by the results obtained in top competitions. Consequently the manufacturers are directly interested to have their products used by top skiers and they try to sponsor those skiers by all means.

This situation certainly also exists in other sports but at the end either the number of possible buyers (take the example of yachting) or the value of equipment is smaller (take the example of football, track and field and swimming).

A second reason is that skiing is the main attraction for winter tourism. And winter tourism is a very important economic part in many countries. These countries believe that the popularity and attractiveness of their resorts depend on the success of the top skiers. I do not again share this view : I think that the quality of the resort, the hospitality and quality of hotels can be much more important than results of national skiing teams. But it is still a fact that the National Skiing Associations form centers of tourism under the pressure to secure success by all means.

A third reason which is valid in many other sports is that, thanks

to television, skiing has thoroughly become a spectators sport too. A number of professional groups promoting the show business type of skiing, — I think you have seen a film, one or two days ago, on freestyle skiing which is completely professional — have been in existence for some years. The financial means of these groups and their offers seem to increase and may result in making amateur skiing a stepping stone to a professional team, too.

As to the other three sports on the Olympic sports program, nobody has ever said that they are particularly exposed to commercial interests. But their problem is a different one. These sports are relatively small and the number of adherents, as well as the countries where they are practised are limited.

After this review of the particular aspects of the winter sports and the Winter Games, I will try to give you a short outline of some of the problems arising from these peculiarities and some of the crises the Winter Games have suffered.

First comes the problem of choosing the site, the city, the city or the winter resort; the dilemma of the choice of either a city, with decentralized competitions or a winter resort with all accomodation and financial problems already explained. I should like to add another problem which is that very often the choice of a Winter Games city has not been made because of merit, but for other reasons — and I hope that the members of the I.O.C, present agree that it is so. Grenoble has been chosen, because Lyon had lost the fight against Mexico City. Some of the members of the I.O.C, wanted to give France something in return. And I think that the same happened with Denver when Los Angeles lost against Montreal and many I.O.C, members thought that the United States should at least have Winter Games.

A second problem is altitude and adaptation to altitude. The choice for Olympic Winter Games in connection with decentralization is made more complicated by the problem of high altitude and its adaptation. Behind this issue lies the simple fact that the Northern countries have reasonably safe snow conditions at sea level. The Alps and other middle European mountain ranges are above one thousand meters and certain countries including the Southern half of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada in the United States above 1500, sometimes even 2000 meters. And, of course, not to forget our African friends, the altitude of the Kilimanjaro or Kenya is even higher.

For athletes used to compete a little above sea level the problem of adaptation has become of prime importance particularly in events such as cross country or speed skating, over long distances. Those who are not familiar with the winter sports have their recollections of the

problems which arose in Mexico for the Summer Games as a result of the high altitude.

For these reasons Scandinavians have attempted to ban all cross country events above 1,500 meters which again limits the choice of places for the Winter Games. Furthermore, they insist that cross country competitors must be allowed to live at the place of competitions. We have an example in Innsbruck where only for safety reasons an official accommodation in the village has been planned by the Organizing Committee» contrary to the 1964 situation.

All the teams have to pay for their quarters in the Olympic village whether they are using them or not and in fact all the cross country teams have made their own reservations in hotels.

A third problem is that of the atmospheric risks, too much snow, lack of snow and bad weather.

In the past, Winter Games have suffered because of exceptional snow conditions, mostly because of lack of snow. Most fortunately, technical progress has come to aid. With modern equipment snow can be stopped and, if necessary, artificially produced. As an example in Oslo, every August, a jumping competition is held and they use snow stocked from the winter months. In 1964, the whole cross country race area had no snow. All the tracks were prepared with stocked snow. An interesting fact which was noted at Innsbruck at that time was that the cost proved to be much lower than the one which would be occasioned by a heavy snow storm necessitating the clearing of all roads, parking areas, and many competition areas, as for instance the speed skating track, in addition to the cost of clearing the courses as well as the two jumping hills. There are also the problems caused by bad visibility or strong winds, the former endangering all skiing events and the latter particularly jumping.

It is an interesting fact that of the six sports on the Winter Games program only 2 or 33 % are held indoors, whereas out of the twenty one summer sports in the Olympic Games 12 or 58 % take place in indoor stadiums.

There is, of course, nothing much to do against the force of nature if you are compelled to hold your competitions outdoors, unless the planning of the competitions program is such that postponements of particularly risky events always remain possible within the duration of the Games. But even then surprises can occur. Normally, all the races can be run even in fog and wind. In Grenoble in 1968, however, the fog was so thick that a postponement had to be seriously considered and some difficulties arose.

And I come to the fourth sub-chapter, the problem of expenses.

In this respect there really is no significant difference between the Summer and the Winter Games.

With the perfection of the technical facilities in all fields, the organizing costs have rapidly increased.

Furthermore the Winter Games are usually hosted by smaller cities, if not villages, and the costs are relatively higher due to the fact that the services for press, radio and television are also relatively more important than in the summer games. By relatively I mean in comparison with the number of athletes and competitions.

The crisis in the case of Denver was partly a problem of expense involving the tax payers, partly also, as we shall see later, a problem of environment.

A fifth problem is the utilization of facilities after the Games. • Earlier in my paper I referred to the importance of the use, after the Games, of the general facilities, as well as the technical facilities.

I would like to say that here is an area in which the cooperation between the I.O.C. and the International Federations can be strengthened and improved.

I shall return to this point in the last chapter of my address.

Another problem is the protection of the environment.

As a consequence of the fact that winter sports are held outdoors and that the courses and competition areas must be arranged artificially a problem concerning the environment has arisen. This, together with the expenses due was the reason of the problems the I.O.C. faced in Denver.

The Organizing Committee of Denver had suggested the use of a recreation area on the outskirts of the city of Denver for the cross country and jumping events. The chances of Denver to be selected were considered rather small, so nothing much happened during the application and before the vote by the I.O.C. Only after this surprising decision which as I already indicated, was related to the loss of the Summer Games by Los Angeles in favour of Montreal, only then did the opposition get organized. It succeeded in raising a financial issue with all the citizens of Denver and in getting a negative majority in the final public poll.

Finally, as you are certainly all aware, the large chapter of problems is always qualification, eligibility and amateurism.

I should like now to attempt to deal with this sub-chapter in the shortest possible time; it would of course, fill not only one paper but a full day of this Academy.

You are certainly aware that the Winter Games and their sports

have always played an important part in the discussions on this subject. I believe there are 3 main reasons for this.

First, that the commercial, financial interferences in winter sports do really exist, as I have mentioned, particularly in skiing.

Secondly, the fact that the Olympic movement can't continue without the Winter Games, but certainly not without the Summer Games.

And thirdly, the fact that there is a convenient timetable according to which the Winter Games take place before the Summer Games and therefore the Winter Games can be considered a proper time and occasion to set an example and to remind competitors in the Summer Games of their obligations in time. It would take too long to give a full story of all the conferences and meetings and talks on this subject, but I should like to attempt to recall the main issues; in the years 1935-1940, the only issue was the eligibility of skiing teachers. After a decision of the I.O.C, to declare skiing teachers ineligible for the Winter Games in Garmisch, Austria and Switzerland withdrew their teams. Consequently the International Ski Federation in agreement with the I.O.C, decided to withdraw skiing as a whole from the program of the 1940 Games which originally should have been held in Saint Moritz and later in Dortmund. The International Ski Federation planned to organize a separate World Championship in Oslo in 1940. Because of World War II, of course, neither the Winter Games nor the championships took place.

The Games of Saint Moritz in 1948 were under discussion over the same issue. In 1946, an agreement was reached on terms which had already been adapted by the U.S. Olympic Committee and the U.S. Amateur Athletic Union for swimming teachers and coast guards.

Under these principles, the ski teachers were eligible, a) if ski teaching was not their basic obligation and occupation, b) if they instructed elementary ski only and not competitive ski, c) if the salaries were not higher than those of non competing teachers and d) if they refrained from teaching during the last ninety days before the opening of the Games.

In the years 1960 to 1970, the problems of the duration of training camps and broken time payments, and of the relationship between skiers and ski manufacturers, particularly concerning advertising were under discussion.

On the first issue, an agreement was reached taking into consideration that skiers could in general have long practice in their sport at home except during a limited period of winter months and were compelled to visit training areas on high altitude or glaciers only during fall and early winter.

On the second point, limitations concerning trade marks on equipment and advertising were enforced. A few days before the Winter

Olympic Games in Grenoble, the President of the I.O.C, requested total elimination of all trade marks on skis, a request which was rejected by the Council of the International Ski Federation and was later withdrawn by the I.O.C, in an extraordinary session.

In Sapporo, as you all recall, illicit payments from manufacturers to skiers were the subject of discussion. As in most cases there were no proofs available. Still they were declared ineligible because of certain statements as to their financial situation and particularly also because of statements they made against the I.O.C, and its President, which was considered as incompatible behaviour.

During the last two years, and I'm quite certain that you know as much as I since the subject has been already discussed in this session of the Academy, the I.O.C, endeavoured to modernize its rules on eligibility.

The new rules are now sufficiently liberal and flexible permitting National Federations to adopt their own specifications and to adapt them to the particular conditions and requirements existing in their sports.

Thus, a long-time wish of the International Sport Federations has been met. It is of prime importance for the winter sports working under very special conditions as we have seen.

After this inventory on the problems and crises of winter sports and Winter Games, I should like to close my paper with a few thoughts on the future of the Olympic Winter Games and shall make some suggestions for possible reforms or alternatives.

Both for the Summer and Winter Games, the idea of simple or more modest additions has been continuously put forward. Personally I have doubts as to the feasibility of these suggestions.

What are the real options and the alternatives and where and when can expenses really be reduced. If we consider the different technical facilities as playing grounds, tracks, stadiums, courses and runs, the answer must certainly be no. The technical arrangements and facilities must surely be made in step with the constantly improving performances of the athletes.

For accomodation and food, for medical service, it seems equally impossible to make economics there; besides the fact that the teams are partly paying for these services, it is unthinkable that months of personal and collective efforts in preparing the teams for the Games can be jeopardized during their stay at the place of the Games by insufficient services in accommodation and food. For all the technical arrangements, as time-keeping, calculation, publication of results, telephone, telexes, radio etc. for other services of press, radio and television and spectators, the answer, to my view, is the same. No Organizing Committee would

wish to stay behind in this field. It would make very little sense to undertake a task of the size of the Olympic Games and to voluntarily take the risk of a worldwide negative publicity. What remains then is the elimination of certain sports. The answer theoretically is yes, but the main sports will always have to remain on the program. The great number of competitors would dislike this model, and in any case the attendance from representatives of the press, radio and television will not be reduced. Neither will be the costs for their services which are particularly high.

The same reasons are valid for the reduction of the number of competitors per sport and event. Besides the fact that it is very hard to reduce the number of participants per country and per event below three in sports where performances can be recorded equally in all countries and continents, that would mean that a certain Olympic medal winner could be excluded because he is an American or a Russian; that would not affect the size of the technical facilities, possibly only the size of the Olympic village but there again the teams pay for the services.

The reduction of the number of officials would also have very little influence on the general cost situation. It would be highly unpopular with the International Federations who for years have asked for more officials. What really remains then? In an exaggerated way it can be said that the only real economy I can see would be the deletion of fireworks, pigeons and dances at the opening and closing ceremonies.

As there seems to be very little room for real economies, it must be concluded that the financial problems caused by the organization of the Olympic Winter Games should primarily be solved by using additional sources of income and by increasing revenues.

Munich and Montreal are excellent examples and have proved that a well organized sales program for collectors items can be very successful and help to raise enormous additional funds. Long range and permanent sales programs over various Olympiads could well improve the chances and attract even more collectors.

Thirdly, a possibility is the creation of Olympic centers. Historic Olympia here as the one and only center of the ancient games is certainly a very good background for such a suggestion. The idea to create permanent Olympic cities or areas to be used periodically for the games and also for world championships has been discussed. With Innsbruck's repeat performance in 1964 and 1976 a first step has been made. They have their reasons to believe that the test will prove to be successful.

In the same context of securing afteruse, International Federations too have an important part to play. As far as possible, the planning of technical facilities should include considerations for late competitive

and non competitive use. This object has, during the past five or ten years, influenced the choice and layout of ski courses, particularly in cross country races. The aim has been to obtain courses which have been prepared with mechanical means and therefore can, without excessive cost, be permanently kept at the disposal of the public. The same applies to downhill and turn courses.

Another very important example is the new feature in Innsbruck which will offer much better chances for afteruse than the two different runs we had in the past.

And finally, there is a fourth solution, the regional tendency and designation. If, in the near or far future, the cost of Olympic Winter Games should become too heavy for one single city or resort, the I.O.C., would fall back on another alternative. The designation of an area or region rather than a single city as host of the Games.

This, of course, would depart from the original principles and the aims set forth by the Baron de Coubertin of bringing athletes from all parts of the world in one city and one Olympic Village.

It must be born in mind, however, that in Winter as well as in Summer Games, there have been, nearly always, two or more separate Villages and that the size of the central Olympic Village, as well as the number of athletes have reached a point which makes it impossible for everybody to meet everybody.

The designation of a country, area, or region, as an alternative to the present procedure has been recommended by the International Federations and is considered by them at least as a possible solution to the problems of size and cost of Olympic Games.

As far as the Winter Games are concerned, two region applications have already been put forward in the past. One from Finland, which due to its geographical and topographical structure is not in the position to hold open ski events within its territory. And the second by the Region of the Mont-Blanc, consisting of Saint-Gervais and Megeve which had applied for the 1976 Winter Games.

So far the I.O.C., bound by its present rules, has not departed from the traditional designation and principle of one city as host of the Games. But the alternative could be available, if possible only in case of need.

I have completed my «tour d'horizon» of the Winter Games. I've tried to paint a picture of their past, their special aspects and their problems. Without my having said it all in words, I hope you may have felt my optimism as to their future.

Thank you very much.

THE FINE ARTS AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr. JEAN DURRY (France)



Mr. Chairman,
Dear friends,

I cannot tell you how happy I feel to be back again in Olympia. Ten years ago — a dust of seconds when compared to the immensity of time, but so important in the short life of a man — around 10 o'clock in the evening, after a long and unforgettable day, Isthmia, Mycenae, Epidaurus, I finally discovered the night of Olympia : this air «so exquisitely delicate, perfumed with the smell of pines, laurel and thyme ; the moon shining over the vines and poplars with the sweetest of lights; this silence». The stadium of the ancient Games was situated on the other side of the road, a few steps away . . . How could I ever forget what I felt then. The fifth session of the International Olympic Academy was held during the next two weeks, characterized by human warmth, a fraternal spirit which I can see prevail again among those who are gathered here today, participants, lecturers, guests, I.O.C, members — in this month of July 1975.

Just like the Academy facilities, world sport has developed considerably in this last decade. But in our hectic life, in our increasingly frantic existence, during which, drowned by a flow of varied, conflicting and usually disastrous information, we are carried away trying in vain to find ourselves, Olympia remains a unique oasis of peace, the only place where true values have a chance of finding their meaning again. And this Academy also remains a privileged organization, one of those rare institutions of thought and teaching, so much needed by the sports movement and the Olympic movement in particular.

These few words were just an introduction. However, I think they have defined the context, the basis from which I will try to expound for you the subject I have been asked to present :

«The Fine Arts and the Olympic Games».

This subject might seem to be of secondary importance when compared to the rising problems resulting from the tremendous expansion

of the athletic phenomenon and its success — efforts to reach even higher performance levels thus leading to a possible break between top athletes and the vast mass of those who practise sports; the future of sports competitions and the Olympic Games in their present forms; the role of money; the need for a kind of initiation, education, in sports and Olympism, intelligent and well organized, etc. — problems underlying your work in this Academy.

However, in the unique environment of Olympia, surrounded as you are by beauty, harmony, springing from nature itself, nature on which men have left their mark, as can be seen in the living ruins of the Altis and the treasures in the Museums, perhaps you feel, more than you did a few days ago, that this question is one which should be included in the programme of the annual sessions of the Academy. For after all, if we consider Art as one of the highest forms of expression used by man, it is worthwhile considering its association with the Olympic Games, «this quadriennial festival of human spring» which is so important to us all and constitutes the centre of your work here.

The organizers of the Academy sessions have always attached great importance to this point and I must admit that this has not made my task any easier. Because, along the years, my countryman, Henri Pouret, on the one hand, and D. W. Masterson from Gr. Britain in 1973, on the other, have repeatedly covered this subject, until I think, almost nothing more is left to be said.

But the continuity of the Academy could play its part here and thus, variations on a given theme can light its different aspects, enriching our knowledge with its similarities and contradictions. In addition, participants in the sessions are not always the same, apart from some exceptions and it is therefore logical that the main lines of the modern Olympic movement be reminded every time, together with the organization of the ancient Games, the evolution of the Olympic idea in the face of recent developments so that all can profit from these basic teachings which you will then undertake to disseminate in your respective countries. Lecturers however must try to shed new light on the selected subjects.

That is why I will not depart from the main lines drawn by my friends Pouret and Masterson, to wit the relative success of the Olympic Art Contests included in the Olympic programme, as you probably know, from 1912 (Stockholm) to 1948 (London), the causes of this half-failure and the possible meaning of the links between art and sport, while insisting on a meeting which has rarely been studied, the «Advisory Conference on Arts, Letters and Sports», held in Paris, in May 1906,

under the direct influence of Pierre de Goubertin. This will be the first part of my lecture.

Then, we will glance at the evolution of Art demonstrations during the Olympic Games from 1908 onward and ask ourselves whether Coubertin's ideas truly materialized and if not why. This will be the second part.

Finally, in the conclusion, I will attempt to underline the main ideas which will arise along our course. And who knows, perhaps some suggestions for the future might result from this synthesis.

1. *The Advisory Conference on Arts, Letters and Sports* *Paris 23-25 May 1906 and its immediate results*

A. *The beginning*

«I belong to Phidias». You have seen in the Museum of Olympia this cup fragment with the touching inscription, which has come to us through the ages. Twenty five centuries ago, this man was alive, whose hands and mind created some of the most wonderful works of art of mankind : the frieze of the Panatheneans on the Acropolis, and the so-called «chryselephantine» statue of Olympian Zeus, in gold and ivory, which was one of the seven wonders of antiquity. Phidias' studio was situated near the temple, you have seen here, on the outer Western side of the Altis, between the colonnade of the Palestra and the Leoni-daion, where important guests stayed during the Games.

This big statue of Zeus was not of course the only statue to be found in Olympia. Our friend Pausanias, the Greek historian of the second century A.D., who with his precious and precise descriptions brings ancient Greece back to life, tells us that there was a whole population of statues here, among which pilgrims and spectators strolled. Statues of visitors, bronze effigies made with the money from the fines imposed on some athletes, multiple offerings of cities, rivaling with one another, in beauty and power, as proved by the «Treasuries» built between the foot of Mount Kronion and the stadium, to the North-East of the Altis.

This permanent artistic presence, together with the poets and musicians, the cream of Greece's intellectual world, greatly impressed Coubertin. His thoughts on this matter can be found in the following passage of his «Mémoires Olympiques». «I have said it so often that I am almost ashamed to repeat it again, but there are so many people who have not yet understood ! The Olympic Games are not mere world championships, but the quadriennial festival of world youth, of «human spring», the festival of passionate effort, multiple ambitions and all forms of juvenile activity of generations who appear on the threshold of life. It was not

by chance that in Olympia, in the past, writers and artists surrounded the Games and it was to that incomparable association that the Games owed their prestige. Wishing to revive the principle and not the form of this institution, (...), I had to reconstruct the strong abutments which had supported it in the past (...)»¹.

Moreover, one of the characteristic traits of Pierre de Coubertin, was his evident artistic sensibility, inherited perhaps from his father, Charles Frédy, Baron de Coubertin (1822-1908) who was a known painter during the Second Empire. Geoffroy de Navacelle, Coubertin's descendant from his grandmother Marie, the sister of the reviver of the Olympic Games, has collected, in the family house in Mirville, Normandy, books of original sketches and drawings, proving that Pierre was an amateur painter of surprising talent.

Once Coubertin had successfully begun the revival of the ancient Games, regarding their purely athletic aspect, he tried hard to ensure that the modern Olympic festival would again be surrounded by the intellectual and artistic representatives of his time. The sources which allow us to follow the course he adopted, without betraying or altering his thought, are many and have remained largely unexplored to this day. It is true that the work of Coubertin, pedagogue and historian, was so vast that all its facets have not yet been fully revealed. For my part, I will make use of the «Mémoires Olympiques» (1931), the text of his opening speech at the Conference of 1906, the «Olympic Review», the monthly issues from 1906 to 1914 and finally the important book published in 1909, «Une Campagne de 21 ans» (1887-1908) which it is interesting to compare with the text of the Mémoires of 1931, since the 23 years elapsed between the two publications had sensibly altered Coubertin's perception, or at least the manner in which he presented facts.

For Coubertin, the major idea was that the inclusion of an intellectual and artistic section in the Olympic programme would be the «second step» as he calls it². In 1904, the year of the Games of St. Louis, which he did not attend, a short time after the I.O.C. session of June, held in London, he finally put his thoughts into words in an article published in the newspaper «Le Figaro» : «The time has come to move another step forward and revive the Olympiads in their former beauty. At the time of Olympia's splendour — and even later, when Nero, the conqueror of Greece, dreamed of winning the coveted laurel wreath on the banks of the Alpheios — letters and art were always harmoniously

1. Mémoires Olympiques (Bureau International de Pédagogie Sportive. Lausanne, 219 pages—1931) p. 77

2. Olympic Review, May 1906 p. 67

combined with sport, thus guaranteeing the grandeur of the Olympic Games. This should be the case in the future. Never for a moment should we think, today like yesterday, that we might recreate the magnificent past; this would be a sacrilegious and at the same time childish notion. But if our century demands that, so that they may become alive and lasting, modern Olympiads take on the forms inspired by its law, nothing prevents us from bringing out from the past all that was human and therefore unalterable. The national importance of sport, its international role, the danger of corruption arising from the bait of profit, the need of closely associating it with other forms of activity, these are certainties which have survived the destruction of Olympia and the temporary disappearance of the glorious ideal bequeathed to us by this remarkable city. We have wanted, from the very beginning, to restore this ideal in a form and under conditions better suited to the needs of the moment. But for this we required a revived and viable sport, regular meetings of all people, a new series of Olympiads lining the road we would follow. After that, it became possible and desirable to combine, in future festivals, muscle and thought, as they did in the past . . . Some might argue that, if, once in Olympia, poets came to present their new work and painters to exhibit their last paintings, this form of publicity is no longer needed by the former or the latter. So we no longer have to worry about publicity, we must simply reduce the highly technical character of modern sport and give it back its place in everyday life; and perhaps, the experts of the pen and brush whom we will ask to help us, will one day be grateful to us for this opportunity to find new inspiration from the forgotten sources of nobleness and beauty»³.

Two years later, in an article published in the «Indépendance Belge», Coubertin announced that he was about to enter the active phase of his project : «(...) Even though the Olympiad might be as complete as its founders might have wished it, from the technical point of view, the feature which characterized the Olympiads of the past, the harmonious combination of letters and arts, contributing to and enhancing its success, would still be missing. Is there nothing we can do to remedy this situation ? This is a question which will soon be discussed during a competent meeting and I would be greatly surprised if it did not find a formula, adapted to present needs and meeting the demands of artists and men of letters (. . .)». These⁴ were the roots of the question Coubertin now intended to solve.

3. Une campagne de vingt-et-un ans (Librairie de l'Education Physique, Paris, 1909. 220 pages) p. 192

4. Olympic Review, May 1906 p. 74

B. The Advisory Conference of 1906.

The invitation sent by the International Olympic Committee for an *advisory conference* to be held in Paris, in the spring of 1906, stated that the purpose of the meeting would be to study «to what extent and in what form the arts and letters could take part in the celebration of modern Olympic Games and become associated, in general, with the practice of sports, in order to profit from them and ennoble them»⁵. Let us add a detail which it would not be fair to omit; Coubertin admitted later⁶ that he had chosen that date so as to find a pretext to avoid undertaking the trip to Greece where, from 22 April to 2 May, were held the «Olympic Games of Athens» to which the April issue of the Olympic Review is entirely devoted. The results were published in the May issue — «The Games of 1906» — and those Games, the first of the new Hellenic series were celebrated with the required splendour⁷, but Coubertin showed a prudent reserve, as far as they were concerned. You know that these «intermediary» games, considered then, beyond any doubt, as Olympic, are not included today in the official chronology of the modern Games, a fact which happily did not prevent the Austrian, Erich Kamper, from giving the results in his remarkable «Encyclopedia of the Olympic Games» and very rightly so, since they have played a part in the unfolding of modern Olympic history.

In any event, on Wednesday, 23 May 1906, in the foyer of the Comédie Française in Paris, Coubertin opened «the advisory conference of Arts, Letters and Sports». He set forth two objectives. First, «the establishment of five contests for architecture, sculpture, painting, music and literature that would crown, every four years, new, original works, directly inspired by the athletic idea». And also the wish to form an alliance «between athletes artists and spectators. There everything has still to be done, because people have forgotten eurhythmia»⁸, «eurhythmia», a word dear to Coubertin who endowed it with all the beauty and harmony engendered by the enjoyment «of various art forms».

After the opening ceremony, under the chairmanship of Jules Clarétie, Manager of the Comédie Française, the working sessions began, in committees which met at the Touring Club de France Hotel, generously placed at the disposal of the I.O.C, by the Touring Club, in the afternoon of 23 May and in the mornings of 24 and 25 May. The closing

5. Une campagne de Vingt-et-un ans. (Librairies de l'Education Physique, Paris, 1909, 220 pages) p. 193

6. Mémoires Olympiques p. 79

7. Olympic Review. May 1906 p. 76

8. Anthologie (Roubaud, Aix-en-Provence, 1933, 184 pages) p. 166

session was held on Friday, 25 May, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, once again in the Comédie Française and this time Clarétie was assisted by two famous actors, Monnet-Sully and Madame Bartet whose presence delighted Coubertin.

Coubertin had put so much hope in the Conference that he announced — in the May issue of the «Olympic Review» which came out on the date of the Conference : « . . . the date of 25 May 1906 will take its place in history right behind that of 23 June 1894» (the day on which the revival of the Olympic Games had been officially proclaimed).

Future events would shatter this idyllic vision of the situation.

Who had attended the Conference ? First of all it is evident that apart from Count Brunetta d'Usseaux, Italian member of the I.O.C., and the Swiss, René Morax, organizer of numerous beautiful popular festivals in his country, Conference members were almost exclusively French and Coubertin was to admit later that he had not given sufficient importance to that point ⁹ «having limited himself to letters of invitation which were not understood and which only produced télégrammes of sympathy but no effective assistance. Only the Royal Academy of Arts of London showed a favourable attitude, which, in view of the future Games (. . .) was a good sign». Let us note, in passing, a curious fact : in his «Olympic Memoirs» Coubertin mentions the presence of the Reverend de Courcy Laffan, British member of the I.O.C., at the opening ceremony, a fact which is not mentioned in the extremely detailed account which was published in the «Olympic Review» of June 1906 ¹⁰. Was this perhaps a lapse of memory on his part ?

As regards the French, «almost all artists and authors of reknown had been invited to the conference. Only about 60 finally came» ¹¹. One already feels a reticence, a lack of enthusiasm, on the part of artistic and literary circles and one has but to look at the list of participants to see how few were those who are still remembered : the poet Jean Richepin, Maurice Pottecher, founder of the famous Theatre du Peuple at Bussang in the Vosges, the historian Funck-Brentano perhaps . . . They are not many.

On the other hand, the interest of participants and the standard of their work were of the highest level. The papers of Bourgault-Ducoudras — «Music and Sport — Maurice Pottecher» — «Dramatic Art and Sport» —, Pierre Roche — «Sculpture and Sport» —, and Max d'Ollone — «Sport and Plastic Beauty» —, presented either during the

9. Mémoires Olympiques p. 81

10. Olympic Review. June 1906 p. 83 et seq.

11. Mémoires Olympiques p. 80

opening session or during succeeding meetings and published in the «Olympic Review» between July and December 1906, constitute a collection of remarkable quality. Finally, the text of «adopted decisions», as drawn up by Coubertin for the June issue ¹² could have led to some truly interesting results.

C. The Immediate Results

The first of the objectives set forth by Coubertin at the opening session — «bring about the true cooperation of Arts and Letters in the revived Olympic Games» — was implemented with the establishment of five contests and these will make the object of the second part of this lecture. As regards the second objective — «stimulate their daily and modest cooperation in local sports events» —, it only gave rise to some attempts which at first, however, looked promising. The Racing Club of France, during the annual Grand Prix, abandoned «the traditional brass band which was replaced» by choirs singing Gossec and Cherubini. On 5 August, in Bussang, Pottecher organized a small car race, fencing, gymnastic and athletic contests, before the afternoon's theatrical performance with the participation of a choir from Alsace. Finally, on 4 October, in Tourcoing, an Olympic Festival was held during an International Exhibition, with sports events, a presentation of «plastic works inspired by sports» by thirty artists or so, songs, ballet, fireworks, nothing was missing from the festival organized by Théo Vienne, Director of the Review «Physical Education», which was followed, on the next day, by a Congress of Athletic Sports. But this was just a flare.

This festive atmosphere, which brought together people who differed greatly from one another, increasingly drew Coubertin's attention and he instigated several events of that type. The advisory conference itself had been extended, on Saturday, 26 May, by a show presented in the main hall of the Sorbonne, combining «science, the letters, arts and sports». In the yard of this same Sorbonne, five years later (16 May 1911), the I.O.C. organized an evening celebration in the honour of Messrs. Monod and Laverrière, two architects from Switzerland, from the canton of Vaud to be precise, winners of a special contest for the drawing up of the plans of a «Modern Olympia». The show which included music, gymnastics, fencing, dancing, «a performance of the charming play written especially for this purpose by Maurice Pottecher «the philosopher and the athletes» with a scene showing a real fight», fireworks was, according to Coubertin, «an original celebration, the most beautiful I have ever

12. Olympic Review, June 1906 p. 87 et seq.

witnessed, from the point of view of eurhythmia»¹³. We find again here the profound influence which the artistic and aesthetic concepts of John Ruskin had on Goubertin — a fact which was underlined, two years ago, by Mrs. Liselot Diem, in this same hall. In 1914, the official celebration of the 20th anniversary of the revival of the Games, ended with another nocturnal festival at the Trocadero and an unforgettable performance, give in the Collège des Athlètes of Reims, a theatrical and athletic open air spectacle, held under the patronage of the Marquis de Polignac, which was to play a major role in the establishment of the art contests during the Olympic Games of 1924 . . .

The «Olympic Art Contests». It is now time to turn to this subject, which will however be dealt with rather rapidly, since it was covered in previous sessions by Dr. Pouret and Mr. Masterson.

II. The Fine Arts in the Olympic Games from 1908 to this day

To make this lecture more clear, it being understood that I will not be speaking of literary contests — a subject I covered in 1971, during the 11th session, in my lecture «the author and Olympic inspiration» — but of fine arts solely, plastic arts, architecture, music, I think it is necessary to differentiate between two specific periods and show the way in which, willingly or unwillingly, the Olympic Games have reflected since their revival, in a more or less marked manner, the artistic trends, of their time.

A. «Olympic Art Contests» from 1912 to 1948

One of Coubertin's traits was that he could almost always move from the stage of conceptions and ideas to that of concrete achievements. After the 1906 conference, the project for the art contests was implemented and in October 1907, the «Olympic Review» published, in the English text, the «Olympic artistic regulations for 1908», drawn up, under the auspices of the British Olympic Association, by a commission, chaired by Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Royal Academy of Arts. Article 1 of these Regulations stipulated «Competition in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture will be held as an integral part of the Olympic Games of London». Unfortunately there was little time left until the Games of the IVth Olympiad of the modern era and thus the Olympic Programme of 1908, «was deprived of its artistic section» which was not held.

13. Mémoires Olympiques p. 114

However, in Stockholm, in 1912, a first step — the essential step according to Coubertin — was made. «The first contests were held, prizes will be awarded, the winning works will be exhibited»¹⁴. This communiqué of victory was very modest. Having encountered the opposition of Swedish artistic circles, the Swedish Olympic Committee had decided not to apply the regulations published in September 1911. Coubertin had to insist very firmly- for the Committee to decide, in February 1912, to appropriate a sum of 5000 French francs for the five contests which had been decided by the Conference of 1906 and entrusted the I.O.C, with the distribution of this amount. The participation of artists was small and in the report published in the «Olympic Review» already in July 1912, at a time when the sports competitions were in full swing, the Games having ended on 22 July, the Jury «does not shun from reprimanding the musicians for their lack of zeal to participate in this first contest»¹⁵. It is almost certain that the author of the report was Coubertin himself.

Right after the war, in 1920, the Games of Antwerp also included «Art Contests». But their impact was small and one is not surprised to read in the roneoed report of the Games — happily redistributed by the Belgian Olympic Committee some years ago, since it was missing from several libraries — the following phrase : «Thus, the Games of 1920 came to end, in which efforts had been made to intimately combine arts and sport». Most probably, the organizers were not strictly referring to the «Art Contests», but to the wider cultural environment of the Games, symbolized, for example, by the Cantata of Pierre Benoist, performed by 1200 players during the closing ceremony.

1924 Paris. One interesting feature : The composition of some truly outstanding juries. Let us look at the members of the Musical Jury. We find, among many others, the names of Bela Bartok, Gustave Charpentier, Paul Dukas, Enesco, Manuel de Falla, Faure, Honeger, Vincent d'Indy, Malipiero, Ravel, Roussel, Florent Schmidt, Stravinski. Strangely enough, one reads in the official report of the Games of Amsterdam, held 4 years later : «The I.O.C, was able to note that the results were by far superior to those of 1912 and 1924 and there was therefore no ground for comparison» !

From that time onward, «Art Contests» were held concurrently with every Olympic Games, up to the 11th Games of the XIVth Olympiad, the Games of London in 1948. I am not going to dwell on the distinctions

14. Mémoires Olympiques p. 124

15. Olympic Review, July 1912 p. 102 et seq.

and medals, since you know that winners received medals, just like the winners of the 100 m. race, pole vaulting or weightlifting.

All details concerning these contests can be found in Dr. Pouret's lecture or in Mr. Kamper's encyclopedia.

For my part, I would simply like to point out, the remarkable contrast observed, from the Paris (1924) to the London (1948) Games, going through Amsterdam, Los Angeles and Berlin, between the low artistic level of the whole on the one hand and the exuberant descriptions of the official reports on the other.

Pouret and Masterson have already mentioned the many cases in which no medals could be awarded, as a result of the poor quality of presented works. But if we look through the catalogues and pictures showing the competing and winning works, we cannot but feel disappointment, even if we take into account the bad quality of the grey photographic paper and the evolution of artistic taste in those 50 years thriving with artistic achievements, when we stare at these conformistic works, at these cold and lifeless models.

Furthermore, without being carried away by the prestige of recognized artists, we can but notice that the famous names appearing in the Olympic lists are indeed very few and this is deeply disturbing, if not indicative of things to come.

It is true of course that as a whole, the ranks of competitors were increased with the addition of a whole bunch — to use a sports term — of artists who did not take part in the competitions themselves, but made it possible to organize, concurrently with the Games, an exhibition of some importance, at least as far as space is concerned. The quality of the works did not improve however.

The bells tolled during the Games of 1948 and the «Olympic Art Contests» were held for the last time in the Victoria and Albert Museum of London.

Demonstration of National Arts

31. «The Organizing Committee shall arrange, subject to the approval of the International Olympic Committee, exhibitions and demonstrations of the National Fine Arts (Architecture, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Photographs and Sport Philately) and fix the dates during which the exhibitions and demonstrations shall take place.

The programme may also include theatrical, ballet, opera performances or symphony concerts.

This section of the programme should be of the same high standard

as the sport events and be held concurrently with them, in the same vicinity.

It shall receive full recognition in the publicity released by the Organizing Committee».

In 1952, in Helsinki, during those Games which impressed the observers who had come from all over the world, with the remarkable enthusiasm and the awareness of the watching public, the failure of the «Olympic Art Contests» was finally confirmed. Under these conditions, can the fervent wish of Coubertin, reiterated in his «Message to all athletes and participants in the Olympic Games gathered in Amsterdam for the celebration of the IXth Olympiad» (1928), in which he mentions, among the principles and institutions which are essential to the survival of Olympism and which should be maintained, «... art contests which combine the beautiful muscular activity with intellectual works inspired by athletic ideas», a wish which he repeats once more, at the end of his life, in the famous broadcasted message on «the philosophical foundations of modern Olympism», among which he includes «final element, beauty arising from the participation in the Games of Arts and Thought», can this wish come true ?

The International Olympic Committee, during its 49th session held in 1954, in Athens, Greece, selected the course defined in the above-mentioned article 31. Each Organizing Committee, was thus granted the freedom of deciding on its own course of action in the artistic domain. And multiple solutions could now be put into effect.

One could mention the solution adopted in Rome, in 1960, that is the organization of a series of demonstrations, including an exhibition of very high standard on «sport in history and art», free access to all monuments for athletes and officials, reconstruction of some ancient sports, such as the «calcio», the medieval soccer and an international photograph exhibition. The main exhibition was opened by the President of the Republic on 14 July 1960 and lasted until 8 January 1961, covering a total area of 7000 m². The very beautiful book, «Sport ed Arte» published in October 1960, by the Organizing Committee of the Games, presented 350 out of the 2300 works or so, 1000 of which were originals, allowing visitors to become acquainted with the numerous ways in which sport was present in Italian life from antiquity down to the end of the 19th century.

Once again, this was an example. And during the next Olympiads, varied demonstrations were organized, either on a strictly national level, as in the case of Melbourne in 1956, an example which will be soon followed by the organizers of the Summer Games of 1976 in Montreal, or of a wider, more international character.

In Munich, in 1972, efforts were made to organize an original event. I am referring to the publication of 4 series of 7 posters, designed by some of the most representative artists of our times; Härtung, Kokoschka, Lapicque, Lenica, Marini, Winter, Poliakoff, Antes, Arakawa, Chillida, Dorazio, Allen Jones, Soulages, Vasarely, Albers, Alt, D'Arcangelo, Max Bill, Hockey, Kitaj, Wesselmann, Adami, Alan Davie, Hundertwasser, Lawrence, Peter Philips, Richard Smith, Wunderlich. Was this initiative successful ? I will come back to it in a little while, because it covers the last aspect which I am going to present, before starting on my conclusions, i.e.

C. The Olympic Games, a reflection of the artistic trends of their time

Whereas the Games of Antiquity lasted for almost 1200 years, Modern Olympic Games are only 80 years old. Nevertheless they have become an integral part of their era. And in this way perhaps, beyond what Coubertin had imagined or rather because he wanted to surround the revived Games with a pomp underlining their nobleness and have them participate in the world of the mind, that the Olympic Games enter into the artistic sphere, since, whether we admit or not, they often reflect, more or less markedly, the artistic trend of their time.

Here are some visual examples : the cover of the official report of the Athens Games (1896); a «belle époque» poster for the Paris Games of 1900; the design of the Stockholm poster (1912) is just as modern in style as that of the XXth Anniversary of the Games (Paris 1914) ; a programme of the Games of 1924, a bulletin of the Berlin Games (1936) and posters inspired by photographic techniques, Tokyo 1964, Mexico, 1968, one of the forms of contemporary art.

Of course none of these designs bear the signature of Picasso, Matisse, Mondrian or Max Ernst and stylization often lagged behind in comparison with avant-garde trends. However, one frequently notes a strong association with some trendy styles : the plastic and architectural environment of the Berlin Games, to quote but one example, was definitely inspired by a given artistic climate.

One could of course answer to this, thus starting a long discussion on the subject, that this was «Official art» and not «live art».

When the cycle of «Olympic Art Contests» was completed, some Organizing Committees, as in Mexico in 1968, undertook vast projects, on a universal level : exhibition of the art treasures of mankind; monumental sculptures along the «Peripherico» ; surfaces given to children who so often are draftsmen and colourists of remarkable talent. The Games of Mexico had gone beyond the field of sports and the same at-

tempt was made in Munich, with the series of Olympic posters, of which I will now speak.

We are now facing the heart of the matter. Let us take one of the Vasarely, Poliakoff or Härtung posters. Was this original work truly born from their contact, if contact there was, with the Olympic idea ? And what about Wesselman ? I must admit that only David Hockney's «divers» fully satisfy me. Using a theme directly associated with Olympic sports, the artist has recreated a world, using a technique which no one had used in the same way before.

This is of course a personal reaction. But God knows how thrilled I was when I first heard of this fascinating initiative, hoping that the flame would burn, that the greatest artists would find a source of inspiration in the colours, the intensity, the drama or the joy of the sport event. But I was soon disappointed. Even if this Poliakoff is a beautiful piece in itself, it does not convince me.

The end of the journey ?

Now that we have come to the end of our trip through the Olympic land of Fine Arts, we must underline the main points.

The idea of holding «Olympic Art Contests» was a failure, for several reasons, including plain material difficulties : transportation of works, language differences among jury members, etc.

Other reasons were related to organization conditions. Thus, even without questioning the jury's impartiality, the list of winners shows that Belgians were now frequently honoured in Belgium, Frenchmen in Paris and Americans in Los Angeles. Seven out of the eight Games which included Art Contests were held in Europe. And out of the 121 medals distributed for sculpture, graphic arts, architecture and music, no less than 106 were awarded to European artists, 11 for America, two for Asia and another two for Africa !

The other causes spring from the nature of artistic work. Is it possible to classify works of art ? This is the fundamental question. Many artists, among the most famous, have always rejected the mere principle of confrontation, be it a Salon, a Grand Prix, or any other form, not to speak of course of a confrontation on the theoretical global scale.

The second aspect of the problem, though extending beyond the scope of this lecture, is however linked with it.

It is a fact that sports — and I am not only referring here to the Olympic theme — have not yet inspired artists, leading to the creation of

high quality works, something which would seem natural to its sports fans.

This is probably due to the fact that sports do not allow artists to cheat since they are afraid of committing an absurd technical mistake and this fear does not allow them to give full vent to their inspiration. In his still unpublished work, Pierre Frayssinet, a young promising author who disappeared too soon, had shown that sport posed for sculptors the major problem of their art, that of the inner dynamism of the statue.

And also to the gap which divides «intellectuals», or rather those who think they deserve this title, and the warm, coloured, human world of sports, which they do not know or which they despise or choose to ignore, because of distrust or snobbishness.

On the other hand, do sportsmen, whom I seem to be endowing with all human virtues, always keep an open mind, as Pierre de Coubertin would have wished it ? Are they truly interested in translating in transposing, their action on the artistic level ? I am not so sure.

And how many athletes appear on the Olympic roll of honour for an athletic and an artistic victory, like Alfred Hajos — the 100th anniversary of whose death was recently celebrated in Hungary — who won a double victory during the swimming events of the Games of 1896 in Athens (100 and 1200 m free style) and then 28 years later was awarded a prize for architecture ? They are not many.

Furthermore, as stated by Frayssinet in his remarkable book, the only book he has left, «Sport among the Fine Arts» (1968), it is evident that the segregation of competitors, in very specialized Federations has frequently «removed any cultural preoccupation from the clubs»¹⁶.

In spite of these numerous difficulties and obstacles, which it would be ridiculous to pretend to ignore and which should, on the contrary, be examined objectively, there is still hope. Coubertin's idea of establishing close links between sport and Olympism will know new adventures.

When, during the Tokyo Games, in 1964, 140,000 visitors entered the exhibition on ancient and modern Japanese art, was not that something to be proud of ? We were speaking, a little while ago, of the way in which the Olympic Games reflect the artistic trends of their time. But they can also show the way. This has happened in the field of architecture : the Tokyo swimming pool, the Munich stadium, specially created for the various Olympiads are true works of art, for their audacity, their aesthetic value, and the fact that adopted solutions opened the way to now trends.

Who should therefore play the main role in the struggle for achieving

16. Pierre Frayssinet, «Le Sport parmi les Beaux-Arts» (Dargand, Paris, 1968, 128 pages) p. 20

a rapprochement between the world of art and the Olympic universe a confrontation rich in as yet unexplored possibilities. Beyond the domain of excessive specialization, only organizations with a multiple field of action such as the I.O.C, and the N.O.Cs, can undertake this arduous task. To do so, they should have an «ad hoc» working group, made up of competent members, fully convinced of the importance of their role. Some initiatives have already been adopted throughout the world, in this direction. I will only quote two examples: in Spain, the «BIENNAL INTERNATIONAL DEL DEPORTE EN LAS BELLAS ARTES» which will be held for the fifth time this year; in Poland, the work carried out under the guidance of the famous Museum of Physical Education and Tourism of Warsaw. There are, however, many more which could be mentioned.

Some aspects should not be neglected. There will always be some reserves concerning the possibility of concurrently holding, during the Olympic Games, sports competitions and artistic demonstrations, however beautiful. Because one should not forget that, in the Games, what is above all important for the athletes and the public alike, are the athletic competitions. In Munich, only few people, from the many who strongly wished it, were finally able to visit the magnificent exhibitions on «world cultures and modern art», «Olympic medals and coins», «100 years of German excavations in Olympia». That is why it would be essential to hold all these demonstrations in the close vicinity of the stadia and the Olympic village and, if possible, within these same sites.

These artistic demonstrations should above all be opened to all and not only to some selected «initiates», the festival should be attended by all and this is what they are now trying to do in Canada.

There would be many more things to say, particularly on the fact that art should not be restricted to the traditional techniques. The moving image and sound have become so important in these last decades that vast prospects are now opened to all of us. But the sand has almost run out in the hourglass of CHRONOS and I shall now stop.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if it were true, as Kenneth Clark has said, that a work of art is a fundamental human experience, if it were correct to think, like André Malraux, that art remains, for human beings, the only means of escaping or conquering death, then this wish for perennity, this overwhelming desire to last which devours the artist, meets the wish of Coubertin and the deep motive which led him to undertake, in spite of his many other duties, the apparently chimeric task of reviving the Olympic Games which had been gone from the world for 15 centuries. It is up to you, up to us all, to continue this extraordinary adventure.

Mr. Chairman, dear friends, thank you for your attention.

THE DEMANDS OF JOURNALISM AND THE OLYMPIC IDEA

By Mr. ANDRES MERGE VÁRELA
*Journalist, Holder of the Olympic Diploma
of Merit*



Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great privilege for me to address the participants of the International Olympic Academy, who have gathered here in these calm surroundings which are so propitious to intellectual work and where the sun, the country, the history and the ruins invite us to carry through the important task of spreading Olympism and its doctrine.

I have taken the floor today on the request of my great friend, Epaminondas Petralias, President of the International Olympic Academy, a man who has reached this important position because of his true spirit of Olympic cooperation and who possesses, at the same time, a vast experience of sports and the knowhow of a leader, qualities which allow us to forecast days of glory and the prevalence of the Olympic spirit and a continuous growth for the International Olympic Academy.

I have come to this rostrum in my capacity as a professional journalist on the one hand and because of my modest experience of Olympic matters since I am practising a profession where we have to built every day on the moving sands of actuality. What was positively certain yesterday is no longer so certain today and what seems indisputable today will have a new aspect tomorrow which will explain a new truth. In spite of the inconsistency of the soil on which we tread, we journalists, must stick to our views, express our opinion or criticism, always in a straightforward manner which cannot be influenced by the changes and variations which every new day brings to the news, events and facts whatever they are.

Our daily work brings us in close contact with men, athletes, records and the sports event which fascinates and moves mankind. Millions of people see it through our eyes, live it through our articles and believe in it thanks to the views we enunciate.

And all this must be achieved in the most interesting way, at the constant mercy of the struggle against the calendar, the water, the telephone, the teletype and especially against the inexorable deadline for

catching the last edition, after which even the most sensational piece of news is no longer of any interest.

Modern journalists are perfectly aware of the fact that the three major information media of our times are closely connected. There exists complete understanding between those who serve the written press, the radio and television. When someone once said, in my presence, that one of these three media could compete with and cast one of the two others in the shadow, I could not repress a smile. Intelligent people do not compete with one another. They complete one another. And thus, we were the first to understand that the radio announces the news, television shows world events in all their stark reality, while the task of the written press is to explain them by outlining the motives and causes underlying the event which has been announced and showed by laying the emphasis on the interesting points and drawing the conclusions for the future which the reader expects and needs. I am convinced that the promising future opening up for the mass media which occupy a privileged position in today's world and even more so in the magnificent world which lies ahead, is contained in this triptych I have just described.

In journalism, reporters specialized in the field of sports, have selected the most exacting of masters : sports news. It is necessary to be able to carry this task through successfully. To be able to explain, describe, comment, criticize, inform, all this in a limited period of time, without being allowed a single error of memory which would lead to incorrect information on a record, a result, the score of a game or a gross mistake when relating a personal anecdote on an athlete, a swimmer, a recordman or a football player.

Our generation has succeeded in completely changing the profession. Thirty years ago, those who usually wrote the sports articles were former champions who, because of their history, insisted too much on technical details and did not always quench the reader's thirst. Today, on a background of solid technical information, it is necessary to provide the reader with a wider outlook, without omitting the anecdote, the description of the public's reaction, the human and professional analysis which any sports event requires.

We are deeply pleased to note that the International Olympic Academy, in parallel to the cultivation of the Olympic spirit and the thorough and careful study of the elements of Olympism, is now examining the work of journalists and reporters in connection to the Olympic event, as an additional subject on the curriculum of this session. This clearly shows that it considers sports journalism to be a discipline which is fully integrated within modern Olympism, a technique, or better a science with its own personality and characteristics and full dedication

on the part of the journalists which excludes the possibility of the simultaneous practice of any other profession.

Sports journalism with its three facets, the written word, the portable microphone and the TV screen, has now become a well defined profession without which modern sports cannot live, since it is an indispensable element for the masses which follow competitions and events with the same devotion with which they followed religious cults in the past, and without which they can no longer live. For them, analysis and commentaries are indispensable to the development of sports.

It is difficult to forget that among the 12000 papers which appear daily throughout the world, the sports press represents the most important specialization. No other human activity has ever benefited from so great a number of specialized publications supplying exclusively news and commentaries, than the press which covers competitions and sports news. In the papers providing general information, sports pages hold an important position.

Sports commentaries are written by the most distinguished pens and the most specialized technicians, such as can hardly be found nowadays in the other spheres of human activity. Neither the world of finance, nor that of show business, recreation, tourism, news, politics or international life are ever granted in the press, the radio or television, the space and the contribution of such eminent commentators than world sports events.

Please allow me to draw your attention to an example which will emphasize with more clarity than any commentary, the importance and appeal of the athletic feat presented through the various information media :

In the course of 1966, man achieved the most remarkable exploit since the beginning of the world ; he sent a man to the moon to explore our satellite and then return back to earth, safe and sound. Armstrong's feat was crowned by the wonderful fact that all other men could watch him on their TV screens, comfortably seated in their homes. If this historic event, to this date the most important of all human achievements, had been mentioned as a possibility ten years ago, we would have called a madman the man who would be telling that story which we would immediately characterize as pure imagination. But it happened and now we are witnessing this event, without batting an eyelid, as though it were a simple daily occurrence.

This extraordinary event which, I repeat, is the most magnificent and remarkable deed of man since creation day, was watched by 800 million TV spectators.

Soon after that, the Olympic Games were held for the first time in a

Spanish-speaking country. These were the games of the XIXth Olympiad which were held in state, in a colourful environment, with the enthusiastic participation of the crowds, in the City of Mexico. The opening ceremony of the XIX Olympics was watched, with the greatest enthusiasm and interest, which bore proof to the appeal of the Olympic movement, by 1200 million TV spectators. And, two years later, the world football championship, also held in this interesting country, was followed by an equal number of fans, fascinated by the event which they could watch on their TV screen. The attraction which Olympism and sports held for the masses, by far exceeded the interest which had been caused by the greatest feat ever to be achieved by man.

The number of sports press representatives present at the last Olympic Games has doubled and even tripled the circulation of newspapers and we have seen how, in all the corners of the world, the issues of newspapers specialized in sports, were read by more than one person which increased the dissemination of sports throughout the continents.

I clearly remember my first Olympic assignment. It was in 1948, in London, where I had been sent to cover the first Olympic Games which were held at the end of the Second World War. The great majority of special correspondents who were sent by the various newspapers to London, were just sports fans and not professionals and they practised journalism as apart time profession. In the past ten years, the thousands of special correspondents who cover the Olympic Games are 100 % professionals, the high priests of the most remarkable of arts and, with complete dedication to sports journalism, they have neither the time nor the wish to practise any other profession. We should not forget that sports journalism is one of the most absorbing professions. In spite of social developments, labour agreements, trade union regulations which try to establish specific working hours for journalists, the latter, just like athletes whose training never stops, are occupied by their work twenty four hours a day. The journalist sees everyday life through the prism of his professional mind. His concern for his family and friends, his preoccupations of any kind, come second after the demands of journalism. This is a situation which leaves its mark on the personality of the people practising the profession of journalists and affects the way in which they observe and live the reality of life.

A few days ago, I had the opportunity of attending, in Germany, the X World Football Championship. Although this is professional sport, it is impossible not to underline the great competitive, human and athletic qualities of professional football. This however is not the point I wanted to emphasize when speaking of the World Cup.

More than four thousand specialized observers attended the 74

Championship and it was necessary to refuse the registration of more than one thousand professional journalists because, although they too wished to attend this event in order to keep their readers informed, the organizers believed that the maximum figure of journalists covering the championship should not exceed 4500.

A similar phenomenon will occur during the next Olympic Games of Montreal. The organizing committee of the 1976 Olympics has already announced that it will not be possible to accept all special correspondents, from the radio, television and the press, who intend to travel to Montreal in order to cover the next Olympic Games.

This is a retrogression on the part of the organizers of the Olympic Games and the other sports events of worldwide interest. This is a new phenomenon and for this reason it is necessary to adjust the way of thinking of the organizers of the Games and examine at the same time, whether the criteria and the needs of the press can be met by them.

In spite of this special situation arising during the Olympic Games and World Championships, one thing remains certain : the considerable development of the sports press. Although the paper crisis seriously affected the industry, one of the most important in modern times, good newspapers did not lose their readership, in spite of the increase in price, made necessary by the higher distribution and printing costs (offset, colour, multiple illustration, etc.). Their circulation had never reached so high a figure, while the audience of TV shows and radio broadcasts had never been so large and so attentive.

About ten years ago, there was much talk about a merciless battle between the press, the radio and television. The view was advanced, on the basis of more or less scientific data, that television would oust the written press. The birds of ill omen were already forecasting the disappearance of the largest newspapers. Reality has shown however that when a newspaper is well organized, when it meets the readers' needs for information, when it is adequately equipped and staffed with men ready to adapt to the requirements of the editor, it can resist all difficulties and its growth will not be curbed.

Instead of being information media which compete with one another, the press, the radio and television are, on the contrary, activities which complement one another. The coverage which television gives to any sports event, is immediately reflected in an increase of the interest of amateurs for that specific sport. What he has seen on his TV screen he will now want to read about, in all detail, in sports commentaries. The old axiom : «The radio gives the news, television shows them and the newspaper explains them», is proven true, more than anywhere else, in sports journalism.

But it would be a fallacy and an illusion to rely on this fact in order to believe that sports journalism will follow its course through an easy and prosperous path. It is necessary that the written press realizes, as rapidly as possible and in a serious way, that it is indispensable that it modifies its working methods in relation to the radio and television. The sports journalist must leave the task of providing information to the big news agencies and must turn, more and more, to the role of a commentator who analyzes the events, who is able to explain a result, the reason for a victory, before describing in detail something which the reader knows already for having seen it on television or having listened to it on the portable radio he carries with him to the beach, i.e. the latest news on the sports event.

At a time when many people speak of a crisis in journalism, of competition between the various mass media and even predict the more or less imminent death of the written press, it is interesting to note the remarkable rise in importance of the newspapers whenever there occurs an event of worldwide interest.

This is all the more true after the World Football Championship, the Summer and Winter Olympics and other major sports events. Some people had been too hastily in forecasting the imminent death of the written press, victim of the liveliness and the tremendous appeal of Television on the large mass of the public. And it is precisely these sports events which awaken the interest of the whole world — to such an extent that apart from the 1500 million TV watchers there were also those who followed the retransmission of the World Cup matches which ended last Sunday in Munich — which make the written press still more important for sports fans.

What appeared at first to be a rival, proved to be the best contributor to the written press. It never had a more faithful ally than television. The great majority of spectators who watched a game on their TV set, want to read a few hours later in their newspaper the technical commentary, a coherent analysis, an amusing anecdote, in a word the novel aspect, all the elements of this world apart which television cannot show, but in which it awakens the interest, thanks to the replays, the projection in slow motion of the most interesting moments of the game and of course the fact that the spectator can comfortably watch it in his home, a club, a coffeeshop.

Never before had so vast a number of correspondents expressed the wish to cover the Olympic Games or the Football Championships than during their last celebration. This clearly shows the interest, the means and the coverage which the written press accords to world events.

But the press stands do have a limited number of seats and transmis-

sion possibilities also have their technical limitations which cannot always be overcome. A newspaper providing general information cannot send to the Olympic Games as many special correspondents as the number of sports on the programme of a major event. During the World Football Championships, a newspaper cannot afford to send as many commentators as the number of matches being disputed in various cities. The special correspondent must split in two, he must be ubiquitous and set up an information network which will allow him to know, a few moments after the end of the game, not only what happened — something relatively easy thanks to the modern techniques — but also why and how it happened.

This has given rise to a new form of journalism. The isolated newsman now belongs to the realm of history. Working difficulties have established a new solidarity among the journalists of the world and they are now cooperating in a much more friendly way. He who knows an exclusive anecdote, or an unpublicized piece of news, or something of particular interest, will not hesitate to share it with other journalists whose papers are not direct competitors of his own. It is not at all important if Spain, Brazil, Switzerland and even Australia have simultaneous knowledge of an «exclusive» piece of news, which moreover comes our way less and less often.

Thus, we have come to the establishment of a kind of «news pool» thanks to which several newspapers and journalists from various countries, collect their information, each covering a special sector or field and they are thus able to provide their readers with a panoramic view of any event which would otherwise be more difficult and costly and would also run the risk of becoming monotonous. The experience acquired during the Olympic Games has shown the way and the system has now been used, with much success, in the Football Championships. There were newspapers who could use the services of 17 special correspondents during the 74 Championship and there was even a Swiss newspaper which, in addition to general information on the World Cup, alternately published, one day a commentary in Italian and the next day in Spanish. In this way, the great numbers of Italian or Spanish-speaking football fans who live in Switzerland had an additional reason to remain faithful to this newspaper.

Let us mention as another success of the written press, on the occasion of the major sports events, the fact that some newspapers specialized in sports have increased the price of each number and in spite of this their already considerable circulation increased even further, while the overall interest of readers became greater with every passing day.

It was therefore clear that the radio and television are rather a valuable complement to than a dangerous competitor of the written press.

This of course, on the condition that the written press learns to feel the anxieties of the moment, abandon redundant formulas and win the confidence of journalists who know that it should be so.

This new situation in journalism has led to what could be called the internationalisation of the sports press. The first trials have already been carried out with total success, both as regards the news aspect and economic and financial matters within the corporations.

The limited number of available seats in the press stands at the Olympic stadia and the other facilities where world competitions are held, do not allow the newspapers to send a very great number of journalists to the Olympic Games, notwithstanding the considerable financial burden and professional difficulties involved. We should not forget that as from approximatively six years ago no stadium with a capacity above 80,000 spectators has been built. The last very big stadium was that of Mexico City completed in 1968. The magnificent Olympic Stadium of Munich cannot hold more than 80,000 spectators. The stadium now being planned for the Games of Montreal will have a capacity of 70,000 spectators. Because of this reduction in seat number, it will be difficult to grant more space to the journalists who cover these events and who daily demand more attention and a more detailed analysis on the part of sports commentators.

In view of this situation, we can consider already as an accomplished fact, the establishment of what we could call «journalists pools», gathering the commentators of various countries who, because of their different nationalities do not compete with one another and can therefore easily distribute the work, without prejudice to their corresponding newspapers. This system futhermore has proved beneficial both for the organizers and the sports publications they represent at the games.

We are now in the face of a new journalistic need, at the time of major sports events. The standard will again be set by the Olympic Games since they represent the culmination of all sports activities of modern times.

It would be useful to remember that the 29th century, in spite of the progress achieved in the various fields, medicine, energy, spatial techniques, mechanics, will be recorded in History under the sign of sports. Just as the 19th century was listed in history books as the century of social claims, the 18th century as the epoch of the philosophical revolution and the 16th as that of the great discoveries, the 20th century will be known as the century of the consolidation of knowledge and under-

standing among the various peoples through sports, which is used as the most universal of languages. We see the evidence of what I'm saying every day around us. Let us bring together eleven young men belonging to different religions, speaking different languages and belonging to eleven countries. If we give them a ball and place them under the authority of an umpire, we will see how they will begin to play, how they will get to know one another and become friends, in spite of the barriers which separate them and which were considered insurmountable in the past, such as the language, race, nationality or political convictions.

This is the true characteristic of modern sports which, in ancient Greece had succeeded in consolidating a form of aesthetics, an unparalleled culture and a new conception of man. In our contemporary world, sports have marked the 20th century with the seal of fraternity, understanding and humanism of which the Olympic Games are the perfect embodiment.

Starting as a sports event at the beginning of the 20th century, they have gradually become, with their quadrennial celebration, the most characteristic social force of our modern world, which can overcome political and social difficulties, objectives which diplomacy, science and all other activities of our times have failed to achieve.

Sports journalism has always been the faithful servant of social reality and the triumphant progress of the Olympic Games. And it is all the more regrettable that it has to face so many difficulties for the accreditation of its special correspondents who are the first and most sincere promoters of sports, this social phenomenon of the 20th century.

It is absolutely necessary that Olympic officials understand that their effort, their wisdom and success must be duly recognized by the whole world. When an important task, however commendable it may be, is not known by the public at large, it remains unnoticed. It would therefore be advisable that the role of sports journalism and the requirements of modern information techniques be properly understood and promoted.

The huge task undertaken by the International Olympic Committee, with the valuable assistance of International Federations of the various Olympic sports and the National Olympic Committees of the 133 countries affiliated to the I.O.C., is financially feasible thanks to the sums which are collected in the form of television rights during the Summer and Winter Olympics. If we minimize the importance of the sports press during these events and if we are unable to awaken in the thousands of millions of spectators all over the world, an interest for sports and the Olympic ideas, sooner or later we will arrive at a complete indifference on the part of the public for these events and this would bring about a reduction in television rights, a situation which would considerably hinder

the task of the I.O.C., International Federations and National Olympic Committees.

This is the reason why it is necessary that the importance of sports press in modern sports be understood at all levels. And although this must not necessarily be achieved in the International Olympic Academy whose participants are the first who become conscious of this necessity, since they are faced with it daily and can draw a distinction between the sports press which serves the ideals of the Olympic spirit and the one which feeds only on sensations and scandals which can also be found in sports just as in any other human activity, for all these reasons I hope that the participants in this session of the I.O.A. will become the first assistants of journalists, so that these modern bards of sports may find in their work, understanding, assistance and facilities without which they would be unable to carry through their important task.



RESPONSIBILITIES RELATED
TO SPORTS MEDICINE AND DUTIES
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
OLYMPIC DELEGATIONS

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Members of the I.O.C.,
Presidents,

Mr. Vice-Président, Mr. Curator and Mr. Director of the I.O.A.,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, I wish to thank the I.O.A. for having again made me the honour of asking me to speak from the rostrum of this sactuary which is going to be the cultural center of the I.O.C, and which as you see, true to its times, does not restrict its activity solely to the ideological and social questions springing from the Olympic Idea, but also deals with subjects of theoretical and positive sciences and evolving technology, to the extent of their relation to the Olympic movement.

As regards my subject, it was included in the list of lectures of 1974, but after the cancellation of the 14th Session, it passed, just as all the other lectures, in the programme of this year.

Anyhow, I have made certain modifications imposed by progress and the experience gained in the meantime.

For this year, my intention was to refer to the subject : «Pollution of the air and Sports» which I presented in 1974 at a Session of W.H.O. and which I hope will be discussed during a future session.

Medicine as a science and its specialized fields is closely associated with athletic activity and in all the branches one finds a more or less extensive chapter devoted to sports and competition in particular.

As a result of the numerous medical problems which were directly related to athletic activity, in the stadium and gymnasium during games and competitions, Sports Medicine gradually developped, i.e. the branch of medicine which is more a science of the environment — of the healthy man in particular — and current actitivity and anyhow not a systematic discipline. I wish to make this distinction so as to stress the difference and make it clear that we, sports medical officers, are faced with general and

specific medical problems arising from participation in sports competitions, while the other specialists to whom we often turn for help, are only called upon to solve the problems specific to their field of specialization.

Add to this the researchers, doctors or non doctors, and there you have the whole scientific medical cycle : sports doctors, medical specialization, research. (Slides 1 and 2).

I must confess that I have been worried about the way in which I should present the subject I have been asked to discuss with you. From what point of the medical preparation should I begin and from what year, if I don't know when I will be entrusted with the medical care of a team ? What are the limits of the medical facilities and planning of organizers, when there are no strict rules governing either the medical composition of delegations or the obligations regarding medical care of the organizers ?

You all know, Ladies and Gentlemen, that sports, especially competition sports, and Olympic sports even more so, is a field in which the mental and physical capacities of the individual are tested to the full.

Such an effort, in order to be successful and at the same time not dangerous for the individual's health, must be undertaken by a body which has been selected for a specific sport more or less successfully, has been subjected to regular medical examination, has observed the rules of sports hygiene and has been under medical control during the long period of preparation.

Theoretically speaking, pre-Olympic preparation never stops, but is a continuous process with the next and future Olympic Games, as its direct and more remote goals.

If we were to examine here this whole process of medical assistance which is required from the moment a young talented athlete makes his athletic debut to the time, 6 or 10 years later, when he is fit for Olympic participation, we would need a long time to cover all the fields of sports medicine. This however is not the purpose of this lecture and we will therefore limit ourselves strictly to the period of a few months or one year at most, preceding the Olympic Games and during which pre-Olympic preparation is mainly put to effect. With this opportunity let me tell you that statistics of the past decade —concerning nations highly developed in sports — have shown that 940 % of young people practising sports only do so for recreation or self-satisfaction, 59 ‰ having realized their abilities, develop them and become top athletes, while only 1⁰/‰ have the qualities required to compete for a victory in the Olympic arena.

Very frequently in the past I have shown a table giving the mean

age of Olympic victors at various sports after the war — you can find this table in the reports of the previous sessions. Their rise to the Olympic podium is neither a technical nor a medical matter. It is worthwhile mentioning however that although it is possible to guide a young man from childhood to a certain sport, with a fair chance of success, on the basis of various physical, biological and mental considerations, this system is not used, with the exception of a very few countries, and a large number of possible Olympic victors are practising a sport for which they are not suited, motivated by purely circumstantial factors. The athletic ability of a young man can be predicted with certainty during school sports.

To come now to the main part of my subject, I have established on the basis of data collected from 60 nations and foreign colleagues, that it is very seldom possible to find a similarity as regards the time during which the Olympic Medical Officer is entrusted with the control of a team. The same is true for the number of people on the medical staff of a delegation, the planning time before the Olympic Games, the selection of candidates for the team, the working methods, etc. not to say that a considerable number of smaller countries especially, attend the Games without a Medical Officer.

In spite of the fact that in most cases, as already mentioned, the delegation is set up in the last two months before the Games and we should examine the duties of the doctor, in the period immediately before the Games and during their celebration, allow me to cover a longer time interval which I am going to divide into the following periods :

1. THE WINTER PERIOD BEFORE THE GAMES
2. THE COMPETITION PERIOD BEFORE THE GAMES
3. THE PERIOD DURING THE GAMES, and
4. THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GAMES

I have used this distribution because in some Olympic Committees the initial team is set up and placed under the control of the delegation's officials, in the winter period preceding the Olympic Games.

We should recall here a principle which is valid for coaches but can also be extended to medical officers.

Before the Olympic Games, in the short period of the final Olympic training, it is not correct to change the training methods which usually aim at long-term results, but to maintain, control and improve the readiness and fitness of the athletes.

Consequently, the doctor who takes charge of an athlete who has already completed the largest part of his technical preparation, under proper medical control, will limit his role to taking the athlete to the

Games under the best possible conditions of mental and physical health and well-being.

IN THE WINTER PERIOD BEFORE THE GAMES

a) We collect detailed medical information on all athletes, candidates for the Olympic team and we meet each one of them in the presence of his coach and, if possible, of the medical officer of the responsible Federation; we have an individual file for each athlete in which all data and findings are recorded. If need be — and we do it very often — we take specialist's opinion.

b) We examine athletes clinically, after taking down their history and submit them to all necessary tests as well as any functional evaluation tests which might be required.

c) It is also necessary to establish the sociological and psychological condition of the athlete (habits, way of life, problems of sports hygiene, diet, study, etc.).

d) We present a medical report during the selection of the members of the Olympic team so as to avoid the inclusion of athletes with chronic diseases or congenital defects (one kidney, valvular disease, etc.).

e) In the case of women we exclude all athletes with latent androgen properties by means of the sex chromatin tests and other methods, when ever necessary, in order to avoid unpleasant surprises later on. From this examination are excluded all athletes who have taken part in international competitions and are listed in the official list of the responsible International Federation. All problems related to the menstrual cycle of women athletes are dealt with at this stage. (Slides 3 and 4).

f) During this period we treat any cases of anemia, focal infection (e.g. tonsils, teeth, chronic rhinosinusitis etc.). chronic skin diseases as well as any old athletic injuries (e.g. tendinous periosteosis, muscular injuries, arthritis) and post-traumatic lesions.

g) This is the period during which the necessary vaccinations are given (tetanus, smallpox etc.) and those required by the immigration law in each country, unless the team has not yet been set up, in which case the vaccinations are given when its members have been selected and as soon as possible.

h) Participation in the planning process for the next competition period. At this stage, the time and place of preparation at a certain altitude will be decided, the date of descent to the competition site, as well as the medical measures which will have to be taken for the altitude, to avoid colds and the other problems arising from the sudden exposure to high altitudes. I respect the view expressed that preparation for high

altitudes (Saint-Moritz, Font-Romeu) could be considered as leading to inequality of opportunities among athletes, but I do not share it when I know that millions of people live at such altitudes — in the Andes even above 4000 m. — and work very hard. In my opinion, the philosophy which should guide the organization of the Olympic Games should be «that athletes accept to compete wherever human communities live, i.e. accept to go anywhere and achieve anything».

i) In this period, educational meetings are also held during which athletes listen to lectures on some fundamental questions of sports hygiene and receive instructions (fatigue, overexertion, massage, baths, doping, diet, sex, alcohol, sleep, etc.).

ii) Psychological preparation, through individual contacts of with each athlete the doctor and in particular with a psychologist, should not be forgotten; care should be taken however not to create in the athlete feelings of guilt since our purpose is to reduce or treat a not quite normal psychological condition and improve social behaviour at a time when the Olympic Games are not very near. There is moreover, an International Federation of Sports Psychology, with hundreds of members who are entrusted with the psychological preparation of future Olympic victors and champions. With a different mentality, its mission within a wider sports ethical code would be called in question.

iii) As from this period severe measures have to be taken to avoid infectious diseases or their spread (immunization, isolation, etc.).

iv) It is understandable that information should be collected, as early as feasible, on the location where the Games will be held, regarding local health problems, water, nutrition, altitude, temperature, insects, medical facilities in the Olympic village, optional or compulsory tests, etc.

v) It is possible that the stay of the team in a camp or resort for group preparation might be decided, independent of whether athletes will later be taken for altitude training or not.

Closing these remarks on the medical activities which are required during this important period, I would like to remind you of a well-known saying that «athletes are created in the winter, polished during the competition period and judged during the major international meetings».

IN THE COMPETITION PERIOD BEFORE THE GAMES

a) If there has been as yet no selection of athletes, this is our first task, following the steps described for the winter period (vaccination, etc.).

b) The number of medical staff on a team may vary. Small countries, with limited means, which send only one or two athletes, have no doctor on their team and use the medical services of the Olympic village. Large teams on the contrary include a chief medical officer and doctors for each sport and, in addition, according to available means, a traumatologist, a physiotherapist, a nurse, a psychologist and/or dietitian. Usually, in most cases, we find on the team a medical officer and a masseur or masseurs, all other needs being met by the sanitary facilities of the Olympic Village and the host country. One should not forget the necessity of including one woman attendant should there be even one woman athlete on the team.

I will now show you a figure including 5 categories of Olympic teams at the Munich Games (Slide 5) and I would like to seize this opportunity to praise the German organizers of the 1972 Olympics for the excellent medical staff and facilities they provided (Slide 6).

c) It is essential to perform periodical examinations of athletes (clinical, laboratory, biochemical, etc. tests) to ensure that they remain absolutely fit.

d) It is believed that by administering to the athlete vitamins, calcium, iron, in case of need, we improve his biological preparation without of course ignoring the treatment of any existing disease such as hypochromic anemia, etc. Although I share the view that a full and well regulated diet allows us, to a large extent, to dispense with vitamins, notwithstanding the usefulness of the vitamin B group for sugar metabolism and the rapid breakdown of vitamin G, without underestimating the fact that a pill is a bad habit which can lead to addiction, my contacts with athletes have shown me that if you deprive them of vitamins at least, they think that you have placed them at a disadvantage. Several works have shown, that there occurs a change in the metabolism of some vitamins during training and competition, as well as in the metabolism of calcium, phosphorus, iron, etc. (slide 7). In any case, because the dispensary of the Olympic village during the Games gives to the athletes various drugs on their request, we have asked that no drug, not even aspirin, be given without a prescription from the team's medical officer. We have already composed in the I.A.O.M.O. the official list of medicines to be comprised in the pharmacy of Olympiad 1976.

e) During this period, more than ever before, daily meetings with the coach to discuss the condition of each athlete, fatigue, progress, training, etc are essential.

f) In cases of accident or disease, urgent treatment is required to allow the patient to go back to his training as soon as possible.

g) At this stage too, the control of focal infections, dental treatment, weight control, are important elements.

h) For those who compete in the morning, I wish to remind coaches that it is necessary to modify the training pattern, two months before the games, in accordance with the competitions' time-table. We had more accidents and more failures than expected whenever this factor was not taken into consideration. Jokl, Raab, and others have dealt extensively with this question.

i) Before the Games of Mexico we made the mistake of not submitting the sports officials and leaders of the delegation to medical examination. We have paid for this and we will be more careful in future.

THE PERIOD DURING THE GAMES

This is a critical period during which special care should be given so that everything that is done will not create any risks for the athletes.

a) If it has been decided that the athletes should undergo a period of altitude training, the location must be selected and iron should be administered to the athletes; the altitude should not be higher than 1800 m. and this form of training should only be used for sports requiring high aerobic endurance, for otherwise this procedure will be worthless and might even prove harmful, due to possible untoward effects on the psychomotor system. The interval of altitude training should not exceed 20-30 days and the athletes should come down at least one week before the competition since it is known that the favourable effects, which can not be guaranteed, do not last more than 3-4 weeks following the descent to normal altitudes.

b) The medical officer should try to join the team which visits the host city before the Olympic delegation in order to have firsthand knowledge of the medical facilities, the tests which will have to be performed, the accommodation of athletes, etc. If this visit is not possible he should furnish the competent official with a detailed questionnaire.

c) There are no problems involved in air travelling with the exception of some cases of acute or chronic rhinosinusitis. The cases of people who are afraid to travel in aeroplanes are becoming very rare.

d) It is necessary to brief the members of the delegation and the medical officers on the medical organization and achieve their cooperation in the research programme of the organizers. With all respect due to the German organizers for their excellent research programme, I expressed some doubts, since 1971, as to whether they would have enough candidates for the research. My fears were justified. Athletes, at least the

athletes I am familiar with, from Mediterranean countries etc., do not readily submit to such severe examination before the Games. After the competition most of them return home and those who remain are in a festive mood which is hardly compatible with the requirements of the tests. The first duty of the medical officers therefore is to help the organizers in this effort to carry out an Olympic medical research. If it were possible to have some of the tests conducted in the athletes' country, I think that the success of the programme would be more certain. As was not the case with the system of Olympic files of the late Wolf (Slide No 8).

e) Visit to all medical facilities, consultation rooms, sick bay, dispensary, laboratories, physiotherapy rooms, etc. We should not forget here that athletes usually prefer the services of their own masseur.

f) Organization of the medical quarters of the delegation, liaison with the sanitary units of the village, briefing on available drugs on the basis of the official names listed in the international pharmacopoea.

g) Information on the method of preparation, distribution, variety of meals and their time. Special attention should be given to the diet. It should not be different as to the type or quantity or proportions of ingredients than the food to which the athlete is accustomed to take always, before, during and after the Games. With the new system adopted in the Olympic village any selection is now possible but a strict control of weight, general condition etc. should however be exercised so that there is no change in the quantity or quality of the diet. Water can be a problem if there is no reliable information. In some areas the use of bottled water and the administration of intestinal antiseptic drugs is advisable. Anyhow, certain principles and modifications of nutrition have been recently studied.

h) Consideration should be given to the question of recreation of the athletes with suitable activities for leisure time (library, music, etc.).

i) Treatment of some morbid conditions occurring usually as a result of a change of climate or before a major competition (insomnia, digestive problems, changes in pulse, arterial pressure, weight, pre-competition anxiety, nervousness, headaches, pain in the trigeminal nerve etc.). In these cases the administration of analgesic drugs, mild tranquillizers or placebos is not prohibited, since they will be used solely for curative purposes, on the condition of course that no prohibited doping substances be used. (You will find the relative table in my communication of Munich).

ii) Daily cooperation with the head of the mission, the coaches and other officials and updating of athletes' individual cards.

iii) This is the period during which the medical officer will put to

use, to the athlete's benefit, the trust and influence he has won during his long and close cooperation with the athlete. He will give him full psychological assistance.

iv) I will insist again on the need to avoid contagious diseases. If such a case does occur the patient should be isolated. Measures should also be taken to ensure the athletes' protection against injuries so as to avoid, for reasons of temporary opportuneness, more severe lesions. Furthermore, antibiotics should be used whenever necessary, without hesitation, in spite of the well known objections of coaches.

v) Although doping remains the subject of the day I will not include it in this lecture, in spite of the fact that I try, as much as possible, to keep abreast of developments in this field. It is our mission to make the athletes aware of the severity of such an action, from the legal, moral and hygienic point of view, so that they never think that they can use, with impunity, other means, beyond their personal talent and toil, to improve their performance. In any case, I will now show you the list of doping substances drawn up by the Medical Commission of the I.O.C. (Slide 10).

vi) Control on anabolic steroids—a great medical problem of to day—was not carried out, because there was not a safe method for the detection of the synthetic anabolics which are usually taken by the athletes. Now, on the basis of the method of Brooks and after a decision of the I.A.A.F., the control has been established for International Competitions.

ivi) The question of electrolytes should also be faced in periods of competition during which water losses are high, although in sports efforts of up to three hours, there are no problems.

ivii) In the event of diseases or acute surgical incidents, a daily visit to the hospitalized athlete by the organizers is of course required, both for scientific and psychological purposes.

IN THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GAMES

a) Provision should be made for the rest and relaxation of athletes. We should insist in particular on the relaxation of athletes by means of the latest available methods (darkened room, ozone, oxygen, special massage beds, administration of alkali, music, etc.).

b) Medical examination of athletes should be completed and their personal file updated.

c) Any injury or disturbance resulting from intensive effort should be treated.

d) They should receive friendly assistance and encouragement, especially if they have failed.

e) We should finally thank — let us remember it — the directors of the medical services of the host country for their assistance.

To the question which followed the lecture the following answers were given :

- The control of aptitude and the successful orientation to athletics of children and juniors is based on two factors :
 - 1st The technical tests used by the gymnastics teachers and the trainers as regards the velocity, the force, the endurance, the agility etc.
 - 2nd The medical — anthropotypic, biotypic and psychotypic — examination.
- The level of the activity of Sports-Medicine in its specialized fields and studies varies from nation to nation according to the number of physicians and the official recognition of the Sports-Medicine specialization, the number specific laboratories etc. Oriental countries, Europe and U.S.A. present a rapid evolution.
- I am referring to the special table of orders which were issued by the Council of Europe during a Session of Ministers. The orders are clearly medical and are related both to the «Sports for All» and to high competition Sports.
- You will find the list of controlled and forbidden chemical substances in the text of my communication of Munich 1972.
- The control of anabolic steroids, as far as I know, is carried out in England — by professor Brooks, the first who has put into practice the method of control — in Holland, Köln, Turin etc. In Greece we have applied the anabolic steroids control, for the first time, on the occasion of the IIIrd Championships of Juniors, August 1975.
- As a screening test a sex chromatin test for X-chromosomes and a fluorescent body test for Y chromosomes will be conducted. Should the above method be inconclusive the examinee's karyotype will be examined. The samples will be taken from the buccal mucous membrane or hair roots.
- The modifications and the alterations of homeostasis and heterostasis from morning to night (YOKL, RAAB) is the cause of the increased possibilities of athletes during the afternoon and the night in particular. Thus is given the reason of the frequent accidents in the morning although, in most athletic events, the effort is not hard.
- The play of the children, the recreative sport for all, the school-sports and the sport of high competition, cover on the whole the human activities in the field of sports. All of us, sometimes, have made some kind of sports in different level, in different time, in different age.

- The fatigue has corporal motives and the overfatigue psychical.
- The anabolic steroids, the synthetic ones, in quantities of 5-10 mg per day do not offer nothing else unless, perhaps, an aggressive spirit. Quantities such as 50-100 mg give birth to increased possibilities (which are mentioned) but, eventually, even to further disastrous results for the health of some men or women,
Other answers on more restricted sub jets followed.

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USUAL SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL OF SPORTS MEDICINE

Category	Specialities	Fees	Sports	Place of Work
1. <i>Sports Medicine</i> 1. <i>Doctors</i> •Physicians	official or not	usually official	different	Stadiums, Gymnasiums, Sports Federations, Associations and National Teams.
2. <i>Specialities</i> Specialized physicians, Physiotherapists	official	paid	for all of them	Hospitals, Clinics, Medical Centers
3. <i>Research</i> Physicians and other technical personnel	official	paid or not	for all of them	Scientific Laboratories
4. <i>Biochemists-</i> <i>Laboratory</i> <i>Personnel</i> usually physicians	official	usually paid	different	Laboratories

SLIDE No. 2

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES IN CORRELATION WITH THE NUMBER OF THEIR SPORTS MEDICINE PROBLEMS

1. Internal Medicine	XXXX	12. Microbiology	XX
2. Cardiology	XXXX	13. Pediatrics	X
3. Physiotherapy	XXXX	14. Dentistry	X
4. Respiratory Physiology	XXXX	15. Pathology	X
5. Orthopedic	XXX	16. Oto-rhino-laryngology	X
6. Radiology	XXX	17. Ophtalmology	X
7. Surgery	XX	18. Psychiatry	X
8. Psychology	XX	19. Endocrinology	X
9. Stomacho- intestinology	XX	20. Neurology	X
10. Gynecology	XX	21. Biochemistry	X
11. Hematology	X	22. Urology	X
		23. Dermatology	X

THE OFFICIAL OLYMPIC PROGRAMME SHALL INCLUDE AT
LEAST FIFTEEN OF THE FOLLOWING SPORTS

Men

Archery
Athletics
Basketball
Boxing
Canoeing
Cycling
Equestrian Sports
Fencing
Football
Gymnastics
Handball
Hockey
Judo
Modern Pentathlon
Rowing
Shooting
Swimming, Diving
Water-polo
Volleyball
Weight-Lifting
Wrestling
Yachting

Women

Archery
Athletics
Basketball
-
Canoeing
Cycling
Equestrian Sports
Fencing
-
Gymnastics
Handball
Hockey
-
-
Rowing
Shooting
Swimming, Diving
-
Volleyball
-
-
Yachting

LIST OF WINTER SPORTS OF OLYMPIC GAMES

<i>Events</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Nordic Crosscountry	15km	5 km
	30km	10km
	50km	
	relay	4 X 10 km relay
<i>Skiing</i> Jumping	70km	
	90m	
	combined 15.000 m	
Alpine	Downhill	Downhill
	Slalom	Slalom Giant
	Giant Slalom	Slalom
<i>Skating</i> speed skating	500m	500m
	1.500 m	1.000m
	5.000 m	1.500 m
	10.000 m	3.000m
Figure skating	Singles	Singles
	Pairs	Pairs
<i>Ice Hockey</i>		
<i>Biathlon</i>	Individual	
	Relay	
<i>Bobsleigh</i>	2 men 4	
	men	
<i>Luge</i>	Singles	Singles
	2 men	

TABLE I

SYNTHESIS OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF
DIFFERENT NATIONAL DELEGATIONS AT THE
OLYMPIC GAMES 1972

<i>Type</i>	<i>Physicians</i>	<i>Psychologists</i>	<i>Dieticians</i>	<i>Physiotherapists</i>	<i>Traumatologists</i>	<i>Nurses</i>	<i>Pharmacy (Drug-Store)</i>
1st (the least)	3-10	2-0	1-0	3-6	1-2	1-2	extended
2nd (enough)	1-3	1-0	1-0	2-3	2-0	1-0	well
3rd (the majority)	1-2	0	0	0	1-0	1-0	medium
4th (a few)	1	0	0	1	0	0	of small possibilities
5th (some of them)	0	0	0	0	0	0	of lowest possibilities

TABLE 2

BASIC MEDICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES 1972

1. *General Administration of medical services*
(general organization, special Committees, medical personnel specialised and not, personnel of general functions, distribution of duties etc.).
2. *General Hygiene*
(of cities, stadiums, playgrounds, Olympic village, different centers etc.).
3. *First aid stations*
(of cities, stadiums, playgrounds, Olympic village, different centers etc.).
4. *Centers of Clinic and Laboratory Examinations*
5. *Transportation - Evaluation* (possibilities everywhere)
6. *Hospital Treatment*
(of all medical specialities and cases, in all sports districts)
7. *Pharmacies*
(central drug-stores and district ones)
8. *Dental Medical Service*
9. *Physiotherapy*
10. *Medical Care of Youth Centers*
11. *Laboratories, Equipment Material*
(control, examinations, therapy, research, medical treatment etc.)
12. *Nutrition*
(synthesis - programs - control)
13. *Doping and Sex Control*
14. *Research Center* (slide No 3)

TABLE 3

OBJECT OF SPORTS MEDICINE RESEARCH OF THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN MUNICH

after the approval of the I.O.C.

Aim : Biological picture (profile) of today's athlete.

1. *Anamnesis* : (personal, of family, athletic)
These results will be compiled in a form which can be evaluated statistically.
2. *Anthropométrie Examinations and Locomotor System* : (diametrical, dynamic and mecanic measurings. Functional tests of the axial skeleton and the major joints which are especially subject to strain).
3. *Examination of Functional Capacity* : (Spiroergometric test increasing the level of stress until vita maxima conditions are reached while taking E.K.G. and blood pressure; X-ray determination of cardiac volume; examination of the peripheral circulation by taking a non-operative sphygmogram using the carotid, temporal and foot arteries.
The following parameters will be determined : Pulse index, blood pressure amplitude, maximum O₂ absorption, oxygen pulse, cardiac output quotient (cardiac volume/oxygen pulse), respiratory equivalent)
4. *Common Clinical and Laboratory Control* : (by request, if any)
5. *Psychophysical Examinations* : (Tests to determine the reactivity of the sense organs, motor coordination, power of concentration; optical and accoustical reaction times at rest and after physical exertion, selective reactions).

TABLE 4

LIST OF DOPING SUBSTANCES

a) *Psychomotor stimulant drugs, e.g.*

amphetamine
benzphetamine
dimethylamphetamine
ethylamphetamine
methylamphetamine
cocaine
diethylpropion
fencamfamin
methylphenidate
norpseudoephedrine
phenmetrazine
phenmetrazine
prolintane
penproporex
pemoline
phentermine
pipradol

and related compounds

b) *Sympathomimetic amines e.g.*

ephedrine
methoxyphenamine
methylephedrine

and related compounds.

c) *Miscellaneous central nervous system stimulants, e.g.*

amiphenazole
hemigrade
leptazol
nikethamide
strychnine
and related compounds

d) *Narcotic Analgesics, e.g.*

heroin
morphine
methadone
dextromoramide
dipipanone
pethidine

and related compounds

e) *Anabolic steroids*

This list is not complete. Other substances may still be added.

SLIDE No. 7
 AVERAGE DAILY CONSUMPTION OF VITAMINS BY ATHLETE OF 70 kg WEIGHT

non athlete mg	speed and strength exercises		endurance exercises	
	training period mg	competition period mg	training period mg	competition period mg
A 1,5	2	2 - 3	3	3 - 6
B1 1,5	2 - 4	2 - 4	3 - 5	4 - 8
B2 2	3	3	3 - 4	3 - 4
Niacin 20	30	30 - 40	30 - 40	40
C 70	100 - 140	140 - 200	140 - 200	200 - 400
E 7 - 10	14 - 20	24 - 30	20 - 30	30 - 50

SLIDE No 9
 REACTION OF SPECIAL ALIMENTATION FACTOR ABOVE NORMAL LEVELS IN MUSCLE GLYCOGEN
 (small sample of wet muscle)

Starting (of competition) 1,20 - 4,50 %	Under normal alimentation		re-establishment 1,20 - 1,50 %
	fatigue - record 0,70 %	retard of fatigue increased endurance record 0,70 %	
	6th, 5th, 4th day before competition 3rd, 2nd, 1st day before competition	plenty albumines few carbohydrates plenty carbohydrates few albumines	re-establishment 1,20 - 1,50 %
Starting (of competition) 2,5 - 4 %			

PREPARATION FOR THE GAMES OF
THE XXI OLYMPIAD IN MONTREAL
IN 1976

BY Mr. JAMES WORRALL, Q.C.,
*Member of the I.O.C. and of the Organizing
Committee for the 1976 Olympic Games*



Mr. Chairman,
Members of the Hellenic Olympic Committee,

Thank you for this opportunity to attend a Session of this august body and to share in the promotion of Olympism at this level and in this hallowed place.

My function here today is to tell you about the «PREPARATION FOR THE GAMES OF THE XXI OLYMPIAD IN MONTREAL IN 1976».

Montreal was selected as the city to host the 1976 Games at the IOC Session in Amsterdam on May 12, 1970. The basic organizing committee was established by resolution of the Canadian Olympic Association on March 21, 1971, and its members were : Harold M. Wright, President of the COA, three past presidents of the COA, Ken Farmer, Howard Radford and myself, three representatives of the City of Montreal — Mayor Jean Drapeau, the Vice-chairman of the City's Executive Committee, Gerry Snyder, and Jean Dupire. The eighth was Pierre Charbonneau, a sports enthusiast.

Six others have been added to the Committee, including the then Mayor of Kingston, Ontario, 290 km from Mtl., where yachting events will be staged, and representatives of the Federal and Québec Governments.

The organizing committee was incorporated under letters patent of the province of Québec on August 9, 1972.

The organizing committee has adopted the name COJO, the acronym of its French designation, Comité Organisateur des Jeux Olympiques.

One of the first decisions of the organizing Committee was to establish a section of Maisonneuve Park, one of Montreal's largest recreation spaces, as Olympic Park. And that was scarcely strange since the beginnings of an Olympic Stadium were started there forty years ago. Montreal has entertained Olympic ambitions for nearly half-a-century and it was

always understood that the Games would be staged in Maisonneuve Park.

Olympic Park occupies about 50 hectares — 123,5 acres — of land across a main thoroughfare from the city's botanical garden and adjacent to the Municipal golf course, part of which is being used for the Olympic village.

The main element in Olympic Park is the Stadium complex, a combined stadium and swimming centre with an impressive leaning tower that rises 168.4 metres above the north end of the stadium and had an overhang of 60 metres above the sports field. I may as well explain that this tower has no direct connection with the Olympic Games as such. It is there to serve as a mast from the top of which cables drop in a conical formation to permit the lowering of a cover for the stadium. This will be used after the games to provide a covered stadium for amateur and professional sports. The tower will also be a sophisticated sports centre after the games with 18 high-ceilinged halls to be used for a variety of sports.

The gently tapering lines of the sloping tower provide the crowning touch to a stadium that itself is an engineering accomplishment of exceptional interest where modern uses of concrete result in a work of architectural art as well as a functional stadium.

The stadium, resembling a giant oval seashell, measures 480 metres at its main north-south axis and 280 metres at its short side. It has 56,500 permanent seats at three levels : 31,000 in the lower stands, 2,500 at the mezzanine level and 23,000 in the upper stands. Another 15,000 to 20,000 temporary seats will be available during the 1976 games.

The mezzanine level contains the boxes of the members of the IOC, the NOCs and the International Federations, each with a reception room for the entertainment of guests. Also at that level is a large restaurant for officials and important guests.

Back of the stands are all the customary services of an Olympic stadium : the athletes' and officials' quarters, the main press centre and a sub-press centre for events at the stadium itself, technical facilities, a medical centre, a sports museum and numerous public facilities.

The swimming centre is under the heel of the tower and will be separated from the stadium during the games by temporary bleachers serving both the stadium and the swimming centre. When those bleachers are removed and the stadium track is removed to make way for the turf required for Canadian football and baseball, the space occupied by the bleachers will be used for a five-lane 250-metre track.

In addition to the Olympic swimming pool, measuring 50 by 25 by 2 metres, the swimming centre also includes a diving pool, 25

by 25 metres, with diving boards at 3.5, 7.5 and 10 metres, a 25-metre training pool and a pool for underwater swimming that will be used after the games. It will have 10,000 spectator seats during the games, including 800 for the news media, but there are only 2,500 permanent seats. There are 1,500 changing cubicles for male and female swimmers.

Next door to this complex and sharing an abutment is the velodrome with its 285.74-metre cycling track and facilities for other sports. It will be the site of judo as well as cycling competitions in 1976 and after the games will be available for handball, basketball, boxing, wrestling and conventions.

The stadium complex and the velodrome were designed by the French architect Roger Taillibert, the man who designed the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris. The techniques used there are being employed in Montreal, giving the Olympic structures a quality that is probably unique in North America. Prefabricated reinforced concrete elements, some weighing as much as 120 tons, are being hoisted into place by giant cranes to become the cantilever ribs of the stadium. The cantilever beams are locked into place by post-tensioning the elements, which many of you know is applying tension to steel cables running through the concrete. These beams provide an overhang of 60 meters above the stands. The velodrome roof comprises prefabricated archstones that are fitted together and post-tensioned to provide a dome extending 190 metres without intermediate support.

The other buildings in Olympic Park date back 15 years. The Maison-neuve sports centre and the Maurice Richard arena — one named for Montreal's founder, the other for one of its most famous hockey players — were built in an earlier wave of Olympic enthusiasm and will be used in the 1976 games for wrestling and boxing.

Olympic Park contains two underground parking areas, one with space for 4,000 cars, the other for 200 buses and 500 cars. Above them the park is landscaped with grass, trees and walks as well as a training areas with track and throwing and jumping areas.

Finally, Olympic park is served by two stations of the Montreal subway system, the metro, one at each end, with a capacity of 45,000 passengers an hour in each direction. The organizing committee's transport department is encouraging visitors to use the métro and leave their cars at home.

Construction work at Olympic Park is progressing according to schedule. The velodrome dome has been in place for several months and the prefabricated interior elements are being assembled with full completion scheduled December 20.

The stadium-pool-tower complex is well along the way, with poured-

on-site concrete elements almost completed and the assembly of the prefabricated elements of the superstructure taking place quickly. The structure is to be enclosed by February 1976 and the whole complex completed by June.

The Olympic village is under construction and is scheduled for completion later this year. It comprises four half-pyramids grouped as two pyramids on seven acres of the Municipal golf course, 800 metres from the stadium. The pyramids rise 19 storeys above ground level and contain 980 apartments which can be partitioned to provide at least nine square metres of living space each for more than 9,000 athletes and team officials. The buildings are more than half constructed at this time.

The men's village occupies three half-pyramids while the women's village will be in the fourth — and off - limits to men. The seven acres (20,235 square metres) around the pyramid will be landscaped, equipped with a swimming pool, outdoor theatre and place des Nations and considered a private zone for the exclusive use of the athletes and team officials.

Adjacent to that zone and reached by a pedestrian overpass from the pyramids is a six-storey school to be used as an international centre. This building will house a full range of recreational and social facilities : . meeting rooms, interview rooms, libraries, television rooms, discotheques, crafts studios, art galleries, auditorium, gymnasium and an international restaurant.

The cost of lodgings at the village will be \$ 12 a day. For extra meals for guests and visitors breakfast will cost \$ 2.50 and the other two meals \$ 4.75 each.

Now to describe some of the other competition sites and facilities. One of them is the Olympic Basin for rowing and canoeing, This occupies space in another Municipal park, Ile Notre-Dame, site of many of the most popular pavilions at EXPO 67, the Montreal world exhibition in 1967. The island has been altered somewhat to accommodate the basin but many of the pavilions remain and some of them will be used as service quarters for officials, press and teams during the 1976 rowing and canoeing competitions. The basin is nine kilometres from the Olympic village and can accommodate 30,000 spectators, most of them along the grassy banks.

Somewhat farther afield are the Olympic yachting centre, the Olympic equestrian centre, the Olympic archery centre and the Olympic shooting centre.

The yachting centre at Kingston is 290 kilometres from the Olympic village, the equestrian centre at Broniont, 85 kilometres, the archery centre at Joliette, 58 kilometres and the shooting centre at l'Acadime,

37 kilometres. Each is adjacent to or part of an existing facility but each has been developed as a brand new facility and we have been receiving many compliments from visiting members of the International Federations. Each of the ones I have just mentioned is being used this summer for international competitions organized by the National Federations in Canada with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Olympic Association, Sport Canada, the Quebec Haut-Commissariat à la Jeunesse, aux Loisirs et aux Sports and of the Olympic Organizing Committee.

As I remarked, the four competition sites I just mentioned are related to existing facilities. At the outset we decided in the interests of economy to use existing facilities where possible. Thus we are using the Montreal forum for basketball finals, boxing finals, gymnastics preliminaries and finals, handball finals and volleyball finals. The McGill University stadium is being used for (field) hockey and the covered stadium at the University of Montréal is being used for fencing.

We are also using a number of existing facilities in Montreal and elsewhere for preliminaries in some of the sports. Under this phase of our program, football preliminaries are to be played in stadia in Ottawa, Toronto in the neighbouring province of Ontario and Sherbrooke, Quebec; handball preliminaries will be played in a new sports centre under construction in Montreal as well as gymnasia in Quebec city and Sherbrooke, while basketball preliminaries will take place in another sports centre now under construction in Montreal.

In all, we have 29 competition sites, 20 of them in Montreal. The only finals taking place outside of Montreal are those in the yachting at Kingston, archery at Joliette and shooting at l'Acadie. Although the equestrian team jumping will be staged in the Olympic Stadium the last day of the Games, the individual jumping, three-day event and dressage will take place at the Olympic Equestrian centre at Bromont. I would like to interject here that the centre at Bromont is receiving praise from all the horsemen who visit it and I can assure you that it is one of the most beautiful equestrian facilities that can be found anywhere.

The facilities that were in existence and those that are being prepared for the 1976 games all conform to requirements of the IOC and the Federations. The Montreal organizing committee has borne that in mind from the beginning and has planned the games as a world festival of youth, reflecting the joy of healthy, friendly competition.

In the same spirit we are organizing the Olympic youth camp for 1,200 young men and women from all of the Olympic Countries. The 23-day camp will be open to young people who have distinguished themselves in their countries by contributions to youth movements and the development of recreation programs involving socio-cultural and sports

activities. The camp will be open from July 13 to August, 4 1976.

The games themselves will take place from July 17 to August 1 and will include the 21 sports approved by the IOC. The organizing committee has been working closely with the International Federations and has had visits from the technical delegates periodically.

The organizing committee has also kept close liaison with the NOC's and, of course, with the IOC to which it has been reporting regularly. As many of you undoubtedly know, problems arose when workers on the main construction site went on strike twice. The second strike, which lasted nine days, was settled with the support of Government legislation which enabled the building contractors to eliminate trouble-makers and engage only the most productive workers. We have been assured that the construction workers will stay on the job and get the job done on time. I am confident that this assurance will be respected. And I am pleased to say that my confidence has been echoed by Lord Killanin in Montreal and Lausanne in recent statements.

The staging of an Olympic Games poses a host of complex problems that have to be solved. I can't go into all of them at this time but I can give you a brief rundown of what has been accomplished by our organizing committee.

First, the organizing committee itself, which started with a handful of staff now has some 700 persons working in three buildings and the staff will expand the closer we get to the Games. Our main offices are in an old court house that has been renovated by the City of Montreal and the staff overflow is in a couple of neighbouring buildings.

In our planning stage we estimated that we could expect about 6,000 competitors and 2,000 team officials. Accordingly we feel that we are providing ample accommodations in the main Olympic village and in the sub-villages at Kingston for the yachting and at Bromont for the equestrian events. At Kingston the crews will reside in student quarters at Queen's University and at Bromont the competitors and team officials will have 56 new houses.

Accommodations for members of the IOC, the NOCs and the Federations have been arranged in midtown hotels while the 6,000 members of the media, including technical staff, will have a choice of hotels or student residences at two universities where modest rates will be available.

The organizing committee's transportation department has a fleet of 1,200 automobiles and mini-buses to provide for the needs of athletes, team officials and officials as well as the artists and groups engaged in the fine arts program. The main guests will have cars and drivers assigned to them during the time they are in Montreal.

Accommodations for the public at large are controlled by the Quebec lodging bureau, set up especially by the Quebec Government for that purpose. Through its data bank of available accommodations it will be able to help every visitor find suitable lodgings quickly. It also has control of prices to be charged. The bureau has more than 100,000 rooms listed in its data bank and can direct visitors to rooms costing as little as \$ 6 and as much as \$ 80 a day.

Ticket sales have started and, as may be expected, there was an immediate rush. The early shoppers all wanted tickets to finals. However, the demand has moderated and sales appear to be progressing at an even pace as buyers study the program and accept lesser events.

The organizing committee has had a small group of multi-lingual hostesses on its staff to guide visitors to competition sites and assist as interpreters on occasion. By games' time there will be some 900 hostesses.

The two official languages of the Olympic Games, French and English, are also the two official languages of Canada. So there has been no problem preparing material in the two languages. However, we do have interpreters to assist visitors from other language groups.

The Montreal organizing committee has a comprehensive health service. Our medical committee comprises outstanding men in the field of sports medicine in Canada. The Chief Executive Officer is a colonel in the Canadian forces with broad experience in the organization and administration of medical services for large concentrations of persons, often in emergency situations.

The IOC Medical Commission met in Montreal this spring and ratified the doping and feminity control procedures proposed by the Montreal organizing committee's health department. Our health department was also deeply involved with an international symposium on sports medicine organized by the University of Montreal a few months ago.

A special Olympic radio and television organization (ORTO) has been set up by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the host broadcaster to assist visiting radio and television commentators and make full coverage of the games available to the whole world. ORTO services will be offered in two areas, those involving transmission from 27 games sites and those involving three major broadcast centres. ORTO has ordered the technical equipment required for worldwide radio and television broadcasting and is receiving the use of 19 mobile units from its parent CBC.

As required by rulo 34 of the Olympic Rules and Regulations, the organizing committee's arts and culture department is putting the final touches on a program of national fine arts involving artists and artitic



A view of the I.O.A. facilities. On the lower level, the dormitories. On the upper level, the conference hall, the restaurant, the recreation room, the offices and the library in the rear.



The I.O.A. facilities include a magnificent swimming-pool.



Mr. and Mrs Gavin (Australia).



The programme of the Session included track and field and swimming meetings, as well as basketball, volley-ball, football, ping-pong and chess matches.

groups from across Canada. Of particular interest, we expect, will be a phase of the program starring the country's native peoples, notably the Inuit (Eskimos) living in the arctic regions.

The fine arts program, the opening and closing ceremonies and the flame are all handled as sections of one department. The scenarios for the opening and the closing ceremonies have been submitted to the IOC and approved. They are, of course, enactments of Rules 58 and 60.

That brings us to the flame, the very symbol of the Olympic Games, of the light and hope they represent. How the Flame should arrive at the games is set forth quite succinctly in Rule 58 : «The Olympic Flame then arrives, brought from Olympia by a relay of runners, the last of which, after circling the track, lights the sacred Olympic fire . . .»

The IOC having ruled only on procedure at the point or origin — here in Olympia — and on entrance to the Olympic Stadium, the Montreal organizing committee has assumed responsibility for the physical organization of the relay, in close co-operation with the Hellenic Olympic Committee.

The flame will reach Canada through a blending of ancient tradition and modern technology. Tradition will be observed here with a relay of runners to carry the torch from Olympia to Athens. Then technology will take over. Particles of the flame will be transformed into electrical impulses which will be transmitted by satellite to Ottawa, the Canadian capital, where a laser beam will reconvert the impulses into flame. Canadian runners will then carry the torch to Montreal.

A mission of Canadian engineers and technicians is in Olympia at this moment to test the system we propose to use a year from now. Allow me to interject at this point the deep gratitude of the Montreal organizing committee to the Hellenic Olympic Committee for its cooperation and constructive assistance in this project.

Earlier in this lecture, I remarked that in the interests of economy, the Montreal organizing committee was using existing facilities where possible. Indeed, the committee's purpose from the beginning was to stage games that would be self-financing and would not be a burden to Canadian taxpayers. In this way, we were determined to present the Montreal games as a prototype for the emerging and third world nations to follow.

Thus we embarked on a self-financing program by which we hoped to cover all the expenses of staging the games. With substantial support from the Federal and Provincial Governments, whose legislative assistance and support was essential, we launched Olympic Coins and an Olympic Lottery as major sources of revenue.

The Lottery has been an amazing success and appears likely to

cover at least one third of our costs. The Coins, affected by the sharp rise in silver costs and economic weaknesses in some countries, have produced somewhat less than anticipated but are expected to generate enough revenue to cover almost another third of the costs.

Other sources of revenue include the sale of rights to uses our games symbols. Substantial contributions in actual cash, in goods and services, are bringing many millions of dollars to the organizing committee from international companies in Europe, Asia and the Americas.

Whether we achieve our goal of completely self-financed games in the face of the current inflation remains to be seen but we are assured by Montreal's dynamic Mayor Drapeau that the Games will not show a deficit.

Mr Drapeau has been right many times in the past when his critics have predicted failure. The organizing committee has great confidence in him.

Once more I thank the Hellenic Olympic Committee for inviting me to attend this meeting of the Olympic Academy and permitting me to present this report on the preparation for the XXI Olympic Games. I hope that many of you will have occasion to visit Canada during the next year to see at first-hand what is being accomplished. Thank you.



INNSBRUCK
ONE YEAR BEFORE THE XIIth
OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

By Mr. ALFRED NAGL

*Master of Ceremonies of the XIIth Olympic
Winter Games 1976*



Despite a short preparation period — the Games were only delegated to Innsbruck on 4th February, 1973 — it was possible to test all the main sites for the XIIth Winter Olympic Games last winter. It can justifiably be claimed that all tests yielded very satisfactory results. The Organizing Committee's policy of creating sites which will afterwards be available for the sporting masses has been realized. It was necessary to pay special attention to competitors' safety at these sites which have all proved their merit in this respect. The competitions nevertheless showed that these sites are most selective, excluding any possibility of a chance win.

The artificial ice combined bobsleigh and toboggan run in the Igls area is the largest project in the sports field for the XIIth Winter Olympic Games. The run is 1,220 metres long and covers a difference in altitude of approx. 100 metres of its 15 curves, the highest is 5.50 metres. The entire run is iced by two separate cooling circuits and 62 kms. of piping were laid for this purpose. The run has been tried out at both national and international bobsleigh and toboggan events — at times when the outside temperature was extremely high, too — and has passed its test. The tobogganners had nothing but praise for the run and the Toboggan Association is particularly pleased that it is suitable for training and learning purposes, thanks to its safety. A few of the bobsleigh competitors had the criticism to make that it is impossible to skid off the run and that the risk factor which some bobsleighters welcome is thus lacking. It is, however, the opinion of the Organizing Committee, that at Olympic Games especially, but also at any sporting event, the factor of risk should be reduced to a minimum and the main emphasis placed on sporting performance. The run was built with this in mind and has fulfilled these expectations. Results at the events, particularly at the bobsleigh events, have shown that the run demands a competent performance and that only the well prepared competitor whose driving is precise has chances of success.

The Innsbruck Olympic ice stadium is at present being adapted for the figure skating events, the ice dancing and the ice hockey A-tournament Olympic events. The 400 metre speed skating track which was built in 1973 in front of the stadium has now been equipped with a third cooling plant, so that the quality of the ice can be retained even if outside temperatures are high. In the interior of the 400 metres circuit a further artificial ice area has been made for training purposes and for the speed skaters to warm up. During the Games further artificial ice areas will be available to the athletes in the form of an arena with air-supported roof in the immediate vicinity of the stadium at the Tivoli sport ground and another rink at the trade fair site for the ice hockey players.

Alterations to the traditional Bergisel jump have now been completed. The jump was tested on 3rd January this year at the international Bergisel jumping event and the new record for this jump is 100 meters. The new run-up and the jump are of concrete and for the first time there is an adjustable starting platform.

The smaller jump in Seefeld is still to be slightly adapted, whilst all the cross-country courses in the Seefeld, Telfs, Leutasch and Reith area have already been completed. There was great enthusiasm for these courses from all participants in the international events. The starting and finishing area for the Nordic events has been laid out and the biathlon shooting range in the near vicinity is also finished. Work on the Seefeld sports and congress centre has made great progress; this will function as a press sub-centre for the Seefeld district as well as being available to the athletes.

As in 1964, the men's downhill race is on the Patscherkofel run, Innsbruck's «local» mountain. Considerable alterations have taken place here, emphasis being placed on large fall areas. On 26th January this year the course was tested at a men's downhill event as part of the World Cup in Alpine events. Here again several athletes at first thought the run too easy because of its great safety. Training and the race itself, however, showed that the course is extremely demanding. Only very minor adaption work has still to be carried out here.

The ladies' downhill run in the Axamer Lizum was also tested at a World Cup event. This course, too, has proved its worth. The runs for the men's giant slaloms, the ladies' giant slaloms, and the men's and the ladies' slaloms have been selected and completed. A funicular up to the top of the Hoagl will start operating in the autumn of 1975 and will make transport easier for athletes, officials and all services.

The Olympic Village is nearly finished. Before the Winter Olympics it only remains to adapt and furnish the buildings for the athletes'

purposes and to install the kitchens and the restaurants for athletes and official services. An indoor swimming pool with sauna baths, a generously planned entertainment centre and a row of various shops will be available to the athletes and their companions when they wish to relax.

The news media centre for the XIIth Winter Olympic Games is taking shape at the foot of Bergisel. This will be the place of work for the press, radio and television people.

Telephones, telexes, wire photo outlets, agencies, press offices and both large and small studios here will enable the mass media to send world-wide reports on this big sporting event.

At present numerous roads and bridges are being re-built in Innsbruck and surroundings so that the transport network is perfect for the Winter Games. No journey within the Olympic area will take more than 30 minutes by car. The roads are being enlarged to cope with the expected traffic and the Organizing Committee is making 1.8 million square metres of parking space available at the various sites.

The Olympic Flame will be inflamed with a big ceremony at OLYMPIA, on Friday, the 30th of January 1976, in the presence of an official Austrian Delegation. This Austrian Delegation will bring a special pine-wood from Tyrolia for the transfer of the Olympic Flame.

After the Olympic Flame is inflamed, it will be carried on by a runner-courier-team till the end of the village of Olympia. The way of the Olympic Flame will continue — with help of a miner's lamp by a car-convoy directly to the Olympic Stadium of Athens.

There will be a small ceremony and then it will be transferred to the airport of Athens, where the Austrian Delegation will take over officially the Olympic Flame.

After the transportation by air from Athens there will be a small ceremony at the Viennese airport, Schwechat, and then the Olympic Flame will be carried by 18 runner - couriers to the town - hall - square (Rathausplatz) in Vienna. On this square will be the official «Welcome Ceremony» of the Olympic Flame in Austria, and even the President of Austria will be present.

In the next two days, that is the 31st of January and the 1st of February, 1976, the Olympic Flame will be transported in two ways : north, and south via Austria, to Innsbruck. On this way of the «Olympic Flame» there will be always a small ceremony in each of the capitals of the Austrian countries (about half-an-hour). Between the capitals of the countries the Olympic Flame will be transported by car convoys.

In each of the capitals of the countries the Olympic Flame is carried to the place of ceremonies by a runner-courier-team.

The transportation of the Olympic Flame is planned so that it will

reach from the east and the west at the same time, which is February the 1st, 1976, at 12.00 - noon, the house of the «Goldenes Dachl» at Innsbruck. And here will be a very big ceremony during which the Lord Mayor of Innsbruck will take over officially the Olympic Flame from the couriers. The Olympic Flame will then remain, in a miner's lamp, in the Ceremony Hall of the house «Goldenes Dachl», until the Big Opening Ceremony of the XIIth Olympic Winter Games at the «Mountain ISEL-Stadium» !

It is the first time in the history of sports that two Olympic Flames will be lit during the Winter Olympic Games. This is due to the fact that Innsbruck will be staging the Winter Olympic Games for the second time. Therefore, there will be one altar in memory of the Games of 1964 and another for the Games of 1976. With this Fire, Innsbruck will set another new and remarkable landmark ! The lighting of the Olympic Flame, for the year 1964, will be entrusted to the best athlete of 1964, while the altar for the 1976 Olympics will be lit by one of the best athletes of the present time.

I am very happy, ladies and gentlemen, to inform you that the Organizing Committee of the XII Winter Olympic Games of Innsbruck 1976 has been able to test all sites and facilities and so all the necessary work has been completed in time for the big event.

We are therefore looking forward, with enthusiasm and optimism, to the celebration of the Winter Olympic Games in Innsbruck, in 1976 !

Finally, I want to thank you all for your kind attention and I shall be really very pleased to welcome you in Innsbruck, in 1976, for the XIIth Winter Olympic Games.



EXPERIENCE AND IMPRESSIONS FROM PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

A main attraction in each I.O.A. session are the lectures presented by former Olympic victors who are especially invited to speak on their experience and impressions from participation in the Olympic Games, which constitute an important point in the life of every athlete.

The first speaker was Bob Mathias (U.S.A.), Olympic champion in decathlon in the London (1948) and Helsinki (1952) Olympic Games.

After participants who had taken part in the Olympic Games also spoke of their impressions. Anca-Michaele Penes (Rumania), Olympic winner in the javelin throw, Tokyo 1964, Remold Durnt-Halter (Austria), member of the bobsleigh Olympic team at the Innsbruck (1964) and Grenoble (1968) Olympic Games, Josef Hartman (Austria), member of the wrestling team at the Munich (1972) Olympic Games, Barbara Lockhart (U.S.A.) who took part in the speed skating event in the Olympic Games of Squaw Valley (1960) and Innsbruck (1964) and Agapito Casimiro Lozada (Philippines) who participated in the swimming events in the Olympic Games of Melbourne (1966).

The impressions of these different speakers are as follows :

EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr. BOB MATHIAS (USA)

Olympic Gold Medallist



It is a great pleasure to be here in Olympia. I do see some familiar faces. I've seen some of you in many places before all over the world. But it is a great pleasure to be here and to see so many happy and smiling faces this morning. You all have a great time enjoying this beautiful California weather.

I've been in Greece many times before over the years.

In fact in 1960, I had the great pleasure of spending about two months in Athens.

At that time I was making a motion picture, a film called «It happened in Athens» with an actress, Jane Mansfield, and you Gentlemen might have heard about her ! I enjoyed the film because it was about the 1896 Olympic Games, the first Games of the modern era. And the story was about a shepherd boy who won the Marathon. His name was Spiridon Louis. During the two months of filming, we used the old stadium in Athens. We did some shooting in the place called Marathon, and, in those two months, I really got fed up in the spirit of the Olympic movement and how it might have been away back in 1896 !

I've been here many times since then on various occasions, but in that time I enjoyed it the most because my thinking and work concerned the Olympic Games.

Ever since I was a boy, I was fascinated by the ancient Olympic Games. As I recall, I would read everything I could about the old Olympic Games that happened right up here.

So, in 1960, I made the movie about the Olympic Games, I did participate in the 1948 Games in London, the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki, Finland. After that I was a spectator in Melbourne, Australia, in Rome, Italy, Tokyo, Japan, Mexico City, Mexico, and, I was a spectator also in Munich, Germany. And after all this Olympic stuff, I am here, right up in Olympia to hear about the old style.

So, that's why I am so pleased to be here today. Right here where all started. And I know you are, too.

I enjoyed the remarks of the athletes just now. And you must realize that everyone of us who has had the chance to participate in the Olympic Games, has a different story to tell. We all started in a different way for different reasons. And I, too, would like to say how I started or happened to be involved in the Olympic Games.

I happen to have an older brother with whom I lived in a small town in California, called Toulon. The weather there is very similar to that of Greece. It's nice and hot, beautiful training weather for all kinds of sports.

When I was fourteen years old in High School. I was in American football, basket ball and track and field, because these were the three sports of my older brother in High School.

So I, more or less, followed his footsteps. I just did not know any better. My first year, my freshman year, I was in for the shotput and discus, because my older brother threw the shot and discus.

During my second year, I decided to try for the hurdles. I liked them so I went for the low hurdles and the high hurdles.

During my junior year, I decided to do a lot of high jumping and long jumping plus the other events.

So, when I was seventeen, in the junior High School, I was doing the shot and discus, the high and low hurdles, also relay. I would also do high jump and long jump. So, I was running all over the track trying to do all different events.

About three months before I graduated from High School, I was seventeen years old, I had not heard of the word decathlon before. I certainly did not know what decathlon meant.

So, one day my coach, his name was Virgil Jackson, came up to me on the track and said.

— You are going to graduate in a couple of months, and after graduation for this summer you might want to get involved and do something and keep busy. And you might want to be in this decathlon meet down in Los Angeles.

I said.

— That's great, coach. It -sounds like fun. I'd like to try, but just one question. What's the decathlon ?

Well, my coach didn't even know the term of this word was at that time. He said.

— Well, I'll find out the term of this word.

But he had a problem. In High School they threw a small shotput, in the College, the Olympic shot, but the javelin was not allowed in High Schools in California, so we had to borrow one from a College, The discus we were throwing was a small discus, not the big discus.

The height of the hurdles was more than the College or Olympic hurdles. And I couldn't find a vault pole big enough to hold me, strong enough to hold me. So, we had a few problems just getting started on these ten events.

Well, anyway, I did train maybe a month and I did go to Los Angeles and somehow I won my first decathlon meet. And, believe me, I was scared to death the first time, it was really the first time I'd been out of Tallery, the city of Tallery, in the big city of Los Angeles and competing against College athletes. I arrived back in Tallery and my good coach had another smart idea. He said.

— Why don't you go back to New Jersey which is on the up side of the USA from California and be in the National Decathlon meet. The year 1948 the Olympic Games will be held here, in which the first three athletes who have qualified will participate.

I didn't have any money to fly back, so the people in my home town raised enough money for me and my coach to fly back to New Jersey for this National Decathlon meet.

Well, of course, this time I was really scared to death. First time I was out of California and meeting the best people we had in the USA.

Well, somehow I was lucky again and I placed first which qualified me for the Olympic Games in London.

So, three weeks later I was on a great big boat sailing to London, England to be in the Olympic Games.

Well, this time I was really scared. I really didn't know what was happening but somehow I was lucky again and I won the Decathlon in London.

And to be frank my marks were not all that good. But I was lucky to win that meet; like some other athletes, as I said just a while ago, after my 1948 Olympic Games experience and that was to break the Olympic record and the world's record in Helsinki, four year later in 1952.

So, that is the most exciting period of my training within these four years, where I had a goal to set.

I worked hard later like all the athletes ; you give up a lot, you miss out a lot of exciting things because you have to train, But believe me, •it was well worthy, because again I considered myself a lucky man to break the world's record, held by Glindemore, another American who set the record in 1936 in Berlin and also the Olympic record.

So, that's how I got started, mainly because my older brother had turned to track and field, He could have been a swimmer.

So, really the last twenty-four years, I've been very involved in the

Olympic Games, the movement itself and all the different phases of the Olympic Games.

And it has been very exiting.

I had the great opportunity to represent my area, California, in the Congress of the United States from 1967 to January of this year.

The President did not mention the fact that I was defeated this last November in the election. And, as you athletes know, nobody likes to get a beat, whether it's an athletic contest or politics.

But I do believe that, if sport has taught me anything it is that if you do loose, there is always the next time. The next time you try to do better, even in politics.

Being a legislator, a Congressman, I've got very involved in sports in different ways. And this involved legislation. Especially for the Munich Olympic Games where the United States had some controversy over several items. One item was that we had two runners who failed to show up in the track. We had the controversy over the Russian and USA basket-ball finals and some other items.

All the legislators who knew nothing about sports, all of a sudden introduced legislation on various subjects. One thing was that they wanted to do was to change the entire structure of the United States Olympic Committee. Another one was to have the Government, the United States Government completely take over all amateur sports in the United States.

Another piece of legislation was to start a National Training Center which wasn't bad idea. We had other legislation pertaining to the domestic problem concerning our Amateur Athletic Union.

I also got involved in the legislation by introducing a bill that dealt with the Charter of the United States Olympic Committee.

I feel my bill will change it for the better in various ways. But mainly my bill dealt with improving the status of the athlete that participated in the Olympic Games.

Let me explain this.

At the present time, the athletes in the United States and probably throughout the world really have no control over what they do. For example, every athlete in the United States, before he can compete must belong to the A.A.U., the Amateur Athletic Union; if they are in College, they are under the jurisdiction of the National College Athletic Association. Some Organization controls the athlete.

The athlete can do nothing about that situation. For example, if an athlete wants to go to China to be in a basketball tournament and the Amateur Athletic Union says, no, you can't go to China, the athlete does not go to China.

Now, in the bill I introduced into Congress, I had a section called the Athlete's Bill of Rights. If the athlete was involved in an international competition, or in the Olympic Games, or in Panamerican Games, he would have some means of recourse, some means of — not protest, that's a wrong word — but some means of getting to a solution.

Number one, he could appeal to the American Arbitration Association which would make a final decision on whether the athlete or the Organization was right. If that did not work, he could go to a Federal District Court. That decision would be binding one way or the other.

So, we have lots of legislation dealing with the Olympic Games and Sports in general and, I may say at this time that nothing has come from any of them. Neither have these bills or ideas been passed in the law. So, we are still in the same boat we were after the Munich Olympic Games.

Let me briefly give you some of my ideas on the future of the Olympic Games.

I hear all the time that different subjects come up concerning the Olympic Games. One of course, is that the Olympic Games are getting too big, too many people, too many coaches, too many officials, too much press over there. It's just too big.

Another complaint I hear is that it is a great financial strain on the cities. Cities just can't afford to stage the Olympic Games any more.

There are other problems. Different segments of our society do not want the Olympic Games there. A good example was Denver, Colorado. Many people wanted to have this beautiful ski area, but a group of people, more interested in trees, in grass, in the ecology of the mountains, succeeded in Denver not having the Winter Olympic Games.

There is a lot of controversy now or discussion over the things that happen in the Olympic Games themselves.

Some people want no national anthem to be played. Some people want no victory ceremonies whatsoever. Some people want no national uniforms, nor the emblems on the uniforms. Some people want the team sports, like basketball, hockey and so forth to be taken out of the Olympic Games and be held at a different time or in a different place. A lot of people want stricter qualifying rules and this would cut down on the number of participants.

I think I can say, that most cities that have had the Olympic Games have benefited : Maybe not entirely financially, perhaps they don't make money out of the Olympic Games, but let me tell you some of the benefits they gain.

Every town, of course, builds new buidlings and hotels. They have beautiful stadiums, complete facilities that would be used for ever. They

construct roads. They construct an Olympic village that is always beneficial after the Games. And, of course, the city and the country always benefit in tourism and trade. But more than that, the city and the categories that get involved in the Olympic Games get a spirit. A spirit that is pretty hard to explain. I know all of you have been to the Olympic Games in some place and feel this spirit that the city has. The people are just proud to hold the Olympic Games. They have the purpose and there is the excitement in the city that can't be found any place else, no matter what kind of a benefit it is.

Let me go back to the changes that some people would like to have concerning the no national anthem, no victory ceremonies and no national uniform. And let me tell you, my friends here today, that the Olympic Games are for the athletes. Sometimes people forget about this.

The Olympic Games are not for the coaches. They are not for the officials. They are not for the press or the correspondents. The Olympic Games are for the athletes.

I was an athlete once, or still am, and the greatest thrill I ever had was standing on the victory stand in my national uniform, seeing my flag going up and hearing my national anthem being played.

That was for me, because I won.

Now, the athlete gets no credit, he gets nothing out of the Olympic Games. If he happens to come in first, second and third he gets a medal. He gets no financial rewards after years and years of work, no matter if he comes in first or last he still puts in the time.

I think the least we can do for the athlete is to let him wear the national uniform, let him stand on the victory stand and hear his own song and see his own flag going up. That is the least we can do for our athletes.

The matter of team sports is something that I think should be discussed.

I have no definite opinion on it, except maybe for basketball.

I think perhaps they should enlarge on the basketball. It's a good sport, an interesting sport, but it has become a sport for tall people, for giants. I think that's unfair. I think they should have two different teams. One team could be unlimited, be for people as high as Sieglund. They could play in one team. In the other team, they should have a height limitation. Maybe anything under six feet, i.e. 1.85 m, or any figure around that size, just like they do in boxing and wrestling. Before you get into that ring you get weighed. They weigh you, toward different divisions. That's fair. They could do that in basketball with two divisions. One for the giants and one for 1.83 and under, the normal people. So this is an idea, instead of cutting back on teams, they could even enlarge them.

There are problems in the Olympic Games, but this is why you have an International Olympic Committee and National Olympic Committees with responsible people there. That's why you have the Academy to discuss all factors of the Olympic movement and maybe you go back to your own countries and discuss it with the people in charge of your Olympic team.

I think, being in Congress for eight years, has taught me one thing about politics and sports. And that one thing is that probably the best thing is to keep politics out of sports. And that's hard to do, I know, But if we keep the politicians away from the sports people, I think everything would be better.

Let me just close by telling you what I've learned about the Olympic Games.

The main thing I've learned is that the Olympic Games are the greatest athletic contest in the world. No doubt it. There are many side benefits from the Olympic Games.

Probably there is one thing that could keep peace in this world and this could very well be the Olympic Games. The Olympic Games could probably keep peace in the world. If there is any one thing that any country in this world needs today is understanding. We need to find out what our neighbours from other countries think and what they are doing. And this is one of the great benefits of the Olympic games. People simply have to understand each other in order to live peacefully.

The Olympic Games are here to stay. I hope they will be held every four years. I hope they won't be interrupted for any reason whatsoever and that I will have the chance to attend every four years. I hope you do.

Thank you very much.





EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mrs. ANCA-MIHAELA PENES (ROM)

I would like to say a few words to you about Tokyo. I was 17 years old then and I could hardly believe that I would participate in the Olympic Games. Everything seemed wonderful. I will speak briefly about the competitions for I believe that in order to win one needs, apart from a good preparation of course, a little bit of luck as well. The heats were held in the morning. The international norm was at 51 metres. Sixteen contestants were to take part. On the morning of the heats, a Russian contestant, the third member of the Soviet team, broke the world record, thus setting the new record at 62m 40cm. during the heats. Everybody was surprised for there was now a new favourite. Already at ten o'clock in the morning, there were two favourites, both in the Russian team. The first had been Osodina, Olympic champion in Rome where she had achieved an Olympic record and she was also world champion. But at 10 o'clock in the morning fortune smiled at another thrower. The finals were held on that same day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I was lucky to be among the first and at the first attempt I threw at 60 metres. This was my best performance for until then I had never gone beyond 55m and I was certain that I would win a medal, not knowing which of course, the gold, the silver or the bronze. Gotzakova was tense and only managed a 57.50 m. Osodina, the great favourite, won a fifth place with the world record. On that day, Gotzakova won a bronze medal and an «outsider» won the gold medal. This is what competition is all about, this is what makes it so fascinating, because if we knew in advance who would win, who would obtain the second, the third place, etc half of the thrill would be gone. From that moment onward participation in the Olympic Games was like a fairy tale for me. Everything looked beautiful after the competition. I don't think that this was solely due to my own disposition but also to the whole organization of the Games, the public, the general atmosphere, beginning with the opening ceremony which is indeed a unique experience — and those who have taken part in it once will not forget it their whole life long — and ending with the autographe one has to give to everybody.

Mexico on the other hand, was a sad experience for me. Until the very last moment I had not been chosen for the team. I only just made it at the last minute and once again I left for the Olympic Games without any chances. This time I was very tense and I didn't see much of the Games. I was training all the time and asking myself : What am I doing here ? Will I be able to win a decent place ? What are my people thinking, my family, my friends, my fellow-contestants ? It was only when competition ended that I became aware of the fact that I was taking part in the Olympics. I spoke with several women competitors who have participated in the Olympic Games. Athletes, on the whole, do not take very much advantage of the Games. They are overworked. No N.O.C. ever sends an athlete to the Olympic Games as spectator. All have to take part in the competitions. They must represent with dignity the colours of their country trying as hard as they can and this is of course killing. It is only after competition that they can finally take a breather.

We have had some wonderful experiences at the Olympic Games of Tokyo and Mexico. We established some pleasant relationships, first of all with the other athletes from our country whom we did not know as they came from other sports and competitors from other countries. Until then I knew very little about shooting or rowing, but at the Games I had the opportunity to meet other athletes, listen to their problems. Most competitors were quite young and very extrovert. They wanted to meet their fellow-competitors and speak of their own experiences. We had a lovely time during the various excursions we organized. We saw a little of Japan, of Mexico, the customs of the people. We were invited at various places and we saw how people live and where, what they think. But what really impresses competitors is the closing ceremony, when athletes no longer parade, but just move happily into the arena, acclaimed by the public, as they march hand in hand, no longer separated in teams behind the national flags, but forming one big, multi-national group, united in the bonds of friendship and happiness.

A few words now about preparation.

I was a student during my last school year and I was practising sports at school and as a member of a sports club. They say that preparation before the Games lasts 4-6 years. Preparation does not begin right before the Games, but many years in advance. For my part, I turned to track and field at the age of 14. Before that I dabbled in all sports without specializing in one or the other. I swam, I practised gymnastics, without however doing top performance sport. It was only at the age of 14 that I really began training. It is quite exceptional that one can become an Olympic champion within 3 years, especially in track and field.



Final game of the Volley-ball tournament.



During the Session, participants make one-day excursions to the lovely beaches of Western Péloponnèse and enjoy the Greek sea.



Vassos Constantinou, responsible for social evenings, teaches the famous «syrtaki» to participants.



During social evenings, the Greek group presents Greek dances.

Training is very intensive of course and available time never sufficient. One has to adapt to a very strict discipline, school in the morning, training in the afternoon and as a rule bed by 10 o'clock. One therefore doesn't have much time to enjoy one's youth, but I truly believe that an Olympic medal is worth all these sacrifices.





EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Dr. REINOLD DURNTHALER
(AUSTRIA)

Michaela has already answered all the questions !

I participated for the first time in the Olympic Games of 1964. I have had a similar experience to that of Michaela. It is purely by chance that I found myself involved in sports. I attended school at Lienz, a small town in Eastern Tyrol and I was in the same class as the son of a very good bobsleigh athlete. I had talked over with him the possibility of going once with his father and he organized everything. After obtaining my school certificate, I went to Innsbruck where I began practising bobsleigh with Mr. Paul Aster. Before that I had practised track and field and had some advantages which are necessary for bobsleigh. I could do a 100 m dash in 11 seconds and this, I believe, is the reason we were chosen next year, in 1963, for the world bobsleigh championship and for the Winter Olympic Games of Innsbruck. We attended the Olympic Games without feeling under any sort of pressure. We naturally wanted to win a good place but neither the national federation, nor the Austrian Olympic Committee expected us to win a medal. In the two-men bob, our performance was up to expectations. Our teams won the 8th and 9th places. But, strangely enough, in the four-men race we were so good that we won a silver medal. I do not know for what reason our performance was better in the 4-men than in the 2-men bob. I believe however that the team spirit, good-fellowship and reciprocal backing for a better performance, contributed to our winning a silver medal for our country. For me personally, the Innsbruck Winter Olympics, though taking place in the city where I was studying, have remained my most memorable experience. I had no idea of what it was like to take part in the Olympic Games, for before this had been an almost unattainable goal. The strange thing is that once you're in, everything seems natural. What's more in Innsbruck I had for the first time the opportunity of meeting athletes from other countries, but also from my own, as Michaela has just told you. Contacts with foreign athletes are not as extensive as presently maintained. This should perhaps be attributed to the nature of my sport which leaves one little time for socializing, since the International

Federation requires a series of training sessions at the site of competitions, as a result of which for each competition one needs five days of training, one day of rest and two days of competition. During the day we had a lot to do and it was very difficult, as I already pointed out, to establish contacts with other people. I would, however, like to say that if in Innsbruck one still had the opportunity of coming into contact with other athletes this was no longer possible in Grenoble, four years later. For, as someone already mentioned yesterday, Grenoble organized Olympic Games which, in my opinion, should not be considered as Olympic Games but rather as Olympic Championships. At Grenoble I attended neither the opening nor the closing ceremony. I spent exactly two hours in the Olympic village. Apart from the foreign competitors whom I already knew, I met no other foreign athlete. I also did not meet any athletes from my own country and as for competitors from other sports it was only in Vienna, during a celebration in honour of the champions, that I had the opportunity of meeting athletes from other sports. We have been discussing the question of whether the Games should no longer be organized by cities, but by whole areas. In the light of my experience from the Grenoble Games I can say that this would not be a good solution, for the athletes would lose all the thrill that participation in the Olympic Games entails.

Our experience from the Grenoble Games is similar to that described by Michaela for the Mexico Games for, after our success of Innsbruck and given the fact that one year after that we had won the world championship in two-men bobsleigh, everybody expected a remarkable performance from us. We were under more tension than in Innsbruck but, because of my nature, I did not take the competitions too seriously. In the two-men bob we started off as the favourites but only made it to the 7th place at the end of the first day; on the second day of the competitions we tried to improve our performance and on the third day we succeeded in reaching the fourth place with a very slight difference from a Rumanian bob. We then tried to make it to the third place and it is to this that we must attribute our unsatisfactory performance during the last competition. In the four-men bob, however, the results were better and I could almost say that everything happened as usual. Although the results we obtained in the two-men bob were not those we expected, in this race we finished with a difference of just 9/100 of a second behind the Olympic winner, Monti from Italy.

I will just say a few words now about Sapporo, where I went as the coach of my team. Sapporo represents an intermediate situation between Innsbruck and Grenoble. We lived all together in the Olympic village and spent the whole day on Mountdome where we had the opportunity of

following the Olympic ski competitions in part as well as the luge events. I will tell you a story about Sapporo which clearly shows that participants in the Games do not always truly participate. I wanted to film the Dutch champion Arnd Schenk and I walked into the Olympic stadium, with my camera and to my surprise found it empty. I was then informed that the final competition had taken place the day before. I think I have covered all I had to say.



EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr. BRUNO HARTMANN (AUSTRIA)



I participated in the «Happy Games» of Munich and I would like to speak to you about my impressions from these Games, which I will divide in two parts. The first part includes my personal preparation and my impressions from the competitions and the second part refers to my thoughts and ideas as they arise from these Games. I began practising my sport and training at the age of 12 and, after I had participated in several European and world championships, I was chosen for the Olympic team. The preparation stage involved several difficulties for me for I was, at the time, a teacher in an elementary school and it was very difficult for me to find the necessary time for the training sessions and competitions, since I could only seldom obtain leaves. I therefore trained quite intensively before the Games but I did not have sufficiently qualified training partners and a good coach. As a result I knew quite well that in Munich I would only be a participant, faithful to the spirit of the baron de Coubertin, however, I also wanted to wrestle and I think I succeeded. I should point out here that in wrestling the relation of powers definitely favours Eastern and Asian countries who are very successful in this sport. This is understandable, since wrestling requires a knowledge of numerous techniques and movements and considerable training expenses. Training expenses however, are only undertaken by nations which attach a great importance to sport in general and to wrestling. This is not the case of my own country or of most Western European countries. During the first series of contests, my opponent was a Mongolian wrestler who had won the sixth place in the World Championship on the previous year. I fought well and it was only in the last round that, having failed to obtain the necessary score, I lost on the points because of my persistent attacks. I was quite satisfied with the result but I had exhausted myself and on the next day I lost to the Swiss competitor whom I had beaten the month before with a score of 9 : 1. This time I lost with 7 : 4 points. He was better than me on that day and I had to accept my defeat. This was a disappointment not only for me but also for the association and the officials who expected me to win that contest. Later, I followed other

wrestling events, I took several films, since I intended to go on working as a coach and I had there a source of valuable information. I also had an opportunity to visit the other competition sites, especially the track and field stadium and the area where the gymnastic and swimming events were held.

This is what I had to say concerning my personal impressions from participation. Now, very briefly, I would like to present four points relating to some thoughts about the Olympic Games.

The first point is that the gap between idealistic objectives and social reality was felt in its most striking form. The events of Munich because of their impact have given rise to a reconsideration of the objectives and content of the Games and Olympic thought. Several participants have presented their views during discussions which were triggered by the events. It was, however, generally observed that three or four days later the shock had worn off and everything was back to normal. For me, the blatant and extensive interference of political and financial interests in the Games was quite a disappointment.

The second point refers to another phenomenon which was observed, namely the spectacular improvement of performances, achieved solely through the spending of more and more time. And I wondered whether these people really undergo an all-inclusive development or whether this spectacular improvement of performances with all the demands involved does not encourage a tendency aiming at creating living machines. I think that the excessive demands made on competitors for the sake of even better performances and this exaggerated and partly abstract idea of performance have negative repercussions and effects on human relations in the Games and competitions in general. The logical solution which would be the limitation of training cannot be applied because of the first factor I mentioned, i.e. political and financial interests. A change, in my opinion, could only be brought about by the National Olympic Committees and should be related to an effort to change concepts and attitudes on this point.

The third point I would like to make is that the comparison of performances though basic conditions may be totally different is widely practised, although it is incompatible with the principle of equality of chances. For some, in this case me, participation is all that matters; for others not though it is their whole existence as human beings which is at stake.

And the last point I wanted to make is that the possibility of improving human relations was limited in Munich because national teams were housed in separate dwellings and as a result contacts between them were

rare. This is of course linked to the excessive demands of competitions. Opportunities for contacts are better in European or world championships because there all athletes live more or less in the same building, share the same interests and can establish relationships more easily. I think that the opportunity we have been given here of sharing a room with eight other people speaking different languages truly promotes this ideal and should therefore be appreciated. And although conflicts may arise more easily and they do, at the same time it gives us the possibility to learn to settle these conflicts.



EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mrs. BARBARA LOCKHARDT (U.S.A.)



In the United States, we have a different form of speed skating than the Olympic or European competitions. We skate in a pack style. In other words there are six competitors in the line at the same time.

When the gun goes on, all skate at once. And the race then is to see which skater comes in first.

The time taken for the winner is not determined as the right time. In the Olympic Games or the European style skating the winner is determined on the basis of time. And there are only two competitors on the ice at the same time.

Because of this difference the United States have developed over the years outstanding sprinters, because we skate in a pack over the majority of the distance and then at the very end break loose and sprint for the finish.

When I was seventeen I was still competing in the lower age group and had no real expectations in terms of the national competition against the senior skaters. But it was at that time that the I.O.C, decided to include women in the speed skating competition again. So opportunity was made available to try for the Olympic team.

I decided to give it a chance, hoping to skate four years hence in the next Olympic Games.

I was in the five hundred meter competition when the gun went out. I think it felt as if I have been shot and I've never skated so fast in my life and ended with being the first one in the team for the United States.

So I went on with my expectations, being first in the United States, I thought maybe I can be first in the world. So, I trained extremely hard.

Throughout my years of training, since I was nine or ten, I didn't have a coach. So, my training was not scientifically based. And when I got on the mountains I overtrained and became quite ill. I was not able to adjust to the altitude. And then I was not even entered in the five hundred meter race.

So, I went home quite discouraged and in fact feeling quite guilty because I had not fulfilled my own expectations or my family's or my friends'. But I set about to improve and do better ever the next four years.

I had the opportunity again in the trials to qualify for the team to go to Innsbruck and had the opportunity to be in an international competition in the world championships in Japan in 1963.

In Innsbruck this time I was going to try for the long events. I had skated long distance skating and I was doing better in the three thousand meters, than I ever had done in the five hundred meters. So again I had had expectations.

When I came to Innsbruck, in 1964, I was quite oblivious to my surroundings because I was so intent on the race. But I heard the announcer say United States of America No. 37. And I can't explain to you what a thrill that was to me to know that I was representing the country which I love so much. And of those in the stands that were looking upon me as an American, not as Barbara Lockhardt.

So, I again I left the line with a great deal of speed and determination to do my best. When you are racing your trainer is indicating your lap times by extending his finger if you are going faster than your anticipated time, or your scheduled time. Or he will put his finger downward to indicate that you are going faster. If you are too slow they put the number of seconds up and then you know you have to pick up your pace.

After three or four laps my trainer run out fingers of my schedule. Everything was coming together. It was such a thrill to have all those years of training pay off in a single moment when the whole experience seemed effortless even though I was covering the three thousand meters distance.

I was approaching the leading time and as I kept going in the race it just was effortless and I was not tired off. Only one lap to go. As I was running the turn suddenly my skates were gone in front of me and I was lying in the snow on my back. As I finished the race my father was terribly disappointed and crying and everything else. My father said, You are so very lucky !

But I really was not disappointed that day, because there is so much joy in doing your best and striving for excellence, in living a life of commitment and having the true joy of effort that A. Mackenzie has expressed so well. So, I've found out that it isn't simply the material reward or the fame which comes from winning a medal, but the intrinsic satisfaction of knowing you are a better person for what you've done.

The Olympic Games gave me the opportunity to deal and share

a bit of my life with others that have come up from the experience with that same integrity.

The friendships that I've known through skating have definitely changed my life.

I don't think of sport or Olympism or the Olympic movement as a religion, but I think it is one means to accomplish those things you value in your religion. It has made me appreciate my God because of the talents and opportunities which I've been given. It's given me a love for people all over the world much as I feel here today, beyond any other experience could have done. And it has given me the opportunity to strive for self-mastering.

Not all of these things ended with the Olympic Games. That was just the beginning.

I think these are the things that each of us here can pass on to the youth of the world, because everybody here has the same love for sport, the same integrity, the desire to excel.

We all have the love that can be gained for people of all political functions. Our own commitments, our own integrity I think can completely override our political differences in the world.

So, I do believe in Olympism. Being here together with you and with the leaders, I believe more in Olympism now. And I take this opportunity to be together and I think that as each of us goes home to our respective countries the spirit of Olympism will certainly prevail.

I think we should propagate it and encourage all the youngsters to enjoy the values they can find in the sports world.

Thank you.



EXPERIENCES FROM MY PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By Mr. AGAPITO C. LOZANDA
(PPHILIPINES)



Before I speak to you about my impressions and experiences from the Games of the 16th Olympiad held in Melbourne, Australia, I would first like to say a few words about my family. In the Philippines they say that we belong to a family of swimmers since from me down to my youngest sister, all five of us, are swimmers. My father, Catalino, was our coach and all of us, myself, Bert, Tuding, Cora and Tessie (these are the names of my brother and sisters) took part in the third Asian Games in Tokyo, Japan in 1958. My father was the coach of the women's team. My first international competition had been in Tokyo, in 1953, in the Boys International meet and there I met two Olympic champions, John Hendick, Australia (110 m free style) and John Devitt, also from Australia. My second international competition was in 1954 in the Second Asian Games that were held in Manila, my third the XVI Olympic Games and my last the Third Asian Games in Tokyo, Japan, in 1958. I was an official at the Games of the 18th Olympiad of Tokyo in 1964 for swimming and I coached our national team in swimming for the 5th Asian Games in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1966, Pesta Sukan, Singapore in 1967 and the Olympic team in the United States for the Mexico Games of 1968. My last competition as an amateur in the Master division above 35 years was here in Olympia yesterday, when I competed in the 300 m run on track.

Now a few words about my impressions from the Olympic Games. I believe that the greatest thing that can happen to an amateur is to participate in the Olympic Games. Money or material means are not enough for someone to qualify for the Olympics. What you need is practice, sacrifice and a lot of hard work that you have to put up in many years of training.

In our country, when I was training for the XVI Olympic Games, I had to break the 200 m butterfly Asian record, of which I was about 3 or 4 seconds off. About two months before the date of the try-out I practised very hard ; I trained two hours in the morning and three hours

in the afternoon. Sometimes I used to kick about in my sleep as a result of the hard training, but this is all part of life. If you want to get into something big like the Olympics, then you have to work very hard indeed.

In the Melbourne Games I had my sister and my father with me. My sister was the «baby» competitor of the Games for she was only 13 years old at the time. My father was the team's coach.

On the day of our arrival in the Olympic village, I was very excited, may be because I would be meeting many people from different countries and hear the sound of many different languages and so the feeling of being close to the world it was more than sufficient reward for all the hard work I had done in order to qualify for the Olympic Games.

During the opening ceremony we were all very excited, especially those athletes who participated for the first time. When we marched into the stadium. I felt myself floating on air and I was filled with joy; I said to myself, this is the happiest moment in my life and I just couldn't help feeling very proud for the privilege to represent my beloved country in this magnificent festival.

I am sure that all of you who have watched, here in the Academy, the films of the Rome, Tokyo and Berlin Olympics, are hoping that some day, if not you then your children, will have the opportunity of going to the Olympic Games. There is someone in the Academy now, Dennis Hay from Canada, who is going to try to take part in the 1976 Games. I hope and pray that he will make it. If you practice hard and take care of yourself there is nothing in the world that a man can't conquer through hard work and with the help of God.

And all of us who are gathered here in the Academy, let us congratulate ourselves for this opportunity to attend a session here in Olympia motivated by our love for sport and the wish to spread the Olympic movement throughout the world. We are now gathered here at the International Olympic Academy, having our own international games in swimming, volley ball, basketball and track and field and perhaps the feeling I had long ago in the Olympic Games is the same one we all share here in the Academy.

I wish to extend my deepest appreciation and gratitude to the Hellenic Olympic Committee for the opportunity of attending the 15th session of the Academy and my thanks to you all. God bless you.

DISCUSSIONS IN LANGUAGE GROUPS AND CONCLUSIONS ON GIVEN TOPICS

During each annual I.O.A. Session, apart from the subjects presented by distinguished lecturers from all over the world, the programme includes discussions that are held in language groups to allow participants to take part and present their views, without the problem of language barriers. Participants were divided into 7 language groups : three English-speaking groups, one French, one German, one Arabic and one Greek-speaking group. Each group included not more than 20 persons so that all could take part in the discussions. The groups elect a secretary and have two hours at their disposal to consider the subject given to them. They then reconvene in the main conference hall where the secretaries' report on the conclusions of their group is presented.

At the end of the Session, a large committee of representatives from all language groups draws up the text of the general conclusions which is presented to the participants. These conclusions and any recommendations they might contain, are submitted by the I.O.A. to the I.O.C.'s Secretariat.

This year, we had the special privilege of having the I.O.C. President, Lord Killanin, attend the 15th Session at Olympia, on the first days. So, the first task of the language groups was to prepare the questions they would submit to President Killanin. A list of 22 questions was drawn up covering different problems of Olympism, the Olympic Movement, the Olympic Games and the I.O.C.'s relation with the National Olympic Committees. President Killanin answered at length, with sincerity and ease and his answers provided the participants with valuable information on the objectives pursued by the I.O.C. and the solution it always tries to adopt, bearing in mind the interests of the Olympic Idea and the world institution of the Olympic Games.

Language groups also covered three other subjects in their discussions :

1. Olympism, the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games under the chairmanship of Professor L. Diem (Germany), President of the International Federation of Physical Education and Women's Sports, honorary collaborator (member) of the I.O.A.

2. «The task of National Olympic Committees», under the chairmanship of Mr S. K. Duncan (Gr. Britain), honorary I.O.A. member.

3. «Olympism and the Fine Arts», under the chairmanship of Dr. Henri Pouret (France), honorary member of the I.O.A. and Dr. Franz

Lotz (Germany) Director of the Higher School of Physical Education of Würzburg University, honorary member of the I. O.A.

The conclusions of the language groups, as prepared by the drafting committee, run as follows :

1. What is Olympism ?

It is the philosophy by which an individual attempts to balance his total development through the medium of physical activity. Physical activity plays a major role as facilitator, i.e. through physical activity the individual can challenge himself to meet the objectives of cultivating and expressing values of fair-play», sportsmanship, self-discipline and control; and peace.

2. What is the Olympic movement ?

The totality of means employed in the propagation of the Olympic Ideal.

3. What are the Olympic Games ?

The concrete expression of the Olympic ideal and movement.

4. Are these three concepts related to and depended from each other ? If yes, in which way.

In theory, yes, but in reality great discrepancies are readily apparent.

Relations between Sports and Fine Arts :

1(a) There are varying degrees of relationship between the separate arts and sports. Architecture is most directly related to sports.

(b) Sports serve, and have served as an inspiration to the artist.

(c) An aesthetic environment is conducive to good athletic performance.

2. Sport is not a fine art, although in some of its aspects it incorporates art.

Minority conclusion : Sports are not fine art. Sport is an art in its own right because it draws its inspiration from itself.

Coubertin's triptych : Sports — Science — Arts Achievements.

1. Coubertin's triptych : Sports — Science — Arts are in some measure being realized.

4. Should Art contests be reintroduced as a compulsory feature of the Olympic Programme ?

5. What are your views on an Olympic Prize, associated with the Olympic Games and awarded for the different art forms ?

4 & 5

(a) There should be no competition in the arts, but rather exhibitions, exhibits and other art offerings on a purely voluntary basis.

(b) The Olympic Committees have a big enough job on their hands without in addition attempting to promote art competition on a compulsory basis. Technical, financial, organizational and other problems would make such a programme unfeasible.

(c) *Minority conclusion*; A Nobel type award should be made to the artist contribution most to the appreciation of sports.

(d) *Minority conclusion* : It is very doubtful that the Olympic Committees would actually promote art with the same fervor and financial backing that they give to Sports.

6. *The role of radio, television, cinema in this field. Plain reporting or artistic creation ?*

The mass media, including the cinema have a role to play both in the reporting of news and in the production on related artistic creations.

«

TASK OF THE NOC

7. What can an NOC really do to organise or encourage the «desirable» duties of an NOC as set out in paragraph 1 (a) above ?

In support of IOC Article 24 NOCs should among other actions support sports-for all movements, cooperate in the organization of sports programmes and special events at various school levels, sponsor sports related text books and organize seminars on the importance of sports activity.

8. What can NOC do to implement the new IOC article 26 ?

(i) Do you believe that *All* Olympic competitors of *All* sports need more than 2 hours a day training — after work ?

Given the manner in which the Olympic motto is being followed : Citius, Altius, Fortius, it could appear highly unlikely coaches and/or athletes would subscribe to a policy of 2 hours minimum daily training for any sport.

(ii) What can NOCs do (other than pay, and with what finances) for : «BROKEN TIME»

Legitimate out of pocket expenses, and Look after competitors when they have given up competition ?

Competitors during their active period should be provided out of pocket expenses incurred. They should be covered by accident and life insurance. After their competitive years are done they should be provided guidance services and should be assisted to reintegrate into society, and especially helped to pursue their education and secure employment.

Minority conclusion : The above considerations do not constitute a problem in the Socialist countries.

(iii) Do you want to continue the difference between «amateurs» and «professionals» for the Olympic Games ?

IOC article 26 in effect (subject to the vetos of the IFS) gives almost unlimited full board and lodging to competitors, who however do not under its rules increase their bank balance — unlike professionals.

(a) Professionals should not be permitted to compete in the Olympics,
(b) *Minority Report* : There is no real difference between amateurs and professionals with respect to moral behaviour and attitude about fair play.

(c) *Minority Report* : Olympic Games should permit open competition, in which no prize money would be awarded to the winners. Actually there is little appreciable difference between amateurs and professionals.

During the session, a memorandum relating to the organization of the I.O.A. session, its operation, the way in which the work is organized, the programme, etc. was submitted to Mr. Otto Szymiczek, Dean of the I.O.A. by a small group of participants headed by Dr. A. F. Watts (USA). The dean worked together with this group on the memorandum and announced that he would submit it for further consideration to the Ephoria of the I.O.A., which is always ready to take under serious consideration any constructive proposal for the improvement of the I.O.A.'s work and fuller realization of its aims.



LIST OF GUESTS

"The Lord Killanin President of the International Olympic Committee	Château de Vidy CH-1007 Lausanne SWITZERLAND
M. Abchir Abdeslam Assistant Secretary General NOC of Morocco	Rue Soumayah Rabat Agdal MOROCCO
Mrs. Susanne Berlioux	1, route de François 79260 La Crèche, FRANCE
Mr. Paul Lino Bugeja Secretary General Malta Olympic Committee	13 Convent str. Vittoriosa MALTA
Prof. Liselotte Diem Ordinary Prof, with a chair of Sport Didactics at the Deutsche Sportschule, Köln. President of the International Association of Phys. Ed. and Sports for Girls and Women	Carl Diem Weg 5 Köln - Müngersdorf GERMANY
Mr. Conrado Durantez Instituto Nacional de Educación Física y Deportes	Avda Juan de Herrera s/n Ciudad Universitaria Madrid - 3, SPAIN
Gen. Mohamet Talaat Farid President Sudanese Olympic Committee	P.O. Box 1938 Khartoum SUDAN
Mr. Fuad Eltom .Hassan Secretary General Sudanese Olympic Committee	P.O. Box 1938 Khartoum SUDAN
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2. The address by Mr. A. Tzartanos at the closing ceremony is to be found on page 35.

