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U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



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PAYS MORE THAN RUNNING THE HURDLES

In 1962 Ronaldo Nemanish signed a contract to play pro football with the San Francisco 49ers. It's not uncommon for an American Olympic trackster to go on to play pro football. In fact, 22 have done it—mostly sprinters, a few decathletes, and a few others. Many more than the following have tried, but only these 22 ever were listed on the roster during an American regular season pro football game.

JAMES BAUSCH 1932 decathlete running back
1933 Cincinnati Reds and Chicago Cardinals

FRANK BUDD 1960 sprinter running back
1962 Philadelphia Eagles, 1963 Washington Redskins

LARRY BURTON 1972 sprinter and
1975-76 New Orleans Saints

SOL BUTLER 1930 long jumper back
1923-29 with the Rock Island Independents, Hammond Pros, Akron Pros, and Canton Bulldogs

MILT CAMPBELL 1932-33 decathlete running back
1937 Cleveland Browns

HENRY CAFFR 1934 sprinter defensive back
1935-37 New York Giants

FRANK COYLE 1912 pole vaulter and
1924 Milwaukee Badgers, 1924-26 Rock Island Independents

GLENN DAVIS 1930-31 hurdler end
1930-31 Detroit Lions

BOB HAYES 1934 sprinter end/flanker
1935-74 Dallas Cowboys, 1975 San Francisco 49ers

JIM HINES 1933 sprinter end/flanker
1939 Miami Dolphins

TRENTON JACKSON 1964 sprinter defensive back
1966 Philadelphia Eagles, 1967 Washington Redskins

MORTON KAER 1924 pentathlete quarterback
1931 Frankford Yellowjackets

OLLIE MATSON 1952 sprinter running back
1952-55 with the Chicago Cardinals, Los Angeles Rams, Detroit Lions and Philadelphia Eagles

GLENN MORRIS 1936 decathlete end
1940 Detroit Lions

RAY MORTON 1960 sprinter end/flanker
1960-61 San Francisco 49ers

JAMES OWENS 1976 hurdler end/flanker
1975-date with the San Francisco 49ers and the Tampa Bay Buccaneers

BO ROBERSON 1960 long jumper back
1961-65 with the San Diego Chargers, Oakland Raiders, Buffalo Bills, and Miami Dolphins

JIM ROSENBERGER 1912 sprinter tackle
1921 Evansville Crimson Giants

CLYDE SCOTT 1948 hurdler back
1949-52 Philadelphia Eagles, 1952 Detroit Lions

TOMMY SMITH 1968 sprinter end/flanker
1969 Cincinnati Bengals

JIM THORPE 1912 decathlete running back
1919-25 with the Canton Bulldogs, Cleveland Indians, Orange Indians, Toledo Maroons, Rock Island Independents, and New York Giants

JACK TORRANCE 1938 shot putter tackle
1939-40 Chicago Bears

The last two, Thorpe and Torrance, played two professional sports—Thorpe played major league baseball and Torrance had one professional prizefight.

Is that it? No way—take a look at the wrestling section.

and later became a well-known osteopath. He married the Canadian Ethel Calderwood, who won the 1928 Olympic high jump, but they were subsequently divorced.

OWENS, James Cleveland.

3. 12 SEP 1913 Danville, AL. D. 31 MAR 1980 Tucson, AZ. Gold(4): 1936 100 meters, 1936 200 meters, 1936 4x100 meters relay, 1936 Long Jump. By any definition, Jesse Owens was one of the greatest athletes of all time. Many outstanding sportsmen have been given that sobriquet, but Owens was one of the very few deserving of the title. Two feats in particular ensured his

place among sports immortals. At Ann Arbor, Michigan, on 25 May 1935, he set five world records and equalled another within the space of one hour! The occasion was the Big Ten Championships and Owens started with a record-equalling 9.4 in the 100y. Ten minutes later he took his only trial in the long jump and set a world record of 26'-8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " , which would remain unbeaten for 25 years. After another 10-minute break, Owens ran 20.3 for 220 yards on the straight. Fifteen minutes later, he clocked 22.6 for the 220y hurdles, again on the straightaway. Because the times for both the 220y flat race and hurdles bettered the existing records for the marginally shorter 200m distances,

(CAROLYN LAWLEY)

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN OLYMPIANS

Owens was also credited with the metric world records.

Owens' second great triumph came at the Berlin Olympics the following year, when he won four gold medals and set a world record of 20.7 for 200m around a turn and contributed to a second world record in the 4 x 100m relay. At Berlin he was the leader of what the Germans termed "America's Black Auxiliaries" and his dominance made a mockery of Hitler's theories of Aryan supremacy.

Jesse Owens was the second youngest of the 11 children of an impoverished Alabama sharecropper; when he was nine, the family moved to Cleveland. Owens first showed his outstanding sporting talent at East Tech High School in Cleveland and then attended Ohio State. In addition to his above triumphs, he won several AAU and NCAA championships while a student at Ohio State.

Shortly after the Berlin Olympics, Owens turned professional at the age of 23 and experienced many years of financial hardship and racial discrimination. Eventually his public relations firm prospered and his last years were spent as a successful businessman. He became a member of the USOC, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1976, and was a dedicated and much sought-after speaker for the causes of Olympism and racial harmony.

PADDOCK, Charles William.

B. 11 AUG 1900 Gainesville, TX. D. 21 JUL 1943 Sitka, AK. Gold(2): 1920 100 meters, 1920 4 x 100 meter relay; Silver(2): 1920 200 meters, 1924 200 meters. Although he had been the California sprint champion for

officially equalled the world times before running the first. Early in 1924 he ran 10.4 for record, but his finest performance later when he clocked 10.2 for this was not accepted as a world record because he had run more than 100m.

Paddock was a Southerner who appeared in several movies. He was later portrayed in "Chariots of Fire," as the brave and untrusting. Paddock was killed in 1943 while serving as a captain in the Army.

PARKER, Jack.

B. 27 SEP 1915 Beaver, OK. The 1936 Olympic decathlon champion. He won the 1936 AAU championship in the 100m, 200m, 400m, 800m, 1500m, 5000m, 10000m, 50000m, and 100000m. He was defeated by Clark, and Jack Parker filling that order, at both meets. F. Parker, who had set a career record at Junior College, had set a career record at AAU meet, but approached the world record.

PARKS, Maxie Lander.

B. 09 JUL 1951 Arkansas. He won the 1976 400m relay. After winning both the 1976 and 1980 400m relays, he made an appearance at the Olympics. He made an appearance when his anchor leg of 45.0 seconds won the gold for the United States.

Parks attended UCLA but did not compete in the NCAA championships.



Courtesy Robert Wheeler and Dr. Florence Richon

Best athlete of all time — Jim Thorpe.

Wilbur Marvin.

Frankfort, SD. Gold: 1948 Shot Put. High school in Modesto, "Moose" a nationally ranked age-group shot putter in 1938. He moved on to Modesto and won the National Junior College Title in 1940, but on enrolling at Southern California immediately and it was not until his return from war service, that he made his impact in the senior ranks. In 1946 he won the NCAA championships and, in 1947, won an AAU title, he was a comfortable winner at the 1948 Olympics. Three of his marks are still world records. Jim Delaney's best effort in second place in 1984, 56'-2" was an American and a career best.

THORPE, James Francis (né Wa-tho-huck).

B. 28 MAY 1888 Bellemont, OK. D. 28 MAR 1953 Lomita, CA. Gold(2): 1912 Decathlon, 1912 Pentathlon. Although Jim Thorpe was a laughingly easy winner of both all-round events at the 1912 Olympics and placed in the first six in both the long jump and high jump, he was not allowed to keep his Olympic medals. It was discovered that Thorpe had played semi-pro baseball in the summer of 1911 and, although his financial rewards had been minimal, he forfeited his amateur status and was stripped of his medals.

Thorpe is probably the greatest athlete of all time and although his track career was brief, he made a lasting impact. His 1912 Olympic decathlon mark was not bettered for 15 years and he was a world-class performer in many of the events which made up the

decathlon. Shortly after the 1912 Olympics, he equalled the world 110m hurdles record of 15.0 and, although the mark was not officially recognized he beat Fred Kelly, the recently crowned Olympic hurdles champion, which confirmed his ability.

Thorpe was a Sac and Fox Indian whose name meant "Bright Path" and while at the Carlisle Indian School he was one of the greatest college football players of the early part of the 20th century. He became one of the first stars of pro football and, to capitalize on his name, he was appointed the first president of the NFL. Thorpe also played major league baseball with the New York Giants, Boston Braves, and Cincinnati Reds.

Thorpe worked for a while as a movie extra in Hollywood, but was a pauper much of his post-athletic life. In 1932 he could not afford the price of a single ticket to attend the Olympics, but Vice President Charles Curtis, himself of Indian origin, invited Thorpe to be his guest in the Presidential Box throughout the Games. Thorpe eventually died penniless only a few years after being voted by the nation's sportswriters as the greatest athlete of the first half of the 20th century. A movie, starring Burt Lancaster, was made of his life.

In 1973 the USOC restored Thorpe's amateur status and 10 years later the IOC followed suit and took the long overdue step of reinstating this great athlete to his rightful position of Olympic champion.

THURBER, Delos Packard.

B. 23 NOV 1916. Bronze: 1936 High Jump. Although Delos Thurber was a 6'-7 1/2" high jumper, his performances tended to be overshadowed by the record-breaking feats of his contemporaries, Corny Johnson and Dave Albritton. He never won a major domestic championship, but placed third at the NCAA in 1937 and tied for third the following year. After his graduation from Southern Cal he became an airline pilot in the Philippines.

TIBBETTS, Willard Lewis, Jr.

B. 26 MAR 1903. Bronze: 1924 3,000 meter team race. While at Harvard, Willard Tibbette won the IC4A two

investment banker, working for the E. White, Wild & Co.

TINKER, Gerald.

B. 19 JAN 1951 Miami, FL. Gold: 1972 relay. After giving athletics a miss in 1971 of Kent State placed fourth in the 100 Trials and was selected for the relay squad. He ran a great third leg and made a vital contribution to the U.S. victory and to their world record.

TOLAN, Thomas Edward.

B. 29 SEP 1908 Denver, CO. D. 31 JAN 1991. Gold(2): 1932 100 meters, 1932 200 meters. Tolan, whose success was built on amateurism, won both sprints at the 1927 National Championships and, although he qualified for the Final Olympic Trials, he was eliminated in the preliminaries of the both the 100m and 200m.

In 1929, Tolan ran the first official 100m relay and took his first major championship with the 4x100m relay in the AAU sprints. Apart from winning the 100m relay, he had a relatively poor season in 1930, but in 1931, at the University of Michigan, he won the 100m and 200m at the NCAA and IC4A championships. At the 1932 Olympic Trials, Tolan placed second to Ralph M. Hill in the 100m sprints, but he reversed the result at the Olympics and won two gold medals.

TOOMEY, William Anthony.

B. 10 JAN 1939 Philadelphia, PA. Gold: 1960 100m. After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1962, Bill Toomey obtained a master's degree from Stanford. Although he was a well-rounded athlete while at Colorado, his success there did not presage his future greatness.

He won the first of his four AAU 100m titles in 1960 and turned to the decathlon in 1963. In 1964 he took fourth place at the AAU. In 1964 he took fourth place at the AAU, only missing the Tokyo team by 109 points. His first major victory came in 1965 when he won the 100m. His record number of five AAU titles and

the slalom after she fell in the first run and was
But Lawrence sped down the course in her sec-
ng in 1:03.4 for an elapsed winning time of
e, a three-time Olympian, had also competed in
ics and, four months after having her third
6 Olympics.



their pleasure: the Mahre brothers, Phil (right)
placed 1-2 in alpine skiing's slalom event at
Olympic Winter Games in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

his silver medal in the 30-kilometer cross
ce at the 1976 Winter Olympics, became the
ever earn a medal in his sport. Koch, who
ercise-induced asthma, was competing in only
race. He and gold medalist Sergei Saveliev
list Ivan Garanin, both of the Soviet Union,
Scandinavians out of the race for the first time
y. Koch also competed in the 1980 and 1984
Games.

Eric Heiden swept all five of the speedskating events
1980, he earned more gold medals in a single
than any other athlete in any year or from any
who had began skating as a child in Madison,
Olympic records in each of the five races, as
1 record. The world record came after a gru-
he 10,000-meter event. Heiden treasured the
tory more than the others, because it took
ears of dedicated training to win and, as
rters after the race, "Sometimes it's kind of fun
dizzy."

Eric Heiden is the most successful
Olympic Winter Games athlete from
any nation or in any single Winter
Games. He won all of the five possible
gold medals in the men's speedskating
competition at Lake Placid in 1980.

the 1976 Winter Olympics
American woman in her sport to win three
Olympics. Her long career in speedskating began with
National Championships in 1964. She competed in the 1976
and 1976 Winter Olympics, and many predicted that she would
qualify for the 1984 Olympic Speedskating team, but she did
not make the trip to Sarajevo. In 1973, Young won the world
championships in speedskating and cycling.

One other notable speedskater was Dianne Holum, winner of
four medals spread over two Games. Holum won a silver and a
bronze in 1968, then returned in 1972 to collect a gold and
another silver. Holum, female winner of most overall speed-
skating medals, later coached the U.S. speedskating teams in
1976, 1980 and 1984.



U.S. swimming superstar Mark Spitz won 11 total medals,
nine of them gold, over two different Olympic Games.

SWIMMING

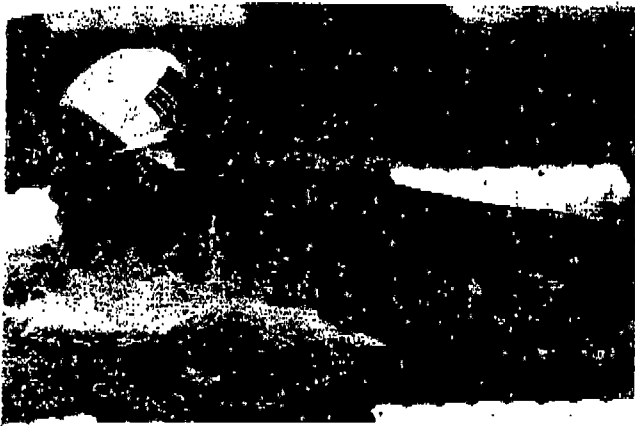
With his nine Olympic gold medals, Mark Spitz is not only
the most successful swimmer ever in Olympic history, but also
the most overall successful athlete of the Games. He left quite a
different impression after his first Olympic Games. Just before
the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, coach George Haines
announced that Spitz would win five or six gold medals. By the
time Spitz did his first flip turn in warm-ups, the crowds were
already expecting a new American golden boy. Instead, he won
two golds on the 800-meter freestyle relay and the 400-meter
freestyle relay. His only individual medal was a silver in the
100-meter butterfly.

Spitz was ridiculed instead of idolized for his pool perform-
ance, but he did not give up on the idea of becoming the all-
time greatest Olympic swimmer. He went back to work. He led
Indiana University to three NCAA championships and kept put-
ting in the yards. At the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Spitz
made no predictions. He just concentrated on the task at hand.
Race after race, Spitz hit the touchpad first. Each time it was
another world record. He ruled in the 800-meter freestyle relay,
the 400-meter medley relay, the 400-meter freestyle relay, the
100-meter freestyle, the 200-meter butterfly, the 200-meter
freestyle and the 100-meter butterfly. All in all, Spitz collected
nine gold medals and 11 medals overall. No swimmer has been
able to equal his feat since then.

No athlete, male or female, has left an impression on the
world of swimming like Tracy Caulkins has. By the summer of
1984, Caulkins carried a long trail of titles throughout that

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Tracy Caulkins, winner of the 1978 Sullivan Award as the outstanding U.S. amateur athlete, won three swimming gold medals at Los Angeles in 1984.

included 48 U.S. national titles and several international titles. The only American swimmer close to her standard was Johnny Weissmuller of "Tarzan" fame who held 36 national titles. Caulkins' achievements go on and on. Since blasting into the U.S. swimming scene in 1977, she holds five world records and 53 American records and won 12 NCAA individual races. But until 1984, her dream of adding an Olympic title to her list had to wait. Caulkins would have been the favorite to win 100-meter breaststroke, the 200-meter breaststroke, the 100-meter butterfly and the 400-meter individual medley in Moscow in 1980, but she held on and still earned her Olympic glory in 1984. Her career became complete in Los Angeles, as she won the 200-meter individual medley (with an Olympic record time of 2:12.64), the 400-meter individual medley and the 400-meter medley relay. Caulkins went out in style. The final race of her spectacular swimming career was the 400-meter medley relay, when the superstar teamed up with Theresa Andrews, Mary T. Meagher and Nancy Hogshead for another victory.

Shirley Babashoff won the most medals overall, eight between 1972 and 1976. Two of those were golds, and five of her eight were won at Montreal in 1976. Twelve different women have won three golds overall; 10 of the 12 won three golds in the same Olympic Games.

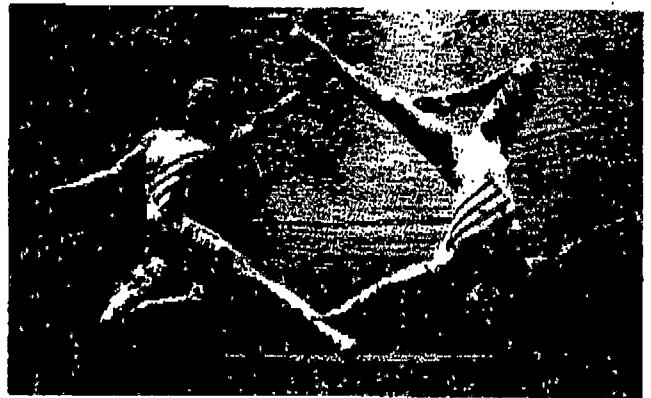


Shirley Babashoff, a 1987 Hall of Fame inductee, has won the most women's swimming medals by an American, capturing two golds and six silvers between the 1972 and 1976 Games.

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

After years of trying to receive recognition as an Olympic sport, synchronized swimming made it onto the Olympic program for the 1984 Los Angeles Games. The woman who helped

ming program. Ruiz teamed up with her partner of nine years, Candy Costie. Ruiz and Costie started U.S. Olympic synchronized swimming off on the right note at the Games. Ruiz won the solo gold medal and then went to the top of the victory stand again for her duet routine with Costie.



Candy Costie (left) and Tracie Ruiz, the best pair of synchronized swimmers in the U.S., showing their underwater form.

TEAM HANDBALL

Men's team handball has been a Olympic sport since 1972, although a different version of the game was played in 1936. Women's team handball has been an Olympic sport since 1976, but the U.S. did not qualify a women's team until 1984, when they placed fourth. Neither the women's nor the men's teams have ever won a medal and 1984 was the first year for the U.S. to win a single game, when the women's team defeated eventual bronze medalist China, 25-22. Nine days later, on Aug. 10, 1984, the men's team won its first game in Olympic history, defeating Japan, 24-16.

TENNIS

In 1988, tennis will return as an Olympic medal sport for the first time in 64 years. Tennis previously appeared in the Olympic Games seven times, from 1896 to 1924, and was also a demonstration sport in both the 1968 and 1984 Games. One of the most successful players in the 1924 Olympic Games was American Vincent Richards. He earned a gold medal in the men's singles competition and earned his second gold medal in the doubles competition with Francis Hunter. Richards and Marion Jessup teamed up in the mixed doubles competition to earn a bronze medal.

Many people consider Helen Wills the greatest female tennis player of all time. In addition to her victories in the 1924 Olympic Games in the women's singles and doubles competition with Hazel Wightman, Wills has won 31 major championships. She won her first major title as a 17-year-old and keptacing the competition for 16 years, when she won her eighth Wimbledon title. In the Olympic singles competition, Wills played her way to the victory stand without losing a single set.

VOLLEYBALL

The 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles were unquestionably the best showing that the U.S. men's and women's teams have had in the 20 years the sport has been on the Olympic program. Previously, the U.S. had only qualified teams for the 1964 and 1968 Games. By 1984, both U.S. squads were ready to step into the spotlight of the world of volleyball. The men's team, behind the talent of Karch Kiraly and Dusty Dvorak, defeated Brazil, 15-6, 15-6, 15-7, to win the gold medal. The only game that the USA men had lost in the round robin por-

FOOTBALL (Soccer)

U.S. soccer teams have not won an Olympic medal since the 1904 St. Louis Games. At that time, there were just three entrants — a Canadian team (Gault Football Club of Toronto) and two club teams from the United States (Christian Brothers College and St. Rose Parish). The Gault Football Club finished the tournament with the best record, and won the gold medal. The bronze medal game between the two American teams ended in a scoreless tie after three overtimes. They played again a week later, and Christian Brothers College won the silver medal, leaving last place St. Rose Parish with the bronze medal.

GYMNASTICS**Artistic**

The most glorious moment in Olympic men's gymnastics came in the 1984 Games in Los Angeles. The American gymnasts were up against China, the 1983 world champions. The competitive edge for the USA was the combination of Tim Daggett, Peter Vidmar, Scott Johnson, James Hartung, Mitch Gaylord and Bart Conner. The Gaylord II would be their weapon. They held the lead by six-tenths of a point after the fifth rotation and, because the two lowest scores of the six performers in each rotation are dropped, it was up to Gaylord to score at least a 9.85 on the horizontal bar so that the U.S. would remain in contention for the gold medal. Instead of taking the safe route, he decided to show the world his Gaylord II, a move he had only successfully completed 50 percent of the time in practice a week earlier. He had nailed the one-and-a-half somersault with a half twist in warm-ups, and gotten such an ovation from his teammates and the crowd at UCLA's Pauley Pavilion, that he decided to try it. He stuck it, and received a 9.95 for the daring maneuver. The Gaylord II secured the gold medal. Later coach Able Grossfeld admitted, "There was no way I should have let him do it. I guess I just knew how bad he wanted to do it."

George Eyser and Anton Heida won the most medals in gymnastics, six apiece in 1904. Five of Heida's were gold — which is a record in itself — while Eyser's winnings of three gold and two silver medals are also remarkable in that he accomplished the feat with one wooden leg. Gaylord and Mary Lou Retton are next with four and five, respectively.

Retton is one of the most successful Olympic gymnasts, male or female, to date. At the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles, the 4'9" dynamo earned five medals and became the first American gymnast ever to win the individual all-around event, as well as becoming the youngest U.S. gymnast to earn an Olympic medal. After earning a silver medal in the team competition, Retton moved on to the individual all-around finals, where she was in the lead going into the second half of the two-part competition.

Her first two rotations were on her weakest apparatus, the uneven parallel bars and the balance beam. Meanwhile, Romania's Ecaterina Szabo was sneaking ahead in the standings with her routines on the balance beam and the floor exercise. Retton, however, was headed for her strongest events in the last two rotations while Szabo had to finish with her least favorite apparatus. In the third rotation, Szabo scored a surprising 9.90 on the vault, putting Retton an uncomfortable .15

Germany's Claudia Sharmann, after a broken Zimring's leotard caused her a deduction and set the final standings.

ICE HOCKEY

Of all the spectacular events in Olympic history, there has been nothing quite like the "shot heard around the world" at the 1980 Winter Games in Lake Placid. It all started with a group of American hockey players and their coach, Herb Brooks, who believed in themselves and soon had the team believing in miracles. Everyone expected the Soviet Union to win the Olympic ice hockey tournament again. With the exception of the 1960 Olympic Winter Games, where the USA defeated the Soviets in the semifinals and then took the gold medal by defeating Czechoslovakia, the USSR had dominated the Games from 1956-1976.

Three days before the Games opened in Lake Placid, the USA and the USSR teams had met in an exhibition game. The more experienced Soviets thrashed the Americans, 10-0. As a result, the USA had entered the Olympic field seeded 12th among the 12 teams. After posting a surprising 4-0-1 record in the preliminary round, which included wins over Czechoslovakia, Norway, Romania and West Germany, the young U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Team met the USSR in a final game in the medal round, in a match-up reminiscent of years earlier.

Going into the third period the Soviets were ahead, 3-2. Then midway through the final period, things began to change around for the Americans as first Mark Johnson and then Mark Eruzione scored back-to-back goals to put the USA in the lead. Eruzione's 30-foot drive past Soviet goalie Vladimir Myshkins 10 minutes into the period became the "shot heard around the world." American goalie Jim Craig held the Soviets off for the remainder of the game and recorded 39 saves in all that game. As the buzzer sounded, sticks and gloves went into the air. Brooks had told each member of the young team before the game, "You're born to be a player and you're meant to be here. This moment is yours."

Even Brooks may not have known how right he would be. The USA went on to post a 4-2 victory over a tough Finland team in the final to capture the gold medal ... and the hearts of all of America that had been watching in person or on television.

For sheer medal volume, nine men have won an ice hockey medal for the USA in two consecutive Winter Olympic Games. Herbert Drury and Francis Synnott were the first to achieve this feat in the 1920 and '24 Games where they helped the two USA teams to silver medals. John Garrison and Gordon Smith were teammates on both the 1932 and '36 silver medal squads. William Cleary, John Mayasich, Richard Meredith, Weldon Olson and Richard Rodenheiser were all members of both the 1956 and '60 U.S. ice hockey teams which won a silver medal and then a gold medal.

JUDO

When Allen Coage won the judo heavyweight bronze medal in 1976, he became the first black American athlete to win an individual Olympic medal in a sport other than track and field or boxing. Coage, a 33-year-old nightclub bouncer, surprised the world as he tied with Japan's Sumio Endo.

The U.S. has won only four medals since judo became an Olympic event in 1964. The best finish of the four is Bob

woman to win a gold medal in the sport. Heiss earned a silver medal behind Albright in the 1956 Winter Games and won the title at the next Winter Games in Squaw Valley, at 16 years and 11 days, is the youngest figure skater and medalist to date.

Next medalist was Beatrix Loughran. Loughran was the first medalist in women's singles in the 1924 and the bronze medalist in that event in '28. At the '32 Olympic Winter Games she earned another silver medal with partner Sherwin Badger in the pairs competition when she was 31 years and 227 days old.

LL (Soccer)

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GYMNASTICS

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behind. Retton scored two perfect 10s back-to-back on the exercise and the vault and, by a final margin of five one-hundredths of a point, captured the gold medal, a place in the record books and the crowd's adoration, in one of the most exciting comebacks in Olympic gymnastics history.

Rhythmic

The 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles marked the first time that rhythmic gymnastics appeared on the Olympic program. America's Valerie Zimring tied for 11th place with West Germany's Claudia Sharmann, after a broken zipper in Zimring's leotard caused her a deduction and set her back in the final standings.

ICE HOCKEY

Of all the spectacular events in Olympic history, there has been nothing quite like the "shot heard around the world" at the 1980 Winter Games in Lake Placid. It all started with a group of American hockey players and their coach, Herb Brooks, who believed in themselves and soon had the nation believing in miracles. Everyone expected the Soviet Union to win the Olympic ice hockey tournament again. With the exception of the 1960 Olympic Winter Games, where the USA defeated the Soviets in the semifinals and then took the gold medal by defeating Czechoslovakia, the USSR had dominated the Games from 1956-1976.

Three days before the Games opened in Lake Placid, the USA and the USSR teams had met in an exhibition game and the more experienced Soviets thrashed the Americans, 10-3. As a result, the USA had entered the Olympic field seeded seventh among the 12 teams. After posting a surprising 4-0-1 record in the preliminary round, which included wins over Czechoslovakia, Norway, Romania and West Germany, the young U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Team met the USSR in a semi-final game in the medal round, in a match-up reminiscent of 20 years earlier.

Going into the third period the Soviets were ahead, 3-2. Then midway through the final period, things began to come around for the Americans as first Mark Johnson and then Mike Eruzione scored back-to-back goals to put the USA in the lead. Eruzione's 30-foot drive past Soviet goalie Vladimir Myshkin 10 minutes into the period became the "shot heard around the world." American goalie Jim Craig held the Soviets off for the remainder of the game and recorded 39 saves in all that game. As the buzzer sounded, sticks and gloves went into the air. Brooks had told each member of the young team before the game, "You're born to be a player and you're meant to be here. This moment is yours."

Even Brooks may not have known how right he would be, for the USA went on to post a 4-2 victory over a tough Finland team in the final to capture the gold medal . . . and the hearts of all of America that had been watching in person or on television.

For sheer medal volume, nine men have won an ice hockey medal for the USA in two consecutive Winter Olympic Games. Herbert Drury and Francis Synnott were the first to achieve this feat in the 1920 and '24 Games where they helped the two USA teams to silver medals. John Garrison and Gordon Smith were teammates on both the 1932 and '36 silver medal squads. William Cleary, John Mayasich, Richard Meredith, Weldon Olson and Richard Rodenheiser were all members of both the 1956 and '60 U.S. ice hockey teams which won a silver medal and then a gold medal.

men in Mexico won an Olympic gold medal and two record plaques as the U.S. relay team beat the rest of the world in both heats and the final. Four years later, in Munich, Netter was the only member of the 1968 team to compete again in the relay—this time she finished fourth.

OSBORN, Ruth.

APR 1912. Silver: 1932 Discus Throw. After winning the AAU and Final Trials that were held as a combined meet in 1932, Ruth Osborn led the Olympic competition until Lillian Copeland's final throw of 133' overpowered her of the gold medal. Osborn threw 131' to take second, short of her AAU/Final Trials mark of 134'. She later won another AAU title in 1933.

PATTERSON, Audrey Mickey.

SEP 1926. Bronze: 1948 200 meters. Audrey Patterson of Tennessee State finished second in the 200m and won the 200m at the 1948 Final Trials and, although she failed to make the 100m final, she was a close winner of the bronze medal in the longer sprint. At a time that Patterson was at her best, the AAU sprints were dominated by Stella Walsh (née Walasiewiczówna), but Patterson did win the 200m in 1948.

ROBINSON, Elizabeth.

AUG 1911 Riverdale, IL. Gold(2): 1928 100 meters, 1936 4 x 100 meter relay; Silver: 1928 4 x 100 meter relay. "Babe" Robinson ran her first race on August 30, 1928, finishing second to the U.S. record holder Helen Filkey. In her second race she equalled the world 100m record of 12.0 and then went to Newark for the Olympic Trials. At the Trials she finished second to Cartwright and at the Olympics, which was only the first meet at which she had ever competed, she beat the heavily favored Canadians to take the 100m title and became America's first woman track & field champion. On her return home, Robinson set a world record for 100y at Chicago in September, then in 1929 set records in the 50y and the 100y at the AAU, setting a world record in the shorter sprint. In March 1931, she set world records for 60y (6.9) and 70y (7.9), but was severely injured in a plane crash. Out of competition for three-and-one-half years at the peak of her career, she made a brave comeback in 1936 and,

although the injuries she sustained forced her to make a standing start at the Final Trials, she made the Olympic relay team and won a second gold medal.

After her retirement she continued to take a keen interest in the sport and, as Mrs. Richard Schwartz, was an official AAU timekeeper for many years. She has also been active as a public speaker, and was the first woman ever awarded a varsity "N" by her college, Northwestern.

ROGERS, Annette Joan.

B. 22 OCT 1913 Chicago, IL. Gold(2): 1932 4 x 100 meter relay, 1936 4 x 100 meter relay. Annette Rogers was the only member of the 1932 relay team to win a second gold medal in 1936. In the intervening period she won the AAU 100y in 1933 and was a member of the winning relay team in 1931-33. Running the anchor leg for the Illinois Women's AC on each occasion, she broke the tape in 1932 in a world record equalling 49.4. Indoors, she scored a 200m/high jump double at the AAU meet in both 1933 and 1936. In the Olympic high jump she placed sixth in 1932 and fifth in 1936 and she placed fifth in the 1936 Olympic 100m.

Annette Rogers attended Northwestern and later, as Mrs. Peter Kelly, taught physical education in the Chicago area.

RUDOLPH, Wilma Glodean.

B. 23 JUN 1940 Clarksville, TX. Gold(3): 1960 100 meters, 1960 200 meters, 1960 4 x 100 meter relay; Bronze: 1956 4 x 100 meter relay. Wilma Rudolph overcame many obstacles to become the first U.S. woman to win the Olympic sprint double. As the 17th child in a family of 18, she contracted polio as an infant and was unable to walk properly until she was 11.

As a 16-year-old she went to the 1956 Olympics and, although eliminated in the preliminaries of the 200m, won a bronze medal in the relay. Over the next four years she developed into the world's fastest sprinter and in July 1960 she set a world record of 22.9 for 200m and added the 100m record in winning the Olympic title in 11.3. The following season she equalled her 100m record in Moscow and, four days later, in Stuttgart, lowered it to 11.2. Rudolph won the AAU 100m for four successive years from 1959 and in 1960 she added the 200m. She also won three AAU indoor titles.

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Courtesy Women's Sports Foundation

Wilma Rudolph overcame a childhood bout with polio to win three gold medals at the 1960 Olympics.

Rudolph was known to the Europeans as "The Black Gazelle," both for her speed and her beauty. She has made a great impact on women's athletics in this country by both her performances and her promotional work on behalf of women's sports. She has formed her own company, the Wilma Rudolph Foundation, that works with underprivileged children and sponsors athletic competition for children in Indianapolis.

SAPENTER, Debra.

B. 27 FEB 1952 Prairie View, Texas. 400 meter relay. After graduating from Northwestern in 1974, Debra Sapenter enrolled at Northwestern. At the 1976 Olympics, she won a gold medal in the 400m relay and a silver medal in the 400m. She won the AAU 440y in 1974 and finished second in the 400m at the 1976 Olympic Games.

SCHMIDT, Kathryn Joan.

B. 29 DEC 1953 Long Beach, California. Javelin Throw, 1976 Javelin Throw. Schmidt is undoubtedly the greatest javelin thrower of all time. She won the world title between 1969 and 1979 and the Olympic title several times, finishing with a gold medal in 1977. She attended UCLA and qualified for her third Olympics but did not compete.

In recent years, she has not competed, but less often. She is a consultant to shoe companies and on the staff of Trans World International.

SHILEY, Jean M.

B. 20 NOV 1911 Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. As a 16-year-old schoolgirl at Harrisburg High School, Jean Shiley placed first in the high jump. The following year she won indoor and outdoor titles and the next three years, although she did not win an outdoor title with Babe Didrikson. She met Didrikson again later in the Olympic final. Both cleared the bar, and in the jump-off both cleared the bar and the gold medal went to Shiley. She set the time prohibited world record in a jump-off, so both were credited with a new world record.

Jean Shiley, who joined the Philadelphia team after leaving the world record of 5'-3 1/2" at the 1932 Olympics with Herman Newhouse, she never returned to the United States.

Griffin, GA. Gold(3): 1964 100 meters, 1968 4 x 100 meter relay; Silver: 1964 4 x 100 meter relay. With three golds and one silver medal, Wilhelmina Tyus of Tennessee State is the only U.S. woman track & field athlete to have won the 100m title. She also has the distinction of being the only female—to successfully defend the 100m title.

She won the 100m title in 1964 with a new world record. In July 1965 she brought the record down 0.1 seconds, weeks earlier claimed a share of the title with a 10.3 clocking. In 1968 she again won the 100m, again setting a world record. Although she never posted a world record in the 100m sprint, she won two AAU titles at the 100m/100y. She won the AAU indoor 60y three times and was the AAU champion at the 1967 Pan-American Games.

Wilhelmina.

B. 1926 San Francisco, CA. D. 16 JUL 1976. Gold: 1932 4 x 100 meter relay; Silver: 1932 100m. Although the 1932 AAU meet was controversial, Wilhelmina Von Bremen won the 100m but did not finish first in the Trials. The apparently contradictory statement is that she did not qualify for the 100m final but was declared the AAU champion. She was a graduate of Western Women's College and the only AAU title of her career.

Mary T.

B. 1928. Gold: 1928 4 x 100 meter relay. Mary T. Dee finished fourth in the 100m final and was, somewhat surprisingly, eliminated in the trials over Anne Vrana, who had won the 100m in Amsterdam, but won a silver medal in the 200m.

Marilyn.

B. 1937. Silver: 1964 4 x 100 meter relay. Marilyn White of Tennessee State won the AAU title that year in 1963, but she was in the AAU trials for a number of seasons.

She placed fourth in the 100m in Tokyo and ran the third leg on the relay team that took the silver medals.

WHITE, Willye B.

B. 01 JAN 1939 Money, MS. Silver(2): 1956 Long Jump, 1964 4 x 100 meter relay. "Red" White began her Olympic career in 1956 when she competed in the long jump and in Munich, 16 years later, she established a record of being the only woman track & field athlete to represent the U.S. in five Olympics.

During her long career she won the AAU outdoor long jump ten times and was the indoor champion in 1962. As her silver medal in the relay indicates, White was also an outstanding sprinter, winning the AAU indoor 50y three times. She also won the Pan-Am Games long jump in 1963 and was on the winning relay team that year. Willye White improved the U.S. long jump record numerous times, finally taking it up to 21'-6" in 1964.

After graduating from Tennessee State, she competed for the Mayor Daley Youth Foundation of Chicago and took up nursing as a career, although she has continued to be active as a coach for young women in Chicago.

WILEY, Mildred Olive.

B. 03 DEC 1901 Taunton, MA. Bronze: 1928 High Jump. After winning the 1928 Final Trials, the 27-year-old Mildred Wiley of the Boston Swimming Association tied for second at the Olympics, but lost a jump-off with Carolina Gisolf of Holland. She won the inaugural women's AAU indoor high jump in 1927 and was again indoor champion in 1928. She later became Mildred Dee, but did not compete again after her marriage. She and her husband had five children, one of whom, Bob Dee, played professional football for eight years with the Boston Patriots in the 60's.

WILLIAMS, Lucinda.

B. 10 AUG 1937 Savannah, GA. Gold: 1960 4 x 100 meter relay. Lucinda Williams of Tennessee State made her Olympic debut in 1956 and was eliminated in the heats of the 100m. Prior to making her second Olympic appearance in Rome, she took the sprint double at the

Willye White is represent the U

1959 Pan-Ame ran in the 200r she won a gold the AAU 220y 1959.

Sox. Theirs was thought to be a match made in heaven but like so many of those, it lasted only a short time.

KING, Maxine Joyce.

B. 26 JUL 1944 Pontiac, MI. Gold: 1972 Springboard. After graduating from the University of Michigan in 1966, Micki King joined the U.S. Air Force and, at the time of winning her Olympic gold medal in 1972, she held the rank of captain.

Micki King made her Olympic debut in 1968 and was lying third in the springboard when she hit the board and fractured her wrist on the penultimate dive, slipping to fourth place in the final rankings. At the 1972 Olympics she scored a spectacular victory in the springboard, moving from third to first place with her last three dives. She won eight AAU titles, four Canadian national titles and, while at Michigan, she was twice goalkeeper on the Ann Arbor team which won the Women's National AAU water polo championship.

Early in 1973, Miss King was appointed diving coach at the U.S. Air Force Academy, becoming the first woman ever to be a faculty member at a military academy in the United States. In the summer of 1976 she married Lt. Jim Hayne, who was captain of the swim team at the academy.

MCCORMICK, Patricia Joan Keller.

B. 12 MAY 1930 Seal Beach, CA. Gold(4): 1952 Platform, 1952 Springboard, 1956 Platform, 1956 Springboard. Pat McCormick the world of women's diving to an extent that has never been matched. In 1956, only five months after the birth of her son, she successfully defended both her Olympic diving titles to become the only person in Olympic diving history to score a "double-double." Mrs. McCormick also won three gold and two silver medals at the Pan-American Games and 27 national championships.

She attended Long Beach State and later represented the Los Angeles AC, where her husband was a part-time coach. Their daughter, Kelly McCormick, is now an accomplished diver who made the 1983 Pan-American Games team.

McINGVALE, Cynthia Ann Potter.

B. 27 AUG 1950 Houston, TX. Bronze: 1976 Springboard. As the top-ranked American female diver at the 1972 Olympics, Cindy Potter was confidently expected

to be among the medals but suffer injury during a practice session in Munich, finishing seventh in the springboard and only fourth in the platform. In 1976, as Mrs. McIngvale, she won the springboard and took the bronze medal in the platform.

She was a prodigious performer in the AAU championships, equalling Pat McCormick's record in 1977 and eventually winning another record. Cynthia Potter graduated from

MEANY, Helen.

B. 15 DEC 1904. Gold: 1928 Springboard. Helen Meany won the platform at the 1920 Olympics, the first U.S. woman diver to compete at the Olympics.

She competed for the Women's National Diving Association and won 13 AAU titles before her career ended when she appeared in a water show in Miami Beach with Marjorie DesJardins and Johnny Weissmuller.

MYERS, Paula Jean. (see Paula Jean Myers)

OLSEN, Zoe Ann. (see Zoe Ann Olsen)

O'SULLIVAN, Keala.

B. 03 NOV 1950 Honolulu, HI. Bronze: 1968 AAU 1m title. Apart from her bronze medal in the 1m title, Keala O'Sullivan's most notable achievement was winning the 1968 AAU 1m title. She competed for the Hawaii Swim Club in Hawaii.

PAYNE, Thelma R.

B. 18 JUL 1896. Bronze: 1920 Springboard. Payne won the AAU indoor springboard title for straight years from 1918.

PETERSON, Ann.

B. 16 JUN 1947 Kansas City, MO. Bronze: 1976 Springboard. After placing third at the 1976 Olympics, Ann Peterson won the platform at the AAU Championships. She then went to the Mexico Olympics. Ann Peterson graduated from the Dick Smith Swim Gym and graduated from State in 1970.

WOMEN

Women's swimming became an Olympic sport in 1912 with the United States' first appearance occurring in 1920. Since that time we have been the top nation in the world in this sport. There have been pretenders to the throne, notably Sweden in the early days of the sport and Australia shortly after World War II. The biggest challenge has recently come from the women of the German Democratic Republic (GDR)—East Germany. For many people now consider their female swimmers the best in the world and their performances at the 1976 Olympics certainly lend credence to that hypothesis. However, the United States began a resurgence after 1976 and was very successful at the 1978 World Championships. The boycott in 1980 has put a damper on our recent success and it is difficult to gauge our current status vis-a-vis that of the GDR. Still, swimming has been the sport in which American women have had the most Olympic success.

American women have won 48 gold medals and 103 medals, more than the next three countries (East Germany, Australia, and Holland) combined. They have won the most medals and golds in every stroke, except the breaststroke, at which, for some reason, the U.S. women have never done very well.

ALDERSON, Joan.

B. MAR 1935. Bronze: 1952 4 × 100 meter freestyle relay. Jody Alderson of the Chicago Town Club won the 4 × 100 freestyle at the 1952 Final Trials and went on to finish fifth in the Olympic final and win a bronze medal in the relay. She won her only national titles in 1954 by winning the AAU 100y/100m championships, both indoors and outdoors.

ATWOOD, Susan Jean.

B. 5 JUN 1953 Long Beach, CA. Silver: 1972 200 meter backstroke; Bronze: 1972 100 meter backstroke. Susan Atwood made her Olympic debut in 1968 when she was eliminated in the heats of the 200m backstroke. In 1972 she improved to take two backstroke medals and competed in the heats of the medley relay. She won a total of 18 AAU titles and set 12 American records, four world records in the 200m backstroke and two in medley relay.

Atwood attended both Long Beach City College and the University of Hawaii, but finally graduated from

OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES**Most Gold Medals**

3 Melissa Belote, Ethelda Bleibtrey, Helene Madison, Debbie Meyer, Sandy Neilson, Martha Norelius, Sharon Stouder, Chris Von Saltza

Most Medals

8 Shirley Babashoff
4 Ellie Daniel, Kathy Ellis, Jan Henne, Sue Pederson, Eleanor Garatti-Saville, Sharon Stouder, Chris Von Saltza

Most Golds (Games)

3 Melissa Belote, Ethelda Bleibtrey, Helene Madison, Debbie Meyer, Sandy Neilson, Sharon Stouder, Chris Von Saltza

Most Medals (Games)

5 Shirley Babashoff
4 Kathy Ellis, Jan Henne, Sue Pederson, Sharon Stouder, Chris Von Saltza

Most Appearances

2 Record shared by 20 women

Consecutive Victories, Same Event

2 Shirley Babashoff (1972-76 400 m. free relay), Jane Barkman (1972-76 400 m. free relay), Martha Norelius (1924-28 400 m. free), Eleanor Saville-Garatti (1928-32 400 m. free relay)

Most Silver Medals

6 Shirley Babashoff

Most Bronze Medals

2 Ellie Daniel, Kathy Ellis, Evelyn Kawamoto, Frances Schroth

Oldest Gold Medalist

27y140d Frances Schroth

Youngest Gold Medalist

14y96d "Pokey" Watson

Whittier College in 1977 with a physical education degree. From 1977 to 1980 she was the women's swim coach at Ohio State, but today she works in public relations and promotions with Arena USA.

BABASHOFF, Shirley.

B. 31 JAN 1957 Whittier, CA. Gold(2): 1972 4 × 100 meter freestyle relay, 1976 4 × 100 meter freestyle relay; Silver(6): 1972 100 meter freestyle, 1972 200 meter freestyle, 1976 200 meter freestyle, 1976 400 meter

QUEST FOR GOLD

246

freestyle, 1976 800 meter freestyle, 1976 4 × 100 meter medley relay. With a total of eight Olympic medals, Shirley Babashoff is the most successful U.S. woman Olympian of all time. Although she never won an individual Olympic title she is recognized as one of the greatest of all freestyle swimmers.

Babashoff set six world records in individual events and shared in a further five in relays. She also set 37 U.S. records (17 individual and 20 relay) and at one time held the U.S. freestyle record at every distance from 100m to 800m.

Apart from her record-breaking ability, Shirley Babashoff had a fine competitive record in major championships, winning—including relays—27 AAU titles in addition to taking the 200m and 400m individual gold medals at the 1975 World Championships. Her greatest performance ever came at the 1976 Olympic Trials when she won every freestyle event and the 400m individual medley. She set three U.S. records in the heats, three more in the finals, and broke the world record in the 800m freestyle. Not only was this her greatest performance ever, but it ranks among the great swimming feats of all time.

BALL, Catherine.

B. 30 SEP 1951 Jacksonville, FL. Gold: 1968 4 × 100 meter medley relay. At the start of the 1968 Olympics, Catie Ball held all four world records for the breaststroke and seemed a certainty for the gold medals in Mexico. But during the Games, she contracted a virus infection and only managed fifth place in the 100m and was too ill to start in the heats of the 200m. However she recovered in time to compete in the medley relay and swam the breaststroke leg on the winning team. Ball did win both breaststroke events at the 1967 Pan-American Games, as well as setting 13 world records and winning nine AAU titles.

BARKMAN, Jane Louise.

B. 20 SEP 1951 Bryn Mawr, PA. Gold(2): 1968 4 × 100

during her competitive days. She is now the women's swim coach at Princeton.

BAUER, Sybil.

B. 18 SEP 1903 Chicago, IL. D. 31 JAN 1927 Chicago, IL. Gold: 1924 100 meter backstroke. Sybil Bauer, the daughter of Norwegian parents living in Chicago, was the first great woman backstroker. Perhaps her finest achievement came in Bermuda in 1922 when she was clocked at 6:24.8 for the 440y backstroke, which represented a four-second improvement on "Stubby" Kruger's world record for men! Bauer won the 1924 Olympic title by a massive margin, set 23 world records, and won six successive AAU 100y backstroke championships from 1921.

Sybil Bauer attended Northwestern and was on the basketball and field hockey teams, in addition to the swim team. She was a leader in the campaign to get full competitive programs into women's university sports, but became ill early in 1927. She died from cancer in her senior year of college without seeing her wish fulfilled. Bauer also missed her chance to marry her fiancé, Ed Sullivan, who at the time was a Chicago sportswriter but later became the well-known host of his own television variety show.

BELOTE, Melissa.

B. 10 OCT 1956 Washington, DC. Gold(3): 1972 100 meter backstroke, 1972 200 meter backstroke, 1972 4 × 100 meter medley relay. Apart from Shane Gould the 15-year-old Melissa Belote was the only woman swimmer to win more than one individual title in Munich. She went to the U.S. Final Trials as a little known outsider, but beat the U.S. record holder, Susi Atwood, in the 100m backstroke and then took the 200m after setting a world record in the heats. At the 1972 Olympics she again set a world record in the 200m and the following year she won the 200m backstroke at the World Championships. In 1976 she made the Olympic team for the second time and placed fifth in the 200m.

TO POTUS 3/27

(Lange/Cawley)
March 27, 1990
8:35 A.M.
[OLY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DINNER
OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990
7:00 P.M.

Thank you, George. Barney Tresnowski [triz NOW ski], Robert Helmick, Members of the Olympic Committee... and to the world-class athletes assembled here: I was just given some wonderful Olympic sweats back stage. I'll wear them with pride. Just hope I don't get in trouble for impersonating an athlete. \\

In ancient Greece -- true story -- competing in the Games was the highest honor a citizen could receive. Still true. And back then, athletes that won didn't pay taxes for the rest of their lives... I'll get back to you on that... \\

It's an honor to be among such talent. Many of you are former medalists. Others are hard at work today to bring home the gold in '92 and, in some cases, '96 and even '98 when, if you'll pardon the plug, we hope to see the Games back in America in two of our most spectacular cities, Atlanta and Salt Lake City.

These men and women [behind me] represent some of America's greatest hopes and aspirations. They're portraits of pure dedication. Maybe it's their discipline that sets them apart. Their natural talents. Their will to win. But I think it's something more. They aspire to a kind of excellence that transcends the triumph of mind over muscle, of bodies over

stopwatch, distance, high bar and hurdle. **Their sense of purpose breaks through barriers of every kind.**

Through the hours and weeks and years of training, with every breath taken, with every heartbeat, they're moving toward a moment, and an oath: where they will compete "for the honor of our country, and for the glory of sport." And they prove that in sport, no one is advantaged. Where you come from; the color of your skin -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits.

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. They teach us about the triumph of the spirit. About breaking through barriers. And they speak to our highest ideals.

Sometimes it's about beating odds and defying expectations. A little girl with polio from Clarksville, Tennessee grew up to make the bronze medal-winning 1956 U.S. relay team. Four years later she became the first U.S. woman to win three Olympic golds. Tonight, she's fulfilling another mission -- working with the children's foundation she established. Her name is Wilma Rudolph. \\

During another Olympiad, an underdog discus thrower fell during practice and tore the cartilage in his ribcage. Somehow, over the next two days, with his torso turning shades of black, green, blue, and yellow -- he made it to the finals. Made one last throw. And won the gold medal. He's since become the only

athlete to win gold medals in four successive Olympiads. His name is Al Oerter. [OR-der] He's with us tonight. \\

At other times, Olympians break barriers of another kind. In Berlin, in 1936, Hitler's Olympic Games were supposed to showcase his theories about the superiority of his so-called "master race" -- until a 23-year-old Black American named Jesse Owens exploded to victories in the 100, the 200, and the 400 meter relay -- and Hitler left the stadium.

It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens was at the White House earlier today. [She, too, is with us tonight.] She received, in her husband Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Gold Medal. His sprints to glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. When Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance, the world would never be the same again. \\

Olympiads -- like Olympians -- are unique. They unite the world in purpose, and in principle.

Something as small as a ping-pong ball brought Americans to China, paving the way for a breakthrough in relations in 1971. The world smiled then, as Zhou Enlai stood next to a 19-year-old from Santa Monica -- discussing the hippie movement with him, and gazing at his purple pants and ponytail.

If Olympic competition is a drama, it's about great people, and great contests -- uniting mind with body, athlete with coach, and player with player toward a common purpose. Among so many of them, who could forget 1980, in a tiny town in upstate New York,

when a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, took to the ice... and beat the unbeatable. \\

Watch an athlete in motion, and you might just see the bonds of human limits shattered in a fraction of a second -- and re-defined forever. But the real lesson Olympic athletes teach, the hope and inspiration they offer, is that nations might aspire to the ~~the~~ same measure of excellence in their own conduct.

If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations. And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad ?

In a rebirth of the Old World, in a new Europe -- we would heal the wounds of forty years of false division, on a continent made whole and free by the will of its people.

In South Africa, as in every nation -- we would see the abolition of racial and religious discrimination, making bigotry and bias the dusty relics of the past once and for all.

In Asia, and in this hemisphere -- we would count the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination.

The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue -- a way that nations can converse in the language of friendly competition, not deadly conflict.

What nations can learn from their athletes truly can move the world. Toward greater freedom. Justice. Security. Prosperity. And understanding.

Does that sound impossible? So did the four-minute mile. So did so many barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the 29-foot long jump to the triple axel.

Last year we saw a massive political barrier crumble, as young men and women joined hands atop the Berlin Wall. In 1992, we'll see skiers fly by in an icy blur of speed. We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard the earth may almost move. We'll see a half ton of iron hoisted skyward -- and a vaulting-pole handled like the bow of a fine violin. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravity, bending the laws of physics.

When the world watches those athletes, let it be reminded how much it has to learn from them. Let every nation of the world know that the only barrier remaining now -- is the will to make the world better.

To the once and future medalists with us tonight: you know that we admire you. You're often told that what you do brings honor to your nation. And so it does. But in these times of great change, we must do more than simply admire. We should strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we all remember that just as these athletes pursue a dream and serve as inspiration for their country, America still serves as a dream and inspiration for the world.

So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep breaking through barriers. And the world will follow you.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States
of America.

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(Lange/Cawley)
March 23, 1990
6:30 P.M.
[OLY.DOC]

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OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990
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In ancient Greece -- true story -- competing in the Games was the highest honor a citizen could receive. Still true. And back then, athletes that won got free meals, and didn't pay taxes for the rest of their lives... I'll get back to you on that... \\

It's an honor to be among such talent. These men and women [behind me] represent some of America's greatest hopes and aspirations. They're portraits of pure dedication. Maybe it's their discipline that sets them apart. Their natural talents. Their will to win. But I think it's something more. They aspire to a kind of excellence that transcends the triumph of mind over muscle, of bodies over stopwatch, distance, high bar and hurdle. Their sense of purpose breaks through barriers of every kind.

Through the hours and weeks and years of training, with every breath taken, with every heartbeat, they're moving toward a moment, and an oath: where they will compete "for the honor of our country, and for the glory of sport." And they prove that

in sport, no one is advantaged. Where you come from; the color of your skin; the nature of your God -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits. ✓

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. **They teach us about the triumph of the spirit. About breaking through barriers. And they speak to our highest ideals.**

Sometimes it's about beating odds and defying expectations. A little girl with polio from Clarksville, Tennessee grew up to make the bronze medal-winning 1956 U.S. relay team. Four years later she became the first U.S. woman to win three Olympic golds. She would have been here, but she's ~~was~~ busy with the children's foundation she established. **Her name is Wilma Rudolph. **

During another Olympiad, an underdog discus thrower fell during practice and tore up the cartilage in his ribcage. Somehow, over the next two days, with his torso turning shades of black, green, blue, and yellow -- he made it to the finals. Made one last throw. And won the gold medal. He's since become the **only** athlete to win gold medals in **four** successive Olympiads. **His name is Al Oerter. [OR-der] He's with us tonight. **

At other times, Olympians break barriers of another kind. In Berlin, in 1936, Hitler's Olympic Games were supposed to showcase his theories about the superiority of his so-called "master race" -- until a 23-year-old named Jesse Owens exploded to victories in the 100, the 200, and the 400 meter relay -- and Hitler left the stadium.

It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens ~~was at~~^{visited} the White House earlier today. [She, too, is with us tonight.] She received, in Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Gold Medal. His race of glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. **When Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance, the world would never^{be} the same again. **

Olympiads -- like Olympians -- are unique. They unite the world in purpose, and in principle.

Something as small as a ping-pong ball brought Americans to China, paving the way for diplomatic relations in 1972. The world smiled then, as Chou En-lai stood next to a 19-year-old from Santa Monica -- discussing the hippie movement with him, and gazing at his purple pants and ponytail.

If Olympic competition is a drama, it's about great people, and great contests -- uniting mind with body, athlete with coach, and player with player toward a common purpose. Among so many of them, who could forget 1980, in a tiny town in upstate New York, when a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, took to the ice... **and beat the unbeatable. **

Watch an athlete in motion, and you might just see the bonds of human limits shattered in a fraction of a second -- and re-defined forever. **But the real lesson Olympic athletes teach, the hope and inspiration they offer, is that nations might aspire to the ~~the~~ same measure of excellence in their own conduct.**

If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations. And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same ^{grace, the same} perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad ?

In a rebirth of the Old World, in a new Europe -- we would heal the wounds of forty years of false division, on a continent made whole and free by the will of its people. ((✓

In South Africa, as in every nation -- the abolition of racial and religious discrimination, no matter what form it takes. ((✓

In Asia, and in this hemisphere, ^{from Alaska to Argentina --} the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination. ((✓

The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue -- a way that nations can converse in the language of friendly competition, not deadly conflict. [So tonight, ~~to our brothers and sisters in the South,~~ let me extend an invitation -- to Cuba: Join us in the next Olympiad.]

What nations can learn from their athletes truly **can** move the world. Toward greater freedom. Justice. Security. Prosperity. And understanding.

Does that sound impossible? So did the four-minute mile. So did so ^{B.F.} many barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the 29-foot long jump to the triple axel.

~~Last year~~ we saw a massive political barrier crumble, as

In 1989, ()

young men and women joined hands atop the Berlin Wall. In 1992, we'll see skiers fly by in an icy blur of speed. We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard the earth may almost move. We'll see a half ton of iron hoisted ~~skyward~~ and a vaulting-pole handled like the bow of a fine violin. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravity, ^{and make} making fools of the laws of physics.

When the world watches those athletes, let it be reminded how much it has to learn from them. Let every nation of the world know that the only barrier remaining now -- is the will to make the world better. ^{we have} ~~we have barriers of our own to break through~~

To the once and future medalists with us tonight: you know that we admire you. You're often told that what you do brings honor to your nation. And so it does. But in these times of great change, we must do **more** than simply admire. We ~~should~~ ^{must} strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we ~~all~~ ^{do} remember that just as these athletes pursue a dream and serve as inspiration for their country, America still serves as dream and inspiration for the world. ^{stay}

So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep breaking through barriers. And the world will follow you.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

By the struggle - struggle that ends must end with body, plays of plays, attack of work, toward

It is a higher struggle that ends the world must end with the same sense of purpose.

There is a higher struggle, against injustice, against violence, against ignorance, against

the nations of the world must end with the same sense of purpose.

That a nation might advise to the same excellence, the same standards in the same conduct

in the struggle of the world, it is not hard to believe that the long-year

of almost desert matter the game is? When you see an Olympian

as a runner athletes out of the books on their skates more in perfect symmetry

And we will try to perform in these times of almost being from to your order.

To the young ones: keep training. we will too.

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the quality of the struggle, the security, the responsibility, the understanding, the freedom

WHAT ROLE WILL YOU
~~HAVE~~ IN AMERICA?
HAVE

What role is found in another
country -- the real guess: what will
your role be in America

WHAT ROLE
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THE WORLD

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For an ex. for the world

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Mike Moran
 Moran - Alina
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~~Barney~~

an athlete who beat drugs

(Lange/Cawley)
March 23, 1990
11:00 A.M.
[OLY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DINNER
OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990
7:00 P.M.

Barney ~~scribble~~
keep all them

Thank you, George. Barney Tresnowski [~~tre~~NOW ski], Robert Helmick, Members of the Olympic Committee, ~~Ambassador Santamaria.~~

And to the world-class athletes assembled here: ~~I'm honored to be made a President twice over.~~ *They just give me some big beautiful Olympic* [And I'll wear these ~~sweats~~ with pride.] *back stage* Just hope I don't get in trouble for impersonating an athlete. \\

all wear them

you know, In ancient Greece, the right to compete in the Games was the highest honor a citizen could receive. *state* Still true. And back then, *five story who* athletes ~~that~~ won were exempt from taxes for the rest of their lives. \\ I'll get back to you on that one. \\


It's an honor to be among such talent. The men and women [~~behind~~] me represent some of America's greatest hopes and aspirations. Ninety-four years ago today, the very first U.S. Olympic Team was on a ship headed for Athens. The athletes with us today are on the same journey.

They're portraits of pure dedication. Maybe it's their discipline that sets them apart. Their natural talents. Their will to win. But I think it's something more. They aspire to a kind of excellence that transcends the triumph of mind over muscle, of bodies over stopwatch, distance, high bar and hurdle. Their sense of purpose breaks through barriers of every kind.

Through the hours and weeks and years of training, with every breath taken, with every heartbeat, they're moving toward a moment, and an oath: where they will compete "for the honor of our country, and for the glory of sport." And they prove that in sport, no one is advantaged. Where you come from; the color of your skin; the nature of your God -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits.

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. In this, they teach us about the triumph of the spirit. And they speak to our highest ideals.

Sometimes, it's about beating the odds and defying expectations. During one Olympiad, an aging discus thrower, already considered an underdog, fell during practice and tore up the cartilage in his ribcage. Somehow, over the next two days -- though he wasn't sleeping much, and his torso was turning shades of black, green, blue, and yellow -- he made it to the finals. Made one last throw. And won the gold medal.

He has since become the **only** athlete to win gold medals in four successive Olympiads. His name is Al Oerter. [OR-der] He's with us tonight. \ \ *Wilma Rudolph - I, had polio?* 

At other times, Olympians break barriers of another kind. In Berlin, in 1936, Hitler's Olympic Games were supposed to showcase his theories about the superiority of his so-called "master race" -- until a ³24-year-old named Jesse Owens exploded to victories in the 100, the 200, and the 400 meter relay -- and Hitler left the stadium.

It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens was at the White House earlier today. ^[She, too, is with us tonight.] She received, in Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Medal of Honor. His race of glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. ^{When} Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance, ~~and~~ and the world would never be the same. \\\

Sometimes it's the memory of an athlete's greatness that breaks barriers. A Native American called Jim Thorpe -- named "Bright Path" in his own language -- became one of the greatest athletes of this or any century. He played baseball with three major league teams, and football with the likes of Pop Warner and Knute Rockne.

In the 1912 Olympics he won gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon -- an event he'd never competed in before. But he was stripped of those medals, when he admitted to accepting ^{for} pay as a ^{semi-pro} baseball player. In this decade those medals were restored to his family. His name was put back into the record books. And a great wrong was at last made right. \\\

Olympiads -- like Olympians -- are unique. They unite the world in purpose, and in principle.

Something as small as a ping pong ball brought Americans to China, paving the way for diplomatic relations in 1972. The world smiled as Chou En-lai stood next to a 19-year-old from Santa Monica -- discussing the hippie movement with him, and gazing at his purple pants and ponytail.

If Olympic competition is a drama, it's about great people, and great contests -- uniting mind with body, athlete with coach, and player with player toward a common purpose. ~~Who could forget the pain of a heavily-favored American basketball team, shocked~~ ^{by} ~~an upset by the Soviets in Seoul?~~ ^{from} And who could forget 1980, in a tiny town in upstate New York, when a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, and took to the ice against the Soviet Olympic Hockey Team -- and beat the unbeatable. ||

Look at an athlete in motion, and you might just see the bonds of human limits shattered in a split second -- and re-defined forever. But you will always see an outward form that reveals an inward strength. Qualities of discipline. Perseverance. The will to struggle -- and the faith to succeed. ^{but real} The lesson Olympic athletes teach, the hope and inspiration they offer, is that nations ^{might} ~~should~~ aspire to the same qualities, the same measure of excellence, in their own conduct.

Nations should be at least as good as the athletes that represent them. They should bear the same sense of purpose against great odds -- in the struggle against injustice and violence. Against bigotry and poverty. Against ignorance, and oppression of every kind.

If athletes are strong, so must nations have strength. If athletes are graceful, so must nations have grace. If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations.

*Ranky
for Bobalovian
(i.e., pulled muscle
and lost)*

OK

ML -

I just spoke w/ the
PAO @ the USOC, Re:
impossible on p. 6 —

The Fosbury Flop was the
name given to the technique -
it wasn't a feat. He
suggests substituting:

- the 29" long jump
- Spitz - 7 golds in swimming
- Heiden - 5 golds in speed skating.

Also - I'm taking the
file to my office to
factcheck.

CC

And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad?

In Europe: We would heal the wounds of forty years of false division, on a continent made whole and free by the will of its people.

In South Africa, as in every nation: The abolition of racial and religious discrimination, no matter what form it takes.

In Asia, and in this hemisphere: the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination.

[The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue. So tonight, to our brothers and sisters to the South, let me extend an invitation -- to Cuba: Join us in the next Olympiad.]

What nations can learn from their athletes, truly **can** move the world. Toward greater freedom. Justice. Security. Prosperity. And truer understanding.

Does that sound impossible? So did the four minute mile. So did ^{so many} ~~the countless~~ barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the fourteen-foot pole vault ^{29' long jump.} ~~to the Fosbury Flop~~ ^{The triple jump}

Last year we saw ² massive political barrier crumble, as young men and women joined ¹ hands atop the Berlin Wall. In 1992 ^{fly by} [we will see skaters move in perfect symmetry, and skiers ~~move~~ in a blur of speed. We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard

the earth may almost move. We'll see vaulting-poles^a handled like
 the bow of a fine violin^{and g}. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravityⁿ
 and make fools of the laws of physics.

When the world watches those athletes, let it be reminded
 how much it has to learn from them. Let every nation of the
 world know that the **only barrier remaining now -- is the will**
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To the once and future athletes with us tonight: you know
 that we admire you. You're often told that what you do brings
 honor to your nation. And so it does. But in these times of
 great change, we should do **more** than simply admire. We should
 strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

Sen Kennedy So many ask what role America will have in the world.
 The ~~true~~^{better} question is what role each of us will have in America.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we all remember that
 just as these athletes pursue a dream, and serve as an
 inspiration for their country, America still serves as a
 dream and inspiration for the world.

Barcelona & Albertville So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep *breaking through*
 pushing back the
 barriers -- and the world will follow you.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States
 of America.

#

(Lange/Cawley)
March 23, 1990
11:00 A.M.
[OLY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DINNER
OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990
7:00 P.M.

Thank you, George. Barney Tresnowski [treh-NOW ski], Robert Helmick, Members of the Olympic Committee, Ambassador Santamaria. And to the world-class athletes assembled here: I'll wear these sweats with pride. Just hope I don't get in trouble for impersonating an athlete. \\
Honorary Pres. USOC

In the '92 Summer Games I hear they're making baseball a medal event. Well, for about 60 years now, I've been in training. And Barbara tells me I might qualify if I'd just eat enough broccoli. \\
~~_____~~

In ancient Greece the games were created to promote peace and understanding. It was said that "warring tribes and quarreling cities forgot their bitterness" because of the healthy competition. At least, that's what my son Jeb told me during a friendly game in the horseshoe pit -- just before he landed a ringer around my neck. \\
~~_____~~

In ancient Greece, the right to compete in the Games was the highest honor a citizen could receive. Still true. ~~And back then, athletes that won could build monuments to themselves in the city of their choice.~~ *back then* But best of all, winning athletes were exempt from taxes for the rest of their lives. \\
~~_____~~

I'll get back to you on that one. \\
~~_____~~

It's an honor to be among such talent. The men and women behind me represent some of America's greatest hopes and aspirations.

Ninety-four years ago today, the very first U.S. Olympic Team was on a ship headed for Athens. The athletes with us today are on the same journey.

They're portraits of pure dedication. They make their commitments early -- and keep them. Where they live, legends are made.

Maybe it's their discipline that sets them apart. Their natural talents. Their will to win. But I think it's something more.

They aspire to a kind of excellence that transcends the triumph of mind over muscle, of bodies over stopwatch, distance, high bar and hurdle. **Their sense of purpose breaks through barriers of every kind.**

Through the hours and weeks and years of training, with every breath taken, with every heartbeat, they're moving toward a moment, and an oath: where they will compete "for the honor of our country, and for the glory of sport." *And He prove that in sport,*

~~And when these men and women get out there, they might remind you that~~ **no** one is advantaged. Where you come from; the color of your skin; the nature of your God -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits.

Condense

y

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. In this, **they teach us about the triumph of the spirit. And they speak to our highest ideals.**

Sometimes, it's about beating the odds and defying expectations. During one Olympiad, an aging discus thrower, already considered an underdog, fell during practice and tore up the cartilage in his ribcage.

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**He's with us tonight. \ **

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It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens was at the White House earlier today. She received, in Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

His race of glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. **Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance -- and the world would never be the same. **

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And who could forget how ten years ago, in a tiny town in upstate New York, a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, and took to the ice against the Soviet Olympic Hockey Team -- and beat the unbeatable. \ \

When you look at any athlete in motion, you see an individual striving to break barriers. You see the ultimate struggle for freedom, as the bonds of human limits are shattered in a split second -- and re-defined forever.

And you see an outward form that reveals an inward strength. Qualities of discipline. Perseverance. The will to struggle -- and the faith to succeed.

The lesson ^{that} Olympic athletes teach -- the hope and inspiration they offer -- is that nations should aspire to the same qualities, the same measure of excellence, in their own conduct.

Nations should be at least as good as the athletes that represent them. They should bear the **same** sense of purpose against great odds -- in the struggle against injustice and violence. Against bigotry and poverty. Against ignorance, and oppression of every kind.

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If athletes are graceful, so must nations have grace.

If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations. →

B.F.

And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad?

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In South Africa, as in every nation: The abolition of racial and religious discrimination, no matter what form it takes.

In Asia, and in this hemisphere: the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination.

The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue. So tonight, to our brothers and sisters to the South, let me extend an invitation -- to **Cuba: Join us in the next Olympiad.**\\

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Does that sound impossible? So did the four minute mile. So did the countless barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the fourteen-foot pole vault to the Fosbury Flop.

Last year we saw massive political barrier crumble, as young men and women joined hands atop the Berlin Wall.

In 1992, in the coming Olympiad, we will see skaters move in perfect symmetry, and skiers move in a blur of speed.

We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard the earth may almost move. We'll see vaulting-poles handled like the bow of a fine violin. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravity and make fools of the laws of physics.

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But in these times of great change, may we do **more** than simply admire. May we strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

So many ask what role America will have in the world. The truer question is what role each of us will have in America.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we all remember that just as these athletes pursue a dream, and serve as an inspiration for their country, America still serves as a living dream and inspiration for the world.

So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep pushing back the barriers -- and the world will follow you.

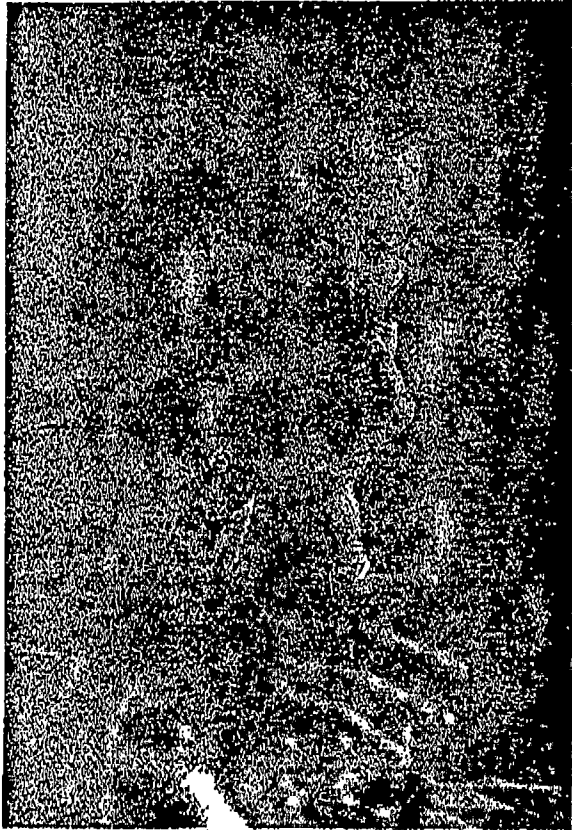
Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

TO: THE WHITE HOUSE
RESEARCH DEPT.
c/o TAMMY ANDERSON

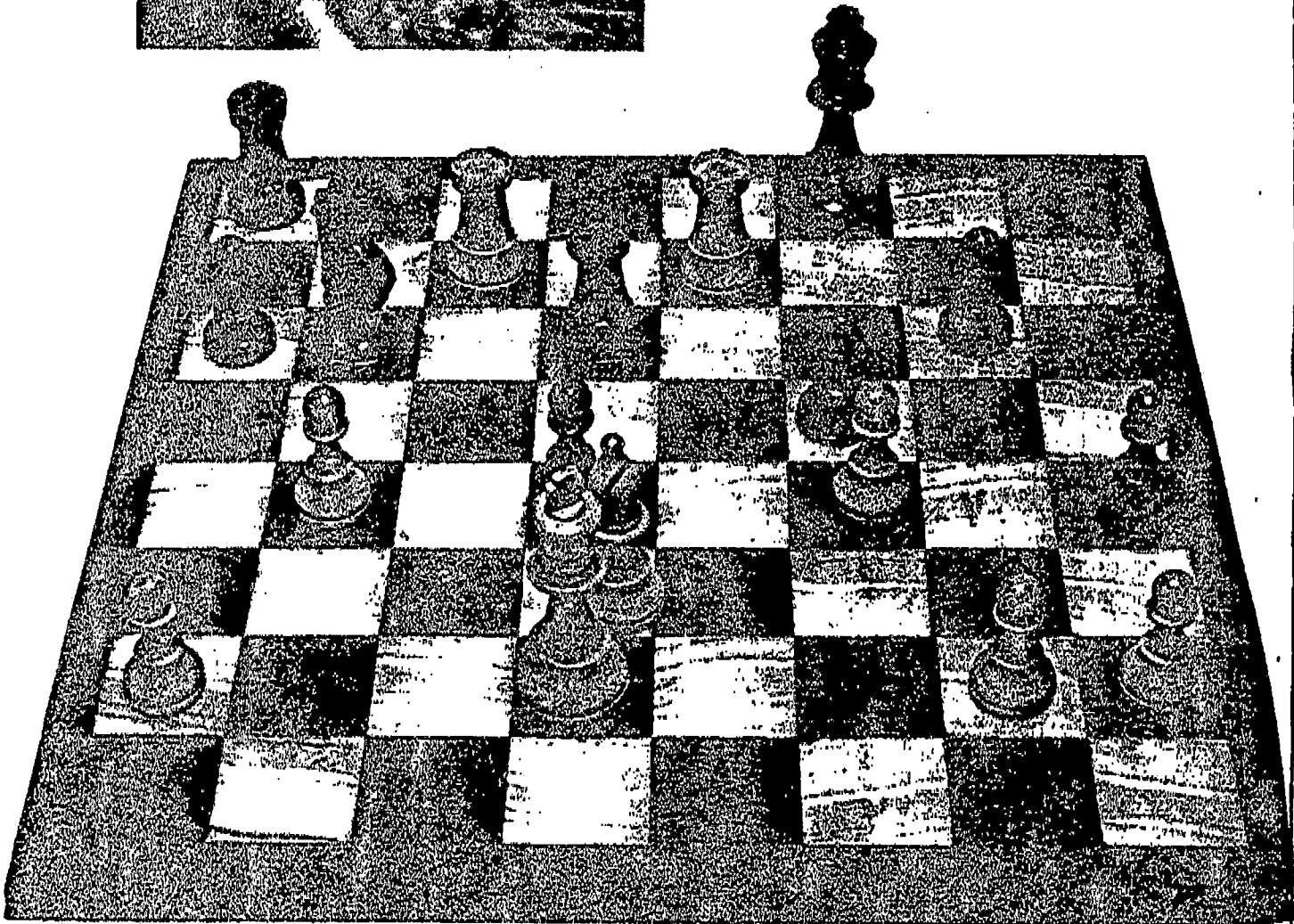
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BOBBY CLEARS THE BOARD FOR THE TITLE

The young U.S. master, after Tigran Petrosian smashed his 20-game streak, closed strong to earn a shot at the world's chess champion by **ROBERT CANTWELL**



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The audience in the Teatro General San Martín in Buenos Aires seemed mesmerized as Bobby Fischer took his seat in a leather desk chair and pushed his king's pawn forward two squares. P-K4. The first game of the scheduled 12-game chess match between Tigran Petrosian of the Soviet Union and Fischer of the United States had begun as expected. Fischer, playing the white pieces, made his usual, almost inevitable first move. He pressed a lever stopping his time clock and starting Petrosian's, then jotted down his move on the score sheet beside him. Two young men hurried forward from the obscurity of stage rear—one checking the move Fischer had made, the other duplicating it on a large red-and-white chessboard set against the backdrop behind the players.

Twenty-seven days later, after eight games, 42 hours on the stage and a total of nearly 350 moves each, Fischer and Petrosian had come to the brink. Or rather, Petrosian had. After a four-game lapse in which he had played listlessly or ineptly, Fischer had regained his summer form and had reduced the former world champion to a pawn, a knight and a king in the ninth and, as it turned out, last game. For all that, the scene appeared much as it had when the matches began.

One change was the chessboard: Petrosian had objected to the bright colors on the red-and-white layout, and so the red squares had been changed to a dull brown. But the audience for the ninth game was as it had been for the first: entranced with the situation and the Fischer personality. The broad panels of fluorescent lights threw the same pallid, shadowless illumination on the two immobile figures onstage—Fischer, age 28, dark blue suit, dark maroon tie, tall, thin, pale, intent, shifting hardly at all except to move his chessmen or to

rest his fingers against his bony cheek or to step into the wings occasionally to take a bite of a grilled-kidney sandwich and a swig of orange juice; Petrosian, age 42, short, square-shouldered, bulky, abundant black hair over his grave Armenian features, bending over the board and peering at each of Fischer's moves like a diamond merchant appraising a possible purchase. He too was immobile except for a rare walk to the referee's table for a cup of coffee from his thermos bottle.

Between moves, Petrosian deliberated much longer than Fischer—as much as 25 minutes. At such times the audience squirmed with anticipation, but nothing happened—unless the squirming got too noisy. Then red signs went on at both sides of the proscenium: SILENCIO. The sameness, the nothingness, was all camouflage, however. These 27 days had shaken the chess world.

The Fischer-Petrosian match was the third and final round in the eliminations to determine the challenger next spring for the world championship now held by 34-year-old Boris Spassky of Russia. Under the rules the first player to score 6½ points—a victory counting for one point, a draw half a point—was the winner. But the issue was settled; for all practical purposes, by the seventh game. After that victory by Fischer, Petrosian would have had to take four of the last five games to win. Despite this air of inevitability hanging over the last days of the competition, something new and undefined charged every game. Fischer had arrived in Buenos Aires after the most sensational string of chess victories ever recorded—19 in a row over some of the world's greatest players (SI, Aug. 2). He was quite sociable—for Fischer, that is. He gave interviews, tramped the streets at night with hero-worshipping young journalists, smiled stiffly for pho-

tographers and responded amiably when President Alejandro Agustín Lanusse gave him and Petrosian exquisite chessboards of green-and-white onyx. Ordinarily, Fischer is socially evasive rather than hostile, likely to greet even an old friend as if he were expecting a subpoena. Despite his good humor, he was under a strain: he wanted to keep his unbroken string going, but he also wanted to show that it had not gone to his head.

Petrosian arrived with a record as impressive in its way as Fischer's. In 42 preceding games he had been beaten only twice—but he had won only a handful of the rest. The others were all draws, reinforcing his reputation as the most cautious, imperturbable, resourceful defensive player of all time. And so Petrosian was under no strain to uphold an impossible standard. He arrived with his wife Rhona, a friendly and motherly woman, together with a number of Russian chess officials and experts and a pair of muscular bodyguards.

Petrosian began the first game against Fischer as if bodyguards were the last thing in the world he needed. On his 11th move in a Sicilian Defense opening, Petrosian introduced a surprise variation that refuted Fischer's favorite line in such situations. The effect was to reverse roles. Petrosian was suddenly attacking with Fischer's boldness, and Fischer was defending with Petrosian's habitual caution. Fischer exchanged pieces, simplifying the game, but still appeared to be losing. Then, unexpectedly, Petrosian reverted to his usual passivity, drifting into an infirm end game in which his allotted time was woefully short. He offered Fischer a draw. Fischer refused. With only seconds remaining on his clock (Fischer had half an hour), Petrosian staggered into a hopeless position and resigned on the 40th move. Fischer's unbroken string of victories had now lasted 20 games. Still, he had been outplayed. If not for his time trouble, Petrosian could easily have drawn, and possibly won.

Fischer arrived three minutes late for the second game, and with the black pieces played a reckless match. In a rare lapse of judgment he overreached himself in the opening, was unable to castle

continued

Bobby Fischer's decisive rook move (K2-K7) in the seventh game was the crusher for Petrosian. The positioning of the second white rook on the Russian's seventh rank imprisoned his king against the edge of the board and mate became inevitable. Petrosian scrambled for three moves more, then resigned. The sequence that set this up, according to an analysis by International Grand Master Robert Byrne, began 20 moves earlier, when Fischer isolated Petrosian's queen's pawn. Fischer ignored a tainted exchange at the 13th move to keep the win (complete game on page 32).

BOBBY *continued*

and found himself in the end game with a wandering king. He resigned after 32 moves. The great winning streak was over.

"Over?" said Isaac Kashdan, a former U.S. champion. "It's smashed to smithereens!" The crowd—1,200 inside the theater, 2,000 in the lobby—chanted, "Tigran! Tigran!"

Games three, four and five—all draws—represented another kind of turn in the Fischer fortunes. In the third game Petrosian barricaded his king behind a hedgehog formation and waited for Fischer to come and get him. Fischer made a speculative sally, sacrificing a pawn and offering to sacrifice the exchange (trading a stronger rook for a bishop), but Petrosian declined. For a time his ruthless precision promised another victory, but he again got into time trouble, and Fischer gained an automatic draw on repeated moves. It was a lucky save for the American. The score, now 1½ to 1½, could easily have been 3-0 in favor of Petrosian.

For the next 10 days, while he took on all the earmarks of a loser, Fischer reverted to kind. No photographs. No smiles. No interviews. "I've been seeing too many people," he said. He caught cold. He changed hotel rooms repeatedly. He could not sleep and blamed it on the sound of traffic rising from the Avenue of the Ninth of July. "I do not know how many times Mr. Fischer changed his room," said the hotel manager with dignity. "Every day, I think."

Edmund Edmondson, a retired Air Force colonel and executive director of the U.S. Chess Federation, acted as Fischer's buffer against photographers, television cameramen, journalists and innocent bystanders. When a well-wisher told Edmondson that he looked forward to happier chess occasions for Fischer, the colonel said hollowly, "A draw is a happy occasion."

The fourth game was a grand master's draw, a perfunctory 20-move affair, with Fischer proposing and getting a draw after only an hour and 20 minutes of play. In the fifth game Petrosian offered a draw on the 34th move, and Fischer refused, only to turn around four moves later and offer one that Petrosian accepted. "Petrosian is making Bobby play his kind of chess," said Larry Evans, Fischer's second.

The draws seemed to increase, rather than reduce, the tensions of the crowds,

which appeared, in the great mirrored lobby, to reach out into infinity. People stood shoulder to shoulder, like a crowd in a subway rush hour, remaining till the final move of each game. In addition to the fans trying to figure out each player's next move, there were those who studied something else: they were watching Fischer come down from his mountain of unbroken victories, to the plains of victory, loss and draw.

With the white pieces in game six, Petrosian was relaxed and confident. Fischer was pale, if not haggard. And yet, after half a dozen moves Fischer had calmed and begun to concentrate. About an hour into the game two stench bombs

of the match. Tradition has it that when two chess masters are of roughly equal ability the winner will usually be the one in the best physical condition—or, as chess players put it ironically, nobody has ever won a match from a healthy opponent.

Until this stage of the drama, Petrosian looked better than Fischer. But two days later, at the last possible moment before the eighth game, Petrosian requested a postponement, submitting a certificate that he was suffering from low blood pressure complicated by the hot, humid weather of the Buenos Aires spring. He spent the day wandering through the city and listening to Tchajkovsky records in a music store.

The five-day rest was precisely what Fischer needed. With a two-point advantage, 4½ to 2½, and relieved of the pressure of his victory string, he relaxed visibly. He avoided the American chess experts and hung out with a young Argentine champion, Miguel Angel Quinteros, 24, who was doing commentary for local television. Fischer played a little tennis at the Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club, swam in the pool of the Club de Gimnasia y Esgrima, played Ping-Pong with some Argentine youngsters and hid out from reporters.

What chess players think about during a game is incommunicable, particularly in matches like this, when every move they make is being pondered by thousands around the world. Fischer gave one small glimpse of what went on in his mind as he took his place on the stage for the eighth game when he admitted (after the match) that he was still not confident of winning. He played carefully, coldly, logically, trying no bold ventures or brilliant forays, slowly building up a minute advantage in position until he was able to launch an attack of overwhelming power. "Petrosian's spirit is broken," said a Russian grand master, Yuri Auerbach, when Petrosian resigned at the 40th move. "You can't play chess after you are 40 years old. Spassky will be stronger."

So the stage was set for the ninth game, same scene, same setting, except that the characters looked drawn and the crowd spilled out of the theater into the street. Playing the white, Fischer advanced his queen pawn on the second move, and it all seemed to have happened before, a static drama endlessly

SEVENTH GAME

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Fischer white	Petrosian black	Fischer white	Petrosian black
1. P-K4	P-QB4	18. P-QN4	K-B1
2. N-KB3	P-R3	19. N-B5	B-B1
3. P-Q4	PxP	20. P-B5	KR-R2
4. NxP	P-QR3	21. R-K5	B-Q2
5. B-Q3	N-QR3	22. NxR	RxR
6. NxN	NPxN	23. R-QB1	R-Q3
7. O-O	P-Q4	24. R-B7	N-Q2
8. P-QB4	N-B3	25. R-K2	P-R3
9. BPxP	BPxP	26. K-B2	P-KR4
10. PxP	PxP	27. P-B4	P-R5
11. N-B3	B-K2	28. N-B3	P-B4
12. O-B4ch	O-Q2	29. K-K3	P-Q5ch
13. R-K1	QxO	30. K-Q2	N-N3
14. NxQ	B-R3	31. KR-K7	N-C4
15. B-K3	O-O	32. R-B7ch	K-K1
16. B-QB5	KR-K1	33. R-Q7	NxBP
17. Bx5	RxB	34. B-B4	RESIGNS

went off in the last row of the theater. All over the theater handkerchiefs were held to noses; in the back rows people headed for the exits. Referee Lothar Schmid, a West German publisher and chess master, approached Petrosian and Fischer to ask if they wanted to stop. "It's a gas bomb," he said.

"Poison gas?" Fischer asked. Assured it wasn't, Petrosian and Fischer agreed to continue. But it turned into a sterile game for Petrosian. Fischer broke through on the queen side just before the game was adjourned at the 40th move; when it was resumed at five o'clock the following day Fischer demolished the blockades that Petrosian tried to set, and after the 66th move Petrosian resigned.

Fischer's victory in game six was simplified because Petrosian played badly, but there was no such weakness in the seventh, a classical, logical demonstration of mastery and the turning point

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BODDY continued

repeated. But now Fischer seemed to be more mature. He watched Petrosian hesitate over his opening, saw him spend nine minutes on his seventh move, and two moves later, when Petrosian wasted another five minutes on a weak response, Fischer knew he was going to win.

At that point Fischer may have been the only one who did. But then, chess masters see farther ahead than ordinary chess players. Petrosian sacrificed material to set up a mating net on the king side. To the layman's eye (and even to some experts), Petrosian's web looked lethal, and although Fischer slowly worked his king to safety, picking up pawns as he did so, his position seemed hopeless. But Petrosian failed, and on the 44th move had only his king, a knight and a single pawn; Fischer had his king, rook and six pawns.

"Six pawns!" said Herman Pilnick, the commentator on the games. "Do you know what that means? There are only eight to begin with." Two moves later Petrosian resigned. By any standard, even those of the rankest amateur, he should have resigned long before. But he went on playing like an automaton, until he literally had nothing left to lose.

Fischer's recent record raises the distinct possibility that he has made a breakthrough in modern chess theory. His response to Petrosian's elaborately plotted 11th move in the first game is an example: Russian experts had worked on the variation for weeks, yet when it was thrown at Fischer suddenly, he faced its consequences alone and won by applying simple, classic principles. Masters like Petrosian may have become prisoners of the past.

In the moment after winning, Fischer started to step forward on the stage to acknowledge the cheers. Then he changed his mind and disappeared through a rear exit while Petrosian threaded his way slowly through the screaming mob in the lobby, nodding his thanks to applause. Fischer and Quinteros ran down the dark back street, pursued by a crowd of excited youngsters. Finally at Uruguay Street they found an empty cab, made a brief appearance at the television studio to discuss the match, and then drove to a bowling alley in a suburb in north Buenos Aires where the two of them bowled steadily until 3:30 in the morning. **END**

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Contents

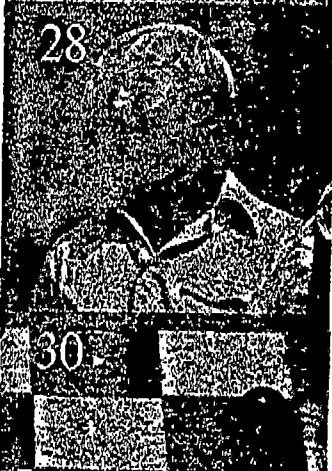
NOVEMBER 8, 1971 Volume 35, No. 19

Cover photograph by Arnold Newman

- 22 **They Had Better Be Super**
In their busiest week, the Colts lost to the Vikings and beat the Steelers as they struggled to live like champs
- 26 **No Loitering in This Park**
So diligently does Brad Park patrol his turf, the Rangers just might beat out Montreal and Boston
- 28 **Two for Money, One for Show**
Lee Trevino and Arnold Palmer opted for Vegas and big dollars, while Jack Nicklaus chose Australia
- 30 **Bobby Clears the Boards for the Title**
In beating Petrosian, Fischer lost one win streak, started another and qualified for the world chess championship
- 36 **A Jump Ahead of Extinction**
The odd birds who ride steeplechase horses are becoming an endangered species as their sport is slowly phased out
- 44 **Trick or Truite: It's Joe Hyde**
This dashing sportsman-chef cares not if you eat brown trout or blue Jay, so long as you cook with flair
- 78 **A Playground Divided**
San Diego offers a wealth of sports, so many, in fact, that residents hardly have time for their big league teams

The departments

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 14 Scorecard | 68 Horse Racing |
| 50 People | 70 Bridge |
| 54 College Football | 74 Hunting |
| 62 Pro Basketball | 98 For the Record |
| 66 Design for Sport | 100 19th Hole |



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Credits on page 98

Next week

HOW THE WEST WAS LOST sums up the sort of football season the Pacific Eight is having, an unhappy blend of suspensions, probations and defeats. Ron Fimrite reports.

A STICK FIGHT left Bruin defenseman Ted Green with his skull fractured and his left side paralyzed. Terrible Teddy describes that bitter night... and his agonizing comeback.

THE STAGE IS SET for Japan's 1972 Winter Games. William Johnson previews the Sapporo Olympic scene as he wanders through the land of soy sauce and Coca-Cola signs.

A STEAMROLLER RIDE TO THE SUMMIT

EDIT REF.

SEP 11 1972

GAMES CHESS-INTERN-TOURN

S. After 16 years, Bobby Fischer's prophecy of becoming No. 1 in chess came true in a fashion even he could hardly have calculated by LARRY EVANS

WORLD CHAMP 72

In 1956 Bobby Fischer, 13, proclaimed to a less-than-enthralled chess world, "I'm gonna win the world championship, hold it a couple of years, then take up something else and make a lot of money." Last Friday morning in Reykjavik, the mercurial American grand master fulfilled the first part of his 16-year-old prophecy by crushing Boris Spassky, the Russian titleholder, in the 21st and deciding game of their championship series.

The final score of 12½-8½ gave only scant indication of the real dimension of the match. Setting aside the game

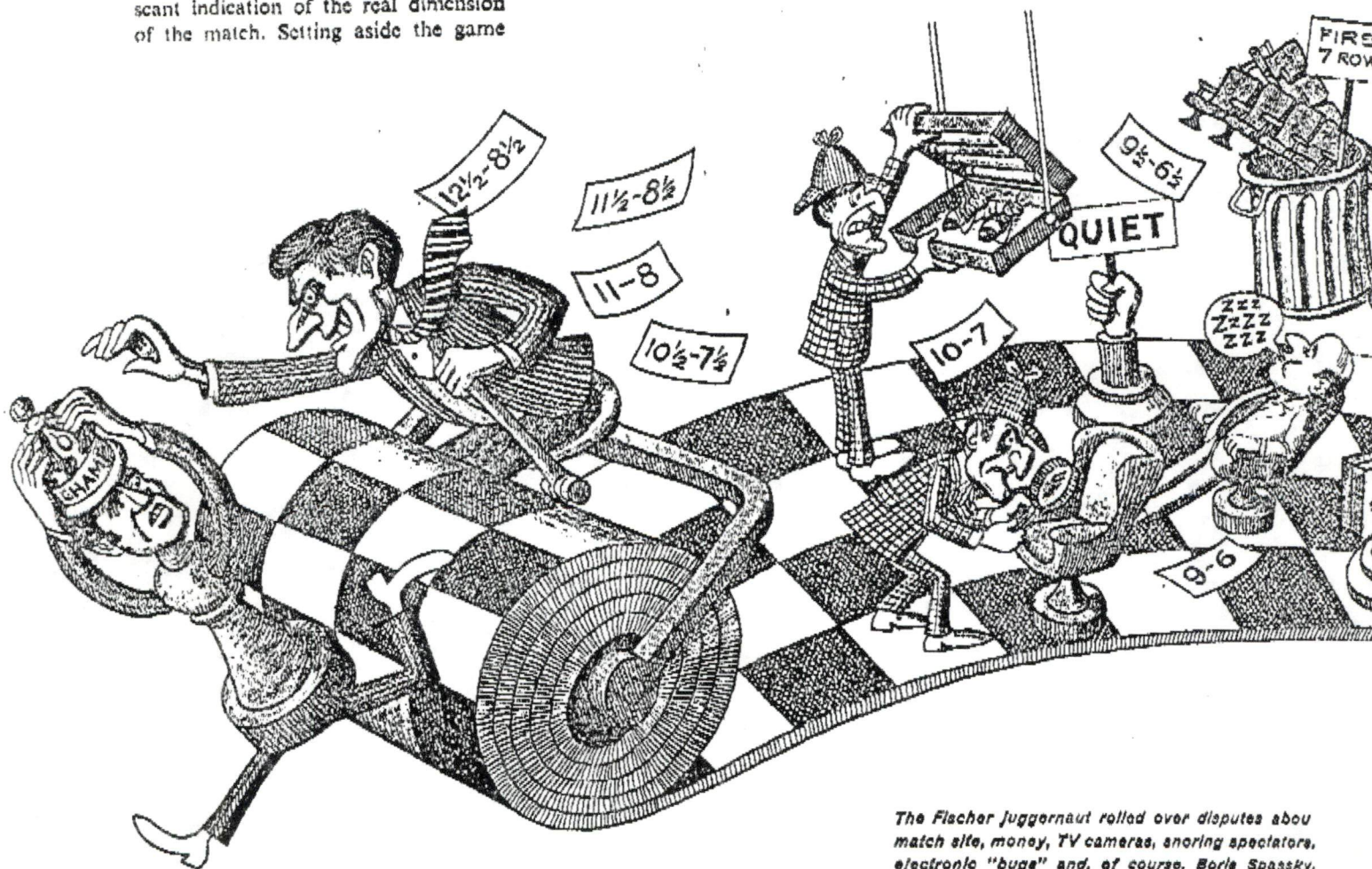
Fischer let go by forfeit and petulance and the 11 games that were drawn, the match ended with the remarkable score of Fischer 7, Spassky 2. It was, after an initial flurry of temperament and uneven chess on Fischer's part, no contest.

The match ended not with a bang but a whimper. Some 2,500 spectators at Exhibition Hall were deprived of the satisfaction of watching Spassky resign his adjourned game. He might have been

able to offer long resistance with the proper defense, but he scaled the wrong move and then realized his plight was hopeless.

Fischer, who had no way of knowing this, studied the position all night, barely glancing away from his pocket chess set at dinner. He was skeptical when told an hour before the game that Spassky had resigned by phone, and demanded to see it in writing. When he arrived at the hall, the American sat at the board for several minutes before the referee, Lothar Schmid of West Germany, made the official announcement. Fischer signed his score sheet and bounded up and out at the first roar of applause. Backstage he said three words to network TV crews: "Great. Later. Later." Spassky went for a walk alone by the waterfront.

In his room at the Hotel Loftleidir, Fischer received visitors and reporters. He indicated that he wanted to give the



The Fischer juggernaut rolled over disputes about match site, money, TV cameras, snoring spectators, electronic "bugs" and, of course, Boris Spassky.

Russian a return match. He also said he was feeling sufficiently fresh to play first board for the U.S. at the Chess Olympiad at Skopje, Yugoslavia starting on Sept. 18. Ironically, the U.S. is plagued by money problems in providing a team of grand masters on the other five boards, without which there is no chance of wresting the team title from Russia. While Fischer will probably receive \$100,000 for attending, the other five grand masters have been offered only \$2,000 by the U.S. Chess Federation.

The outcome of the Reykjavik series had been predicted for weeks, but the tang when it finally came was particularly ~~acute for the American chess community,~~ which stands to benefit mightily from the result. Already there is talk about a U.S. Chess League consisting of six teams, each headed by a grand master, playing once a week with a fast time limit on cable TV. "We've lined up New York, Chicago and Los Angeles," says Paul Marshall, a Fischer attorney, who envisions a chess world series. "Three

multimillionaire sports impresarios have committed themselves. Within two years we expect to turn a profit."

The seven active U.S. grand masters—Fischer, Arthur Bisguier, Robert Byrne, Lubomir Kavalek, William Lombardy, Samuel Reshevsky and this writer—will be the greatest beneficiaries of Fischer's victory. Up to now their services commanded an average of perhaps \$6,000 a year from prize money, exhibitions and articles. Fischer's previous best year was probably \$30,000. All that has changed in the last two months of TV coverage, front-page headlines and almost daily suspense over the games Fischer played.

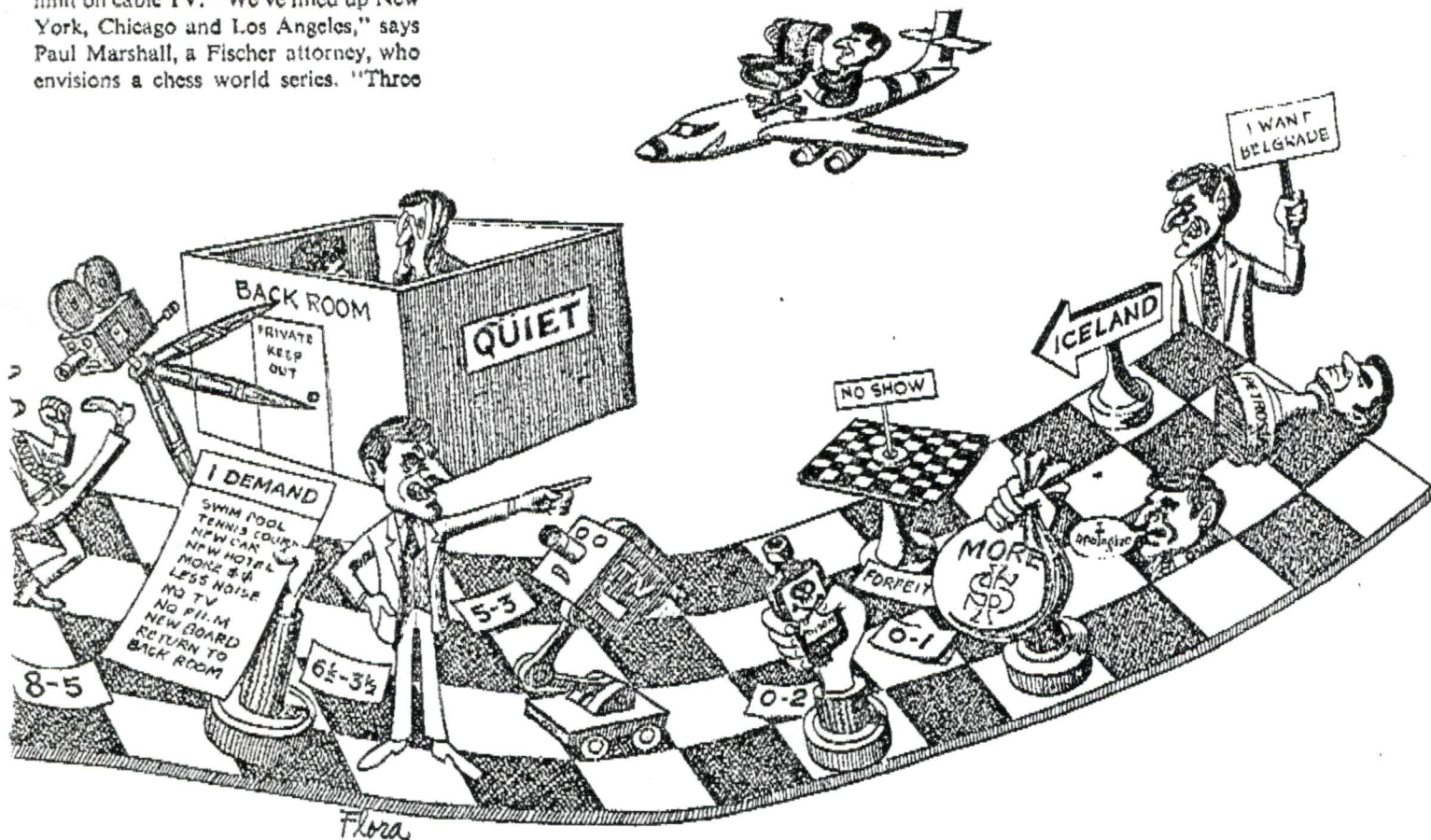
Chess should have a lasting impact on American leisure time. "Bobby is an authentic phenomenon, and chess is an enduring passion," says Frank Brady, Fischer's biographer, who was in

Reykjavik for a San Francisco radio station. "Chess does not require expensive equipment or a special room like Ping-Pong or billiards. All it needs is a quiet, sedate atmosphere, and I would hate to see it vulgarized. I'd rather see chess masters in tuxedos than blazers."

Whether chess can withstand this media embrace remains to be seen. In a way, Bobby's well-chronicled donnybrooks reflect his instinctive, nonverbal revulsion against the vulgarization of chess. "Chess is like playing a concert," he once said. He considers it a private affair and wants to copyright his games.

But he also realizes that chess is show biz: "That's where it's at. Someday I'm gonna dress for a show—I mean, a game—like Tom Jones or Liberace," he said last year in Buenos Aires during the Tigran Petrosian match. The new

continued



Flora

STEAMROLLER *continued*

maroon and purple corduroy suits for which he was fitted in Reykjavik are but a glimmer of things to come.

"I have a file drawer stuffed with offers for Bobby—and none is under six figures," said Paul Marshall. "Bobby is a superstar, like the Beatles, destined to change public taste on a broad scale. If Bobby had a crew cut, crew cuts would be in again."

So far, however, Bobby hasn't signed anything. He makes his own decisions and has not agreed to any endorsements, though he is devoted to Sony radios, with which he travels everywhere. (The rate of attrition on the money offers he has been getting is staggering. "I'd like to have the salvage rights to his wastebasket," said an aide, Fred Cramer.) It is quite conceivable that Bobby may never see a penny from his \$156,250 share of the quarter-million purse after the IRS and assorted litigants (e.g., film maker Chester Fox) get through with him, but his vision as the first million-dollar chess champion is not so farfetched.

Fischer is the highest-rated player in history, in a class by himself, as Paul Morphy was 100 years ago. He can reasonably look forward to a long and lucrative career. He may well make good another of his boasts by holding the title until 2001. Emanuel Lasker held his crown for 27 years before being deposed by José Capablanca in Havana in 1921 and remained a formidable opponent until the late '30s. Bobby has vowed to be a fighting champion and take on a challenger every year. "Maybe even a bum-of-the-month club, like Joe Louis," he says, breaking up. The reason for his exuberance is his love of the game. "Every day I go in like an unknown to prove myself."

Dr. Max Euwe, the former world champion who is now president of FIDE, the international chess federation based in The Hague and representing 84 nations, said, "The title belongs to FIDE. But I do not see any objection to Fischer playing a title match whenever he wants, providing he faces an accredited challenger every three years as called for by the rules." Bobby may well cause a crisis in FIDE, however, if he insists on nursing old grudges like the one he still bears against Russia's ex-world champion Tigran Petrosian, whom he would like to strip of his title retro-

actively, "because he cheated to get it."

Some observers feel the same charge may apply to Fischer, that his psyching tactics in the weeks preceding the beginning of the match and during its first several games were as calculated as the moves he made on the chessboard. Finally, when the match had become almost hopeless for Spassky, the Russian's chief second, Efim Geller, accused Fischer of using "non-chess means" to disturb his opponent. Fischer roared with laughter when he saw Geller's letter, but the organizers were not amused. They conducted chemical and X-ray examinations of the playing area, dismantling the two black leather swivel chairs. Nothing was awry except perhaps the ex-champion's dignity.

Spassky was clearly shocked and offended by Fischer's off-board antics, yet as a prisoner of his own dignity he could not strike back. He even resisted suggestions from Moscow that he come home when Bobby did not show up for the originally scheduled first game. Many observers believe that Geller's protest was engineered from the Kremlin.

Most grand masters on the scene did not believe that Fischer's psychological ploys were directed intentionally against the Russian. "That is the great riddle," said Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia. "Bobby is clean. He used no tricks, traps or shots," said Robert Byrne of the United States. "I am afraid Spassky unconsciously wished to lose," said Jan Donner of Holland. "Bobby is the greatest, and he exudes confidence in his every motion and manner. Boris simply got the message," said William Lombardy, a Catholic priest who was also Fischer's second. "Boris would have been beaten even at his best," concluded Harry Golombek of *The Times* of London.

In a broad sense Fischer's strategy was to keep Spassky guessing, to shake him up. The uncertainty ranged from what opening he would play to whether he would even show up. It was a triumph of arrogant confidence over melancholy fortitude. But not everyone believes Fischer restricted his warfare to the chessboard, and perhaps only a return match will resolve matters.

Whether it comes next year or in 1975, and whether it is against Spassky or another challenger, the next championship series should hold a higher prize than ever for the winner. Discussions of a mil-

lion-dollar purse are in the wind, and Fischer is unquestionably a hotter property than he was one year ago. Infinitely so.

Freed from the burden of the title and the absurd obligation to defend Soviet prestige, Spassky would be a much more formidable opponent the next time around. At 35 he is still in his prime and, in an interview after the last game, he showed remnants of a fighting spirit. He had Fischer in his hands, said the ex-champion, "but I couldn't kill him." Spassky sees personal problems ahead for Fischer—"I am sure he is going to be unhappy" in the role of champion—and hopes to be his first challenger. "Bobby is stronger than me now," he said, "but I am sure I can beat him. I will not repeat my mistakes, on or off the chessboard."

There were two Boris Spasskys in this match: the one in the first lap and the one in the stretch. After leading by two points in the first two games (one by forfeit) Spassky came unglued. He lost five and drew three in the next eight games. Not only was he trailing by three points, but Fischer had evened their lifetime score. In game 11, however, the Russian demolished a risky poison pawn grab in the Sicilian Defense, cutting Bobby's lead to two points.

From there on, in the remaining 10 games, Spassky was a tougher, fresher, more determined opponent. He lost two and drew eight, but these were for the most part hard-fought, exciting contests. Fischer was not just playing safe to inch in. He was trying desperately to widen his lead to prove the first half of the match was no fluke. If anything, Bobby was on the defensive as Boris continually pressed the initiative. Spassky sparkled with energy.

The Russian champion's preparation for the match, though extensive, was largely for a Fischer he never met in Reykjavik. Instead of clinging to a narrow range of pet lines, as in the past, Bobby broadened his repertoire delightfully. In the elimination matches last year against Mark Taimanov, Bent Larsen and Tigran Petrosian, Bobby played the king's pawn opening exclusively with white.

Against Spassky, however, he played everything under the sun, often from necessity. As black in 11 encounters he essayed four Sicilians, two Alekhines, two Nimzo-Indians, one Benoni, one Pirc

continued

STEAMROLLER *continued*

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Some observers feel the same charge may apply to Fischer, that his psyching tactics in the weeks preceding the beginning of the match and during its first several games were as calculated as the moves he made on the chessboard. Finally, when the match had become almost hopeless for Spassky, the Russian's chief second, Efim Geller, accused Fischer of using "non-chess means" to disturb his opponent. Fischer roared with laughter when he saw Geller's letter, but the organizers were not amused. They conducted chemical and X-ray examinations of the playing area, dismantling the two black leather swivel chairs. Nothing was awry except perhaps the ex-champion's dignity.

Spassky was clearly shocked and offended by Fischer's off-board antics, yet as a prisoner of his own dignity he could not strike back. He even resisted suggestions from Moscow that he come home when Bobby did not show up for the originally scheduled first game. Many observers believe that Geller's protest was engineered from the Kremlin.

Most grand masters on the scene did not believe that Fischer's psychological ploys were directed intentionally against the Russian. "That is the great riddle," said Svetozar Gligoric of Yugoslavia. "Bobby is clean. He used no tricks, traps or shots," said Robert Byrne of the United States. "I am afraid Spassky unconsciously wished to lose," said Jan Donner of Holland. "Bobby is the greatest, and he exudes confidence in his every motion and manner. Boris simply got the message," said William Lombardy, a Catholic priest who was also Fischer's second. "Boris would have been beaten even at his best," concluded Harry Golombek of *The Times* of London.

In a broad sense Fischer's strategy was to keep Spassky guessing, to shake him up. The uncertainty ranged from what opening he would play to whether he would even show up. It was a triumph of arrogant confidence over melancholy fortitude. But not everyone believes Fischer restricted his warfare to the chessboard, and perhaps only a return match will resolve matters.

Whether it comes next year or in 1975, and whether it is against Spassky or another challenger, the next championship series should hold a higher prize than ever for the winner. Discussions of a mil-

lion-dollar purse are in the wind, and Fischer is unquestionably a hotter property than he was one year ago. Infinitely so.

Freed from the burden of the title and the absurd obligation to defend Soviet prestige, Spassky would be a much more formidable opponent the next time around. At 35 he is still in his prime and, in an interview after the last game, he showed remnants of a fighting spirit. He had Fischer in his hands, said the ex-champion, "but I couldn't kill him." Spassky sees personal problems ahead for Fischer—"I am sure he is going to be unhappy" in the role of champion—and hopes to be his first challenger. "Bobby is stronger than me now," he said, "but I am sure I can beat him. I will not repeat my mistakes, on or off the chessboard."

There were two Boris Spasskys in this match: the one in the first lap and the one in the stretch. After leading by two points in the first two games (one by forfeit) Spassky came unglued. He lost five and drew three in the next eight games. Not only was he trailing by three points, but Fischer had evened their lifetime score. In game 11, however, the Russian demolished a risky poison pawn grab in the Sicilian Defense, cutting Bobby's lead to two points.

From there on, in the remaining 10 games, Spassky was a tougher, fresher, more determined opponent. He lost two and drew eight, but these were for the most part hard-fought, exciting contests. Fischer was not just playing safe to inch in. He was trying desperately to widen his lead to prove the first half of the match was no fluke. If anything, Bobby was on the defensive as Boris continually pressed the initiative. Spassky sparkled with energy.

The Russian champion's preparation for the match, though extensive, was largely for a Fischer he never met in Reykjavik. Instead of clinging to a narrow range of pet lines, as in the past, Bobby broadened his repertoire delightfully. In the elimination matches last year against Mark Taimanov, Bent Larsen and Tigran Petrosian, Bobby played the king's pawn opening exclusively with white.

Against Spassky, however, he played everything under the sun, often from necessity. As black in 11 encounters he essayed four Sicilians, two Alekhines, two Nimzo-Indians, one Benoni, one Pirc

continued

23RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Life

1984, Summer, Special Issue

SECTION: Pg. 110

LENGTH: 1012 words

HEADLINE: LEGENDS;

10 OLYMPIANS OF UNFORGETTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

BODY:

NADIA COMANECI, ROMANIA

A five-foot motion machine in a ponytail stole the show at the 1976 Montreal Games. At 14, Comaneci became the first Olympic gymnast ever to earn a perfect 10, taking three golds for routines both daring and precise. Then came puberty. Overweight, she lost the world championship and sank into depression. But at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, Comaneci, featuring a new haircut and physique, tied for second place in the individual all-around competition and captured golds in the balance beam and floor exercise. Last month in Bucharest the would-be gymnastics judge announced her retirement as a competitor at 22.

JESSE OWENS, U.S.A.

Adolf Hitler may have staged the 1936 Berlin Games as a monument to Aryan supremacy, but in the end a 22-year-old American black owned them. Owens won individual gold medals in the 100 meters, 200 meters and long jump, and a fourth in the 4 X 100-meter relay. While his athletic accomplishments were certainly impressive, even more durable was his charm. Owens's modesty and generosity attracted people to him in a way few other athletes have matched. Earlier this year, the city of West Berlin honored his memory -- he died in 1980 -- by naming a street outside the stadium after him. His widow recalled her husband's famous words: "I went to Berlin to run, and I did."

TEOFILO STEVENSON, CUBA

A towering 6'6" presence in the ring, he was the first and perhaps the finest of the wave of Cuban boxers that has so improved the competition in the best three Games. In the heavyweight class, Stevenson won three gold medals -- in 1972, 1976 and 1980 -- only the second boxer to do so. With the same dreamy-smooth looks that propelled Cassius Clay to fame in 1960, Stevenson, 33, is a national hero in his homeland.

RAY EWRY, U.S.A.

Born in 1873, the Lafayette, Ind., native had polio as a child and began exercising to overcome its near crippling effects. In the 1900 and 1904 Games, Ewry was a triple winner in the standing jumps: long, high, and hop, step and jump. He still holds world records in all three (by 1916 the events had been dropped). In two later Olympiads, the Purdue-trained mechanical engineer upped his total of first to 10 -- more than any Olympic competitor has ever earned. He died in 1937.

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BOB BEAMON, U.S.A.

A gangly 6'2" kid from a New York tenement, Beamon had never leaped more than 27'4" before he hit the take off board in Mexico City's 1968 long jump finals. When his feet touched the ground again, he had sailed 29'21/2" -- a full two feet farther than any other man had ever jumped before. It was the most astounding single achievement in Olympic history.

Though some claim that Mexico City's thin air contributed to Beamon's remarkable flight, he surpassed the silver medalist by 2'4", and in three successive Olympics no one has come within a foot of breaking his mark.

Recalls Beamon, now 37 and coordinator of youth track programs for the Metro-Dade County, Fla., parks and recreation department, "It just felt like any other jump. But then, all of a sudden, it was like I'd gotten some ice cream and cake too."

PAAVO NURMI, FINLAND

He trained alone and unnoticed in the forests near his home. But by the time of the closing ceremonies in Antwerp in 1920, the whole world knew of the "Flying Finn," who took golds in the 10,000 meters and in two 8,000-meter cross-country runs. Slight and bowlegged, Nurmi said he raced not against the field but against himself. After two more Olympics, he had won nine gold and three silver medals. He died in 1973.

VASILI ALEXEYEV, U.S.S.R.

Massive, introverted and impossibly strong, weightlifter Alexeyev embodied all the characteristics of the country he represented. In Munich and Montreal, Alexeyev, now 42, took gold medals in his super-heavyweight class. (He was 357 pounds.) "I've never met a helpful coach," he once complained. "I started on my own, and I'll finish that way." But when his 17-year career ended in 1980, he reversed himself and turned to coaching. Among the aspiring disciples in his sports club is his 17-year-old son, Sergei.

BOB MATHIAS, U.S.A.

"Bob never fell off chairs or ran into things," Dr. Charlie Mathias said of his son. And in London '48, fresh out of high school, the powerfully coordinated Robert Bruce Mathias, 17, was hailed as the youngest Olympic track and field champion in history and the world's most versatile athlete. He had won the decathlon. "During the victory ceremony it hit home, and it was unbelievable that I'd even finished the thing." Four years later in Helsinki, he earned 7,887 points to become the only man to win it twice. A former U.S. congressman, Mathias, 53, is now executive director of the National Fitness Foundation.

MARK SPITZ, U.S.A.

At Munich in 1972 he raced to seven gold medals -- more than any athlete in history at a single Games. "I swam my brains out," Spitz says. He won the 100- and 200-meter freestyle, the 100- and 200-meter butterfly and swam a leg on three victorious relays -- all in world record times. He parlayed his instant fame into a best-selling poster and TV commercials, but he was stiff on camera

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and his public career soon faded. Today Spitz, 34, has reportedly made a million in real estate in his native California. In Los Angeles this summer he will once again be in the Olympic swim -- as a TV commentator.

WILMA RUDOLPH, U.S.A.

It's a long way from Clarksville, Tenn., to Rome, but Rudolph got there -- and fast. Polio paralyzed her left leg until she was 10; at 16 she was on the U.S. relay team that won a bronze in 1956. Then in Italy in 1960, despite a sprained ankle, she became the first U.S. woman to win three Olympic golds: the 100 meters (11 seconds), the 200 meters (24) and the 4x100-meter relay (44.5). Now 43 and president of a foundation she established, Rudolph says, "My work with children is important to me because it's my legacy. I've been told that I am a living legend so many times it's frightening."

GRAPHIC: Picture 1, no caption, BEVILACQUA/SYGMA; Picture 2, no caption, BROWN BROTHERS; Picture 3, no caption, NEIL LEIFER/S.I.; Picture 4, no caption, courtesy Missouri Historical Society; Picture 5, no caption, ALLSPORT; Picture 6, no caption, PRESSE SPORTS; Picture 7, no caption, NEIL LEIFER/S.I.; Picture 8, no caption, MARK KAUFFMAN; Picture 9, no caption, CO RENTMEESTER; Picture 10, no caption, MARK KAUFFMAN

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February 16, 1980, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: Sports; D1

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HEADLINE: Injury to Gardner Forces Out Pairs;
Babilonia, Gardner Withdraw

BYLINE: By Thomas Boswell, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1980

BODY:

Eleven years worth of Olympic dreams went down in a death spiral tonight for America's Randy Gardner and Tai Babilonia, the reigning world champion figure-skating pair.

The couple had to drop out of the Olympics tonight when Gardner was unable to perform in the evening's short program due to a severely pulled groin muscle.

The Olympic Field House was stunned when Gardner, after taking a few perfunctory spins to warm up, turned to his coach, John Nicks, and a decision was made for the pair to withdraw in order to avoid possible serious injury.

Babilonia dashed out of the auditorium in tears with Nick's arm around her shoulder. Gardner left looking like a pale zombie, his face blank and expressionless.

Those who arrived at the auditorium early to watch warmups knew that an athletic disaster was in the making.

Gardner has had groin problems of varying severity for almost two months. This week they were aggravated in practice, but Nicks and Gardner didn't think the injury was serious enough to hinder his performance.

In tonight's warmups, Gardner fell three times, unable to complete any move that required a squatting spin. Twice, he tried to lift Babilonia over his head in dangerous life spins and both times had to abort the move.

After they left the ice, through a tunnel, Babilonia burst into tears while Gardner went into a back room, presumably for further treatment.

Ten minutes later, just moments before their scheduled program, Babilonia and Gardner, who have practiced together for 11 years since they were 8 and 10 years old, respectively, were looking stunned, but composed.

Babilonia, her tears dried and her makeup back in place, was doing squats. Gardner stared into space.

"Whatever the Big One is, they just dropped it on Randy," said a man in the tunnel. "The poor guy doesn't feel anything."

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"They're going to go on. Everything's all right," said Paul George, U.S. men's team manager.

But just minutes later, Gardner was no better.

"They had no option," said Nicks, after seeing Gardner's last feeble attempts to get loose just seconds before their scheduled routine. "Randy really wanted to go on. But I had to withdraw them."

"We were concerned about Randy's ability to life Tai safely," said George.

Babilonia left the field house by a side door and was driven away.

"Life does not end with any competition," said her father, Constancio Babilonia, "even the Olympics. "

"Randy was in pain on any individual jumps or on any sit-spin," said Nicks. "IT WASN'T EVEN A CLOSE DECISION TO MAKE. randy was falling in warmups on moves that I haven't seen him miss once in the last four years.

"There are six mandatory moves in the short program and he just couldn't have done them. More important, it would have been dangerous for both of them if they had even tried.

"They're young. They're perfectly able to compete for another four years, if they wish. I don't know if that is what they will choose. They may want to go back to college and live more normal lives," said Nicks.

"This is not the time to talk about that. For now, it is just very sad.

"Tai kept repeating that it was her fault and that she had let everyone down. I kept explaining to her that it had nothing to do with her, but she couldn't seem to understand.

"Randy just seemed resigned and stunned. He's been fighting it for days and in the end, he just came to know that he couldn't do it, even though he wanted to try right up until I pulled them out."

Babilonia and Gardner were favored here for an Olympic gold that might have been worth a million dollars to them if they had been able to translate it into an ice show contract.

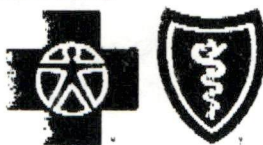
This was a simple, sad story of two glamorous youngsters who have spent their athletic lives -- and that is basically their whole life -- waiting for one competition: these Olympics.

The beautiful children from Los Angeles -- the girl with the almond eyes and the boy with the black hair -- had waited 11 years for these days in Lake Placid.

Now, if they choose, they get to wait four more years.

And take their chances again.

Blue Cross
and
Blue Shield
Association



FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: March 14, 1990

TO: Candlyn Cawley
White House Speechwriting

FAX PHONE #: 202 - 456 - 6218

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Number of Pages including this cover sheet: 8

MESSAGE/SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

DRAFT REMARKS FOR PRESIDENT BUSH**BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD DINNER
WASHINGTON, D.C. - MARCH 28, 1990**

GOOD EVENING...(PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL GREETING)

IN A PERIOD OF AMAZING CHANGE IN OUR WORLD WHICH IS CREATING GREAT STRIDES TOWARD PEACE ON OUR PLANET, ONE THING REMAINS UNCHANGED AMONG THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD...THE OLYMPIC DREAM.

TONIGHT IN WASHINGTON, WE CELEBRATE AMERICA'S OLYMPIC SPIRIT AND THE LONG TRADITION OF SUCCESS AND INSPIRATION BY OUR OLYMPIC ATHLETES WHO HAVE GIVEN THIS NATION SOME OF ITS MOST MEMORABLE MOMENTS.

IT'S JUST A MATTER OF TWO YEARS UNTIL OUR BEST ATHLETES FACE THEIR OLYMPIC CHALLENGES IN ALBERTVILLE AND BARCELONA AGAINST THE FINEST ATHLETES FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD, AND THOUSANDS OF OUR YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ARE TRAINING HARD RIGHT NOW FOR THAT OPPORTUNITY.

AMERICA'S OLYMPIC ATHLETES ARE TRULY THE ROLE MODELS THAT WE SHOULD LOOK TO FOR INSPIRATION AND COMMITMENT TO SUCCESS.

THEY SHOW US WHAT INTENSE DEDICATION AND SACRIFICE CAN ACCOMPLISH IN LIFE THROUGH THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN SPORT. IF THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF AMERICA COULD SPEND ONE DAY WITH AN OLYMPIC ATHLETE, IT WOULD RAISE THEIR EXPECTATIONS OF ACHIEVEMENT BY A HUGE MARGIN, AND GIVE EACH ONE OF THEM THE ENERGY TO REALIZE SO MUCH.

- 2 -

OUR OLYMPIC ATHLETES ARE NOT ONLY GOOD CITIZENS AND GOOD ATHLETES, BUT THEY ARE EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS GAINED THE HARD WAY. THEY HAVE OVERCOME SOME TREMENDOUS HURDLES TO BECOME WORLD-CLASS ATHLETES AND SUCCESSFUL YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

WHEN I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN OUR OLYMPIC ATHLETES IN ANAHEIM IN SEPTEMBER, 1988, TO HELP SEND THEM OFF THE SEUL FOR THE GAMES, I SAW THE QUALITY OF IMMENSE PRIDE THEY HAD IN THEIR ACHIEVEMENT, AND THEIR STRONG-MINDED DRIVE TO GET THE JOB DONE FOR THEMSELVES, THEIR NATION, AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE 1988 U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM WAS A SOURCE OF PRIDE FOR ALL AMERICANS AND OUR SPORTS GOVERNING BODIES, AS WELL AS THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE. OUR COUNTRY AGAIN PRODUCED THE GREAT HEROES OF THE GAMES, LIKE JANET EVANS, FLO-JO, MATT BIONDI, OUR WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM, GREG LOUGANIS, ROGER KINGDOM, JACKIE JOYNER-KERSEE AND OUR GREAT MEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM.

OUR TEAM WENT TO KOREA AND BROUGHT BACK 94 MEDALS WHEN SOME THOUGHT WE WOULD NOT DO THAT WELL IN THE FACE OF EXTREME CHALLENGE FROM THE SOVIET-BLOC NATIONS.

BUT NOW WE ARE ON A NEW ROAD TO THE 1992 GAMES, AND SUDDENLY WE HAVE A DRAMATICALLY DIFFERENT SCENE UNFOLDING IN WORLD SPORT.

- 3 -

THE EASTERN EUROPEAN NATIONS WHICH HAVE UNDERGONE MAJOR REFORMS IN THEIR POLITICAL STRUCTURE ARE ALSO TAKING A NEW APPROACH AND A NEW LOOK AT THEIR OLYMPIC SPORT PROGRAMS. THEIR ATHLETES ARE ENJOYING THE HEADY ATMOSPHERE OF FREEDOM AND OPPORTUNITIES THAT AMERICAN ATHLETES HAVE ALWAYS ENJOYED, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, IT MAY MEAN THAT OUR MEN AND WOMEN ARE NOW FACING THOSE ELITE ATHLETES ON THE SAME LEVEL PLAYING FIELD OF SUPPORT AND TRAINING.

I KNOW OUR U.S. OLYMPIC TEAM WILL RETURN FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN IN 1992 WITH MANY MEDALS, BUT I ALSO KNOW THEY WILL RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES KNOWING THAT THEY ACHIEVED THEIR BEST, BECAUSE WE SUPPORTED THEM IN THE RIGHT WAY AND MADE SURE THEY HAD THE RESOURCES TO REALIZE THEIR OLYMPIC DREAMS.

THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND OUR OLYMPIC TEAM SPONSORS FROM CORPORATE AMERICA, ALONG WITH MILLIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS, WILL SEE TO IT THAT OUR ATHLETES GET THE CHANCE IN 1992 WITH THEIR SUPPORT AND NEW PROGRAMS.

MANY OF OUR "1000 POINTS OF LIGHT" ORIGINATE FROM CORPORATE AMERICA, AND COMPANIES SUCH AS THE BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD ORGANIZATION HAVE DEDICATED THEIR DOLLARS AND ENERGY TO MAKING AMERICA'S OLYMPIC EFFORT A SUCCESS FOR OUR ATHLETES.

- 4 -

WE WANT TO EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE TO BARNEY TRESNOWSKI, THE PRESIDENT OF THE BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD ASSOCIATION, FOR HIS ORGANIZATION'S UNSELFISH COMMITMENT TO THE OLYMPIC EFFORT, AND TO BOB HELMICK, THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, FOR HIS FORWARD-THINKING LEADERSHIP AND AGGRESSIVE EFFORTS FOR OUR ATHLETES.

THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE IS DIRECTING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS TO DIRECT ATHLETE SUPPORT WHICH WERE NOT AVAILABLE IN PAST YEARS FOR OUR ATHLETES.

AND, AMERICAN BUSINESS AND MAJOR CORPORATIONS HAVE ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE TO BECOME SPONSORS OF OUR OLYMPIC TEAM BECAUSE THEY BELIEVE IN THE PURSUIT OF EXCELLENCE AS A WORTHY GOAL. OUR OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS BEEN SUSTAINED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, AND OUR ATHLETES ARE THE BENEFICIARIES OF THIS COMMITMENT.

AS THE HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, IT IS MY PRIVILEGE TO ENCOURAGE SUPPORT FOR OUR OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

THE THRILL OF COMPETING FOR THIS COUNTRY IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES COMES ONLY AT THE END OF A LONG AND LONELY ROAD, SOMETIMES SPANNING A DECADE OF TRAINING AND SACRIFICE. IT'S ALSO A ROAD PAVED WITH GREAT PERSONAL STAMINA AND ENORMOUS COSTS.

- 5 -

I AM TRULY AMAZED WHEN I SEE THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN HERE TONIGHT WHO HAVE ONCE AGAIN STARTED DOWN THIS ROAD TO THE GAMES IN 1992 WITH EXUBERANCE AND ENERGY, KNOWING THE STRUGGLES THAT LIE IN THEIR PATH.

ONLY A FEW HUNDRED OF THESE GREAT ATHLETES WILL GET THE CHANCE TO MARCH INTO THE STADIUMS IN ALBERTVILLE AND BARCELONA IN 1992, AND PERHAPS ONLY 150 OF THEM WILL RETURN WITH AN OLYMPIC MEDAL.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OTHERS WILL NOT MAKE THE OLYMPIC TEAM, OR EVEN MAKE IT INTO THE OLYMPIC TRIALS. SO WHAT IS IT THAT INSPIRES THEM?

I BELIEVE THAT ONE OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN PASSIONS DRIVES THESE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN...THE QUEST FOR EXCELLENCE AND THEIR DESIRE TO BE THE BEST, NO MATTER THE ODDS AND NO MATTER THE STRUGGLE.

IT IS MY JOB TO ENCOURAGE THIS QUEST, FOR IN THAT EFFORT IS THE SOURCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S LEGACY OF GREATNESS, NOT JUST IN SPORT, BUT IN ALL AREAS OF THE HUMAN ENDEAVOR AND TRIUMPH OF THE SPIRIT.

IN 1992, WE WILL FIELD THE GREATEST OLYMPIC TEAM IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. THAT IS BECAUSE AMERICANS AND AMERICAN COMPANIES ARE BEHIND THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND OUR ATHLETES WITHOUT QUALIFICATION, AND THEY BELIEVE IN THE OLYMPIC VALUES.

- 6 -

TONIGHT, I PROMISE YOU THAT THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO REPRESENT THIS COUNTRY IN 1992 AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES WILL BE INSPIRED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT THEY HAVE THE SUPPORT OF AMERICANS EVERYWHERE, AND THAT INSPIRATION COULD BE THE WINNING EDGE.

IT IS MY COMMITMENT TO ENSURE THAT WE HELP PREPARE THESE ATHLETES FOR THEIR OLYMPIC CHALLENGE, AND TO ENSURE THAT THEY HAVE THE RESOURCES TO REALIZE THE SUCCESS THEY DREAMED OF SINCE THE FIRST DAY THEY KNEW THEY WANTED TO BE AMONG THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

I AM HEARTENED ALSO BY THE ATTITUDE OF OUR ATHLETES TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN A FAIR MANNER, AND TO RESIST THE LURE OF DRUGS AND OTHER METHODS OF CHEATING WHICH WOULD MAR THE OLYMPIC VALUES AND ERODE THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT.

THERE IS NO PLACE IN SPORT FOR DRUGS, JUST AS THERE IS NO PLACE FOR THIS SCOURGE IN SOCIETY AND A GREAT NATION. OUR OLYMPIC COMMITTEE AND OUR ATHLETES HAVE PLEDGED THEMSELVES TO A DRUG-FREE ROAD TO SUCCESS, AND WE ARE BEHIND THEM.

I LOOK FORWARD TO THE RETURN OF OUR OLYMPIC TEAM TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1992, BECAUSE THE VISIT OF OUR OLYMPIC ATHLETES TO THE WHITE HOUSE IS ALWAYS A MOMENT OF EXHILARATION FOR THE NATION AND FOR THE MEMBERS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

AS THE HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, I WILL EAGERLY AWAIT THOSE VISITS BY OUR YOUTH, AND FOR THE CHANCE TO WELCOME THEM BACK FROM A JOB WELL DONE AND A MISSION ACCOMPLISHED.

THE CHANGES IN THE WORLD WHICH HAVE HAPPENED SO SWIFTLY IN THE LAST YEAR LEAD ME TO BELIEVE THAT THE GAMES IN ALBERTVILLE AND BARCELONA WILL HAVE A SPECIAL MEANING IN 1992.

ALWAYS, WE CELEBRATE THE YOUTH OF THE WORLD AND A PEACEFUL HARMONY AMONG NATIONS AT THE GAMES, BUT IN 1992, IT WILL BE MORE SPECIAL THAN EVER.

WHEN MORE THAN 160 NATIONS GATHER IN BARCELONA AT THE OPENING CEREMONIES IN 1992, WE WILL TRULY CELEBRATE PEACE IN OUR WORLD, NEW FREEDOMS, AND OPTIMISM FOR A MUCH BETTER FUTURE.

WITH YOUR SUPPORT, OUR ATHLETES WILL NOT FALL, AND EACH ONE OF THEM WILL RETURN FROM THE GAMES KNOWING THAT THEY HAD THEIR BEST CHANCE TO SUCCEED WITH YOUR HELP.

I AM PROUD INDEED TO HAVE A PART IN THE TASK OF MAKING YOUR OLYMPIC DREAMS POSSIBLE, AND I WISH THE THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE TRAINING RIGHT NOW FOR THAT CHANCE THE BEST OF SUCCESS.

AMERICA IS STANDING BEHIND YOU AND WE KNOW YOU WILL MAKE ALL OF US PROUD IN 1992.

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in sport, **no** one is advantaged. Where you come from; the color of your skin; the nature of your God -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits.

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. **They teach us about the triumph of the spirit. About breaking through barriers. And they speak to our highest ideals.**

Sometimes it's about beating odds and defying expectations. A little girl with polio from Clarksville, Tennessee grew up to make the bronze medal-winning 1956 U.S. relay team. Four years later she became the first U.S. woman to win three Olympic golds. She would have been here, but she's busy with the children's foundation she established. **Her name is Wilma Rudolph.** \\

During another Olympiad, an underdog discus thrower fell during practice and tore up the cartilage in his ribcage. Somehow, over the next two days, with his torso turning shades of black, green, blue, and yellow -- he made it to the finals. Made one last throw. And won the gold medal. He's since become the **only** athlete to win gold medals in **four** successive Olympiads. **His name is Al Oerter. [OR-der] He's with us tonight.** \\

At other times, Olympians break barriers of another kind. In Berlin, in 1936, Hitler's Olympic Games were supposed to showcase his theories about the superiority of his so-called "master race" -- until a 23-year-old named Jesse Owens exploded to victories in the 100, the 200, and the 400 meter relay -- and Hitler left the stadium.

↓
and
broad jump

Nexis

OK -
Al
Oerter

Complete Hist
of the Olympics
Mike Moran,
USOC-PAO

It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens was at the White House earlier today. [She, too, is with us tonight.] She received, in Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Gold Medal. His race of glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. **When Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance, the world would never be the same again.** \ \

Olympiads -- like Olympians -- are unique. They unite the world in purpose, and in principle.

Something as small as a ping-pong ball brought Americans to China, paving the way for diplomatic relations in 1972. The world smiled then, as Chou En-lai stood next to a 19-year-old from Santa Monica -- discussing the hippie movement with him, and gazing at his purple pants and ponytail.

If Olympic competition is a drama, it's about great people, and great contests -- uniting mind with body, athlete with coach, and player with player toward a common purpose. Among so many of them, who could forget 1980, in a tiny town in upstate New York, when a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, took to the ice... **and beat the unbeatable.** \ \

Watch an athlete in motion, and you might just see the bonds of human limits shattered in a fraction of a second -- and re-defined forever. **But the real lesson Olympic athletes teach, the hope and inspiration they offer, is that nations might aspire to the the same measure of excellence in their own conduct.**

Don

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1989-p115 ;
NY Times
4-15-71
P.1A

UPI Proprietary
Sports News
10-29-88

If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations. And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad ?

In a rebirth of the Old World, in a new Europe -- we would heal the wounds of forty years of false division, on a continent made whole and free by the will of its people.

In South Africa, as in every nation -- The abolition of racial and religious discrimination, no matter what form it takes.

In Asia, and in this hemisphere -- the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination.

The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue -- a way that nations can converse in the language of friendly competition, not deadly conflict. [So tonight, to our brothers and sisters to the South, let me extend an invitation -- to Cuba: Join us in the next Olympiad.]

What nations can learn from their athletes truly **can** move the world. Toward greater freedom. Justice. Security. Prosperity. And understanding.

Does that sound impossible? So did the four-minute mile. So did so many barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the ~~29-foot long jump~~ ^{Bob Beamon's} 29-foot long jump to the triple axel.

Last year we saw a massive political barrier crumble, as

young men and women joined hands atop the Berlin Wall. In 1992, we'll see skiers fly by in an icy blur of speed. We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard the earth may almost move. We'll see a half ton of iron hoisted skyward -- and a vaulting-pole handled like the bow of a fine violin. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravity, making fools of the laws of physics.

When the world watches those athletes, let it be reminded how much it has to learn from them. Let every nation of the world know that the **only barrier remaining now -- is the will to make the world better.**

To the once and future medalists with us tonight: you know that we admire you. You're often told that what you do brings honor to your nation. And so it does. But in these times of great change, we must do **more** than simply admire. We should strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we all remember that just as these athletes pursue a dream and serve as inspiration for their country, America still serves as dream and inspiration for the world.

So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep breaking through barriers. And the world will follow you.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

Carolyn

(Lange/Cawley)
March 23, 1990
11:00 A.M.
[OLY.DOC]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DINNER
OMNI SHOREHAM HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1990
7:00 P.M.

*Who gives sweats?
When made President?
Not chairman yet!!!*

Hold room

Thank you, George. Barney Tresnowski [t²reh-NOW ski], Robert Helmick, Members of the Olympic Committee, Ambassador Santamaria. And to the world-class athletes assembled here: I'll wear these sweats with pride. Just hope I don't get in trouble for impersonating an athlete. \\
Lynne Peterson
Amb.

In the '92 Summer Games I hear they're making baseball a medal event. Well, for about 60 years now, I've been in training. And Barbara tells me I might qualify if I'd just eat enough broccoli. \\
Lynne Peterson

In ancient Greece the games were created to promote peace and understanding. It was said that "warring tribes and quarreling cities forgot their bitterness" because of the healthy competition. At least, that's what my son Jeb told me during a friendly game in the horseshoe pit -- just before he landed a ringer around my neck. \\
Lynne Peterson

In ancient Greece, the right to compete in the Games was the highest honor a citizen could receive. Still true. And back then, athletes that won could build monuments to themselves in the city of their choice. But best of all, winning athletes were exempt from taxes for the rest of their lives. \\
Lynne Peterson

I'll get back to you on that one. \\
Lynne Peterson

*Encyclopedia of Sports:
Frank Menke*

It's an honor to be among such talent. The men and women behind me represent some of America's greatest hopes and aspirations.

Sylvia Noble

Ninety-four years ago today, the very first U.S. Olympic Team was on a ship headed for Athens. The athletes with us today are on the same journey.

They're portraits of pure dedication. They make their commitments early -- and keep them. Where they live, legends are made.

Maybe it's their discipline that sets them apart. Their natural talents. Their will to win. But I think it's something more.

They aspire to a kind of excellence that transcends the triumph of mind over muscle, of bodies over stopwatch, distance, high bar and hurdle. **Their sense of purpose breaks through barriers of every kind.**

Through the hours and weeks and years of training, with every breath taken, with every heartbeat, they're moving toward a moment, and an oath: where they will compete "for the honor of our country, and for the glory of sport."

And when these men and women get out there, they might remind you that **no** one is advantaged. Where you come from, the color of your skin, the nature of your God -- it doesn't matter. It's just you against your opponent, and your own limits.

Encyclopedia
of Sports,
Frank
Munk

Complete
History of
the Olympics

Olympic athletes understand, and show the world, what it means simply to strive. In this, they teach us about the triumph of the spirit. And they speak to our highest ideals.

Sometimes, it's about beating the odds and defying expectations. During one Olympiad, an aging discus thrower, already considered an underdog, fell during practice and tore up the cartilage in his ribcage.

Al Oerter

Somehow, over the next two days -- though he wasn't sleeping much, and his torso was turning shades of black, green, blue, and yellow -- he made it to the finals. Made one last throw. And won the gold medal.

He has since become the only athlete to win gold medals in four successive Olympiads. His name is Al Oerter.

Lynne Peterson

He's with us tonight. ||

At other times, Olympians break barriers of another kind.

In Berlin, in 1936, Hitler's Olympic Games were supposed to showcase his theories about the superiority of his so-called "master race" -- until a 24-year-old named Jesse Owens exploded to victories in the 100, the 200, and the 400 meter relay -- ~~Hitler left the stadium~~ sending Hitler storming from the stadium.??

*Incomplete history of the Olympics
Mike Moran*

It was an athletic triumph -- but more than that, it was a victory for humanity. Ruth Owens was at the White House earlier today. She received, in Jesse Owens' memory, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Don

invited to dinner

*36
9/12/1913
23*

His race of glory will forever be celebrated in America's heart. **Jesse Owens broke through a barrier made of man's own ignorance -- and the world would never be the same. **

Sometimes it's the **memory** of an athlete's greatness that breaks barriers. A Native American called Jim Thorpe -- named "Bright Path" in his own language -- became one of the greatest athletes of this or **any** century. He played baseball with three major league teams, and football with the likes of Pop Warner and Knute Rockne.

In the 1912 Olympics he won gold medals in the pentathlon and decathlon -- an event he'd never competed in before. But he was stripped of those medals, when he admitted to accepting pay as a baseball player. token pay - semi-pros

In this decade those medals were restored to his family. His name was put back into the record books. And a great wrong was at last made right. \\

Olympiads -- like Olympians -- are unique. They unite the world in purpose, and in principle.

Something as small as a ping pong ball brought Americans to China, paving the way for diplomatic relations in 1972. The world smiled as Chou En-lai stood next to a 19-year-old from California Santa Monica -- discussing the hippie movement with him, and gazing at his purple pants and ponytail.

If Olympic competition is a drama, it's about great people, and great contests -- uniting mind with body, athlete with coach, and player with player toward a common purpose.

Sports Illustrated
9-4-89
3-19-83

Mike Moran
SIOC-PAO
(719) 570-4531

Complete History of the Olympics
D. Wallachinsky
P.
Mike Moran

Encyd Americana
1989-
P. 115
NY Times
4-15-71
P. 1A

article

Reuters/SPORTS NEWS
2-24-1980

Who could forget the pain of a heavily-favored American basketball team, shocked to an upset by the Soviets in Seoul?

And who could forget how ten years ago, in a tiny town in upstate New York, a group of American kids grabbed the American flag, and took to the ice against the Soviet Olympic Hockey Team -- and beat the unbeatable. \ \

UPI Proprietary
SPORTS NEWS
10-29-88

When you look at any athlete in motion, you see an individual striving to break barriers. You see the ultimate struggle for freedom, as the bonds of human limits are shattered in a split second -- and re-defined forever.

And you see an outward form that reveals an inward strength. Qualities of discipline. Perseverance. The will to struggle -- and the faith to succeed.

The lesson Olympic athletes teach -- the hope and inspiration they offer -- is that nations should aspire to the same qualities, the same measure of excellence, in their own conduct.

Nations should be at least as good as the athletes that represent them. They should bear the **same** sense of purpose against great odds -- in the struggle against injustice and violence. Against bigotry and poverty. Against ignorance, and oppression of every kind.

If athletes are strong, so must nations have strength.

If athletes are graceful, so must nations have grace.

If athletes have the courage to break barriers, so must nations.

And if the athlete's mind and body are among the highest expressions of God's perfection, nations should aspire to the same perfection.

If we could make it so -- and with enough will, we can -- what would we want the world to look like by the next Olympiad?

In Europe: We would heal the wounds of forty years of false division, on a continent made whole and free by the will of its people.

In South Africa, as in every nation: The abolition of racial and religious discrimination, no matter what form it takes.

In Asia, and in this hemisphere: the blessings of democracy, pluralism, and self-determination.

The Olympics, like democracy, are a kind of dialogue.

So tonight, to our brothers and sisters to the South, let me extend an invitation -- to **Cuba: Join us in the next Olympiad.**

What nations can learn from their athletes, truly can move the world. Toward greater freedom. Justice. Security. Prosperity. And truer understanding.

Does that sound impossible? So did the four minute mile.

So did the countless barriers believed to be insurmountable -- from the fourteen-foot pole vault to the Fosbury Flop.

Last year we saw massive political barrier crumble, as young men and women joined hands atop the Berlin Wall.

In 1992, in the coming Olympiad, we will see skaters move in perfect symmetry, and skiers move in a blur of speed.

Good luck in Barcelona & Albertville
Winter Americas



Roger Bannister

10sec 100m dash

Moran impossible

29' long jump 15 gold medals 5 medals

Nike Moran
USOC-Pub. Aff
719)578-4531

We'll see sprinters explode out of the blocks so hard the earth may almost move. We'll see vaulting-poles handled like the bow of a fine violin. We'll see tiny gymnasts defy gravity and make fools of the laws of physics.

And when the world watches those athletes, let it be reminded how much it has to learn from them. Let every nation of the world know that the **only barrier remaining now -- is our will to make the world better.**

To the once and future athletes with us tonight: you know that we admire you. You're often told that what you do brings honor to your nation. And so it does.

But in these times of great change, may we do **more** than simply admire. May we strive to be your equals in our own pursuits.

So many ask what role America will have in the world. The truer question is what role each of us will have in America.

As we approach a new Olympiad, may we all remember that just as these athletes pursue a dream, and serve as an inspiration for their country, America still serves as a living dream and inspiration for the world.

So keep training. Keep struggling. Keep pushing back the barriers -- and the world will follow you.

Thank you. God bless you. And God bless the United States of America.

#

BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OLYMPIC CONGRESSIONAL DINNER

March 28, 1990

OMNI Shoreham Hotel

Washington, DC

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

2:20 p.m.	Bus departs OMNI Shoreham to U.S. Capitol
2:40 p.m.	Bus departs Washington Hilton to U.S. Capitol
3 - 4 p.m.	Athlete Reception Hosted by Ben Campbell and the Rocky Mountain Plans - EF 100 U.S. Capitol
4 - 9 p.m.	Press Room Open - Senate Room - OMNI Shoreham
5 - 6 p.m.	Press Briefing - Athletes - Senate Room
6 - 7 p.m.	Reception - Ambassador Room
6:50 p.m.	Doors Open to Regency Ballroom Guests clear metal detectors
7 p.m.	Athletes Assemble in Ambassador Room for Parade of Athletes
7 - 7:15 p.m.	U.S. Navy Band Plays Patriotic Music as Guests are Seated
7:15 p.m.	MC's Don Criqui & Verne Lundquist Opening Remarks and Introduction of "One Moment in Time" Video
7:25 p.m.	Greeters to VIP Holding Room Robert Helmick Hon. George Mitchell Bernard Tresnowski Tom Levin Harvey Schiller Duane Carlson Sylvia Nohl
7:30 p.m.	President and Mrs. Bush Arrive and are presented with Gear Bags. Photos and handshaking
7:35 p.m.	White House Announces Arrival of President and Mrs. Bush U.S. Navy Band plays Ruffles & Flourishes as President and Mrs. Bush stand at side of platform
7:36 p.m.	White House announcer again announces President and Mrs. Bush as they stand at podium U.S. Navy Band plays Hail to the Chief
7:38 p.m.	MC announce "Ladies and Gentlemen please rise - Parade the Colors"

Page 2

7:45 - 7:55 p.m. Parade of Athletes - Music to be played
by the U.S. Navy Band
Athletes announced by MCs parade down
center aisle and form behind the President
and Mrs. Bush

7:55 p.m. Honorable George Mitchell introduces President
Bush

7:57 - 8:07 p.m. Keynote Presentation by President Bush

8:07 - 8:10 p.m. Presentation of Olympic Torch to President
Bush by Robert Helmick

8:10 p.m. President and Mrs. Bush depart
Athletes seated at appropriate tables

8:15 - 8:20 p.m. Remarks by Honorable George Mitchell.

8:20 - 8:25 p.m. Opening John Naber video
Remarks by John Naber

8:25 - 8:30 p.m. Closing remarks by Bernard Tresnowski
Closing video "We Are the Champions"

8:30 p.m. Dinner
Dinner music by Diamond Strings Orchestra

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 23, 1990

ATTENTION COMMUNICATIONS STAFF:

Monday, March 26th is Kristin Taylor's birthday. To celebrate we'll be having pastries and juice at 10:00 a.m. (just after the 9:30 meeting) in Room 119. Please come by!

March 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK LANGE
FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY
RE: OLYMPIC DINNER (Info on Rogich's ideas)

BEN JOHNSON

Rogich
During the 1988 Games in Seoul, Ben Johnson won the gold medal for the 100 meter dash; his time was 9.79 seconds. A few days later, the International Olympic Committee stripped him of his medal. Later, the International Amateur Athletic Federation passed a package of rules that, among other things, stripped him of his world records, including his 1988 Olympic record and his 1987 World Championship record.

BOB MATHIAS

Bob Mathias was a two-time Olympic decathlon champion, in 1948 and again in 1952. At age 17, he was also the youngest decathlon winner, and won by the largest margin in Olympic history. Asked how he planned to celebrate his victory, he replied, "I'll have to start shaving, I guess." He went on to become the first director of the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs.

Bob went on to become a member of Congress, representing California's 18th District (Fresno/Central Valley); he served in the 91st, 92nd, and 93rd Congress: 1969-1975. His Committee assignments were: Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, and he was a delegate to the House NATO Committee.
(Sports Illustrated, 1/24/83)

JIM THORPE

Jim Thorpe, an American Indian, won gold medals in the 1912 Olympics (Fifth Olympiad) in Stockholm; his events were the decathlon and the pentathlon. He later admitted to receiving pay while playing baseball before the Olympics and was forced to surrender his medals.

In the fall of 1982, the IOC voted to restore his amateur status. His family received duplicate gold medals and his name was added to the record books.

He lives on in the minds of many athletes. There is a mini-Olympic competition for Native Americans called the Jim Thorpe

Games, and there is also a Jim Thorpe award for the country's best defensive back, as he had gone on to play football.

Thorpe enjoyed a truly amazing athletic career and had a fitting Indian name: "Bright Path":

In football, he was an All-American halfback in 1911 and 1912; he also played baseball, basketball, and competed in track events.

In 1912 he won the Olympic pentathlon event; the next day, while everyone else was recuperating he place 4th in the high jump and 7th in the long jump. He then won the decathlon, even though he had never competed before.

In addition to his gold medals, he was presented a jeweled chalice from Czar Nicholas. Swedish King Gustav V gave him a bronze bust and said, "Sir, you are the greatest athlete in the world." He replied, "Thanks, king!"

After his medals were stripped from him, in 1913, he played baseball for 3 different major league teams, most notably the Cincinnati Reds and he also played pro football. He went on to become the first President of the then-NFL.

Unfortunately, his luck began to sour and he could not even afford a ticket to the 1932 Games in Los Angeles, where he was living. The USOC President invited him to sit in the President's box. He died penniless.

A town in Pennsylvania changed its name to "Jim Thorpe" in exchange for the honor of his burial there.

(Sports Illustrated 9/4/89 and 3/19/83)

Decathlon athletes have often showed up as actors later:

Jim Thorpe was an extra in Westerns;

Floyd Simmons appeared in "South Pacific";

Bob Mathias starred with Jayne Masfield in "It Happened in Athens"

voted "greatest athlete of
1st $\frac{1}{2}$ of century"

OTHER OLYMPIC INFORMATION

Source: Mike Moran (719) 578-4531

US Olympic Committee Public Affairs

--pressure on South Africa

the USOC and its individual federations will not allow athletes that go to South Africa to compete to later represent the USOT. The athletes that do elect to go to South Africa to compete are usually professionals, most notably boxers and tennis players, so this is not a common issue.

However, pro tennis players, for example, are allowed in the Olympics. If they did go to S.A., they could not later go to the USOT.; but if they do, they are ineligible for the Olympic team.

--USSR and baseball

The Soviet Union has begun a very informal and rudimentary baseball program. There is no organized league, even at the grassroots level (Little League type). Cuba, the premier nation for amateur baseball, is helping them to build the sport, however it is unlikely that they will be competing in the Olympics anytime soon.

Baseball will be a medal sport beginning in 1992. (It was formerly only an exhibition sport.)

--1992 Games: more nations than ever before

Registration for the '92 Games is not due until late 1991, so there is no way to verify this.

However, the 1988 Games in Seoul had the largest attendance to date, with 161 nations participating.

--Cuba

Cuba was a regular competitor until the 1980 Games, when they joined the Soviet boycott. Then, they refused to participate in Seoul because of their alliance with North Korea, who was not invited.

--countervail the 1980 US Hockey victory

Another famous faceoff, in which the US lost, was the 1988 men's basketball final. The Soviets beat us, and we got the bronze. This game was just as touted as the hockey game and is very famous.

Also, in 1972, the Soviet team got the gold again in mens basketball.

'96 - Atlanta, Georgia '98 - Atlanta

Athens Toronto Belgrade 1750 E Boulevard St
CO Spr CO
80909

OTHER OLYMPIC INFORMATION

Source: Mike Moran (719) 578-4531
US Olympic Committee Public Affairs

--pressure on South Africa

the USOC and its federation will not allow athletes to go to South Africa. If an athlete violates this policy, they will not be allowed to represent the US at any Olympic competition.

--USSR and baseball

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Also, in 1972, the Soviet team got the gold again in mens basketball.

--US-China table tennis/open relations

((we are checking the NY Times and the Post for articles on this, as Nexis does not go back that far.))

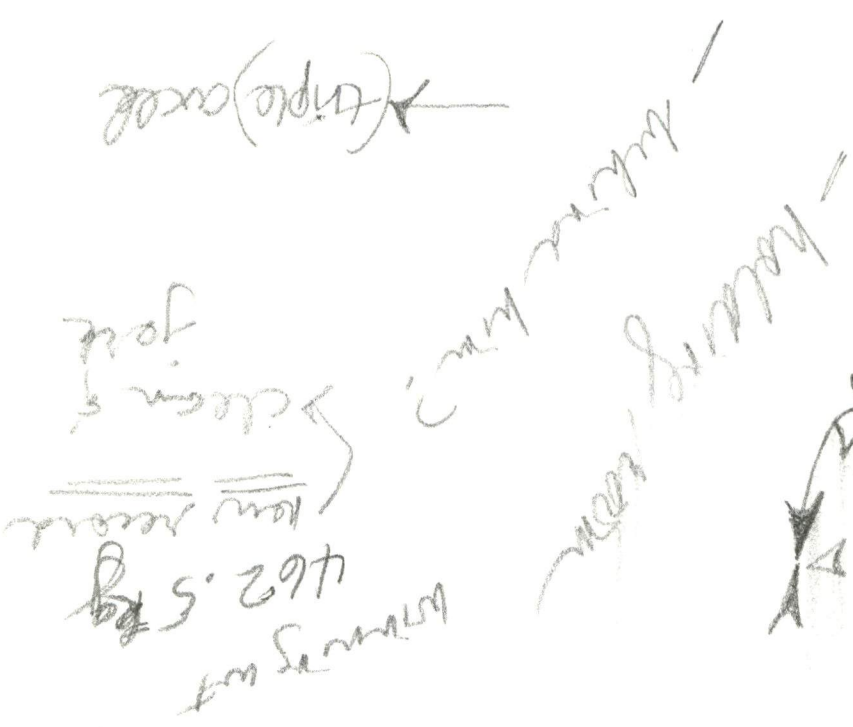
Kristin Metta
315 SE 45th
(719) 635-5200

Time
4-10-89

Who's most decid
female sprinter in
align list.

- pick averages?
- Accounting - triple
- 16

- Williams, Rueda, Roney
- Tai, Roney, Roney
- Williams, Roney, Roney
- Williams, Roney, Roney
- Williams, Roney, Roney



norway: Bjarne Ekland
cut at 1km of Norway



app ends to US + wife
Comment

French: Amb. Michel
Lennuyeu -

(719)
635-2810 Mike
Mason @ home

BCBSA Washington, D.C. Congressional Dinner

Confirmed Athletes

John Naber -- 1976 Swimming -- 4 Gold, 1 Silver, USOC Hall of Fame
Mike Eruzione -- 1980 Hockey -- Gold, USOC Hall of Fame
Jeff Blatnick -- 1984 Greco-Roman Wrestling -- Gold
Bonnie Blair -- 1988 Speedskating -- 1 Gold, 1 Bronze
Mary T. Meagher -- 1984, 1988 Swimming -- 3 Golds, 1 Silver, 1 Bronze
Wendy Williams -- 1988 Diving -- Bronze
Al Oerter -- 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968 -- Discus -- 4 Golds, USOC Hall of Fame
Bob Mathias -- 1956, 1960 Decathlon -- 2 Golds, USOC Hall of Fame
Bob Seagren -- 1968, 1972 Pole Vault -- 1 Gold, 1 Silver
Bill Toomey - 1968 Decathlon, USOC Hall of Fame
Tamara McKinney -- Skiing -- 1988
Butch Reynolds -- 1988 400 Meters -- Gold
Steve Lundquist -- 1984 Swimming -- 2 Golds
Bob Boozer -- 1960 Basketball Team, USOC Hall of Fame
Doug Lewis -- 1984, 1988 Skiing -- World Champion
Mal Whitfield -- Track & Field, USOC Hall of Fame
Charlie Greene -- 1968 Tracking & Field -- Gold
Melissa Belote Ripley -- 1972 Swimming -- 3 Golds, World Record Holder
Lee Evans -- 1968 Track & Field (400-m. run) -- 2 Golds, World Record Holder

Lynne Peterson
Exec. Dir. of Comm. -
Blue Cross / Blue Shield
(312) 440-5534

March 11, 1990

Duane Carlson
VP-Commun.
B. Cross - B. Shield
(312) 440-~~5534~~ 6160

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARK LANGE
FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY
SUBJECT: US OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DINNER SPEECH

Here is the information I got from Scheduling:

Omni Stadium

Event: US Olympic Committee Dinner
March 28, 1990
Dinner at 7:00 *5-10 minutes (8 max)*
Brief remarks, 10 - 15 minutes; speak before
dinner and then leave.
POTUS will be the keynote speaker.

Sponsor: US Olympic Committee and the Blue Cross/Blue
Shield organization.

Guests: The Blue Cross/Blue Shield in every state will be
inviting US Senators, Representatives, governors,
mayors, legislators, and key business leaders.
Also, many young Olympic hopefuls from
different states, and some outstanding gold medal
winners from previous Games. They will be the
athletes who have contributed to youth and
community groups since winning their medals.
1,000 guests expected.

*Theme: A Celebration of
America's Spirit*

*Introduced by
Barney Tresnowski
(Trenowski)*

The dinner will raise funds for the US Olympic Team that
will be competing in the 1992 Games. This will be the kickoff
for the 1992 Olympic quadrennium.

****POTUS WILL BE APPOINTED HONORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE US
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE.****

They will honor the ideals, qualities, and achievements of
past and future Olympians. These ideals represent American youth
at its best; sports offer young Americans an avenue to a drug-
free life.

The dinner will also highlight the fact that the USOT is sponsored by its individual citizens, rather than by government funding and that all Americans have a chance to participate in our Olympic adventure.

This fundraising dinner will keep alive a tradition that was launched by the two organizations before the 1988 Games. As a national sponsor of the USOT in 1988, the Blue Cross and Blue Shield organization embraced the spirit of the Games when its 73 member Plans sponsored many community fund-raising events toward their goal of raising \$2.5 million for the USOT.

They are looking into getting leading sportscasters from CBS and NBC as co-hosts.

HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

(Source: The Encyclopedia of Sports/ Frank Menke)

The Olympics are the oldest and most truly international of all sports competitions. In fact, the Olympic villages are designed to promote goodwill among the visiting athletes.

The games were born in antiquity, banned, and then revived to become what it is today.

The Olympic Games were originated by the Greeks long before the Christian era, and were held regularly until 392 A.D. That year, they were banned by a Roman emperor.

In 1896, after a lapse of 1500 years, the Games were revived by a French educator named Courbetin in Athens. They have been held ever since, with interruptions caused by the two world wars.

The Games highlight much of the history of ancient Greece and of Rome when it was the most powerful empire in the world. Unofficially, the Games date from 776 B.C.

In Greek, "Olympiad" represents a measure of time, a period of four years. Each olympiad marks the end of four years and the beginning of a new four year period.

((WE COULD MAKE A JOKE ABOUT THE 4 YR PRESIDENTIAL TERM))

When the ceremonies started about 1453 B.C. they were not athletic carnivals but memorial services. It was a civic custom to honor those who died in the past olympiad...sort of like the American Memorial Day.

The first Olympic Games in 776 were promoted by:
the King of Sparta
the King of Pisa
the King of Elis

There was much warring in Greece, which became Hellas, and all the cities and principalities were killing each other...but the Games changed all that. Those who argued that the established of national peace/understanding might be accomplished through the "get together" principle of the Games were correct. Warring tribes and quarreling cities forgot their bitterness.

Mt. Olympus was chosen as the venue for a few reasons:
..it was the abiding place of the gods; it was hoped
they would bless the ceremonies;
...it was remote, so it was hoped that jealousy of
rulers could be avoided;
...it was big enough.

One of the strictest rules: NO WOMEN, even as spectators.
Some women watched from trees, but they were usually put to
death. They retaliated with Games of their own, called
Heraea. ((BOY, HAVE WOMEN COME A LONG WAY SINCE THEN. WHY,
LOOK AT FLORENCE GRIFFITH JOYNER, DOROTHY HAMILL, MARY LOU
RETTON....TO NAME A FEW...))

Pherenice wanted to get into the Games to cheer on her son,
a pugilist, so she dressed up as a man. Well, her son won
his match triumphantly and she forgot she was keeping a low
profile, grabbing him in her elation. There was an
investigation and a trial. Finally, she was ordered free
but it was mandated that in the future, all trainers
must appear at the Games naked! ((BOY, AREN'T WE GLAD
THAT RULE ISN'T AROUND ANYMORE!!))

((ALSO: the competitions were held in nature's garb
as well...))

Women first appeared in the Olympics in 1912, in the diving
and swimming events. It was not until 1928 that they got into
the track and field arena.

The right to compete in the Games was the highest honor
Greece could bestow on a man. If he was victorious, he was
exempt from taxation ((NO SUCH LUCK THESE DAYS!!)) and could
build a monument to himself anywhere in the city of his choice.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896. Courbetin could not raise enough money, so an Egyptian merchant donated 1,000,000 drachmas and Games were set to begin on April 18, 1896.

THE FIRST US OLYMPIC TEAM:

There was no official team, so a group of young men, mostly from Ivy League schools, financed themselves:

Robert Garrett	Francis Lane
Herbert Jamison	Albert Tyler
James Connelly	Thomas Curtis
Thomas Burke	Ellery Clarke
William Hoyt	Arthur Blake

They set sail from New York on March 20, 1896 on steamer which had absolutely ^{no} for them to exercise. They arrived in Naples 10 cramped days later, on April 1, and only then discovered that the games actually started on April 6, NOT April 18. (The Greek calendar was different!!) And they still had to get to Athens!

They took a boat, and then an all night train...still not having a chance to stretch out and practice!...and they got to the site in Athens just in time for to hear athletes being called to the first event.

James Connelly walked up to the announcer and said, "Connelly, USA" and within minutes became the very first Olympic Game champion in fifteen centuries!

All in all, the young American team put a man in 10 events that first year and won 9 championships!...9 out of 10 was the most remarkable record in the entire history of Track and Field in the modern Olympic games.

** IT WAS 96 YEARS AGO
RIGHT NOW THAT THE
VERY FIRST US OLYMPIC
TEAM WAS TRAVELLING TO
ATHENS ---
(travels + victories)

OTHER OLYMPIC GREATS

Jesse Owens - T&F '36
Mark Spitz swimming '72
Dorothy Hamill skating '76
the 1960 US Basketball team (10 went pro)
Dwight Stone high jump/pole vault '72?
Carl Lewis track '84 + '88
Mary Lou Retton gymnastics '84
Bart Connor gymnastics '84
Rowdy Gaines swimming '84
Matt Biondi swimming '88
Greg Louganis diving '80, '84, '88
John Neighbor T&F
Florence Griffith Joyner, "Flo Jo" T&F '88
Jackie Joyner Kersee T&F '88
Mary Decker Tabb T&F '84
Edwin Moses T&F '80, '84, '88
Eric Heiden speedskating '80
Janet Evans gymnastics
Jim Thorpe (1942)
Ray Ewry (1900, 1904)
Peggy Fleming skating
Bruce Jenner decathlon '76
Wilma Rudolph T&F
Sugar Ray Leonard boxing
Muhammed Ali boxing
Helen Stephens
Bob Beamon T&F
Charley Paddock (1920)
Harold Abrahams
Dick Fosbury, "the Fosbury Flop" hi-jump
Harold Osborn
Floyd Patterson
Shirley Babashoff swimming
Johnny Weismuller - swimming Tarzan

* 1980 US Ice Hockey Team !!
(victory over USSR!)

Mitch Gaylord - '84 gold - gymnastics
Vince Matthews - '72, T&F gold

Many Olympic athletes are also recognized by the Associated Press as Athlete of the Year; by Sports Illustrated as Sportsman of the Year; and by Sporting News as Man of the Year.

AMONG THE SITES FOR THE GAMES:

Athens
Antwerp
Paris
Amsterdam
Berlin
London
St. Moritz
Helsinki
Rome
Squaw Valley, CA
Lake Placid
Los Angeles
Seoul

1992: Barcelona and _____

Also in 1992:
Full medal status will be given to baseball and women's judo.
20 other events will be added, including the women's 10 KM walk in the track and field arena.

Simpson's Contemporary Quotations - P. 387: 2

JESSE OWENS:

"ANOTHER FRIEND GONE! ---"

(..on learning that his last remaining world record had been broken) (1960)

P. 387: 12

MARK SPITZ: "I swam my brains out!"

THE OLYMPIC ATHLETES' OATH:

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

COLOR:

Source: An Approved History of the Olympic Games/ Bill Henry

--Hitler should've recognized something familiar in the dramatic and spectacular drive of General George Patton across France, the Rhine, and deep into Germany. It had the same dynamic characteristics that Patton had when he was the first US participant in the modern pentathlon in 1912 in Stockholm. He won three out of five events.

--General Douglas MacArthur was once President of the American Olympic team and led the team the 1928 Games in Amsterdam. Later, soldiers under his command in Korea took up a collection for newly liberated Koreans to attend the 1948 games.

--Courbetin said that peace is not the major aim of the Games. Peace can only be a product of a better world, which can be brought about only by better individuals. Such better individuals can only develop through the give and take, the buffeting and battering of good, stiff competition...so,
LET THE GAMES BEGIN!!

-- And, now the "official US Olympic (some product)" =

-- and if Jamaica can have a bobled team ... ! ?

Bobby Fisher,
Known for
his "strange
magnetic influence;
defeated Soviet
Champion Boris
Spassky.

For the first time
since 1948, that
the world chess
championship
had passed out
of Soviet
Hands.

At Last, King Bobby

It was 2:47 p.m. when Bobby Fischer strode onto the stage at the Reykjavik Sports Hall and signed the score sheets on the chess table. He had arrived 17 minutes late to resume the adjourned 21st game in his world championship chess match with Boris Spassky. But Spassky was not there. The 2,500 spectators soon learned why. "Ladies and gentlemen," announced Referee Lothar Schmid. "Mr. Spassky has resigned by telephone at 12:30. Mr. Fischer has won this game, No. 21, and he is the winner of the match."

At the audience burst into applause for the first American ever to win the official world championship. Bobby nodded, smiled shyly and hurried from the hall. Spassky, reached by a newsmen, was philosophical about his defeat: "I'm not sad," he said. "It's a sporting event and I lost. Bobby's the new champion. Now I must take a walk and get some fresh air." From Iceland, where for the past two months he has covered the Fischer-Spassky match for TIME, American Grandmaster Larry Evans caught his résumé and impressions of the historic contest.

WAS Boris psyched out by Bobby's antics even before the tournament began? That is the great riddle. The match was really much closer than indicated by the cold statistic of the final score, 12½ points to 8½. In fact, it was really two matches. To put the contest into perspective, Bobby's whopping lead of 6½ to 3½ in the first half (a win is a point, a draw half a point) must be compared with his narrow 6-to-5 edge in the last eleven games.

Like a chess game, the entire match was divided into three phases: opening, middle game, ending. No one knew better than Boris that he had failed to secure much of an advantage playing white in the first game and that Bobby had beaten himself by trying to win what was clearly a dead draw. Nonetheless, Bobby's mistake encouraged the Russian team, which had counted on his impetuosity and overconfidence.

Ping Pong. When Bobby forfeited the second game by not showing up because of a dispute over TV cameras, no one thought that he could be persuaded to resume the match if the officials insisted that the game be awarded to Spassky. Boris probably had reservations about accepting the gift point, but he may well have felt that

Bobby's behavior should not go unpunished. The officials stood fast.

Thus it was probably with consternation and shock that Boris saw Bobby not only show up at the last minute for the third game, but also display the effrontery to demand that it be played in a dingy back room, ordinarily used for Ping Pong. "Just this once. Never again," said Boris, thereby sealing his own doom. By remaining intransigent, he probably could have provoked another walkout by Bobby and won the entire match by forfeit. Gradually falling behind after Bobby played an unorthodox move early in



CHESS CHAMPION BOBBY FISHER
The promise of a long and stormy reign.

the game, Spassky finally extended his hand in defeat at the 41st move; it was the first time he had ever lost to Fischer. Boris was still leading 2-1, but he had lost an important psychological edge: Bobby now knew that he could bloody his opponent.

Spassky recovered strongly in the fourth game; only Fischer's great resourcefulness under fire enabled him to stave off defeat and force a draw. But the fifth game was an utter fiasco for Boris. Playing white against the Nimzo-Indian defense, he failed to secure the initiative, vacillated and then, on the 27th move, committed one of the worst blunders of his career. After realizing his error, Boris resigned on the spot.

SPORT

1st American
to ever
hold Chess
Title

"My position was bad anyway," he shrugged as I met him on his way out. He seemed wearily detached.

Now the match was tied, 2½ to 2½. The sixth game indicated that a new phase, the "middle game," had begun. This was Bobby's most impressive victory, a classic model of switching the attack from one wing to the other. Mindful of his bitter experience in Game 4, Bobby, whose first move is almost always pawn to king four, changed to a queen pawn opening for the first time, boldly outplaying Boris on his own ground. Boris resigned on move 41, and lingered onstage to applaud Fischer's brilliance.

In Games 7 through 10 Bobby's slashing attack continued. He increased his lead to 3 points, hacking away all resistance. But in the eleventh game, Bobby used his favorite Najdorf Sicilian defense once too often, snatching the so-called "poisoned pawn."

This time, Spassky was ready; he crushed Bobby for his finest—and last—win of the match. Game 12 was a draw. But Boris blundered on the 69th move of Game 13; in the eighth hour of a marathon contest, he threw away a draw and fell behind, 3 points to 5.

The Reykjavik "endgame" started with Game 14, the first of seven drawn games in a row. Far from being dull, these were slam-bang affairs in which Spassky dipped into almost superhuman reservoirs of strength to fight Bobby to a standstill. Boris did not become world champion by accident.

At 35, still in his prime, Spassky is not as innovative and flashy as Bobby, but the match proved that he is a grittier, tougher opponent than ever. He is a complete player, at home in both the wide-open king pawn or the positional queen pawn opening. Boris lost the last game, but only because he was under the pressure of the 11½-8½ match score. He did not have to sacrifice his rook on move 19 in a bold attempt to win—he could have settled for two more draws and gone home with a more respectable score. Yet he still might have drawn the game with a better sealed move before adjournment.

The impact of the Reykjavik match on world chess is bound to be healthy. The Russians are likely to intensify their search for young grandmasters. So are the Americans, now that there is some money in the game. In fact, the search is already on all over the world for a rising challenger to King Robert, whose reign promises to be long and stormy. But there is one player in the world with a chance right now to beat Bobby Fischer. That is Boris Spassky. I would like to see a rematch, and I think Bobby would, too.

age



BY APPOINTMENT
MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II
OF CANADA CLUB MEMBER
WALKER & SONS LIMITED
KILGERVILLE CANADA

You need is a
t pack, a pretty
ant—and you're
to hop your first
tain. Our take-off
e Tantalus
Susan makes a
topwatch to my
ost
—my radio helmet.
he to land



ly I was skyward:
ould soar to the top
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the comfort of
d our adventure with
wherever you go,
people appreciate
easing way it behaves
admire its unmistakable
ched by any whisky,
in 87 larlds.

athletes, most of whom were already on hand. At week's end 18 U.S. black athletes hinted at a sympathy walkout "with our African brothers," and pressure grew for some sort of settlement.

Infighting in Reykjavik

Like the variations on some tricky gambit, the moves in Reykjavik, Iceland, last week were wild, wicked and just plain wearying. First, World Chess Champion Boris Spassky of the U.S.S.R. requested and was granted a two-day postponement of the 14th game in his title match with Bobby Fischer of the U.S. Bobby, never one to miss an opening, immediately filed a formal protest, charging that Boris' excuse of "not feeling well" was too "vague and indefinite" to justify a delay. Actually, Fischer was just twisting the knife, for he and everyone else in Reykjavik could easily diagnose Spassky's complaint. Behind 8-5 in the best-of-24-games match, the champion was understandably suffering from an advanced case of the blahs.

When the 14th game finally got under way, however, Fischer temporarily restored Spassky's spirits. As Bobby made his 21st move, U.S. Grand Master Larry Evans, who was following the play on a pocket chess set in the press room of the Reykjavik Sports Hall, gasped, and declared, "Bobby's blundered! He's dead lost!" Sure enough, Spassky forced an exchange of pieces that left Fischer a pawn behind and in dire straits. Then, just as shockingly, Boris committed a far more obvious blunder on his 27th move. "They've gone to pieces! It's like they're playing on *brennevin!*" exclaimed one grand master, referring to the potent Icelandic drink that the locals fondly call "Black Death." Fischer's second, the Rev. William J. Lombardy, a Catholic priest and a grand master, concurred. Following the game, which plodded on to an inevitable draw after 40 moves, he observed: "They played like two drunks."

The action away from the board was just as hectic. In yet another formal protest, Fischer called the Icelandic Chess Federation and Chief Referee Lothar Schmid "arrogant and inconsiderate" for not complying with his demands to reduce spectator noise and remove the first seven rows of seats. (Officials patiently replied that the distance between stage and spectators was greater than at any previous chess match and that they had taken such precautions as forbidding the sale of noisy, cellophane-wrapped candies in the hall.) A little later, Film Producer Chester Fox got into the act; he announced that he was suing Fischer for \$1.5 million to cover the losses incurred from Fischer's refusal to allow the match to be filmed.

The 15th game proved a refreshing respite from the week's extracurricular infighting. Fischer, playing black, again fell behind in the early going. Then, beginning with a daring pawn sacrifice on his 28th move, he engaged Spassky in

a furious battle that equalized their forces. Playing brilliantly under fire, Spassky countered with a checkmating threat that after 43 moves forced each player to accept one-half point for a draw. That gave Fischer a 9-6 lead (he needs 12) and led Arpad Elo, official statistician for the World Chess Federation, to make a prediction: if each contestant continues to play at the present level of his capabilities, the match will be over on Sunday, August 27, and Bobby Fischer will be the new world champion.

Pomp and Sparky

The various elements evoke images of a British coronation, a Spanish bullfight and an ancient Roman circus, but the total tableau is strictly from The Bronx. It invariably happens late in the ball game. The starting pitcher is tired, the home team's lead is threatened, and help is needed. The gate in Yankee Stadium's right-centerfield fence swings open and a Datsun painted in pinstripes taxis a relief pitcher toward the diamond. Eyes strain to see who is inside the car, voices murmur, hopes rise. The car stops, the stadium organist sweeps into the regal strains of *Pomp and Circumstance*, and the crowd exults. Out steps Albert Walter ("Sparky") Lyle. He sheds his warmup jacket with measured nonchalance and strides toward the pitcher's mound, one cheek distended by chewing tobacco. A few practice throws, a couple of spits, and Sparky is once again ready to try to quell a crisis.

With astonishing consistency, Sparky succeeds. Pitching in most of the Yankees' close games around the American League, the 28-year-old lefthander has compiled the best record of any relief pitcher in either league. Going into last weekend's action, he was credited with having saved 28 games, won four and lost three. (Only Clay Carroll of the Cincinnati Reds in the National League was close to him, with 24 saves, five victories and four defeats.) With some 40 games yet to play, Lyle has a good chance of breaking the major league season record of 34 saves, set by Ron Perranoski of the Minnesota Twins in 1970.

Statistics alone do not reflect a relief pitcher's effectiveness. Saves are credited when a pitcher protects any sort of lead, big or small. In Sparky Lyle's case, most of his saves have come in crucial situations. For instance, there was his performance in a game against the Texas Rangers in June. Summoned to the mound in the eighth inning, with the Yankees leading 3-2, Ranger runners on second and third, and no one out, Lyle intentionally walked Home-Run Threat Frank Howard, the first batter he faced. Then, with the bases loaded, he coolly struck out the next three batters on ten pitches.

Sparky professes not to think about the pressure during a game, or about

the score after it is over. "If I come in and save or win a game," he says, "I just did my job. Why celebrate? That victory is in. The game is over. I might have to do it again tomorrow. If I lose, why moan? I hate to let runs score, but I can't get uptight. If I worry about ruining a game today, then I might wreck one tomorrow. When a game is over, forget it." Forget it he does. Win or lose, Lyle is always the life of the Yankee locker room. His most curious antic is to plant his bare backside on any particularly gooey cakes that find their way into the locker room. It all started when he played for the Boston Red Sox and a teammate hit him in the face with a cake; when the teammate later received a cake as a gift, Lyle promptly retaliated by sitting on it.

Born in DuBois, Pa., Lyle has been a relief specialist for almost all of his



LYLE ON YANKEE STADIUM MOUND
Strictly from The Bronx.

major league career, which began with the Boston Red Sox in 1967. The Yankees had coveted him for two years, but it was not until before the start of this season that they finally acquired him in a trade for First Baseman Danny Carter. At the start of last week, after Sparky had played a part in eight of nine Yankee victories over a twelve-game stretch, the team was only 1 1/2 games out of first place in the American League's Eastern Division. Then Manager Ralph Houk decided to give Lyle a well-deserved break; he took calculated risk and benched Sparky for a few days. The Yankees promptly lost three games in a row to Kansas City. But Houk was confident that Sparky now fully rested, would "pick up" strong as ever. As the season enters its stretch drive, it seemed likely that Yankee Stadium would once again sound to the frequent rendition of *Pomp and Circumstance*.

the players like Alekhine, who grew up under the Czars. Instead, modern Russian players tend to concentrate on establishing strong defensive positions. This, it has been suggested, may reflect a national feeling of threat by encirclement. Certainly the Russians seldom launch a blitzkrieg early in the game, preferring to win by attrition and a later counterattack. Consciously or not, this could be a re-enactment of both Napoleon's 1812 campaign and the 1941-45 war in which Hitler's blitzkrieg was eventually defeated by Russian doggedness. Furthermore, Soviet players seem to be more willing than most to settle for a draw, which salvages half a point, rather than going for broke and risking the loss of a whole point.

Among the Russian champions, Spassky represents the calm, collected and efficient competitor that Reuben Fine includes in the "non-hero" class, able to do well in fields other than chess. Fine also notes that the easygoing Spassky is a depressive personality, perhaps because in childhood he endured the siege of Leningrad and spent some years in an orphanage. Spassky's father left the family when Boris was very young, and the future champion was raised by his mother. Fischer, too, was deserted early in life by his father and raised by his mother. Her name, incidentally, was Regina, a fact that has given Freudians an opportunity for endless speculation. Unlike Spassky, Bobby is considered by Fine to be a perfect example of the hero players, "who use chess to satisfy their fantasies of omnipotence."

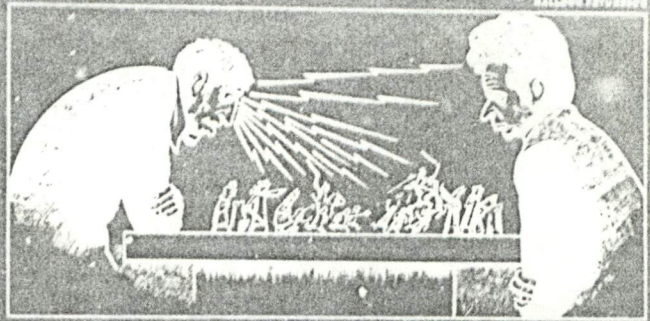
For Fischer, these fantasies are confined to chess. He is as monocentric as he is egocentric. Chess is his whole life, leaving little room for conventional social relationships with men and women. Some supporters deny that he is a misogynist, but he has given ample evidence of it, and Fine says that Fischer is afraid of women. Much of his openly outrageous behavior can be attributed to his emotionally deprived childhood. And his struggle to the summit since then has left him still without the inner security needed to accept defeat. He is a killer—not necessarily in the Oedipal sense—because he must win.

In the lower ranks of the chess hierarchy, the character traits of world champions are usually expressed in less extreme forms. U.S. Grand Master Larry Evans, in fact, takes a coolly pragmatic approach to the game. "In chess," he says, "what counts is what you know, not whom you know. It's the way life is supposed to be, democratic and just." Being a chess professional, says Evans, "offers freedom, unlimited travel with all expenses paid. To me, the opponent is a neutral figure. Winning pays the rent."

It is among the players who are frank (and in some cases rank) amateurs that the motivation for chess is more likely to be affective, at the level of ventilating aggression. Jim Rathmann, 23, bartender at the Bismarck Inn in Chicago, has identified with Fischer during the current match. "As he chalks up a new win for the challenger, he exults: 'He's going to crush Spassky! He's on an ego trip, but he's still the greatest chess player ever.' As for himself, Rathmann says simply, "Winning gives me a feeling of power."

Sibling rivalry is also a factor. William Zaszczurynski, who at 17 is already manager of the Chicago Chess Club, took up the game because his elder brother was playing it: "I couldn't beat him in wrestling, but with a little hard work I could get the better of him in chess." And among the relatively few American women who play chess (in Russia, where sex roles tend to be more elastic than in the U.S., considerably more women play), male-female rivalry emerges. Says Natalie Broughton, a Chicago suburban housewife: "My favorite gambit against male opponents is *Sizifovski*. If you sit long enough, staring and pondering, you don't have to have a fast mind. The other person will become so annoyed and tired that he finally slips."

"Psyching out" the opponent is at least as old as the 16th century Spanish cleric Ruy Lopez de Sigura, who advocated placing the chessboard so that it would reflect light into the opponent's eyes. Smoke blowing is probably almost as old. Finger drumming on the table is a despicable ploy, and as a distracting gambit it is forbidden in formal play. So are hum-



ming and singing. But there are subtler, quieter ways of psyching. Many players have been accused of trying to hypnotize opponents. Former World Champion Mikhail Tal has been credited with a "laser-like gaze," and Bobby Fischer with a "strange magnetic influence"—long before the ludicrous Russian charge last week that the Americans had installed brain-boggling electronics in Reykjavik.

Chess has equally noteworthy positive assets, which are not always realized. It is virtually the only game that is just as stimulating when played without money stakes as with them. It is truly egalitarian in that social status or wealth or brawn can confer no advantage. Neither can a high IQ. In fact, a New Jersey psychiatrist-chess player, Dr. Henry A. Davidson, has applied the theory of the *idiot savant* to chess and concludes that it would be possible for a blockhead to excel in the game, but adds tersely: "He usually doesn't."

Manhattan's Dr. Ariel Mengarini, a nonanalytic psychiatrist, asserts that the typical amateur chess player has had a formal education and has a job that does not come up to his intellectual capabilities. He needs the kind of mental workout that he gets in chess. Equally important to Mengarini, is the struggle: "But the beauty of chess," he says, "is that the rules are clear-cut. If you win, no one can take away your victory. In life, most of your wins are not clear-cut. If you've lost, there's nothing to do but shake hands with your opponent. This is most refreshing compared with most human relationships, including the world of business and sexual relationships."

Another non-Freudian, Dr. Kurt Alfred Adler, son of the late Alfred Adler and an exponent of his school of individual psychology, goes further. "To me," he says, "chess is a game of training in orientation for problem solving, not only in strategy and tactics and plane geometry, but in learning to use the pieces as a cooperative team. I would put little emphasis on the elements of hostility and aggression, and dismiss completely the sexual symbolism. The players are trying to overcome difficulties, and while they are also trying to attain mastery, the game is a form of social intercourse."

How much raw competitiveness enters into the game depends on the culture, says Adler. In collective societies such as Russia, the player plays the board rather than his opponent. Competitiveness becomes more pronounced in Western Europe and is rampant in the U.S. Whether a player plays the board or against his opponent becomes a fine-spun argument in the tens of thousands of chess games that are always in progress by mail. Biochemist Aaron Bendich, of Manhattan's Sloan-Kettering Institute, summarizes his motivation: "I play as an intellectual exercise, and I don't see my opponent as an adversary. But there is an adversary—and that's me! If I lose and allow myself to get angry with my opponent, I am really projecting onto him the anger I feel with myself for having played badly."

"Chess," said Goethe, "is the touchstone of the intellect." To many better-than-average players, a well-played game embodies something more: it is a work of art, owing as much of its beauty to imagination and creativity as to the exercise of intelligence. However it is regarded, and however long or short a time the current worldwide flurry of interest in chess persists, the game will go on. It has endured for 1,400 years, and will outlive all the theorists. ■ Gilbert Con-

Field to Watergate Case Tried to Film of Party Data

By WALTER RUGANER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A field of photographic processors in Michigan said today that two men arrested June 17 in the break-in at Democratic party headquarters had asked him to develop pictures of party documents a week before the break-in occurred.

He said that the two men, Bernard L. Barker and Frank Sturza, brought two rolls of 35-mm. film to his shop on June 20 and asked for a rush developing job.

The processor, Michael Richardson, a 26-year-old official of Rich Photos, Inc., said that each of 28 exposures showed letters, memorandums and other documents, many of them to or from Lawrence F. O'Brien, then chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Most of the documents were being held in place for copying by hands wearing rubber gloves, Mr. Richardson said. The men

underwent a lie detector test today and "passed it with flying colors."

In a separate development today, there were somewhat contradictory reports of a more direct involvement in the June 17 raid by G. Gordon Liddy, former general counsel to the Finance Committee to Re-elect the President, and E. Howard Hunt Jr., a onetime White House consultant.

The Washington Star-News reported in today's issue that Mr. Liddy and Mr. Hunt were in a motel room across the street from the Watergate on the night of the break-in. Election

CANDIDATES' AIDES SPAR OVER TAXES

McGovern Challenges Nixon to TV Debate on Program — Shultz Scores Senator

By EILEEN SHANAHAN
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—Spokesmen for President Nixon and Senator George McGovern traded criticisms today on the subject of the Senator's new tax reform and welfare programs, and the Senator challenged the President to debate the issues on network television.

The opening charge came from Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, who said that at least one of the Senator's proposed tax reforms would be "almost confiscatory."

The Secretary criticized the McGovern plan at a news conference in the Treasury Building that he called expressly for that purpose. It was the second day in a row that the Nixon Administration had used a Cabinet member to attack Mr. McGovern's tax and welfare programs. Yesterday, it was Elliot L. Richardson, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The New York Civil Liberties Union had asked the Federal District Court in Brooklyn to declare the state law unconstitutional. It charged that the closing of central registration at Board of Elections offices and branches in the five boroughs would cause "the disenfranchisement of thousands of qualified voters whose daily exposure to the Presidential campaign during September would induce them to register."

Judge Dooling granted an order requiring Governor Rockefeller, Secretary of State John P. Domenzo and other defendants to show cause why a three-judge panel should not be named to hear the case.

The civil liberties group acted on behalf of six college students and three nonpartisan registration organizations devoted to encouraging students to participate in the electoral process. The groups are First Vote, Youth Citizenship Fund and the National Movement for Student Vote, Inc.

"Irreparable Injury"

The court made its preliminary findings after a daylong hearing Wednesday, when testimony and documentary evidence were offered by both sides. It withheld its decision on the constitutional issue and the request for a preliminary injunction, but declared:

"We are satisfied that the court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and that unless a temporary restraining order is granted, plaintiffs will suffer immediate and irreparable injury in their efforts to register personally or to continue the registration of other qualified voters, whereas denial of temporary relief would not cause comparable harm to the defendants."

The court ordered the continuation of the case.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S planned on Malden Lane, is depicted with its center, and Chase Manhattan Bank.

London Pleads for In Face of Influx

By ALVIN SHUSTER
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Aug. 31—The Government sought tonight to mollify rising resentment against the expected influx of thousands of Asians from Uganda by appealing to the British people to show "traditional calm and resource."

In a rare television speech, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, denounced President Idi Amin of Uganda for expelling them and appealed to other countries to open their doors to take in "these unfortunate people." He pledged help to Britain's local communities where the immigrants settle.

The tone of the speech was clearly designed to ease public fears and antagonism. With unemployment at more than 900,000, with housing shortages and crowded schools, many Britons are openly complaining about what some call "sur-render" to General Amin and what others describe as the "dumping" of Asians on Britain.

Reflecting the mood today a five-man delegation from Leicester, which has the highest concentration of East Africans in Britain, told the Gov-

Experts Forecast Fischer To Win Chess Title Today

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG
Special to The New York Times

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Aug. 31—Experts who watched Boris Spassky seal his first move tonight felt certain that a new world chess champion would be crowned tomorrow.

Bobby Fischer, playing the black pieces in the 21st game of the series, had a very strong edge in the adjourned position and little hope was offered for Spassky.

Fischer, leading the championship match with a score of 17½ to 8½, needs only a point — one victory or two draws — to take the title. That point should come after a few moves tomorrow. Spassky, at the adjournment, is in zugzwang, restricted only to a few passive moves, and Fischer should be able to force the draw without much trouble.

"I congratulate you on your American world champion," a Belgian expert said to an American journalist.

It was a tired-looking Spassky who sealed his move tonight. The end game was very difficult, and for a while it seemed as though the eighth draw in a row was coming up.

But Fischer, who is fiendishly strong as an end-game player, managed to get his king into a position where it not only supported a passed rook pawn but also posed mating threats.

Both players were fighting for the victory, Spassky so far behind with so few games to play, could not afford another draw. His opening was P-K4 and Fischer answered by playing P-O4, a Sicilian Defense which Spassky anticipated.

Inflation Is Cited

The White House, through Charles W. Colson, special counsel to the President, instructed Mr. Shultz to have the news conference, it was learned.

Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson also criticized Senator McGovern today for what he said was a "naive" view of how to negotiate with the Russians.

Mr. Shultz criticized most strongly the McGovern proposal to tax capital gains at the same rate as ordinary income, with a top tax rate for both of 48 per cent. At present, the top tax rate for "earned income" — wages, salaries, commissions and fees — is 50 per cent. For "unearned income" such as interest, dividends and rent — it is 70 per cent.

Mr. Shultz said that studies had shown that about 40 per cent of the capital gains realized over the last 16 years had

Harlem Staff Bans All Weekend Surgery

By JOHN HEAT

Harlem Hospital, a 100-bed hospital in the heart of the city, has announced that it will ban all elective surgery on weekends.

The hospital's medical director, Dr. James H. Hayes, said that the decision was made because the hospital's staff cannot cope with the demand for intensive care.

in a fully equipped recovery room, they added, "cases of patients who have developed unrecognized, preventable complications in the immediate post-operative period."

On weekends, Dr. Hayes said, "many of the patients who are sent to the hospital are sent there in emergency cases."

cannot cope with the demand for intensive care.

"Our position is simple," Dr. Hayes explained yesterday, "we just can't in good conscience operate on patients over the weekend. If we continue to operate, we condone the situation."

The acting executive director of Harlem Hospital, James Hayes, agreed yesterday that surgical patients there were "needing something less than full care on weekends. He said that the hospital's medical recovery will "lose one of our

Language on US Hockey Gold (from Santa Ana)

" Ten years ago, in a tiny town in upstate N.Y., a group of American kids seized the American flag & went out & did the impossible. They beat an unbeatable team -- the Soviet Olympic ice hockey team. And from that arena in Lake Placid a chant grew & swelled & boomed out across America:

USA // USA // USA .

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Xinhua General Overseas News Service

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FEBRUARY 25, 1980, MONDAY

LENGTH: 150 words

HEADLINE: u.s. wins ice hockey gold medal at winter olympics

DATELINE: lake placid, february 24 ; Item No: 022501

BODY:

the united states won the gold medal by defeating finland 4:2 in the ice hockey medals playoff at the 13th olympic winter games here today.

this is the first time the u.s. has won the title since the eighth winter olympics in 1960.

in its last match, the u.s. squad, made up mostly of young university students recruited last september, trailed behind in the first two periods 1:2 but rallied in the third and last period to score three goals. detailed period scores were: 0-1, 1-1, 3-0.

the stadium erupted at the end of the match and excited ice hockey enthusiasts danced and waved flags in falling snow in the street of the little town. the soviet union had held the hockey title for the last four winter games.

the soviet union took the silver medal when it defeated sweden 9:2. sweden finished third. fourth place went to finland and fifth to czechoslovakia. canada came sixth.

6TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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February 24, 1980, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: Sports News

LENGTH: 650 words

BYLINE: By Walter Bagley

DATELINE: LAKE PLACID

KEYWORD: Games-Hockey

BODY:

The United States hockey team won the 1980 Olympic gold medal with a 4-2 victory over Finland today and the Soviet Union slaughtered Sweden, 9-2, in a game that decided the silver and bronze.

The Americans, coming off a stunning 4-3 upset of the Russians, shut out Finland in the third period while scoring three goals to win only their second ice hockey gold medal in Olympic history and first in 20 years.

Nine different Soviet players scored as the defending champions completely outclassed Sweden.

The United States, trailing Finland in every period, rallied to take the gold medal before an ecstatic crowd and cap an amazing string of six consecutive victories.

Three different players scored for the U.S. side and Jim Craig played another brilliant game in goal as the Americans scored the most devastatingly unexpected victory of these Winter Games.

The Americans, who were outplayed in the first two periods, came to life in the final 20 minutes as Philip Verchota, Rob McClanahan and Mark Johnson each scored goals.

Verchota, a 22-year-old forward, scored two and a half minutes into the third period to tie the game at 2-2 and McClanahan tallied less than four minutes later to put the Americans ahead for good.

Verchota's tying goal, made on the fly from the left side, was set up by a pin-point pass from Dave Christian, who was surrounded by Finns in the middle of their ice.

McClanahan's winning tally, a short flip from just outside the right side of the crease, came after Johnson, battling two opponents, dug the puck out from the boards behind the net and shoveled it to his teammate.

Johnson added the fourth with less than three minutes left and the Americans short-handed with a man in the penalty box.

The center along with Steve Christoff was applying severe pressure on the Finns in their end. Christoff stole the puck and slipped it to Johnson, who

(c) 1980 Reuters Ltd., February 24, 1980

smacked his first shot against the goalie and flipped the rebound into the net.

The Americans were outstanding on defense as well as attack in the third period. They held the fluid, fast-skating Finns scoreless for the entire session, including three separate spans when they were down a man.

Finland drew first blood in the game when Jukka Porvari scored on a scorching slap-shot after an American lost the puck at his own blue line.

Christoff tied the score early in the second period when he stole the puck in Finnish ice and fired it past Jorma Kivela, who had made many dazzling saves in the first period.

The Finns recaptured the lead two minutes later when Mikko Leinonen scored on a power-play.

Craig, the only U.S. goalie throughout the games, turned away a total of 21 shots, 10 in the climactic third period.

"We knew what we had to do and we went out and did it," U.S. captain Mike Eruzione said at a postgame news conference attended by all his jubilant teammates. "We didn't change our system at all. Their two goals we more or less gave them."

Christian added: "We didn't change our strategy during the game. We just said to each other keep going and it will come."

"We haven't changed our system all year -- we believed in it and it gave us the gold," he added.

Coach Herb Brooks praised his players, saying they were "a group of people who startled the athletic world -- not just the hockey world."

The players, some sitting on each other's laps on the crowded stage, were ecstatic throughout the noisy news conference -- drinking champagne and beer from bottles, slapping each other's hands and joking with the reporters and among themselves.

The mutual love among the American players came through poignantly when Craig, the U.S. goalie throughout the games, singled out his backup, Steve Janaszak, as his inspiration.

"I would like to publicly thank Steve for making me a better person," Craig said and the two goalies embraced amid cheers from their teammates.

*Athletics =
Friendships + 100.*

11TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1980 The Washington Post

February 23, 1980, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: Sports; D1

HEADLINE: U.S. Shocks Soviets in Ice Hockey, 4-3;
Eruzione Goal Hands Soviet Union 4-3 Setback 120:

The U.S. Olympic hockey team, told by its coach before the game, "the moment is yours," stunned the defending champion Soviet Union tonight, 4-3, and took a giant step toward the gold medal.

The U.S. won on a 20-foot wrist shot by team captain Mike Eruzione, whose name means "eruption" in Italian, with 10 minutes remaining.

"I still can't believe this has happened," Eruzione said.

The United States, seeded seventh in the 12-team field at the start of the competition, clinched at least a bronze medal with the victory. Following the 3-3 tie between Sweden and Finland in last night's other game, based on the complicated point system for this tournament, the United States has three points, Sweden and the Soviet Union two each and Finland one.

A victory against Finland by the United States Sunday would clinch the gold for the Americans regardless of the outcome of the Soviet Union-Sweden game. If the U.S. and Finland tie, a tie in the other, later game would give the gold to the U.S., as would a victory by the Soviets. A win by Sweden in that game, however, would give the gold to that country on the basis of goal differential. Sweden and the U.S. tied in their head-to-head encounter.

None of the Americans was concerned about ifs tonight. They were basking in the glory of what must be considered the most important U.S. victory in the history of this country's participation in international hockey.

After Eruzione scored, this young, game U.S. team held off a Soviet six that had not lost an Olympic hockey contest since 1968, and had not lost the gold since 1960, a team that had won 21 straight Olympic games before tonight.

This dramatic victory was accomplished because Mark Johnson, whose father Bob coached the U.S. team in 1976, scored two goals, tying the game at 2-2 and 3-3. The first came with one second showing on the clock at the end of the first period.

It was accomplished because goalie Jim Craig stopped 36 of the Soviet Union's 39 shots, many of them flatout phenomenal saves on a night when the Soviets outshot the Americans 39-16.

"He was a tower of strength for us, no question," said U.S. Coach Herb Brooks. "For an American team to be successful, the catalyst has to be the goalkeep . . . Craig told me yesterday, 'You wait, wait till tomorrow, Coach. You haven't seen it.'"

Tonight the Soviets saw it. They also an American team far different than the same bunch that lost, 10-3, to the Soviets in New York 13 days ago. t

(c) 1980 The Washington Post, February 23, 1980

The Soviets also saw fit to pull their goalie, Vladislav Tretiak, after Johnson's first goal. Vladimir Myshkin played the final 40 minutes and one second. He was the man Eruzione beat with the goal heard about around the hockey world.

It came with both teams at full strength, and the Soviets dominating play. The Americans were changing on the fly when Buzz Schneider dumped the puck into the Soviet zone. The Soviets couldn't get it out.

"I remember Mark Harrington worked the puck into the corner to (Mark) Pavelich," Eruzione recalled in a parking lot after the game, still slightly dazed by it all. "Pavelich (at <See HOCKEY, D6, Col. 2> <HOCKEY, From, D1> the side boards) just tipped it into the middle. I got it at the blue line and I think their defenseman was screening the goalie. I don't think he (Myshkin) saw it.

"Right now I'm a little confused, everything happened so fast. I don't think you can put into words what this means. But I know this, we can't forget we've got one game left. I'll be damned if I'll let them get lazy now. We've one more day away from a dream."

The Soviets will have nightmares about this game for a long time, particularly about Johnson's goals.

His first, tying the score at 2-2, came as a result of sheer hustle, and just in time, as well. The clock was winding down when Dave Christian took a long line that Tretiak kicked out with his pad.

But Johnson never gave up. He streaked through the two defenders, and slammed in a point-blank shot. Officials huddled for 30 seconds before the goal was allowed and the Soviets put in a mild protest that it had not been scored in time.

But afterwards, the Soviet assistant, Vladimir Urzinov, said at a press conference, it was a correct goal."

The Soviets, at that point, pulled Tretiak for the final second of the period -- and a faceoff -- in favor of Myshkin. "He (Tretiak) was not playing well in previous games," the Soviet coach said "and my feeling is he was probably too nervous at this tournament."

The Soviets dominated play in the second period, outshooting the U.S., 12-2, and taking a 3-2 lead on Alesandr Maltsev's 10-foot shot at 2:18 of the period, and advantage that stood up going into the final 20 minutes.

Vladimir Krutov was whistled off the ice for high-sticking almost seven minutes into the final period, and the U.S. did indeed seize the moment, even if it did wait until nine seconds were left off the penalty to convert.

At that point, Dave Silk picked up a loose puck and whisked it toward the Soviet goal. His shot caromed off the skate of defenseman Sergei Starikov and, once again Johnson was the right man at the right place. He got his stick on the puck and stuffed it past Myshkin for the tying goal at 8:39 of the third period.

~~HOOREY~~

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1988

October 29, 1988, Saturday, BC cycle

ADVANCED-DATE: October 27, 1988, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Sports News

BASKETBALL

LENGTH: 758 words

HEADLINE: Thompson tries to put Olympic fiasco to rest UPI SportsFeatureCollege
basketball: Disappointment lingers

BYLINE: By WILL DUNHAM, UPI Sports Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

KEYWORD: Bkc-Thompson

BODY:

John Thompson would rather look forward than look back -- and who could really blame him?

Thompson was head coach of the U.S. Olympic men's basketball team that was shocked by the Soviet Union in the semifinals and settled for a bronze medal in the Summer Olympics in Seoul, South Korea. Thompson now wants to put the Olympic disappointment behind him and concentrate on what promises to be a stellar season for his Georgetown Hoyas.

"I don't know whether something like that wears off or doesn't wear off and I don't think I spend a lot of time focusing on that," Thompson said. "I think that there are too many challenges in my life for that and too many times you have to step into the arena to harp on that. Certainly I think about it and certainly I'm disappointed by it. But it falls in line with a lot of disappointments and a lot of successes.

"I don't think you can ever go forward if you spend a heck of a lot of time focusing on the things that you're disappointed with. If you spend a lot of time focusing in on things that you're successful at or things that you're unsuccessful at, you create problems for yourself."

Thompson took a pounding in the American press after his team, heavily favored to capture the gold medal in Seoul, was shocked by the Soviets 82-76, on Sept. 27, making Thompson's squad the only U.S. men's basketball team to fail to reach the gold medal game in a non-boycotted Olympics.

Thompson said he does not feel like a failure.

"I honestly and sincerely hope that when the day comes when I'm afraid to accept a challenge in basketball because I may lose or because somebody may think less of me, that I get the hell out of the business," Thompson said. "I don't consider myself failing at anything until it's the last time I try to do something -- and I hope that's not for a while."

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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September 28, 1988, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: Sports News

LENGTH: 628 words

BYLINE: By JIM O'CONNELL, AP Basketball Writer

DATELINE: SEOUL, South Korea

KEYWORD: OLY-- U.S. Men's Basketball

BODY:

This is not 1972, and this was no fluke.

The 82-76 loss to the Soviet Union in the Olympic basketball semifinals Wednesday was the fourth straight failure in major international tournaments for U.S. men's teams so accustomed to ruling the world.

And, according to the coach who will play the Americans for the Olympic bronze medal Thursday night (Thursday morning EDT), there is good reason: The Americans are behind the times.

"The U.S. is a very young, inexperienced team ... and they paid the penalty for preparing the team within the United States," said Australian coach Adrian Hurley.

The 1987 World University Games and the World Junior Championships both meant silver medals to Yugoslavia's golds. The Pan Am Games were a showcase for Oscar Schmidt, the shooter from Brazil who flew back with a gold medal while the United States again accepted silver.

But the loss to the Soviet Union came in the Olympics. The only blemish on the U.S. basketball record in the Games had been a loss to the Soviets in 1972 that was so tainted the silver medals were never accepted - they remain in a bank vault in Munich.

There was nothing tainted about this Soviet victory. The United States was beaten by a team that was never bothered by the U.S.'s most potent weapon - pressure defense - and a team which showed there is no substitute for international experience and competition.

"Our team wasn't surprised by the Soviets' victory. In fact, before we left for the Games, our team picked Yugoslavia to win the gold medal," Hurley said. The U.S. team should "get out of the country and play under international rules and with international referees. That talent isn't enough. You've got to play."

The Associated Press, September 28, 1988

Well before the Olympics began, U.S. coach John Thompson was telling people that the system used to select the team was out of date, especially considering that the better international teams were using American training methods and expertise.

"Every year my team has nice competition with U.S. college basketball teams," Soviet coach Alexander Gomelski said. "We played one year ago against Milwaukee Bucks and recently against Atlanta Hawks."

"United States basketball, NBA basketball help my country. I'm happy. Thank you, United States basketball."

The United States did make a run at the Soviets on Wednesday and got within two points midway through the second half after trailing by 14 just after halftime. But the Soviets held off all challenges and the United States was faced with the possibility of no medal, let alone no gold.

"They stayed poised and showed how long they had been together," U.S. forward Dan Majerle said of the Soviets. "That's what you do when you are a veteran club. You do what you have to do, fight back and fight off rallies."

There were no tears from U.S. players after the game. The players met the media as their coach did - with poise and without apologies.

"I think they gave all they could to represent their country and I think that's all their country can actually ask of them," Thompson said. "We came here to win the gold medal and were extremely disappointed we didn't, but you get in it with an opportunity to win and the possibility of losing."

The United States has had a number of opportunities in international basketball. The possibility of losing has become a reality as of late.

The future could be brighter, however. This tournament was probably the last played under rules where NBA players are banned. FIBA, the sport's international governing body, meets next month and the motion to allow NBA players is expected to pass easily.

"That league has all the big names," Soviet guard Sharunas Marchlionis said. "But it is different. If they play it will be no contest."

Just as it was for so many years.

produced first. The plant produce two fruits and then the fruit decreasing accordingly removed to prevent the ...
 tant commercial variety is grown chiefly in Hawaii. It : 75% of all fruit grown for a variety is popular in Aus-Spanish is popular in Cuba

t of hand planting, weeding, saving practices have been le production areas. Wide regnated mulch paper are ie well-cultivated rows, and ial is inserted through holes er. This method not only emented by chemical sprays out also conserves soil mois-temperature extremes. Soil installing the paper strips or roundworms, and rort commercial plantations use scien-plant analysis to determine permitting the grower to actor with weather require- are also used to initiate 1 chemical sprays control

fruit is not unduly perish- held for a month or more optimum quality is only uit matures on the plant. ineapple is processed and where it is produced, and of fresh pineapple are

is the world's leading pro- also processes most of the

by stiff, sword-shaped leaves.
 DON RUTLEDGE, FROM BLACK STAR



world crop, including the various canned packs, juices, and frozen forms. Following Hawaii in quantity production are Brazil and Mexico, with Taiwan, Malaya, the Philippines, Australia, and South Africa producing similar quantities.

FREEMAN S. HOWLETT
 Ohio State University

PINEDROP is a purplish to reddish brown, leafless plant found under coniferous trees throughout much of North America. It has a wandlike unbranched stem that grows 8 to 36 inches (20-90 cm) tall and terminates in a longish cluster of nodding white to red flowers. It is thought to be parasitic on soil fungi. Pinedrop (*Pterospora andromedea*) is a perennial member of the heath family (Ericaceae).

PINEHURST, one of the small communities known collectively as the Sandhills area, is in central North Carolina. A part of the Mineral Springs township in Moore county, Pinehurst is about 30 miles (48 km) northwest of Fayetteville.

A popular year-round resort, Pinehurst is a mecca for golfers and horse enthusiasts. Several golf tournaments are held here annually, and the World Golf Hall of Fame was opened in 1974.

Pinehurst is an unincorporated community; a privately owned corporation manages the principal services and facilities. The community also has an elected village council of nine members. Population: 3,421.

PINEL, pē-nel', Philippe (1745-1826), French physician, who pioneered in the humane and scientific treatment of the mentally ill. He was born in St. André, Tarn, France, on April 20, 1745. Both his father and grandfather were physicians, but young Philippe at first studied at the Faculty of Letters at Montpellier before embarking on a medical career. After studying at Montpellier and Toulouse, he went to Paris in 1778 and determined to specialize in psychiatry.

In 1792, Pinel was appointed chief physician at Bicêtre, an asylum for men in Paris, and three years later became director of the Salpêtrière hospital for women. Convinced that the insane were not possessed by demons, as was commonly believed, he set about to make drastic reforms in both institutions. He introduced new methods of treatment, based on his belief that mental illness resulted from psychological and social pressures, aggravated by physical ailments and sometimes influenced by heredity.

One of Pinel's first acts was to unchain the inmates, and he ordered a halt to such medieval practices as bleeding, purging, and sudden cold baths. In their place he instituted a program of therapy that included warm baths, friendly talks with the inmates about their problems, useful work periods, and music and other entertainments. He also partitioned the asylums into sections in which patients were assigned according to the severity of their illness. These and other enlightened acts did much to reshape public attitudes toward the insane and helped lay the foundations of modern psychiatry.

In 1798, Pinel published his first important book, *La Nosographie philosophique*, in which he identified a variety of mental illnesses. His major work, *Le Traité médico-philosophique sur l'aliénation mentale* (1801), was translated as *A Treatise on Insanity* (1962). He died in Paris on Oct. 25, 1826.

PINELLAS PARK, pə-nel'əs, is a city on the west coast of central Florida, in Pinellas county, 7 miles (11 km) northwest of St. Petersburg. Machinery, sailboats, and yachts are the chief manufactures of this primarily residential community.

Incorporated in 1914, Pinellas Park is governed by council-manager. Population: 32,811.

PINERO, pi-ner'ō, Sir Arthur Wing (1855-1934), English dramatist, who was noted for his "well-made" problem plays, including such works as *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* (1893) and *The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith* (1895). These carefully constructed, realistic thesis dramas treat the problems of characters in conflict with the conventions of their society. They had an enormous vogue in their time and helped initiate the trend toward a British theater of ideas, a trend that was later to be brilliantly developed by such writers as George Bernard Shaw, in the late 19th and 20th centuries.

Pinero was born in London on May 25, 1855. His father was a solicitor, and Pinero studied law for a time. However, he became interested in the theater and in 1874 started to work as an actor in Edinburgh. Back in London in 1876, he acted first at the Globe and then with Henry Irving's troupe at the Lyceum. In the following year, Pinero wrote his first play, *£200 a Year*. Several other plays followed, but Pinero did not achieve popular success until the presentation of *The Money Spinner* (1880), a comedy, and such farces as *The Magistrate* (1885), *The Schoolmistress* (1886), and *Dandy Dick* (1887).

Pinero attempted serious drama in *The Profigate* (1889), but his efforts in this vein were not successful until *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, a sympathetic treatment of a woman "with a past," which is perhaps his best-known play. Among his other important works with social themes are *Iris* (1901), *The Thunderbolt* (1908), and *Mid-Channel* (1909). Versatile and prolific, Pinero also wrote light comedies, notably *Trelawny of the Wells* (1898), *The Gay Lord Quex* (1899), and *The Enchanted Cottage* (1922). For many years the most popular and successful dramatist in England, Pinero was knighted in 1909. His numerous later plays were of less importance, with the exception of *The Enchanted Cottage* (1922). He died in London on Nov. 23, 1934.

PINES, Isle of. See JUVENTUD, ISLA DE LA.

PING-PONG. See TABLE TENNIS.

PING-PONG DIPLOMACY. In April 1971 an American table tennis (Ping-Pong) team received an unexpected invitation to visit the People's Republic of China and was welcomed with enthusiasm in Peking. Because the invitation was a diplomatic initiative, the term "Ping-Pong diplomacy" was applied to subsequent Chinese-U. S. consultations that prepared the way for President Richard Nixon's historic trip to China in February 1972.

Ping-Pong diplomacy fulfilled the desire of both governments to improve relations between them, an objective that became attainable with U. S. disengagement from Indochina. President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai agreed to work for eventual "normalization" of Sino-American relations, but that goal remained unachieved during their tenures of office.

Encyclopedia Americana
 1989 P. 115

Agnew Says No to Suggestion He Take On Peking in Table Tennis

By R. W. APPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 14— Vice President Agnew, who has won national renown as a spray-shooting golfer, turned down today a suggestion that he demonstrate his prowess as a table tennis player in mainland China. The suggestion came from one of the Vice President's closest friends

—a golfer, wine-lover, real estate millionaire and banking executive named J. Walter Jones. Mr. Jones and some of his Maryland friends had thought a match between Mr. Agnew and the No. 2 man in China, presumably Lin Piao, the Defense Minister, would constitute "a contribution to world peace."

Mr. Jones, who describes Mr. Agnew as "one of the best table tennis players in the country," was prepared to help finance the trip if the Vice President and the Government in Peking were at all interested.

The stimulus for Mr. Jones's plan, of course, was the visit to Communist China of the

United States table tennis team. Mr. Jones and Mr. Agnew have been involved in other projects together, including land deals criticized during the 1968 Presidential campaign.

At a meeting this afternoon, however, the Vice President turned Mr. Jones down, explaining that he did not want to interfere in diplomatic affairs.

Premier Tells U.S. Team 'Friendship' Begins Anew

By JOHN RODERICK
The Associated Press

P. 1 A

PEKING, April 14—Premier Chou En-lai received the visiting American table tennis players today and told them that their trip to Communist China had "opened a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American people."

Premier Chou spoke in the Great Hall of the People at a two-hour reception for table tennis teams from the United States, Britain, Canada, Nigeria and Colombia. They were invited to visit China when the world table tennis championships ended in Japan a week ago.

The Premier asked the 15 Americans, the first United States group allowed into China in two decades, to extend the regards of the Chinese people to the American people.

To Come 'In Batches'

He announced that American newsmen would be permitted to enter China—"but they cannot all come at one time, they will have to come in batches," he said—and turned to this correspondent, who had been absent from the mainland for 23 years, and said: "Mr. Roderick, you have opened the door."

Premier Chou, who is 73 years old, also discussed the hippie movement with 19-year-old Glenn Cowan of Santa Monica, Calif., whose long hair, held back by a headband during table tennis play, and flaring purple trousers have attracted a great deal of attention from the Chinese.

Speaking through an interpreter to the full American team, the Premier said:

"In the past, exchanges between the peoples of China and the United States have been very numerous. They have been

cut off for a long time. Now, with your acceptance of our invitation, you have opened a new page in the relations of the Chinese and American people. I am confident that this beginning again of our friendship will certainly meet with the majority support of our two peoples."

Premier Chou paused, then asked the Americans: "Don't you agree with me?"

They applauded.

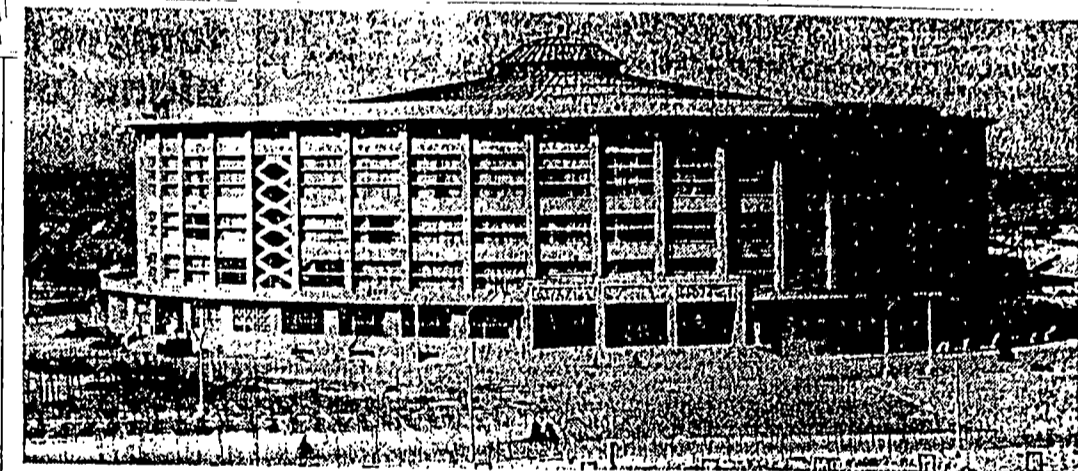
The Premier said that many American correspondents had wanted to come to China, adding that there had to be a first group. He said that newsmen from other countries also would be invited.

Resident American correspondents have been barred from China since 1949, when the Communists took power. A few writers have been admitted from time to time for brief visits and other groups of foreign correspondents operate here regularly on a restricted basis.

Mr. Chou remarked that he had never seen North America. He did not specifically speak of a visit to the United States, which has no diplomatic relations with Peking. Canada recently established such relations and ambassadors were named yesterday. In the last year, Peking has begun to fill many of the ambassadorial posts that were vacated during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-68.

The Chinese Premier said that his Government wanted to have contacts with all countries, even those with which it had no diplomatic relations. He indicated that Chinese table tennis teams would accept invitations from the British, Nigerians, Canadians and Colombians to play in their countries later this year.

Jack Howard of Seattle, captain of the United States team, told Mr. Chou that he hoped a Chinese team would visit the United States. The Premier re-



Peking gymnasium, scene of the table tennis matches, was built in 1961 for the world championships in that sport

plied that this was up to Graham B. Steenhoven, president of the United States Table Tennis Association, who said later that the Chinese had been invited.

Premier Chou said that for Britain in particular the reciprocal table tennis matches "may be the beginning of a long cultural exchange between the young people of China and England."

Earlier today, the Americans visited the Summer Palace, a huge complex of lakes, pavilions and mansions built by the Manchu emperors seven miles northwest of Peking. The emperors' presence is sensed in the grandeur of the conception but everywhere there are reminders of the Communist revolution and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, depicted in photographs, murals, statues and slogans.

"It's fantastic," Mr. Cowan said, "the most beautiful place I've seen since we've been here. It's gorgeous."

Tim Boggan, 40, of Merrick, L.I., a player and official, said

he was impressed with the "fantastic close workmanship, the maze and symmetry of the place, the greenness, the lake, the island, the pagoda design, the stonework, the grills, the color."

After the first table tennis matches yesterday — which the Chinese, the world's best players, tactfully won 5 to 3 and 5 to 4 — Mr. Steenhoven said that the Chinese had urged the team to stay longer than the scheduled week. But he said he had decided not to do so because some of the players were losing money while being away from their jobs.

U.S. Team Reaches Shanghai
SHANGHAI, Thursday, April 15 (UPI)—The American table tennis team arrived in Shanghai today. It will go to Canton tomorrow and return to Hong Kong on Saturday.

Chou Relaxed and Jovial
By NORMAN WEBSTER
© 1971 The Globe and Mail, Toronto
PEKING, April 14 — Premier Chou was relaxed and jovial as

he received the visiting table tennis teams in a salon in the Great Hall of the People. He shook hands with all, was photographed with each delegation, chatted, asked and invited questions, laughed and joked.

It was an extraordinary two hours. Mr. Chou covered a range of subjects including Chinese-American relations, Western reporting, Chinese food, his prowess at table tennis, his travels, the weather and the hippie movement.

Chat With Correspondent
Mr. Chou also talked with the Reuters correspondent in Hong Kong, Jonathan Sharp, who has come to China to cover the English table tennis team's visit.

He is the first Reuters man to enter the country since Anthony Grey flew out in October, 1969, after more than two years of house arrest in Peking. The agency closed its bureau after Mr. Grey's departure despite Chinese assurances that it could stay.

Mr. Chou told Mr. Sharp that

he had read his reports from Hong Kong and Mr. Sharp asked what he thought of them. The Premier first did not answer, then came back to the subject later.

"I should say that sometimes the news that you print reflects correctly the news from the mainland of our country," he said. "But some of your news does not come from the mainland. This is one of my comments."

"Ah, let's go back to table tennis."

Mr. Chou later said that Chester A. Ronning, a retired Canadian diplomat and "an old friend," would visit China later this month. Mr. Ronning, who was born in China, was head of the Canadian mission in China before the Communist takeover in 1949 and has many Chinese acquaintances.

Premier Chou also noted that Ambassador Ralph E. Collins of Canada would be arriving in Peking next month and that a Chinese Ambassador would be leaving for Ottawa. Huang Hua has been named to the post.

Photocopy-Preservation