

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):
S; 2015-1015-F

FOIA Number:
S

FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13732
Folder ID Number: 13732-005

Folder Title:
Olympic Ceremony 10/3/90 [OA 6896]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	7	6

**OLYMPIC CEREMONY \ THE ROSE GARDEN
OCTOBER 3, 1990 \ 2:00 P. M.**

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE TO HAVE ALL OF YOU HERE TODAY. I CAN FEEL THE ATLANTA SPIRIT, THAT YOU'VE MADE FAMOUS, RIGHT HERE IN THE ROSE GARDEN. I WANT TO PARTICULARLY WELCOME BILLY PAYNE [PRESIDENT, AOC], MAYOR MAYNARD JACKSON, ANDREW YOUNG, GOVERNOR JOE FRANK HARRIS -- THESE MEN WHO'VE COMMITTED THEMSELVES HEART AND SOUL TO BRINGING THE GAMES TO ATLANTA.

- 2 -

AND THE ADMINISTRATION'S OWN GEORGIA CONTINGENT IS HERE TOO, SECRETARY LOUIS SULLIVAN AND DIRECTOR PAUL COVERDELL OF THE PEACE CORPS. ALONG WITH DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, ESPECIALLY THOSE FROM THE GEORGIA DELEGATION.

AND, OF COURSE, I'M HAPPY TO HAVE BOB HELMICK [PRESIDENT, USOC] AND HARVEY SCHILLER [EX. DIRECTOR, USOC], HERE TODAY TO JOIN THE CELEBRATION.

BEFORE WE BEGIN, I AM PLEASED TO HAVE JUST SIGNED H.R. 4962, WHICH AUTHORIZES THE MINTING OF COMMEMORATIVE COINS TO SUPPORT AMERICAN ATHLETES TRAINING FOR THE '92 OLYMPICS.

THIS AFTERNOON OUR THOUGHTS ARE ON NOT ONLY THE '92 OLYMPICS BUT '96 OLYMPICS AS WELL. IT'S AN HONOR TO BE HERE TODAY, TO CELEBRATE THE SELECTION OF THE HOST CITY FOR THE 1996 SUMMER OLYMPICS: "THE NEXT GREAT INTERNATIONAL CITY," ATLANTA, GEORGIA. \\

NEARLY A CENTURY AGO, IN APRIL OF 1896, THE KING OF GREECE OPENED THE FIRST MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS, A REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT GAMES HELD IN HONOR OF THE GREEK GOD ZEUS.

THE ARCHITECT OF THOSE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES WAS A FRENCHMAN, BARON DE COUBERTIN [COO-BURR-TAN], WHO ENVISIONED A NEW ERA IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS. "LET US EXPORT OUR OARSMEN, OUR RUNNERS, OUR FENCERS INTO OTHER LANDS," HE WROTE.

"THAT IS THE TRUE FREE TRADE OF THE FUTURE; AND THE DAY IT IS INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE, THE CAUSE OF PEACE WILL HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND STRONG ALLY."

AS WE APPROACH THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MODERN OLYMPICS, WE STILL DREAM OF AN OPEN AND PEACEFUL WORLD -- OPEN TO THE FREE TRADE OF IDEAS, THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLES. AND AS THE GAMES APPROACH, WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE FREE COMPETITION OF ATHLETES FROM THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, UNDER THE OLYMPIC MOTTO, "SWIFTER -- HIGHER -- STRONGER."

**THOSE THREE WORDS MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN THE MOTTO FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA -- WHERE THE OLD SOUTH HAS BECOME THE NEW SOUTH, WITH ATLANTANS LEADING THE WAY. AND THEY'LL CONTINUE TO LEAD THE WAY, BECAUSE THE OLYMPICS WILL BRING AN ESTIMATED \$3.5 BILLION INTO GEORGIA'S ECONOMY IN THE NEXT SIX YEARS, AND CREATE A PREDICTED 84,000 NEW JOBS. THAT'S NOT JUST GOOD NEWS FOR ATLANTA, THAT'S GOOD NEWS FOR ALL OF AMERICA. **

WHEN MAYOR JACKSON HEARD THE NEWS, HE SAID, "I FEEL LIKE AN EXCLAMATION POINT HAS JUST BEEN PLACED ON THE LIFE OF OUR CITY. WE WON'T LET THE WORLD DOWN." AND I'M SURE ATLANTA WON'T. \\\

THIS GREAT CITY HAS ALREADY MADE HISTORY, AS THE CRADLE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, HOME TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WHITNEY YOUNG AND MAYNARD JACKSON. THE 1996 GAMES WILL GIVE ATLANTA THE CHANCE TO MAKE NEW HISTORY.

YOU KNOW, JUSTICE WHITE, THE HEISMAN TROPHY WINNER FOR COLORADO UNIVERSITY NOW SERVING ON THE SUPREME COURT, ONCE SAID, "SPORTS CONSTANTLY MAKE DEMANDS ON THE PARTICIPANT FOR TOP PERFORMANCE, AND THEY DEVELOP INTEGRITY, SELF-RELIANCE AND INITIATIVE." HE SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO TEACHING LOYALTY TO YOURSELF, SPORTS TEACHES LOYALTY TO YOUR TEAM.

THAT'S WHAT THE OLYMPICS ARE ALL ABOUT --
INITIATIVE, SELF-RELIANCE, INTEGRITY AND LOYALTY.

THOSE VERY SAME QUALITIES ARE THE ONES THAT BROUGHT THE OLYMPICS TO ATLANTA. ON TOP OF YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES AND WORLDWIDE NAME RECOGNITION, YOU WON THE COMPETITION BECAUSE ATLANTA'S HAD TREMENDOUS LEADERSHIP AND A COMMUNITY WHICH UNITED BEHIND IT. THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA HAS BEEN NOTHING SHORT OF REMARKABLE. YOU ARE AMERICA AT HER BEST AND MY THANKS TO ALL THE VOLUNTEERS WHO MADE SUCH A DIFFERENCE IN THIS HERCULEAN EFFORT.

I CONGRATULATE EACH OF YOU, AND I JOIN ALL AMERICANS IN ANTICIPATION OF THOSE FOUR MAGIC WORDS: "LET THE GAMES BEGIN!" \\\

AND NOW I WILL SIGN A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING TODAY AS "ATLANTA OLYMPIC HOST CITY DAY."

GOD BLESS YOU ALL, AND AGAIN, THANK YOU.

#

Executive Office of the President



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER

3

DATE

10/3/90

TO

Peggy Norley

FAX NUMBER

~~7750~~ 6218

OFFICE NUMBER

7750

COMMENTS

FROM

Bruce Zanea

FAX NUMBER

OFFICE NUMBER

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1990

Meeting and Rose Garden Ceremony with
the United States Olympic Committee
and the Atlanta Organizing Committee

Date: October 3, 1990
Location: Oval Office
Time: 2:00 p.m.
From: Ed Rogers *ELR*

I. PURPOSE

For the President to greet and congratulate those who played key roles in helping Atlanta secure its bid to become the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. This group includes top leadership from the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and the Atlanta Organizing Committee (AOC), as well as local officials. You will sign a Presidential Proclamation naming October 3, 1990, as "Atlanta Olympic Host City Day".

II. BACKGROUND

Atlanta recently won its bid to host the 1996 Summer Olympics. The 1996 Olympics will mark the centennial year of the modern olympic games.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Oval Office

The President

Mr. Robert Helmick, President, USOC

Dr. Harvey Schiller, Executive Director, USOC

Mr. William Payne, President, AOC

Maynard Jackson, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia

Andrew Jackson Young, former Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia

Joe Frank Harris, Governor of Georgia

Anita DeFrance, U.S. Delegate, International Olympic Committee

Lou Kitchen, Lou Kitchen Associates, Inc.

Ede Holiday, Assistant to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet

Sig Rogich, Assistant to the President for Public Events and Initiatives

Ed Rogers, Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Rose Garden

Oval Office participants

Secretary Louis Sullivan

Paul Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps

Senator Wyche Fowler, (D-GA)

Senator Sam Nunn, (D-GA), tentative

Congressman Lindsay Thomas, (D-GA)

Congressman Charles Hatcher, (D-GA)

Congressman Ben Jones (D-GA)

Congressman John Lewis (D-GA)

Congressman Newt Gingrich, (R-GA)

Congressman Buddy Darden (D-GA)

Congressman J. Roy Rowland, (D-GA)

Congressman Doug Barnard, (D-GA)

Congressman Richard Ray, (D-GA), tentative

Congressman Ed Jenkins, (D-GA), tentative

125 Invited Guests (Volunteers and staff from the Atlanta Organizing Committee)

IV. PRESS PLAN

Oval Office: Closed Press

Rose Garden: Open Coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

2:00 pm The President conducts Oval Office meeting, after which participants proceed to the Rose Garden for Presidential remarks.

2:10 pm The President is announced on stage in Rose Garden and proceeds directly to podium for remarks.

2:15 pm The President concludes remarks, signs proclamation, and returns to the Oval Office.

2:20 pm The President arrives Oval Office.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 2, 1990

Meeting and Rose Garden Ceremony with
the United States Olympic Committee
and the Atlanta Organizing Committee

Date: October 3, 1990
Location: Oval Office
Time: 2:00 p.m.
From: Ed Rogers *ER*

I. PURPOSE

For the President to greet and congratulate those who played key roles in helping Atlanta secure its bid to become the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games. This group includes top leadership from the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) and the Atlanta Organizing Committee (AOC), as well as local officials. You will sign a Presidential Proclamation naming October 3, 1990, as "Atlanta Olympic Host City Day".

II. BACKGROUND

Atlanta recently won its bid to host the 1996 Summer Olympics. The 1996 Olympics will mark the centennial year of the modern olympic games.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Oval Office

The President

Mr. Robert Helmick, President, USOC

Dr. Harvey Schiller, Executive Director, USOC

Mr. William Payne, President, AOC

Maynard Jackson, Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia

Andrew Jackson Young, former Mayor of Atlanta, Georgia

Joe Frank Harris, Governor of Georgia

Anita DeFrance, U.S. Delegate, International Olympic Committee

Lou Kitchen, Lou Kitchen Associates, Inc.

Ede Holiday, Assistant to the President and Secretary to the Cabinet

Sig Rogich, Assistant to the President for Public Events and Initiatives

Ed Rogers, Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff

Rose Garden

Oval Office participants

Secretary Louis Sullivan

Paul Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps

Senator Wyche Fowler, (D-GA)

Senator Sam Nunn, (D-GA), tentative

Congressman Lindsay Thomas, (D-GA)

Congressman Charles Hatcher, (D-GA)

Congressman Ben Jones (D-GA)

Congressman John Lewis (D-GA)

Congressman Newt Gingrich, (R-GA)

Congressman Buddy Darden (D-GA)

Congressman J. Roy Rowland, (D-GA)

Congressman Doug Barnard, (D-GA)

Congressman Richard Ray, (D-GA), tentative

Congressman Ed Jenkins, (D-GA), tentative

125 Invited Guests (Volunteers and staff from the Atlanta Organizing Committee)

Bob Graham - FL

Jake Garn - UT

Cong. John Hiler - IN

Richard Lehman - CA

IV. PRESS PLAN

Oval Office: Closed Press

Rose Garden: Open Coverage

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

2:00 pm The President conducts Oval Office meeting, after which participants proceed to the Rose Garden for Presidential remarks.

2:10 pm The President is announced on stage in Rose Garden and proceeds directly to podium for remarks.

2:15 pm The President concludes remarks, signs proclamation, and returns to the Oval Office.

2:20 pm The President arrives Oval Office.

OLYMPIC CEREMONY \ THE ROSE GARDEN
OCTOBER 3, 1990 \ 2:00 P. M.

IT'S A GREAT PLEASURE TO HAVE ALL OF YOU HERE
TODAY. I CAN FEEL THE ATLANTA SPIRIT, THAT YOU'VE MADE
FAMOUS, RIGHT HERE IN THE ROSE GARDEN. I WANT TO
PARTICULARLY WELCOME BILLY PAYNE, MAYOR MAYNARD JACKSON
AND ANDREW YOUNG -- THREE MEN WHO'VE COMMITTED
THEMSELVES HEART AND SOUL TO BRINGING THE GAMES TO
ATLANTA. GOVERNOR HARRIS.

AND, OF COURSE, I'M HAPPY TO HAVE BOB HELMICK HERE
TODAY TO JOIN THE CELEBRATION.

*my own favorite
Sullivan, Ed ~~Holiday~~*

Paul Coverdell

Harvey Schiller

- 2 -

BEFORE WE BEGIN, I AM PLEASED TO HAVE JUST SIGNED
H.R. 4962, WHICH AUTHORIZES THE MINTING OF
COMMEMORATIVE COINS TO SUPPORT AMERICAN ATHLETES
TRAINING FOR THE '92 OLYMPICS.

IT'S AN HONOR TO BE HERE TODAY, TO CELEBRATE THE
SELECTION OF THE HOST CITY FOR THE 1996 SUMMER
OLYMPICS: "THE NEXT GREAT INTERNATIONAL CITY," ATLANTA,
GEORGIA. \\\

NEARLY A CENTURY AGO, IN APRIL OF 1896, THE KING OF GREECE OPENED THE FIRST MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES IN ATHENS, A REVIVAL OF THE ANCIENT GAMES HELD IN HONOR OF THE GREEK GOD ZEUS.

THE ARCHITECT OF THOSE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES WAS A FRENCHMAN, BARON DE COUBERTIN [COO-BURR-TAN], WHO ENVISIONED A NEW ERA IN INTERNATIONAL SPORTS. "LET US EXPORT OUR OARSMEN, OUR RUNNERS, OUR FENCERS INTO OTHER LANDS," HE WROTE.

"THAT IS THE TRUE FREE TRADE OF THE FUTURE; AND THE DAY IT IS INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE, THE CAUSE OF PEACE WILL HAVE RECEIVED A NEW AND STRONG ALLY."

AS WE APPROACH THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST MODERN OLYMPICS, WE STILL DREAM OF AN OPEN AND PEACEFUL WORLD -- OPEN TO THE FREE TRADE OF IDEAS, THE FREE MOVEMENT OF PEOPLES. AND AS THE GAMES APPROACH, WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE FREE COMPETITION OF ATHLETES FROM THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD, UNDER THE OLYMPIC MOTTO, "SWIFTER -- HIGHER -- STRONGER."

THOSE THREE WORDS MIGHT AS WELL HAVE BEEN THE MOTTO FOR THE CITY OF ATLANTA -- WHERE THE OLD SOUTH HAS BECOME THE NEW SOUTH, WITH ATLANTANS LEADING THE WAY. AND THEY'LL CONTINUE TO LEAD THE WAY, BECAUSE THE OLYMPICS WILL BRING AN ESTIMATED \$3.5 BILLION INTO GEORGIA'S ECONOMY IN THE NEXT SIX YEARS, AND CREATE A PREDICTED 84,000 NEW JOBS. THAT'S NOT JUST GOOD NEWS FOR ATLANTA, THAT'S GOOD NEWS FOR ALL OF AMERICA. \\\

WHEN MAYOR JACKSON HEARD THE NEWS, HE SAID, "I FEEL LIKE AN EXCLAMATION POINT HAS JUST BEEN PLACED ON THE LIFE OF OUR CITY. WE WON'T LET THE WORLD DOWN." AND I'M SURE ATLANTA WON'T. \\\

THIS GREAT CITY HAS ALREADY MADE HISTORY, AS THE CRADLE OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, HOME TO MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., WHITNEY YOUNG AND MAYNARD JACKSON. THE 1996 GAMES WILL GIVE ATLANTA THE CHANCE TO MAKE NEW HISTORY.

YOU KNOW, JUSTICE WHITE, THE HEISMAN TROPHY WINNER FOR COLORADO UNIVERSITY NOW SERVING ON THE SUPREME COURT, ONCE SAID, "SPORTS CONSTANTLY MAKE DEMANDS ON THE PARTICIPANT FOR TOP PERFORMANCE, AND THEY DEVELOP INTEGRITY, SELF-RELIANCE AND INITIATIVE." HE SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO TEACHING LOYALTY TO YOURSELF, SPORTS TEACHES LOYALTY TO YOUR TEAM.

THAT'S WHAT THE OLYMPICS ARE ALL ABOUT -- INITIATIVE, SELF-RELIANCE, INTEGRITY AND LOYALTY.

- 8 -

THOSE VERY SAME QUALITIES ARE THE ONES THAT BROUGHT THE OLYMPICS TO ATLANTA. ON TOP OF YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES AND WORLDWIDE NAME RECOGNITION, YOU WON THE COMPETITION BECAUSE ATLANTA'S HAD TREMENDOUS LEADERSHIP AND A COMMUNITY WHICH UNITED BEHIND IT. THE COMMUNITY SPIRIT AND ENTHUSIASM SHOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA HAS BEEN NOTHING SHORT OF REMARKABLE. YOU ARE AMERICA AT HER BEST AND MY THANKS TO ALL THE VOLUNTEERS WHO MADE SUCH A DIFFERENCE IN THIS HERCULEAN EFFORT.

**I CONGRATULATE EACH OF YOU, AND I JOIN ALL AMERICANS IN ANTICIPATION OF THOSE FOUR MAGIC WORDS: "LET THE GAMES BEGIN!" **

AND NOW I WILL SIGN A PROCLAMATION DESIGNATING TODAY AS "ATLANTA OLYMPIC HOST CITY DAY."

GOD BLESS YOU ALL, AND AGAIN, THANK YOU.

#

Moore L. Lincolnton, Ky

lived in Atlanta

definitely

1954-1961

where he was Dem

at U of Social work

died in Nigeria

March 23, 1938

Jackson

Texas

career in Atlanta

Mary

To Peggy

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Harry Schuman

of names of some Olympians

Phone from Georgia see back, too

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message Georgia Olympians

Paul Anderson '56 weightlifting

Alice Coachman '48 track & field

(gold medalist, 1st black female)

Verna Flemming Basketball 84

Teresa Edwards Basketball 84

Operator 88



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-020

Antonio McKay 84 88 T & F

Katrina McLean 88 Basket

Edwin Moses 78, 80, 84 88 T & F

To Melvin Pender, Jr. 64, 68 T & F

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Gwen Torrance 88 T & F

of Spec Towns 36 T & F

Phone Wyomia Tyus 64, 68 T & F

Area Code	Number	Extension
TELEPHONED		PLEASE CALL
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU		URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

Willie Gault 80 track & field

Evander Holyfield Boxing '84

next to

John Koncak 84 Basket

Roger Kingdom 84 88 TR & Field

Operator



AMPAD
EFFICIENCY®

23-020

Steve Lundquist 80, 84 Swimming

Gold medalists

Edward Crook '60 Boxing

Charles Scott '68 Basket

Barbara Slater 52, 56, 60 T & F

Executive Office of the President



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER

2

DATE

9/28/90

TO

Peggy Dooley

FAX NUMBER

ext 6218

OFFICE NUMBER

COMMENTS

FROM

Bruce Zareea

FAX NUMBER

OFFICE NUMBER

456-2421

Additional Talking points for Rose Garden Ceremony w/ AOC group

- People that the President should mention are Billy Payne, President of the Atlanta Organizing Committee who conceived this whole idea over 3 years ago and who has seen it through to fruition; Andrew Young, Chairman of the Atlanta Organizing Committee, whose worldwide recognition opened many doors for Atlanta; Maynard Jackson, the Mayor of Atlanta.

- Our suggestion is that the main focus of this ceremony be on this great achievement made possible by our indefatigable volunteers.

- Atlanta's victory was not due the stadia we can build and certainly not our worldwide name recognition, it was due to the people that we have involved and the uniting of one community for a common goal.

- As information, Atlanta had over 70 of the 86 International Olympic Committee members visit our city in the past year where we were able to demonstrate to them first hand our ability and intense desire to host the Olympics in the southern part of the United States.

- The Atlanta Organizing Committee sponsored two 5K races for our bid where we had over 5,000 participants in each race.

VIPs

~~6518~~

Gov. Joe Frank Harris

Mayor Jackson

Andrew Young - Chairman Atlanta Olympic Comm.

Harvey Schiller - Sec Gen U.S. Olympic Comm

Bob Helmick - Pres. U.S. Olympic Comm.

Anita de France - U.S. to Intl. Olympic Comm.

Billy Payne - Pres. Atlanta Olympic Comm.

Ginger Watkins - Volunteer Coord. for Atlanta
Olympic Comm.

7
"It's time we put the interest of the United States of America first."

-- President George Bush, September 30, 1990
Announcing the Bipartisan Budget Agreement

FACT SHEET

We must stop mortgaging the future of our children and their children. America needs a budget agreement. The public demands it. And, as President Bush said, this compromise meets the challenge of putting America first.

The five-year bipartisan budget compromise will boost America's long-term economic vitality. It will give small and medium-size business a shot in the arm, creating jobs. It will cut the projected federal deficit by half-a-trillion dollars. This will mean real and lasting spending cuts. And it will not raise individual income-tax rates, supporting future economic growth.

Our nation's economic problems are everyone's concern. So this agreement is, above all, fair. Everyone will have to make a sacrifice, but no one will have to bear the burden alone.

- o Social Security will not be touched.
- o Although the defense budget is cut by \$67 billion over three years (and more over five years), our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf region will still get the backing they deserve to defend themselves and accomplish their mission.
- o The agreement's new incentives for economic growth include:

-- New incentives to increase domestic exploration and development of oil and gas resources -- to free America from dependence on foreign oil.

-- New tax incentives for the development of enterprise zones -- to create jobs and opportunity for those who need it the most.

-- Extension of the research and development tax credit, so America can continue to lead in science and industry.

-- And an increase in the earned-income tax credit.

- o The agreement will give a shot in the arm to America's job-generating small and mid-size companies:

- A thirty percent research and experimentation credit for small businesses.

- An adjustment in the tax basis for individuals who buy stock in small businesses.

- A tax deduction for investment in small businesses.

- An expanded ability for small businesses to expense certain depreciable business property.

- o The budget plan will also cut \$120 billion in government spending on entitlement and mandatory programs. Unlike other such agreements in the past, this is the first time such cuts will be guaranteed in law. No more smoke and mirrors. Savings will include:

- \$60 billion from Medicare.

- \$13 billion from Agricultural payments.

- \$4.2 billion in Postal-service reform.

- o The agreement will also produce \$182 billion in discretionary program savings, including cuts in defense outlays of \$67 billion over three years.

- o Again, these cuts were made without caving in on raising individual income-tax rates. The agreement calls for raising \$134 billion in five years. And we can raise this tax-revenue with these measures:

- A phased-in increase in the gasoline tax -- five cents a gallon the first year and another five cents the next year. This one measure alone will produce the greatest revenues.

- Increased taxes on alcohol and cigarettes, as well as selected luxury items.

- o The budget discipline of Gramm-Rudman will be extended for five years and the agreement includes substantial budget-process reform:

- Any new entitlement programs must meet hard and fast "pay as you go" provisions. This means that Congress will have to raise funds for any future entitlement, or cut an existing program.

-- All discretionary spending by Congress is capped for the next five years. If Congress spends money it doesn't have -- a "mini-sequester" will cut it for them. These cuts will last, because for the first time these cuts have teeth.

-- Any new tax cuts have to be matched by an equal increase in revenues.

-- This package will reform past credit programs that ignored huge liabilities to the American treasury; programs like S&L deposit insurance, student loan guarantees and HUD loan programs.

- o According to the terms of the agreement, the Congress has until October 19, 1990, to pass government appropriations bills consistent with the accord.

Congress must act, and act soon. We need measures to boost economic growth, and solve long-term problems. Most of all, this is our last best chance to get the federal budget deficit under control. We can meet the challenge through bipartisan leadership and quick and decisive action. No one will agree with all measures, but everyone will benefit in the long-run. We owe this much to our country, and to generations of Americans to come.

Remarks by the President of the United States

in Rose Garden/472th Ceremony

Importance of Centennial Games

N.H.
Good Sound to
C.H.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as you know the Olympic Movement is one of the most important forces in the world today for developing understanding between peoples and promoting international goodwill. The Olympic Movement helps build a better and more peaceful world by promoting those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport and by bringing together the athletes of the world in the great four-year sports festival -- the Olympic Games. President Juan Antonio Samaranch and his colleagues on the International Olympic Committee have given the great honor to Atlanta to celebrate the centenary Olympic Games. This is a tremendous honor, but it is also a tremendous responsibility. The centennial games deserve to be the best and most important Olympic Games ever. I want to congratulate you for the tremendous effort that you and the citizens of Atlanta made in winning the honor to host these centennial games. At the same time, I want to pledge to President Samaranch and his IOC colleagues and to the citizens of Atlanta the full and unqualified support of the government of the United States and my personal support in ensuring that the Olympic Movement will reach its highest pinnacle in the celebration of the 26th Olympiad. This will be the most important sports event in history and we look forward to welcoming all the peoples of the world to this great celebration.

10:09 FROM KING & SPALDING HURT BLDG TO

Importance of Volunteerism

I am aware that one of the primary ingredients of Atlanta's success was the unwavering dedication of hundreds of volunteers over the last 34 years. Many times I have stated the importance to the progress of our country of these volunteer efforts. There could be no greater example of the positive benefits to our society of this great volunteer spirit than the recent work of Atlanta volunteers in winning the Olympic Games for Atlanta. I commend you for this outstanding example which once again proves the value of the volunteer spirit in our society.

'We won't let the world down'

Continued from 1A

windfall equal to the economic impact of 50 Super Bowls — which Atlanta will host in 1994 — or 100 national political conventions.

Organizers predict the Olympics will add \$3.5 billion to Georgia's economy in the next six years, including nearly 84,000 new jobs and skyrocketing retail sales from hundreds of thousands of tourists and visitors.

All told, the Atlanta Organizing Committee, the group that put together what amounted to a \$7 million promotional bid to get the Olympics, predicts staging the 16-day event will cost \$1.2 billion and raise \$1.4 billion — leaving a \$200 million profit. Those figures are based largely on projections taken from the 1984 Games in Los Angeles.

"I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city," said Mayor Maynard Jackson, among 360 Atlanta supporters in Tokyo. "We won't let the world down."

Corporate Atlanta was just as ecstatic. "You've got to guess we are absolutely elated that the city of Atlanta got the bid. We're not surprised," said Terry McGuirk, president of Turner Sports, a subsidiary of Turner Broadcasting System.

For a city that has never produced a major pro sports championship, the Olympics will leave more than a half-billion dollars worth of new athletic facilities, among them a new 85,000-seat Olympic Stadium.

Add that to the already under-construction Georgia Dome, a 70,500-seat indoor stadium, and the existing 55,000-seat Atlanta Fulton County Stadium, and it will be hard to move around the city without running into a major sports facility.

"What I want is for all of our young people to start training," said Andy Young, Jean Young's husband and the former mayor who made getting the Olympics a cause. "We can't have the Games come to Atlanta and no Atlantans win medals."

As soon as the announcement was made, you could almost hear cash registers ringing in the glass and concrete towers of Atlanta's booming business and hotel industry along Peachtree Street.

With more than 43,000 rooms at 240 hotels in the metro area, this city already brags it's the nation's third busiest for conventions, behind New York and Chicago. Come 1996, it expects to have 65,000 hotel rooms.

But with 250,000 people expected to need lodging for the Games, and 375,000 more expected to stay in private homes, services could be stretched in the metro area, home to 2.8 million people. City officials, many of whom traveled to Tokyo before Tuesday's vote by the 86-member IOC, say Atlanta can handle it.

Transportation is considered a major plus. Hartsfield International Airport is the world's largest terminal and the second busiest in flights, and the MARTA rapid rail system can transport visitors from the airport to downtown in 10 minutes.

In the end, it came down to the fifth ballot in Tokyo. Atlanta edged out the sentimental favorite, Athens, Greece, which hosted the first modern Olympics in 1896.

The vote ended a three-year lobbying effort by the Atlanta Organizing Committee and its president, Atlanta lawyer Billy Payne, who first raised the idea.

Within minutes of Tuesday's 7:47 a.m. EDT announcement, special editions of *The Atlanta Journal* were being hawked on the streets.

There's hope that the Olympics will go beyond sports.

Among the celebrating crowd Tuesday were some of the city's 6,000 to 15,000 homeless. Rev. Oather Alford, a homeless advocate, said city officials' attempts to gloss over problems now that they have the Olympics "will not work. We're going to stand up and be counted."

Almost forgotten Tuesday were damning crime reports that, at one point, appeared to be a serious threat to the city's chances for the games.

The FBI Monday released 1989 statistics showing Atlanta led the nation's 36 largest cities in assaults, with 21.4 per 100,000 people. FBI statistics also showed Atlanta tops in the nation in violent crime last year.

But officials point to a 13% decline in homicides so far this year and say Atlanta will be safe when the athletes of the world come in 1996.

Said Police Chief Bell: "Every law enforcement agency in the nation will be helping us with security. We'll also be calling on international security forces to make absolutely sure the athletes and visitors have a safe environment here."

As if to underscore the city's newfound international image, a newlywed couple from Italy on their honeymoon were among those cheering at Underground Tuesday.

"When we go back to Italy, we'll be able to say, 'We were there when Atlanta got the Olympics,'" said Stefano Fregnan, 30, of Porcia, Italy, accompanied by his bride, Antonietta.

Said Edith Brown, 38, a federal worker in Atlanta: "Being here is like being a part of history."

That's saying something for a place that bears historical prominence as the city burned by Gen. William Sherman and memorialized in Margaret Mitchell's epic, *Gone With the Wind*.

It also boasts its place in history as cradle of the civil rights movement. While other Southern cities erupted with racial violence in the 1960s, Atlanta integrated its schools without a fight and produced the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and other leaders of a movement that made the Old South new and paved the way for an unprecedented boom here.

Said Rep. John Lewis, D-Ga.: "I think it is very fitting and appropriate that the Olympics will be held in the capital of the New South, a city too busy to hate, home of the civil rights movement and capital of the 21st century."

Contributing: Steve Woodward in Tokyo, Rachel Schuster, Pat Guy



AP

PIGEON: Nothing can be done to make her talk, judge says.

Special Guests

Keith Geiger — President of Nat

John Chubb — Senior Fellow, Br

"Politics, Marke

Ann Lynch — President of Nati

0.30E11

A Residence

At Residence Inn by Marriott, we leave your room every night, along with a full

Plus a nice living room, and, in most cozy fireplace. Even a complimentary b

*Slightly higher in some locations. Based on 7-night stay. © 1990 Residence Inn by Marriott, Inc.

Bob Brunnan -

Edwin Moses

Keating Indicted In S&L Case; Bail Is \$5 Million

Ex-Chairman of American
Continental Is Charged
With 42 Counts of Fraud

By ROY J. HARRIS JR.

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
LOS ANGELES—Charles H. Keating Jr., former chairman of American Continental Corp., surrendered to California authorities yesterday on a 42-count criminal fraud indictment. He was being held in a county jail here in lieu of \$5 million bail.

Also indicted by the state grand jury, which since March had been investigating the failure of American Continental's California-based Lincoln Savings & Loan Association, were a former president of American Continental and two former Lincoln presidents. Bail was set at \$1 million for Judy E. Wischer, who with Mr. Keating resigned from American Continental last month, and for Ray S. Fidel and Robin S. Symes, the indicted former Lincoln officials. American Continental is based in Phoenix, Ariz.

The indictment alleges violations of the California corporations code, prohibiting false statements in the sale of securities and requiring securities transactions to be within qualifications approved by the state. The case focuses on the more than \$200 million of unsecured American Continental debentures sold to 23,000 investors, often through Lincoln branch offices, before American Continental filed for federal bankruptcy-court protection in April 1989.

That bankruptcy-court filing rendered the debentures worthless. Civil suits filed by bondholders, many of them retired people who contend that they were targeted for bond sales in Lincoln branches, have alleged that Lincoln officials claimed that the debentures were federally guaranteed and were as safe as insured certificates of deposit.

If convicted, each of the four faces a maximum prison term of 10 years and a fine of \$250,000.

Attorneys for Mr. Keating, 66 years old, and for Mrs. Wischer, 42, and Mr. Fidel, 32, left the courtroom without commenting to reporters. The former American Continental chairman, however, has insisted in the past that purchasers of debentures were told they were unsecured. He also has asserted that the bonds are worthless only because the government forced American Continental into Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings by moving to seize Lincoln.

Donald Smaltz, an attorney for Mr. Symes, called the amounts of bail for the four "outrageous with a capital 'O'" and "punitive in nature." He said his client, who traveled from his Ohio home to face the charges, has been unemployed since leaving Lincoln last year. "That amount of bail is impossible for Mr. Symes," the attorney said, adding that he intends to seek a review.

"Everybody was just shocked," Mr. Smaltz said of the bail levels. "These people aren't selling anything. They're not in a position to engage in any alleged securities violations, which is what this case is all about, and they're not a risk to the public."

Atlanta Wins 1996 Summer Olympics; Games' Revenue Could Hit \$3.5 Billion

By GLENN RUFFENACH

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

ATLANTA—The Olympics are returning to the U.S.

The International Olympic Committee awarded the 1996 Summer Games to Atlanta, a move that could generate as much as \$3.5 billion in revenue and some 84,000 jobs for the local and state economy.

Considered the darkest of horses when it began its bid 3½ years ago—primarily because Los Angeles held the Games in 1984—Atlanta defeated five other cities in what proved to be the most competitive bidding for the Olympics in decades.

Atlanta won the prize on the fifth ballot taken among the IOC's 86 members, who had gathered in Tokyo. Atlanta collected 51 votes compared with 35 for the runner-up of Athens, Greece. Athens had been the sentimental favorite because 1996 will mark the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, which were held in Athens. The other competitors were Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Manchester, England; Melbourne, Australia; and Toronto.

'A Little Fishing'

"Right now, we're going to sit back and say, 'Thank you,' do a little fishing, and get reacquainted with our spouses," said William Payne, president of the Atlanta

Organizing Committee and the force behind the city's bid.

That might be all that Atlanta's organizers have time for. By most accounts, the city won the Games for three reasons: its incessant and highly successful lobbying of IOC members; the city's infrastructure, including numerous hotels and one of the world's largest airports; and the likelihood that Atlanta will generate a sizable surplus, part of which goes to the IOC.

What the city lacks, however, are many of the basic facilities needed to stage an Olympics. Atlanta estimates it will have to spend more than \$400 million on new construction alone, including an 85,000-seat track-and-field stadium, housing for athletes, a swimming and diving site, and a velodrome for bicycling competition.

Moreover, problems that were all but drowned out in the clamor surrounding the city's bid—including Atlanta's exploding crime rate and extensive homeless population—will likely resurface as millions of dollars from TV networks and corporate sponsors pour into the Atlanta Organizing Committee's coffers.

For instance, within hours of the IOC's decision, Greenpeace Action, a local environmental group, called on the Games' organizers to "tie the growing problems of homelessness in Atlanta to the development of the Olympics," and to "achieve full housing in the city by 1996."

A Dozen Fronts

Perhaps the most difficult task Atlanta's organizers face in the coming months is simply abandoning their role as salesmen and adopting that of developers. "For three years, they've been trying to win friends and influence people," said John Bevilacqua, a vice president at the Los Angeles Olympics and now president of a sports marketing firm in Atlanta. "Now they'll be working on a dozen fronts: dealing with environmental impact studies; setting up a security plan; trying to find 100,000 volunteers—you name it."

And while the 1996 Olympics are more than 2,000 days away, Atlanta's organizers may begin to feel some pressure in the not-too-distant future, according to one individual familiar with the process.

Barcelona, Spain, the site of the 1992 Summer Olympics, "will become the focus of the world and shelter [Atlanta] a bit," said Peter Ueberroth, head of the 1984 Games in Los Angeles. But "immediately afterward, the time will go quite quickly."

Service Sector Output Rose Just 2.5% in July, Signaling Slowdown

Continued From Page A2

service sector is huge. It employs more than seven of every 10 American workers and accounts for 68% of the value of the nation's output. "That's the sector now that's really become the source of income and wealth generation for an overwhelmingly large portion of the U.S. economy," says Stephen Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley.

Most analysts, however,

House Votes to Cut Spending for SDI To \$2.3 Billion

By DAVID ROGERS

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—The House voted to reduce spending for the Strategic Defense Initiative to \$2.3 billion in fiscal 1991—the lowest level in more than five years and nearly half of the Bush administration's request for the ambitious program.

The 225-189 roll call reflected a concerted effort by the Democratic leadership and underscored the continued vulnerability of major strategic weapons despite the current crisis in the Mideast.

The Iraqi threat was invoked by both sides in the debate to bolster their opposing arguments, and a large portion of the SDI savings is expected to be reallocated to meet conventional-force needs in the Persian Gulf operation. An amendment being crafted by House Armed Services Committee Chairman Les Aspin (D., Wis.) would add back an estimated \$1 billion elsewhere in the bill, including funds for anti-chemical weapons equipment, fast sealift capability, and hospital and ammunition supply ships.

Although the final margin last night was narrower and more partisan than a comparable vote last year, the cut is significantly deeper. The \$2.3 billion level is less than the House approved as early as fiscal 1986, and represents a nearly 40% cut from the \$3.8 billion authorization for the current fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

Critics argued that the reduced level condemns the program to research forever, and the Senate, which has approved \$3.7 billion for SDI next year, is certain to demand a higher figure. In this context,

SOUTHERN TWIST FOR '96 OLYMPICS ATLANTA HITS GOLD



SOUTHERN CHEER: A joyous crowd at the Underground Atlanta entertainment/shopping complex cheers the announcement that the city will host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

By Dianne Laakso, The Atlanta Journal via AFP

What Games mean to Atlanta

WHO'S EXPECTED: 625,000 spectators; 6,000 journalists; 16,500 athletes and officials

MONEY MATTERS: \$3.5 billion coming into economy; \$171.6 million from sale of 6.6 million tickets; spectators spend average \$205.82 a day; \$615.9 million to be spent on construction of and improvements to facilities for Games

Source: Atlanta Organizing Committee

COVER STORY

City gets Olympic-size ego boost

'It puts us right square in the middle of the map' How Atlanta won, 1-3C

By Mark Mayfield
USA TODAY

ATLANTA — This city became much more than the capital of the South Tuesday.

More than a century of frustrations — burned by the Union army in 1864, once labeled "Loserville" by a national sports magazine, currently ranked No. 1 in big-city crime — seemed to melt away as Atlanta finally got the chance to live up to its civic slogan: "The Next Great International City."

As thousands here watched via a live satellite hookup, International Olympic Committee president Juan Samaranch announced in Tokyo that Atlanta will host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games — touching off booming fireworks, cascading balloons, cheers and tears.

"Oh, baby, it's wonderful!" yelled Jean Young, among 3,000 gathered at Atlanta's Underground entertainment and shopping complex. "My heart was racing all the way up to when he said 'Atlanta.'" Said Police Chief Eldrin Bell: "It puts us right square in the middle of the map of the world."

It also puts Atlanta and Georgia in line for a potential

High-risk plants ease emissions

By Rae Tyson
USA TODAY

Nine of the USA's largest chemical makers will voluntarily cut toxic emissions at 40 high-risk plants in 14 states, the Environmental Protection Agency said Tuesday.

"People say our emissions are too high so we are going to bring them down," says Jeffrey Van of the Chemical Manufacturers Association.

Though many of the cuts would be required under Clean Air Act amendments being considered by Congress, Deborah Shelman of the Natural Resources Defense Council says the agreement "will accelerate" the cleanup pace.

The EPA says industries emit more than 2.8 billion pounds of toxic chemicals yearly.

The nine companies — BASF, Dow, Exxon, GE, Goodyear, Occidental, Reichold, Texaco, Texas Petrochemical — will reduce cancer-causing emissions by 9.4 million pounds before 1994.

The cuts are just a small percentage of the toxic chemicals released each year and cover only a half-dozen cancer-causing chemicals.

But EPA administrator William Reilly called the emissions reductions "quite significant" because they are coming from what EPA considers the highest cancer risk plants in the country.

Slated for the largest cuts: GE's plant in Mt. Vernon, Ind.

Plant sites, 11A

Terrorist threat U.S. wa

By Sam Meddis
USA TODAY

U.S. officials warn that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is laying plans for terrorist strikes against his enemies.

A government analysis of Iraqi terrorist capabilities says the most likely targets would be in the Mideast or Europe — against U.S. or other nationalities united against Saddam.

Terrorist strikes have been a near-constant threat during the crisis, but U.S. officials are clearly more worried now.

CIA Director William Webster echoed official concerns in a speech Tuesday: "While terrorism is not a new tactic for Saddam, his appeal to those Palestinian terrorists who have gone after Western interests has been recently revived."

He said "capability... is easier to measure than intent."

A meeting of Arab radicals Monday in Jordan — which called for "strikes against American interests everywhere" — sets the political stage for a possible attack.

Attacks could come if fighting erupts or as economic sanctions take their toll on Iraq.

The White House declined comment. U.S. embassies have already been warned.

According to the analysis:

► Rather than order a major incident, Saddam likely would favor a limited act, like killing a U.S. official abroad.

► Fearing U.S. reprisal, he likely would portray any incident as the work of Arab opposition to anti-Iraqi forces.

A "non-existent" Arab group may claim responsibility, says Ariel Merari, terrorism expert at Israel's Tel Aviv University.

But a "likely" group behind an attack would be Palestinian Abu Nidal's; he has reportedly moved from Libya to Iraq.

In the past — as with the '86 bombing of Libya — the United States has looked for hard evidence before retaliating.

But warnings should put Saddam on notice. William Waugh, author of *Terrorism and Emergency Management*, says, "We're saying, 'You can't hide your identity. If something happens, we know who did it.'"

For Jews, desert

By Andrea Stone
USA TODAY

Some Jews will mark New Year festivities in an odd place — Saudi Arabia.

For the 700-900 Jewish U.S. soldiers participating in Operation Desert Shield, Rosh Hashanah 5751 will be as quiet as the desert sunset that opens the 10-day holiday. It ends on Yom Kippur, Judaism's most holy day.

"Plans are to hold services in a very quiet and dignified way," says William Rapfogel of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations.

Pentagon wouldn't have way — fear the Islamic "Worship conducted shelters or far from view says Defense spokesman. Says Kar of Army rail "If they can soundproof r shofar (a ra to mark the would be rea

► 'Low profil

GEORGIA



Capital: Atlanta
Entered the union (with rank): Jan. 4, 1788 (4)
State motto: Wisdom, justice, moderation
State flower: Cherokee rose
State bird: Brown thrasher
State song: "Georgia on My Mind"
State tree: Live oak
Nicknames: Empire State of the South, Peach State
Origin of state name: After George II of England

Georgia looks like everyone's image of the rural South: the red soil, the kudzu vine climbing over every unprotected surface, the winding country roads and small bridges over slow-moving streams, the little towns barely one block long. Atlanta, Georgia's capital, by contrast, is the perfect picture of the future of the South—the prosperous Sunbelt. An auto-centered city of plazas, highways, clean glass skyscrapers, revitalized city rowhouses and immigrants from the north and west, Atlanta looks like success, with considerable reason.

Founded as an English debtors' colony by Gen. James Oglethorpe in 1733, Georgia went on to become one of the Confederacy's stalwarts during the Civil War. It probably suffered greater damage from that war than any other state; Sherman's army cut a violent swath across the state from Atlanta to the sea, burning and pillaging as it went. Reconstruction also hit Georgia hard, and the state's economy remained flat until the middle of this century.

Today, Georgia's relative lack of development has turned into a plus. Industries have moved south in droves to utilize the large sources of natural materials, the relaxed laws concerning pollution and unions and the available space. Georgia, the largest state east of the Mississippi, benefited from all these factors and has become a new home for dozens of corporations. The new prosperity is slowly changing the face of Georgia, but the old southern ways still persist outside the big cities. Georgia ranks first in gallons of moonshine whiskey seized by the feds.

and planted their squash and bananas, confident that this insidious marsh country of the red-bug and the moccasin would be theirs by default because it was the one section of Florida the white man could not endure. The only other inhabitants of these impenetrable mangrove swamps were squatters, outcasts, moonshiners who lived in shacks raised on stilts over the shallow Florida Bay flats at a now vanished community well-named Snake Bite, or in lawless little bands on the islands of Whitewater Bay."

Budd Schulberg
"Florida"
American Panorama
1947

Palm Beach:

"For the boarders, verily, were the great indicated show, as I had gathered in advance, at *Palm Beach*; it had been promised one, on all sides, that there, as nowhere else, in America, one would find Vanity Fair in full blast. . . ."

Henry James
The American Scene
1907

Pensacola:

[Pensacola Harbor in 1870s]: "Vessels, before loading with cargo, discharged their ballast, which was hauled and dumped along the shore, and 60 acres of land were created in a few years. Thus Pensacola's reclaimed shoreline is made up of red granite from Sweden, blue stone from Italy, broken tile from France, and dredgings from the River Thames and Scheldes of The Netherlands."

The Federal Writers Project of the WPA
Florida, American Guide Series
1939

St. Augustine:

"A part of St. Augustine lingers as the Southeast's most tangible relic of the Spaniards' bid for power."

Harnett T. Kane
Gone Are the Days
1960

West Palm Beach:

"God rode out the ocean,
Chained the lightning to his wheel;
Stepped on land at West Palm Beach,
And the wicked hearts did yield."

Spiritual
Quoted by Alistair Cooke
One Man's America
1952

* * *
urban exiles'] appearance on the
ed to be essentially a rather indo-
or retired elderly people from the
ter resort. . . . The [competitive]
n the Cubans, hungry for work,
ive and, in a great many cases,
siderable skills and experience in a
What they did, then, was to ener-
l."

Tad Szulc
Esquire
February, 1974

* * *
ie feel more kindly toward South-

Edmund Wilson
"Miami"
1949

* * *
'What draws people down to this
they amuse themselves here?'"

Edmund Wilson
"Miami"
1949

* * *
of nougat-like shops, mountain
ice-cream hotels."

Edmund Wilson
"Miami"
1949

s and Regions

it air of slightly piratical indepen-

James Morris
As I Saw the USA
1956

* * *
were water and the water land, Key
the sweetness and bitterness, all the
icids of our complicated American
n. The southernmost point in the
and's end. Old glory and present

Richard Rhodes
Playboy
January, 1972

ry:

s who refused the indignity of being
se to Oklahoma built their villages

THE STATE

"My mother was a whippoorwill pert,
My father, he was lazy,
But I'm Hell broke loose in a new store shirt
To fiddle all Georgia crazy."

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1925

* * *

"God has not put any limit on what we can do in Georgia."

Jimmy Carter, governor
Speech
1971

* * *

"Georgia, Georgia, the whole day through
Just an old sweet song keeps
Georgia On My Mind.
I said Georgia, Georgia, a song of you
Comes as sweet and clear
As moonlight through the pines"

Stuart Gorrell
Georgia On My Mind
1930

* * *

"Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along
Sing it as we used to sing it—fifty thousand strong,
While we were marching through Georgia."

Traditional Song
Marching Through Georgia
1865

THE LANDSCAPE

"Oh, Georgia . . . Georgia . . . the careless yield!
The watermelons ripe in the field!
The mist in the bottoms that tastes of fever
And the yellow river rolling forever!"

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

* * *

"Georgia is beautiful. High on the crests of the Great Smoky Mountains some Almighty hand shook out this wide and silken shawl—shook it and swung it 200 glistening miles from the Savannah to the Chat-tahoochee, 400 miles from the Appalachians to the southern sea. Red, white, and black is the soil and it rolls by six great rivers and ten wide cities and a

thousand towns, thick-throated, straggling, low busy, and sleepy."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"Georgia is beautiful. Yet on its beauty rests something disturbing and strange. Physically this is a certain emptiness and monotony, a slumberous, vague dilapidation, a repetition, an unrestraint. Point by point one could pick a poignant beauty—one golden river, one rolling hill, one forest of oaks and pines, one Bull Street. But there is curious and meaningless repetition until the beauty palls or fails of understanding. And on this physical strangeness, unsatisfaction, drops a spiritual gloom. A certain brooding lies on the land—there is something furtive, uncanny—at times almost a horror."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

[The Okefenokee]: "I don't know of any place where human beings coexist so happily with God's other creatures."

Charles Kuralt
Dateline America
1979

WAY OF LIFE

[On his refusal to join the white citizens council]: "I think they finally looked on me as an anachronistic citizen who had come back and had been misled in the Navy, and they would just bear with me until I had gotten reacclimated to South Georgia ways."

Jimmy Carter
Quoted in *Atlanta*
December, 1974

* * *

"When I was growing up on a farm in Georgia . . . an invisible wall of racial segregation stood between me and my black playmates. It seemed then as if that wall between us would exist forever. But it did not stand forever. It crumbled and fell. And though the rubble has not yet been completely removed, it no longer separates us from one another, blighting the lives of those on both sides of it."

President Jimmy Carter
Speech to Indian Parliament, New Delhi
Jan. 16, 1978

* * *

"A journey through Georgia leaves little to record. . . . I traveled with three attorneys, two store keepers,

ns, thick-throated, straggling, low py."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

autiful. Yet on its beauty rests something and strange. Physically this is a mess and monotony, a slumberous action, a repetition, an unrestraint. Point could pick a poignant beauty—one one rolling hill, one forest of oaks and ull Street. But there is curious and repetition until the beauty palls or fails ing. And on this physical strangeness, drops a spiritual gloom. A certain on the land—there is something furtive, imes almost a horror."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

keel]: "I don't know of any place where coexist so happily with God's other

Charles Kuralt
Dateline America
1979

LIFE

I to join the white citizens council]: "I ally looked on me as an anachronistic ad come back and had been misled in l they would just bear with me until I iclimatized to South Georgia ways."

Jimmy Carter
Quoted in *Atlanta*
December, 1974

growing up on a farm in Georgia . . . an of racial segregation stood between me playmates. It seemed then as if that us would exist forever. But it did not It crumbled and fell. And though the t yet been completely removed, it no tes us from one another, blighting the on both sides of it."

President Jimmy Carter
Speech to Indian Parliament, New Delhi
Jan. 16, 1978

hrough Georgia leaves little to record. with three attorneys, two store keepers,

a cotton planter and a slave dealer. My notions of the sort of conversation prevalent in Newgate may not be very accurate, but I much doubt whether it would be found to indicate such utter debasement, both of thought and principle, as that to which I was condemned to listen."

Thomas Hamilton
Men and Manners in America
1843 edition

"There are two Georgias, and many Souths. You told him right. People in the cotton South had slaves and didn't learn how to work. Ever since they have been complaining about things and figuring life's been hard because their granddaddies lost a war."

Quoted by Ralph McGill
The South and the Southerner
1963

"There is a state [Georgia] with more than half the area of Italy and more population than either Denmark or Norway, and yet in 30 years' time it has not produced a single idea."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

"The Leo Frank affair [a lynching] was no isolated phenomenon. It fitted into its frame very snugly. It was a natural expression of Georgian notions of truth and justice."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

"There the liberated lower order of whites have borrowed the worst commercial boulderism of the Yankee and superimposed it upon a culture that, at bottom, is but little removed from savagery. Georgia is at once the home of the cotton-mill sweater, of the Methodist parson turned Savonarola and of the lynching bee."

H. L. Mencken
"The Sahara of the Bozart"
Prejudices: Second Series
1920

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"...the merchants of Georgia demanding at least two millions of acres of land from the Indians, as a

discharge of their debts, due, and of long standing: the Creeks, on the other hand, being a powerful and proud spirited people, their young warriors were unwilling to submit to so large a demand, and their conduct evidently betrayed a disposition to dispute the ground by force of arms, and they could not at first be brought to listen to reason and amicable terms; however, at length, the cool and deliberate counsels of the ancient venerable chiefs, enforced by liberal presents of suitable goods, were too powerful inducements for them any longer to resist, and finally prevailed."

William Bartram
Travels of William Bartram
1791

"They have lynched 500 Negroes in 40 years; they have killed unnumbered white men. There must be living and breathing in Georgia today at least 10,000 men who have taken human life, and ten times that number who have connived at it. Let us look this human thing squarely in the face without flinching. Georgia has wrought deeds so awful that they can scarcely be told."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

"Georgia bribes its white labor by giving it public badges of superiority. The Jim Crow legislation was not to brand the Negro as inferior and to separate the races, but rather to flatter white labor to accept public testimony of its superiority instead of higher wages and social legislation."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

"By agreeing to vote on one issue, the Negro, the normal split of the white vote on other questions or the development of a popular movement against intrenched privilege is virtually forestalled. Thus in Georgia, democratic government and real political life have disappeared. . . . Anything that would divide white folk in opinion or action is taboo and only personal feuds survive as the issues of political campaigns."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

GEORGIA

"It is usual for the stranger in Georgia to think of race prejudice and race hatred as being the great, the central, the unalterable fact and to go off into general consideration as to race differences and the eternal likes and dislikes of mankind. But that line leads one astray. The central thing is not race hatred in Georgia; it is successful industry and commercial investment in race hatred for the purpose of profit."

W. E. B. DuBois
These United States
1924

* * *

"Georgia receives large accessions of population in the off-scourings of other slave states. The restraints of law are little felt, and it is the only state in the Union in which I heard it publicly asserted that justice is not purely administered."

Thomas Hamilton
Men and Manners in America
1843 edition

* * *

"You [the citizen who opposes public education] are a dead weight on Georgia. You are one of the reasons why its property is not now worth five times what it is. You are one of the reasons why the products of its soil are not five times as great as they are, for such schools as I mean would make most farmers highly successful farmers. . . . You are one of the reasons why Georgia is not one of the greatest manufacturing states in the Union, for such schools as I mean would turn thousands of the best-trained hands and minds to the making of beautiful and useful things."

Walter Hines Page
Speech at Georgia Normal School in Athens
1901

* * *

"Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless for us to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses and people will cripple their military resources. I can make this march, and make Georgia howl."

General William T. Sherman
Telegram to General Grant
1864

* * *

[An English traveler compares the prosperity of Illinois to Georgia's stagnation]: "The great immigration is the secret of the progress of Illinois; but what is the secret of the immigration? Both states are fertile; in both nature holds many inducements; the climate in Georgia is finer, the country is more salubrious. Why, then, is she left behind in the race of development and prosperity? I can see no reason, except that ever-recurring one—slavery. The hardy pioneer, himself a laborer, will not put himself in

competition with brute labor, nor seek his fortune where labour is dishonourable. When southern statesmen count up the gains of slavery, let them not forget to count its cost."

James Sterling
Letters
1857

* * *

[Beginning in the 1940s, Georgia's white establishment encouraged the exodus of blacks, whose labor was less and less needed.]: "The cruelest thing was the driving of the Negroes out, to end forever the perverted but human bond [between whites and blacks] and disappoint forever that hope some of the Negroes had always had—as unfounded and majestic as the will of people without food or warmth not only to keep alive but send the children to school—that wistful faith that some day the whites would be all right."

Pat Watters
The South and the Nation
1969

* * *

"Blacks knew they had to turn to politics to survive. Voting was understood very early in Georgia as a life and death issue."

Andrew Young
Quoted by Jack Bass and Walter De Vries
The Transformation of Southern Politics
1976, 1977

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Atlanta

"There is no adequate word to describe Atlanta's physical and economic growth during the 60s. You could use 'tremendous' or 'fantastic' or 'incredible,' and you would be correct, but you would still be understating the situation. In that short span of 10 years Atlanta grew as much as it had in all its previous history, moving from being a somewhat sluggish regional distribution center to a position as one of the dozen or so truly 'national cities' in the United States. In 1959 we were known for Coca-Cola, Georgia Tech, dogwoods, the Atlanta Crackers, and easy southern living; by 1969 we were known for gleaming skyscrapers, expressways, the Atlanta Braves and—the price you have to pay—traffic jams."

Ivan Allen, Jr. (former Atlanta mayor)
and Paul Hemphill
Mayor: Notes on the Sixties
1971

brute labor, nor seek his fortune dishonourable. When southern the gains of slavery, let them not cost."

James Sterling
Letters
1857

1940s, Georgia's white establish-
he exodus of blacks, whose labor
needed.]: "The cruelest thing was
Negroes out, to end forever the
man bond [between whites and
oint forever that hope some of the
's had—as unfounded and majestic
le without food or warmth not only
send the children to school—that
ome day the whites would be all

Pat Watters
The South and the Nation
1969

y had to turn to politics to survive.
stood very early in Georgia as a life

Andrew Young
by Jack Bass and Walter De Vries
Transformation of Southern Politics
1976, 1977

OWNS IONS

equate word to describe Atlanta's
omic growth during the 60s. You
idous' or 'fantastic' or 'incredible,'
be correct, but you would still be
situation. In that short span of 10
ew as much as it had in *all* its
moving from being a somewhat
distribution center to a position as
or so truly 'national cities' in the
1 1959 we were known for Coca-
ch, dogwoods, the Atlanta Crack-
outhern living; by 1969 we were
ling skyscrapers, expressways, the
ind—the price you have to pay—

Allen, Jr. (former Atlanta mayor)
and Paul Hemphill
Mayor: Notes on the Sixties
1971

"Despite its reputation as a progressive, prosperous
city, by 1960 you could see that Atlanta was starting
to tread water. . . . We could talk all we wanted to
about being progressive, but we were still being
pulled down by a moldy state legislature and
suspender-snapping politicians who continued to be
elected through an unfair county-unit voting system
whereby a tiny county in southeast Georgia could
have almost as much to say about Atlanta's welfare—
its share of state funds—as Atlanta itself. We could
talk all we wanted to about being a 'City Too Busy to
Hate,' but Atlanta was still detested and held back by
one of the most racially spiteful states in America."

Ivan Allen, Jr. (former Atlanta mayor)
and Paul Hemphill
Mayor: Notes on the Sixties
1971

"We are big, with every promise of growing bigger.
And there are those who say that this very bigness
carries in it the seeds of civic destruction through
indifference, through inadequate city services,
through growing poverty for some—contrasted with
greater prosperity for most—and through poverty's
by-products of crime and decay. But I am not ready
to give up Atlanta to those who say that all cities are
sick and cannot recover. I cannot speak for all Ameri-
can cities, but I say that Atlanta did not spend the
past hundred years rebuilding from the ashes to fall
prey now to corrosion, corruption and community
discord. . . ."

Ivan Allen, mayor of Atlanta
State of the City Address
1966

"So Sherman goes from Atlanta to the sea
Through the red-earth heart of the land, through
the pine-smoke haze
Of the warm, last months of the year."

Stephen Vincent Benet
John Brown's Body
1928

"Sometimes I believe that Georgia has never recov-
ered from the memory of Sherman's devastating
march. Only in Atlanta do I feel a total recov-
ery. . . ."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

"Atlanta is pressing forward, grasping the future,
shaping something strong and good, yet acknowledg-
ing and taking pride in its heritage."

Carolyn Carter
Fodor's South
1979

"Atlanta is supposed to rank fairly high among
southern cities in its attitude toward Negroes, but it
out-ghettos anything I ever saw in a European ghetto,
even Warsaw. What I looked at was caste and
untouchability—half the time I blinked remembering
that this was not India."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

[At Atlanta airport with Martin Luther King Jr.]:
"One stately old white man walked up to Martin and
said, 'By God, I don't like all you're doing, but as a
fellow Georgian I'm proud of you.'"

Louis E. Lomax
The South Today
1965

"The new Atlanta, sprung from the ashes of the old,
is a hideous, nondescript city combining the evil,
ugly traits of both north and south."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

"In 200 years Atlanta . . . will only be remembered
for glass elevators, stark concrete, and conventions
. . . another center for the fast-buck franchise."

A letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*
Quoted in *National Geographic*
August 1978

"Back in the sixties, we [Atlanta] were known as the
'Cinderella City'. . . . The word was that you could
build anything in Atlanta, even build it backward,
and it would succeed. Well, we overbuilt, way be-
yond the point of need."

John Portman, architect
Quoted in *National Geographic*
August, 1978

"The city was adapting itself, with remarkable rapid-
ity, to the new order of things. 'Sherman, his mark'
was still written too plainly to be soon effaced, in
gaping windows and roofless houses, heaps of ruins
on the principal corners and traces of unsparing
destruction everywhere. The burnt district of Rich-

GEORGIA

mond was hardly more thoroughly destroyed than the central part of Atlanta; yet, with all the advantages of proximity to the north, abundant capital, and an influx of business and money from above the Potomac, Richmond was not half so far rebuilt as Atlanta. . . . These people were taking lessons from Chicago, and deserved to have, as they then seemed likely to have, the foremost of the interior cities of the Gulf states.

Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"I have spent years among the Black Feet, and have been pretty much over the world, but I never saw such demoralized faces [as in Atlanta]. The war has destroyed their moral character. There isn't one man in a score here I would trust with my carpet-bag."

A visiting geologist
Quoted by Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"The traces of the bad passions and disregard of moral obligations which the war has taught, are written almost as plainly on the faces as are Sherman's marks on the houses of Atlanta. . . . Passing about the dark, crooked streets of Atlanta after night, unaccompanied and unarmed, was worse than attempting a similar exploration of the Five Points, in New York, 10 years ago. Murders were of frequent occurrence; and so common a thing as garroting attracted very little attention."

Whitelaw Reid
After the War; a Southern Tour
1866

* * *

"Atlanta is an upstart. A lusty country lass has come late to town, with lace on her parasol and red clay on her petticoats. Wise, now, in the ways of the world; a rich girl, a sophisticated lady wheeling and dealing and playing with the world's great and near great, who come courting in endless streams. But a hoyden, for all that."

Anne Rivers Siddons
Go Straight on Peachtree
1978

* * *

"Perhaps, after all is said and done, it took Margaret Mitchell to sum us [Atlantans] up best. In her beloved *Gone with the Wind*, she has an exasperated Mammy accuse a balky Scarlett O'Hara of being 'a

mule dressed up in hoss harness.' She put her finger on the city for good and all."

Anne Rivers Siddons
Go Straight on Peachtree
1978

* * *

"General Sherman's efficient army demolition squads destroyed 90 percent of Atlanta in 1864, just before he began his historic march to the sea. The city rose from its ashes to become the state's great capital city—the South's largest industrial, financial, and educational center. The visitor in the capital city of the Peach State finds that today it is less the nostalgic city of *Gone With the Wind* than the cultural and economic heart of the Southeast."

Texas Touring Atlas
1965

* * *

"[In Atlanta,] . . . Sunday is the Lord's day, and in the South he still has clout—or enough, at least, so that most folks won't cross him in public. . . .

This explains why the cocktail lounge in the Atlanta airport is not open on Sunday night . . . not even in Atlanta, which the local chamber of commerce describes as the Enlightened Commercial Capital of the 'New South.' Atlanta is an alarmingly liberal city, by Southern standards—known for its 'progressive' politicians, nonviolent race relations, and a tax structure aggressively favorable to New Business. It is also known for moonshine whiskey, a bad biker/doper community, and a booming new porno-film industry.

Fallen pompom girls and ex-cheerleaders from Auburn, 'Bama, and even Ole Miss come to Atlanta to 'get into show business,' and those who take the wrong fork wind up . . . in front of hand-held cameras. . . . Connoisseurs of porno-films say you can tell at a glance which ones were made in Atlanta, because of the beautiful girls. There is nowhere else in America, they say, where a [pornographic]-flick producer can hire last year's Sweetheart of Sigma Chi to take on 12 Georgia-style Hell's Angels for \$220 & lunch."

Hunter S. Thompson
Fear and Loathing On the Campaign Trail '72
1974

Savannah

"Savannah slept among baskets of azaleas."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

n hoss harness.' She put her finger
od and all."

Anne Rivers Siddons
Go Straight on Peachtree
1978

an's efficient army demolition
90 percent of Atlanta in 1864, just
his historic march to the sea. The
ashes to become the state's great
South's largest industrial, financial,
enter. The visitor in the capital city
ite finds that today it is less the
ione With the Wind than the cultural
art of the Southeast."

Texas Touring Atlas
1965

Sunday is the Lord's day, and in
has clout—or enough, at least, so
on't cross him in public. . . .
why the cocktail lounge in the At-
t open on Sunday night . . . not even
the local chamber of commerce
Enlightened Commercial Capital of
Atlanta is an alarmingly liberal
standards—known for its 'progres-
nonviolent race relations, and a tax
vely favorable to New Business. It
moonshine whiskey, a bad biker/
/, and a booming new porno-film

n girls and ex-cheerleaders from
and even Ole Miss come to Atlanta
'business,' and those who take the
up . . . in front of hand-held cam-
seurs of porno-films say you can
which ones were made in Atlanta,
autiful girls. There is nowhere else
say, where a [pornographic]-flick
e last year's Sweetheart of Sigma
2 Georgia-style Hell's Angels for

Hunter S. Thompson
rathing On the Campaign Trail '72
1974

among baskets of azaleas."

Simone de Beauvoir
America Day by Day
1953

* * *

"... in the spring, when the yellow forsythia gives
way to the blue wisteria, which gives way to the
dogwood, dazzling white. Then the citizens [of Sa-
vannah] feel the urge to inhale May while strolling
the cobblestones of the river front, which is crowded
with shops and ships, now as ever; or to drive out to
Desposito's across the Thunderbolt Bridge for a
helping of hot, sweet, pink miraculous shrimp, or-
dered by the pound, boiled in their shells and served
in a steaming pile."

Charles Kuralt
Signature
1981

* * *

"Savannah is a living tomb about which there still
clings a sensual aura as in old Corinth."

Henry Miller
The Air-Conditioned Nightmare
1945

* * *

[On the founding of Savannah]: "Went myself to
view the Savannah River. I fixed upon a healthy
situation about ten miles from the sea. The river here
forms a half-moon, along the south side of which the
banks are about 40 foot high, and on the top flat . . .
upon the riverside in the center of this plain I have
laid out the town."

James Oglethorpe, founder of Savannah
Quoted in *American Heritage*
December, 1970

* * *

"I beg to present you as a Christmas gift, the city of
Savannah with 150 guns and plenty of ammunition;
and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

General William Sherman
Dispatch to President Lincoln
1864

* * *

"Savannah: The name begins with a whisper and
ends with a sigh, inciting dreams of a never-never
South, of belles and balls, soft accents and gentle
courtesy, magnolias and Spanish moss, and all the
rest. If all that ever existed, it doesn't any more; not
anywhere, not in Savannah."

Anthony Wolff
American Heritage
1970

"To relieve the wants of poor people, and to protect
his Majesty's subjects in South Carolina, a colony
should be settled . . . on the southern frontiers of
Carolina."

Royal Charter granted to Savannah, 1732

Other Cities, Towns and Places

Albany:

"Albany [during civil rights march] was down to
demanding that the federal government move in all
its majesty against jaywalkers."

Murray Kempton
New York Post
Aug. 3, 1962

The Chattahoochee River:

"Son, don't be fooled by her beauty. She looks pretty
and she is. She babbles like gossip and giggles like a
girl. If you didn't care for beauty, looking at her way
up here, you might be callin' her a piddlin' river.
But, son, she ain't. I've seen her come out of the
mountains like a wild stallion with logs in his mane.
I've seen her take gristmills and grind them up in
their own stones. I've seen her tear up bridges and
twist steel until it looked bands for hogsheads."

Ralph McGill
The South and the Southerner
1963

The Prestile River:

"It is a dead stream. It couldn't be any deader. You
could grow trout better on the main street of Augusta
than you could up here."

Frank Graham Jr.
American Heritage
Feb., 1970

Rome:

"The town is known, among other things, for the
nearby Berry schools and college, a fabulous educa-
tional empire created out of nothing, except an iron
will and vision, by Miss Martha Berry. The students
are chosen almost entirely from the rural South and
do not pay to attend; but they all contribute by
working (in the field of agriculture, mostly), and thus
gain experience along with book learning—an educa-
tional system widely admired for many reasons."

Calder Willingham
American Panorama
1947

Valdosta:

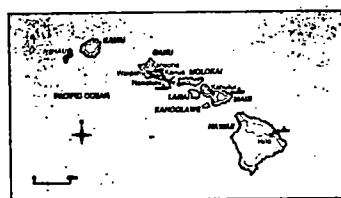
"Despite the occasional new sight, Valdosta, like
most American cities and towns, is old and tired and
falling down. . . . Apathy plagues the town. The peo-

ple, both Negro and white, seem to have run out of gas."

Louis E. Lomax
The South Today
1965

* * *

HAWAII



Capital: Honolulu
Became a territory: 1900
Entered the union (with rank): Aug. 21, 1959 (50)
State motto: *Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka I Ka Pono* (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness)
State flower: Hibiscus
State bird: Nene (Hawaiian goose)
State song: "Hawaii Pono"
State tree: Candlenut
Nickname: Aloha State
Origin of state name: It may have been named for Hawaii Loa, the island's discoverer of legend, or for Hawaiki, traditional home of the Polynesians

The last American state is like no other. Some 2,100 miles west of San Francisco, Hawaii is composed of 20 islands that are the tips of ancient underwater volcanoes. The inhabited islands in the chain are Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and Hawaii.

Apart from the obvious geographical differences from mainland America, Hawaii represents a distinct cultural shift from the rest of the country. All other 49 states grow from a European tradition; Hawaii's background is Polynesian and Oriental. White Europeans have figured in the island's history only recently and then not entirely happily.

The key to the shift of Hawaii from a Polynesian kingdom to an American state was the growth of the sugar industry on the islands. Controlled by Americans, primarily the Dole family, the sugar business became so dominant that in 1893, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and her kingdom gave way to a Hawaiian republic with Sanford B. Dole as president. The United States annexed the republic in 1898 and it became a U.S. territory in 1900.

Since then Hawaii has grown steadily as a vacation

paradise for mainland Americans. Jet travel has opened the remote islands up even more for tourist visits. Today, Hawaii's population centers are all but choked by tourist services and the urban problems that come with them; the outer islands retain much more of the native Hawaiian culture.

Still incredibly beautiful and blessed with lush tropical weather, Hawaii is wrestling with the highest urban living expenses in the nation, rampant inflation, rising crime and a deep sense of unease about the island state's future.

THE STATE

"Hawaii has been called, and justly called, the paradise of the Pacific. But it is a paradise not only of natural beauties and wonder; it is also a paradise of modern industrial combination. In no part of the United States is a single industry so predominant as the sugar industry is in Hawaii, and nowhere else, perhaps, has the centralized control of property reached a state of greater perfection. Hawaii furnishes a vivid illustration of the way in which private business organization in its final stages of development permeates, influences, and controls the life of a country. Sugar is king in Hawaii to a far greater extent than cotton was in the Old South."

Ray Stannard Baker
"Wonderful Hawaii: A World Experiment Station"
1911

* * *

"It is not surprising that Hawaii is so popular. At a time when theme parks are all the rage, Hawaii is the biggest theme park in the world."

Frank Deford
Sports Illustrated
Jan. 24, 1974

* * *

[Hawaii's essence]: "A certain shimmer in the sunset, a barely perceptible irregularity glimpsed intermittently through squinted eyes."

Joan Didion
"Letter from Paradise, 21° 19'N, 157° 52'W"
Slouching Toward Bethlehem
1968

* * *

"It is understandable, if not forgivable, if a visitor from abroad, or even an American, were to confuse, say North and South Dakota, parts of Arizona with neighboring New Mexico, New Hampshire with Vermont, Illinois with Indiana, Alabama with Georgia, But Hawaii is one of a kind."

Robert S. Kane
Hawaii A to Z
1975

Grant/Dooley
Draft two
September 28, 1990
A:Olympic

**BRIEF REMARKS: OLYMPIC CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1990
TIME?**

((Acknowledgements))

((Unfortunately, I can't stay long. I'm late for an important meeting in the West Wing this afternoon -- between Millie and her literary agent. \\ \\))

((Millie wants me to take notes. \\ \\))

It's an honor to be here today, to celebrate the selection of the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympics: "The Next Great International City," Atlanta, Georgia. \\

Nearly a century ago, in April of 1896, the King of Greece opened the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, a revival of the ancient games held in honor of the Greek god Zeus. ((They tell me the first Olympic champion listed in the records was a cook, a man named Coroebus of Elis, the winning sprinter in 776 B.C. Good cook, but I hear his cream sauce was, well, \\ a little run-ny. \\ \\))

The architect of the modern Olympic games was a Frenchman, Baron Coubertin [coo-BURR-tan], who envisioned a new era in international sports. "Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands," he wrote. "That is the true free trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe, the cause of peace will have received a new and strong ally."

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, we **still** dream of an open and peaceful world -- open to the free trade of ideas, the free movement of peoples. And as the games approach, we look forward to the free competition of athletes from the nations of the world, under the Olympic motto, "Faster -- Higher -- Stronger."

Those three words might as well have been the motto for the city of Atlanta -- where the Old South has become the New South, with Atlantans leading the way. And they'll continue to lead the way, because the Olympics will bring **\$3.5 billion** into Georgia's economy in the next six years, and create nearly **84,000 new jobs**. That's not just good news for Atlanta, that's good news for all of America. \\

When Mayor Jackson heard the news, he said, "I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city. We won't let the world down." And I'm sure Atlanta won't. \\\

This great city has already made history, as the cradle of the American civil rights movement, home to Martin Luther King Jr., Whitney Young and Maynard Jackson. The 1996 Games will give Atlanta the chance to make new history.

You know, "Whizzer" White, the Heisman trophy winner for Colorado University now serving on the Supreme Court, once said, "Sports constantly make demands on the participant for top performance, and they develop **integrity, self-reliance and initiative**." He said that in addition to teaching loyalty to yourself, sports teaches loyalty to your team.

That's what the Olympics are all about -- initiative, self-reliance, integrity and loyalty. Those very same qualities are the ones that brought the Olympics to Atlanta. On top of your sports facilities and worldwide name recognition, you won the competition because of the tremendous leaders who became involved and the community which united behind them. My thanks to all the volunteers who made such a difference in this Herculean effort. I congratulate each of you, and I join all Americans in anticipation of those four magic words: **"Let the Games begin!"** \\\

God bless you all, and again, thank you.

#

THE HOME BOOK OF QUOTATIONS

Classical and Modern

SELECTED AND ARRANGED BY
BURTON STEVENSON

Editor *The Home Book of Verse*

I can tell thee where that saying was born
SHAKESPEARE, *Twelfth Night*
Act i, sc. 5, l. 9

TENTH EDITION

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
NEW YORK 1967

¹ Work consists of whatever a body is *obliged* to do . . . Play consists of whatever a body is not obliged to do.

MARK TWAIN, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, ch. 2.

² This is a sport which makes the body's very liver curl with enjoyment.

MARK TWAIN, *Life on the Mississippi*, referring to piloting.

³ Sports constantly make demands on the participant for top performance, and they develop integrity, self-reliance and initiative. They teach you a lot, about working in groups, without being unduly submerged in the group.

BYRON R. WHITE, an outstanding football player (known as "Whizzer" White) before being named to the Supreme Court. (ALFRED WRIGHT, *A Modest All-America Who Sits on the Highest Bench*; *Sports Illustrated*, 10 Dec., 1962)

⁴ Ivy League.

STANLEY WOODWARD, coined when he was sports editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

⁵ Sittin' in the catbird seat.

UNKNOWN, signifying a favorable position in general, but best known to baseball fans through its use by Red Barber, the broadcaster.

Baseball

⁶ These are the saddest of possible words: "Tinker to Evers to Chance."

Trio of bear cubs, and fleetier than birds, Tinker and Evers and Chance. Ruthlessly pricking our gonfalon bubble, Making a Giant hit into a double— Words that are heavy with nothing but trouble:

"Tinker to Evers to Chance."

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS, *Baseball's Sad Lexicon*, referring to the famed double-play combination of the Chicago Cubs in the early 1900's: Joe Tinker, Johnny Evers, and Frank Chance.

⁷ Whoever wants to know the heart and mind of America had better learn baseball, the rules and realities of the game—and do it by watching first some high school or small-town teams.

JACQUES BARZUN, *God's Country and Mine*.

⁸ I want to thank everyone who made this day necessary.

LAWRENCE PETER (YOGI) BERRA. One of

baseball's favorite pixies, Berra was also famous for his talent for malapropism. This was his way of publicly thanking some admirers who had paid tribute to him before a game—who "made this day possible," in other words.

⁹ If the people don't want to come out to the park, nobody's gonna stop em.

YOGI BERRA, a familiar example of his malapropism. He was referring to lagging baseball attendance in Kansas City, and the impossibility of forcing fans to attend games.

¹⁰ Can't Anybody Here Play This Game?

JIMMY BRESLIN, Title of book (1963).

¹¹ Say this much for big league baseball—it is beyond any question the greatest conversation piece ever invented in America.

BRUCE CATTON, *Book Week*, New York *Herald Tribune*, 12 Apr., 1964, p. 1.

¹² He comes to play.

LEO DUROCHER, on Eddie Stanky, whom Durocher managed and greatly admired for his spirit and devotion to baseball.

¹³ You don't save a pitcher for tomorrow. Tomorrow it may rain.

LEO DUROCHER.

¹⁴ Baseball Is a Funny Game.

JOE GARAGIOLA, Title of humorous book (1960).

¹⁵ He may not score, and yet he helps to Win Who makes the Hit that brings the Runner in.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN, *A Poet's Proverbs*, p. 17.

¹⁶ Knowin' all about baseball is just about as profitable as bein' a good whittler.

KIN HUBBARD.

¹⁷ Why do I like baseball? The pay is good, it keeps you out in the fresh air and sunshine, and you can't beat them hours.

TIM HURST. It should be pointed out that the veteran umpire's classic words applied to the early 1900's—an era of daytime baseball and rapid play.

¹⁸ We cheer for the [Washington] Senators, we pray for the Senators, and we hope that the Supreme Court doesn't declare that unconstitutional.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Speech at a luncheon given in connection with the 1962 All-Star baseball game in Washington, D.C., 9 July, 1962.

479 -
3000

1 hit em
WILL
lea
Ke
sci
be

Who c
LAW

2 Slide, I
J. W
ri
ch
b
a

3 It ain'
BL

b
t
a
h
k

4 Sure,
neve
Br

5 A se
brow
pock
They
ball
S

6 Goc
A

7 Ta
Ta
Bu
I d
Le
If
Fc
At

8 Y

to say all in one short word, it calls me—gamester.
EDWARD MOORE, *The Gamester*. Act ii, sc. 1.

Ay, rail at gaming—'tis a rich topic, and affords noble declamation. Go, preach against it in the city—you'll find a congregation in every tavern.
EDWARD MOORE, *The Gamester*. Act iv, sc. 1.

How, sir! not damn the sharper, but the dice?

POPE, *Epilogue to the Satires*. Dial. ii, l. 13.

Sir, for a *quart d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it; and cut the entail from all remainders.

SHAKESPEARE, *All's Well that Ends Well*. Act iv, sc. 3, l. 311.

And once or twice to throw the dice

Is a gentlemanly game,

But he does not win who plays with Sin
In the secret House of Shame.

OSCAR WILDE, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*. Pt. iii, st. 23.

GAME

See also Life: A Game

And who, 'mid e'en the Fools, but feels that half the joy is in the race.

SIR RICHARD BURTON, *Kasidah*. Pt. viii, st. 18.

Life's too short for chess.

H. J. BYRON, *Our Boys*. Act i.

He hates chess. He says it is a foolish expedient for making idle people believe they are doing something very clever, when they are only wasting their time.

BERNARD SHAW, *The Irrational Knot*. Ch. 14.

He's up to these grand games, but one of these days I'll loore him on to skittles, and astonish him.

H. J. BYRON, *Our Boys*. Act ii.

Sine periculo friget lusus. [Without danger the game grows cold.]

GEORGE CHAPMAN, *All Fools*. Act iii. Quoting a Latin proverb.

No game was ever yet worth a rap

For a rational man to play,

Into which no accident, no mishap,

Could possibly find its way.

A. L. GORDON, *Ye Weary Wayfarer*. Fytte iv.

It is a silly game where nobody wins.

THOMAS FULLER, *Gnomologia*.

The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose.

GOLDSMITH, *The Deserted Village*, l. 232. The twelve good rules were ascribed to King Charles I: 1. Urge no healths. 2. Profane no divine ordinances. 3. Touch no state matters. 4. Reveal no secrets. 5. Pick no quarrels. 6. Make no comparisons. 7. Maintain no ill opinions. 8. Keep no bad company. 9. Encourage no vice. 10. Make no long

meals. 11. Repeat no grievances. 12. Lay no wagers.

At the game's end we shall see who gains.

GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum*. No. 534.

Sport begets tumultuous strife and wrath, and wrath begets fierce quarrels and war to the death. (Ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum.)

HORACE, *Epistles*. Bk. i, epis. 19, l. 48.

The only athletic sport I ever mastered was backgammon.

DOUGLAS JERROLD, *Douglas Jerrold's Wit*.

Then ye contented your souls
With the flannelled fools at the wicket or the muddled oafs at the goals.

RUDYARD KIPLING, *The Islanders*, l. 31.

Those athletic brutes whom undeservedly we call heroes.

DRYDEN, *Fables: Preface*.

You base foot-ball player.

SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear*. Act i, sc. 4, l. 94.

In all time of our distress,

And in our triumph too,

The game is more than the player of the game,

And the ship is more than the crew!

RUDYARD KIPLING, *A Song in Storm*.

To love the game beyond the prize.

HENRY NEWBOLT, *Clifton Chapel*.

See also under REWARD.

The game is not worth the candle. (Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.)

MONTAIGNE, *Essays*. Bk. ii, ch. 27.

It is a poor sport that is not worth the candle.

GEORGE HERBERT, *Jacula Prudentum*. An adaptation of the French proverb.

Yet when the light of life is so near going out, and ought to be so precious, *Le jeu ne vaut pas la Chandelle*, The play is not worth the expense of the candle.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, *Essays*. No. 10.

This they all with a joyful mind
Bear through life like a torch in flame,
And falling, fling to the host behind—
"Play up! Play up! and play the game!"

HENRY NEWBOLT, *Vitai Lampada*.

For when the One Great Scorer comes to write against your name,

He marks—not that you won or lost—but how you played the game.

GRANTLAND RICE, *Alumnus Football*.

The little pleasure of the game

Is from afar to view the flight.

MATTHEW PRIOR, *To the Hon. Charles Montague*.

¹
He'll play a small game rather than stand out.
JOHN RAY, *English Proverbs*.

²
If thou dost play with him at any game,
Thou art sure to lose; and, of that natural luck,
He beats thee 'gainst the odds.
SHAKESPEARE, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii, 3, 24.

³
Let's to billiards.
SHAKESPEARE, *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii, 5, 3.

To play billiards well is a sign of a misspent youth.

HERBERT SPENCER, perhaps quoting from
Noctes Ambrosianæ, March, 1827. (DUNCAN, *Life of Spencer*.)

A man who wants to play billiards must have no other ambition. Billiards is all.

E. V. LUCAS, *Character and Comedy*.

⁴
What work's, my countrymen, in hand?
where go you
With bats and clubs?

SHAKESPEARE, *Coriolanus*. Act i, sc. 1, l. 56.
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings.

SHAKESPEARE, *Henry VIII*. Act i, sc. 3, l. 30.

⁵
There's no game
So desperate, that the wisest of the wise
Will not take freely up for love of power,
Or love of fame, or merely love of play.

SIR HENRY TAYLOR, *Philip von Artevelde*. Pt. i, act i, sc. 3.

⁶
The game's up. (Ilicet.)

TERENCE, *Phormio*, l. 208.

The game is up.

SHAKESPEARE, *Cymbeline*. Act iii, sc. 3, l. 107.

⁷
There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped
into his place,

There was pride in Casey's bearing and a
smile on Casey's face,

And when responding to the cheers he lightly
doft his hat,

No stranger in the crowd could doubt, 't was
Casey at the bat.

ERNEST LAWRENCE THAYER, *Casey at the Bat*.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he
lets it go,

And now the air is shattered by the force of
Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is
shining bright;

The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere
hearts are light,

And somewhere men are laughing, and little
children shout;

But there is no joy in Mudville—mighty Casey
has struck out.

ERNEST LAWRENCE THAYER, *Casey at the Bat*.
Erroneously ascribed to Joseph Quinlan
Murphy and William Valentine; claimed,
without foundation by George Whitefield
D'Vys. (See STEVENSON, *Famous Single Poems*.)

These are the saddest of possible words:

"Tinker to Evers to Chance."

Trio of bear cubs, and fleetier than birds,

Tinker and Evers and Chance.

Ruthlessly pricking our gonfalon bubble,

Making a Giant hit into a double—

Words that are heavy with nothing but trouble:

"Tinker to Evers to Chance."

FRANKLIN P. ADAMS, *Baseball's Sad Lexicon*.

⁸
Which would you rather be,—a conqueror in
the Olympic games, or the crier who pro-
claims the conquerors?

THEMISTOCLES, when asked whether he would
rather be Achilles or Homer. (PLUTARCH,
Lives: Themistocles.)

⁹
This is a sport which makes the body's very
liver curl with enjoyment.

MARK TWAIN, *Life on the Mississippi*. Refer-
ring to piloting.

GARDEN

^{9a}
Who loves a garden still his Eden keeps,
Perennial pleasures plants, and wholesome
harvests reaps.

AMOS BRONSON ALCOTT, *Tablets: The Garden*.
Bk. i, *Antiquity*. The lines are printed with-
out quotation marks, and the assumption
is that they are Alcott's.

¹⁰
God Almighty first planted a garden. And,
indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures.

FRANCIS BACON, *Essays: Of Gardens*.

God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, *The Garden*. Essay v.

¹¹
Men but make monuments of sin
Who walk the earth's ambitious round;
Thou hast the richer realm within
This garden ground.

ALICE BROWN, *A Benedictine Garden*.

¹²
A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!
Rose plot, Fringed pool, Ferned grot—

The veriest school

Of peace; and yet the fool

Contentends that God is not.

Not God! in gardens! when the eve is cool?

Nay, but I have a sign:

'Tis very sure God walks in mine.

THOMAS EDWARD BROWN, *My Garden*.

¹³
My tent stands in a garden
Of aster and golden-rod,

Tilled by the rain and the sunshine,

And sown by the hand of God.

BLISS CARMAN, *An Autumn Garden*.

¹⁴
Which May had painted with his soft showers
This garden full of leaves and of flowers.

CHAUCEER, *The Frankeleyns Tale*, l. 179.

¹⁵
Who loves a garden loves a greenhouse too.

COWPER, *The Task*. Bk. iii, l. 566.

¹⁶
Speak not—whisper not;

Families Phallostethidae and Neostethidae

Males with priapium, an organ derived from pectoral and pelvic girdles, functioning to clasp the female. Tiny fishes (3–5 cm long); confined to freshwaters and brackish waters in Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Critical appraisal. The whale fishes (cetomimids, rondeletiids, barbourisiids) are often placed in a separate order Cetomimiformes, thought to be more primitive than Beryciformes, but their "primitive" features appear to be due only to degeneration. The stephanoberycids, melamphaeids, and gibberichthyids are usually placed in a sub-order Stephanoberycoidei, all other beryciforms being placed in the Berycoidei, but the major phyletic cleft in Beryciformes seems to be between the holocentrids and the remainder, which form a related group.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. R.M. ALEXANDER, "Mechanisms of the Jaws of Some Atheriniform Fish," *J. Zool.*, 151:233–255 (1967), an account of methods of jaw protrusion; C.M. BREDER and D.E. ROSEN, *Modes of Reproduction in Fishes* (1966), especially good on reproductive modifications in atheriniforms, with full bibliography; D.S. JORDAN and C.L. HUBBS, "A Monographic Review of the Family Atherinidae or Silversides," *Stanford Univ. Publs., Univ. Ser., Studies in Ichthyology*, 1:1–87 (1919), a classic review of atherinoids; C.T. REGAN, "On the Anatomy, Classification, and Systematic Position of the Teleostean Fishes of the Suborder Allotriognathi," *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, pp. 634–643 (1907), a classic paper in which the lampridiforms were first grouped together; R.R. ROFEN, "The Whale-Fishes: Families Cetomimidae, Barbourisiidae and Rondeletiidae (order Cetunculi)," *Galathea Rep.*, 1:255–260 (1959), an illustrated account of these deep-sea forms; D.E. ROSEN, "The Relationships and Taxonomic Position of the Halfbeaks, Killifishes, Silversides and their Relatives," *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 127:219–267 (1964), a monograph, with bibliography, in which the Atheriniformes were first grouped together, and with R.M. BAILEY, "The Poeciliid Fishes (Cyprinodontiformes), their Structure, Zoogeography, and Systematics," *ibid.*, 126:1–176 (1963), a monographic account of poeciliids, and with C. PATTERSON, "The Structure and Relationships of the Paracanthopterygian Fishes," *ibid.*, 141:359–474 (1969), discussions of the relationships of fossil and living beryciforms, lampridiforms and atheriniforms, with bibliography.

(C.P.)

Athletic Games and Contests

This article covers the historical background of athletic games and contests from their beginnings in ancient Greece through the renewal of the quadrennial Olympic Games at Athens in 1896 and their development into the preeminent athletic events of the world. Tables at the end of the article list the Olympic champions from 1896.

Just how far back in history organized athletic contests were first held remains a matter of doubt, but it is reasonably certain that they occurred in Greece, at least, some 3,500 years ago.

However ancient in origin, by the end of the 6th century BC at least four of the Greek sporting festivals, sometimes known as classical games, had achieved major importance. They were the Olympic Games, held at Olympia; the Pythian Games at Delphi; the Nemean Games at Nemea; and the Isthmian Games at Corinth. Later, similar festivals were held in nearly 150 cities as far afield as Rome, Naples, Odessus, Antioch, and Alexandria.

The Olympic Games in particular were to become famous throughout the Greek world. There are records of the champions at Olympia from 776 BC to AD 217. The Games, held every four years, apparently continued until AD 394, when they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius I. For the first 100 or 200 years, Olympic champions came from a dozen or more Greek cities—the majority from Sparta and Athens; but in the next three centuries, athletes were drawn from 100 cities in the Greek empire. And in the final 100 years or so before the games were discontinued champions came from as far afield as Antioch, Alexandria, and Sidon.

Fifteen centuries after the abolition of the Olympic Games, thought was given to organizing events of a comparable character. In 1887 the 24-year-old Baron Pierre de Coubertin conceived the idea of reviving the Olympic Games and spent seven years preparing public

opinion in France, England, and the United States to support his plan. At an international congress in 1894, his plan was accepted and the International Olympic Committee was founded. The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in April 1896, with 13 nations sending nearly 300 representatives to take part in 42 events and 10 different sports. The revival of the Olympic Games led to the formation of many international bodies controlling their own amateur sports and to the creation of National Olympic Committees in countries throughout the world.

History

CLASSICAL GAMES

Greece. *The Olympic Games.* Of all the games held throughout Greece, those staged at Olympia in honour of Zeus are the most famous. Held every four years between August 6 and September 19, they occupied such an important place in Greek life that time was measured by the interval between them—an "Olympiad." Although the first Olympic champion listed in the records was one Coroebus of Elis, a cook, who won the sprint race in 776 BC, it is generally accepted that the Games were probably at least 500 years old at that time. According to one legend they were founded by Heracles, son of Alcmena. The Games, like all Greek games, were an intrinsic part of a religious festival. They were held at Olympia in the city-state of Elis, on a track about 30 yards (27 metres) wide and one stade (about 600 feet [183 metres]) long. Later, the word *stadion* was sometimes employed to describe the *dromos* (a race one length of the track) and also the arena itself.

At the meeting in 776 BC, there was apparently only one event, the *dromos*; but other events were added over the ensuing decades. In 724 BC a two-length race, *diaulos*, roughly similar to the modern 400-metre race, was included, and four years later the *dolichos*, a long-distance race possibly to be compared to the modern 1,500- or even 5,000-metre event, was added. Wrestling and the pentathlon were introduced in 708 BC. The latter was an all-round competition consisting of five events—the long jump, javelin throw, discus throw, foot race, and wrestling.

Boxing was introduced in 688 BC, and in 680 a chariot race. In 648 the pancratium (Greek, *pankration*), a kind of all-strength, or no-holds-barred, wrestling, was included. Kicking and hitting were allowed; only biting and gouging (thrusting a finger or thumb into an opponent's eye) were forbidden. Between 632 and 616 BC events for boys were introduced. From time to time further events were added, including contests for fully armed soldiers, for heralds, and for trumpeters. The program must have been as varied as that of the modern Olympics, although the athletics (track and field) events were limited; there was no high jumping in any form and no individual field event, except in the pentathlon.

Until the 77th Olympiad (472 BC) all of the contests took place on one day; later they were spread over four days, with a fifth devoted to the closing-ceremony presentation of prizes and a banquet for the champions. Women were not allowed as competitors or, except for the priestess of Demeter, as spectators.

The Olympic Games were originally restricted to "free-born" Greeks. The competitors, including those who came from the Greek colonies, were "amateur" in the sense that the only prize was a wreath or garland. The athletes underwent a most rigorous period of supervised training, however, and eventually the contestants were true professionals. Not only were there substantial prizes in kind or in money but the Olympic champion was handsomely rewarded for his prowess and received adulation and unlimited benefits from his city. Athletes became full-time specialist performers. An ominous parallel in the course of the modern Olympic Games has been feared.

Pythian Games. From earliest times there had been a religious festival at Delphi in connection with the oracle of Apollo. Originally the games associated with the festival were held every eight years, but in 582 BC a four-year cycle was introduced, in the third year of an Olympiad. In

The first
Olympic
champion

Classical
games

Early
profes-
sionalism

addition to sporting events and contests, there were competitions in singing, the playing of musical instruments, and recitation. The prize for these contests was a crown of laurel leaves.

Nemean Games. According to one legend, these games were founded by Adrastus of Argos when he led the Seven against Thebes; another founder is said to have been Heracles, after the slaying of the Nemean lion. The games, conducted on similar lines to the Olympics, were in honour of Zeus. They took place every two years, in the second and fourth years of an Olympiad. The prizes were crowns of wild celery.

Isthmian Games. These athletic and musical competitions were held in Corinth in honour of Poseidon. They took place every two years, in the same years as the Olympic and Nemean Games.

Other games. Similar games were held in cities not only in Greece proper, but in Macedonia, Egypt, Syria, Arabia, Italy, and many other areas. While there was variation in the types of events included, the pattern was much the same, and the semi-religious character of the games was retained. The games for the most part took place on fixed dates at a sanctuary and were integrated with religious ceremonies. Every Greek city of any size held what might be described as local games, while larger ventures were the combined effort of several cities or states. Participation soon became a career, and outstanding young athletes were sponsored by the city in which they lived in the hope that one day they would bring it glory by their victories.

Rome. Greece lost its independence to Rome in the middle of the 2nd century BC, and the support for the competitions at Olympia and other places fell off considerably in the next century. The Romans looked on athletics with contempt—to strip naked and to contend in public was degrading in the eyes of the Roman citizen. The Romans realized the value of the Greek festivals, however, and Augustus, who had a genuine love for athletics, staged athletic games in a temporary wooden stadium erected near the Circus Maximus. Nero was also a keen patron of the festivals in Greece. By the 4th century AD, Rome, with its population of over 1,000,000, had well over 150 holidays for games. There was chariot racing in the hippodrome and horse racing in the Circus Maximus, with room for more than 250,000 spectators. In an amphitheatre with accommodation for 50,000, animals and human beings were maimed and slaughtered in the name of sport.

Indeed, public games were held in abundance—games in honour of the gods, some of which were said to go back to the foundation of the city. But through all this, athletic events occupied a secondary position. The only ones that really interested the Romans were the fighting events—wrestling, boxing, and the pancratiun. The main difference between the Greek and Roman attitude was that the Roman festivals were described as *ludi* (games), the Greek as *agōnes* (contests). The Greeks originally organized their games for the competitors, the Romans for the public. One was primarily competition, the other entertainment; and it is not unreasonable to suggest that the Greeks took an "amateur" view of sport, the Romans a professional one.

GAMES FROM THE 5TH TO 19TH CENTURY

From the fall of Rome in the 5th century to the 19th century, the history of sport is but thinly documented. Organized games and contests as religious observances and events sponsored by the state seem to have disappeared, and athletic contests and sports generally to have declined. All that the records show is that in the Middle Ages, religious festivals were often the scene of primitive games between towns and guilds. On holy days, there were national holidays, and assuredly sporting matches and contests took place on these occasions. Games of all kinds were practiced in England and practiced extensively, as the various proclamations and laws forbidding sports and the playing of games testify. In the reign of Elizabeth I, for example, a statute of Oxford University forbade the playing of football by any scholar over the age of 16 on

penalty of a fine and imprisonment, and expulsion for a third offense.

Class distinction was much in evidence. The aristocracy engaged in tournaments and jousts and in hunting. Royalty played court, or royal, tennis, as the English diarist Samuel Pepys testifies:

Thence to the Tennis Court and there saw the King play at tennis and others. To see how the King's play was extolled without any cause at all was a loathsome sight, though sometimes he did play right well and deserved to be commended; but such open flattery is beastly.

Pepys mentions in an entry for May 1663:

... great thronging upon Banstead Downs upon a great horse race and foot race. The foot race was between Lee, the Duke of Richmond's footman and a tyler, a famous runner. And Lee hath beat him, though the King and Duke of York and almost all men did bet 3 to 4 to 1 upon this tyler's head.

The common people played football, while prizefights, bearbaiting, and cockfighting drew large crowds. Competitions between pedestrians (called "peds," that is to say, professional runners) were frequent, as were contests against the clock. At the beginning of the 19th century Captain Barclay (Robert Barclay Allardice), a famous English pedestrian, walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours before thousands of spectators on Newmarket Heath. There must have been hundreds of local sports meetings with competitions for men, women, and youths of both sexes. But real championships were a product of the late 19th century, and then mainly in England and the United States.

The growth of organizations concerned with the national control of sport came in Great Britain in the latter half of the 19th century with, for example, the formation of governing bodies for association football in 1863, rugby football in 1871, athletics in 1880, boxing in 1884, and lawn tennis in 1888. The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the largest national governing body in the world, was founded in 1888.

For the most part, these governing bodies were formed to control amateur sport at a time when amateur performers competed primarily for the love of competition. But the improvement in the standard of amateur performers inevitably led to public popularity, the building of stadiums to accommodate paying crowds, and the subsequent inducements for competitors to become professional.

MODERN GAMES AND CONTESTS

It is to amateur sport that credit for the initiation of international competition is due, for while from time to time individual professional performers from one country pitted their skill against individuals from another, such encounters were rare. One can instance the boxing match in 1860 between Tom Sayers from England and John Heenan of the United States, which went to 42 rounds before the police intervened; and the sensational performances of an American Indian, who called himself Deerfoot, on the track in England in the same year. But it was the formation of the various amateur clubs in different sports from 1860 onward that led to the creation of organized international competitions. A cricket team from England visited Canada and the United States in 1859 and Australia two years later. The first Test match (*i.e.*, between representative national teams) against Australia took place in March 1877. Yale University sent a track team to meet Oxford in London in 1894, followed in 1895 by a match in New York City between the oldest American athletic club, the New York AC, and the oldest British club, the London AC. The Americans won every event. The revival of the Olympic Games in 1896 gave the real impetus to international competition and led in time to the formation of the many national and international governing bodies.

Revival of the Olympics. The architect of the modern Olympics was Baron Pierre de Coubertin, born in Paris on New Year's Day, 1863. As a young man he was intensely interested in literature and in education and sociology.

Pedestrianism

Beginnings of international competitions

The first Olympic champion

Local games

Early professionalism

Family tradition pointed to an army career or possibly politics, but at the age of 24 Coubertin decided that his future lay in education. At the same time he had the idea of reviving the Olympic Games, and in 1892 he propounded his desire for a new era in international sport when on November 25th, at a meeting of the Union des Sports Athlétiques in Paris, he said:

Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It inspires me to touch upon another step I now propose and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, so that together we may attempt to realise, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life, the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games.

The speech did not produce any appreciable activity, but Coubertin was not fainthearted. At a conference on international sport in Paris in June 1894 at which Coubertin raised the possibility of the revival of the Olympic Games, there were 79 delegates representing 49 organizations from nine countries. Coubertin himself wrote that except for his co-workers Dimitrios Vikélas of Greece, who was to be the first president of the International Olympic Committee, and Professor William M. Sloane of the U.S. from the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University), no one had real interest in the revival of the Games. Nevertheless, and to quote Coubertin again, "a unanimous vote in favour of revival was rendered at the end of the Congress chiefly to please me."

It was at first agreed that the Games should be held in Paris in 1900. Six years seemed a long time to wait, however, and it was decided to change the venue—what better site than Athens, the capital of Greece—and the date, to April 1896.

A great deal of indifference, if not opposition, had to be overcome, including a refusal by Athens to stage the Games at all. But Coubertin and his newly elected International Olympic Committee of 14 members won through, and the Games were opened by the king of Greece in the first week of April 1896.

Regional games related to the Olympics. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) grants its patronage to certain regional games that contribute to the development of amateur sports in the areas in which they are organized; that are conducted in a dignified manner and without commercial exploitation; and that follow the policies, rules, and regulations of the IOC and the international sports federations concerned.

Three of the regional games that have received Olympic patronage were first held in 1951: the Pan-American Games, the Mediterranean Games, and the Asian Games. The Central American and Caribbean Games were first held in 1926 and the Bolivarian Games in 1938. The Far East Games, encompassing China, Japan, and the Philippines, were first held in 1913 and last held in 1930.

From time to time, often at somewhat irregular intervals, a number of area games have been staged, of which the following may be mentioned: Pan-African, Pan-Arabian, Pan-Asian, Southeast Asian Peninsular, South Pacific, Pacific Conference, Balkan, International Youth, and World Student games.

Other regional games. *Commonwealth Games.* In 1928 plans were set up for what were to be known as British Empire Games. The first meeting was held in Canada at Hamilton, Ontario, in 1930, and 11 countries took part with a total of 400 competitors. The sports included lawn bowls, in addition to the more typical events of boxing, rowing, swimming and diving, track and field, and wrestling. The 1954 games, in Vancouver, British Columbia, were renamed the British Empire and Commonwealth Games; in 1970 the name was changed to British Commonwealth Games, and in the 1978 competition, the word British was omitted.

Highland and Hibernian games. The Braemar Gathering, the most famous of all Highland Games, dates from the 8th century AD. About 1100, according to tradition, King Malcolm of Scotland built a hunting lodge in the highlands, at Braemar in Aberdeenshire. One day he

required a courier to take some dispatches to Edinburgh. In order to obtain a suitable runner for the royal task, a gathering of local inhabitants organized a race to the top of a hill a few minutes away through scrub and heather, for a prize of a sword, a belt, and a purse of gold. The race is said to have been the first of the traditional highland hill races. The modern games date from the 19th century, when they were revived to raise money for the relatives of men killed at the Battle of Waterloo (1815). Regular gatherings have been held since.

Events staged at most Highland Games—and there are as many as 40 such gatherings in Scotland annually—are putting the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, and the pole vault, the high jump and broad jump, wrestling, and hill races. The caber is a pole, usually from 16 to 19 feet (5 to 6 metres) long and weighing 90 to 120 pounds (40 to 54 kilograms). Distance is of no significance; the object is to carry and toss the caber so that the end of the pole in the hands of the thrower passes through an angle of 180 degrees and lands away from the thrower. Highland Games have not been confined to Scotland; they have been held in many parts of the world including North Carolina, Illinois, and Nova Scotia.

Hibernian Games, held originally in Ireland, are of great antiquity. The Tailtean Games at Tara, in memory of Queen Tailte, were first held in the 19th century BC and continued for many centuries until sometime in the Middle Ages. The Hibernian weight-throwing event was the *roth cleas*, or wheel feat. Legend tells of the Celtic hero Cú Chulainn, who gripped a chariot wheel by its axle, whirled it around his head, and threw it farther than could any other mortal. Wheels were later replaced by boulders attached to wooden handles; modern versions are weight throwing and hammer throwing.

Maccabiah Games. This international Jewish festival held under the auspices of the Maccabi World Union was established by that body in 1929. International sport meetings held that year in Prague and in 1930 in Antwerp are considered forerunners of the first Maccabiah Games, held in Tel Aviv in 1932. Since the Fourth Maccabiah Games of 1953, the festival has been held at four-year intervals.

International and national contests. The revival of the Olympic Games gave an impetus to sport that gradually spread throughout the world, so that the number of encounters between countries in different sports must be many hundreds annually. It is not only the world championships in many sports, both amateur and professional, but far more the interchange of club and national teams. The tremendous growth in air travel has made such contacts possible. In track and field most countries have a number of international matches every year; and from time to time contests are set up between the United States and Europe, and the United States against the British Commonwealth. In 1977 the first World Cup of the International Amateur Athletic Federation was held in Düsseldorf, West Germany, with competitors representing African, North American, South American, Oceanian, Asian, and European teams. The tendency toward many competitions is making it increasingly difficult for a top-class performer to remain an amateur, even with the gradual loosening of the strict and now absolutely unenforceable rules. The greatest difficulty is the ever-increasing number of competitions coupled with the public demand for the best performers. This tends to make sport more of an entertainment than a recreation, and it is questionable that the demand for the superlative by the public, including the world television audience, can be combined with the traditional idea that sport is for the competitor.

The modern Olympics

ORGANIZATION

The International Olympic Committee. At the Congress of Paris in 1894, the control and development of the modern Olympic Games was entrusted to the International Olympic Committee (IOC; Comité International Olympique), with headquarters at Mon-Repos, Lausanne, Switzerland. It is responsible for maintaining the regular

First
games
of the
modern
cycle

Caber
tossing
and wheel
throwing

celebration of the Olympic Games; seeing that the Games are carried out in the spirit that inspired their revival; and promoting the development of amateur sport throughout the world. The original committee in 1894 consisted of 14 members and Coubertin.

Convinced that the downfall of the ancient Olympic Games had been caused by outside influences that undermined the spirit of the Games, Coubertin felt that the revived Games would go the same way unless they were in the hands of people whose concern was to keep the spirit of amateur sport alive, and who were responsible in no way to any outside influences. Thus IOC members are regarded as ambassadors from the IOC to their national sports organizations. They are in no sense delegates to the committee and may not accept from the government of their country, or from any organization or individual, any instructions that in any way affect their independence.

The IOC is a permanent organization that elects its own members. Each member—the total is about 70—must speak French or English and be a citizen or reside in a country that has a National Olympic Committee. With a very few exceptions, there is only one member from any one country. Members were originally elected for life, but anyone elected after 1965 must retire at 72.

The IOC elects its president for a period of eight years, at the end of which he is eligible for re-election for further periods of up to four years each. Juan Antonio Samaranch (Spain) was elected in 1980. Previous presidents were Dimitrios Vikélas (1894–96, Greece), Baron Pierre de Coubertin (1896–1925, France), Count Henri de Baillet-Latour (1925–42, Belgium), J. Sigfrid Edström (1946–52, Sweden), Avery Brundage (1952–72; U.S.), and Michael Morris, Lord Killanin (1972–80, Ireland).

The executive board of nine members holds periodic meetings with the international federations and National Olympic Committees. The IOC as a whole meets when summoned by the president, and he must convene a meeting if one-third of the members so request.

National Olympic Committees. Each country that desires to participate in the Olympic Games must have an Olympic committee accepted by the IOC. In 1980 there were about 140 such committees.

A National Olympic Committee is composed of at least five national sporting federations, each affiliated to an appropriate international federation. The ostensible purpose of these National Olympic Committees is the development and promotion of the Olympic movement and of amateur sport. National committees arrange to equip, transport, and house their country's representatives at the Olympic Games. According to the rules of the committee, they must be not-for-profit organizations; must not associate themselves with affairs of a political or commercial nature; and must be completely independent and autonomous and in a position to resist all political, religious, or commercial pressure.

A person who has ever competed in sports as a professional, who has ever coached sports competitors for payment, or who is engaged in or connected with sport for personal profit is not eligible to serve on a national committee. The rules provide that

exceptions to these categories may be made by the Executive Board of the I.O.C. on the recommendation of the National Olympic Committee concerned.

National Olympic Committees that do not conform to IOC rules and regulations forfeit their recognition and their right to send participants to the Olympic Games.

IOC awards. In individual Olympic Games events, the award for first place is a gold (silver-gilt, with six grams of fine gold) medal, for second place a silver medal, and for third place a bronze medal. Solid gold medals were last given in 1912. Diplomas are awarded for fourth, fifth, and sixth places. All competitors and officials receive a commemorative medal.

Since 1974 there have been two noncompetitive awards, the Olympic Cup and the Olympic Order. The former was instituted by Baron Coubertin in 1906. It is awarded to an association or institution that has a general reputation for merit and integrity, that has been active in the service of

amateur sport, and that has made a substantial contribution to the Olympic movement. The first recipient of the Olympic Cup was the Touring Club de France. It was awarded to the town of Innsbruck, Austria, for its organization of the XII Winter Games of 1976.

The Olympic Order, created in 1974, is intended for living persons, excluding active members of the IOC. There are three degrees of award—gold, silver, and bronze—to be made "to any person who has illustrated the Olympic ideal through his action, has achieved remarkable merit in the sporting world, or has rendered outstanding services to the Olympic cause, either through his own personal achievement or his contribution to the development of sport." The gold medal was awarded posthumously to Avery Brundage, for 20 years president of the IOC. Ten silver and 13 bronze awards have been made, including silver medals to Jesse Owens, winner of four gold medals at the 1936 Olympics, and to Dan Ferris, for more than 50 years a prominent administrator in United States and world track and field.

Five previous awards were suspended in 1974: the Olympic Diploma of Merit, first awarded in 1905; the Sir Thomas Fearnley Cup and the Mohammed Taher Trophy, first awarded in 1951; the Count Alberto Bonacossa Trophy, established in 1955; and the Tokyo Trophy, first awarded in 1967.

The Games and participants. The Olympic Games (Summer) are held every four years. There is no age limit for competitors, and in theory no discrimination is allowed against any country or person on grounds of race, religion, or political affiliation. The Games are contests between individuals and not between countries. Separate Winter Games have been held since 1924.

The Olympic Games celebrate an Olympiad, or period of four successive years. The first Olympiad of modern times was celebrated in 1896, and subsequent Olympiads are numbered consecutively, even though no Games take place (as was the case in 1916, 1940, and 1944).

The period of the Summer Games must not exceed 15 days; the Winter Games are limited to 10 days.

The maximum number of entries permitted for individual events is three per nation. The number is fixed (but can be varied) by the IOC in consultation with the international federation concerned. In team events, only one team per country is allowed. In general, a National Olympic Committee may only enter a citizen of the country concerned.

Problems of amateurism. To be eligible to compete, a competitor must be an amateur as defined by the international body of the particular sport and also by the rules of the IOC.

The IOC rules were substantially changed in 1976 and now provide that a competitor must not have received any financial reward or material benefit in connection with his or her sports participation except as permitted by the IOC bylaws. These bylaws permit the athlete to receive personal sports equipment and clothing, travelling and hotel expenses, and compensation (authorized by a National Olympic Committee or a National Federation). Compensation may be given in case of necessity to cover financial loss resulting from absence from work or basic occupation because of preparation for, or participation in, the Olympic Games and international sports competitions.

This wide concession for payment, known as "broken time," in effect authorizes a competitor (subject, of course, to the rules of each individual International Federation, or of any national controlling body) to devote as much time as he or she wishes to training and competitions and to be recompensed to the full for any loss of earnings. The only limitation is that "in no circumstances shall payment made exceed the sum which the competitor would have earned in the same period." In the extreme, therefore, a competitor may abandon his or her normal occupation and be in fact, if not in name, a professional.

For decades, it had been generally agreed that many of the rules of amateurism were more honoured in the breach than in the observance. These rules were laid down in England in the 19th century by the leisured and, in many cases, financially independent class of society. Numerous followers of amateur sport have felt that

Olympic Order

IOC rule changes

since the Olympic Games take place only once in four years, the rules governing general participation in amateur sport should be left entirely to the individual international bodies, and that the ioc should abandon any attempt to produce a series of rules applying to more than a score of different sports. The extensive changes made by the ioc in 1976 materially altered the whole position, and indicated that yet one more step had been taken toward making the Olympic Games open to all comers.

It now appears to many of those who have been closely associated with the Games that they have become too vast, too nationalistic, too expensive, and too commercial. It is felt that no longer is the important thing "to take part," but that winning a gold medal is the only thing that matters. The primary consideration appears no longer to be the competitors, more than 95 percent of whom cannot win gold medals, but the public. Entertainment now seems to supersede the enjoyment of competition, and the demand for entertainment may well be the death of amateur sport.

The Olympic sports

Programs and events. An official Summer Olympic program must include at least 15 of the following sports: archery, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, diving, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, football, gymnastics, handball (team handball), judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volleyball, water polo, weight lifting, wrestling, and yachting. Women can participate in the following sports: archery, athletics, basketball, canoeing, diving, equestrian sports, fencing, field hockey, gymnastics, handball (team handball), rowing, shooting, swimming, volleyball, and yachting. An Olympic program may also include two demonstration sports and in addition must include exhibitions and demonstrations of fine arts (architecture, literature, music, painting, sculpture, photography, and sports philately).

The particular events included in the different sports are a matter for agreement between the ioc and the international federations. For many years there were 24 events for men in track and field. In 1976, however, the men's 50,000-metre walk was excluded (on the claim that the total number of competitors in the Games must be reduced), while women's rowing events were included for the first time. It appears that although the ioc feels that in some way there must be a limit placed upon the total number of competitors, it is unwilling to take the severe action of excluding certain sports. Another suggestion that has been made is that of the elimination of all team events.

The Olympic Village. The Olympic Village was first introduced at Los Angeles in 1932. The organizing committee provides the village so that competitors and team officials can be housed together and fed at a reasonable price. The villages are located as close as possible to the main stadium and other facilities, and have separate accommodations for men and women. Only competitors and officials may live in the village, and the number of team officials is strictly limited; e.g., a team of 250 competitors is allowed a maximum of 45 officials.

Ceremonies. *The Olympic flag.* In the stadium and its immediate surroundings, the Olympic flag is flown freely together with the flags of the nations taking part. The Olympic flag presented by Baron Coubertin in 1914 is the prototype: it has a white background and in the centre there are five interlaced rings—blue, yellow, black, green, and red. The blue ring is on the left next to the pole. These rings represent the five continents joined together in the Olympic Movement. The Olympic motto is *Citius—Altius—Fortius* ("Faster—Higher—Stronger").

The opening ceremony. The form of the opening ceremony is laid down by the ioc in great detail, from the moment when the chief of state of the host country is received by the president of the ioc and the organizing committee at the entrance to the stadium, to the end of the proceedings when the last team files out. The rules provide that participants are not permitted to carry cameras into the arena, but this provision is always ignored.

When the head of state has reached his place in the tribune, he is greeted with the national anthem of his country, and the parade of competitors begins. The Greek

team is always the first to enter the stadium, and the nations follow in alphabetical order as determined by the language of the organizing country. Each contingent, dressed in its official uniform, is preceded by a shield with the name of its country, while an athlete carries its national flag. At the 1980 games, countries protesting the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan carried the Olympic flag in place of their national flag. The competitors march around the stadium and then form up in the centre of the ground facing the tribune.

The president of the organizing committee then delivers a brief speech of welcome (not more than two minutes), followed by a speech (of not more than three minutes) from the president of the ioc, who asks the chief of state to proclaim the Games open.

A fanfare of trumpets is sounded as the Olympic flag is slowly raised; pigeons are released, symbolically to fly to the countries of the world with the news that the Games are open.

The Olympic flame is then carried into the stadium by the last of the runners who have brought it from Olympia, Greece. The runner circles the track, mounts the steps, and lights the Olympic fire that burns night and day during the Games. In 1968 a woman carried the flame into the stadium, and in 1976 the flame was jointly borne by a male and a female athlete.

Victory ceremony. Medals are presented during the Games at the various venues and as soon as possible after the conclusion of the event. The competitors who have won the first three places proceed to the rostrum, with the winner (gold medalist) in the centre, the silver medalist on his or her right, and the bronze medalist on the left. The medals attached to a chain or ribbon are hung round the necks of the winners by a member of the ioc, and the flags of the nations concerned are raised to the top of the flagpoles while an abbreviated form of the national anthem of the winner is played. The spectators are expected to stand and face the flags, as do the three successful athletes.

Closing ceremony. The closing ceremony takes place after the final event, which is usually the equestrian Prix des Nations. Since the Melbourne Olympics in 1956, the closing ceremony has been a less formal affair, and after certain formalities have been observed, the athletes taking part stage their own demonstrations.

The ceremonies include a parade of six athletes from each nation, marching eight or ten abreast without distinction of nationality, and signifying the friendly bonds of Olympic sport. The president of the ioc calls the youth of the world to assemble in four years to celebrate the Games of the next Olympiad. A fanfare is sounded, the Olympic fire is extinguished, and to the strains of the Olympic anthem the Olympic flag is lowered and the Games are over.

The awarding of the Olympic Games. The honour of holding the Olympic Games is entrusted to a city and not to a country. The choice of the city lies solely with the ioc. Application to hold the Games is made by the chief authority of the city, with the support of the national government.

Applications must state that no political meetings or demonstrations will be held in the stadium or other sports grounds or in the Olympic Village, and it must be promised that every competitor shall be given free entry without any discrimination on grounds of religion, colour, or political affiliation. This involves the assurance that the national government will not refuse visas to any of the competitors. At the Montreal Olympics in 1976, however, the Canadian government refused visas to the representatives of Taiwan because they were unwilling to forgo the title of the Republic of China, under which their National Olympic Committee was admitted to the ioc. This Canadian decision, in the opinion of the ioc, did great damage to the Olympic Games, and it was later resolved that any country in which the Games are organized must undertake strictly to observe the rules. Enforcement will be difficult unless, for example, the ioc should decide that the Games would not be held, even at the last minute, unless the rules were obeyed.

The Olympic flame

DEVELOPMENT OF THE GAMES

Since the revival of the Games, their growth in the number of competitions, of competitors, and of participating countries has been almost continuous. The history of the modern Games may be conveniently divided into three periods: (1) from the revival in 1896 to the outbreak of World War I, (2) the period between the two World Wars, and (3) the post-World War II period.

First period: 1896-1912. Of the five celebrations in the first period, the first three, Athens in 1896, Paris in 1900, and St. Louis, U.S., in 1904, were somewhat haphazard affairs. The entries were unlimited and hardly ever "national" in the sense of representing each nation's best performers. The actual events included varied considerably, and it is not possible to determine with any degree of confidence which of the events were really of Olympic significance. Women competed at golf and lawn tennis in the Paris Games and at archery in the St. Louis Games.

The Games of 1908 in London were the first to be organized by the various sporting bodies concerned, and were not regarded as an appendage to a world fair and controlled by the promoters. Though the holding of a Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, London, made possible the construction of a new stadium—the famous White City, with a crowd capacity of 66,000—the governing bodies of sport were in control. Twenty-two nations sent more than 2,000 athletes (but only 36 women) to compete in more than 100 events in 21 different sports. Archery and lawn tennis were included in the 1908 program.

At Stockholm in 1912, the number of nations increased to 28, the number of competitors exceeded 2,500, and for the first time three swimming events for women were included. Because of World War I, no Games were held in 1916.

Second period: 1920-36. In this period, too, there were five celebrations. In less than two years after the armistice in November 1918, Belgium organized the first post-World War I Olympics, opened at Antwerp by King Albert I. Twenty-nine nations, including many new ones, sent more than 2,000 competitors to take part in more than 150 events in 20 sports. Women competitors were still a mere handful (about 60). Four years later in Paris, the number of countries increased to 44, with more than 3,000 competitors for 137 events, a decrease because of a reduction in the excessive number of shooting and yachting events. For the first time more than 100 women took part, appearing in fencing as well as swimming and lawn tennis. After 1924 the intrusion of professionalism in lawn tennis caused the IOC to omit the sport from future Games.

In 1928 in Amsterdam, women's track and field competitions (five events) and one event for women in gymnastics were introduced. Again there were 3,000, from 46 countries, but the number of women (290) was double that at Paris (136). Four years later the Games for the second time crossed the Atlantic, to Los Angeles, and there was a great falling off in the number of competitors—less than 1,500 from 37 countries. The long journey from Europe, in those days 3,000 miles by sea and then the same distance by land, and the heavy cost were responsible for the large decreases. In 1932 the Olympic Village was first introduced. The return to Europe and to Germany produced 4,000 athletes at Berlin in 1936.

Recent games: 1948-1980. Because of World War II, no Games were held in 1940 or 1944. London was given the task of organizing the first postwar Games in 1948 with a bare three years available. This was accomplished despite extremely difficult postwar conditions, with rationing of building and other materials and supplies still in effect and a strict limitation on expenditure. The number of competing countries was 59, with 4,700 competitors of whom 385 were women. Track and field events for women were increased to nine by the addition of the 200-metre run, the broad (now long) jump, and shot put.

Finland, which had hoped to organize the 1940 Games, was host to the 1952 Games, at Helsinki. The number of countries participating rose to 69, competitors totalled within 100 of 5,000, and women topped the 500 mark.

In 1956 for the first time the venue was in the Southern Hemisphere. The Games in Melbourne were celebrated in November and December, and for the first time one of the sports had to take place in another country. Because of quarantine regulations that prohibited the importation of horses to Australia, the equestrian events were decided in Stockholm. Again the distance from Europe reduced the competitors in Melbourne by 1,500.

In Rome four years later, however, the number of competitors passed the 5,000 mark, the number of nations rose to more than 80, and of events to 150. Originally Rome was to have staged the 1908 Games, so the city had waited more than 50 years for the honour.

The Games were in Asia for the first time in 1964, at Tokyo, again in a city where the previous award (in 1940) had not been fulfilled. Once more there were record figures: 94 countries; 162 events; 5,500 competitors, 700 of them women.

There was considerable and mounting criticism when Mexico City was awarded the 1968 Games. Controversy surrounded charges that the altitude, more than 7,500 feet (2,300 metres), would adversely affect the majority of distance runners, who would not have been able to spend many months living in a comparably rarefied atmosphere. The number of competitors rose to more than 6,000 from 112 countries. Women numbered 800, the total events, 172.

In Munich in 1972 there were nearly 200 different events, with 6,000 competitors from 124 countries. Tragedy struck the Games when Arab (Palestinian) terrorists invaded the Olympic Village and killed two and seized nine Israeli athletes as hostages for the release of 200 Arab prisoners in Israel; all nine, five of their captors, and a West German policeman were slain when police rescue attempts failed.

In Montreal in 1976 the number of entries exceeded those of Munich, but the last minute withdrawals by countries protesting South African apartheid reduced the actual competitors by more than 400.

The games of the XXII Olympiad at Moscow in 1980 were marred by the lack of participation by some 60 eligible nations in protest against the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979. A total of 5,923 competitors representing 81 nations did take part, but the Games were further diminished by the intrusion of two other issues—alleged bias in judging by eastern European officials and the use of anabolic steroids by athletes to improve performance. The latter issue was exacerbated just before the Games when seven athletes caught using the drugs in 1979 were made eligible for the Olympics against the rules of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

The Winter Olympic Games. While some skating events were included in the 1908 and 1920 Games, the Winter Games were accepted as a celebration comparable to the Summer Games and given the official blessing of the IOC in 1924. The first Winter Games were held at Chamonix, France, and consisted of 16 events. There were 16 participating countries, and the participants numbered less than 300. Subsequent Winter Games were held at St. Moritz, Switzerland (1928); Lake Placid, U.S. (1932); Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany (1936); St. Moritz (1948); Oslo (1952); Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy (1956); Squaw Valley, U.S. (1960); Innsbruck, Austria (1964); Grenoble, France (1968); Sapporo, Japan (1972); and Innsbruck (1976). The 1980 Winter Games were held at Lake Placid and the 1984 games were scheduled to be held at Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

So much dissension has arisen over the commercialism of the Winter Games that, from time to time, there has been talk of revising, or even discontinuing, them.

THE OLYMPIC RECORD

The accompanying tables of the Olympic Games record list the gold medal winners of each event in each of the games held since the revival of the Olympic idea in 1896. Unofficial, or demonstration, events are not included within the scope of these tables.

(H.M.A.)

The
Munich
tragedy

Moscow,
1980

Grant/Dooley
Draft one
September 28, 1990
A:Olympic

BRIEF REMARKS: OLYMPIC CEREMONY
THE ROSE GARDEN
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1990
TIME?

((Acknowledgements))

((Unfortunately, I can't stay long. I'm late for an important meeting in the West Wing this afternoon -- between Millie and her literary agent. \\\))

✓ ((~~And~~ Millie wants **me** to take notes. \\\))

It's an honor to be here today, to celebrate the selection of the host city for the 1996 Summer Olympics: "The Next Great International City," Atlanta, Georgia. \\\

Nearly a century ago, in April of 1896, the King of Greece opened the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, a revival of the ancient games held in honor of the Greek god Zeus. ((They tell me the first Olympic champion listed in the records was a **cook**, a man named Coroebus of Elis, the winning **sprinter** in 776 B.C.

Good cook, but I hear his cream sauce was, well, \\\

a little run-ny. \\\ ~~Like I said, he was a sprinter. And a cook. And he ran.))~~

The architect of the modern Olympic games was a Frenchman, Baron Coubertin, ~~who envisioned a new era in international sports.~~ ^{((COO-BURR-TAN))} "Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers into other lands," he wrote. "That is the true **free trade** of the

future; and the day it is introduced into Europe, **the cause of peace** will have received a **new and strong ally**."

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the first modern Olympics, we **still** dream of an open and peaceful world -- open to the free trade of ideas, the free movement of peoples. And as the games approach, we look forward to the free competition of athletes from the nations of the world, under the Olympic motto, "Faster -- Higher -- Stronger."

Those three words might as well have been the motto for the city of Atlanta -- where the Old South has become the New South, with Atlantans leading the way. And they'll continue to lead the way, because the Olympics will bring **\$3.5 billion** into Georgia's economy in the next six years, and create nearly **84,000 new jobs**. That's not just good news for Atlanta, that's good news for all of America. \\\

When Mayor Jackson heard the news, he said, "I feel like an exclamation point has just been placed on the life of our city. We won't let the world down." And I'm sure Atlanta won't. \\\

This great city
Because Atlanta has already ~~earned its place in~~ ^{made} history, as the cradle of the American civil rights movement, home to Martin Luther King Jr., *((name and name.))* The 1996 Games will ~~be historic too, as Atlanta shows the world its proud heritage.~~

As we celebrate ~~here~~ ^{MMMA} this wonderful occasion, elsewhere in the world, history is in the making as well. Today, a reunified Germany writes a new chapter in the history of that nation. **America, too, has the same chance.** We can write a new chapter in

give Atlanta the chance to make new history. and
thanking you

the story of a better America -- by offering **equal opportunity** to all Americans, **empowering** the poor, and fostering **excellence** in our young people. \\\

~~That's where sports comes in: by creating initiative, drive and values in our children.~~ *you know* "Whizzer" White, the Heisman trophy winner for Colorado University now serving on the Supreme Court, once said, "Sports constantly make demands on the participant for top performance, and they develop **integrity, self-reliance and initiative.**" He said that in addition to teaching loyalty to yourself, sports teaches loyalty to your team.

That's what the Olympics are all about -- initiative, self-reliance, integrity and loyalty. Those very same qualities are the ones that brought the Olympics to Atlanta. On top of your sports facilities and ~~worldwide~~ name recognition, you won the competition because of the tremendous leaders who became involved and the community which united behind them. My thanks to all the volunteers who made such a difference in this Herculean effort. I congratulate each of you, and I join all Americans in anticipation of those four magic words: **"Let the Games begin!"** \\\

God bless you all, and again, thank you.

#