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Folder Title:
Olympic Dinner 10/1/91 [OA 8329][1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: TONY SNOW *TS*
SUBJECT: OLYMPIC DINNER REMARKS

I. SUMMARY

On Tuesday, October 1, at 7:45 p.m., you will give brief remarks at a fundraising dinner for the U.S. Olympic Committee. About 1800 will attend the black tie gala at the Washington Hilton, including 250 members of Congress.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (6 minutes, on cards) pay tribute to the Olympic athletes and the ideals they represent.

*Michael
Jordan
no show*

Snow/Simon
Oly.TS
Draft Two
September 30, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIC DINNER
WASHINGTON HILTON BALLROOM
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1991
7:45 P.M.

William Hybl

Thank you [USOC President]. Representatives of the Olympic Congressional Caucus -- Bill Bradley, Tom McMillen, Ben Nighthorse Campbell. And it's a pleasure to see so many members of Congress, including the leadership: Sen. Mitchell, Sen. Dole, Speaker Foley, Minority Leader Michel.

We have celebrities of all varieties: Our magnificent athletes. Too many to name. Our media noteables: Paula Zahn and Bob Costas, winner of the great studio basketball shoot-out.

To this distinguished audience, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for letting me spend a few minutes with you tonight.

You know, it's a pleasure to be here, with so many athletes and friends of the Olympics. [[Every time I get around an audience like this, I suddenly feel the urge to train and get an Olympic Medal. Unfortunately, they don't give prizes for horseshoes.]] //

I really admire the men and women here today; all the stars. [[I'm especially impressed by Carl Lewis. He runs almost as fast as I play golf.]] \\

Earlier today, a future Olympian dropped by the White House. I think the American people will enjoy watching Michael Jordan and his Olympic teammates representing this nation in Barcelona.

//

Tonight's fund-raiser combines three of my real passions: sports, public service and education. The sports part explains itself: Where else could you get such an incredible group of champions, other than the Olympics itself? When I saw past, present and future athletes on this stage a few minutes ago, I felt like Yakov Smirnoff. I wanted to shout: "What a country!"

The toughest thing about an event like this not being able to greet more of the fantastic people in attendance. So let me say, on behalf of the athletes, the Olympic movement and the American public: Thanks. \\

Those of you who contribute so generously tonight will see the results next year, in Barcelona and Albertville. You also will enjoy rewards in years to come, as the American people band together to support the fantastic young men and women who form our Olympic teams. We all look forward to 1996, when Atlanta will host the Summer Games. We wouldn't have the luxury of hosting the games if people like you hadn't given of yourselves - and if the people of Atlanta hadn't worked so hard to show the International Olympic Committee some Southern Hospitality. \\

Our Administration has promoted a series of educational initiatives that will revolutionize American education and make our schools the best in the world. As a nation, we must remember that physical fitness improves mental fitness, and vigorous exercise helps people enjoy longer, more fruitful lives.

As some of our disabled champions prove, there is no such thing as a handicap when you have a dream. //

Next year, I hope Americans will do more than just root for our Olympians: I hope that our citizens -- of all ages -- will follow our athletes' lead. I hope they will exercise, compete, and feel the joy of accomplishment. Many of our former Olympic champions continue to compete -- and a few have even begun trying to return to the games.

And why not? The Olympic Games offer stirring proof that determined people can accomplish anything -- including remaining young. Our athletes inspire us. They thrill us. They give us hope and joy.

They deserve the best. \\

We ought to do our best to encourage them as they represent their country -- and the ideals of the Olympic movement.

Centuries ago, Persian soldiers wondered at the determination of Greek athletes. A Persian soldier, told that Olympic athletes trained long and hard simply to win an Olive wreath, declared: "What manner of men are these that we are fighting? It is not for money they contend but for the glory of achievement."

So it is with our athletes, many of whom consider an Olympic medal more precious than any other accomplishment. As our own athletes follow the motto: "Faster, higher, stronger," we ought to do our part to preserve the ideals of brotherhood and fair competition -- the striving for the glory of achievement.

These ideals make the Olympics special. These ideals make an Olympic medal every athlete's dream. Tonight, by contributing

to the U.S. Olympic Committee, we keep ideals alive and give our young men and women a chance to explore their own abilities -- and to enrich our great country.

Again, thank you. Keep up the good work.

May God bless you and the United States of America.

#



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LCDR WAYNE JUSTICE
Name

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MILITARY OFFICE / MILITARY AIDE
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Richard A. Williams	White House Comm Agency	202-5192
Mark Lenderman	White House Advance	(301) 923-3031

Notes



1800 people

~~7:45~~ 8:00

Intro of athletes
by Bob Costas + Paula Zahn

Entrance of POTUS photo
President sits

Bob Himmel ^{speaks} welcome
- intro PRES.

PRES SPEAKS

45 Senators
180 congressmen

AMPAD
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To Bob

Date _____ Time _____

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CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message _____

William Hybl [Hibbler]

Hibbler

THE WASHINGTON HILTON
AND *Towers*

1919 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009 202-483-3000

Sharon 1

In addition to hearing from Lewis, now considered perhaps the finest track and field performer of all time, the audience will see boxing legend Foreman, the Olympic Champion in 1968 (Mexico City) deliver the invocation for the dinner.

The black-tie affair is also hosted by the founders of the ^{Hall of Fame} Olympic Congressional Caucus and Olympic athletes Senator Bill Bradley, Representative Tom McMillen, and Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell...as well as by Speaker of the House Thomas Foley, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, and House Republican Leader Robert H. Mitchell.

In addition to a host of special speakers, the audience will also see a stirring film presentation about the athletes on hand by legendary Olympic film-maker Bud Greenspan.

The list of confirmed Olympic athletes as of September 11:

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>HF</i> Bob Beamon | Lynette Love | (Tentative) |
| Norm Bellingham | Jon Lugbill | Brian Boitano |
| Melissa Belote-Ripley | Steve Lundquist | Sydney Marea |
| Jeff Blatnick | Suzie McConnell-Serio | Andre Valmon |
| Bob Boozer | Tamara McKinney | |
| Quinn Buckner | Mary T. Meagher | |
| <i>ril-broke a world record</i> <i>June</i> Leroy Burrell | <i>HF</i> Billy Mills | |
| Harold Connolly | <i>HF</i> John Naber | |
| <i>HF</i> Donna DeVarona | <i>J/Aug</i> <i>HF</i> Al Oerter | |
| Mike Eruzione | Oscar Robertson | |
| Benita Fitzgerald | Tracie Ruiz-Conforto | |
| George Foreman | <i>HF</i> Frank Shorter | |
| Diane Golden | <i>J/Aug</i> <i>HF</i> Bill Toomey | |
| Charlie Greene | Dara Torres | |
| Nancy Hogshead | Peter Vidmar | |
| Debra Holloway | <i>J/Aug</i> Bonny Warner | |
| Lynn Jennings | Eric Wetzel | |
| Kathy Johnson | <i>HF</i> Mal Whitfield | |
| <i>J/Aug</i> <i>HF</i> Rafer Johnson- | Dave Wottle | |
| Al Joyner | | |
| Florence Griffith-Joyner | | |
| Arn Kritsky | | |
| <i>HF</i> Carl Lewis | * * * | |
| Arlene Limas | | |
| <i>HF</i> Greg Louganis | | |

<u>DINNER INFORMATION</u>	
First Annual Olympic Dinner	
Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1991	
The Washington Hilton Hotel	
Washington, DC	
6:30 p.m.	- Reception
7:30 p.m.	- The Dinner
BLACK TIE	
Contact: Cherron Edwards	
(202) 393-2690	
FAX: 393-5218	

Young potentials:
 Betty Okino - June (Gymnast)
 Patti Sae Plumer - June (Runner)
 Michelle Finn - May (Runner)
 Suzy Favor - April (Runner)
 Michael Johnson - March (Runner)
 Shaquille O'Neal - March (Basketball)

Atlanta 96

Snow/Simon
Oly.TS
Draft One
September 27, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIC DINNER
WASHINGTON HILTON BALLROOM
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1991
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~~Tom~~ Hyb

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History of the Olympic games by Bill Henry p. 14

Centuries ago, Persian soldiers wondered at the determination of Greek athletes. A Persian soldier, told that Olympic athletes trained long and hard simply to win an Olive wreath branch, marveled. He declared: "What manner of men are these that we are fighting? It is not for money they contend but for the glory of achievement."

As our own athletes adhere to the motto: "Stronger, faster, higher," *stronger* we ought to do our part to preserve the ideals of brotherhood and fair competition, the striving for the glory of achievement. These ideals make the Olympics special. These ideals make an Olympic medal every athlete's dream. Tonight, by contributing to the U.S. Olympic Committee, we keep ideals alive and give our young men and women a chance to explore their own abilities -- and to enrich our great country.

Again, thank you. Keep up the good work.

May God bless you and the United States of America.

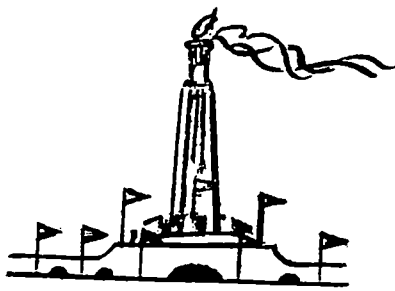
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AN APPROVED
HISTORY
OF THE
OLYMPIC
GAMES



BY BILL HENRY



THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE
FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



Los Angeles Times

rdage, I.O.C. President.



CHAPTER 2
THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES



The Ancient Olympic Games

Gentlemen, can you possibly believe that similar [unsporting] incidents are not spread across the chronicles of the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean games—all the great sporting events of ancient history? One would have to be naïve indeed to pretend that this is the case.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN*

The ancient Olympic games could never deny their modern offspring. They, too, were beset by sectionalism, professionalism, jealousies, and wars.

In spite of all, they survived.

For nearly twelve hundred years, despite never-ending threats of invasion and the interminable internal squabbles that culminated in the Peloponnesian War, and finally surviving even the loss of Greek independence, the Olympic games were held every four years without interruption.

The spirit of the Golden Age of Greece, handed down to us in the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides, the philosophies of Pythagoras and Socrates, the fragmentary marbles of Phidias and Praxiteles, was as truly typified in the ancient Olympic games. The high ideals of true sportsmanship that were the real basis of their success furnished the inspirational power as the Olympic games reached their zenith in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.; and the momentum gained during the Golden Age carried them on for hundreds of years, even though the decadence that eventually cost Greece her independence likewise undermined the true spirit of the games and destroyed the basic ideals that had been responsible for their popularity.

At their height, the games were the embodiment of all that made Greece the mistress of the Mediterranean. The simple religious festival in which they had their beginning developed into a seven-day carnival of culture and athletic prowess with all the color and pageantry of those classic days. Kings raced side by side with common soldiers at Olympia, the prize a simple wreath of olive. The victor found his name inscribed with the immortals. Writers, sculptors, and artists came to be inspired. "Solemn embassies coming to the shores of the Alpheus and to the foot of Parnassus in their splendid chariots or to the Delos in their gilded vessels with sails of Tyrian purple" made of Olympia a spectacle that was more than a mere athletic carnival.

It was the Golden Age of Greece in flesh and blood.

The origin of the games is shrouded in the mystery of the period when myth and legend were inextricably tangled with the beginnings of Hellenic history. One story told by Pindar traces the origin of the games back to that legendary time when Heracles, doing penance for his misdeeds, was given the unpleasant task of cleansing, in a single day, the stables in which Augeas, king of Elis, maintained his magnificent herds. Heracles, as canny as he was re-

*Address by the founder and life honorary president of the Olympic games at a dinner given by His Majesty's Government during the celebration of the games of the Fourth Olympiad at London in 1908.

sourceful, wheedled from the King the herds should he be successful in his t. Alpheus and Peneus from their courses his wager from him. Augeas then made Heracles his reward, whereupon that wor of his day, slew Augeas and his family, herds of his erstwhile employer, and celebration of what he no doubt regarded

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In all probability the games original Pisatans, but the Eleans and Spartans management the games quickly assumed Herodotus tells how the Eleans, visiting the games and declared that not even the istration. The Egyptians contented there was room for improvement in a situa permitted to compete in contests judged dition that has had its counterpart in the

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The Eleans enforced their opinions, reg It is recorded that on one occasion when given control of the games to the Elean were fined the equivalent of \$40,000, th of Zeus. Those who robbed pilgrims en ro wise sternly punished by the Eleans, who of the statutes gave the games a fine reputa

The first definite record of Olympic vic with the name of Coroebus of Elis, a

sourceful, wheedled from the King the promise of one tenth of his coveted herds should he be successful in his task, and promptly turned the rivers Alpheus and Peneus from their courses to flow through the stables and win his wager from him. Augeas then made his second mistake: He refused to pay Heracles his reward, whereupon that worthy, with the rough and ready justice of his day, slew Augeas and his family, made himself a present of the entire herds of his erstwhile employer, and instituted the Olympic games in celebration of what he no doubt regarded as a fine piece of work.

This account is only one of many versions of the origin of the games, none of them very well substantiated. One thing, however, seems certain, and that is that the games in their early days had religious significance; and there is some reason to believe that they were a gradual development of the custom of common sacrifice by neighboring communities, which prevailed as Greece emerged from the pugnaciousness of the heroic age.

According to a more believable version, Lycurgus, the great Spartan law-giver, about 820 B.C. joined with Iphetus, king of Elis, on the bidding of the oracle, to restore the festival. Their act was immortalized by the inscription of their names jointly upon a discus of which we have record as hanging in the Temple of Hera in the second century A.D. at the time of Pausanias.

It is certain that at some time, many centuries before Christ, the people of the fertile northwestern coast of the Peloponnesian peninsula, stretching southward from the Gulf of Corinth, were celebrating a great festival at Olympia. This town was located in Pisatis, the near-by neighbors of which were Elis, boasting an acropolis on a hill five hundred feet high, and Triphylia, in which was located Pylos, the city of Nestor.

In all probability the games originally were under the control of the Pisatans, but the Eleans and Spartans took joint charge, and under their management the games quickly assumed vast importance. The great historian Herodotus tells how the Eleans, visiting Egypt, boasted of their handling of the games and declared that not even the Egyptians could better their administration. The Egyptians contented themselves with pointing out that there was room for improvement in a situation wherein Elean athletes were permitted to compete in contests judged solely by their fellow citizens, a condition that has had its counterpart in the modern games.

However, it is pretty generally admitted that the Elean control of the Olympic games was businesslike and fair. Each fourth year marked the commencement of a new Olympiad and was celebrated by the games, preceding which Elean heralds proclaimed throughout Greece the "Truce of God" and sounded the "Call to the Games."

The Eleans enforced their opinions, regardless of where the lash might fall. It is recorded that on one occasion when the Spartans, who had practically given control of the games to the Eleans, failed to observe the truce, they were fined the equivalent of \$40,000, the sum being spent for bronze images of Zeus. Those who robbed pilgrims en route to or from the games were likewise sternly punished by the Eleans, whose strict and impartial enforcement of the statutes gave the games a fine reputation through the then known world.

The first definite record of Olympic victors commences in the year 776 B.C. with the name of Coroebus of Elis, a cook, and continues in unbroken

succession until 394 A.D., when Theodosius, emperor of Rome, abolished the games by imperial edict, leaving as the last victor of the ancient games one Varastad, an Armenian.

Following hot on the heels of Coroebus, the first listed winner, came the names of eleven other citizens of Elis; but by this time the games, which still consisted of a single race the length of the stadium (about two hundred yards), had attracted athletes from other parts, and the list of Elean victors was broken for the first time at the thirteenth Olympiad.

At the games of the fourteenth Olympiad a second race, two lengths of the stadium, was added to the program; and four years later, at the games of the fifteenth Olympiad, a still longer race gave a chance to those whose endurance was greater than their fleetness of foot.

The influence of the warlike Spartans began to make itself felt more strongly about this time, and with the dawn of the eighteenth Olympiad the pentathlon, an all-around contest consisting of five events, was initiated and was designed obviously for the warrior-athlete.

It was an elimination contest, according to some accounts, in which all entrants first took part in a broad-jumping contest. Those who cleared a certain distance qualified for the second event, a spear-throwing contest. Only the four best in this predecessor of our modern javelin-throwing event survived to participate in the sprint of one length of the stadium. One more athlete was eliminated here, and the best three sprinters whirled the discus, the two having the best throws engaging in the grand finale of this grueling competition, a wrestling match to a finish.

Truly, that was a Spartan test of skill, courage, and endurance.

Boxing was added with the games of the twenty-third Olympiad, four-horse chariot racing at the near-by hippodrome at the twenty-fifth games, and the pankration, a fierce combination of wrestling and boxing, in the thirty-third games. By this time interest in the games had become so widespread and the demand for a wider variety of contests so great that the program was continuously expanded, until at the time of the seventy-seventh Olympiad the period of the games was stretched from a single day to five, with two additional days devoted to religious ceremonies.

The extension of the program to more than one day was doubtless occasioned by the great stimulation of Panhellenic feeling caused by the expulsion of the Persians early in the fifth century B.C. People came from communities bordering the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Trebizond. Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Asia Minor sent their representatives to compete and erected sanctuaries and treasure houses at Olympia.

During the eighty-eighth and eighty-ninth Olympiads, Athens was at war with Sparta; but at the ninetieth Alcibiades, the great Athenian statesman, himself appeared with seven chariots, the political significance of the event being the demonstration that the long war had not impoverished Athens. Alcibiades did not content himself with merely making a show, however, as his great teams took first, second, and fourth places in the chariot race.

Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse and a social climber of his day, determined to impress the Greeks with his learning and talents and sent a large chorus to the ninety-eighth games to recite his poems and sing songs of his composition. The feeling of the Greeks toward Dionysius was not such as

to guarantee an unbiased hearing of performers, their opinion being confirmed by evidence, that the boat transporting the Syracuse sank en route, this disaster being due to the poor quality of the compositions.

Peace was declared a year later; and what modern sports writers would call a more impressive delegation, fully but minus any songs or poems. The athletes of the hated Dionysius was enough to feel this feeling was fanned to fever heat. Caulonia in Sicily who had captured the victor now appeared and repeated his victory representing Syracuse, thus becoming

This was the last straw, and amid such an Athenian orator, harangued the crowd with the wealth torn from Greek sufferers and the volumes for the Elean control of the games. However, the chariots that had been the honors all fell apart—a fact that may be explained in light of the popular feeling against him.

It is quite clear that by this time the importance that far transcended other small honor to have such poets as Pindar praising of the winners or to have a Phidias

More than the olive wreath rewarded the games of the sixty-first Olympiad statues in their own honor in Olympia won three times that the statues could be a winner was greeted on his return to his home as a victorious warrior, sometimes being placed on the walls. In warlike Sparta he was rewarded

Royalty, as we have seen, had begun to be chariot events, where the wealth of the victor was the excellence of his team. Pausanias among the winners, as are Kings Gelon of Agrigentum, and Archelaus of Macedonia. What he could do was to tie for victory in a foot race, a pishment and meant more than a victory in a great team of horses.

Respect for Olympic victors was a Dorieus, the son of Diagoras, fought for and captured, was released without ransom for he had won three times in succession. A victor, was killed in an attack on his reputation that his own enemies erected a statue

Cimon, father of the great Miltiades, was a victor that he drove to victory in the chariot race the tyrant Peisistratus, whose political ac

to guarantee an unbiased hearing to his works. The audience hissed his performers, their opinion being confirmed by Diodorus, who adds, as further evidence, that the boat transporting the poems, songs, and performers back to Syracuse sank en route, this disaster being attributed in no small measure to the poor quality of the compositions.

Peace was declared a year later; and Dionysius, who appears to have been what modern sports writers would call a glutton for punishment, sent a larger and more impressive delegation, fully equipped with tents of purple and gold, but minus any songs or poems. The appearance of the magnificent representatives of the hated Dionysius was enough to rouse the ire of the Greeks, but this feeling was fanned to fever heat when Dicon, the great runner from Caulonia in Sicily who had captured the Olympic dash in the previous games, now appeared and repeated his victory of four years before but this time representing Syracuse, thus becoming the first "tramp athlete" in history.

This was the last straw, and amid scenes of wild confusion Lysias, the great Athenian orator, harangued the crowds, denouncing Dionysius for displaying wealth torn from Greek sufferers and accusing Sparta of treachery. It speaks volumes for the Elean control of the games that open hostilities did not result. However, the chariots that had been expected to bring the tyrant further honors all fell apart—a fact that may or may not have had significance in the light of the popular feeling against him.

It is quite clear that by this time the Olympic games had achieved an importance that far transcended other activities of the period. It was no small honor to have such poets as Pindar, Simonides, and Euripides sing the praises of the winners or to have a Phidias or a Praxiteles carve their statues.

More than the olive wreath rewarded the triumphant athlete. As early as the games of the sixty-first Olympiad, the victors were permitted to erect statues in their own honor in Olympia, although it was not until they had won three times that the statues could bear their likeness. Frequently the winner was greeted on his return to his home city with all the honor accorded a victorious warrior, sometimes being permitted to enter through a breach in the walls. In warlike Sparta he was rewarded with the post of honor in battle.

Royalty, as we have seen, had begun to seek honors, particularly in the chariot events, where the wealth of the owner could make itself felt through the excellence of his team. Pausanias and Demaratus, Spartan kings, are listed among the winners, as are Kings Gelon and Hiero of Syracuse, Theron of Agrigentum, and Archelaus of Macedon. The best that Alexander the Great could do was to tie for victory in a foot race, but this was a personal accomplishment and meant more than a victory due solely to the ownership of a great team of horses.

Respect for Olympic victors was acknowledged throughout the world. Dorieus, the son of Diagoras, fought for Sparta against Athens and, when captured, was released without ransom in recognition of his Olympic victories, for he had won three times in succession. Philipus of Croton, another Olympic victor, was killed in an attack on Sicily, but so great was his reputation that his own enemies erected a shrine over his grave.

Cimon, father of the great Miltiades, was the owner of a splendid team of mares that he drove to victory in the chariot race. Banished from Athens by the tyrant Peisistratus, whose political accomplishments were greater than his

Olympic reputation, Cimon was restored to citizenship when he repeated his victory in the chariot race and permitted the name of Peisistratus to appear in the list of victors in place of his own. When Cimon died some years later after winning his third Olympic chariot race with the same team, his magnificent horses were buried with him.

It was pretty difficult for those who had no understanding of the basic character of the Olympic games to comprehend the motives that prompted the Greeks to take such pride in their Olympic accomplishments, as, for instance, when Alcibiades, setting forth his services to the state, placed first his victory at Olympia and the prestige he had won for Athens by his magnificent display.

Cicero, with Roman contempt for Greek frivolity, cynically reported that an Olympic victor received more honors than a triumphant general at Rome, and told of the Rhodian Diagoras, who, having won the Olympic prize himself and then seen his two sons crowned victors on the same day, was addressed by a Laconian in these words: "Die, Diagoras, for thou hast nothing short of divinity to desire."

Herodotus chronicles a similar feeling expressed by the officers of Xerxes, who, after the battle of Thermopylae, questioned surviving Greeks regarding the prizes offered at Olympia. When told that the winner received only a wreath of wild olive, Tigranes expressed the surprise of all concerned with the remark: "What manner of men are these we are fighting? It is not for money they contend but for the glory of achievement."

Olympia was situated at the spot where the rivers Alpheus and Cladeus converge in western Peloponnesus, The Altis, or sacred grove of Zeus, occupied a space approximately in the shape of a rectangle. Low hills bounded it on the north, the Alpheus and Cladeus were to the south and the west, while at the eastern boundary was the hippodrome, site of the equestrian events.

The stadium itself, in which the running races and other athletic contests were held, was about 210 yards long and 35 yards wide. Entrance to the field of the stadium was reserved for the judges, the competitors, and the heralds. The audience, to the number of probably forty thousand, took points of vantage on the sloping hillsides.

Not much is really known about the hippodrome now, as the rivers have run wild over the site and destroyed the marks by which its exact limits could be measured, but it is generally agreed that it was probably about eight hundred yards in length.

Numerous buildings, most of them treasure houses or structures with a religious significance, were located in and about the Altis. The most important of these undoubtedly was the Olympium, which contained the gigantic statue of Zeus by Phidias. The statue, the figure of Zeus being of ivory and his robes of gold, was more than forty feet high and was regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

The two buildings chiefly devoted to athletics were the gymnasium, with a long covered colonnade equal in length to the stadium track, which was used by the athletes in their training, and the palestra, roughly two hundred feet square, in which the wrestlers, boxers, and gymnasts practiced under the eyes of the judges for the month immediately preceding the contests.

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The Greek devotion to a cause at all costs was evident in the training methods of the athletes, if historians of those early days are to be taken at their word. According to Galen, the athletes rose and partook of a breakfast of bread, half baked and slightly fermented. They took plenty of time to eat and digest their food and then embarked on a program of ceaseless and punishing exercise that carried through the afternoon with no stop for lunch and sometimes went on into the night.

But dinner—ah, there was a meal. The Greek idea of a good dinner, if we are to believe the chroniclers of the day, was meat and plenty of it. Milo of Crotona, according to the ringside account of one of these ancient sports writers, ate an entire ox at one sitting, and Theagenes of Thasos, not to be outdone, duplicated the feat. Galen tells us that six and one-half pounds of meat was a very ordinary portion for the he-man athletes of those days, and he describes an athlete named Aegon who tossed off eighty pastry cakes at a single sitting.

While these meals are sufficient to cause the hair of a modern trainer to turn white as he reads of them, at least in the matter of topics of conversation the Grecian trainers agreed with those of today, for none but the lightest topics was permitted to be bandied among the athletes at mealtime, mental strain being regarded as a certain source of dyspepsia and headaches.

Liquor was taken in small quantities by some, but the majority of the Olympic athletes were total abstainers, at least during training; and fried and boiled foods and cold drinks were absolutely forbidden. Various types of baths and rubbing and massage were regular parts of the training routine.

All contestants had to swear that they were freemen, of pure Hellenic blood, that neither they nor their immediate relatives had been guilty of any outlawry or sacrilegious act, and that they did not propose to win by any unfair means. All were required to have undergone a long period of training, varying according to the event in which they were to contest. They competed absolutely nude.

Not only the athletes but also the judges, called *hellanodikes*, underwent a long period of preparation for the ancient games. The judges, who were chosen from among the Eleans, were instructed for a period of ten months by Elean magistrates. Their authority was great, and the only appeal from their decisions was to the Elean senate. Dressed in their purple robes and occupying the special seats reserved for them on the floor of the stadium, they were a most imposing sight.

Historians disagree about the number of the judges, but apparently not more than one or two judges officiated at the early Olympic games, where but one event was contested. When the athletic program was expanded to take in many events and last for five or more days, the number was increased, although there seems to be no record of more than ten judges at a single celebration of the games.

In the original race of one stade, or, as the name implies, one length of the stadium, the runners dashed from one wall to another at the opposite end, and in later years when longer races were added, ran back and forth for a certain number of lengths, the first long race apparently being about the equivalent of the modern 1,500-meter run or about seven eighths of a mile, although some authorities say it was more than twice that distance. Foot

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aces in heavy armor were held during some of the games and were highly recommended by the warlike Spartans for their military character.

Wrestling was one of the sports that was added to the Olympic program early in the life of the games, and it was extremely popular with the spectators. It was a combination of strength, agility, science, and grace, brute force being of little account because of the nature of the rules. The wrestlers endeavored to remain upright during the contests, the object being to secure a fall by a quick and graceful movement rather than by wallowing on the ground. The instant one of the contestants touched the ground with any part of his body from the knee up, a fall was awarded to his opponent. Milo of Crotona was the most famous wrestler of ancient times, as well as an eater of great reputation.

Boxing, like wrestling, was a popular Olympic sport and was conducted very much along the lines of the nineteenth-century bare-knuckle fights, no ring being used and the contest being continued until one boxer decided that he had had enough—or his opponent decided it for him. The hands of the boxers were wrapped in some kind of covering the exact nature of which changed from time to time during the history of the games.

Apparently in both boxing and wrestling there were no weight divisions, and there is no record of any attempt in any of the other Olympic contests to overcome the handicaps imposed by nature. All contestants in the races had an even start, and with the same principle applied to boxing and wrestling, these two events quickly became practically the exclusive field of the heavyweights. Despite this fact, there was a premium on cleverness; this was a quality much appreciated by the spectators.

The ancient games had one contest, introduced about the thirty-third Olympiad, that was regarded as a supreme test of courage, resourcefulness, skill, and strength, but which, if the vivid descriptions given by the historians are correct, more closely resembled a gutter brawl than an athletic event. It was a combination of boxing and wrestling, with kicking and other fancy tricks tossed in as a side line, and was called the pankration.

Philostratus, who apparently occupied a ringside seat at these ancient contests, tells us that "the pankrationists practice a hazardous style of wrestling. They must employ backward falls, which are not safe for wrestling, and grips in which victory must be obtained by falling. They must have skill in various methods of strangling. They also wrestle with an opponent's ankle and twist his arm, besides hitting and jumping on him, for all these practices belong to the pankration, only biting and gouging being excepted. The Spartans admit even these practices, but the Eleians and the laws of the games exclude them, though they commend strangling."

Obviously the pankration was no place for weaklings; and it is quite clear from the accounts as well as from murals and sculptures depicting the contest that in the heat of battle the contestants sometimes forgot that there were one or two practices, such as attempting to gouge out their opponents' eyes, that were forbidden. To prevent contestants from thus forgetting how to behave, the judges were provided with an emblem of office in the form of a rod, which not only identified them as people with authority but could be used with great effect on the head of a contestant who stooped to forbidden methods.

In a general way the early field events, such as javelin and discus throwing,

closely resembled the modern practice of the running races, while in the custom to use *halteres*, or weights, backward at the proper moment, One Greek athlete by the name of I fifty feet, which seems incredible to of the nineteenth century in England use of weights, one individual having cleared six feet in the standing high together. The information regarding however, is so contradictory that it comparisons with the records made by

Victors in the ancient games at Athletae, a pioneer athletic association gymnasium where they trained for centuries to the athletic world.

The disintegration of the games rather than to a basic weakness in As long as the high moral and religious they grew in popularity and success their noble character. It was only when the wealthy was permitted to make the athletes began to think not of themselves had. When the Olympic games were Theodosius of Rome, they had long carried them to the heights.

The Olympic games after twelve went officially out of existence in 393 the historic city of Olympia commenced carried off to Constantinople, where Theodosius II, seeking to continue the responsible for officially ending the year A.D. for the destruction of all pagan Olympia were placed in this classification completed the work of destruction, and Cladeus soon buried beneath a of the games.

There Olympia lay for centuries Chandler in 1766 first uncovered some work of excavation, but in 1820 the had left off, only to let the work die a

In 1876 the German government sought to see what could be found at Olympia, that six years of hard labor and thousands without any attempt on the part of found.

No less than fifty monumental statues determine their nature and their size, varying stages of disrepair were dug

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closely resembled the modern practices in athletics, and the same thing is true of the running races, while in the jumping contests it seems to have been the custom to use *halteres*, or weights, which, carried in the hand and tossed backward at the proper moment, added greatly to the distance covered. One Greek athlete by the name of Phayllus was credited with a leap of over fifty feet, which seems incredible to us. However, the professional jumpers of the nineteenth century in England achieved remarkable results with the use of weights, one individual having a well-authenticated record of having cleared six feet in the standing high jump, his feet actually being bound together. The information regarding the performances of the ancient athletes, however, is so contradictory that it is hardly worth while to attempt to make comparisons with the records made by present-day athletes.

Victors in the ancient games automatically became members of the *Athletae*, a pioneer athletic association, whose members maintained a sort of gymnasium where they trained for contests and discussed matters of interest to the athletic world.

The disintegration of the games may be laid at the door of human nature rather than to a basic weakness in the structure of the games themselves. As long as the high moral and religious nature of the games remained intact, they grew in popularity and successfully survived every effort to debauch their noble character. It was only when the influence of the politicians and the wealthy was permitted to make itself felt that corruption crept in, and the athletes began to think not of the wreath of olive but of cash prizes to be had. When the Olympic games were ultimately banned as pagan festivals by Theodosius of Rome, they had long since lost all the characteristics that had carried them to the heights.

The Olympic games after twelve hundred years of unbroken celebration went officially out of existence in 394 A.D. Shortly afterward the looting of the historic city of Olympia commenced, the colossal statue of Zeus being carried off to Constantinople, where it was later destroyed in the great fire. Theodosius II, seeking to continue the work of his namesake, who had been responsible for officially ending the games, issued orders in the fifth century A.D. for the destruction of all pagan temples. Some of the buildings at Olympia were placed in this classification. A hundred years later earthquakes completed the work of destruction, and the muddy waters of the Alpheus and Cladeus soon buried beneath a layer of silt the last vestiges of the site of the games.

There Olympia lay for centuries until the inquisitive pick of Richard Chandler in 1766 first uncovered some of the ruins. He could not finance the work of excavation, but in 1820 the French government picked up where he had left off, only to let the work die after barely getting started.

In 1876 the German government started in thorough Teutonic fashion to see what could be found at Olympia, and to their great credit it must be said that six years of hard labor and thousands of dollars were spent on the task without any attempt on the part of the Germans to appropriate what they found.

No less than fifty monumental structures were uncovered sufficiently to determine their nature and their size, and one hundred and thirty statues in varying stages of disrepair were dug up. It was necessary to build a large

museum at Olympia to house the veritable treasure of thousands of coins, bits of pottery, and other objects, each one of which helped to piece together the tragic story of the great games of the Golden Age and the sordid commercialism that brought about their downfall.

Such, then, was the great religious, athletic, and artistic festival that led Pindar to write: "The Gods love the games." Regardless of the hearsay nature of much of the evidence produced by the ancient writers, it must be admitted that the ancient games were one of the outstanding Greek contributions to history and that they played a tremendous part in spreading Greek culture and ideals throughout the ancient world.

Today, fragments of sculpture, bits of history, odes, orations, dramas, and other mute evidences of the glory that was Greece exist in abundance; but the only one you will find outside a museum, a theater, or a book is the Olympic games.

I O C



CHAPT
THE GAMES

*Vainly, perfidious outsiders con-
the modern games had an uncer-
development has been a successio
the hazard of circumstance. Th
Olympism was born full-fledge
complete and its scope likewise. †
All Games, All Nations.*

Young Pierre de Coubertin had read an-
taken him not only to near-by Britain
modern land of promise, the United
reading had taken him still farther—†

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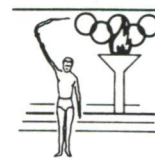
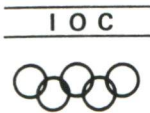
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*Address by the founder and life ho
Lausanne, June 23, 1934, on the occasion
of the re-establishment of the Olympic gam

†From a letter written to the author by



Vainly, perfidious outsiders continue to spread the notion that the modern games had an uncertain beginning and that their development has been a succession of timid steps depending on the hazard of circumstance. The truth is different indeed. Olympism was born full-fledged, like Minerva, its program complete and its scope likewise. The entire planet is its domain. All Games, All Nations.

BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN*

Young Pierre de Coubertin had read and traveled extensively. His travels had taken him not only to near-by Britain but across the western seas to the modern land of promise, the United States of America. His studies and reading had taken him still farther—back to the Golden Age of Greece.

When, after his visit to Rugby School in England, he became convinced that the way to a better individual humanity lay along the rugged pathway of exposure to competitive modern life, he returned to his own country with a growing conviction that he must get the youth of the world together, preferably in the friendly competition of sport.

As he began the campaign that was to lead toward a meeting, in Paris, of persons whom he felt he could interest in the project of building a better humanity, he wrote, talked, argued, listened, and agitated ceaselessly for his proposal. He found that progress was slow.

“It is hard for anyone to realize,” he wrote, “the very slow formation of the International Olympic Committee. It did not enter into real action until after the beginning of the century. Until then, they were friends gathered around me with much indifference and pleasant smiles. As to public opinion, there was none. No help could come from there, either financial or moral. It has been said that Olympism was ‘in the air’ and likely to be revived somehow or other. It was not. It was born artificially and could not be brought up according to ordinary methods. Its growth was artificial and there still remains a little of that needed today.”†

As we look back now across half a century of Olympic competition, it is sometimes difficult to realize how things have changed. In the waning years of the nineteenth century each country, as Coubertin had discovered, had its own native sports, its own rules and regulations; and the free competition between athletes of even neighboring countries was prevented by more than the obvious difficulties of lack of transportation and communication. There was a gap of understanding, too.

Coubertin found himself talking in a vacuum, for without an understanding of the possibilities that lay ahead, his friends, who were not overly interested

*Address by the founder and life honorary president of the Olympic games at Lausanne, June 23, 1934, on the occasion of the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Olympic games.

†From a letter written to the author by Coubertin, July 27, 1934.

in sport anyhow, could see only the immediate difficulties and no great reason for exerting themselves to change the situation.

A discussion of the need for a pedagogical revolution only mildly interested the educators and interested the others not at all. However, the importance of affecting a change in the understanding of amateurism, so that the athletes of all nations might meet on an equal basis, attracted the attention of those technically informed and finally enabled him to call a meeting of interested persons.

Still something was lacking. Coubertin saw that what he needed was something that would capture the imagination of disinterested persons who had culture enough to understand and time and money enough to provide the necessary pressure.

As he read and as he traveled, he began to see a definite connection between the legendary feats of the Olympic victors of ancient Greece and the sporting prowess of the modern Anglo-Saxons. He became more and more convinced that if the athletes of the modern world could mingle with one another, animated by the high athletic ideals of the ancient Greeks, a great good would be accomplished.

As he studied the story of ancient Greece this idea of restoring the Olympic games to the glorious position that they once had occupied gripped him more firmly day by day. "Delphi and Eleusis were only sanctuaries; Thermopylae immortalized the names of heroes; the Acropolis retells the story of a great city; but Olympia," he said, "symbolizes an entire civilization, superior to cities, military heroes, and the ancient religions."*

After all is said and done, no one can express the deep conviction of Coubertin as well as he himself could, and did, and without an understanding of the deep impression that the ancient games made on him it is difficult to comprehend the burning devotion of the man to his cause.

What of the games themselves? [he asks.] One might feel that with the elite of Greece gathered on the banks of the Alpheus—artists to show their work, poets and historians to read their literary compositions, diplomats to conduct their negotiations—the sport was but a pretext, in reality but a secondary consideration.

But no—these others came only to pay homage to the athletes. The predominance of the athlete is evident everywhere. It is he whose statue is erected in the avenues, he whose name is inscribed upon the marbles, he whose native town greeted him on his return with a triumphal entrance through a breach in the walls.

Folly! Frivolous enthusiasm! But this folly endured for a thousand years. One can explain these things only by two inspirations—civic pride and art. We must admire in the athlete ambition and will, the ambition to do more than his rivals and the will to do his best. The whole story of athletics is contained in the three words spoken by Father Didon in building up the sporting spirit of his pupils in a football game: "*Citius, altius, fortius!* [Faster, higher, stronger!] † These words form a program of moral beauty and inspiration.

*Coubertin, *Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce*, Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1897, p. 105.

†The official motto of the Olympic games.

The Greeks, who idealized the athletics. So athletics, in their mind, Olympia, they said, had been conceived. So wrestled Saturn, Apollo there had a boxing match, Heracles after his there celebrated the first Olympic

The Olympic games were born. No accomplishment existed there by some or some peculiar principle of heredity. The germ the games could not help being

Sport is not natural to man. It is the pursuit of perfection. They are very different. They are vigor, suppleness, and agility, a pleasure therein, but sport—there is no pleasure. It presupposes combat and consequent ardent desire for victory, and the

In Roman times the gladiatorial games. Ages there was a revival of the athletic spirit. Little athletics and paganism have the eye of contest in the solitude of the arena, far from the noise. He also had no heredity; without blemish either. He associated his act with the sacrifice before an altar and receiving as a symbol of genuine disinterestedness

Yes. Baron de Coubertin had been born. He speaks, and from the bite developed. He succeeded in spreading until now it is all over the world.

French soldiers had exhumed an idea, and the Germans, following hard on their heels, at the cost of six years of labor and profit to their country, since not a thought the honor of restoring Olympia

Coubertin saw his own nation revived by the influence of modern athletics. He was uneasy and craving action. A trip to a new nation in a new world, had he seen the revival of the games, and he had seen the past, more than sympathetic. He had seen the possibility.

Coubertin's dreams of a revival of the games crystallized and take form, and at the Sorbonne in Paris on November 25, 1894, the great idea that animated his whole life. Speaking at the conference, o

**Ibid.*

The Greeks, who idealized their entire national existence, idealized athletics. So athletics, in their minds, had an origin in a divine legend. Olympia, they said, had been consecrated by the gods. Jupiter there had wrestled Saturn, Apollo there had vanquished Hermes in a race and Ares in a boxing match, Heracles after his triumph over Augeas, King of Elis, had there celebrated the first Olympic games.

The Olympic games were born in Greece because the germ of athletic accomplishment existed there by virtue of some strange law of physiology or some peculiar principle of heredity—and because of the existence of this germ the games could not help being born.

HA! → Sport is not natural to man. We must not confuse sport with muscular perfection. They are very different. All animals have a certain kind of vigor, suppleness, and agility, and, if healthy, take a certain sort of pleasure therein, but sport—there's something else again—something more. It presupposes combat and consequently willing, thoughtful training, the ardent desire for victory, and the moral exhilaration resulting therefrom.

In Roman times the gladiator supplanted the athlete. In the Middle Ages there was a revival of the athletic spirit among the knighthood. How little athletics and paganism have in common! The young Greek passed the eve of contest in the solitude of the marble porticos of the gymnasium, far from the noise. He also had to be irreproachable personally and by heredity; without blemish either in his own life or that of his ancestors. He associated his act with the national religion, consecrating himself before an altar and receiving as token of victory a simple wreath, the symbol of genuine disinterestedness.*

Yes. Baron de Coubertin had been bitten by the Olympic germ of which he speaks, and from the bite developed a flaming fever of enthusiasm that he succeeded in spreading until now it animates about a hundred fifty nations all over the world.

French soldiers had exhumed and restored the temple of Zeus at Olympia; and the Germans, following hard on their heels, had exhumed the entire city at the cost of six years of labor and thousands of dollars, apparently without profit to their country, since not a single piece of marble left Greece. They thought the honor of restoring Olympia to the world was honor enough.

Coubertin saw his own nation gradually being transformed under the reviving influence of modern athletics. Red-blooded Europeans were stirring uneasily and craving action. A trip to the United States, where he found a new nation in a new world, had encouraged him to suggest the possibility of the revival of the games, and he had found the Americans, unfettered by the past, more than sympathetic. He began to dare to think of his dream as a possibility.

Coubertin's dreams of a revival of the ancient Olympic games began to crystallize and take form, and at a meeting of the Athletic Sports Union at the Sorbonne in Paris on November 25, 1892, he first gave voice publicly to the great idea that animated his whole being.

Speaking at the conference, of which he was one of the three leaders,

**Ibid.*

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o do his best. The whole story of
ords spoken by Father Didon in
pupils in a football game: "*Citius,*
r!"] † These words form a program

ce, Hachette et Cie, Paris, 1897, p. 105.

Coubertin said: "Let us export oarsmen, runners, fencers; there is the free trade of the future—and on the day when it shall take its place among the customs of Europe, the cause of peace will have received a new and powerful support. This thought is sufficient to encourage your humble servant to dream now of the second part of his program; he hopes that you will assist him as you have aided him to this point and that with your assistance he can work for and eventually realize, on a basis properly in tune with the conditions of modern life, the re-establishment of the Olympic games."*

It is not strange that his auditors failed to grasp the significance of the idea thus first put into words; and, as Coubertin goes on to state, "They thought I was merely speaking in parables and I saw that my hearers classified the Olympic games in their mental museum along with the mysteries of Eleusis or the Delphic Oracle—dead things that could be revived only in the theater." †

But Coubertin was persistent. One Adolphe de Palissaux had proposed an international congress for the "Study of Questions of Amateurism," and he and Coubertin joined forces to bring it actually into being. They secured the backing of the French Sports Union for their idea, and Coubertin personally drew up the preparatory program. Three commissioners were to have charge of the preparations: Mr. C. Herbert, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Association, who represented Great Britain and the colonies; Professor W. M. Sloane of Princeton University, who represented the American continent; and Baron de Coubertin, representing France and Continental Europe.

The program, printed in French and English, contemplated the discussion and study of seven questions closely related to the problems of amateurism, and to these seven Coubertin on his own initiative added an eighth, which read as follows: "Regarding the possibility of the revival of the Olympic games. Under what conditions could they be re-established?"

Thus modestly was launched the idea that was eventually to occupy the dominant position in the discussions of the congress and develop within a few years into the great world-wide Olympic movement.

Baron de Coubertin's ideas on the subject were perhaps put more explicitly in a circular dated January 19, 1894, which was sent to athletic organizations all over the world. Today's athletic groups, struggling with the same problems, will read his document with interest. It said:

Above all things it is important to preserve the noble and chivalrous qualities in athletics that have characterized it in the past, in order that it may continue effectively to play the part in modern education that the ancient Greeks attributed to it. Imperfect humanity tends always to transform the Olympic athlete into the paid gladiator. These two formulae are not compatible, and we must choose between them. As a protection against the lure of money and professionalism that threatens to engulf them, the amateurs all over the world have drawn up complicated rules full of compromise and contradictions; too frequently the letter rather than the spirit of the law is followed out. Reform must come, and before undertaking it we must discuss it. The questions that are found on the

*Coubertin, *Une campagne de vingt-et-un ans*, p. 90.

†Coubertin, *Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce*.

program of the congress treat the amateur rules. The project the happy medium of internatio reach at this moment, at least t games on a basis conforming to together every four years the re and we can well believe that th constitute the highest of internat

In his preparations for the congr spring of 1894, Coubertin found hi Sloane, the Princeton University te for the sessions. Their English co technical portion of the program, revival of the Olympic games, in w country at the moment. As Cou "England, which regarded bodily st her children, was not enthusiastic." enthusiasm in the two countries up and England, he succeeded in inte in his project. The Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and i political world accepted honorary n of England accepted and evinced ; openly expressing some skepticism program.

Most enthusiastic of all nations i on May 28 Victor Balck announce Brakenberg to represent Sweden an holding one of the Olympic celebrat

The only actual opposition to Gymnastic Society, which wrote tha and still believed that gymnastics and in principle"; and, not content with propaganda among gymnastic orga congress.

The shadow of the Franco-Prussi the opening of the momentous cc announced that it would not partic congress, creating a situation that for failure of Germany to send official only German present, appeared at tl individual and not as a representative

Official delegates from France, Eng Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain Germany, Bohemia, Holland, and Aus there were seventy-nine delegates

*Coubertin, *Une campagne de vingt-et-u*.

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 it shall take its place among the
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 e questions that are found on the

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program of the congress treat of the contradictions and compromises of the amateur rules. The project mentioned in the last paragraph might be the happy medium of international understanding that we seek, if not to reach at this moment, at least to prepare for. The revival of the Olympic games on a basis conforming to the conditions of modern life would bring together every four years the representatives of the nations of the world, and we can well believe that these courteous and peaceful contests would constitute the highest of international activities.*

In his preparations for the congress, which was scheduled to be held in the spring of 1894, Coubertin found his main support in the person of Professor Sloane, the Princeton University teacher who was his colleague in preparing for the sessions. Their English colleague, Herbert, took an interest in the technical portion of the program, but evinced little enthusiasm over the revival of the Olympic games, in which regard he reflected the attitude of his country at the moment. As Coubertin so aptly expresses his thoughts: "England, which regarded bodily strength and vigor the exclusive property of her children, was not enthusiastic." However, while Coubertin found little enthusiasm in the two countries upon which he had based his hopes, France and England, he succeeded in interesting personages of great prominence in his project. The Duke of Sparta, the King of Belgium, the Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Sweden, and many prominent figures in the European political world accepted honorary memberships in the congress. Mr. Balfour of England accepted and evinced great interest in the program, although openly expressing some skepticism regarding the Olympic portion of the program.

Most enthusiastic of all nations invited to the congress was Sweden, and on May 28 Victor Balck announced the arrival of Lieutenants Bergh and Brakenberg to represent Sweden and to request on her behalf the honor of holding one of the Olympic celebrations at Stockholm on some future date.

The only actual opposition to the congress came from the Belgian Gymnastic Society, which wrote that that organization "had always believed and still believed that gymnastics and other sports were opposed and contrary in principle"; and, not content with sending this letter, it organized violent propaganda among gymnastic organizations all over Europe against the congress.

The shadow of the Franco-Prussian War was felt when, just previous to the opening of the momentous congress, the French Gymnastic Union announced that it would not participate if Germany was admitted to the congress, creating a situation that fortunately was smoothed over through the failure of Germany to send official delegates. Baron von Reiffenstein, the only German present, appeared at the congress on his own initiative as an individual and not as a representative of his country.

Official delegates from France, England, the United States, Greece, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, and Spain did attend, however; and Hungary, Germany, Bohemia, Holland, and Australia sent proxies or letters. Altogether there were seventy-nine delegates representing a total of forty-nine

*Coubertin, *Une campagne de vingt-et-un ans*, pp. 91-2.

organizations when the six-day congress was opened at the Sorbonne in the great amphitheater where the world of science had just celebrated the Pasteur Jubilee.

The congress was opened by Baron de Courcel, and the discussion of the Olympic games was presided over by M. Bikelas, representative of Greece.

The enthusiasm of Baron de Coubertin proved to be catching, and in short order his project of the revival of the games overshadowed the other matters that were up for discussion. As the delegates pictured the idea of a great international athletic meeting along the lines of those celebrated in ancient history, the possibilities of the project became so clear that they felt the urge to get under way at once.

Baron de Coubertin, an indefatigable writer as well as an inspiring worker, made use of his literary ability to stir up popular interest in his proposition by writing an article proposing Paris, with its international exposition planned for the opening of the twentieth century, as the logical site for the first revival of the games. This article had been published in the *Revue de Paris* on the eve of the congress, and the delegates were well acquainted with it.

But now, with enthusiasm fully aroused, six years seemed too far away, and the delegates demanded action. The iron was hot and it was time to strike. Such ardor might easily cool in the six years intervening before 1900. Someone suggested 1896. Coubertin took his Greek friend Bikelas aside, and in an instant, between the two, a great inspiration flashed—Athens, the capital of Greece! What more fitting site for the celebration of the games of the 1st Olympiad?

The idea swept the congress like wildfire. By unanimous vote the delegates chose Athens and the date of 1896. The games should be held every four years in the leading cities of the world, the program should be exclusively modern, and an International Olympic Committee of fifteen should be named to have supreme authority over the celebration.

And so, amid strange scenes in which the practical men of the athletic world found their petty differences dissipated under the mystic spell of the atmosphere of ancient Greece that was cast over the conference through the inspired stage management of its great protagonist, the Olympic dream of Baron de Coubertin took definite shape for the first time.

And little, perhaps, did Michel Bréal, one of the delegates, realize that the enthusiasm generated in his soul by the 1894 congress that led him to offer a trophy for a marathon race would prove the inspiration for an event that would develop into the real high light of every Olympic revival.

M. Bréal knew his history. His soul was moved by the history of the ancient Hellenes and the efforts of Coubertin and his associates to bring to life once more the high ideals and courage of those classic heroes of another age. At the closing banquet of the Paris congress he rose to his feet and delivered a stirring address eulogizing the Olympic games and their indelible effect on the character of the nation that conducted them.

This Frenchman, like Coubertin, was a man not only of words but of action. A few days after the congress he sent word to Baron de Coubertin recalling the legendary feat of Pheidippides and offering a trophy for a race to be held over the same course of roughly twenty-six miles at Athens in 1896.

Pheidippides, history tells us, was an Olympic champion of about 500 B.C.

When Darius of Persia sent an army in 490 B.C. with Hippias, former surrendered by treachery after a plain some twenty-five miles from Athenians.”*

Pheidippides, because of his strength the aid of the Spartans, and for the great athlete ran, swimming rivers his story to the warlike Spartans an army would start with the full mock

Meanwhile news came of the Pheidippides, bearing spear and shield to the invaders while official Athens sought to surprise the Athenians guard of approximately twenty thousand that number of warriors but number genius Miltiades, swarmed suddenly that is still regarded as a tactical Athens.

Flushed with victory, the Athenian champion, already fatigued by his personal exploits in the battle, tidings of victory, and history tells spent, reached Athens, gasped, “Run the feet of those to whom he had done

Here, surely, was a classical example and in proposing the modern marathon this historic event, M. Bréal made a games that, as we shall see, was far from

*Herodotus, VI, 102.

Congress was opened at the Sorbonne in the field of science had just celebrated the Pasteur

Baron de Courcel, and the discussion of the subject by M. Bikelas, representative of Greece. Pheidippides proved to be catching, and in short order the games overshadowed the other matters. The delegates pictured the idea of a great race along the lines of those celebrated in ancient times. The project became so clear that they felt the

great writer as well as an inspiring worker, he stirred up popular interest in his proposition. The Exposition, with its international exposition planned for the next century, as the logical site for the first Olympic Games had been published in the *Revue de Paris*. The delegates were well acquainted with it. They were aroused, six years seemed too far away, the iron was hot and it was time to act. The iron was hot and it was time to act in the six years intervening before 1900. Pheidippides took his Greek friend Bikelas aside, and great inspiration flashed—Athens, the capital for the celebration of the games of the 1st

century wildfire. By unanimous vote the delegates decided that the games should be held every four years. The program should be exclusively Olympic. A committee of fifteen should be named to plan the celebration.

In which the practical men of the athletic world were dissipated under the mystic spell of the dream that was cast over the conference through the person of the great protagonist, the Olympic dream of the first time.

Bréal, one of the delegates, realized that the inspiration of the 1894 congress that led him to offer the Olympic Games would prove the inspiration for an event that might be the light of every Olympic revival.

His soul was moved by the history of the Olympic Games of Pheidippides and his associates to bring to the world the courage of those classic heroes of another age. At the Paris congress he rose to his feet and offering the Olympic Games and their indelible memory to the world that conducted them.

Pheidippides, was a man not only of words but of action. At the Paris congress he sent word to Baron de Coubertin offering a trophy for a race along the lines of those celebrated in ancient times. Pheidippides ran roughly twenty-six miles at Athens in 490 B.C. as an Olympic champion of about 500 B.C.

When Darius of Persia sent an army to capture and enslave Eretria and Athens in 490 B.C. with Hippias, former tyrant of Athens, as its leader, Eretria was surrendered by treachery after a long siege and Hippias landed at Marathon, a plain some twenty-five miles from Athens, "thinking to do the same to the Athenians."*

Pheidippides, because of his strength and courage, was dispatched to enlist the aid of the Spartans, and for two days and two nights, without rest, this great athlete ran, swimming rivers and climbing mountains en route. He told his story to the warlike Spartans and returned with the news that the Spartan army would start with the full moon.

Meanwhile news came of the landing of the Persians at Marathon, and Pheidippides, bearing spear and shield, marched with his troop to give battle to the invaders while official Athens cringed and prayed. As the Persians sought to surprise the Athenians through an attack by sea, leaving a rear guard of approximately twenty thousand at Marathon, the Greeks, with half that number of warriors but numbering among their leaders the great military genius Miltiades, swarmed suddenly down from the mountains and, in a battle that is still regarded as a tactical classic, slaughtered the Persians and saved Athens.

Flushed with victory, the Athenian generals dispatched their Olympic champion, already fatigued by his long journey to Sparta and return and his personal exploits in the battle, to bring to the beleaguered city the glad tidings of victory, and history tells how Pheidippides, his strength completely spent, reached Athens, gasped, "Rejoice, we conquer," and dropped dead at the feet of those to whom he had delivered the message with his dying breath.

Here, surely, was a classical example of the spirit of the Olympic Games, and in proposing the modern marathon race to re-enact and commemorate this historic event, M. Bréal made a contribution to the success of the Olympic Games that, as we shall see, was far beyond his wildest dreams.

*Herodotus, VI, 102.



U. S. O L Y M P I C C O M M I T T E E
NEWS RELEASE

1750 East Boulder St
Colorado Springs,
C o l o r a d o
8 0 9 0 9 - 5 7 6 0
Phone: 719-578-4529
FAX: 719-578-4677

(FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT)

September 11, 1991

ALL-TIME OLYMPIC GREATS FROM CARL LEWIS TO
AL OERTER SPICE FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIC DINNER
ROSTER FOR OCTOBER 1 EVENT IN WASHINGTON, DC

The United States Olympic Committee will host its
First Annual Olympic Dinner on the evening of Tuesday, October
1, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, and a roster of some of the
greatest American Olympic Champions will be on hand for the
gala banquet.

Mike Moran
Director

Bob Condron
Associate Director

Jeff Cravens
Assistant Director

Gayle Plant
Senior Coordinator

On hand for the dinner, co-hosted by President George
Bush, the Honorary President of the USOC, and the leadership of
the United States Olympic Committee, will be legendary Olympic
athletes such as Carl Lewis, George Foreman, Mike Eruzione,
Bob Beamon, Donna De Varona, Rafer Johnson, Florence Griffith-
Joyner, Greg Louganis, Mary T. Meagher, Billy Mills, Al Oerter,
Oscar Robertson, Frank Shorter, Bill Toomey, Mal Whitfield, Peter
Vidmar and Dave Wottle.

Masters of Ceremonies for the evening in Washington for
the USOC will be Olympic anchors Bob Costas of NBC Sports and Paula
Zahn of CBS Sports...the hosts for their networks' coverage of
the Games in Barcelona and Albertville in 1992.

Carl Lewis, who recently set a new World Record in the 100-meters
in Tokyo and another as part of the USA's 4x100-meter relay team, as
well as taking part in the epic long-jump showdown with new world
record-holder Mike Powell, will speak on behalf of American Olympic
athletes at the dinner, which will help raise funds to support the
1992 U.S. Olympic Team.

The dinner, which will also have most of the Members of the
Congress on hand, is open to the public. The cost is \$1000 for a
ticket and \$10,000 for a table, with the evening slated for a 6:30
p.m. reception and 7:30 dinner in the International Ballroom of The
Washington Hilton.

U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL '91
July 12 - 21
Los Angeles

1991 PAN AMERICAN GAMES
August 2-18
Havana

1992 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES
February 8 - 23
Albertville

1992 OLYMPIC GAMES
July 25 - August 9
Barcelona

TICKET INFORMATION:
INVITATIONS

Ms. Cherron Edwards
Dinner Coordinator
First Annual Olympic Dinner
400 North Capitol Street, NW (Suite 585)
Washington, DC 20001

(202) 393-2690
FAX:(202) 393-5218

*Marilyn Thundersbrook
Leslie Hill
965-7320*

(More)

In addition to hearing from Lewis, now considered perhaps the finest track and field performer of all time, the audience will see boxing legend **Foreman**, the Olympic Champion in 1968 (Mexico City) deliver the invocation for the dinner.

The black-tie affair is also hosted by the founders of the Olympic Congressional Caucus and Olympic athletes Senator Bill Bradley, Representative Tom McMillen, and Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell...as well as by Speaker of the House Thomas Foley, Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell, Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole, House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, and House Republican Leader Robert H. Mitchell.

In addition to a host of special speakers, the audience will also see a stirring film presentation about the athletes on hand by legendary Olympic film-maker **Bud Greenspan**.

The list of confirmed Olympic athletes as of September 11:

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|
| HF Bob Beamon | Lynette Love | (Tentative) |
| Norm Bellingham | Jon Lugbill | Brian Boitano |
| Melissa Belote-Ripley | Steve Lundquist | Sydney Maree |
| Jeff Blatnick | Suzie McConnell-Serio | Andre Valmon |
| Bob Boozer | Tamara McKinney | |
| Quinn Buckner | Mary T. Meagher | |
| <i>pril-broke a world record</i> June Leroy Burrell | HF Billy Mills | |
| Harold Connolly | HF John Naber | |
| HF Donna DeVarona | JI/Aug HF Al Oerter | |
| Mike Eruzione | Oscar Robertson | |
| Benita Fitzgerald | Tracie Ruiz-Conforto | |
| George Foreman | HF Frank Shorter | |
| Diane Golden | JI/Aug HF Bill Toomey | |
| Charlie Greene | Dara Torres | |
| Nancy Hogshead | Peter Vidmar | |
| Debra Holloway | JI/Aug Bonny Warner | |
| Lynn Jennings | Eric Wetzel | |
| Kathy Johnson | HF Mal Whitfield | |
| JI/Aug HF Rafer Johnson- | Dave Wottle | |
| Al Joyner | | |
| Florence Griffith-Joyner | | |
| Arn Kritsky | | |
| HF Carl Lewis | * * * | |
| Arlene Limas | | |
| HF Greg Louganis | | |

Hall of Fame

DINNER INFORMATION

First Annual Olympic Dinner
 Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1991
 The Washington Hilton Hotel
 Washington, DC
 6:30 p.m. - Reception
 7:30 p.m. - The Dinner
BLACK TIE

Contact: Cherron Edwards
 (202) 393-2690
 FAX: 393-5218

Young potentials:
 Betty Okino - June (Gymnast)
 Patti Sue Plumer - June (Runner)
 Michelle Finn - May (Runner)
 Suzy Favor - April (Runner)
 Michael Johnson - March (Runner)
 Shaquille O'Neal - March (Basketball)

466-3399

Snow/Simon
Oly.TS
Draft One
September 27, 1991

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: FIRST ANNUAL OLYMPIC DINNER
WASHINGTON HILTON BALLROOM
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1991
7:30 P.M.

[Introductory acknowledgments]

You know, it's a pleasure to be here, with so many athletes and friends of the Olympics. Every time I get around an audience like this, I suddenly feel the urge to train and get an Olympic Medal. Unfortunately, they don't give prizes for horseshoes. //

I really admire the men and women here today; all the stars of the past, present and future. I'm especially impressed by Carl Lewis. He runs almost as fast as I play golf.

Earlier today, a future Olympian dropped by the White House. I think the American people will enjoy watching Michael Jordan representing this nation in Barcelona. //

Tonight's fund-raiser combines three of my real passions: sports, public service and education. The sports part explains itself: Where else could you get a group that includes such great champions as Bob Beamon, Leroy Burrell, Diane Golden, George Forman, Rafer Johnson, the Joyner family, Carl Lewis, Greg Luganis, Mary T. Meagher, Al Oerter -- I just love those older guys -- Oscar Robertson, Frank Shorter, Bill Toomey and Bonny Warner?

We also have a host of media celebrities, including Olympic stars Donna deVarona and John Naber. And, of course, we have the winner of the great basketball shoot-out, Bob Costas.

+ Paula Zahn.

The toughest thing about an event like this not being able to greet more of the fantastic people here. So let me say, on behalf of the athletes, the Olympic movement and the American public: Thanks. \\

You who contribute so generously tonight will enjoy rewards next year, in Barcelona and Albertville. But you also will enjoy rewards in years to come, as the American people band together to support the fantastic young men and women who form our Olympic teams.

Our Administration has promoted a series of educational initiatives that will revolutionize American education and make our schools the best in the world. As a nation, we must remember that physical fitness improves mental fitness, and vigorous exercise helps people enjoy longer, more fruitful lives.

As some of our disabled champions prove, there is no such thing as a handicap when you have a dream. //

Next year, I hope Americans will do more than just root for our Olympians: I hope that our citizens -- of all ages -- will follow our athletes' lead. I hope they will exercise, compete, and feel the joy of accomplishment. Many of our former Olympic champions continue to compete -- and a few have even begun trying to return to the games.

Well, why not? The Olympic Games offer stirring proof that determined people can accomplish anything -- including remaining young. Our athletes inspire us. They thrill us. They give us hope and joy.

They deserve the best. \\
\\

And we ought to do our best to encourage them as they represent their country -- and the ideals of the Olympic movement.

Centuries ago, Persian conquerers wondered at the determination of Greek athletes. A Persian soldier, told that Olympic athletes trained long and hard simply to win an Olive branch, marveled. He declared: "What manner of men are these that we are fighting? It is not for money they contend but for the glory of achievement."

As our own athletes adhere to the motto: "stronger, faster, higher,"¹⁾ we ought to do our part to preserve the ideals of brotherhood and fair competition, the striving for the glory of achievement. These ideals make the Olympics special. These ideals make an Olympic medal every athlete's dream. Tonight, by contributing to the U.S. Olympic Committee, we keep ideals alive and give our young men and women a chance to explore their own abilities -- and to enrich our great country.

Again, thank you. Keep up the good work.

May God bless you and the United States of America.

#

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 36th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

Sept. 27/91

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

OLYMPICS (Tony Snow)

I WISH I COULD GO TO SPAIN WITH THE OLYMPIC TEAM NEXT YEAR, BUT SO FAR I HAVEN'T HAD A REPLY TO MY REQUEST THAT HORSESHOES BE MADE AN OLYMPIC EVENT.

I'M AFRAID THAT NOT ALL MY MEMORIES OF TRACK & FIELD ARE FOND ONES, THANKS TO MY HIGH SCHOOL COACH ASSIGNING ME THE JOB OF JAVELIN CATCHER. BUT IT DID PREPARE ME FOR POLITICS.

NOT ONLY IS 1992 AN OLYMPIC YEAR, IT'S ALSO A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR. SO I WANT OUR TRACK TEAM TO KNOW THEY WON'T BE THE ONLY ONES WITH HURDLES TO GO OVER.

I HAVE A SPECIAL APPRECIATION FOR THE SPEED OF CARL LEWIS. HE RUNS ALMOST AS FAST AS I PLAY GOLF.

SEEING GEORGE FOREMAN HERE REMINDS ME OF HIS VALIANT EFFORT AGAINST EVANDER HOLYFIELD LAST APRIL, AND HIS UNIQUE EAT-ALL-YOU-WANT TRAINING METHOD. I THINK GEORGE WAS THE FIRST FIGHTER IN HISTORY TO SEND OUT FOR PIZZA BETWEEN ROUNDS.

DOUG GAMBLE

424 - 38th Place
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266
(213) 546-6409

Sept. 27/91

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN

CHICAGO BULLS (Tony Snow)

THE CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES BETWEEN THE LAKERS AND BULLS WAS A DREAM MATCH-UP, PITTING ONE DYNAMIC INDIVIDUAL ON ONE TEAM AGAINST AN EQUALLY DYNAMIC INDIVIDUAL ON THE OTHER. BUT WHEN IT WAS ALL OVER, SPIKE LEE CAME OUT AHEAD OF JACK NICHOLSON. (It will sound like the President is going to refer to Magic Johnson & Michael Jordan. Lee is the Bull's highest-profile fan, and Nicholson is the Lakers'.)

I SUPPOSE WASHINGTON DESERVES TO SHARE SOMEWHAT IN CHICAGO'S NBA CHAMPIONSHIP. EVERY TIME ANOTHER SPEECH IS MADE HERE, IT ADDS TO OUR REPUTATION AS AMERICA'S OTHER "WINDY CITY."

MICHAEL JORDAN HAS TO BE ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ATHLETES IN AMERICA TODAY. I'M NOT SURE WHAT PERCENTAGE OF THE BULL'S POINTS MICHAEL SCORES, BUT I THINK HE ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT 85% OF ALL THE COMMERCIALS ON TELEVISION.

I THINK MICHAEL IS THE FIRST BASKETBALL PLAYER WHO NOT ONLY SHOWS UP ON THE SCOREBOARD, HE SHOWS UP ON RADAR.

I HOPE YOU DON'T MIND ME TAKING ADVANTAGE OF YOUR HEIGHT. IF YOU'D COME INSIDE WITH ME, THERE'S SOME STUFF I HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET DOWN OFF THE TOP SHELF SINCE I MOVED INTO THE OVAL OFFICE.

great period of transition and saw a great change, and ours was one. We literally in our lifetimes have gone from the horse and buggy to space travel and landing on the Moon. And we've seen four wars in our lifetime. We've seen a Great Depression that certainly made us look on the recent recession with a little more ease than some of the people who had never experienced that Great Depression.

And I have to just tell you a little experience. When I was Governor, back in those days of the riots on the campus and all that was going on, I wanted more than anything to be able to go to the campus and talk to some of those young people, but if I went I started a riot. I was the establishment. And one day some of the student leaders in our university system in California demanded a meeting with me. Well, I was delighted.

And they came in and, as was the custom of some in that day, in torn tee-shirts and some of them barefoot, slouched into their chairs, and then one of the spokesmen teed off, and he started in on me. And he said, "You know, Governor, it's impossible for you to understand your own children." He said, "Your generation cannot understand

ours at all." Well, I tried to pass it off. I said, "We know more about being young than we do about being old." [Laughter]

And he said, "No, I'm serious." He said, "When you were our age, when you were growing up," he said, "you didn't have instant electronics, computers figuring in seconds what it used to take months and weeks or days to compute." He said, "You didn't have jet travel. You didn't have space exploration." And he went on like that. And, you know, usually you only get the right answer after it's over and you've gone home, but he talked just long enough that the Lord blessed me, and I thought of the answer. [Laughter] And when he paused for breath, I said, "You're absolutely right. We didn't have those things when we were your age. We invented them." [Laughter]

So now, among other things, there's one more thing we can do and that is build an America to pass on to our children and grandchildren with pride.

Thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:03 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Remarks at a White House Reception for Members of the United States Winter Olympic Team

February 29, 1984

The President. Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. Nancy and I just want you to know how proud all of us—your families, your friends, and countrymen—how proud we are of the job that you did representing us in Sarajevo. And we were all watching and we were by your side, in spirit at least, during the entire competition. We're aware of the enormous commitment of time and effort that your participation in the winter Olympics represents.

It's said that in sports, it's not just the will to win, but the will to prepare to win that makes the difference. And it took enormous preparation for you to compete, and we're grateful for your dedication. Whether you

won or lost, you're now part of that elite group of citizens who represented our country in the Olympic games. It's a distinction that will be yours for the rest of your lives.

For those of you who won medals, we have a special word of thanks. The competition was fierce and your achievement was well-deserved. You've proven that a free country like ours, where support for the Olympics is totally voluntary, can hold its own against societies which subsidize their athletes.

Debbie Armstrong, you not only won our first gold medal at the games, you're also the first American woman to win a gold medal in Olympic skiing competitions since

1972. Your victory was especially sweet. So, congratulations to you and many thanks for giving us all a big lift in spirit.

And Scott Hamilton, the image of you skating a victory lap waving the Red, White, and Blue is now fixed in the memory of this nation. Your battle against a childhood illness and your commitment to the years of practice and training needed to excel on the ice now—well, they're indeed an inspiration. And now you hold three world championships and a fresh Olympic gold medal.

Kitty and Peter Carruthers, you've taken another step up from your showing at Lake Placid 4 years ago. Your silver medal in the pairs competition adds another accomplishment to a great career that's included many national titles and world team appearances for our country.

And Rosalyn Summers at the young age of 19 took home a silver medal for figure skating. And you add that to the world and national championships you've been winning—no wonder you're the honorary mayor of your hometown—Edmonds, Washington. [Laughter] If the burden gets too heavy, just get in touch and we'll talk things over. [Laughter] I know there are days like that. [Laughter] But I'm sure they're all very proud of you.

And, Rosalyn, with you, Scott Hamilton, the rest of the fine skaters, America is well represented on the ice. And that goes for all our medal winners—the Mahre brothers, Phil and Steve, Bill Johnson, who smoked them—[laughter]—Christen Cooper, too.

All of you here who competed and those who couldn't be with us: You gave your country thrills beyond description. Most important, you reminded us that the qualities of personal commitment—courage, character, and heart—are the mark of greatness in sport. You have your country's thanks and best wishes. And believe me, all Americans—Republicans, Democrats, Independents, from whatever race, religion, or creed—we're all on the same team in this, cheering you on.

This year's winter contests were in the finest tradition of the Olympics. I've read of the warmth and enthusiasm with which the citizens of Sarajevo greeted athletes and visitors from around the world. I'm sure

that the people of our country will be equally as friendly and hospitable, particularly those in southern California, who will actively host the summer Olympic games.

I was out in California not too long ago—you undoubtedly read that—[laughter]—and they're leaving no stone unturned in preparation for the games. The city of Los Angeles has rolled out the welcome mat, and I'm certain that the teams and visitors from around the world are going to feel as welcome as all of you did in Sarajevo.

In closing, I'd like to offer a special note of congratulations to two other American medal winners in winter Olympic sports—Mike May and Ron Salviolo. Mike skis better blind than most sighted skiers. And your skill and your spirit are doing much to encourage others who might otherwise needlessly limit their own expectations. Mike, you and the other competitors here are a testimony to all young people that they should never be afraid to dream big dreams, and they should never hesitate to try to make those dreams a reality.

I participated in sports quite awhile ago. And today, I work a little bit upstairs in the gym at staying fit. Then my other favorite exercise is exercising a horse. But my experience in high school and college athletics—I know, as the years go by and I look back, more and more I see them as providing just as much education and as much benefit for me at later life than any of the things that happen in a classroom or a lecture hall.

And I know in the years ahead all of you will feel the same way about your experience in the Olympics. So, thank you all for being such fine representatives of our country. And thank you especially for being here today. And now let's get behind the summer team for the next round of the Olympics in Los Angeles. And, again, God bless you all.

Mr. Hamilton. Hmmm. [Laughter] Well, I've been elected on behalf of the athletes to say a few words. And it's really a thrill and an honor for me to be able to address the President directly. I—my heart—again—[laughter]—

First, personally, I'd like to thank you for calling me after I won my medal. I'm sorry if I was short with you—[laughter]—but I'm

short with most

I know as President you're also the Olympic Committee that's enough. And the hearts of the people would like you to be the Olympic team and some gifts for you.

First, we have different disciplines their pins, their you to have this

The President much.

Mr. Hamilton, team member who be recognized in athlete? [Laughter] official jacket, I

Remarks at March 1, 1984

Madam President, keep that one hand the other one hand

But it's wonderful so many of you lands of America sure the city is but it's just a little blossoms yet. air that's normal moved out [Laughter]

There's one year, though. It so many of you permanent Washington you should be the American Assembly and that you'll be

¹ In introduction Gear asked the "not as a candidate President."

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*is Bush also the
honorary pres.?*

short with most people. [Laughter]

I know as President of the United States you're also the honorary president of the Olympic Committee. But I don't think that's enough. And I just hope I'm speaking the hearts of all the athletes here. We would like you to be a member of the Olympic team with all of us, and we have some gifts for you.

First, we have this plaque with all the different disciplines of all the sports and their pins, their official pins, and we'd like you to have this.

The President. Well, thank you very much.

Mr. Hamilton. Secondly, what kind of team member would you be if you couldn't be recognized in the street as an Olympic athlete? [Laughter] We have this jacket, our official jacket, from Levi's, and we'd like

you to have that. And also these pins, Mrs. Reagan—

The First Lady. Thank you.

Mr. Hamilton. —and President Reagan.

The President. Thank you.

Mr. Hamilton. And thank you from all of us for sharing your afternoon with us and for having—I know it's an extreme honor and a thrill for all of us to finally meet you. Thank you very much.

The President. Well, thank you very much. Thank you all very much. We're very greatly honored. And I have to confess to you that I once *did* have some dreams myself. But it was before the water froze; I was going to do it in swimming. [Laughter] So, finally, I've made the Olympic team. [Laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 2:11 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

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Remarks at an Event Sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary March 1, 1984

Madam President, I'll be sure and just keep that one hat on—[laughter]—not wear the other one here today.¹

But it's wonderful to be here and to see so many of you from out there in the heartlands of America here in Washington. I'm sure the city isn't looking its best for you, but it's just a little too chilly for the cherry blossoms yet. And most of the heated air that's normally found in Washington has moved out on the campaign trail. [Laughter]

There's one good thing about a political year, though. It's the chance to meet with so many of you who are not part of the permanent Washington establishment. And you should be commended for being part of the American Legion Auxiliary's Awareness Assembly and participating in the briefings that you'll be getting this week from gov-

ernment officials. But I hope that you'll keep in mind something that I've learned in the past few years. The conventional wisdom in this town isn't always on target.

There's one informal survey I could give as an example that's mentioned in the book "The Real Campaign." And that was taken at almost exactly this same time 4 years ago during the height of the Presidential primary season. Members of the Washington Press Club were asked to predict who would be the President of the United States in 1981. One candidate—and I won't mention any names—got 197 votes. Another got 65. And there were two others with 19 each. And then there was one other candidate whose vote total was so insignificant that it wasn't even reported. But I didn't let that discourage me. [Laughter]

When we came to Washington 3 years ago—3 years and a month or so ago—we came having announced that we'd challenge the conventional wisdom and show that campaign promises could be kept. We wanted to reverse a domestic policy of tax

¹ In introducing the President, Anna Gear asked the audience to welcome him "not as a candidate for reelection, but as President."

Nomination of Dodie Truman Livingston To Be Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families May 29, 1984

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dodie Truman Livingston to be Chief of the Children's Bureau (and Commissioner of the Administration for Children, Youth, and Families) at the Department of Health and Human Services. She would succeed Clarence Eugene Hodges.

She is presently serving as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Special Presidential Messages at the White House. Previously, she was director of the correspondence department for the Reagan-Bush committee in 1980; a consultant to the Reagan for President campaign in 1979; and a writer and researcher for the Deaver and Hannaford Co. in 1978-1979.

She also served as a communications specialist with the State Department of Finance in California in 1972-1975 and as a writer in the Governor's office, State of California, in 1972. In 1960-1968 she worked as a staff writer and investigative reporter for the Oakland Tribune in Oakland, CA, and in 1964 received the John Swett Award of the California Teachers Association for distinguished reporting on school finance issues. From 1960 to the present, she has worked as a volunteer in community service.

Mrs. Livingston attended San Jose State University in 1956-1960. She has two sons and resides in Washington, DC. She was born September 12, 1938.

Remarks During a Visit to the United States Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs, Colorado May 29, 1984

The President. Colonel Miller asked me if I'd like to say a few words. I'd be awful disappointed if I didn't; I had them all written out here. [Laughter] Well, it is a pleasure to be with you here today. This is a training facility of which I think we can all be proud, and let me add, it's being used by some of the finest athletes in the world. And we're mighty proud of them, too, which means proud of you.

By the way, where's the riding ring—[laughter]—to get down to my present sport. But we had the U.S.C. women's basketball team at the White House not long ago, and so I saw a couple of familiar faces here when I was watching the practice over there.

I'm planning to be at the July 28th opening ceremony, so I'll see you there along with many of your friends from around the world. It's unfortunate that not all nations will be represented at the games. I hope

you realize, however, that the success of the Olympics and your personal success in the games in no way depend on political machinations of powerbrokers in countries that are less than free. The games are moving forward, and they'll be successful.

Closer to home, the Olympic movement is alive and well in the United States. Part of the reason is because of the excellent leadership given to the United States Olympic Committee by your president, Bill Simon, by your executive director for over a decade, Colonel Don Miller.

One of the major goals of our administration has been promoting private-sector initiatives, getting people involved instead of waiting for the government to take responsibility. Well, this Olympic effort is probably the greatest private-sector initiative that's ever been undertaken.

Seventy thousand athletes have trained at

Maybe an equivalent comment

May 29 / Administration of Ronald Reagan, 1984

this facility since 1977. The U.S. Olympic Committee budget is increased from less than \$9 billion—million dollars—during Don Miller's first year to nearly \$90 million for this Olympiad. I'm particularly impressed with the job opportunity program for athletes, permitting them to train while earning a living, and that sounds like a good job to me.

A host of corporations, sponsors, and individuals have contributed time, energy, and financial support to make sure the games and our team are the best ever. This spirit is especially important in our efforts, because ours is the only major national Olympic committee out of all 158 which receives no government financial support.

We pulled out all the stops. Every State of our Union has a volunteer organization to raise money. Thirty-seven corporations and more than a million individuals are supporters of the U.S. Olympics—they're all members of the U.S. team. And thanks to this national team effort, you'll be the best prepared competitors in history, and the Olympics are going to be the best ever held.

The Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has also done a terrific job. There are more Olympians involved in these games than ever before. Their "Spirit Team" has been relating their Olympic experiences to get others involved and build support and enthusiasm for the Olympics. Unlike past Olympics, which never employed Olympians in management roles, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has Olympians participating at all levels.

One aspect of the games of special note is the new competitive events for women. These games will do more for women than has ever been done before in the Olympics. There'll be 12 new women's Olympics events.

I remember the years when I was playing some football. And then in college I got tied up between swimming and track, and I knew I couldn't do both—and a quarter mile and a 220 and the 880 relay team in track, and then the dashes up to the 220 in—now it's 200 meters, but then we did it in yards—swimming. And I finally settled on swimming.

But I know that the—well, I followed that

up with being a sports broadcaster. Indeed, I was broadcasting the Drake relays when Jesse Owens broke three American records in one afternoon. It was a great day for him, and I know you all know of him and what a great Olympic star and what a great American he was.

But even back then, our Olympic team was a great morale builder for the American people. And it's something which brings all your fellow citizens together. It gives us all the chance to wave the flag together. I'd end this by saying good luck, but I know it's not luck that you're depending on, although I've said it to some of you individually. It's your skill and all the training that you've done.

We're all very proud of you, and just remember: We are with you all the way. God bless all of you.

Lynette Woodard. Mr. President, this is a very exciting day for all of us. And we're very honored that you have graced us with your presence. On behalf of the 1984 Women's Olympic Basketball Team, we would like to extend to you a very warm welcome and present you with this gift.

[*Ms. Woodard gave the President a warmup suit.*]

The President. Hey, that's great.

Ms. Woodard. At this time—excuse me?

The President. This is all the rest of it?

Ms. Woodard. Yes. [Laughter]

The President. Thank you.

Ms. Woodard. At this time, the other sports would like to present you with some gifts.

The President. I didn't really come here for this, but thank you very much. You said there was more. I'm not going to leave. [Laughter]

Mel McGinnis. Mr. President, sir, I'm a race walker. And I know you don't know much about that sport, but I'm sure glad you came, and I'll probably vote for you, too. [Laughter]

The President. Thank you very much.

Thank you all very much. God bless all of you again.

Note: The President spoke at 2:53 p.m. at the center. Prior to his remarks, he was

*given a tour of
Following
the President
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**Address at
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May 30, 19**

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Olympic banquet

MCs - Bob Costas, NBC sports

Paula Zahn, CBS sports

Speakers - Carl Lewis, Mike Powell

Invocation - George Foreman

Other hosts - Bill Bradley, Tom McMillen, Ben N. Campbell, party leadership

Concepts + ideas:

Reagan referred to his horseback riding - should Bush make some comment about fishing?

Great private-sector effort

Valence issues - fairness, good sportsmanship, pride, family + community support, competition

History - Smithsonian article, Bill Henry (ancient + modern)

Athletes to highlight:

Where	Not attending	Where
Attending		Attending
Peter Vidmar (Gymnast)	Wilma Rudolph (runner)	Peter Vidmar (Gymnast)
Carl Lewis	Eric Hudson (skater - 5 golds)	Carl Lewis
Greg Louganis (Diver)	Mark Spitz (swimmer - 7 gold)	Greg Louganis (Diver)
Mary McHugh (swimmer)	Mark Spitz (swimmer - 7 gold)	Mary McHugh (swimmer)
Brian Borzano (skater)	Johnny Weissmuller (swimmer - 5 golds, 1 silver)	Brian Borzano (skater)
Leroy Burdell + (potential)	Gertrude Ederle (swimmer - gold + 2 bronze)	Leroy Burdell + (potential)
Kater Johnson -	Janet Evans (swimmer)	Kater Johnson -
Al Oerter +	Flo Jo + Jackie (runners)	Al Oerter +
Bill Toomey -		Bill Toomey -
Borny Warner +/-		Borny Warner +/-
Bob Beamon		Bob Beamon
Dorina Devyatova		Dorina Devyatova
Billie Mills		Billie Mills
John Naber		John Naber
Frank Shorter		Frank Shorter
Mat Whitfield		Mat Whitfield
Bill Bradley		Bill Bradley

Champions (where)

SI 9/26
SI 10/10

ATHLETE ASSISTANCE

In 1989, the U.S. Olympic Committee launched a bold program that offers several levels of financial and personal assistance to U.S. athletes for the current quadrennium, including:

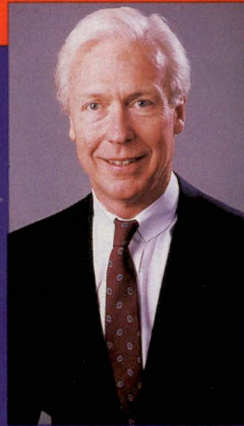
- \$10 million in Level I basic financial assistance grants to athletes in Olympic and Pan American Games sports.
- \$2 million in Special Assistance Grants to meet unusual needs.
- \$2 million in Tuition Assistance Grants for athletes in accredited degree programs.
- \$2 million in Olympic Job Opportunities Program Grants to public or not-for-profit corporations to stimulate jobs with specialized employment benefits for athletes in that sector of the economy.
- \$4 million in grants through the Operation Gold Program as an additional incentive to athletes who perform at a truly elite level.

In addition to direct financial grants, the USOC also offers athletes assistance through programs such as:

- the Olympic Job Opportunities Program, which offers employment counseling and placement assistance.
- a special Elite Athlete Health Insurance Program.
- the Career Assistance Program for Athletes (CAPA) which offers seminars in business skills identification and career exploration.
- Broken Time Payments, through which the USOC reimburses athletes who suffered loss of wages from a verifiable job during the period of membership on the Olympic or Pan American Games Team.

This is all in addition to the Member Services Grant Program, under which almost \$65 million of the USOC's budget is designated for support of member organizations programs, which directly and indirectly benefit athletes.

Funding for these programs is provided through the USOC primarily from the profits available through the Olympic Coin Act of 1988, adopted by the U.S. government to increase support for athlete programs.



"We have been able to increase the United States Olympic Committee's budget to the point where we

can finally contribute direct support to athletes which will allow them to maintain their lifestyle while training, so they will have the opportunity to be the very best they can be."

Robert H. Helmick
President
United States Olympic Committee

ATHLETE GRANTS

Level I Grants

Level I Grants are basic financial grants of \$2,500, based on need, and are intended to help offset basic living and training expenses.

For Level I Grants, the USOC allocates annually to each NGB approximately \$2,500 times the number of athletes per sport on the Olympic Team. For example, the ski teams have 54 roster spots on the Olympic Team, so the NGB for skiing is annually allocated a Level I Grant of 54 times \$2,500, or \$135,000.

The NGB recommends the procedure for selecting the athletes to receive the grants, and the recommendations are reviewed and approved by the USOC Athlete Support Committee. Under the Level I Program, the USOC pays each selected athlete \$2,500 per year.

The USOC distributes up to 1,000 Level I Grants each year, or a total of up to \$2.5 million. Level I Grants are annual awards, so the selection process must be repeated each year.



CAREER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR ATHLETES

Through the Career Assistance Program for Athletes (CAPA), athletes are offered career development guidance through a series of specially designed seminars which address athletic retirement issues, career exploration, goal-setting, and career planning. The CAPA program is broader based than the OJOP Program in that all athletes from past Olympic and Pan American Games teams, as well as present teams, are eligible to participate.

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP (1989-92)

Robert H. Helmick	President
Michael B. Lenard	Vice President
George Steinbrenner III	Vice President
William B. Tutt	Vice President
Charles U. Foster	Secretary
Dr. LeRoy T. Walker	Treasurer
William E. Simon	Immediate Past President
Harvey W. Schiller	Executive Director

Operation Gold strictly on the basis of finishing among the top eight in individual competition or in the top six in team and multiathlete events in World Championship-level competition.

3. Is money received under these programs taxable?

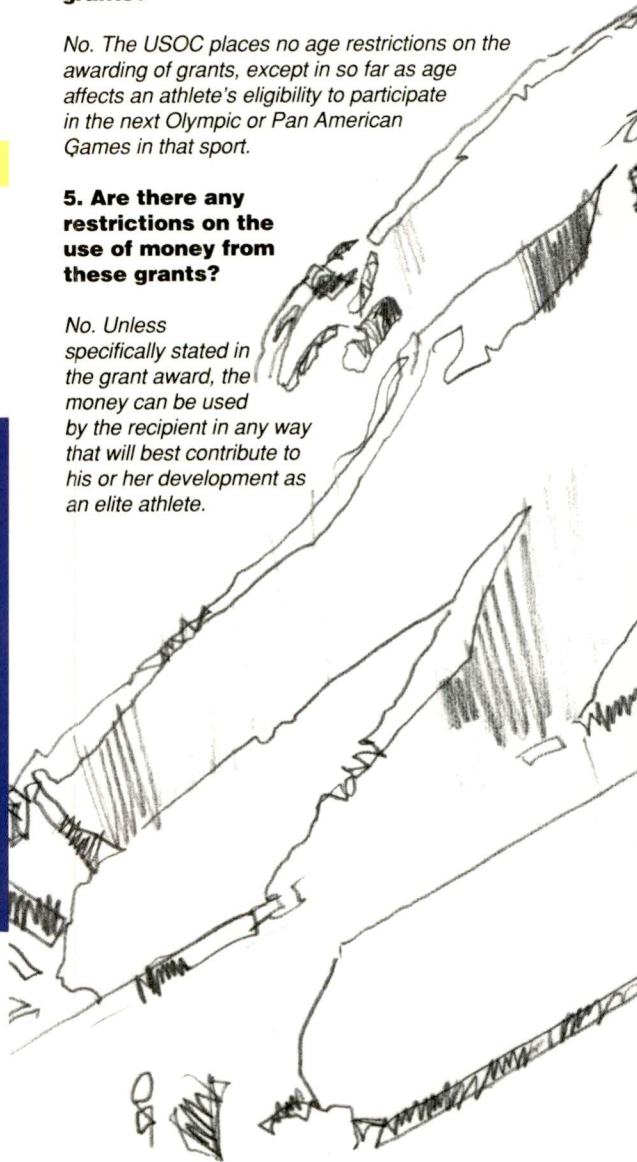
Yes. All grants, except Tuition Grants, must be reported as income to the recipient. In addition, it is a requirement of the program that an athlete receiving grants file a Federal Income Tax Return and declare all the money received appropriately. It is possible, in many cases, for athletes to deduct significant expenses on the basis of expenses for training and competing and, in so doing, to significantly reduce or eliminate the tax impact.

4. Are there any age restrictions on receiving grants?

No. The USOC places no age restrictions on the awarding of grants, except in so far as age affects an athlete's eligibility to participate in the next Olympic or Pan American Games in that sport.

5. Are there any restrictions on the use of money from these grants?

No. Unless specifically stated in the grant award, the money can be used by the recipient in any way that will best contribute to his or her development as an elite athlete.



ELITE ATHLETE HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

The USOC offers a special health insurance program to those athletes designated by the NGBs as "elite." Generally, this includes members of the national teams for each participating sport. The USOC pays the monthly premium for each athlete selected for this program. It was developed to help assure that no potential Olympian lacked proper health insurance.

The USOC allocates \$440,000 per year for payment of Elite Athlete Health Insurance premiums. The program involves a \$200 annual deductible which, in many cases, is covered by an athlete's NGB. Through recent legislation passed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, college athletes may now receive the benefits of this program without endangering their college eligibility.

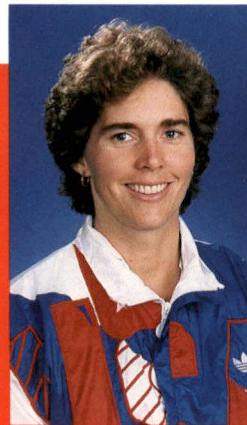
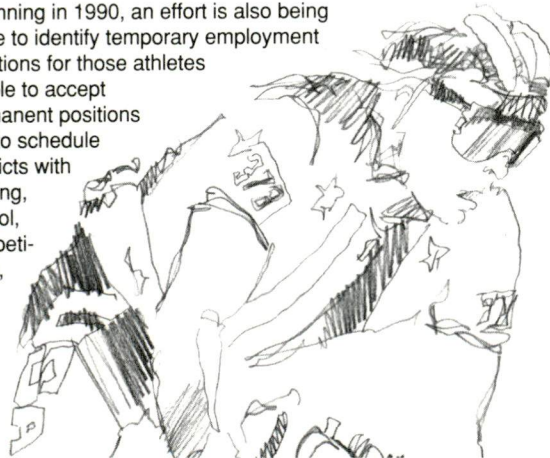
OLYMPIC JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

The Olympic Job Opportunities Program (OJOP) provides assistance for career-oriented employment for Olympic-caliber athletes. Under this program, athletes are provided the opportunity to work and to make progress with their chosen vocation, while being allowed paid time off for physical training and competitions.

Since 1989, the professional services firm, Ernst & Young has been the program sponsor of the OJOP. Twenty-four OJOP Assistance Centers have been established in major cities around the U.S. Each center is set up to provide group and individual career guidance and assistance with goal-setting, resume preparation, and development of interview skills. In addition, Ernst & Young will work with the USOC to identify corporations interested in employing athletes through the program, and will help to match athletes with appropriate companies.

To be eligible for the OJOP Program, an athlete must be approved by his or her NGB as having Olympic or Pan American Games Team potential. Most participants in the program are in their 20s or 30s, and many are college graduates.

Beginning in 1990, an effort is also being made to identify temporary employment situations for those athletes unable to accept permanent positions due to schedule conflicts with training, school, competitions, etc.



"As an Olympian, I know what it is like to commit myself to winning in international competition and yet question whether I could pay my bills or prepare for what I would do for the rest of my life. The Olympic Job Opportunities Program gave me a job base to build from and the financial security to allow an extended competitive career. My goal is to have our new grant programs and expanded job programs provide this possibility for every elite athlete."

Carol Brown
1976, 1980, 1984 Olympic Team Member
Chair, USOC Athlete Support Committee

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON USOC ATHLETE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

The 10 Most Frequently Asked Questions –

1. Who is eligible to receive USOC athlete grants?

Each program has its own selection requirements. In general, however, all programs are designed to provide assistance to athletes eligible to participate in Olympic and Pan American Games sports and who are endorsed by their NGB as having strong potential to qualify for those teams, either now or in the future.

2. How are athletes selected for grants?

The USOC has designated the Athlete Support Committee to oversee all of the grant programs. In all of them, except Operation Gold, recipients must be selected and endorsed by

Level II Grants

Level II includes three kinds of grants:

- Special Assistance Grants
- Tuition Assistance Grants
- Olympic Job Opportunities Program Grants.

All the programs in Level II are intended to provide additional resources to athletes with unusually high levels of need.

Special Assistance Grants

Special Assistance Grants of up to \$5,000 are awarded to athletes based strictly on need, as demonstrated through submission of personal financial information and a full description of circumstances. Applications must be submitted directly to the USOC Athlete Support Committee, which reviews applications about every 60 days. To be eligible for Special Assistance Grants, an athlete must first be a recipient of a Level I Grant.

The USOC has budgeted funds for up to 300 Special Assistance Grants from 1989-1992, or a total of \$500,000 annually.

Special Assistance Grants are annual. Interested athletes must reapply each year. If an athlete becomes ineligible for a Level I Grant, then he or she is no longer eligible for a Special Assistance Grant.

Tuition Assistance Grants

Tuition Assistance Grants are also grants of up to \$5,000 per year, which can be applied toward costs of tuition and student fees for athletes in accredited degree or certificate-granting programs. These grants are awarded based strictly on need, as demonstrated through submission of personal financial information. The respective school must certify that the athlete is enrolled in a degree-granting program. Upon receipt of verification of enrollment, the USOC, in most cases, sends the Tuition Assistance Grant check directly to the school in the name of the recipient.

“The United States Olympic Committee is entering the 1990s with a new spirit, and a commitment to our athletes to

provide more support and resources than ever before. Our leadership and our staff are dedicated to our most important mission, and that is the support of the thousands of young men and women who share the Olympic Dream. We must make their hopes and dreams possible.”

Harvey W. Schiller
Executive Director
United States Olympic Committee



Tuition Assistance Grants are available to athletes approved by their NGBs as having the potential for Olympic or Pan American Games competition. These athletes may also be receiving Level I and/or Special Assistance direct grant monies, but this is not a requirement for eligibility for tuition assistance.

Tuition Assistance Grants are annual awards. The USOC allocates \$500,000 per year for such grants, or funds for support of tuition costs for up to 300 athletes.

Olympic Job Opportunities Program Grants

The Olympic Job Opportunities Program (OJOP) is described on the next page of this brochure. OJOP Grants of up to \$5,000 are available to not-for-profit and public corporations to provide an incentive for the hiring of athletes in this sector of the economy with the provision of Olympic Job Opportunities Program benefits. Funds must be, at the minimum, matched by the hiring organization and are restricted toward payment of the athlete's salary.

OJOP Grants are quadrennial as long as the athlete continues to be employed and endorsed by his or her NGB as having Olympic or Pan American Games Team potential. The USOC budgets \$500,000 annually for OJOP grants.

How Much Can An Athlete Receive In Grants Per Year?

As much as \$5,000 total can be awarded to deserving athletes in Level II Grants.

OPERATION GOLD

Grants of up to \$2,500 are available to athletes who qualify for the Operation Gold Program. To qualify, an athlete

must finish among the top eight in individual competition at the World Championships in that sport, or among the top six in team and multiathlete events (i.e. relays). If a sport does not conduct a World Championship in a given year, an alternate event is designated for qualification by the USOC Games Preparation and Services Committee in conjunction with the NGB.

The USOC budgets \$1 million for Operation Gold Grants, which are awarded annually.

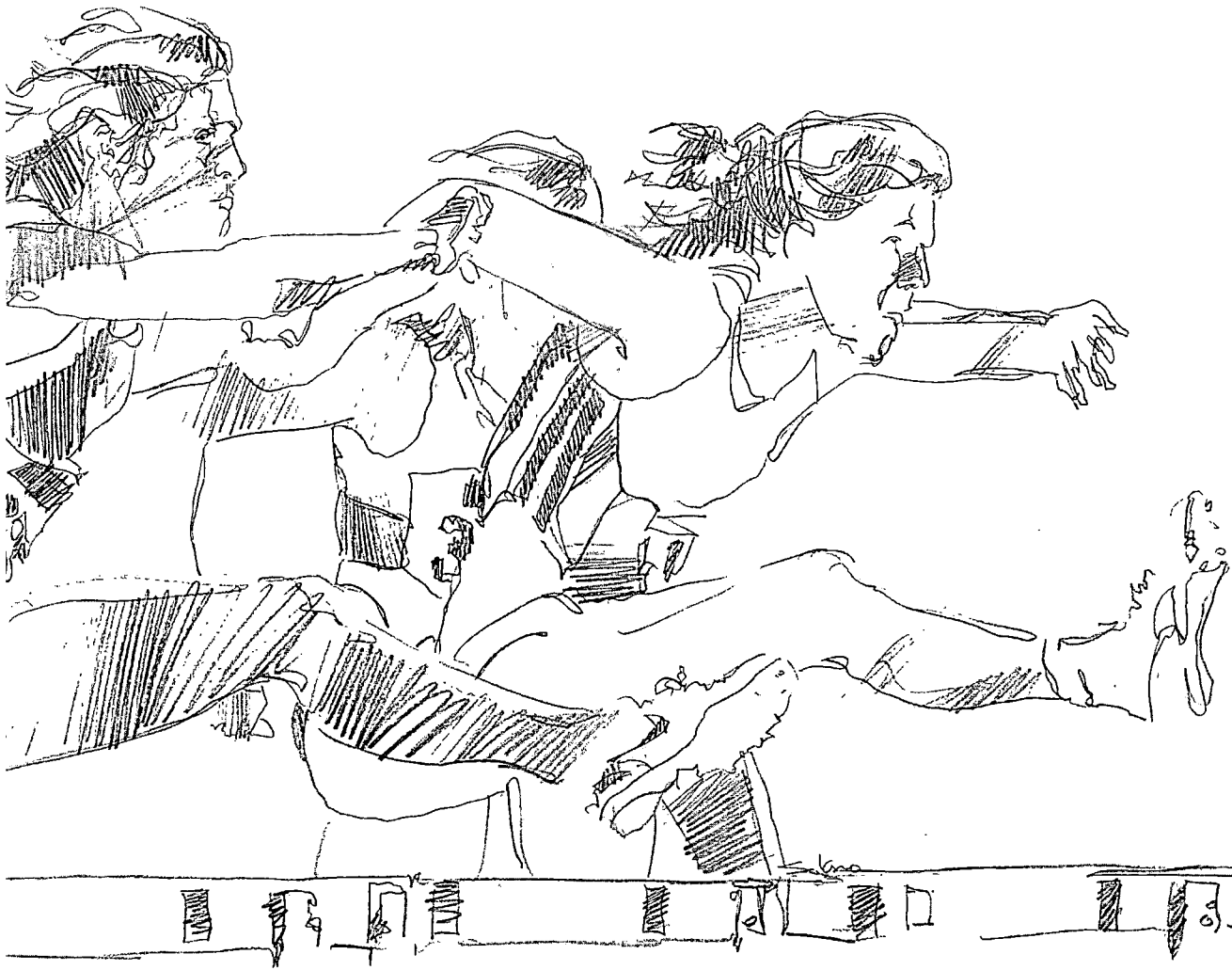
BROKEN TIME PAYMENTS

Broken Time Payments are funds available to athletes who suffer loss of wages from a verifiable job during the period that they are members of an Olympic or Pan American Games team (that is, the period from when the team is named through the end of the Games). Upon verification of loss of wages, the USOC will provide up to one-half of "lost" wages. This is separate from programs offered by some NGBs, which provide similar payments to athletes who suffer loss of wages during the period which they are members of a national team.

In 1991, \$300,000 has been budgeted for Broken Time Payments for Pan American Games Team athletes and, in 1992, \$500,000 is set aside for Olympic Team athletes.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through legislation passed in 1990, now allows athletes to receive Broken Time Payments from either the USOC or the NGB without endangering their college eligibility.





6. Do I have any obligations to the USOC if I receive a grant?

Yes. Every athlete receiving a grant must sign a USOC Letter of Intent, which, among other things, commits the athlete to:

- (a) Strive towards participation in the next Olympic or Pan American Games.*
- (b) A program of physical training under the direction of a coach approved by the athlete's NGB.*
- (c) Avoidance of the use of performance-enhancing drugs and participation in short notification, in- and out-of-competition drug testing, as required by the USOC or the athlete's NGB.*
- (d) Filing a Federal Income Tax Return claiming all funds received as income.*
- (e) Satisfactory progress toward the goal of excellence in international competition as defined by the athlete's NGB.*

NGB and the athletic directors at the institutions they attend to be sure they do not compromise their eligibility by receiving USOC grants or other assistance.

It should be noted that, through legislation passed in 1990, the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) does allow athletes to receive both Broken Time Payments and benefits from the USOC health insurance program without endangering their college eligibility. This policy change was brought about through efforts the NCAA Special Committee to Review Amateurism Issues, chaired by Dr. Joe Kearney (Western Athletic Conference Commissioner).

8. What if I can't continue with the program until 1992?

The USOC asks each athlete to make a commitment to participate in the next Olympic Games in his or her sport. If, for some reason, this becomes impossible, any remaining grant monies must be returned to USOC. However, it is not expected

How can I receive these grants and retain my eligibility for intercollegiate competition?

College and high school athletes with eligibility remaining in their respective sport(s) must be very careful in receiving and using grants. All scholastic and intercollegiate organizations have restrictions on the receipt of outside financial support, which are more limiting than those of the NGBs and international sports federations.

Athletes should consult their



returned. Athletes leaving the program would be asked to provide an accounting for money that was spent up until that point.

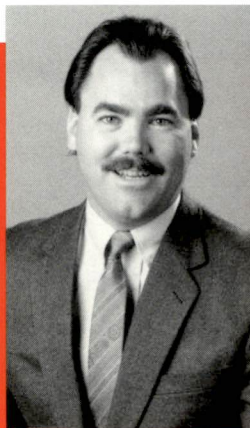
9. How is this program funded?

U.S. citizens provided support and funding for this program through the Olympic Coin Act of 1988. Proceeds from the coins minted and sold under this program make up the pool of funds for all USOC direct athlete grants, except the Operation Gold program, which is funded through the USOC budget. Profits from the Coin Act were designated for the USOC to use to:

(a) provide additional support to elite athletes with need, (b) improve athletic facilities for elite athletes, and (c) provide for the development of local athletic programs where possible.

10. Am I accountable to USOC for the grants I receive under this program?

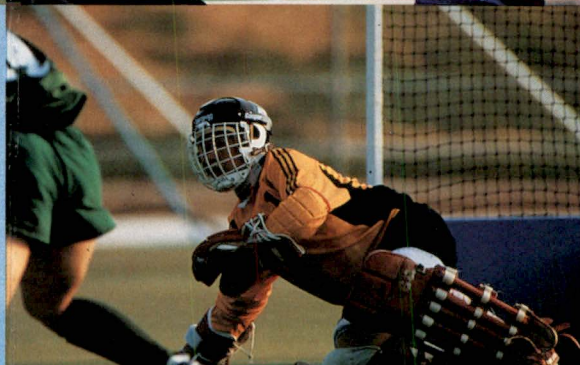
Yes. Each recipient will be expected to submit a copy of his or her Federal Income Tax Return along with a brief report on use of funds from grants received on an annual basis. Receipt of these reports is a prerequisite for future funding.



"One of the most important things the USOC can do for athletes, if it hopes for consistent success in the Olympic Games, is to provide direct, personal

support for every aspiring Olympian so that they have a secure and comfortable living environment. This type of support will provide them with the opportunity to train effectively, compete to their maximum abilities, and feel pride in the fact that they are representing themselves, their sport, and their country at the highest possible levels."

Michael Plant
1980 Olympic Team Member
Chair, USOC Athletes' Advisory Council



For further information, contact:
Jim Page, Director
Grants and Athlete Assistance Division
United States Olympic Committee
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909-5760
Telephone: 1-800-933-4473

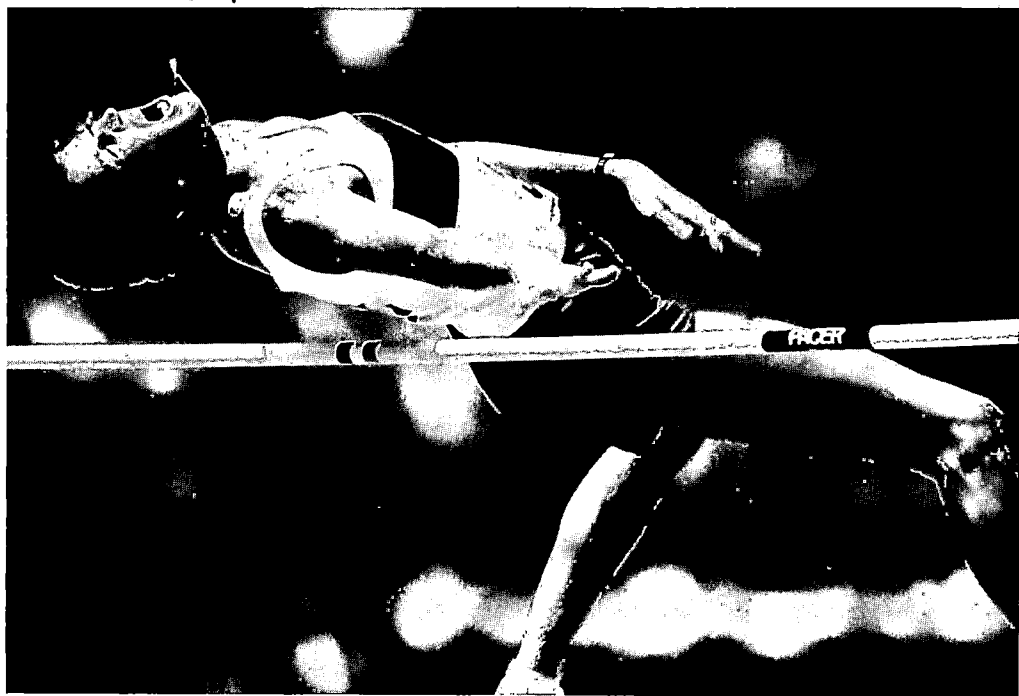


USA


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From July 12 through 21, America's Olympic and Pan American Games hopefuls will be running, jumping, vaulting and skating their hearts out all over L.A. See you at this world class event.

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U.S. Olympic Festival '91



1991 USOC FACT BOOK



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(Inside back cover)

Credits

The 1991 Fact Book was produced by the USOC Public Information/Media Relations Division, Mike Moran Director.

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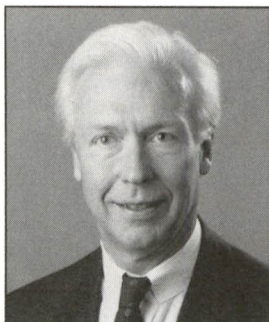
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Olympic symbols, marks and terminology
protected for exclusive use of the USOC, 36 USC 380.

President Robert H. Helmick

*just
resigned*



Robert H. Helmick

Robert H. Helmick, a Des Moines, Iowa, attorney, and prominent U.S. sports administrator, is the president of the United States Olympic Committee. Helmick was elected by the Executive Board to succeed John B. Kelly as president for the 1985-88 quadrennium, after Kelly died of a heart attack in March 1985. Because Helmick did not serve a full, four-year term, he was able to successfully gain reelection at the House of Delegates in February 1989.

Internationally, Helmick serves as one of two U.S. members of the International Olympic Committee, having been elected in June 1985. At the IOC General Session in September 1989, he was unanimously elected to the 11-member IOC Executive Board. He is also in his second four-year term as one of three vice presidents of the Pan American Sports Organization (PASO), the organization that oversees the Pan American Games. Helmick is a former president of FINA, the international federation of swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming. He was also a member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee from 1979-84.

Under Helmick's dynamic leadership, innovative management and volunteer-based philosophy, the USOC has undergone extensive changes since 1985 and moved ahead aggressively in many key areas. The USOC's quadrennial budgets have jumped forward dramatically, and strong, committee-based action is a hallmark of his regime at the USOC, as well as service to member organizations.

The USOC president's successful efforts to involve athletes in the decisions and direction of the organization have been noteworthy, as have the number of new programs designed with the athletes in mind.

Helmick is a 1957 Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Drake University and a 1960 graduate of the Drake Law School, where he served as editor of the Drake Law Review. He is presently a senior partner in the law firm of Belin, Harris, Helmick specializing in business and sports law.

Before serving as president of the FINA, Helmick was the general secretary for 1976-84 and was chairman of the FINA technical water polo committee in 1972-76. He was the team manager for the U.S. water polo team that won a bronze medal in the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

Other Officers



Michael Lenard
Vice President



George Steinbrenner
Vice President



William Tutt
Vice President



Charles Foster
Secretary



Dr. LeRoy Walker
Treasurer



Anita DeFrantz
IOC Representative*
* Not a USOC Officer

Executive Director Harvey W. Schiller



Harvey W. Schiller

Dr. Harvey W. Schiller became the U.S. Olympic Committee's sixth Executive Director in 1990 as the USOC embarked on an aggressive, streamlined course charted to make it one of the top sports administration organizations in the world.

Schiller joined the USOC last year after serving as the commissioner of the Southeastern Conference, where he established some of the most successful television packages and marketing programs in the nation.

His Olympic background is extraordinary, and his interest in the Olympic Family has spanned two decades, even during his other professional assignments.

He served as a consultant to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee in 1984 and was director of competition for the Olympic boxing tournament at the L.A. Sports Arena during the Games. He has served the USOC in a variety of roles, including chairmanship of its Games Preparation Committee, and was an important part of the success of the Olympic Festivals in Colorado Springs.

Schiller served in the U.S. Air Force and attained the rank of colonel. He completed 15 different assignments while serving in the USAF and logged 3,600 flying hours.

He is a distinguished graduate of The Citadel and earned a master's of science degree and doctorate in chemistry at the University of Michigan. He served as Permanent Professor at the U.S. Air Force Academy and was the institution's Chairman of the Athletic Advisory Committee as well as a member of the NCAA Executive Committee and the NCAA's representative to the USOC. He also served as the Air Force Academy's Faculty Chairman of Athletics and head of its Chemistry Department.

Schiller and his wife, Marcia, are the parents of a son, Derek, and a daughter, Erika.

In 1990, Schiller was one of 98 Americans, including President Bush and former Presidents Reagan, Carter, Ford and Nixon, to be awarded the 1990 Ellis Island Medals of Honor. The medals are intended to honor distinguished representatives of ethnic groups represented in the United States.

U.S. OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

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Colorado Springs, CO 80909
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Elizabeth Shonts, Administrative Assistant to the President

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Georgia McDonald	Administrative Assistant to the Executive Director

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Bill Campbell	Director, Corporation Participation
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Pete Kautza	Director, Building and Grounds
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Barry King	Director, Marketing & Fund Raising Communication
Alfredo LaMont	Director, International Relations and Protocol
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Marvin Perham	Director, Security and Safety
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Sheila Walker	Director, Olympic Festivals & Competitions
Sherry Williams	Director, Executive Services

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USOC Member Organizations

Olympic/Pan American Games Sport Organizations

National Archery Association
The Athletics Congress
U.S. Badminton Association
U.S. Baseball Federation
USA Basketball
U.S. Biathlon Association
U.S. Bobsled and Skeleton Federation
U.S. Tenpin Bowling Federation
USA Amateur Boxing Federation
American Canoe Association
U.S. Cycling Federation
United States Diving, Inc.
American Horse Shows Association
U.S. Fencing Association
Field Hockey Association of America (Men)
U.S. Field Hockey Association (Women)
U.S. Figure Skating Association
U.S. Gymnastics Federation
USA Hockey
United States Judo, Inc.
U.S. Luge Association
U.S. Modern Pentathlon Association
American Amateur Racquetball Association
U.S. Amateur Confederation of Roller Skating
U.S. Rowing Association
National Rifle Association
U.S. Ski Association
U.S. Soccer Federation
Amateur Softball Association
U.S. International Speedskating Association
U.S. Swimming, Inc.
U.S. Synchronized Swimming, Inc.
U.S. Table Tennis Association
U.S. Taekwondo Union
U.S. Team Handball Federation
U.S. Tennis Association
U.S. Volleyball Association
United States Water Polo
U.S. Weightlifting Federation
USA Wrestling
U.S. Yacht Racing Union

Affiliated Sports Organizations

U.S. Curling Association
The USA Karate Federation
U.S. Orienteering Federation
U.S. Sports Acrobatics Federation
U.S. Squash Racquets Association
American Trampoline and Tumbling Association
Triathlon Federation USA
Underwater Society of America
American Water Ski Association

Community-Based Multisport Organizations

Amateur Athletic Union
American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance
Catholic Youth Organization
Jewish Community Centers Association
National Exploring Division, Boy Scouts of America
National Association of Police Athletic Leagues
National Congress of State Games
U.S. National Senior Sport Organization
YMCA of the USA
YWCA of the USA

Education-Based Multisport Organizations

National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics
National Collegiate Athletic Association
National Federation of State High School Associations
National Junior College Athletic Association

Armed Forces

U.S. Armed Forces Sports

Disabled In Sports

American Athletic Association for the Deaf
Dwarf Athletic Association
United States Cerebral Palsy Athletic Association
National Handicapped Sports
National Wheelchair Athletic Association
Special Olympics International
U.S. Association for Blind Athletes

HISTORY

The United States Olympic Committee, a streamlined organization of member organizations, is the moving force for support of sports in the United States that are on the program of the Olympic and/or Pan American Games, or those wishing to be included.

The USOC is recognized by the International Olympic Committee as the sole agency in the United States whose mission involves training, entering and underwriting the full expenses for the United States teams in the Olympic and Pan American Games. It is the guardian of the Olympic Movement in the U.S.

The USOC also supports the bid of U.S. cities to host the winter and summer Olympic Games, or the winter and summer Pan American Games and, after reviewing all the candidates, votes on and may endorse one city per event as the U.S. bid city. The USOC also selects the cities which will host its own U.S. Olympic Festival and approves the U.S. trial sites for the Olympic and Pan

American Games team selections.

The USOC began as a small group, headed by James E. Sullivan, the founder of the Amateur Athletic Union, which entered United States athletes in the inaugural Modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. A.G. Spalding, a prominent



Nearly 700 athletes will represent the USA at the 1991 Pan American Games.

publisher and sporting goods manufacturer, became the first elected president of the committee in 1900. The formal committee, first named the American Olympic Association, was formed at a meeting in November 1921 at the New York Athletic Club.

In 1940, the American Olympic Association changed its name to the United States of America Sports Federation and, in 1945, changed it again to the United States Olympic Association (USOA). Public Law 805, which granted the USOA a federal charter, was enacted in 1950. This charter enabled the USOA to solicit tax deductible contributions as a private non-profit corporation.

In 1961, when major constitutional revisions were made, the name of the USOA was

changed to the current name, the United States Olympic Committee. The USOC moved its headquarters from New York City to its present Colorado Springs, Colo., site on July 1, 1978. On Nov. 8, 1978, Public Law 95-606 (The Amateur Sports Act) was enacted. It specifically named the USOC as the coordinating body for athletic activity in the United States directly relating to international Olympic family athletic competition, including the sports on the programs of the Olympic and Pan American Games.

The U.S. Olympic Committee was also given the responsibility of promoting and supporting physical fitness and public participation in athletic activities by encouraging developmental programs in the various sports and providing

USOC Presidents

A.G. Spalding, 1900-04
David Francis, 1904-06
Casper Whitney, 1906-10
F.B. Pratt, 1910-12
Col. Robert M. Thompson, 1912-20
Gustavus T. Kirby, 1920-24
Col. Robert M. Thompson, 1924-26
*William C. Prout, 1926
Henry G. Lapham (Acting), 1926
Dr. Graeme H. Hammond, 1926-27
Maj. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 1927-28

Avery Brundage, 1928-53
Kenneth L. Wilson, 1953-65
Douglas F. Roby, 1965-69
*Franklin L. Orth, 1969-70
Clifford H. Buck, 1970-73
Phillip O. Krumm, 1973-77
Robert J. Kane, 1977-81
William E. Simon, 1981-85
*John B. Kelly Jr., 1985
Robert H. Helmick 1985-

(* Died in office)

new programs. The Act also included provisions for recognizing National Governing Bodies (NGBs) for the sports on the Olympic (winter and summer) and Pan American Games programs and gave the U.S. Olympic Committee the general authority, on a continuing basis, to review matters related to the recognition of NGBs in the Act.

This public law not only protects the emblems of the IOC and the USOC, but also gives the USOC exclusive rights to the words "Olympic," "Olympiad" and "Citius, Altius, Fortius," as well as to Olympic-related symbols in the United States. There is, however, a grandfather clause that enables anyone using the symbols or terminology before Sept. 21, 1950, to continue using them.

The law also requires all governance councils of the USOC and NGBs to have at least 20 percent membership and voting power held by "recent or active" athletes. The law further states: "The Corporation shall be nonpolitical and, as an organization, shall not promote the candidacy of any person seeking public office."

PURPOSE AND GOALS

The United States Olympic Committee is dedicated to providing opportunities for American athletes at all age and skill levels, and to preparing and training those athletes for their challenges that range from domestic competitions to the Olympic Games themselves.

USOC Executive Directors

J. Lyman Bingham, 1950-65

Arthur G. Lentz, 1965-73

Everett D. Barnes (Acting), 1968 (June 1-Dec. 1)

F. Don Miller, 1973-85

George D. Miller, 1985-87

Baaron B. Pittenger, 1987 (Aug. 24-Dec. 31)

Harvey W. Schiller, 1988 (Jan. 1-19)

Baaron B. Pittenger, 1988-89 (Jan. 20-Dec. 31)

Harvey W. Schiller, 1990- (Jan. 1-present)

Some of the objectives and purposes of the USOC are to:

- provide the most comprehensive financial and facilities support possible for American athletes;
- coordinate and develop athletic activity in the United States directly relating to international athletic competition, and to foster productive working relationships among sports-related organizations within the Olympic family;
- exercise exclusive jurisdiction, either directly or through its constituent members or committees, over all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic and Pan American Games, including representation of the USA in such Games, and over the organization of the Olympic and Pan American Games when held in the USA;
- obtain for the United States, either directly or by delegation to the appropriate sport's National Governing Body, the most competent representation possible in each competition and event of the Olympic and the Pan American Games;
- promote and support athletic activities involving the United States and foreign nations;
- provide for the swift resolution of conflicts and disputes involving athletes, National Governing Bodies or sports organizations and to protect the opportunity of any athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator or official to participate in athletic competitions;
- foster the development of athletic facilities for use by athletes and assist in making existing athletic facilities available for use by American athletes;
- encourage and support research, development and dissemination of information in the area of sports medicine and science and sports safety;
- encourage and provide assistance to athletic activities for women, the handicapped, and athletes of racial or ethnic minorities.

STRUCTURE

At the 1990 House of Delegates meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., the United States Olympic Committee completed a two-year restructuring process designed to trim administrative costs and make the organization run more efficiently.

Currently, the USOC is governed by a two-tier system. The two governance councils are: the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. For more than a decade, the USOC had used a three-tiered governance structure. The governance councils were: the House of Delegates, the Executive Board and the Administrative Committee.

The USOC's organizational changes came two years after the formation of the Olympic Overview Commission. After the Commission made its recommendations at the 1989 House of Delegates meeting, the USOC's Legislation Committee spent the following year refining and adjusting the recommendations to the Constitution and Bylaws in agreement with the membership.

In an organizational structure presented by USOC President Robert H. Helmick, the USOC was presented as a body that has three major functions. They are: 1) a general assembly of sports bodies that functions as a congress; 2) a member services association that provides common services to its members; 3) a sports corporation that handles all business-related aspects.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In place of the House of Delegates, the newly formed Board of Directors with 100 voting members is now the body that carries out the purposes and objectives for the USOC, as set forth in the Act of Congress which created the USOC and in the USOC's Constitution and Bylaws. The Board of Directors meets three times a year, unless otherwise decided by the constituency.

The Board of Directors is comprised of the following: USOC officers (6), past presidents (3 currently), IOC mem-

USOC Board of Directors (voting)

KyongWon Ahn, Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. Alpha Alexander, New York, N.Y.
George Anderson, Akron, Ohio
Dorothy Baker, Wilmington, Del.
Sandra Baldwin, Phoenix, Ariz.
Dwight Bell, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Peter Buehning, Hillsdale, N.J.
Walter L. Bush Jr., Plymouth, Minn.
Howard Buxton, Wisnooski, Vt.
John Byrne, Syracuse, N.Y.
Keith Calkins, Mission Viejo, Calif.
Lynn Cannon, Oroville, Calif.
Jimmy Carnes, Gainesville, Fla.
Richard Case, Trenton, N.J.
J. Warren Cassidy, Washington, D.C.
Dr. James R. Chasteen, Kansas City, Mo.
Douglas C. Corderman, Chesterfield, Mo.
Gussie Crawford, Manchester, Mo.
Mary Cullen, Houston, Texas
Anita DeFrantz, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brian Derwin, Minneapolis, Minn.
Chris Dorst, Palo Alto, Calif.
Billy Dove, Bowie, Md.
Brice Durbin, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles Foster, Duxbury, Mass.
Martin French, San Bernardino, Calif.
Frank Fullerton, El Paso, Texas
David Gavitt, Providence, R.I.
Paul George, Wellesley, Mass.
Harvey Giance, Phoenix, Ariz.
Thomas Gompf, Miami, Fla.
Tom Gorman, Rancho Mirage, Calif.
Frank Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Greer, Cos Cob, Conn.
Ralph Hale, Honolulu, Hawaii
Frank Heffron, Bronx, N.Y.
Robert H. Helmick, Des Moines, Iowa
Peter Hoag, Essex Junction, Vt.
Mike Jacki, Indianapolis, Ind.
Tom Jernstedt, Overland Park, Kan.
Det. Joseph Johnson, North Palm Beach, Fla.
Peggy Johnston, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Jim R. Joy, Quantico, Va.
Robert Kane, Highland Beach, Fla.
Joe Kearney, Littleton, Colo.
Terry Kent, Rochester, N.Y.
George Killian, Colorado Springs, Colo.
James Klever, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Andrew Kostanecki, New Canaan, Conn.
Harold Kremer, Dunwoody, Ga.
Michael Lenard, Los Angeles, Calif.
Peter Lippett, San Francisco, Calif.
Terry McCann, Dana Point, Calif.
Jimmy McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.
Barbara McNamee, Des Moines, Iowa
Col. William J. Major Jr., Alexandria, Va.
Marty Mankamyer, Colorado Springs, Colo.
John Moler, Randolph AFB, Texas
James T. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin Moses, Newport Beach, Calif.
William Napier, Lake Placid, N.Y.
Ron Neugent, Kansas City, Mo.
Sheila O'Dougherty, Minneapolis, Minn.
Tom Osborne, Billings, Mont.
Dr. Wayne Osness, Lawrence, Kan.
Joseph Panepinto, New York, N.Y.
Wilbur Peck, Indianapolis, Ind.
Michael Plant, Richmond, Va.
Don Porter, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sherry Posthumus, San Jose, Calif.
Kathy Rex, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Brian Richardson, New York, N.Y.
Douglas Roby, Ypsilanti, Mich.
Mary Visniski Rodney, San Diego, Calif.
John Ruger, Boulder, Colo.
George Schaefer, Arlington, Va.
Boake Sells, Twinsburg, Ohio
Alva Serrette, Queens Village, N.Y.
Ernest Seubert, New York, N.Y.
William Simon, Morristown, N.J.
Dr. Bonnie Slatton, Iowa City, Iowa
Dr. Robert L. Smith, Villanova, Pa.
George Steinbrenner, Tampa, Fla.
Christine Jones Tauber, New York, N.Y.
Sharon Taylor, Lock Haven, Pa.
Roger Tessman, Greendale, Wis.
Perry Toles, Roswell, N.M.
Andras Toro, El Cerrito, Calif.
Col. Guy Troy, Liberty, N.C.
William Tutt, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Ernie Vande Zande, Vancouver, Wash.
Peter Vidmar, Irvine, Calif.
Dr. LeRoy Walker, Durham, N.C.
Marie Walker, Groton, Conn.
Ronald Walker, Washington, D.C.
Whiting Willauer, Washington, D.C.
Christopher Tiff Wood, Seattle, Wash.
Duncan Wyeth, Lansing, Mich.
Andrew Young, Atlanta, Ga.
Harold Zimman, Lynn, Mass.

bers (1, not including President Helmick, who is counted as an officer), Olympic/Pan American Games Sports Organizations (42, each with a weighted vote of two except two TAC representatives and two field hockey representatives, which have one each), Community-Based Organizations (10), Armed Forces (4), Affiliated Sport Organizations (1), Education-Based Organizations (5, with the NCAA having two representatives with two votes each), Public Sector (6), State Olympic Organizations (1), Disabled Organizations (1), and athletes (20 or 20 percent of the total members with 20 percent of the total votes).

The House of Delegates had the authority to amend the USOC Constitution and By-laws, admit new members or terminate membership of current members, and to receive and review reports of the Executive Board, Administrative Committee, Executive Director and all committees or other persons, concerning USOC activities. The House of Delegates also had the authority to take other action as is customary and proper for the members of a corporation. Those functions are now the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Despite the elimination of the House of Delegates as a governing body, the proposed USOC Constitution was amended to ensure that an annual congress of the membership will be held. Members of the Olympic Family will be invited to attend the convention at their own expense. The first congress will be held Oct. 29-Nov. 3, 1991 in Colorado Springs.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 16-members of the Executive Committee replaced the previous 14-member Administrative Committee and meets as often as needed. The Executive Committee has the responsibility of supervising the conduct of the business affairs of the USOC according to the policy guidelines prescribed by the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee is comprised of the following: USOC officers (6), IOC members (1, not including President Helmick), Olympic/Pan American Games Sport Organizations (4), Community-Based Organizations and Armed Forces (1 total), Educa-

tion-Based Organizations (1), and athletes (3).

The Administrative Committee was responsible for supervising the conduct of the daily affairs of the USOC according to policy guidelines prescribed by the old Executive Board. It also performed other duties as assigned in the USOC Constitution and Bylaws, or by resolution of the Board of Directors.

The previous responsibilities of the 93-member Executive Board in the old system are now divided between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

Much of the effective work of the United States Olympic Committee is carried on by the standing and special committees appointed by the USOC president with the approval of the Board of Directors. The membership of all standing committees must include 20 percent athlete representation. There are currently 21 standing committees. The Athletes' Advisory Council is one example of a USOC standing committee. The AAC was created to broaden communication be-

tween the USOC and currently active athletes, and to serve as a source of opinion and advice to the Board of Directors with regard to both current and contemplated policies of the USOC that directly (or indirectly) affect athlete programs, funding, competitions, etc.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The USOC executive director is elected by a majority vote of the Board of Directors. The executive director serves as chief administrative official of the USOC and devotes his time and service to the affairs of the USOC.

The executive director receives a salary and other benefits as recommended by the Executive Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. The executive director does not have the status of an officer of the USOC, but is entitled to attend all meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, and is a non-voting member of all USOC committees.

ATHLETE SUPPORT

The United States Olympic Committee is one of only a few among the 166 National Olympic Committees not to receive continuous support from its federal government. Athlete funding continues to be a concern for the USOC, although steps have been taken in this quadrennial period to improve continuous athlete support.

Of the \$272 million income budget for the 1989-92 quadrennium, 80.2 percent of that will go to athlete or National Governing Body support. That marks an 8.6 percentage increase from the 1985-88 quadrennial budget.

Athletes may receive benefits in many ways, including a bold grant program that offers several levels of direct financial assistance, a job opportunities program, a tuition assistance program, and an elite athlete health insurance plan. Several NGBs are beginning to supplement this support as well. These USOC programs are in addition to the many other sources of financial aid the athletes may enjoy from their National Governing Bodies.

Athlete subsistence is a new budget area for the USOC, with more than \$20.1 million designated for this item from 1989-92, including \$4 million designated for the continuing Operation Gold program.

In 1990, \$5,255,134 in athlete subsistence was awarded to more than 1,100 athletes by the USOC using the following criteria:

Level I Program

Under Level I of the basic grant program, \$2,500 times the number of athletes on Olympic Teams is available to each sport. The USOC will hand out more than 1,000 total allocations per year. In 1990, the USOC awarded 1,199 Level I grants for a total of \$2,680,360.

At the present time, there are 839 U.S. spots on Olympic Teams for both the Winter and Summer Games based on the 1992 rosters. For example, there are 12 roster spots on each of the Olympic basketball team. Therefore, basketball's National Governing Body (USA Basketball) would have

USOC Athlete Subsistence Program

(1990 Allocations as of Dec. 10, 1990)

	No. of Allocations	Total Amount
Level I Grants	1,199	\$2,680,360
Special Assistance	357	\$811,098
Tuition Assistance	260	\$461,887
Operation Gold	407	\$979,260
OJOP Grants	107	\$322,529
Total	##	\$5,255,134

NOTE: Athletes may receive aid under more than one category.

\$60,000 total available to athletes eligible for the men's and women's team. Any allocation to an athlete other than \$2,500 (more/less) must be approved by the USOC.

The remaining 161 (of the 1,000) allocations budgeted will be available to NGBs for: (a) athletes in events on the Pan American schedule but not on the Olympic schedule; (b) other athletes, not covered above, with exceptional qualifications and special needs; (c) additional athletes in highly successful and highly visible sports. NGBs will apply to the USOC Athlete Support Committee for award of the additional allocations.

Athletes applying for Level I assistance must be eligible to represent the USA in the next

Olympic Games and meet all eligibility requirements of his or her NGB or International Federation. Athletes must also sign an agreement to receive the assistance, which includes the concept of "short notification" drug testing.

These funds are intended to offset actual and necessary training and competition expenses. Athletes in this program are expected to give confirmation of appropriate expenditures.

Level II Program

Level II special assistance grants are available only to athletes who qualify and are approved under Level I. These grants consist of direct supplements for other demonstrated

special needs. Up to \$5,000 per athlete in additional grants can be available to Level II athletes based on available funds and after reviewing all worthy applicants. In 1990, 357 athletes were awarded Level II special assistance grants for a total of \$811,098.

The support programs are administered by the USOC through each National Governing Body. Each NGB decides how monies are allocated while following the USOC guidelines. NGBs also recommend athletes for Level II assistance. Athletes must apply for subsistence through the NGB.

Tuition Assistance Program

The Tuition Assistance Program is intended to assist athletes who are enrolled either full time or part time in an accredited degree or certificate-granting program which can assist in preparing them for a career after their competitive years.

Athletes at NCAA-sanctioned schools may be eligible for grants and tuition assistance, but the program must be coordinated with the NCAA or other collegiate governing body, so as not to jeopardize an

athlete's eligibility for intercollegiate competition. Up to \$5,000 per year per athlete will be available to help defray cost of tuition.

In 1990, 260 athletes received Tuition Assistance Grants totaling \$461,887.

Olympic Job Opportunities Program

The Olympic Job Opportunities Program (OJOP) is a job program designed to provide athletes with a degree of financial security, an opportunity to progress toward a productive career, and the necessary time off for physical training and competitions. More than \$1.3 million of the USOC's quadrennial budget is devoted to the OJOP.

In 1989, the accounting firm of Ernst & Young became the sponsor of OJOP, and began setting up 31 OJOP assistance centers in major markets around the United States. Through the program, athletes are provided group and one-on-one professional career guidance, assistance with goal-setting, resume preparation and interview skills. The offices will also work with the USOC to contact corporations interested in signing up ath-

letes under the program and matching athletes with companies to provide as many placement opportunities as possible.

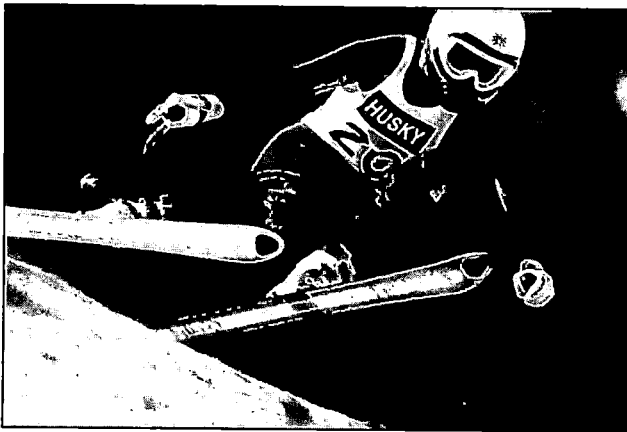
The program is primarily aimed at athletes in their 20s or 30s who have the potential to participate or who have participated in the Olympic Games. A new service was added in 1990 when Adia Personnel Services began assisting the U.S. Olympic Committee by providing a national network of temporary placement services for elite athletes.

The OJOP was conceived in 1977 by Howard Miller, USOC treasurer from 1985-88. During the quadrennial period preceding the 1988 Olympic Games, more than 150 athletes were employed through the program with corporations throughout the country, bringing the all-time total to more

than 400. An all-time placement record was set in 1990 with more than 190 athletes placed in OJOP jobs since the 1988 Games. The goal for this quadrennium is 400. In 1990, the USOC awarded 107 OJOP grants worth a total of \$322,529.

The majority of athletes placed through the program are college graduates who have been unable to obtain continuing employment in their degree field because of their training and competition requirements.

Each athlete that applies for the OJOP is carefully screened by a designated individual within each National Governing Body. Only those athletes determined to be "potential Olympic Team members or Pan American team members,"



U.S. athletes received almost \$4.7 million in USOC financial support in 1990.

based on their national and world ranking, are admitted.

The Career Assistance Program for Athletes (CAPA), administered by the Olympic Job Opportunities Program, was developed in conjunction with the Sport Psychology and Education Services programs of the USOC. In 1988 and 1989, CAPA offered one-day workshops in career planning to past U.S. Olympic and Pan American Games team members. The format was developed based on questionnaire feedback from this same group and the staff was selected based on knowledge, proven understanding and experience in working with elite athletes. The workshops were attended by more than 200 athletes, both active and retired, employed and unemployed, from 28 sports. Feedback was extremely positive and numerous athletes requested that the workshops be offered on a regular basis to many more athletes.

The CAPA workshops are being made available to U.S. National Governing Bodies and will be offered periodically to athletes at Olympic Training Centers and other pre-selected cities. Each workshop includes a full day of employ-

ment/career assessment and planning and each participant receives a copy of "Positioning Yourself for Success—An Employment Counseling Handbook for Athletes."

Operation Gold

Four million dollars in athlete subsistence is allocated to the USOC's Operation Gold program. To qualify, an athlete must finish among the top eight in individual competition at the world championships in that sport, or among the top six in team and multi-athlete events (i.e. relays). If a sport does not conduct a world championship in a given year, an alternate event is designated for qualification by the USOC Games Preparation and Services Committee in conjunction with the NGB.

Each athlete who qualifies will receive \$2,500 in financial assistance during each year of the 1989-92 quadrennium. In team sports, all members of a team that meets the qualification standard are eligible for the assistance. Athletes or teams must meet the standards each year to be eligible.

The Operation Gold program has been in place since 1981 and was designed to help

provide a reasonable lifestyle for the committed athletes who represent their sport, themselves and the USA at the highest international levels. In 1990, 407 athletes were awarded a total of \$979,260 in Operation Gold monies for their performances.

Olympic Grants—NGB Support for Programs

Another vital part of USOC athlete support is the Olympic Grant program, which has been established to provide support for NGBs. Almost \$65 million of the USOC's total budget is set aside for this program, as well as \$20 million from the U.S. Olympic Foundation. It helps NGBs with the cost of training, equipment and competitions for their athletes.

Each NGB is awarded funds based on a formula, which has been set to take into account such diverse factors as team size, success in major events and programs in key areas for improving performance. Additional dollars for the program come from the U.S. Olympic Foundation, which was formed in 1984 from the USOC's share of the windfall profits of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Through November, the USOC awarded \$19,672,140 in these grants in 1990.

Elite Athlete Health Insurance Program

The USOC offers a special health insurance program to those athletes designated by the NGBs as "elite." Generally, this includes members of the national teams for each participating sport. The USOC pays the monthly premium for each athlete selected for this program. It was developed to help assure that no potential Olympian lacked proper health insurance.

The USOC allocates \$440,000 per year for payment of Elite Athlete Health Insurance premiums. The program involves a \$200 annual deductible which, in many cases, is covered by an athlete's NGB. Through legislation passed by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, college athletes may now receive the benefits of this program without endangering their college eligibility.

Other Programs

Other forms of USOC athlete assistance include an interna-

tional exchange program and various other grant programs that athletes and NGBs can apply for to assist them. In addition, the USOC currently operates two Olympic Training Centers and an Olympic Education Center for U.S. athletes.

In Pan American and Olympic Games years, the USOC also offers a broken-time payment program that helps compensate athletes for money lost while training for the Olympic Games. For the 1988 Games, the USOC distributed \$493,514.93 in broken-time payments to 254 athletes, more than four times the amount allotted after the 1984 Games.

Sports For The Disabled

The USOC's mission is to serve all elite-level athletes, including those with disabilities. The USOC's Committee on Sports for the Disabled (COSD) serves to guide the USOC in matters relative to sports for the disabled, to help disabled athletes break down unnecessary barriers in participation in sports at all levels, and to encourage integration of the disabled into able-bodied sports wherever feasible.

Athletes' Advisory Council

The Athletes' Advisory Council (AAC), organized in 1973, consists of athletes from each of the Olympic/Pan American Games sport organizations.

At least one "active" athlete from each of the sports is elected by athletes in those sports. The goal of the council is to broaden communication between the USOC and current athletes, and to serve as a source of opinion and advice to the USOC's Board of Directors for current and contemplated policies of the USOC.

An "active athlete" is an individual who has represented the U.S. in the Olympic Games, Olympic Winter Games, Pan Am Games, or other major international elite-level competition within the last 10 years. No individual may serve as his or her sport's representative on the AAC for more than two full quadrennial periods.

The AAC elects a minimum of 20 athletes, or a number to represent 20 percent, from its own members to serve on the USOC's Board of Directors and is represented on the Executive Committee by the AAC chair and the two vice chairs.

AAC Members

Position/Sport	Athlete	Hometown
Chairman	*Michael Plant	Richmond, Va.
Vice Chairman	*Christopher "Tiff" Wood	Seattle, Wash.
Vice Chairman	*Lynn Cannon	Oroville, Calif.
At-Large	*Ron Neugent	Kansas City, Mo.
At-Large	*Sheila O'Dougherty	Minneapolis, Minn.
At-Large	*John Ruger	Boulder, Colo.
IOC Athlete Rep.	*Edwin Moses	Newport Beach, Calif.
Archery	Laura Foley	Los Angeles, Calif.
Athletics	*Stephanie Hightower-Leftwich	Columbus, Ohio
Badminton	Chris Jogis	Palo Alto, Calif.
Baseball	Mike Fiore	Key Biscayne, Fla.
Basketball	Holly Warlick	Knoxville, Tenn.
Biathlon	*Peter Hoag	Essex Junction, Vt.
Bobsled	*Brian Richardson	San Jose, Calif.
Bowling	Therese Abair	Long Beach, Calif.
Boxing	Teddy Randolph	Camp Lejeune, N.C.
Canoe/Kayak	*Terry Kent	Rochester, N.Y.
Cycling	Connie Carpenter Phinney	Boulder, Colo.
Diving	Mike Wantuck	Columbus, Ohio
Equestrian	Robert Dover	Wellington, Fla.
Fencing	Paul Friedberg	Riverdale, N.Y.
Field Hockey (M)	*Alva Serrette	Queens Village, N.Y.
Field Hockey (W)	Leslie Milne	Philadelphia, Pa.
Figure Skating	Paul Wylie	Cambridge, Mass.
Gymnastics	*Peter Vidmar	Irvine, Calif.
Ice Hockey	Mark Fusco	Cambridge, Mass.
Judo	Bob Berland	Chicago, Ill.
Luge	Bob Germaine	Lake Placid, N.Y.
Modern Pentathlon	*Perry Tolas	Roswell, N.M.
Racquetball	Andy Roberts	Memphis, Tenn.
Roller Skating	Angela Famiano	Schenectady, N.Y.
Rowing	*Peggy Johnston	San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Shooting	*Emie Vande Zande	Vancouver, Wash.
Skiing	Doug Lewis	Burlington, Vt.
Soccer	Amr Aly	Foothills, N.Y.
Softball	Tracy Compton	Santa Maria, Calif.
Speedskating	Bonnie Blair	Butte, Mont.
Swimming	Mary T. Meagher	Louisville, Ky.
Synchronized Swimming	*Mary Visniski Rodney	Ann Arbor, Mich.
Table Tennis	Insook Bhushan	Aurora, Colo.
Taekwondo	R. Jay Warwick	Bozeman, Mont.
Team Handball	*Kathy Rex	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Tennis	*Tom Gorman	Rancho Mirage, Calif.
Volleyball	Jayne McHugh	Stockton, Calif.
Water Polo	*Chris Dorst	Palo Alto, Calif.
Weightlifting	Jim Curry	Berkeley, Calif.
Wrestling	Jim Scherr	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Yachting	Andrew Menkart	Pennsauken, N.J.
*USOC Board of Directors members		

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Cindy Slater serves as manager of the Information Resources Department. This department interfaces a variety of USOC education-related functions, and provides support services and programs to enhance the educational programs and offerings made available to USOC member organizations.

Resource Center

The U.S. Olympic Information and Resource Center ("library"), located at the Colorado Springs Olympic Complex, houses approximately 5,000 books and receives more than 500 periodicals (journals, magazines, etc.) related to all aspects of sports medicine, sports science, coaching, and other topics relevant to USOC programs. The library also houses many conference proceedings, journals and newspaper reprints, booklets and pamphlets, and audiovisual materials. It also includes special resource materials on topics of special interest to athletes and coaches (for example, retirement from sports competition, career development, etc.). The library's collection is unique in

its specialty, and has been recognized as one of the best in the world for the subject areas covered.

The library is available to athletes, coaches and staff affiliated with the USOC and its member organizations. Resources and services are available not only to those who can come to Colorado Springs, but also those from around the nation, through various national and international networks to which the library belongs.

Services offered include manual and computerized information retrieval, current awareness and recent contents services and interlibrary loan. The library is open to the public by special appointment.

Archives

The USOC archives, also under the supervision of Cindy Slater, form a special collection within the USOC Information and Resource Center and include unique and historical materials relative to the Olympic Games and history of the U.S. Olympic Committee. Researchers, scholars, and others may access the archival collections by special appointment.

Another facet of the USOC archives is a film and photo library, under the supervision of Pat Olkiewicz. USOC-related films are made available to the NGBS, as well as action photos and slides from past competitions. The general public can also check out films from the film and photo library.

Conferences, Workshops, Seminars

The Information Resources Department is also responsible for a variety of USOC-sponsored educational conferences, workshops and seminars devoted to topics of special concern to amateur sports.

Publications

The Information Resources Department publishes brochures and pamphlets on a variety of topics, such as AIDS, jet lag, banned substances, nutrition, and others. All materials are distributed at no cost to USOC member organizations and athletes. The department also produces and distributes educational materials and provides program support on behalf of the USOC Education Committee.

Intern Program

The USOC also offers an internship program made available to all USOC divisions and NGBs in Colorado Springs. Undergraduate and graduate students are given a stipend and live on the Olympic Complex. The program provides educational experience for the students while lending additional support to USOC divisions and NGBs.

U.S. Olympic Education Center, Marquette, Mich.

In early 1989, the USOC designated Northern Michigan University in Marquette, Mich., as a U.S. Olympic Education Center.

The Education Center interfaces with the USOC's Athlete Support Committee. The Education Center is designed to benefit athletes in training and who wish to continue their education at the same time. Athletes who participate in the program pay in-state tuition and are allowed to use the athletic facilities on the NMU campus. Six sports currently have full-time resident programs for the development of student athletes.

DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

It's the generosity of nearly one million individual Americans and U.S. corporations that sustains our Olympic effort.

The United States has many of the most talented and dedicated athletes in the world, but they can't meet their full potential without financial support. America is unique in the Olympic world to the extent that the nation's Olympic effort is propelled by its individual citizens, and by major support from the corporate community. The United States Olympic Team receives no government subsidy. The USA's Olympic team is truly representative of the free enterprise system and the USOC is proud to say, "America doesn't send its athletes to the Olympic Games, Americans do."

The USOC has set an ambitious goal of \$272 million as its budget for the 1989-92 quadrennium. This is a major increase compared to the \$156 million spent to develop and support the U.S. Team during the recent four-year period

which culminated with the 1988 Olympic Games in Calgary and Seoul. The responsibility of raising these funds is carried out by the USOC Development Division, under the direction of John Krimsky Jr., USOC Deputy Secretary General.

Many different marketing approaches to fund raising are developed and used. The following summarizes some of the ways the USOC generates its income:

Corporate Participation

The USOC relies substantially on the U.S. corporate community to support its Olympic effort. A record 56 companies rallied to the cause during the 1985-88 quadrennium, supplying 43 percent of the total USOC revenue.

Sponsors seek the marketing advantages of association with the world's greatest sporting events. The prestige and excellence which distinguish the

Olympic Games are also qualities which America's successful companies wish to communicate to consumers about their products and services. Sponsors acquire the rights to use the U.S. Olympic marks and terminology on their product packaging and in their advertising and sales promotion, obtaining exclusivity within the product category.

The Amateur Sports Act of 1978 protected the emblems of the IOC and the USOC and gave the USOC exclusive rights in the U.S. to Olympic-related terminology and designations. The five interlocking Olympic rings is one of the most recognized graphic designs in the world. It is commonly associated with the ideals of international goodwill, competitive excellence and high performance.

USOC sponsorship competes for the marketing dollar against all other forms of advertising and promotional activities. On that basis, U.S. Olympic sponsorship must earn its share of the budget and prove its value. A company's sponsorship of the Olympic Movement and its relationship with the 1992 U.S. Olympic Team generates a widespread and positive awareness for its

products, enhancing sales, market share and profits. In a 1988 survey, 79 percent of the Americans polled placed a positive value on products carrying the U.S. Olympic symbol.

Many sponsors also contribute products and services needed by the U.S. Team, thereby demonstrating their active sponsorship support of the Olympic Movement. 3M's sponsorship of the Olympic Training Centers, for example, becomes more meaningful with the use of many of the company's products. The company's professional health care division provides its latest products and professional expertise to assist the USOC in its sports science and medicine programs.

As the USOC and its corporate partners come to understand each other, areas of mutual benefit can be recognized. A primary example of this was Visa's cause-related marketing program entitled "Pull for the Team." Visa made a donation to the U.S. Team every time its members used their cards. The result was \$2 million in incremental income for the USOC and a 20 percent increase over the previous year's Visa card usage. The mutual benefits extend also to the television and

print advertising area. The 1988 Olympic telecasts were the biggest events in the history of advertising. The Olympic spirit captured the imagination of both sponsors and their agencies who produced world-class advertising spots which, in quality and insight, further enhanced the prestige and importance of the Games.

Olympic sponsors are leaders in their industries. Eastman-Kodak, Xerox, Coca-Cola, Hilton Hotels, Time, Inc., Anheuser-Busch, Blue Cross & Blue Shield, United Airlines, McDonald's, Visa, and 3M are among the long-standing corporate sponsors who have already renewed their investment in the U.S. Olympic Movement for this quadrennium, through December 1992. Among exciting newcomers to the Olympic family are the United States Postal Service, AT&T, Baush and Lomb, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, JCPenney, Pittsburgh Paint and Glass, Mars and Ricoh. Early indications are that the Olympic/Corporate partnership is stronger than ever and promises a record level of support to assist America's new generation of Olympic athletes.

Licensing

The USOC grants manufacturers, through a licensing agreement, the commercial right to use the USA/five-ring logo and USOC/laurel wreath logo on a designated product, product-packaging, and in related advertising and promotional materials. In return, a royalty payment is made to the USOC based on the quantity of product sold and the wholesale value.

The most significant change in the U.S. Olympic Committee Licensing Program for the 1989-92 quadrennium is the creation of a licensed apparel brand with exclusive retail distribution. The U.S. Olympic Committee entered into an agreement with JCPenney Company, Inc., in May 1989 for the manufacture and exclusive distribution of branded Olympic apparel under the name "USA Olympic." This apparel program, created for men, women and children, is currently available in 1,400 JCPenney stores across the nation.

The apparel program complements JCPenney's existing USA Olympic Footwear line, which alone has contributed more than \$10 million to the U.S. Olympic Committee since its inception in 1978. Making

USA Olympic apparel available through JCPenney stores nationwide allows all of America the opportunity to identify with and support America's Olympic athletes, in both metropolitan and rural markets.

The U.S. Olympic Committee will also grant several traditional licenses in categories such as headwear, posters, fine artwork, watches, sunglasses, mugs, sport bags and pins. In addition, the USOC will expand into non-traditional product categories such as glassware, luggage, mattresses and home furnishings. In granting these licenses, the USOC recognizes the value of such products for supply to the U.S. Olympic Training Centers and to the 1992 U.S. Olympic Team.

The 1989-92 U.S. Olympic Committee Licensing Program is expected to contribute significantly to the USOC's quadrennial budget.

Corporate Services

Successful, long-term relationships with industry are earned by making the Olympic investment work for the sponsor. A signature on a sponsor contract is just the beginning. The USOC endeavors to build

the relationship with excellent communication throughout the sponsor's involvement. The USOC's Corporate Services Department provides support to sponsors by assisting them to integrate with the Olympic Movement and maximize the benefits of their Olympic investment. This service includes the coordination of each sponsor's hospitality program at the Olympic Games, U.S. Olympic Festivals and U.S. Olympic Trials. Sponsors and their agencies are provided access to the USOC photographic and video library, as well as the Olympic and sports marketing archives.

Sponsors are assisted in obtaining the services of U.S. Olympian spokespersons for their advertising and corporate events. An approval process for graphic designs used in advertising and promotion assures that Olympic emblems and terminology are used accurately and uphold the standards of the Olympic symbols.

A series of Olympic sponsor meetings are held throughout the quadrennium by the USOC to assist sponsors in fully recognizing the opportunities inherent in their Olympic involvement.

Direct Marketing Program

As a non-profit organization, it is important that the USOC involves all Americans in support of the U.S. Olympic Movement. This program consists of direct mail contribution solicitation; mail order purchases of U.S. Olympic Training Center fashions through distribution of catalogs, flyers and magazine advertising; U.S. Olympic Gift Shops nationwide; and public service announcements for use in television, radio and print media; all of which are supported by in-bound "1-800" service.

The growth of the program is exemplified by the fact that, in 1985, the revenue produced was barely \$1 million, whereas the goal for 1989-92 reflects revenues in excess of \$40 million. More than 10 million pieces of mail will be distributed, more than four million mail order catalogs will be sent out, which will generate close to two million responses by the end of 1992. More than 1,200,000 packages will be shipped during this quadrennium.

All data entry, fulfillment, creative concepts, telemarketing and some printing will be handled by the new Develop-

ment Division Complex, located in Colorado Springs. The new complex of 49,000 square feet employs more than 150 people, many of whom are athletes residing at the Colorado Springs U.S. Olympic Training Center.

State Olympic Organizations— Volunteer Fund-Raising Programs

Olympic organizations in each state and the District of Columbia produce events and fund-raising programs in support of the U.S. Team. The goal for volunteer fund raising for the 1989-92 quadrennium is \$22 million.

These efforts are coordinated through USOC regional offices located in New York, Atlanta, Washington, D.C., Chicago and Los Angeles. The USOC Finance Committee, chaired by John Steffens, president of Merrill Lynch Consumer Markets, oversees the volunteer organization. State chairs are selected from among business and civic leaders and are highly appreciated for their contacts and commitment to the Olympic ideals.

The sources of contributions will vary from region to region

and state to state. Strong support has traditionally come from regional businesses, individuals and foundations. As the competition for the charitable dollar by non-profit organizations has become vigorous, the USOC thus seeks to identify and secure new sources of fund raising. Award banquets, corporate golf tournaments and other special events have produced positive financial support of the U.S. Olympic Team.

For example, the Healthy American Games celebrated its ninth edition this year and surpassed the \$1,000,000 mark in contributions to the U.S. Team. Hosted by Allstate Life Insurance Company in the Chicago suburb of Northbrook, area corporations contributed entry fees for the pleasure of competing in both serious and frivolous sporting events.

Another way in which many prominent corporations have been able to join the Olympic cause is through the Olympic Team-Up program. General Electric was the first to adopt the program and provided the opportunity for its 250,000 employees to donate to the U.S. Olympic Team through payroll deduction. Each donation was matched by the corporate

foundation. First Interstate Bank, The Boeing Company, Pacific Northwest Bell and New York Telephone are among other companies which have conducted Team-Up programs and demonstrated their commitment to the success of the U.S. Olympic Team.

State Tax Check-Off

Nine states currently provide the opportunity for their taxpayers to make a donation to the USOC on their state income tax returns. The states are: California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Virginia. The State Tax Check-Off programs have generated \$1.75 million in the last quadrennium.

Foundation Grants

Revenue derived from America's charitable foundations has continued to increase as a result of an expanded program of grant writing initiated from the USOC's Development Division offices in Colorado Springs. Local follow-up support is accomplished by the State Olympic Organization's offices in each state. In accordance with the award criteria of

many charitable foundations, the grant requests stress the importance of the health and social welfare benefits of the Olympic Movement in each community, and the positive impact on youth development.

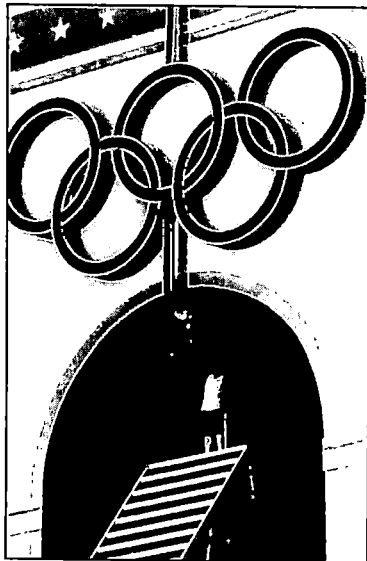
The USOC estimates foundation grant income to surpass \$2 million in total revenue during the current quadrennium. During the last quadrennium the USOC received more than 240 foundation grants.

Television Revenue

NBC has paid a record \$401 million for the rights to televise the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, while CBS paid \$243 million for the rights to the Olympic Winter Games in Albertville. Because of the importance of the U.S. television market, the USOC has been able to negotiate with the IOC for a 10 percent share of this revenue. Consequently, \$64.4 million of USOC revenue is derived from the television rights fees for the 1992 Olympic Games. Additional income will be realized from the Olympic Trials, Pan Am Games and U.S. Olympic Festivals, and the weekly series, "U.S. Olympic Gold," aired on TBS.

Combined Federal Campaign

The USOC participates in 532 local federal campaigns which allow 4.5 million federal employees and military personnel to contribute directly to the USOC through payroll deduction. The USOC is selected as an eligible charity through an application process conducted each year with the Federal Office of Personnel Management. This program yielded more than 10,000 individual donations which totaled \$538,000 in 1989.



The USOC receives 10 percent of the television rights fees paid by the American networks.

Deputy Secretary General John Krimsky Jr.



John Krimsky Jr.

John Krimsky Jr. is the Deputy Secretary General of the United States Olympic Committee. He joined the USOC staff in early 1986 after a 26-year stint with Pan American World Airways.

Krimsky is responsible for the business aspects of the USOC, which include development; fund raising; corporate participation; design and development; an extensive licensing program; new product development and market introduction; mark and logo protection; the largest direct marketing program in sport, consisting of telemarketing and direct mail; foundation support; television rights; site negotiation, and the general business and financial direction of the USOC. Krimsky and his staff were responsible for the recruitment of 56 USOC corporate sponsors in the 1985-88 quadrennial period.

Before leaving Pan American World Airways, Krimsky was Senior Vice President-Marketing, responsible for the air carrier's \$4 billion annual passenger and cargo revenue. He directed strategic market planning, worldwide advertising and sales promotion (1985 budget, \$80 million), pricing, inventory management, United States and international sales directors, marketing analysis units, revenue control, agency and industry affairs, leisure marketing, business and frequent traveler programs, direct mail, marketing management information systems, cargo sales, service and operations, automation policy development and implementation, and marketing acquisition policy.

Before his election as Senior Vice President, Krimsky served Pan Am as Vice President-Sales and Advertising, Vice President-Passenger Marketing, and Vice President-Federal Affairs in Washington where he directed the carrier's governmental programs.

Krimsky began his Olympic association with the Munich Games in 1972 when Pan Am was a sponsor and expanded the airline's role at the 1984 Sarajevo Olympic Winter Olympic Games as Pan Am opened Eastern Europe to direct U.S. carrier services.

U.S. OLYMPIC PROPERTIES

In February 1990, USOC Executive Director Harvey Schiller unveiled the U.S. Olympic Properties television package, which includes up to 200 hours of programming each year spread over the major broadcast and cable networks through 1992. As much as \$20 million in revenue will be realized by the USOC and the Olympic/Pan American Games Sport Organizations.

Under the direction of Schiller, television consultant Eddie Einhorn and USOC Director of Broadcasting David Ogreaan, the National Governing Bodies will unite under U.S. Olympic Properties. Previously, each NGB had negotiated its own television package.

The NGBs will directly receive 75 percent of the revenue produced by the package, while another 15 percent will go through the USOC and back to the NGBs in the form of grants. Each NGB will receive \$25,000 each year of the present quadrennium from the television revenue even if no event

coverage from that sport is shown.

The broadcast networks will collectively air more than 25 hours of coverage of the Olympic and Pan Am Games sports each year. NBC will focus on events in the summer sports in preparation for its coverage of the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona. CBS, which has the television rights to the 1992 and 1994 Olympic Winter Games, will concentrate mainly on the winter sports.

The main cable carrier will be SportsChannel America, which will show more than 100 hours of coverage. Turner Broadcasting (TBS) will continue to air about 50 hours each year under a pre-existing licensing agreement with the USOC for the weekly series "U.S. Olympic Gold."

Ogreaan was hired as the USOC's Director of Broadcasting in March 1990. Previously the director of public relations for the Amateur Hockey Association of the United States

(now USA Hockey) from 1978-80, Ogrea spent almost eight years with ESPN and most recently was Assistant Executive Director for Television at the College Football Association.

Included in the package will be many of the top amateur sporting events in the United States leading up to the Olympic Games, including the Olympic Trials. Other events will be world and national championships, and competitions involving U.S. national teams.

The USOC will permit the use of its trademarks and trade names, including the USA Olympic logo that includes the Olympic rings, for use in conjunction with the new programs on certain outlets. Although the NGBs assign the first opportunity to market their events to U.S. Olympic Properties, each is still free to negotiate its own television contracts for events not distributed under the USOC banner. Each of those separate deals, however, will not be able to use the Olympic marks.

In addition to the short-term benefits of added exposure and

revenue, the U.S. Olympic Properties signals the beginning of a new era in USOC history. The teamwork shown between the NGBs and the USOC could lead to a united marketing effort unmatched by even the most lucrative sports marketing programs.



The Olympic/Pan American Games Sport Organizations are featured in the U.S. Olympic Broadcast Properties package.

OLYMPIC TRAINING CENTERS

The U.S. Olympic Committee currently maintains and operates Olympic Training Centers (OTCs) in Colorado Springs, Colo., near picturesque Pikes Peak, and in Lake Placid, N.Y., site of the 1932 and 1980 Olympic Winter Games. A third OTC, and the first-ever, warm-weather training center, is currently being built in San Diego, Calif., and is scheduled to open in 1993.

In all, the OTCs serve more than 15,000 athletes each year, with increased attendances in the pre-Olympic years. Athletes are chosen to train at the OTCs by their respective sport's National Governing Body. Although used primarily by Olympic and Pan American Games hopefuls, the OTCs are also utilized by coaches and trainers for seminars and conferences.

It is the responsibility of the National Governing Body to administer all coaching and technical training support for its respective athletes using the training centers. The USOC of-

fers the athletes free room and board, training facilities, sports medicine care, sports science testing and analysis, local transportation and recreational facilities.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Colorado Springs complex is the headquarters for all the Olympic Training Center programs, as well as the U.S. Olympic Committee's administrative offices and 14 sports National Governing Bodies. (Another five of the NGBs for sports on the Olympic or Pan Am Games program are located off the complex, but in the city of Colorado Springs.)

The Colorado Springs OTC opened in July 1977 and provides housing, dining and recreational facilities for up to 600 athletes and coaches at one time. The OTC facilities includes United States Swimming's International Center for Aquatic Research, which features a swimming flume that is used for training and testing

some of this country's finest swimmers, such as 1988 Olympic standout Janet Evans. The flume can develop a current of water that varies in speed from zero to 2.5 meters per second, and one of the most unique features is the pressure chamber that can alter the altitude effect from sea level to 7,000 feet.

Another top-level facility in Colorado Springs is the Olympic Shooting Center, the largest in the Western Hemisphere and the third largest in the world. The center features 29 50-meter firing points for rifle and pistol shooting, eight 25-meter pistol bays for rapid-fire pistol and women's sport pistol, which can be superimposed onto the 50-meter range, four 10-meter running game target rifle ranges and 72 10-meter air rifle and air pistol firing points. Construction is also

continuing about 10 miles from the OTC on an outdoor shooting range (at the U.S. Army's Fort Carson) that should rival past Olympic venues in Los Angeles and Munich.

Other facilities on the Colorado Springs OTC include the Olympic Sports Center, which contains five gymnasia and a large weight room and can meet training requirements for 13 Olympic and Pan American Games sports; an outdoor track with an artificial turf infield; and comprehensive sports medicine and sports science divisions.

The USOC also operates a world-class velodrome (the 7-Eleven Velodrome) in a nearby city park that experts consider among the top three cycling facilities in the world. The Velodrome was the venue site of



The U.S. Olympic Complex in Colorado Springs.

1986 World Cycling Track Championships and the 1984 U.S. Olympic cycling track trials. Inside the track is a roller skating facility that has been used for numerous U.S. Banked Track Championships, as well as the 1985 World Roller Speed Skating Championships.

The USOC will break ground in late 1991 for the construction of three new facilities at the Colorado Springs OTC. A housing/dining complex will provide athletes with an improved living environment. An aquatic center will be built featuring a 50-meter, deep-water pool. An additional multipurpose gymnasium will also be constructed which will supplement the existing indoor facility. All construction is scheduled to be completed and operational by late 1992.

Free, guided tours are given of the Colorado Springs OTC seven days a week. Further information on the tours, as well as current OTC sporting events, is available by calling the OTC's tour hotline, open 24 hours a day, at (719) 578-4644.

Lake Placid, N.Y.

The Lake Placid OTC, opened in November 1982, pri-

marily serves athletes who participate in the Olympic winter sports. Lake Placid was the site of both the 1932 and 1980 Olympic Winter Games and athletes continue to use many of the facilities that were competition venues for the 1980 Winter Olympics.

In October 1987, the State of New York's Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) pledged to assist the USOC with improvements to the program by building new housing, dining and gymnasium facilities to specifications.

Those improvements were completed in the summer of 1990 and include a 300-bed, two-story housing and dining facility for the athletes and coaches; a gymnasium; a sports medicine clinic; and meeting and conference rooms.

With these new facilities, the Lake Placid OTC has expanded capability to support non-winter sport training. In addition to the winter sports of luge, bobsled, biathlon, skiing, speedskating, ice hockey and figure skating, other sports that utilize Lake Placid include boxing, fencing, weightlifting, wrestling, canoe/kayak and rowing.

The USOC's Training Centers Division operates the housing, dining, sports medicine and gymnasium facilities, as well as a gift shop in Lake Placid. Access to the winter training facilities that belong to ORDA will continue through a long-term rental agreement.

San Diego, Calif.

The U.S. Olympic Training Center—San Diego, will be the USOC's first year-round, warm weather, multisport facility and the first OTC to be designed and built from the ground up. Ceremonial ground-breaking on the 150-acre site took place in June 1990 with the completion expected in 1993. The land, which overlooks the Lower Otay Reservoir in southern San Diego County, was donated by East-Lake Development Company.

The initial construction includes facilities to serve those Olympic sports that normally utilize outdoor training facilities, including archery, athletics, canoe/kayak, cycling, field hockey, rowing, soccer, synchronized swimming, tennis and water polo.

Housing will consist of a combination of one-, two- and three-story buildings, with a

capacity of approximately 450. Other facilities include a 50,000-square foot, multipurpose gymnasium which will be capable of meeting the needs of more than one dozen sports on the Olympic and Pan American Games program; 40 archery lanes with two targets each; a cycling criterium course, mechanics storage and work area; a canoe/kayak and rowing boathouse; a 400-meter track with additional warm-up and field event areas; one 50-meter swimming pool with diving tank; four grass soccer fields; two artificial turf field hockey fields; a sports medicine and science clinic; a strength and conditioning gym; visiting coaches offices and conference space; and a gift shop and visitors' center.

The San Diego National Sports Training Foundation has pledged to build the center to USOC and NGB specifications. It is also responsible for raising the necessary construction funding, which is estimated to be approximately \$45 million. A major contributor is the ARCO corporation, which donated \$15 million. The ARCO Training Center will be operated by the USOC's Olympic Training Centers Division upon its completion.

SPORTS MEDICINE

Clinical Services Program

The Clinical Services Program of the USOC's Sports Medicine division is charged with providing a total health care package for all athletes in residence at the Olympic Training Centers, as well as those athletes at the U.S. Olympic Festivals and USOC-sponsored international competitions. Robert L. Beeten serves as manager of the Clinical Services Program Department, and Jennifer Stone, M.S., A.T., C., is the head athletic trainer. Kevin Moody, M.S., A.T., C., serves as head athletic trainer at the Lake Placid Olympic Training Center.

The physical set-up of each clinic is a combination athletic training room and physician's office/examining room. Each clinic has state-of-the-art equipment and appropriate expendable and non-expendable supplies, most of which are donated from various companies throughout the U.S. Staffing is provided by a combination of USOC staff and volunteer certified athletic trainers and phy-

sicians. General medical services provided by the Clinical Services Program include preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and short-term rehabilitation care.

Volunteer Program

Volunteer physicians, chiropractors and certified athletic trainers comprise the USOC's volunteer medical staff, providing services necessary to effectively attend to the thousands of athletes served each year through USOC-sponsored competitions and OTC programs. Volunteers are evaluated and those who perform effectively at the OTCs are subsequently invited to serve on the medical staffs for U.S. Olympic Festivals. If found to be effective while serving at the Festival, volunteers then become eligible for selection to the medical staffs for the World University Games, Pan American Games, or Olympic Games. The total volunteer medical support provided each quadrennium totals \$9.3 million in services.

Vision Program

A basic vision program is also provided to OTC permanent resident athletes. Volunteer ophthalmologists and optometrists from the community donate their time to assess the visual acuity of the athletes and to prescribe corrective devices, if necessary. Through generous sponsorship, the USOC has been able to provide soft contact lenses at no cost for the past several years to OTC resident athletes.

Dental Services

Recognizing that proper dental care is essential to optimal health, the USOC Sports Medicine program includes dental services. Through requests from their respective NGB or the USOC medical staff, athletes at the OTCs are eligible for free dental care. Pathological, remedial, and preventive dental services are provided upon request to athletes at the Colorado Springs OTC by a staff dental hygienist and volunteer dentists from the community. Custom mouthpieces are provided as part of the preventive services.

Nutrition Services

Proper nutrition is essential to success in any sport, but for many athletes, little thought goes into diet planning. At the OTCs, nutrition counseling, education and dietary planning are offered to help enhance athletic performance and training.

Analysis of athletes' diets may be used to help determine existing or potential problems and needs, and guidance can be given on nutrition-related health problems, training diets, pre-competition meals, and special nutritional information relative to specific sports. Educational materials and presentations covering nutrition-related areas such as hydration, weight gain and weight loss, carbohydrate intake, a dietary supplementation, eating disorders, and other relevant topics are also made available.

SPORTS SCIENCE

The USOC's Sports Science program is headed by Jay T. Kearney, Ph.D., a member of the 1980 U.S. Olympic Canoe/Kayak Team. The purpose of the division is to provide NGBs, coaches and athletes access to multidisciplinary sports science knowledge and services to allow them to achieve optimal performance. The Sports Science Division is organized around five departments: Sports Biomechanics, Sports Physiology, Sports Psy-

chology, Computer Science and Engineering Technology.

The objectives of the division are accomplished by: (a) providing direct, sports-specific services, (b) assisting NGBs in arranging for the delivery of services by other professionals, (c) a variety of athlete and coach educational activities, and (d) research programs focused on the specific performance-related issue.



Athletes from all sports are tested by the USOC's Sports Science program at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs.

Sports Biomechanics

Biomechanics is the area within Sports Science that analyzes the technique of an athlete during the performance of a sport or motor skill. In this process, the movements of the performer are analyzed based upon the laws of physics and principles of engineering. Athletic performances can be analyzed from either a qualitative or a quantitative perspective. If a quantitative analysis is conducted, the athlete's motion is described numerically and/or the forces causing the motion are measured.

Descriptions of sports skills are obtained by analyzing the visual images of athletic performance that have been recorded on film or videotape. When quantitative descriptions are provided, the visual images are linked to specialized computer analysis systems. These detailed biomechanical analyses are designed specifically to measure critical aspects of a particular sport skill. In situations in which ground reaction forces are a factor in athletic performance, force measures can be obtained. Individual data, as well as group statistical results can be provided to both coaches and athletes.

Equipment utilized in obtaining biomechanical data includes film and video cameras, motion measurement computer systems, force platforms, and computerized laser timing light systems. Both normal and high-speed video and film recording are possible. Simultaneously recorded split-screen views in the video format are also available. Portability of equipment is essential since testing situations are often in the training and competition areas as well as the laboratory setting.

Sports Physiology

Sports physiology focuses on the body's acute and chronic adaptations to the stress of exercise. The staff at the Colorado Springs OTC is available to resident athletes and coaches, and to those visiting the OTC for short-term camps, and for on-site testing at remote locations. The laboratory has the capability of performing sport-specific physiological testing to: (a) evaluate the athlete's strengths and weaknesses, (b) assist in the formulation of training programs that optimize the adaptive response, and (c) monitor progress over the competitive season. A major priority is to provide imme-

diate feedback of information to the athlete and coach.

Sport Psychology

Sport psychology is the science of psychology applied to athletes and athletic situations. At the U.S. Olympic Complex in Colorado Springs, sport psychology is one element of the multidisciplinary sports science program, and the USOC staff develops programs to address psychological components which contribute to effective training, competition and performance.

Typical program formats at the Colorado Springs OTC include coaches workshops, group lectures and consultations with individual athletes. Issues typically addressed include concentration training, stress management, visualization, self-esteem building through coaching, career planning, monitoring overtraining, and dealing with interpersonal conflicts.

A staff clinical psychologist is available at the Colorado Springs OTC to offer counseling and clinical services to athletes with personal concerns. Any athlete visiting the OTC is entitled to utilize the services of the psychologist at no cost. A labo-

ratory offering computerized psychological assessment, bio-feedback, and relaxation equipment is also available for use by teams coming to the Colorado Springs facility.

Computer Science

The mission of the Computer Science Department is to support the efforts of other sports science program areas (sports biomechanics, sports physiology, and sports psychology) by providing an expert technical support group that can handle more complex computer needs than each department can handle on its own, and more specialized needs that can be handled elsewhere within the USOC. Software has been developed by the staff to enable testing and analysis such as lactate profiles, film digitizing, psychological testing, power generation, and much more. One of the department's current major projects is development of a computerized athlete data base system.

Engineering and Technology

The Engineering and Technology Department focuses on utilization of technology to

help athletes monitor and evaluate sport-specific performance characteristics, and provide immediate feedback regarding recommended changes or adaptations to enhance and improve performance. The department's staff includes engineers with varying backgrounds, who stay abreast of the latest technological developments and implement them into sports-related research. The engineering and technology staff work closely with other sports science staff, athletes, and coaches to develop some of the most sophisticated sports-related test equipment in the world for use as training aids or in biomechanical, physiological, or psychological testing. The scientific measurement of performance techniques enabled

by such equipment can contribute to the development of safer, and more efficient techniques.

Examples of the applications of technology developed and implemented by the department include force measurement designs, such as monitoring the force exerted by a gymnast on the free rings, the power of a boxer's punch, the number of G-forces a bobsledder experiences during a run, or the water resistance of a swimmer; biomedical or physiological projects, such as designing a cardiac output monitor to measure the amount of blood pumped per beat or per minute, the power an athlete can put into a vertical jump test, etc.



U.S. Swimming's International Center for Aquatic Research

DRUG EDUCATION, TESTING

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) describes "doping" as: "the administration of, or use by a competing athlete of, any substance foreign to the body, or of any physiological substance taken in abnormal quantity or taken by an abnormal route of entry into the body, with the sole intention of increasing in an artificial and unfair manner his or her performance in competition. When necessity demands medical treatment with any substance which, because of its nature, dosage, or application, is able to boost the athlete's performance in competition in an artificial and unfair manner, this, too, is regarded by the IOC as doping." To implement this concept, the IOC has derived a list of banned substances and a testing program at the Olympic Games and related international competitions to deter the use of these substances.

An athlete's misuse of drugs on the IOC banned list threatens the health of the athlete, the dignity of amateur sport, and public support of the Olympic Movement. Drug education and positions on the ethics of sport, especially with respect to anabolic steroids, have not been effective deterrents to this practice unless accompanied by the threat of public disclosure and

punitive action via drug testing. The complexities of implementing a credible drug testing program require a merging of commitment and operations of the USOC and NGBs that is mutually agreeable and feasible.

In 1989, the USOC made dramatic strides in its drug testing programs for the current quadrennium. For the first time, out-of-competition drug testing will be added to the in-competition testing that has been effective for the USOC in the past.

At the USOC's Executive Board meeting in October 1989, the out-of-competition drug testing implementation was approved. The policy included four major points:

- An independent auditing agency will review results and provide periodic reports to the Executive Committee as well as participating in unannounced audits to verify negative tests and to ensure that action is being taken on positive tests.
- An internal appellate body will be created for the purpose of providing hearings on all positive tests. The American Arbitration Association will be consulted to develop the hearing process.

-
- An investigative attorney responsible to the office of the USOC General Counsel will investigate drug-related complaints made against athletes, coaches or amateur sports programs in the United States.
 - Procedures for in-training, non-competition drug testing will be established and implemented by Jan. 1, 1991. No athlete will be required to undergo more than three out-of-competition tests per year.

Each National Governing Body will have to sign individualized agreements for the plans implementation.

Also in 1989, the USOC entered into an agreement with the Soviet Union for a joint, anti-drug effort between the two countries.

The USOC agrees to keep operational a complete drug testing program for NGBs that is equivalent to the IOC program, to distribute the official banned list and provide a toll-free hotline (1-800-233-0393) for accurate clarification of any related question.

Essentially, the USOC observes the IOC list of banned drugs for its drug control program. This list is always subject to change and is revised and updated annually. For a current guide to banned medications, please contact the USOC Drug Control Program in Colorado Springs.

Note: The doping definition of the IOC Medical Commission is based on the banning of pharmacological classes of agents. The definition has the advantage that new drugs, some of which may be especially designed for doping purposes, are banned. It should be noted that the presence of the drug in the urine constitutes an offense, irrespective of the route of administration.

Note: Certain International Federations have their own list of banned substances. When requested by the National Governing Body, substances on the IF list, even though not found on the IOC list, will be added to the substances to be tested in the USOC program.

I. Doping classes

- a. stimulants
- b. narcotics
- c. anabolic steroids
- d. beta-blockers
- e. diuretics
- f. peptide hormones and analogues

II. Doping methods

- a. blood doping
- b. pharmacological, chemical and physical manipulation of the urine

III. Classes of drugs subject to certain restrictions

- a. alcohol
- b. marijuana
- c. local anesthetics
- d. corticosteroids

USOC and IOC Sanctions

Subject to the due process and appellate process of the respective entity, recommended sanctions for a positive drug test shall be as follows:

1. Anabolic steroids, amphetamine-related and other stimulants, caffeine, diuretics, beta-blockers, narcotic analgesics and designer drugs:

- Two years for the first offense
- Life ban for the second offense

2. Ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, codeine, and all other banned substances or practices (when administered orally as a cough suppressant or painkiller in association with decongestants and/or antihistamines):

- A maximum three months for the first offense
- Two years for the second offense
- Life ban for the third offense

USOC DRUG HOTLINE
1-800-233-0393



In 1990, the USOC produced anti-drug posters which were distributed to high schools, colleges and universities nationwide. This example features Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses, chair of the USOC's Substance Abuse Committee.



Olympic gold medalist Janet Evans



Boxers Javier Alvarez, and John Herrera (inset)

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was created by the Congress of Paris on June 23, 1894, and was entrusted with the control and development of the Modern Olympic Games. The IOC is the final authority on all questions concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement.

The aims of the IOC are:

- to encourage the organization and development of sport and sport competitions;
- to inspire and lead sport within the Olympic Ideal, thereby promoting and strengthening friendship between the sportsmen of all countries;
- to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games; and,
- to make the Olympic Games even more worthy of their glorious history and of the high ideals which inspired their revival by Baron Pierre



**Juan Antonio Samaranch,
IOC President**

de Coubertin and his associates.

Members of the International Olympic Committee are selected by the IOC itself. Members must speak French or English and be citizens of and residents of a country which has a National Olympic Committee recognized by the IOC. At the 49th IOC Session in May 1954, a rule was passed to limit the number of IOC members per country. Now there may be only one member from any country allowed to serve on the IOC, except for the largest and

most active countries, or those where the Olympic Games have been held, where there may be a maximum of two IOC members. For any country which had more than two members at the time of the 1954 ruling, those individuals were allowed to serve until their retirement or death.

The United States has two members of the IOC, current USOC President Robert Helmick and 1976 Olympic rower Anita DeFrantz, the president of the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angeles.

An International Olympic Committee member is a representative of the IOC in his or her country, not a delegate of the country to the IOC. International Olympic Committee members elected from 1966 on serve until the age of 75. Those who were elected before 1965 serve for life.

The IOC president is elected to serve an eight-year term, but is eligible for reelection for successive terms of four years. The four vice presidents are elected to serve four-year terms. They may be reelected as vice presidents after a minimum interval of four years between terms.

The IOC's Executive Board is composed of the president, four vice presidents, and seven additional members. In September 1989, USOC President Robert Helmick was elected to the IOC Executive Board. Some of the duties of the Executive Board include:

- submitting recommendations for the election of new IOC members;
- managing the IOC's finances and compiling an annual report; and,
- approving the IOC's organizational plan.

The IOC elected its first female member in 1981. Since then, six more women have been elected as IOC members, including the USA's Anita DeFrantz. DeFrantz is the first U.S. woman and the first black female named to the IOC.

The NOCs' Role in the Olympic Movement

National Olympic Committees are recognized by the IOC for the advancement of the Olympic Movement throughout the world. After the recent reunification of Germany, there are 166 NOCs recognized by the IOC.

The object of an NOC is to ensure the development and safeguarding of the Olympic Movement and sport. A recognized NOC is the sole authority responsible for the representation of its country at the Olympic Games, as well as at other events held under the patronage of the IOC (including the Pan American Games). Each NOC must have at least five National Governing Bodies (NGBs) affiliated with IOC-recognized International Federations (IFs) for the respective sports.

An NOC must submit two copies of its constitution, as well as subsequent modifications, to the IOC for approval in order to be considered for continued IOC recognition. The NOC must ask the International Federations to provide the IOC with a report certifying that the NGBs affiliated with

the respective International Federations are members in good standing.

When the constitution of an NOC has been approved by the IOC, the NOC must then submit a certified copy of the constitution to the IOC, as well as a request for recognition signed by the NOC president and executive director/secretary general (most NOCs use the title *secretary general*, but the USOC also uses *executive director*), with a list of the NOC's Executive Board members. The decision of recognition is then made by the appropriate body of the IOC.

Each National Olympic Committee is responsible for entering its athletes in the Olympic Games. The NOCs must also provide equipment, transportation and accommodations for their teams.

The 166 currently recognized NOCs and their respective IOC country/territory abbreviations are:

AFG	Afghanistan	BAH	Bahamas	BUL	Bulgaria
AHO	Antilles Netherlands (Dutch West Indies)	BAN	Bangladesh	BUR	Burkina Faso
ALB	Albania	BAR	Barbados	CAF	Central African Republic
ALG	Algeria	BEL	Belgium	CAN	Canada
AND	Andorra	BEN	Benin	CAY	Cayman Islands
ANG	Angola	BER	Bermuda	CGO	People's Republic of Congo
ANT	Antigua	BHU	Bhutan	CHA	Chad
ARG	Argentina	BIZ	Belize	CHI	Chile
ARU	Aruba	BOL	Bolivia	CHN	People's Republic of China
ASA	American Samoa	BOT	Botswana	CIV	Ivory Coast
AUS	Australia	BRA	Brazil		
AUT	Austria	BRN	Bahrain		
		BRU	Brunei		

CMR	Cameroon	JAM	Jamaica	PUR	Puerto Rico
COK	Cook Islands	JOR	Jordan	QAT	Qatar
COL	Colombia	JPN	Japan	ROM	Romania
CRC	Costa Rica	KEN	Kenya	RWA	Rwanda
CUB	Cuba	KOR	Korea (South)	SAM	Western Samoa
CYP	Cyprus	KSA	Saudi Arabia	SEN	Senegal
DEN	Denmark	KUW	Kuwait	SEY	Seychelles
DJI	Djibouti	LAO	Laos	SIN	Singapore
DOM	Dominican Republic	LBA	Libya	SLE	Sierra Leone
ECU	Ecuador	LBR	Liberia	SMR	San Marino
EGY	Arab Republic of Egypt	LES	Lesotho	SOL	Solomon Islands
ESA	El Salvador	LIB	Lebanon	SOM	Somalia
ESP	Spain	LIE	Liechtenstein	SRI	Sri Lanka
ETH	Ethiopia	LUX	Luxembourg	SUD	Sudan
FIJ	Fiji	MAD	Madagascar	SUI	Switzerland
FIN	Finland	MAS	Malaysia	SUR	Surinam
FRA	France	MAR	Morocco	SWE	Sweden
GAB	Gabon	MAW	Malawi	SWZ	Swaziland
GAM	Gambia	MDV	Maldives	SYR	Syria
GBR	Great Britain	MEX	Mexico	TAN	Tanzania
GER	Germany	MGL	Mongolia	TCH	Czechoslovakia
GEQ	Equatorial Guinea	MLI	Mali	TGA	Tonga
GHA	Ghana	MLT	Malta	THA	Thailand
GRE	Greece	MON	Monaco	TOG	Togo
GRN	Grenada	MOZ	Mozambique	TPE	Chinese Taipei
GUA	Guatemala	MRI	Mauritius	TRI	Trinidad & Tobago
GUI	Guinea	MTN	Mauritania	TUN	Tunisia
GUM	Guam	MYA	Union of Myanmar (Formerly Burma)	TUR	Turkey
GUY	Guyana	NCA	Nicaragua	UAE	United Arab Emirates
HAI	Haiti	NEP	Nepal	UGA	Uganda
HKG	Hong Kong	NIG	Niger	URS	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
HOL	Holland (The Netherlands)	NGR	Nigeria	URU	Uruguay
HON	Honduras	NOR	Norway	USA	United States of America
HUN	Hungary	NZL	New Zealand	VAN	Vanuatu
INA	Indonesia	OMA	Oman	VEN	Venezuela
IND	India	PAK	Pakistan	VIE	Vietnam
IRL	Ireland	PAN	Panama	VIN	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
IRI	Islamic Republic of Iran	PAR	Paraguay	YAR	Yemen Arab Republic
IRQ	Iraq	PER	Peru	YMD	Democratic Republic of Yemen
ISL	Iceland	PHI	Philippines	YUG	Yugoslavia
ISR	Israel	PNG	Papua-New Guinea	ZAI	Zaire
ISV	Virgin Islands	POL	Poland	ZAM	Zambia
ITA	Italy	POR	Portugal	ZIM	Zimbabwe
IVB	British Virgin Islands	PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)		

IFs and NGBs

The Role of IFs and NGBs

An International Federation is an autonomous organization and is responsible for the governance of its sport on the international level. The IFs conduct the events in their respective sports at the Olympic Games, as well as in other international competitions, working in conjunction with the NOCs and the IOC.

Each IF establishes its own eligibility rules for its sport. An IF can have one set of eligibility rules for the Olympic Games, which must be approved by the International Olympic Committee, and another set of rules for all other international competitions (i.e. world championships).

As a general rule, there is a single federation governing each Olympic sport, except one IF governs both speedskating and figure skating, and another federation governs the sports of biathlon and modern pentathlon.

In order for a sport to be added to the Olympic Games

program, the respective IF must first gain recognition from the International Olympic Committee as a federation organized under the principles of the IOC's charter.

Second, the federation must prove that the men's or mixed (open) sports are being "widely practiced" (national championships, world championships, international competitions) in at least 75 countries and four continents. For women's sports, the requirement is at least 40 countries and three continents.

Only sports widely practiced by men and/or women in at least 25 countries and three continents may be included in the program of the Olympic Winter Games.

Even then, a sport might not join the Olympic lineup. There are currently 15 international federations recognized by the IOC whose sports are not on the medal program for the Olympic Games. The 15 sports are aeronautics, bowling, curling, karate, lawn bowling, orienteering, pelota basque (jai alai), racquetball, roller skat-

ing, softball, sports acrobatics, squash, taekwondo, underwater swimming and water skiing.

Sports are admitted to the Olympic program six years before the next Olympic Games and no changes are permitted thereafter. The IOC also reviews the Olympic programs after each Olympic Games and reserves the right to update standards for the admission or deletion of sports, disciplines or events.

An IF can make proposals to the IOC concerning the revision and development of the events in its own sport, and recommend the addition or deletion of an event on the program of the Olympic Games. International Federations also select judges, referees and other technical officials for international competitions, including the Olympic Games. The IF is responsible for resolving all technical issues, such as officiating disputes.

Each International Federation recognizes a single National Governing Body (NGB)

in each country participating in the sport. An NGB must be an organization which has membership open to all athletes in its country. It must also have membership open to all national organizations concerned with promoting the sport.

National Governing Bodies are responsible for approving or sanctioning competitions open to all athletes in its country. Approved or sanctioned competitions are conducted under the rules of the NGB.

In the measurable sports (archery, athletics, shooting, swimming, speedskating and weightlifting), national or world records set in a competition sanctioned by the NGB will be properly certified upon preparation and presentation of the proper papers.

The only "national championship" that an IF recognizes in a sport is that which is conducted by the sport's respective National Governing Body. Other championship competitions are merely those of the sponsoring organization.

U. S. O L Y M P I C C O M M I T T E E D I R E C T O R Y

**Robert H. Helmick,
President**

**Olympic House
(USOC Headquarters)**

**Public Information and
Media Relations**

**U.S. Olympic
Training Centers**

UNITED STATES OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

2190 Financial Center
7th and Walnut Streets
Des Moines, IA 50309
(515) 244-1116
FAX: (515) 243-7965

1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 632-5551
Dr. Harvey Schiller, Executive Director

Mike Moran, Director
Bob Condron, Assistant Director
Gayle Plant, Senior Coordinator
Jeff Cravens, Coordinator, Programs
Tawna Miller, Manager - Graphics
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FAX: (719) 578-4677

1776 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4500
Charles Davis, Director

421 Old Military Road
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518) 523-2600
FAX: (518) 523-1570
Gloria Chadwick, Director

U.S. Olympic Education Center
c/o Northern Michigan University
Marquette, MI 49855

**U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL-91
ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE**

700 S. Flower St
20th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 489-1991
FAX: (213) 622-4431
Harry Usher, Chairman
Elizabeth Primrose,
President/Executive Director
Jim Goyjer, Vice President, Media/
Public Relations
(Dates: July 12-21, 1991)

**INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

Chateau de Vidy
CH-1007 Lausanne
Switzerland
(41.21) 25 3271/3272
FAX: (41.21) 241 552
Juan Antonio Samaranch, President
Francis Carrard, Director General
Michele Verdier, Public Relations Officer

**ALBERTVILLE OLYMPIC
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

11, rue Pargoux 73200
Albertville, France
(33) 7945-1992
FAX: (33) 7945-1111
M. Michel Barnier, Co-President
Jean-Claude Killy, Co-President
Jean Corrand, Director General
M. Cone Croce-Spinelli,
Director of Information
(XVIth Olympic Winter Games;
Dates: Feb. 8-23, 1992)

**BARCELONA OLYMPIC
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(COOB)**

COOB '92 S.A.
Edificio Hellos
C/Mejía Lequerica, S/N
08028 Barcelona, Spain
(34.3) 411-1992
FAX: (34.3) 411-2092, or
Maternitat Complex
Travessa de les Corts, 191
08029 Barcelona, Spain
(34.3) 490-1992
FAX: (34.3) 490-9200
M. Pasqual Maragall,
President/Chairman
Josep Miquel Abad,
Chief Executive Officer
(Games of the XXVth Olympiad;
Dates: July 25-Aug. 9, 1992)

**LILLEHAMMER OLYMPIC
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

Storgatan 95
P.O. Box 106
N-2601 Lillehammer, Norway
(47.62) 57455
FAX: (47.62) 58860
Gerhard Heiberg, President
Osmund Ueland, Director of Planning
Aage Enghaug, Director of
Communication
(XVIIth Olympic Winter Games;
Dates: Feb. 12-27, 1994)

**ATLANTA OLYMPIC
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

Suite 3450
One Atlantic Center
1201 West Peachtree Street
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 874-1996
FAX: (404) 874-9024
The Honorable Andrew Young, Chairman
William Porter Payne, President
Doug Gatlin, Executive Director
(Games of the XXVth Olympiad; Tentative Dates:
July 20- Aug. 4, 1996)

**SALT LAKE CITY
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**

420 East South Temple
Suite 340
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 322-1998
FAX: (801) 364-7644
Tom Welch, President
Dave Johnson, Vice President
Mickey Gallivan, Vice President/
Public Information
Robin Wagge, P.R. Assistant
(U.S. bid city for 1998 Olympic
Winter Games)

ARCHERY

National Archery Association (NAA)
1750 E. Boulder St.
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4576
FAX (719) 632-4733
Harold Kremer, President
Christine McCartney, Executive Director
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de
Tir a l'Arc (F.I.T.A.)
Via Cerva 30
20122 Milan, Italy
Telephone: (39.2) 79 6038
FAX: (1.818) 994 3889

ATHLETICS

The Athletics Congress (TAC)
P.O. Box 120
Indianapolis, IN 46206
(317) 261-0500
FAX: (317) 261-0481
Frank Greenberg, President
Ollan Cassell, Executive Director
Pete Cava, Press Information Director
International Federation:
International Amateur Athletic
Foundation (I.A.A.F.)
3, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge
London SW1X 0LN
Great Britain
Telephone: (44.71) 581 8771
FAX: (44.71) 589 7373

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 1 - 3 - North, East, West, South
National Regional Indoor, various sites
May 24 - 26 - North, East, West, South
1991 USOF Trials, various sites.
June 6 - 9 - Pan American Games Trials,
Long Beach, Calif.
July 28 - Aug. 2 - National Target Championships,
Oxford, Ohio
Aug. 20 - 24 - World Target Championships,
Crakow, POL

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 22 - USA/Mobil Indoor Track and Field
Championships, New York, N.Y.
March 8 - 10 - IAAF World Indoor Track and Field
Championships, Savile, ESP
March 24 - IAAF World Cross Country
Championships, Antwerp, BEL
June 11 - 15 - USA/Mobil Outdoor Track and Field
Championships, New York, N.Y.
Aug. 24 - Sept. 1 - IAAF World Track and Field
Championships, Tokyo, JPN

BADMINTON

U.S. Badminton Association (USBA)
920 "O" Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 438-2473
FAX: (402) 438-2474
Martin French, President
Len Williams, Executive Director
International Federation:
The International Badminton Federation (I.B.F.)
Unit 4, Manor Park
Mackenzie Way
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire
GL51 9TX, Great Britain
Telephone: (44.242) 234904
FAX: (44.242) 517157

BASEBALL

U.S. Baseball Federation (USBF)
2160 Greenwood Avenue
Trenton, NJ 08609
(609) 586-2381
FAX: (609) 587-1818
Mark Marquess, President
Richard Case, Executive Director/CEO
Bob Bensch, Communications Director
International Federation:
International Baseball Association (I.B.A.)
Suite 490, Pan American Plaza
201 S. Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225
Telephone: (317) 237 5757

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 16 - 20 - U.S. Senior International
Championships, Miami, Fla.
March 14 - 17 - U.S. Senior Nationals, TBA
April 29 - May 12 - 7th World Championships,
Copenhagen, DEN

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

June 20 - 28 - 20th USA Japan College Baseball
Championships, JPN
July 5 - 14 - USA - Cuba Series (six games),
Millington, Tenn., and Santiago, CUB
July 17 - 22 - USA - Korea Series (three games),
Millington, Tenn.
July 24 - 26 - USA - Canada Series (three games),
Windsor, CAN, and Battle Creek, Mich.

BASKETBALL

USA Basketball
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 632-7687
FAX: (719) 632-3227

David Gavitt, President
William Wall, Executive Director
Craig Miller, Asst. Executive
Director for Public Relations

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Basketball
(F.I.B.A.)

P.O. Box 7006 07

Kistlerhofstr. 168

8000 Munich 70

Germany

Telephone: (49.89) 78 3036/37/38

FAX: (49.89) 78 53 596

BIATHLON

U.S. Biathlon Association (USBA)

P.O. Box 5515

Essex Junction, VT 05453

(802) 655-4524

FAX: (802) 655-4592

Howard Buxton, President

Jed Williamson, Program Director

International Federation:

Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et
Biathlon

(U.I.P.M.B.)

Douglasstr. 11, 1000 Berlin 33

Germany

Telephone: (49) 30 826 4858

FAX: (49) 30 826 6308

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 25 - 28 - USA Basketball Invitational
Tournament, Colorado Springs, Colo.

TBA - R. Williams Jones Cup (MWW), Taipei, Taiwan

July 26 - Aug. 4 - FIBA Junior World Championships
(M), Edmonton, Alberta, CAN

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 2 - 6 - National Championships,
Lake Placid, N.Y.

Jan. 2 - 6 - World Championships, Lake Placid, N.Y.

Feb. 18 - 24 - World Championships, Lahti, FIN

March 17 - 31 - Rocky Mountain Cup Series, Alberta,
British Columbia, CAN

BOBSLED

U.S. Bobsled and Skeleton Federation
P.O. Box 828
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518) 523-1842
FAX: (518) 523-9491
William Napier, President
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Bobsleigh et de
Tobogganing(F.I.B.T.)
Via Piranesi 44/b
20137 Milan, Italy
Telephone: (39.2) 757 3319/719751
FAX: (39.2) 738 0624/738 8443

BOWLING

U.S. Tenpin Bowling Federation
5301 South 76th Street
Greendale, WI 53129
(414) 421-9008
FAX: (414) 421-1194
Joyce Dietch, President
Gerald Koenig, Executive Director
Dave DeLorenzo, Public Relations Manager
(Men)
Jerry Topczewski, Public Relations Manager
(Women)
International Federation:
Federation Internationale des Quilleurs (FIQ)
Linnustajanti 61 49
SF-02940 Espoo 94, Finland
(3580) 594541

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 26 - 27 - Pre-Olympic Trials Two-man
Lake Placid, N.Y.
Feb. 2- 3 - Pre-Olympic Trials Four- man,
Lake Placid, N.Y.
Feb. 9 - 10 - Pre-Olympic Trials Two-man, Lake
Placid, N.Y.
Feb. 16 -17 - Pre-Olympic Trials
Four-man, Lake Placid, N.Y.
Feb. 23-24 USA vs. USSR Challenge Two-man,
Lake Placid, N.Y.
March 9 - 17 - Olympic Trials, Lake Placid, N.Y.

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 27 - May 4 - FIQ American Zone Juvenile
Championships, Guadalajara, MEX
July 21 - 27 - Team USA National Finals, Atlanta, Ga.
Aug. 20 - 21 - FIQ World Championships, SIN
Nov. 2 - 12 - World Cup, Beijing, CHN

BOXING

USA Amateur Boxing Federation (USA/ABF)
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4506
FAX: (719) 632-3426
Billy Dove, President
Jim Fox, Executive Director
TBA, Director of Communications
International Federation:
Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur
(A.I.B.A.)
Postamt Volkradstrasse
Postlagernd
1137 Berlin, Germany
Telephone: (372) 229 3414
FAX: (372) 229 3413

CANOE/KAYAK

For information on
Olympic programs
U.S. Canoe and Kayak Team
Pan American Plaza, Suite 470
201 South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225
(317) 237-5660
FAX: (317) 237-5694
Steve Parsons, Chairman
Chuck Wielgus, Executive Director
Craig Bohnert, Communications Director
For information on
recreational programs:
American Canoe Association (ACA) 8580
Cinderbed Road, Suite 1900
P.O. Box 1190
Newington, VA 22122-1190
(703) 550-7523
Don Sorenson, Commodore
International Federation:
International Canoe Federation
G. Massaia 59
50134 Firenze, Italy
(39.55) 484052

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 25 - U.S. Championships, Colorado Springs, Colo.
March 9 - 10 - World Championships' Challenge, Bangkok, THA
May 25 - USA - Cuba Dual Meet, TBA, USA
Nov. 13 - 25 - World Championships, Sydney, AUS

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Whitewater Slalom
May 6 - 7 - U.S. National Team Trials, Ducktown, Tenn.
May 26 - 27 - Champion International Race #1, Vail, Colo.
June 1 - Champion International Race #2, Durango, Colo.
June 13 - 23 - World Championships, Tacen, YUG
July 27 - 28 - Pre-Olympics, Seu d'Urgell, ESP
Aug. 3 - Champion International Race #3, Wausau, Wis.
Aug. 10 - Champion International Race #4, Carlton, Minn.
Aug. 17 - Champion International Race #5, South Bend, Ind.
Sprint
June 1 - 2 - Jr. & Sr. World Championships & Pan American Team Trials, Lake Placid, N.Y.
Aug. 21 - 25 - World Championships, Paris, FRA
Aug. 31 - Sept. 1 - Pre-Olympic Regatta, Barcelona, ESP

CYCLING

U.S. Cycling Federation (USCF)
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4581

FAX: (719) 578-4628

Richard DeGarmo, President
Jerry Lace, Executive Director
Steve Penny Media and
Public Relations Director

International Federation:

Federal International Amateur de Cyclisme
(F.I.A.C.)

Via Cassia, N. 490

00198 Rome, Italy

Telephone: (39.6) 366 8827/366 8584

FAX: (39.6) 3668584

DIVING

United States Diving Inc. (USD)

Pan American Plaza

Suite 430

201 South Capitol Avenue

Indianapolis, IN 46225

(317) 237-5252

FAX: (317) 237-5257

Micki King Hogue, President

Todd Smith, Executive Director

Dave Shatkowski, Director of Communications

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur
(F.I.N.A.)

Avenida Diagonal 615-21-1

Barcelona 08028, Spain

Telephone: (34.3) 419 2682

FAX: (34.3) 419 1322

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

July 3 - 10 - USCF Senior Road Championships,
Park City, Utah

July 9 - 13 - USCF Senior Track Championships,
Redmond, Wash.

July 10 - 20 - Jr. World Championships, Allentown, Pa.

Aug. 13 - 24 - Senior World Championships,
Stuttgart, FRG

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 15 - 17 - Four Nations Meet/Alamo Challenge,
Moscow, URS

April 17 - 21 - Philips 66 Indoor Championships,
Minneapolis, Minn.

May 8 - 12 - Almo International, TBA

June 12 - 16 - HTH Classic, Pan Am Trials,
Princeton, N.J.

Aug. 14 - 18 - Philips 66 Outdoor Championships,
Bartlesville, Okla.

EQUESTRIAN

American Horse Shows Association (AHSA)

220 East 42nd Street, Suite 409

New York, NY 10017-5806

(212) 972-2472

FAX: (212) 983-7286

James C. Wofford, President

Chrystine Jones Tauber, Executive Director

Kathleen Fallon, Director of Public Relations

For information on Olympic programs:

U.S. Equestrian Team (USET)

Gladstone, NJ. 07934

(201) 234-1251

FAX: (201) 234-9417

Finn Casperson, President

Bob Standish, Executive Director

Marty Bauman, Director of Public Relations

International Federation:

Federation Equestre Internationale (F.E.I.)

Bolligenstrasse 54

P.O. Box 3000

Berne 32, Switzerland

Telephone: (41.31) 42 9342

FAX: (41.31) 42 8927

FENCING

U.S. Fencing Association (USFA)

1750 East Boulder Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80909

(719) 578-4511

FAX: (719) 632-5737

Michel Mamlouk, President

Carla-Mae Richards, Executive Director

Colleen Walker, Media Relations

International Federation:

Federation International d'Escrime (F.I.E.)

32, rue de la Boetie

75008 Paris, France

Telephone: (33.1) 45 611472/45 611484

FAX: (33.1) 45634685

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 10 - 14 - Volvo Show Jumping World Cup Finals,
Gothenberg, SWE

April 26 - 28 - Rolex/Kentucky Three-Day Event,
Lexington, Ky.

June 14 - 16 - Miller's - USET Dressage
Championships, Gladstone, N.J.

June 20 - 22 - USET Show Jumping Championships,
Gladstone, N.J.

Oct. 25 - 27 - USET Fall Three-Day Championships,
Fair Hill, Md.

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 11 - 13 - NAC Open #2 - 5 Weapons,
Ventura, Calif.

Feb. 15 - 18 - J.O. Championships, Little Rock, Ark.

March 16 - 17 - World Cup Sabre, Herndon, Va.

March 28 - April 1 - World U-20 Championships,
Istanbul, TUR

April 19 - 21 - NAC Open #3, Hagerstown, Md.

May 8 - 12 - World Cadet Championships, Foggia, ITA

June 13 - 23 - World Championships, Budapest, HUN

June 29 - July 7 - National Championships,
St. Charles, Ill.

FIELD HOCKEY

Field Hockey Association of America (FHAA)
(Men)

U.S. Field Hockey Association (USFHA)
(Women)

1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4587 (FHAA)

(719) 578-4567 (USFHA)

FAX: (719) 632-0979 (Both)

Allan Woods, President (FHAA)

Edwin R. Clatt, Executive Director (FHAA)

Ann M. Cuka, Project Administrator (FHAA)

Dr. Judith Davidson, President (USFHA)

Carolyn Moody, Executive Director (USFHA)

Noreen Landis-Tyson, Director of Public
Relations (USFHA)

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Hockey (F.I.H.)

Avenues des Arts 1 (bte 5)

1040 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: (32.2) 219 4537

FIGURE SKATING

U.S. Figure Skating Association (USFSA)

20 First Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80906

(719) 635-5200

FAX: (719) 635-9548

Franklin S. Nelson, President

Ian Anderson, Executive Director

Kristin Matta, Public Relations/Media Manager

International Federation:

International Skating Union (I.S.U.)

Promenade 73

7270 Davos-Platz, Switzerland

Telephone: (41.83) 37577

FAX: (41.83) 36 671

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 15 - 17 - Men's National Team Trials,
Colorado Springs, Colo.

March 22 - 24 - Women's National Indoor
Championships, Northampton, Mass.

March 30 - April 10 - Men's Caribbean Tour,
JAM and CUB

April 20 - May 1 - Men's International Tour, TBA

June 21 - 23 - Women's National Futures
Tournament, Trenton, N.J.

June 26 - 30 - Women's Bud Light/USA Field Hockey
Classic, Trenton, N.J.

July 14 - 25 - World University Games (Men),
Sheffield, GBR

Oct. 12 - 27 - Women's Olympic Qualifying
Tournament, Auckland, NZL

Nov. 28 - Dec. 1 - Women's Hockey Festival, TBA

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 3 - 5 - International Precisions, Helsinki, FIN

Jan. 22 - 27 - European Figure Skating
Championships, Sofia, BUL

Feb. 8 - 10 - Basler Cup, Basle, SUI

Feb. 10 - 17 - U.S. Championships, Minneapolis, Minn.

March 11 - 17 - World Figure Skating Championships,
Munich, FRG

GYMNASTICS

(Artistic and Rhythmic)
U.S. Gymnastics Federation (USGF)
Pan American Plaza, Suite 300
201 South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225
(317) 237-5050
FAX: (317) 237-5069
Mike Donahue, President
Mike Jacki, Executive Director
Patti Auer, Media/Public Relations Coordinator
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Gymnastique
(F.I.G.)
Juraweg 12
3250 Lyss, Switzerland
Telephone: (41.32) 84 1960
FAX: (41.32) 84 2955

ICE HOCKEY

USA Hockey
2997 Broadmoor Valley Road
Colorado Springs, CO 80906
(719) 576-4990
FAX: (719) 576-4975
Walter Bush, President
Baaron Pittenger, Executive Director
Tom Douglass, Public Relations Coordinator
International Federation:
International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF)
Bellevuestrasse 8
A-1190 Vienna, Austria
Telephone: (43.1) 32 5252
FAX: (43.1) 32 6772

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 22 - 23 - McDonald's America Cup (MW),
Orlando, Fla.
Feb. 26 - McDonald's International Mixed Pairs (MW),
Atlanta, Ga.
March 15 - 17 - U.S. Challenge (MW), Allentown, Pa.
June 7 - 9 - U.S. Championships, Cincinnati, Ohio
Sept. 6 - 15 - Artistic World Championships,
Indianapolis, Ind.

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Dec. 26 - Jan. 4 - IIHF World Junior Championships,
Saskatchewan, CAN
April 19 - May 5 - IIHF World Championships, Helsinki/
Tampere, FIN
Sept. - Feb. 1992 - Olympic Tour, various sites

JUDO

United States Judo, Inc. (USJ)
P.O. Box 10013
El Paso, TX 79991
(915) 565-8754
FAX: (915) 545-2697
Frank Fullerton, President/Media Contact
International Federation:
International Judo Federation (I.J.F.)
Avenida del Trabajo 2666
C.P. 1406
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Telephone: (54.1) 632.5002

LUGE

U.S. Luge Association (USLA)
P.O. Box 651
Lake Placid, NY 12946
(518) 523-2071
FAX: (518) 523-4106
Dwight Bell, President
Ron Rossi, Executive Director
Christina Compeau, Public Relations and
Media Coordinator
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Luge de Course
(F.I.L.)
Olympiadestrasse 168
8786 Rottenmann, Austria
Telephone: (43.3614) 22 66

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 8 - 10 - Paris International Tournament,
Paris, FRA
April 19 - 20 - USJII Senior National Championships,
Honolulu, Hawaii
July 24 - 28 - National Jr. Olympic Judo
Championships, Lorain, Ohio
July 25 - 28 - World Judo Championships,
Barcelona, ESP
Nov. 1 - 2 - U.S. International Invitational Judo
Championships, Colorado Springs, Colo

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 16 - 20 - Junior World Championships, Königssee,
GER
Jan. 23 - 27 - Senior World Championships, Sigulda,
URS
Feb. 13 - 17 - Senior World Cup, Igls, AUS
Feb. 23 - NYNEX Luge Invitational, Lake Placid, N.Y.
March 2 - 3 - 3M National Luge Championships (three
heats), Lake Placid, N.Y.

MODERN PENTATHLON

U.S. Modern Pentathlon Association (USMPA)
P.O. Box 8178

San Antonio, TX 78208
(512) 246-3000

FAX: (512) 246-2646

Guy Troy, President

William Hanson, Executive Director

International Federation:

Union Internationale de Pentathlon Moderne et
Biathlon (U.I.P.M.B.)

Douglasstr. 11

1000 Berlin 33, Germany

Telephone: (49) 30 826 4858

FAX: (49) 30 826 6308

RACQUETBALL

American Amateur Racquetball Association
(AARA)

815 North Weber

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

(719) 635-5396

FAX: (719) 635-0685

Van Dubolsky, President

Luke St. Onge, Executive Director

Linda Mojer, Public Relations Director

International Federation:

International Racquetball Federation (I.R.F.)

815 North Weber, Suite 101

Colorado Springs, CO 80903-2947

Telephone: (719) 635 5396

FAX: (719) 635 0685

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 18 - 21 - San Antonio World Cup, San Antonio,
Texas

May 24 - 26 - U.S. Nationals, TBA

Aug. 21 - 25 - Senior World Championships, Spokane,
Wash.

Sept. 11 - 14 - Jr. World Championships,
Barcelona, ESP

Oct. 20 - Nov. 4 - Women's World Championships,
Sydney, AUS

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 22 - 30 - PAFIC Tournament of the Americas,
Santiago, CHI

April 4 - 7 - IRF World Intercollegiate Championships,
Tucson, Ariz.

May 22 - 27 - Ektelon U.S. National Singles
Championships, Houston, Texas

June 22 - 26 - Ektelon U.S. Junior Olympic
Racquetball Championships, Burnsville, Minn.

Oct. 23 - 27 - Ektelon U.S. National Doubles
Championships, Phoenix, Ariz.

ROLLER SKATING

U.S. Amateur Confederation of Roller Skating
(USAC/RS)

P.O. Box 6579

Lincoln, NE 68506

(402) 483-7551

FAX: (402) 483-1465

Charles Wahlig, President

George H. Pickard, Executive Director

Dwain Hebda, Sports Information Director

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de

Roller-Skating (F.I.R.S.)

P.O. Box 6579

1500 South 70th Street

Lincoln, NE 68506

Telephone: (402) 483 7551/489 6802

FAX: (402) 483 1465

ROWING

U.S. Rowing Association (USRA)

Pan American Plaza, Suite 400

201 South Capitol Avenue

Indianapolis, IN 46225

(317) 237-5656

FAX: (317) 237-5646

Peter Zandbergen, President

Paula Oyer, Executive Director

Maureen Merhoff, Director of Communications

International Federation:

Federation Internationale des Societes d'Aviron
(F.I.S.A.)

Case postal 352

2001 Neuchatel

Switzerland

Telephone: (41.38) 257222

FAX: (41.38) 259118

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

May 24 - 27 - 7th U.S. Outdoor Speed

Championships, Colorado Springs, Colo.

July 5 - 13 - 30th World Roller Hockey Group A

Championship, Oporto, POR

Aug. - 19th World Speed Track, Ostende, BEL

Aug. 2 - 15 - 55th U.S. Artistic and Indoor Speed

Championships, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 29 - Sept. 2 - 5th U.S. Jr. Olympic

Championships, Tulsa, Okla.

Oct. 5 - 12 - 36th World Artistic Championships,

Sydney, AUS

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 6 - 7 - San Diego Crew Classic/FISA World Cup

June 20 - 23 - USRowing National Championship,

Indianapolis, Ind.

July 25 - 28 - American Rowing Championships,

Camden, N.J.

Aug. 18 - 25 - Senior World Championships,

Vienna, AUS

Sept. 26 - 29 - USRowing Masters National

Championships, Austin, Texas

SHOOTING

National Rifle Association (NRA)
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 828-6000
FAX: (202) 223-2691
Richard Riley, President
Gary Anderson, Executive Director,
General Operations
Lones Wigger, U.S. Team Director
1776 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4559
International Federation:
Union International de Tir (U.I.T.)
Bavariaring 21
8000 Munich 2, Germany
Telephone: (49.89) 53 4293/53 1012
FAX: (49.89) 530 9481

SKIING

U.S. Ski Association (USSA)
U.S. Ski Team (USST)
P.O. Box 100
Park City, UT 84060
(801) 649-9090
FAX: (801) 649-3613
Serge Lussi, President
Howard Peterson, Chief Executive Officer
Tom Kelly, Director of Communications
Ron Goch, News Bureau Coordinator
Jolene Aubel, Press Officer
Maggie Dyer, Media Assistant
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Ski (F.I.S.)
CH-3652 Oberhofen/Thunersee
Switzerland
Telephone: (41.33) 44 6161
FAX: (41.33) 43 5353

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 20 - March 2 - UIT World Cup,
Cairo, EGY
March 8 - 13 - UIT World Cup, Guatemala City, GUA
March 10 - 17 - UIT World Cup, Mexico City, MEX
March 17 - 23 - UIT World Cup, Chino, Calif.
April 8 - 15 - UIT World Cup, Lonato, ITA
April 17 - 22 - UIT World Air Gun Championships,
Stavanger, NOR
April 28 - May 5 - UIT World Cup, Seoul, KOR
May 21 - 27 - UIT World Cup, Zagreb, YUG
May 27 - June 2 - UIT World Cup, Munich, GER
June 2 - 6 - UIT World Cup, Suhl, GER
June 2 - 8 - UIT World Cup, Zurich, SUI
June 16 - 28 - U.S. International Shooting
Championships, Chino, Calif.
Oct. 30 - Nov. 3 - National 300-meter Rifle
Championships, Ft. Benning, Ga.
Nov. 5 - 14 - UIT Trap and Skeet World
Championships, Perth, AUS

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 9 - 18 - Subaru U.S. Cross Country
Championships, Lake Placid, N.Y.
Jan. 18 - 20 - Freestyle World Cup, Breckenridge,
Colo.
Jan. 22 - Feb. 2 - World Alpine Skiing Championships,
Saalbach, AUT
Jan. 25 - 27 - Subaru U.S. Jumping Championships,
Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Jan. 26 - 27 - Subaru U.S. Nordic Combined
Championships, Steamboat Springs, Colo.
Feb. 7 - 17 - World Nordic Championships,
Val di Fiemme, ITA
Feb. 10 - 17 - World Freestyle Championships,
Lake Placid, N.Y.
Feb. 11 - 17 - Subaru U.S. Alpine Championships,
Crested Butte, Colo.
March 8 - 10 - Men's Alpine World Cup, Aspen, Colo.
March 16 - 17 - Women's Alpine World Cup, Vail,
Colo.
March 20 - 24 - Alpine World Cup Finals, Waterville
Valley, N.H.
March 30 - U.S. Inverted Aerial Championships,
Lake Placid, N.Y.
April 4 - 7 - Subaru U.S. Freestyle Championships,
Winter Park, Colo.

SOCCER

U.S. Soccer Federation (USSF)
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4678
FAX: (719) 578-4636
Alan Rothenberg, President
Hank Steinbrecher, Secretary General
Kevin Payne, National Administrator
John Polis, Director of Public Relations
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de
Football Association (F.I.F.A.)
Case postale 85
8030 Zurich, Switzerland
Telephone: (41.1) 55 5400
FAX: (41.1) 55 6239

SOFTBALL

Amateur Softball Association (ASA)
2801 N.E. 50th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73111
(405) 424-5266
FAX: (405) 424-3855
O.W. "Bill" Smith, President
Don Porter, Executive Director
Bill Plummer, Director of Communications
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Softball (I.S.F.)
P.O. Box 11437
2801 N.E. 50th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73111
Telephone: (405) 424 3855

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

May 18 - Aug. 8 - Open Cup, various sites
June 22 - July 4 - Women's Amateur, Over-30 Cups,
various sites
June 29 - July 17 - Men's Amateur, Over-30 Cups,
various sites
April - CONCACAF Under-17 Tournament, CRC
April - CONCACAF Women's Tournament, HAI

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Aug. 16 - Women's Major Fast Pitch, Midland, Mich.
Aug. 30 - Sept. 2 - Men's Major Slow Pitch
Aug. 30 - Sept. 2 - Women's Major Slow Pitch
Sept. 6-14 - Men's Major Fast Pitch

SPEEDSKATING

U.S. International Speedskating Association
(USISA)

c/o U.S. Ski Association

P.O. Box 100

Park City, UT

(801) 649-0903/0920

FAX: (801) 649-3613

Bill Cushman, President

Katie Class, Program Director

Sean Callahan, Director of Public Relations
and Publicity

(414) 475-7465/5489

International Federation:

International Skating Union (I.S.U.)

Promenade 73

7270 Davos-Platz, Switzerland

Telephone: (41.83) 37577

FAX: (41.83) 36 671

SWIMMING

U.S. Swimming, Inc. (USS)

1750 East Boulder Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80909

(719) 578-4578

FAX: (719) 578-4669

Bill Maxson, President

Ray Essick, Executive Director

Jeff Dimond, Director of Information Services

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de

Natation Amateur (F.I.N.A.)

Avenida Diagonal 615-21-1

Barcelona 08028, Spain

Telephone: (34.3) 419 2682

FAX: (34.3) 419 1322

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 2 - 3 - Women's World Championships, Hamar,
NOR

Feb. 9 - 10 - Men's World Championships, Heerenve,
HOL

Feb. 23 - 24 - World Sprint Championships, Inzell,
FRA

March 2 - 3 - Women's World Cup Series Finals, HOL

March 2 - 12 - World Winter University Games - Short
Track, Sapporo, JPN

March 8 - 9 - Men's World Cup Series Final, Inzell,
FRG

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 3 - 13 - FINA World Championships, Perth, AUS

April 3 - 7 - Phillips 66/USS Sprint Nationals,
Seattle, Wash.

Aug. 12 - 16 - Phillips 66/USS Summer Nationals,
Boca Raton, Fla

Aug. 22 - 25 - Pan Pacific Swimming Championships,
Edmonton, Alberta, CAN

Nov. 29 - Dec. 1 - U.S. Open, TBA

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING

U.S. Synchronized Swimming, Inc. (USSS)
Pan American Plaza, Suite 510
201 South Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46225
(317) 237-5700
FAX: (317) 237-5705
Barbara McNamee, President
Betty Watanabe, Executive Director
Laura La Marca, Membership Communications
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur
(F.I.N.A.)
Avenida Diagonal 615-21-1
Barcelona 08028, Spain
Telephone: (34.3) 419 2682
FAX: (34.3) 419 1322

TABLE TENNIS

U.S. Table Tennis Association (USTTA)
1750 East Boulder Street
Colorado Springs, CO 80909
(719) 578-4583
FAX: (719) 632-6071
Dan Seemiller, President
Linda Gleeson, Office Manager
International Federation:
International Table Tennis Federation (I.T.T.F.)
53, London Road
St. Leonards-on Sea
East Sussex TN37 6AY
Great Britain
Telephone: (44.424) 72 1414
FAX: (44.424) 43 1871

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 20 - 25 - U.S. Jr. Championships, Federal, Wash.
March 21 - 23 - U.S. Collegiate Championships,
Berkeley, Calif.
April 17 - 21 - U.S. National Championships,
Tonawanda, N.Y.
June 22 - 30 - U.S. Age Group Championships,
Fairfax, Va.
July 24 - 28 - U.S. Open Championships, Oklahoma
City, Okla.
July - II FINA Jr. World Championships, TBA
Sept. - V FINA World Cup

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 1 - 3 - Hall of Fame Championships,
Augusta, Ga.
April 24 - May 6 - 41st World Championships, Chiba
City, JPN
June 19 - 23 - U.S. Open, Midland, Mich.
Nov. 29 - Dec. 1 - U.S. Open Team Championships,
Detroit, Mich.
Dec. - U.S. National Championships, TBA

TAEKWONDO

U.S. Taekwondo Union (USTU)

1750 East Boulder Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80909

(719) 578-4632

FAX: (719) 578-4642

Kyongwon Ahn, President

Sang Lee, Secretary General

International Federation:

The World Taekwondo Federation (W.T.F.)

635 Yulsam-DongKangnam-Ku

Seoul, Korea

Telephone: (82.2) 556 2505/557 5446

FAX: (82.2) 553 4728

TEAM

HANDBALL

U.S. Team Handball Federation (USTHF)

1750 East Boulder Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80909

(719) 578-4582

FAX: (719) 578-4654

Dr. Peter Buehning, President

Michael D. Cavanaugh, Executive Director

Evelyn Anderson, Asst. Executive Director/
Media Contact

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Handball (I.H.F.)

Boite postale 312

CH-4020 Bale, Switzerland

Telephone: (41.61) 331 5015

FAX: (41.61) 23 1344

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

May 16 - 18 - National Championships, Portland, Ore.

May 16 - 18 - World Cup, YUG

June 13 - 16 - Team Trials, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Oct. 23 - 31 - World Championships, Athens, GRE

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 26 - April 28 - USTHF National Championships,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 1 - June 30 - Regional Jr. National
Championships, TBA

Aug. 3 - 18 - Jr. National Championships, TBA

Aug. 30 - Sept. 8 - Jr. Women's World
Championships, FRA

Sept. 4 - 14 - Jr. Men's World Championships, GRE

TENNIS

U.S. Tennis Association
1212 Avenue of the Americas
12th Floor
New York, NY 10036
(212) 302-3322

FAX: (212) 764-1838

David Markin, President

M. Marshall Happer III, Executive Director

Ed Fabricius, Director of Communications

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Tennis (I.T.F.)

Palliser Road, Barons Court

London W14 9EN, Great Britain

Telephone: (44.1) 381 8060

FAX: (44.1) 381 3989

VOLLEYBALL

U.S. Volleyball Association (USVBA)

359 E. Fountain Blvd.

Suite I-2

Colorado Springs, CO 80910-1740

(719) 637-8300

FAX: (719) 597-6307

William Baird, President

Cliff McPeak, Executive Director

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Volleyball (F.I.V.B.)

Avenue de la Gare 12

1003 Lausanne, Switzerland

Telephone: (41.21) 20 8932/33/34

FAX: (41.21) 20 8865

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Dec. 31 - Jan. 1 - Australian Men's Hardcourt
Championships, North Adelaide, AUS

March 27 - June 9 - French Open, Paris, FRA

June 24 - July 7 - Wimbledon, London, GBR

Aug. 26 - Sept. 8 - U.S. Open, New York, N.Y.

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

May 17 - July 28 - World League (M), various sites

July 14 - 25 - World University Games (M&W),
Sheffield, GBR

Aug. 25 - Sept. 3 - NORCECA Zone Championships
(M&W), Regina, Saskatchewan, CAN

Nov. 8 - 17 - World Cup (W), JPN

Nov. 22 - Dec. 1 - World Cup (M), JPN

WATER POLO

United States Water Polo (USWP)

Pan American Plaza, Suite 520

201 South Capitol Avenue

Indianapolis, IN 46225

(317) 237-5599

FAX: (317) 237-5590

Richard Foster, President

John Duir, Executive Director

Eileen Sexton, Director of Media and

Public Relations

International Federation:

Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur

(F.I.N.A.)

Avenida Diagonal 615-21-1

Barcelona 08028, Spain

Telephone: (34.3) 419 2682

FAX: (34.3) 419 1322

WEIGHTLIFTING

U.S. Weightlifting Federation (USWF)

1750 East Boulder Street

Colorado Springs, CO 80909

(719) 578-4508

FAX: (719) 578-4654

Jim Schmitz, President

George Greenway, Executive Director

Mary Ann Rinehart, Communications

Director

International Federation:

International Weightlifting Federation (I.W.F.)

Rosenberg Hp. U.1

1374 Budapest P.F. 614, Hungary

Telephone: (36.1) 311 162/318 153

FAX: (36.1) 311162

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Jan. 3 - 13 - VI FINA World Championships, Perth, AUS

Jan. 25 - 27 - Women's Indoor Nationals, Berkeley, Calif.

June 20 - 23 - Jr. Women's International Tournament, Annapolis, Md.

June 26 - 30 - VII Women's Water Polo World Cup, TBA

July 15-22 - Men's VII FINA Cup, Barcelona, ESP

Aug. 31 - Sept. 8 - VI Junior Water Polo World Championships, TBA

TBA - Senior Men's Outdoor Nationals, TBA

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

Feb. 16 - National Collegiate Championships, Shreveport, La.

April 5 - 7 - National Junior Championships (17 - 19), Peoria, Ill.

April 19 - 21 - National Masters Championships, Washington, D.C.

May 4 - 13 - Junior World Championships, Wolmirstedt, GER

June 29 - 30 - National Junior Championships (14-16), Blaine, Minn.

Sept. 27 - Oct. 3 - World Championships, Dunaueschingen, GER

Sept. 28 - 29 - American Open, Blaine, Minn.

WRESTLING

USA Wrestling
225 South Academy Boulevard
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
(719) 597-8333
FAX: (719) 597-3195
Terry McCann, President
Jim Scherr, Acting Executive Director
Gary Abbott, Director of Communications
International Federation:
Federation Internationale de Lutte Amateur
(F.I.L.A.)
Avenue Ruchonnet 3
1003 Lausanne, Switzerland
Telephone: (41.21) 312 8426
FAX: (41.21) 23 6073

YACHTING

U.S. Yacht Racing Union (USYRU)
P.O. Box 209
Newport, RI 02840
(401) 849-5200
FAX: (401) 849-5208
William Martin, President
John B. Bonds, Executive Director
Deirdre Wilde, Acting Communications
Director
Jonathan R. Harley, Olympic Yachting Director
International Federation:
International Yacht Racing Union (I.Y.R.U.)
60, Knightsbridge
Westminster, London SW1X 7JX
Great Britain
Telephone: (44.1) 235 6221/2
FAX: (44.1) 245 9861

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

April 6 - 7 - World Cup of Freestyle Wrestling,
Toledo, Ohio
May 8 - 11 - John E. duPont Freestyle U.S.
National Championships, Las Vegas, Nev.
May 8 - 11 - Everlast Filtration Systems Greco-Roman
U.S. National Championships, Las Vegas, Nev.
May 24 - 26 - Concord Cup (Greco-Roman),
Concord, Ga.
May 28 - June 1 - Freestyles World Team Trials, TBA
June 19 - 21 - U.S. Open International (Freestyle),
Tampa, Fla.
June 30 - July 4 - Greco-Roman World Team
Trials, Warrensburg, Mo.
Sept. 26 - 29 - Greco-Roman World Championships,
Varna, BUL
Oct. 2 - 5 - Freestyle World Championships,
Varna, BUL
Nov. - World Cup of Greco-Roman Wrestling,
Athens, GRE
Dec. 27 - Grand Masters of Olympic Wrestling,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAJOR COMPETITIONS

March 28 - April 3 - U.S. Women's Singlehanded,
Doublehanded and Boardsailing Championships,
San Diego, Calif.
Aug. 22 - 24 - U.S. Independence, Newport, R.I.
Sept. 5 - 8 - Hinman Trophy (U.S. Team Race
Championships)
Sept. 9 - 14 - Malory Cup (U.S. Men's Sailing
Championships), Cleveland, Ohio
Sept. 24 - 28 - Adams Cup (U.S. Women's Sailing
Championships), San Francisco, Calif.

AFFILIATED SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

CURLING

U.S. Curling Association (USCA)
1100 Center Point Drive
Box 971
Stevens Point, WI 54481
(715) 344-1199
FAX: (715) 344-6885
Thomas L. Satrom, President
David Garber, Executive Director
International Federation:
International Curling Federation (I.C.F.)
2 Coates Crescent
Edinburgh EH3 7AN, Great Britain
Telephone: (44.31) 225 7083
FAX: (44.31) 220 1351

KARATE

The USA Karate Federation
1300 Kenmore Blvd.
Akron, OH 44314
(216) 753-3114
FAX: (216) 753-6967
George Anderson, President
International Federation:
World Union of Karatedo Organizations
(W.U.K.O.)
Senpaku Shinko Bldg.
1-15-16 Toranomon, Minato-Ku
Tokyo 105, Japan
Telephone: (81.3) 502 2371

ORIENTEERING

U.S. Orienteering Federation
P.O. Box 1444
Forest Park, GA 30051
(404) 363-2110
Sam Burd Jr., President
Robin Shannonhouse, Executive Director
John Nash, Media/Publicity Contact
(914) 941-0896

International Federation:
International Orienteering Federation (I.O.F.)
P.O. Box 76
19121 Sollentuna, Sweden
Telephone: (46) 8353455
FAX: (46) 8357168

SPORTS ACROBATICS

U.S. Sports Acrobatics Federation
3595 East Fountain Blvd., Suite K-1
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
(719) 596-5222
FAX: 719) 596-5568

Thomas Blalock, President
Dr. Jed Friend, Executive Director
Tracey Jo Mancini, Marketing Director

International Federation:
International Federation of Sports Acrobatics
(I.F.S.A.)
18, Tolbouhin Boulevard
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
Telephone: (359.2) 66 1556/66 8651

SQUASH RACQUETS

U.S. Squash Racquets Association
23 Cynwyd Rd.
P.O. Box 1216
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
(215) 667-4006
FAX: (215) 667-6539
George A. Haggarty, President
Darwin Kingsley III, Executive Director
International Federation:
International Squash Rackets Federation
(I.S.R.F.)
82, Cathedral Road
Cardiff, Wales CF1 9 CN
Great Britain
Telephone: (44.222) 374 771/388 446
FAX: (44.222) 37 4409

TRAMPOLINE AND TUMBLING

American Trampoline and Tumbling
Association
1610 East Cardwell
Brownfield, TX 79316
(806) 637-8670
FAX: (806) 637-9046
Connie Mara, President
Ann Sims, Executive Director
Kathy Wells, Public Relations Director
FAX: (806) 797-8367
FAX: (806) 797-8424
International Federation:
International Trampoline Federation (I.T.F.)
Otzbergstrasse 106000
Frankfurt-am-Main 71
Germany
Telephone: (46.69) 675 818

TRIATHLON

Triathlon Federation USA
3595 East Fountain Blvd., Suite F-1
Colorado Springs, CO 80910
(719) 597-9090
FAX (719) 597-2121
Michael Gilmore, President
Mark Sisson, Executive Director
Gary Scott, Deputy Director/Media Contact

UNDERWATER SWIMMING

Underwater Society of America
849 West Orange Ave.
No. 1002
South San Francisco, CA 94080
(415) 583-8492
George Rose, President
International Federation:
Confederation Mondiale des Activites
Subaquatiques (C.M.A.S.)
47, rue du Commerce
75015 Paris, France
Telephone: (33.1) 45 754275

WATER SKIING

American Water Ski Association
799 Overlook Drive S.E.
Winter Haven, FL 33884
(813) 324-8259
Tony Baggiano, President
Duke Cullimore, Executive Director
Don Cullimore, Public Relations Director
International Federation:
International Water Ski Federation (I.W.S.)
Via Augusta 18
08006 Barcelona, Spain
Telephone: (34.3) 217 4434
FAX: (34.3) 217 7635

**Community-Based
Multisport Organizations (10)**

Amateur Athletic Union (AAU)
3400 West 86th Street
P.O. Box 68207
Indianapolis, IN 46268
(317) 872-2900
FAX: (317) 875-0548
Gussie Crawford, President
Stan Hooley, Executive Director

**American Alliance for Health, Physical
Education, Recreation and
Dance (AAHPERD)**
1900 Association Drive
Reston, VA 22091
(703) 476-3461
FAX: (703) 476-9527
Doris Corbett, President
Dianne Murphy, Media Contact

Catholic Youth Organization (CYO)
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 371-1000
J. Peter Grace, President
Rev. Edward Barry, Executive Director

**Jewish Community
Centers Association**
15 East 26th Street
New York, NY 10010
(212) 532-4949
FAX: (212) 481-4174
Lester Pollack, President
Arthur Rotman, Executive Vice President
Henry Hecker, Media Contact

**National Exploring Division,
Boy Scouts of America**
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
P.O. Box 152079 (5210)
Irving, TX 75015-2079
(214) 580-2423
FAX: (214) 580-2502
William "Bill" Rogers, Director, Program
Development

**National Association of
Police Athletic Leagues**
200 Castlewood Drive
North Palm Beach, FL 33408
(407) 844-1823
FAX: (407) 863-8984
Michael J. Marella, President
Det. Joseph Johnson, Executive Director

National Congress of State Games
P.O. Box 2318
Billings, MT 59103
(406) 245-8106
FAX: (406) 248-7414
Tom Osborne, President/Media Contact

**U.S. National Senior
Sport Organization**
14323 S. Outer 40 Road, Suite N-300
Chesterfield, MO 63017
(314) 878-4900
FAX: (314) 878-9957
Ellen Conant, President
Douglas Corderman, Executive Director
Cathy Cassolt, Media Contact
(314) 421-6460

YMCA of the USA
101 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(312) 977-0031
FAX: (312) 977-9063
Harold Davis, Chairman
David Mercer, National Executive Director
Jan McCormick, Director of Marketing/
Communications

YWCA of the USA
726 Broadway, 5th Floor
New York, NY 10003
(212) 614-2700
FAX: (212) 677-9716
Glendora Putnam, President
Gwendolyn Calvert Baker, Executive Director
Jane Tinkerton, Communications Director

Education-Based Multisport Organizations (4)

**National Association of Intercollegiate
Athletics (NAIA)**
1221 Baltimore
Kansas City, MO 64105
(816) 842-5050
FAX: (816) 421-4471
Wayne Dannehl, President
James Chasteen, Executive Director
Jim Offner, Communications Specialist

**National Collegiate Athletic Association
(NCAA)**
6201 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66211-2422
(913) 339-1906
FAX: (913) 339-1950
Albert Witte, President
Richard Schultz, Executive Director
Jim Marchiony, Director of
Communications

**National Federation of State High School
Associations (NFSHSA)**
P.O. Box 20626
Kansas City, MO 64195
(816) 464-5400
FAX: (816) 464-5571
Bernie Saggau, President
Brice Durbin, Executive Director
Bruce Howard, Publications/Communications
Director

**National Junior College Athletic Association
(NJCAA)**
P.O. Box 7305
Colorado Springs, CO 80933-7305
(719) 590-9788
FAX: (719) 590-7324
Lea Plarski, President
George Killian, Executive Director

Armed Forces (1)

U.S. Armed Forces Sports
Hoffman Building #1
Room 1416
2461 Eisenhower Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22331-0522
(202) 325-8871
FAX: (202) 325-2511
Charles P. Bennett, Executive Director
Thomas Hlavacek, Director of Communications
Jim Joy, U.S. Marine Corps
representative
John Mojer, U.S. Air Force
representative
George Schaefer, U.S. Navy
representative
Philip Cota, U.S. Army representative

Disabled In Sports (8)

American Athletic Association for the Deaf

1134 Davenport Drive
Burton, MI 48529
(313) 239-3962

Martin Belsky, President
Cole Zulauf, Publicity Director
(606) 223-3999

Dwarf Athletic Association

3725 W. Holmes Road
Lansing, MI 58911
(517) 393-3116

Len Sawisch, President

United States Cerebral Palsy

Athletic Association

34518 Warren Road
Suite 264

Westland, MI 48185
(313) 425-8961

FAX: (313) 425-8961

Grant Peacock III, President
Michael Mushett, Executive Director

Duncan Wyeth, Media Contact
(517) 373-8193

FAX: (517) 373-0565

National Handicapped Sports

1145 19th St, N.W.

Suite 717

Washington, DC 20036

(301) 652-7505

FAX: (301) 632-0790

Doug Sato, President

Kirk Bauer, Executive Director

National Wheelchair Athletic Association

3595 East Fountain Blvd., Suite L-10

Colorado Springs, CO 80910

(719) 574-1150

FAX: (719) 578-4654

Paul DePace, Chairman

Patricia Long, Office Manager

Special Olympics International

1350 New York Avenue, N.W.

Suite 500

Washington, DC 20005

(202) 628-3630

FAX: (202) 737-1937

Doug Single, President & CEO

Jule M. Sugarman, Executive Director

Sargent Shriver, Chairman of the Board

U.S. Association for Blind Athletes

33 North Institute

Brown Hall #015

Colorado Springs, CO 80903

(719) 630-0422

Oral Miller, President

Roger Neppi, Executive Director

USOC State and Regional Fund Raising Chairs

Northeast Region

Chair: Walter E. Bartlett,
Vice President-Marketing/Technology,
NewEngland Telephone & Telegraph
Company, Boston, Mass.

Connecticut

Sandra J. Bender, Executive Vice President,
Connecticut Bank & Trust, NA, Hartford, Conn.

Maine

Mark Fasold, Vice President,
L.L. Bean, Inc, Freeport, Maine

New Hampshire

Carroll Winch, Vice Chair, BankEast Trust Co,
Manchester, N.H.

Massachusetts

Paul C. O'Brien, Chairman & CEO, New
England Telephone & Telegraph Company,
Boston, Mass.

Northern New York

John M. Barr, Director-World Wide Communi-
cations, Eastman-Kodak,
Rochester, N.Y.

Rhode Island

William Gilbane Jr., Gilbane Building Co.,
Providence, RI.

Metro New York Region

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Georgia

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Ben Puckett Sr., President/General Manager,
Puckett Machinery Co.,
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Earl F. Jones, Co. - Chairman
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Charlotte, N.C.

South Carolina

Robert Onorato, President,
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Tennessee

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Vail, Colo.
Robert Hawk, President
Carrier Information Provider Division
US West Communications Denver, Colo.

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Peabody & Co. New Orleans, La.

New Mexico

Jack Rust, President, Rust Tractor Company
Albuquerque, N.M.

Oklahoma

C.J. Silas, Chairman, & CEO, Phillips
Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

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City Bank, Texas - Dallas, Dallas, Texas

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Executive, Citicorp Consumer Bank, Chicago,
Ill.

Illinois

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Region, KPMG Peat Marwick, Chicago, Ill.

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Bell, Indianapolis, Ind.

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International Operations,
Chrysler Corporation, Highland Park, Mich.

Minnesota

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Minneapolis, Minn.

Phil McElroy, The Principal Financial Group,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Nebraska

E.A. Conley, Chairman,
Guarantee Mutual Life Insurance, Omaha, Neb.

Donald D. Adams, Consultant, First Tier, Inc.,
Lincoln, Neb.

North Dakota

C.W. Andrews, General Manager, Distribution
Services, Northwestern Bell Telephone, Fargo,
N.D.

G.E. Steinkopf, Northwestern Bell Telephone,
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South Dakota

Donald Skaro, President, Instant Sign Center,
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Phoenix, Ariz.

Hawaii

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Marketing Manager, First
Interstate Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii

Montana

Dan Walker, Director, Public Affairs, U.S. West
Communications,
Billings, Mont.

Washington

Hon. Albert Rosellini, Governor of Washington,



U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Olympic Festival began in 1978 under the name of the National Sports Festival, with the goal to provide America's Olympic hopefuls a chance to compete in an Olympic-style event which would showcase their talents. Today, it is the nation's premier event for the United States' top amateur athletes in 37 sports and the largest event staged by the USOC.

The Festival mirrors the Olympic Games in both content and format. Approximately 3,000 athletes represent four different regions (North, South, East and West) of the U.S. and compete much like the athletes of the world representing their respective countries at the Olympic Games.

The U.S. Olympic Festival is held in the summer months between Summer Olympic Games in different cities across the country. In the event's first two years, it was held in Colorado Springs, home of the U.S. Olympic Committee and 23 national sports organizations. In 1981, the Festival took place in

Syracuse, N.Y., and was then hosted by Indianapolis in 1982. After the Festival moved back to Colorado Springs in 1983, it was held in Baton Rouge, La. (1985), and Houston, Texas (1986). In 1987, the North Carolina cities of Cary, Chapel Hill, Durham, Greensboro and Raleigh co-hosted the competition, while U.S. Olympic Festival-'89 was in Oklahoma City, Okla., and the surrounding area.

Minneapolis/St. Paul hosted a highly successful U.S. Olympic Festival-'90. The U.S. Olympic Festival-'91 will be in Los Angeles, site of the 1984 Olympic Games.

Moving from city to city, the Festival has paved the way for new sports facilities to be built, opened up opportunities for young athletes in some of the newer or lesser-known sports to compete against their peers and, in some of those same sports, educated standing-room-only audiences on Olympic sports like fencing, table tennis, judo and team handball. There is also an economic impact on each of the host cit-

ies, created by the thousands of spectators and by the national and international media members.

Former USOC President Robert Kane is credited with gaining support for and finally implementing the Festival. As early as 1963, he noticed that the United States lacked a multi-sport event, but it was not until he became USOC president for the 1977-80 quadrennium that the Festival became a reality.

The Festival has featured many Olympic legends over the years, including Florence Griffith Joyner, Jackie Joyner-Kersey, Mary Lou Retton, Peter Vidmar, Bart Conner, Greg Louganis, Carl Lewis, Evelyn Ashford, Edwin Moses, Scott Hamilton and Mike Eruzione. Some were already world-class performers at the time they competed, while others, like Retton, were virtual unknowns when they first participated.

From 1978-87, U.S. Olympic Festival athletes accounted for 247 Olympic medals in 12 different Olympic Games, ranging from the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games to the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul. Of the 175 U.S. medalists in Seoul, 104 of them had competed in past Festivals. These same ath-

letes were responsible for 68 (49 individual and 19 team and relay medals) in Seoul, or 27 golds, 21 silvers and 20 bronzes.

The Festival has grown from 1978, when the event featured approximately 1,900 athletes competing in 25 sports over a span of four days, to present day, with close to 3,000 athletes participating in the 1990 competition, which included 37 sports, as well as events for disabled athletes over 10 days. The event has also grown in media coverage, from roughly 80 members of the press in the first year to more than 1,500 accredited members of the national and international press, and included more than 30 hours of television coverage by ESPN at U.S. Olympic Festival-'90 in Minneapolis/St. Paul.

As a result of the phenomenal growth of the Festival, the U.S. Olympic Committee changed the event's name to the U.S. Olympic Festival following the 1985 National Sports Festival in Baton Rouge. The name change was proposed and approved to help the public identify the Festival's role in the overall Olympic Movement and to give the event the prestige it has come to deserve over the years.

Festival Highlights

1978 — Colorado Springs, Colo.

- USOC President Robert Kane received a standing ovation from the 1,900 athletes at Opening Ceremonies for creating the Festival. More than 3,000 non-paying spectators spread blankets on a park hillside to witness the moving event.
- National champions and two-time Olympians Linda Fratianne, Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner thrilled the figure skating crowds with their flawless ice feats, winning the women's singles and the pairs titles, respectively. Fratianne went on to win the silver medal at the 1980 Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid.
- Four-time Olympic discus champion Al Oerter (1956, 1960, 1964, 1968) and Eddie Hart, the oldest sprinter in the Festival field, were among the winners in the athletics competition. Hart, a member of the winning USA sprint relay team at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, capped a comeback by winning the 100 meters in a blazing 10.07 seconds, the best effort in the U.S. in 1978.

1979 — Colorado Springs, Colo.

- The "Miracle on Ice" drama began at the 1979 Festival, as 80 of the nation's top collegiate players battled for positions on the 1980 U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Team which was named following the gold-medal game. One year later in Lake Placid, those same athletes captured the Olympic gold medal by upsetting the Soviet Union in a medal-round showdown and then skated past Finland in the final game in front of millions of proud Americans in the stands and television audience.
- In men's gymnastics, Bart Conner turned in a superb effort, capturing four gold medals, three silvers and one bronze. Conner, who was a member of the 1976, '80 and '84 Olympic Teams, went on to stardom at the Los Angeles Games, winning the parallel bars and helping the USA to the team gold medal. On the women's side, 1980 and '84 Olympian Tracee Talavera won three gold medals, including the women's all-around title.

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- On the heels of winning five gold medals at the Pan American Games earlier in the summer, 15-year-old Sippy Woodhead won an amazing six gold medals and one silver medal in the swimming competition, making a trip to the awards stand for each race she entered.

1981 — Syracuse, N.Y.

- Hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah was timed in a wind-aided, but sizzling, 13.00 seconds in the rain for the 110-meter high hurdles, defeating rival Greg Foster with the fastest clocking in the world to that point.
- Ron Galimore scored a perfect "10" in the men's vault event, the first perfect score by a male gymnast in Festival history, while Mark Caso put on a courageous gold-medal performance on the still rings and captured five total medals less than two years after a broken neck had nearly ended his life. In the women's competition, a little-known Mary Lou Retton was the all-around silver medalist and also won a team gold medal.
- Within a 10-minute period, weightlifters Val Balison

and Curt White alternated setting American records in the clean-and-jerk event in the 82.5 kg class, until Balison, on his final lift, recorded the new mark of 189.5 kg (417³/₄ lbs.). Super heavy-weight Mario Martinez captured the gold medal in his weight category and later went on to become the top U.S. lifter at the 1984 Olympic Games, where he won a silver in the +110 kg class.

1982 — Indianapolis, Ind.

- More than 50,000 spectators jammed the American Legion Mall in downtown Indianapolis to welcome the Festival athletes and join in the Opening Ceremonies festivities.
- Carl Lewis uncorked a leap of 28'9" in the long jump at the IUPUI Track Stadium, one of the best efforts in history behind Olympian Bob Beamon's world record of 29'2¹/₂", set at altitude in Mexico City at the 1968 Olympic Games.
- With one of the most talented fields ever, the American swimmers assaulted the Festival record book, cracking 25 of the 41 marks with

all-out performances at the IUPUI Natatorium.

1983 — Colorado Springs, Colo.

- World records in the men's and women's 100 meters were set 15 minutes apart by Calvin Smith and Evelyn Ashford in the high altitude at the U.S. Air Force Academy track.
- Greg Louganis won his fifth and sixth gold medals in Festival diving competition after the U.S. Air Force Academy's natatorium ceiling was raised so that the world champion wouldn't brush it on his platform takeoffs.

1985 — Baton Rouge, La.

- Disabled athletes made their debut on the Festival program, competing in five sports.
- Speedskater Bonnie Blair won five gold medals — the most ever in her sport — including one as a member of the men's relay team in short track (indoor) speedskating. After a pulled hamstring forced North skater Bruce Grannes to withdraw from the relay event, Blair was asked to fill the opening on

the fourth men's team. She not only filled the spot, but helped pace the team to a Festival record time and the gold.

1986 — Houston, Texas

- Under its new name, the U.S. Olympic Festival-'86 had single-event attendance records set in 14 sports. The largest American audiences to ever watch rhythmic gymnastics and taekwondo were in Houston and tickets for the fencing finals were scalped for three times their face value.
- Jackie Joyner-Kersey broke her own world record in the women's heptathlon with a two-day total of 7,158 points. Her feat included new meet records in each of the seven events, and new world and American heptathlon marks in the 200 meters and the long jump.
- 1984 Olympic gymnast Scott Johnson increased his all-time Festival medal total to 22 when he won one medal in each of his sport's eight events, tying the 1979 Festival record set by 1984 Olympic teammate Bart Conner.
- Todd Seiler won Festival gold medals in both the

freestyle and Greco-Roman wrestling events, while 12-year-old Kevin Quan became the youngest Festival medalist in history, capturing a bronze medal in yachting's boardsailing event.

- For the first time ever, the Festival had an added international flavor, as athletes from the Soviet Union performed against Americans in exhibitions in the sports of boxing, cycling and figure skating.

1987 — North Carolina

- Forty-five attendance records in all were shattered at the '87 Festival, including individual and total session marks, the largest overall attendance at a single session, the largest total attendance for a sport and the single day total attendance mark.
- The largest media contingent ever covered the Festival, as 1,589 credentials were issued and ESPN showed a record 43 hours of live coverage.
- Valerie Brisco led the athletics field with gold medals in the 200 and 400 meters and the 4x400-meter relay, setting new Festival records in each, and equalling her 1984

Olympic Games medal achievements.

- World champion Kelcie Banks captured his third straight U.S. Olympic Festival boxing crown in the 125-pound weight division, as five of eight boxers successfully defended their '86 Festival titles.
- Diving great Greg Louganis extended his string of Festival victories to an all-time record 12 gold medals by winning both the springboard and platform events. He also won his sixth consecutive platform title in the Festival.
- As in 1979, the Festival served as the first part of the Olympic Trials for the U.S. ice hockey team, while seven other sports used the '87 Festival as Pan American Games Trials to choose the athletes that would later represent the U.S. at the Xth Pan American Games in Indianapolis, Ind.

1989 — Oklahoma City, Okla.

- A crowd of 76,014, a Festival and Owen Field record, filled the University of Oklahoma football stadium to watch the Opening Ceremo-

nies which included former President Ronald Reagan.

- 1988 Olympic silver medalist Hollis Conway set an American record in the high jump with a leap of 7'10", breaking his old mark by ¼ inch.
- Softball pitchers Kathy Arendsen and Peter Meredith hurled perfect games almost simultaneously. It was the first perfect women's game in Festival history and the second perfect men's game. The two pitchers also led their teams to the gold medal.
- Badminton, bowling and racquetball were on the Festival program for the first time.

1990 — Minneapolis/St. Paul

- Twelve American records were set or tied during the Festival, including 10 in the weightlifting competition. Leading the way was Chris LeRoux, who set records in the 52 kg class in the snatch (85.5 kg), clean-and-jerk (115.5 kg) and total (200 kg). What made LeRoux's performance even more amazing was that he was a junior competing in the senior division.
- Fourteen-year-old swimmer Emily Short, in her first national-caliber competition, swam the 100-meter breaststroke in 1:10.01, the second fastest time in the world at that point of the year and the fourth fastest time ever for an American woman.
- Ed Liddie became the only athlete in history to earn a medal in all 10 Festivals when he took the gold medal in the 132-pound class in judo.
- Bill Roth captured five gold medals and two silvers to lead all competitors with seven medals in the men's gymnastics competition. 1988 Olympian Brandy Johnson earned three golds, including the women's all-around.
- Canoeist Jim Terrell won four medals and increased his overall total to 23 as the all-time medal leader in Festival competition. Terrell surpassed gymnast Scott Johnson, who earned 22 in his career.

The Festival's Year-by-Year Growth

Year	Site	Dates	Attendance	Ticket Revenue
1978	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7/26-30	80,000	\$125,000
1979	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7/27-8/1	135,000	\$225,000
1981	Syracuse, N.Y.	7/23-29	180,000	\$476,000
1982	Indianapolis, Ind.	7/23-31	250,000	\$1.2 million
1983	Colorado Springs, Colo.	6/24-7/3	250,000	\$700,000
1985	Baton Rouge, La.	7/24-8/4	210,000	\$1.2 million
1986	Houston, Texas	7/25-8/3	345,944	\$2.25 million
1987	North Carolina*	7/13-26	464,423	\$3.0 million
1989	Oklahoma City, Okla.	7/21-30	423,918	\$3.0 million
1990	Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.	7/6-15	503,769	\$3.4 million
1991	Los Angeles, Calif.	7/12-21		

(* Events were held in Cary, Chapel Hill, Durham, Greensboro and Raleigh, N.C.)

U.S. Olympic Festival Tickets

Ticket sales for each U.S. Olympic Festival are handled by the local organizing committee. The USOC does not handle ticket requests. The USOF-'91 will be in Los Angeles. Detailed ticket information will not be available until early 1991, after competition schedules are finalized. For information on tickets for USOF-'91, contact:

U.S. Olympic Festival-'91 Tickets
700 South Flower St.
20th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 489-1991

USOF Attendance Records

Sport	Single Session (Year)	Total Attendance (Year)
Archery	609 (1987)	2,428 (1990)
Athletics	19,617 (1987)	41,700 (1986)
Badminton	1,542 (1989)	10,864 (1989)
Baseball	4,815 (1989)	10,849 (1990)
Basketball	20,886 (1987)	57,974 (1987)
Bowling	799 (1989)	6,533 (1989)
Boxing	8,602 (1990)	13,412 (1990)
Canoe/Kayak	1,179 (1990)	4,284 (1990)
Cycling	4,000 (1985)	6,600 (1985)
Diving	6,199 (1982)	17,415 (1990)
Equestrian	5,824 (1987)	18,804 (1987)
Fencing	1,571 (1987)	4,562 (1990)
Field Hockey	3,192 (1989)	10,885 (1989)
Figure Skating	14,527 (1990)	43,434 (1990)
Gymnastics	20,393 (1987)	58,646 (1987)
Ice Hockey	9,851 (1990)	35,773 (1990)
Judo	1,045 (1990)	3,792 (1990)
Modern Pentathlon	2,416 (1986)	4,774 (1986)
Racquetball	570 (1990)	3,061 (1990)
Rhythmic Gymnastics	3,590 (1987)	6,394 (1987)
Roller Skating	1,611 (1990)	6,743 (1990)
Rowing	1,502 (1990)	3,154 (1990)
Shooting	1,000 (1982)	1,574 (1990)
Soccer	6,926 (1990)	19,497 (1990)
Softball	4,500 (1986)	12,622 (1990)
Speedskating	3,745 (1987)	7,379 (1987)
Swimming	4,200 (1982)	+13,000 (1982)
Synchronized Swimming	3,500 (1986)	5,355 (1990)
Table Tennis	1,356 (1990)	5,935 (1990)
Taekwondo	3,500 (1986)	7,678 (1990)
Team Handball	2,300 (1986)	9,350 (1986)
Tennis	1,890 (1987)	7,600 (1987)
Volleyball	6,722 (1990)	30,484 (1990)
Water Polo	1,423 (1990)	8,395 (1990)
Weightlifting	1,000 (1985)	3,388 (1990)
Wrestling	2,624 (1989)	12,446 (1989)
Yachting	521 (1989)	Unavailable
Opening Ceremonies	—	76,014 (1989)
Closing Ceremonies	—	48,571 (1989)

Overall records

Single Competition Session:	20,886 (1987) (Men's gold medal basketball game)
Total Sessions:	58,646 (1987) (Four sessions, gymnastics)
Single Day (Competition):	68,396 (July 8, 1990)
Total Festival:	503,769 (1990)



The U.S. Olympic Festival features sports on the Olympic and Pan American Games programs and features many of the USA's top athletes.



U.S. OLYMPIC HALL of FAME

Origin

In 1986, the USOC's Executive Board voted to accept a \$20 million bid from a Colorado Amateur Sports Corporation Task Force to construct the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. A total of \$10 million in cash and pledges was raised by the Colorado Amateur Sports Corporation.

The Ford Motor Land Development Corporation has donated 60 acres for the site which has an estimated value of \$6.5 million.

The USOC has subsequently selected an architect and exhibit designer, and has had a number of studies conducted relative to various aspects of the facility. It has been determined that an additional \$15 million, which includes a \$2.5 million endowment, is needed to construct a facility worthy of those who will be enshrined within.

Class Inductions

The first Olympic Hall of Fame class was inducted in 1983 in ceremonies in Chicago. That charter class, which included Olympic greats Jesse Owens, Jim Thorpe and Muhammed Ali, remains the largest group (20 individuals and one team) ever inducted.

Nine more members were inducted in 1984, followed by a class of 11 in 1985, five in 1986, four in 1987, five in 1988, seven in 1989 and seven in 1990. Each year, one of the members elected is a special contributor. Inductees in this category have included former IOC President Avery Brundage, former U.S. Olympic men's basketball coach Henry Iba, and television personalities Jim McKay and Roone Arledge.

The 57 athletes and five teams (another 73 individuals) have accounted for an incredible 151 gold medals in their Olympic careers. This figure includes only one gold medal for each of the teams elected.

Diver Greg Louganis and track athletes Edwin Moses and Carl Lewis are the only inductees who were still competing at the time of their induction. Sugar Ray Leonard, a boxing gold medalist at Montreal in 1976, was retired at the time of his 1985 induction, though he later returned to the ring.



Selection Committee; Voting

Nominations are made by the USOC officers, USOC Board of Directors, the executive director and 15 members of the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association. Sixteen nominees are submitted annually by the nominating committee for consideration.

Voting is carried out by the members of the NSSA, USOC Board of Directors, USOC staff and previous inductees.

A supportive sponsor of the Hall of Fame is Coca-Cola USA, which has sponsored the annual induction of new members since 1983.



George Foreman, the 1968 heavyweight gold medalist, was inducted to the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame in 1990.

U.S. Olympic Hall Of Fame Members

(Year by year in order of voting rank)

1983 Class (Charter Class)

(Inducted in Chicago, Ill.)

Inductee, Sport, Olympic year(s), (Olympic medals won)

(* Denotes posthumously awarded)

1. *Jesse Owens, Athletics, 1936 (4 golds)
2. Mark Spitz, Swimming, 1968, 1972 (9 golds, 1 silver, 1 bronze)
3. *Jim Thorpe, Athletics, 1912 (2 golds)
4. Eric Heiden, Speedskating, 1976, 1980 (5 golds)
5. Al Oerter, Athletics, 1956, 1960, 1964, 1968 (4 golds)
6. Bob Mathias, Athletics, 1948, 1952 (2 golds)
7. *Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, Athletics, 1932 (2 golds, 1 silver)
8. Wilma Rudolph, Athletics, 1956, 1960 (3 golds, 1 bronze)
9. *Johnny Weissmuller, Swimming, 1924, 1928 (5 golds, 1 bronze)
10. 1980 U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Team — William Baker, Neal Broten, David Christian, Steven Christoff, James Craig, Michael Eruzione, John Harrington, Steve Janaszak, Mark Johnson, Robert McClanahan, Kenneth Morrow, Mark Pavelich, John O'Callahan, Michael Ramsey, William "Buzz" Schneider, David Silk, Eric Strobel, Bob Suter, Philip Verchota, Mark Wells (1 gold)
11. Rafer Johnson, Athletics, 1956, 1960 (1 gold, 1 silver)
12. Don Schollander, Swimming, 1964, 1968 (5 golds, 1 silver)
13. Bob Beamon, Athletics, 1968 (1 gold)
14. Dick Button, Figure Skating, 1948, 1952 (2 golds)
15. *Ray Ewry, Athletics, 1900, 1904, 1908 (8 golds)
16. Cassius Clay (now known as Muhammed Ali), Boxing, 1960 (1 gold)
17. Bob Richards, Athletics, 1948, 1952, 1956 (2 golds, 1 bronze)
18. William Harrison Dillard, Athletics, 1948, 1952 (4 golds)
19. Peggy Fleming (Jenkins), Figure Skating, 1964, 1968 (1 gold)
20. *Eddie Egan, Boxing, 1920, 1924, and Bobsled, 1932 (2 golds)

Special Contributor

*Avery Brundage

Pentathlon, decathlon and discus competitor, 1912 Stockholm Games;
USOC President, 1928-53; IOC President, 1952-72; Honorary IOC President,
1972-75; IOC Gold Olympic Order recipient, 1975

1984 Class

(Inducted in Los Angeles, Calif.)

1. John Naber, Swimming, 1976 (4 golds, 1 silver)
2. William Parry O'Brien, Athletics, 1952, 1956, 1960, 1964 (2 golds, 1 silver)
3. *Duke Kahanamoku, Swimming, 1912, 1920, 1924 ('32 Water Polo alternate)
(3 golds, 2 silvers)
4. Frank Shorter, Athletics, 1972, 1976 (1 gold, 1 silver)
5. *Frank Wykoff, Athletics, 1928, 1932, 1936 (3 golds)
6. Bill Toomey, Athletics, 1968 (1 gold)
7. 1960 U.S. Olympic Men's Basketball Team — Jay Arnette, Walter Bellamy,
Robert Boozer, Terry Dischinger, Burdette Haldorson, Darrall Imhoff, Allen
Kelley, *Lester Lane, Jerry Lucas, Oscar Robertson, Adrian Smith, Jerry
West (1 gold)
8. Billy Mills, Athletics, 1964 (1 gold)

Special Contributor

Col. F. Don Miller

USOC Executive Director, 1973-84; IOC Silver Olympic Order recipient,
1984

1985 Class

(Inducted in New York, N.Y.)

1. Edwin Moses, Athletics, 1976, 1984, 1988 (2 golds, 1 bronze)
2. Carl Lewis, Athletics, 1984, 1988 (6 golds, 1 silver)
3. Greg Louganis, Diving, 1976, 1984, 1988 (4 golds, 1 silver)
4. Wyomia Tyus, Athletics, 1964, 1968 (3 golds, 1 silver)
5. Mary Lou Retton, Gymnastics, 1984 (1 gold, 2 silvers, 2 bronzes)
6. *Alvin Kraenzlein, Athletics, 1900 (4 golds)
7. Ray Charles "Sugar Ray" Leonard, Boxing, 1976 (1 gold)
8. Patricia McCormick, Diving, 1952, 1956 (4 golds)
9. Ralph Boston, Athletics, 1960, 1964, 1968 (1 gold, 1 silver, 1 bronze)
10. Dan Gable, Wrestling, 1972 (1 gold)

Special Contributor

Henry P. Iba

U.S. Olympic Men's Basketball Coach, 1964, 1968, 1972

1986 Class

(Inducted in Houston, Texas)

1. Bruce Jenner, Athletics, 1972, 1976 (1 gold)
2. 1956 Olympic Men's Basketball Team — Richard Boushka, Carl Cain, Charles Darling, William Evans, Gilbert Ford, Burdette Haldorson, William Hougland, Robert Jeangerard, K.C. Jones, Bill Russell, Ron Tomsic, *James Walsh (1 gold)
3. Debbie Meyer, Swimming, 1968 (3 golds)
4. Glenn Davis, Athletics, 1956, 1960 (3 golds)

Special Contributor

Robert J. Kane

U.S. Olympic Men's Athletics Manager, 1952; USOC Secretary, 1966-70
USOC Second Vice President, 1970-74; USOC Executive Vice President,
1974-77; USOC President, 1977-81

1987 Class

(Inducted in Durham, N.C.)

1. Shirley Babashoff, Swimming, 1972, 1976 (2 golds, 6 silvers)
2. Donna de Varona, Swimming, 1960, 1964 (2 golds)
3. Floyd Patterson, Boxing, 1952 (1 gold)

Special Contributor

Dr. LeRoy Walker

U.S. Olympic Men's Athletics Coach, 1976; The Athletics Congress (TAC)
President (1985-88); North Carolina Amateur Sports Corporation Chair-
man; U.S. Athletics Hall of Fame member

1988 Class

(Inducted aboard the M.S. Seaward in New York Harbor)

1. Tenley Albright, Figure Skating, 1952, 1956 (1 gold, 1 silver)
2. 1964 U.S. Olympic Basketball Team — Jim Barnes, Bill Bradley, Larry Brown, Joe Caldwell, Mel Counts, Richard Davies, Walt Hazzard, Lucious Jackson, John McCaffrey, Jeff Mullins, Jerry Shipp, George Wilson (1 gold)
3. Malvin "Mal" Whitfield, Athletics, 1948, 1952 (3 golds, 1 silver, 1 bronze)
4. *Charles Daniels, Swimming, 1904, 1908 (4 golds, 1 silver, 2 bronze)

Special Contributor

Jim McKay

Covered 10 Olympic Games for ABC-TV from 1960-88; winner of 10 Emmy
Awards; awarded Officer's Cross of the Legion of Merit from the FRG;
awarded George Polk Memorial Award for Journalism

1989 Class

(Inducted at the U.S. Olympic Festival-'89 in Oklahoma City, Okla.)

1. John Davis, Weightlifting, 1948, 1952 (2 golds)
2. Lee Evans, Athletics, 1968, 1972 (2 golds)
3. Joe Frazier, Boxing, 1964 (1 gold)
4. Bobby Joe Morrow, Athletics, 1956, 1960 (3 golds)
5. 1960 U.S. Olympic Ice Hockey Team —Roger Christian, William Christian; Robert Cleary, William Cleary, Eugene Grazia, Paul Johnson, John Kirrane, John Mayasich, Jack McCartan, Robert McVey, Richard Meredith, Weldon Olson, Edwyn Owen, Rodney Paavola, Lawrence Palmer, Richard Rodenheiser, Thomas Williams.
6. Mel Sheppard, Athletics, 1908, 1912 (4 golds, 1 silver)

Special Contributor

Roone Arledge

President of ABC News; personally produced all 10 ABC Olympic broadcasts; created Wide World of Sports; has won 36 Emmy Awards

1990 Class

(Inducted at the U.S. Olympic Festival-'90 in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.)

1. Tracy Caulkins, Swimming, 1980, 1984 (3 golds)
2. George Foreman, Boxing, 1968 (1 gold)
3. Scott Hamilton, Figure Skating, 1980, 1984 (1 gold)
4. *John "Jack" B. Kelly Sr., Rowing, 1920, 1924 (3 gold)
5. Tommy Kono, Weightlifting, 1952, 1956, 1960 (2 golds, 1 silver)
6. Dr. Sammy Lee, Diving, 1948, 1952 (2 golds, 1 bronze)

Special Contributor

*Asa Smith Bushnell

USOC Secretary-Treasurer from 1945-65; USOC Board of Directors from 1945-70; edited five U.S. Olympic books and was awarded the USOC's Olympic Torch Award in 1966; served as ECAC commissioner for 32 years



THE PAN AMERICAN GAMES CALENDAR

AUGUST 2 - 18, 1991 • HAVANA, CUBA

	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
OPENING CEREMONIES	•																
Archery						•	•	•	•	•							
Athletics		•	•	•		•	•		•	•							
Baseball			•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•	
Basketball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
Bowling					•	•	•	•	•		•						
Boxing						•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	•
Canoe/Kayak		•	•														
Cycling				•			•	•	•	•		•					
Diving		•	•		•	•			•	•							
Equestrian					•	•	•	•	•		•						
Fencing				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Field Hockey		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•					
Gymnastics		•	•	•	•	•	•	•									
Rhythmic Gymnastics												•	•	•	•	•	
Judo			•	•	•	•											
Roller Skating											•	•	•	•	•		
Rowing						•	•		•	•							
Shooting				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•						
Soccer			•	•		•	•		•	•		•		•	•		
Softball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Swimming										•	•	•		•	•	•	
Synchronized Swimming			•		•		•		•								
Table Tennis				•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•				
Taekwondo												•	•	•	•		
Team Handball			•	•	•	•	•		•	•							
Tennis				•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Volleyball									•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
Water Polo					•	•	•		•	•	•	•					
Weightlifting				•	•	•	•	•									
Wrestling					•	•	•		•	•	•						
Yachting			•	•			•	•	•		•	•					
Pelota Basque (exhib.)									•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
CLOSING CEREMONIES																	•

Provisional Document—Dates subject to change



THE ALBERTVILLE GAMES CALENDAR

FEBRUARY 8 - 23, 1992

	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
OPENING CEREMONIES	•															
Biathlon (M)					•			•			•					
Biathlon (W)				•			•			•						
Bobsled								•	•					•	•	
Curling										•	•	•	•	•	•	
Figure Skating																
Men's						•		•								•
Women's												•		•		•
Pairs		•		•												•
Ice Dance						•		•	•							•
Ice Hockey	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	
Luge (M)			•	•		•										
Luge (W)										•	•					
Skiing																
Alpine (M)		•	•	•					•	•					•	•
Alpine (W)					•	•		•			•	•	•			•
Cross Country (M)			•		•	•		•			•					
Cross Country (W)			•			•	•	•			•					
Freestyle			•	•		•	•		•	•						
Jumping		•				•	•									
Nordic Combined										•	•		•	•		
Speed											•	•		•	•	
Speedskating																
Long Track (M)						•		•	•		•		•			
Long Track (W)		•	•		•		•		•							
Short Track											•		•		•	
CLOSING CEREMONIES																•

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THE BARCELONA GAMES CALENDAR

JULY 25-AUGUST 9, 1992

JULY

AUGUST

	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
OPENING CEREMONIES	•															
Archery											•	•	•	•		
Athletics							•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•
Badminton							•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Baseball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			
Basketball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Boxing		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
Canoe/Kayak					•					•	•	•	•	•	•	
Cycling		•			•	•	•	•		•						
Diving									•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Equestrian			•		•		•		•		•	•	•	•		•
Fencing				•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		
Field Hockey		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Gymnastics		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•				
Judo							•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Mod. Pent.		•	•	•	•	•										
Rowing		•	•	•	•	•		•	•							
Shooting		•	•	•	•	•	•	•								
Soccer		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	
Swimming		•	•	•		•	•									
Synchro. Swim											•	•		•	•	
Table Tennis		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•							
Team Handball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Tennis		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Volleyball		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
Water Polo		•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•						
Weightlifting		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•				
Wrestling		•	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•			
Yachting			•	•	•	•			•	•	•					
CLOSING CEREMONIES																•

DEMONSTRATION SPORTS

Jai Alai			•	•	•	•	•		•	•		•		•	•	
Roller Hockey			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•			
Taekwondo	•	•	•													

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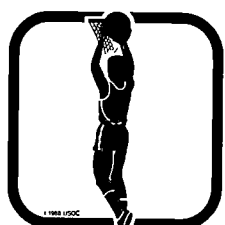
ARCHERY



ATHLETICS



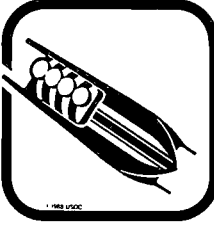
BASEBALL



BASKETBALL



BIATHLON



BOBSLED



BOXING



CANOE/KAYAK



CYCLING



DIVING



EQUESTRIAN



FENCING



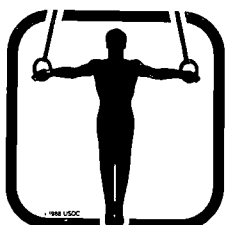
MEN'S FIELD HOCKEY



WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY



FIGURE SKATING



GYMNASTICS



ICE HOCKEY



JUDO



LUGE



MODERN PENTATHLON

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ROLLER SKATING



ROWING



SHOOTING



SKIING



SOCCER



SOFTBALL



SPEEDSKATING



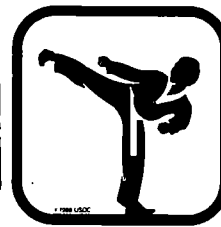
SWIMMING



SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING



TABLE TENNIS



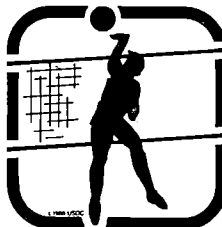
TAEKWONDO



TEAM HANDBALL



TENNIS



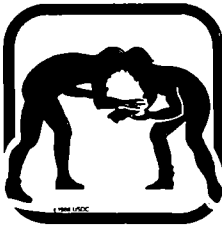
VOLLEYBALL



WATER POLO



WEIGHTLIFTING



WRESTLING



YACHTING

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THE U.S. OLYMPIC FESTIVAL-'91 CALENDAR

JULY 12 - 21, 1991 • Los Angeles

	FR	SA	SU	MO	TU	WE	TH	FR	SA	SU
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
OPENING CEREMONIES	•									
Archery						•	•	•	•	•
Athletics							•	•	•	•
Badminton							•	•	•	•
Baseball					•	•	•		•	
Basketball		•	•	•	•					
Bowling		•	•	•	•	•				
Boxing		•	•		•					
Canoe/Kayak		•	•							
Cycling							•	•	•	
Diving							•	•	•	•
Equestrian		•	•	•	•					
Fencing										•
Field Hockey			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Figure Skating		•	•							
Gymnastics							•	•	•	•
Rhythmic Gymnastics		•	•							
Ice Hockey				•			•		•	
Judo		•	•							
Modern Pentathlon							•	•	•	
Racquetball				•	•	•	•			
Roller Skating		•	•	•						
Rowing								•	•	•
Shooting		•	•							
Soccer			•		•		•		•	
Softball		•	•	•	•	•				
Speedskating										•
Swimming		•	•	•						
Synchronized Swimming	•	•	•							
Table Tennis							•	•	•	•
Taekwondo								•	•	•
Team Handball					•	•	•		•	
Tennis		•	•	•	•	•				
Volleyball						•	•	•	•	•
Water Polo					•	•	•	•	•	
Weightlifting								•	•	•
Wrestling			•	•	•	•	•			
Yachting				•	•	•				
CLOSING CEREMONIES										•

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NOTES

OLYMPIAN

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he road to Barcelona and Albertville takes many twists and turns before 1992 and the Olympic Games. Follow the progress of America's athletes as they prepare for the most important sporting event in the world.

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1991-95 USOC & IOC Related Events, Meetings (As of Dec. 13, 1990)

1991

Feb. 1	USOC Executive Committee, Dallas, Texas
Feb. 2-3	USOC Board of Directors, Dallas, Texas
March 2-10	Winter World University Games, Sapporo, JPN
April 16-18	IOC Executive Board (I), Barcelona, ESP
April 19	IOC Executive Board w/summer IFs, Barcelona, ESP
May 31	USOC Executive Committee, Seattle, Wash.
June 1-2	USOC Board of Directors, Seattle, Wash.
June 10-12	IOC Executive Board (II), Birmingham, GBR
June 13-16*	97th IOC Session, Birmingham, GBR
July 12-21	U.S. Olympic Festival-'91, Los Angeles, Calif.
July 14-25	Summer World University Games, Sheffield, GBR
Aug. 2-18	XIth Pan American Games, Havana, CUB
Sept. 18-20	IOC Executive Board (III), Berlin, GER
Oct. 29-Nov. 3	The Olympic Congress of the USA (USOC annual convention), Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dec. 4-6	IOC Executive Board (IV), Lausanne, SUI

1992

Jan. 31-Feb. 2	IOC Executive Board (I), Albertville, FRA
Feb. 4-6	98th IOC Session, Albertville, FRA
Feb. 8-23	XVIth Olympic Winter Games, Albertville, FRA
April	IOC Executive Board (II), Lausanne, SUI
April	IOC Executive Board w/summer IFs, Lausanne, SUI
June 23	Olympic Day Run (Held concurrently in worldwide locations)
July 17-19	IOC Executive Board (III), Barcelona, ESP
July 21-23	99th IOC Session, Barcelona, ESP
July 25-Aug. 9	Games of the XXVth Olympiad, Barcelona, ESP
December	IOC Executive Board (IV), Acapulco, MEX
December	IOC Executive Board w/NOCs, Acapulco, MEX

1993

Feb. 6-14	Winter World University Games, Zakopane, POL
June 23	100th (special) IOC Session, Lausanne, SUI (Olympic Museum)
July 8-19	Summer World University Games, Buffalo, N.Y.
Sept. 21-23	101st IOC Session, Monaco


1994

Feb. 12-27	XVIIth Olympic Winter Games, Lillehammer, NOR
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1995

TBA	Winter World University Games, Jacca, ESP
TBA	Summer World University Games, Fukuoka, JPN
TBA	XIIth Pan American Games, Mar del Plata, ARG

(*Note: Selection of the 1998 Olympic Winter Games host city is tentatively slated to held on June 15.)



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