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Olympic Dinner 10/1/91 [OA 8329] [2]

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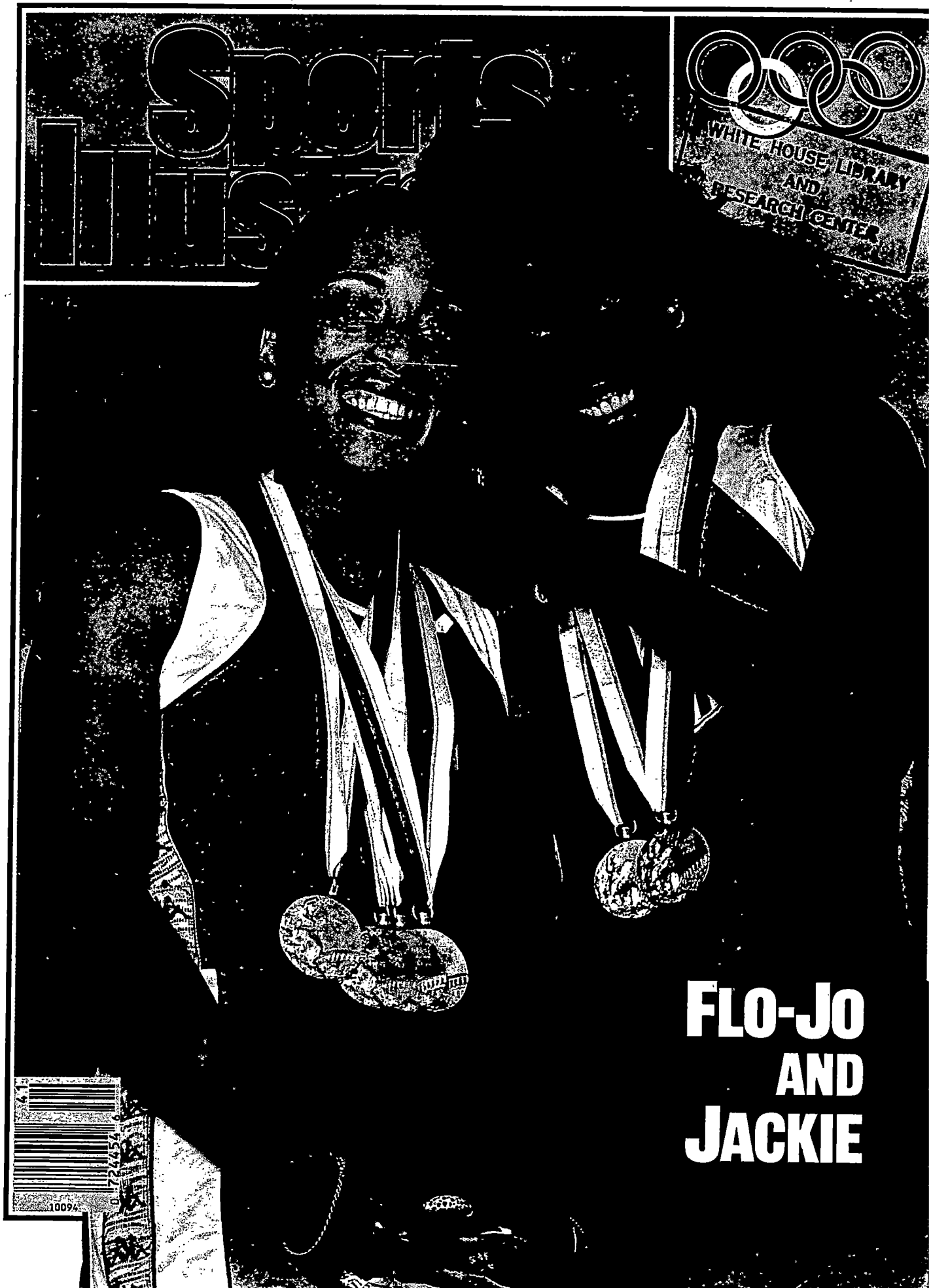
America's Golden Girls



BY KENNY MOORE

"GO HARD AS I CAN OUT OF THE BLOCKS," Florence Griffith Joyner said last Thursday, recalling for the press how she had plotted out the Olympic 200-meter. "Make up the staggers on everybody in the turn. Stay relaxed. Use all I have coming home."

Griffith Joyner came home with tresses flying and her left knee lifting, as it always does, an inch higher than her right, giving the suggestion of a gallop to her stride. She came home in a magnificent world record of 21.34 seconds, improving on the 21.56 she ran in the semifinals, which in turn improved on the 21.71 that had stood for nine years. She came home with a leap across the line and a yell of complex and irresistible pleasure, and then dropped to a prayer of thanksgiving, with her head touching the track.

Rising to her knees, she saw her husband, Al Joyner, yipping and dancing in an Olympic Stadium tunnel. "Come here," she said, holding out her arms. "Come *here*!"

He ran to her, caught her up, spun her twice around in a graceful pirouette, and they embraced. It took great athletes to do this so well, to such effect. Tears flowed as if it were a wedding.

"A family affair," said Olympic heptathlon and long jump champion Jackie Joyner-Kersee as she watched, and she had reason to know, for she is Al Joyner's sister. More than that, these two women—these sisters-in-law—won or shared five sixths of the U.S. gold medals in women's track and field, and each broke a world record. These UCLA teammates and products of eight years of coaching by Jackie's husband, Bob Kersee, overturned the world and the Olympic balance of power in sprinting and long jumping. They showed that brilliance needs a nation no larger than a family to bloom.

They're competitors. "Jackie started all this stuff," says Florence. "She sets a record, and I have to go out and get even. After her heptathlon record in the trials, here was Bobby saying, 'You're not going to let your sister-in-law do this to you. . . .' "

Yet they're not interchangeable. To hear Bob Kersee tell it, Jackie has to be horsewhipped to run any distance. To hear Al Joyner tell it, Florence has to be reined in. Flo-Jo has run as much as 13 miles a day and plans someday to enter a marathon. "She helped me with road runs for my 800-meter training," says Jackie.

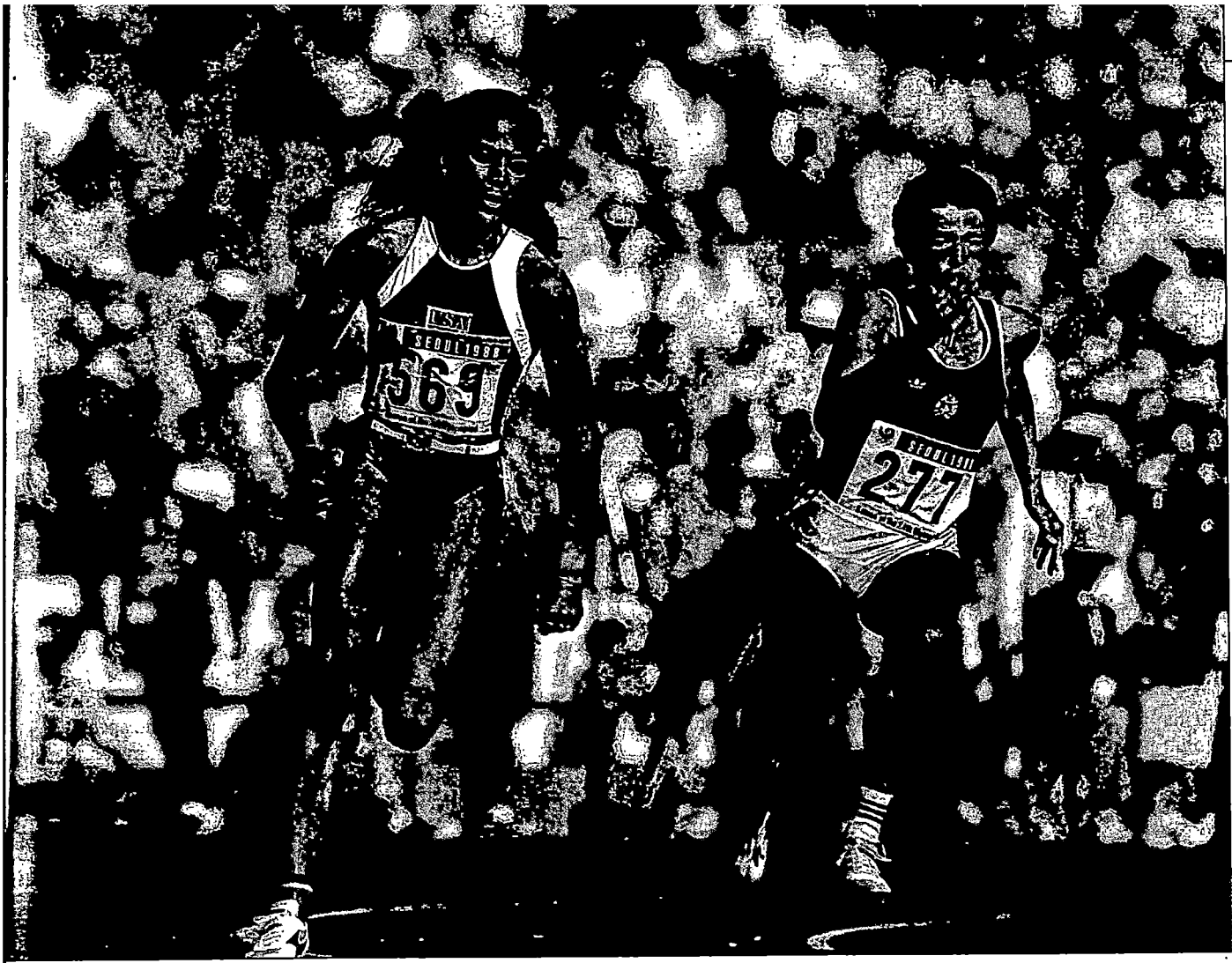
They have shared Al—brother to one and husband to the other. They have shared Bob—husband and coach (Al, a triple jumper, also used to be coached by Kersee). They have always gotten along famously, but now they must weather Florence's switch from Bob's World Class Athletic Club to a new coach, Al, and a new business manager. "I don't call it a stolen star," says Bob, who naturally would have preferred that Florence stay with him. "I hold no personal contract with any athlete. She was free to do what she thought best. We have to not let gold medals and endorsements interfere with the family."

Jackie, as she usually does, puts it more simply: "Remember, no matter what we say, we all love each other."

Griffith Joyner, this overnight success who has been a world-class sprinter for seven years, has a sense of history.

JOHN IACONO

After taking the baton from Flo-Jo, Ashford (in red) sped past Göhr (in blue) in the 4 × 100.



MANNY MILLAN

Griffith Joyner ran a world-record 21.34 in the 200 to beat Gladisch-Möller (277) and Jackson.

"Here's what sprinting is all about," she said in a reflective moment last week. "It's Evelyn Ashford chasing records set by Marita Koch and Marlies Göhr. It's Heike Drechsler chasing the records set by Ashford. It's me chasing records set by Drechsler. It's the wanting and the hard work that go into the chase."

These were not flimsy standards that have been raised up in the continuing competition between Americans and East Germans. Koch, who retired in 1987, and Drechsler coheld the 200-meter mark of 21.71. Indeed, the alabaster-muscled Drechsler was thought to have a chance at a Carl Lewis–like sweep of the sprint, long jump and relay gold medals in Seoul. Yet at the Games, Drechsler and her teammate Silke Gladisch-Möller, the 1987 world champion in the 100 and 200, seemed less prepared than the Americans. And, of course, the East Germans faced a sprinter as light-footed and strong as the world has ever seen.

In the Olympic 100, Griffith Joyner was first in a wind-aided 10.54 and Drechsler third, behind Ashford. Then, last week, came the 200. "This is the one I want more than any," Griffith Joyner said. "The 200 gold and the record."

There was never a group of 200 medalists as arresting as these. Drechsler leaned desperately to seize third from Jamaica's Merlene Ottey in 21.95. Ahead flew Jamaica's Grace Jackson, who came within .01 of a second of the old world record with her 21.72. No one paid any attention, because four meters in front of her was Griffith Joyner. Her 21.34 was an improvement of the world record that rivaled her 10.49 in the 100 in July.

If Griffith Joyner wanted the 200, Joyner-Kersee wanted the long jump. But before the finals last Thursday, she didn't think the signs were good. "Usually after a heptathlon [in which she had set a world record during the Games' first week] I can tell if I'm not going to do well jumping. My quads get tired."

Her quads were tired. "Think indefatigable," she told herself and then watched Drechsler reach 23′ 8¼″ on her fourth jump. Joyner-Kersee's fourth was a foul. She had but two jumps left. On her fifth attempt, Joyner-Kersee went high and long and landed almost perfectly, sitting down into the hole made by her heels, which meant that she had wrung every millimeter of distance from this leap. She had gone an Olympic-record 24′ 3½″.

Joyner-Kersee ran back down the runway with her face in her hands, her emotions soaring from relief to ecstatic tears. "I couldn't be content," she would say, "but, boy, I was happy."

Drechsler was down to her last chance. She squinted into the sun, trying to reassemble the pieces of her competitive heart, finally ran and jumped, reaching only 23′ 6¼″, whereupon she cried.

If there's an honorary member of the Joyner family, it's Drechsler, whom the

family feels has been required to compete in too many events. At the press conference after the long jump, Drechsler whispered and joked with Al and Jackie so winningly that observers pined for her to be free to enjoy these stress-bonded friends at a time other than in battle.

Pined, too, for an accurate public perception of the family's deeds in this time of suspicion. Ben Johnson's drug disqualification inevitably cast a film of doubt over the most gleaming Olympic performances. "Hey, it's sad for me," said Joyner-Kersee late last week. "I worked hard to get here. I haven't used drugs. It's time and patience and work. So it's just not fair to point fingers, to blame us all."

"Florence runs 10.49 in the Olympic trials, and people say 'wind,' " said Al. "She does 21.34 here, and they say 'drugs.' "

It happens that Johnson had passed along training information to Florence. Last year, after he ran a 100 record of 9.83 at the World Championships in Rome, Al and Florence asked him what on earth he was doing to effect his remarkable improvement. He outlined his extensive lifting program.

"We believed it when Ben told us how he lifted weights," says Al. "We did it, believed in it, and it worked."

"If you want to run like a man, you have to train like a man," says Florence, "and weights are the main factor." She can do squats with 320 pounds on her shoulders.

That helped her bear up on Saturday, the last day of track competition. Because of her speed on the turn, Griffith Joyner ran the third leg on the U.S. 4 × 100 relay team. Leadoff runners Alice Brown and Sheila Echols presented her with a slight deficit, but she drew even with East Germany's Ingrid Lange as she neared the exchange with the U.S. anchor, Ashford. But, whoa, Ashford started late. Griffith Joyner nearly went past her, as if she were going to finish the race herself.

Ashford quickly recovered and closed on her old rival Göhr, and hung with the East German for 50 meters. Then she came on like the Ashford of 1984. She brought the U.S. home a meter in front, in 41.98.

Griffith Joyner, puffing hard, skipped the victory lap to report for the 4 × 400 relay. This was the happiest surprise of the meet, because although she was the 1983 NCAA 400 champion, Flo-Jo hadn't run the event in the trials.

U.S. coaches Terry Crawford and Fred Thompson had raised the possibility of her inclusion on the team only two days before, after the 200. "There was risk in it," said Crawford, "but there was the opportunity to make history here, with four gold medals for Florence and a world record for the team."

Still, the Soviets, running with 400 world champion Olga Bryzgina as anchor, had to be favored. The U.S. would have to stay close and then see what Griffith Joyner could do. "Don't pass on the turns," said Valerie Brisco, who would take the third leg, to Florence.

Denean Howard led off and not only stayed close to the U.S.S.R.'s Tatyana Ledovskaia, but also passed her in the stretch with a 49.8 leg. Then Diane Dixon's 49.1 was overhauled by Olga Nazarova's 47.9. Brisco received the baton seven meters down, but her 48.5 leg allowed her to hand the stick to Griffith Joyner only two meters back.

Florence fell in behind Bryzgina. "I felt I could go around her, but Terry Crawford had told me to just stay near until the stretch," she said. But Bryzgina, whose strength is her last 200, ran a perfectly judged race. When Griffith Joyner came into the home stretch three meters behind, she could not gain. Bryzgina slowed, and Griffith Joyner got a meter, but the race was running out. Bryzgina held those two meters. The times were 3:15.18 for the U.S.S.R. and 3:15.51 for the U.S. Both were under the world record of 3:15.92 set by East Germany in 1984.

Griffith Joyner's leg was a 48.1, and she will always be mildly haunted by what might have happened if she had passed Bryzgina on the backstretch, but she was content. "These days have been a dream come true," she said on Sunday, "plus more that I *didn't* dream. I know I said the 200 gold was the one I wanted, but last night I laid out all the medals, and I felt that the silver was the special one, because of the team's trust in giving me the chance. That silver is gold to me."

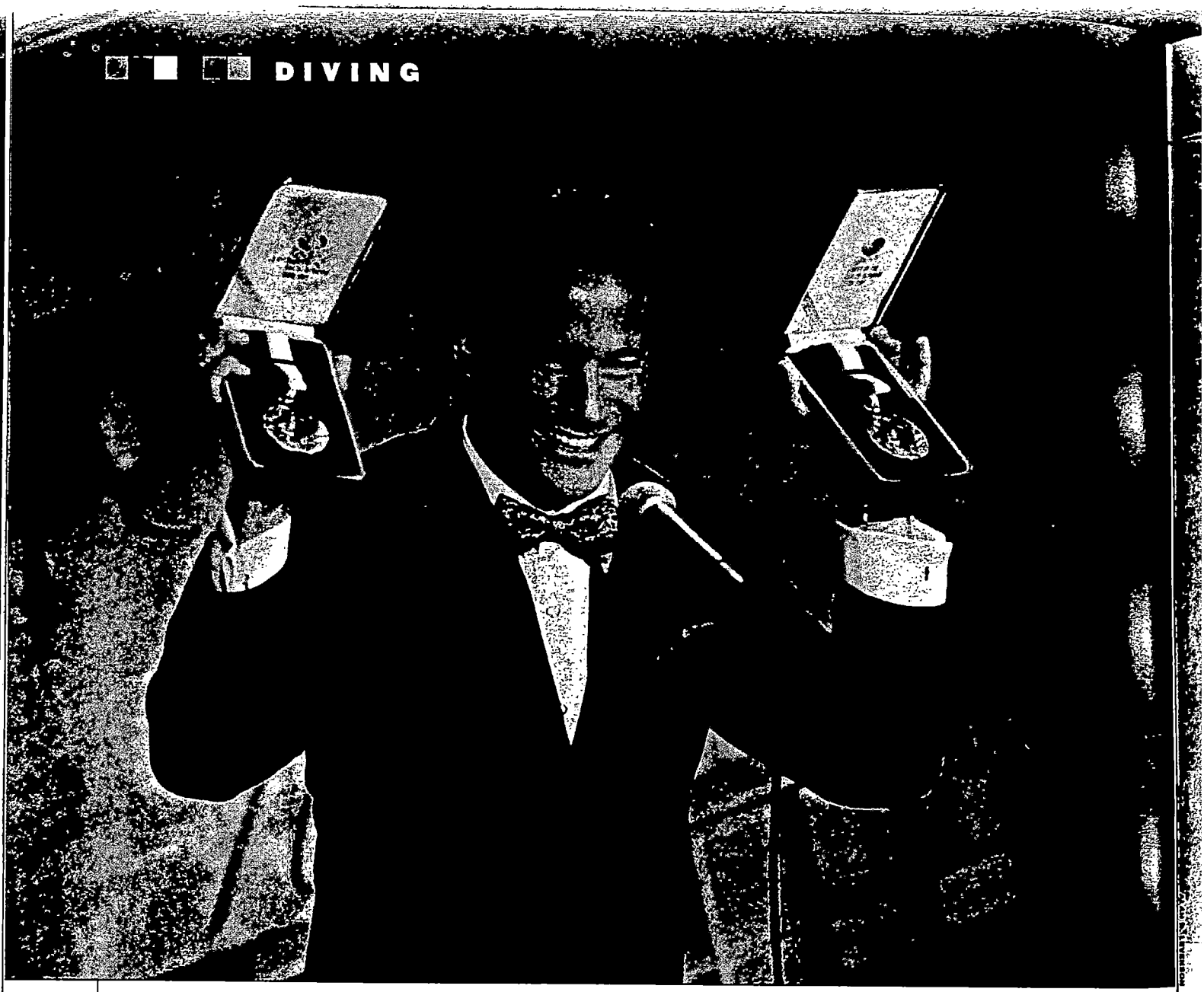
Early on Sunday morning, Florence had to put all the medals around her neck and go with Jackie to Olympic Stadium for a photography session. Bob watched the posing and giggling for a while, and then wandered off. He thought about how it had finally come to pass that the U.S. had sent truly seasoned women, such as those in his family, plus Ashford and Louise Ritter, the gold medalist in the high jump, up against East Germany's experienced women.

Kersee, who also coaches Brisco, thought how that wonderful relay leg might be enough to forestall her retiring. He watched the show-jumping horses that had taken over the practice field for this closing day. "They are beautiful," he said. "Someday I'd like to train thoroughbreds. They are all individuals, with different personalities. You've got to get to know them to train them."

Then he turned to look at Jackie and Florence, their medals clinking in the October air. "It's not so different from what I do now," he said.

For Griffith Joyner, getting a silver in the 4 × 400 was no letdown.

HEINZ KLUETMEIER



RETURN OF THE HERO

Greg Louganis got the last laugh, with his fourth Olympic gold

BY CRAIG NEFF

ON THURSDAY EVENING, AFTER A 14-HOUR flight from Seoul and a couple of hours of preparation, Greg Louganis found himself facing a performance that offered challenges quite different from those he had encountered in winning two Olympic gold medals in diving. "I'm scared," he said. "Truly scared." Dressed in a tuxedo made for him in Seoul, Louganis, who graduated from UC Irvine with a degree in drama and who plans to pursue an acting career, was about to host a new syndicated TV show being filmed at the Improv, a West Hollywood comedy club. Finally, the moment of truth arrived.

"Good evening, ladies and gentlemen," said Louganis to a live audience of 175 or so. "It's great to be here. I had a little problem on the way here this evening—I hit my head backstage. . . ." The packed house erupted, and several members of the crowd held up cards displaying marks of 10.5. The man in the tuxedo broke into a broad smile.

That onstage stint wrapped up more than a week of contrasts for the 28-year-old Louganis. A few times there had been tears in his eyes. As he began the Olympic 10-meter platform final on Sept. 27, he knew it would likely be the last platform competition of his life, and his emotions were welling. It had been a rough Games for him, what with gash-

After a dramatic triumph on one platform, Louganis took his act to another, at the Improv.

ALAN D. LEVENSON

ing his head during the preliminaries of the springboard competition, developing a sore left shoulder, coming down with sinusitis and—most important—having to bear the burden of expectations. Never mind his heroic performance in getting the springboard gold with five stitches in his scalp; he had to win his second event, too. "A reporter told me that if I didn't win both springboard and platform, I'd be considered a failure," he said. "A failure."

As Louganis stepped to the platform for his 10th and final dive, he stared that failure squarely in the face. He had led after the first four dives, but had fallen behind a wonderful Chinese competitor literally half his age—a 14-year-old named Xiong Ni—after the fifth round. Louganis regained the lead in Rounds 6 and 7, only to have Xiong pass him in the next two rounds. Now Louganis had to nail a reverse 3½ somersault, the most difficult dive on his list. He needed at least 85.57 points to earn the gold. If he did so, he would become the first man to repeat as Olympic champion in both springboard and platform.

Louganis hadn't been entering the water cleanly. He had scored well because of his strong, high leaps off the tower and his grace in the air, but at times even those facets of his performance had been slightly below his usual standard. "Greg knew he was struggling," said his coach, Ron O'Brien, afterward. "He doesn't keep track of the score, so I told him he was still right in there. I said, 'It's going to be a fight, but you've got good dives left.' "

Louganis still didn't know how the score stood as he waited to take his last dive. He had, in fact, entered the final round only three points behind Xiong, but Xiong, in his 10th dive, had spun through a superb inward 3½ (degree of difficulty: 3.2), entered the water with hardly a splash and was awarded scores ranging from 7 to 9. Later, Chinese team officials would quietly complain that Xiong had been scored too low on some of his dives. They may have been right.

But no one could take anything away from Louganis's final moment of brilliance. He reminded himself that his mother would love him, win or lose.

The dive was magnificent. Louganis pierced the water straight and true, and climbed out of the pool smiling. The pressure was off. He had dived as well as he could.

The scoreboard flashed a 9.0, five 8.5's and an 8.0. Because of the high degree of difficulty (3.4) of a reverse 3½, Louganis had scored 86.70 points and had beaten Xiong 638.61 to 637.47. The crowd at Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool roared.

Louganis burst into tears and collapsed into O'Brien's arms. "I've never seen him so emotional," O'Brien said later. "I had to hold him up."

As they embraced, O'Brien whispered to Louganis: "Klaus Dibiasi had to hit his last dive at the 1976 Olympics to beat you." Louganis would smile at the thought later. He had been 16 when he challenged two-time defending Olympic platform champion Dibiasi at the Montreal Games and had come away with the silver medal. Now Xiong was the kid, the heir apparent. "I understand what Klaus Dibiasi felt like," said Louganis with a chuckle.

Louganis explained that he had broken into tears not because he had won, but because his platform career had come to an end. There may have been a sense of relief involved, too, after that reverse 3½. As O'Brien put it, "I don't know that there's ever been a bigger dive done in Olympic history."

For Louganis, who on Monday announced his retirement not only from platform but also from springboard competition, the timing was perfect.

RICHARD MACKSON

With his victory over Xiong, Louganis became the first male diver to twice win two golds.

A. I will do everything I can to avoid raising taxes on the American people. I will try to reduce the deficit by continuing strong economic growth and reducing wasteful Federal spending.

Q. Mr. President, will you rule out any tax increase in 1985?

A. I have no plans for a tax increase in 1985 or beyond. And as I said in my press conference, the only time I would consider a tax increase in order to reduce the deficit would be if I felt we had reduced wasteful government spending to the absolute minimum.

Q. Mr. President, on August 6 the Vice President was asked if you were keeping your options open on taxes except for an increase in the personal income tax. He said, "Any President would keep his options open. Conditions can dramatically change one way or the other." Do you agree with that statement?

A. Yes, but that does not in any way lessen my strong opposition to increasing taxes. I would seek to reduce the deficit by continuing strong economic growth and reducing wasteful spending and doing everything I could to avoid raising taxes.

Remarks to United States Olympic Medal Winners in Los Angeles, California

August 13, 1984

Thank you, Bill Simon, and thank you all very much. As the newest member of the team, I'm trying to figure out how I qualify. [*Laughter*] In high school, there was the 880 relay. But we only finished second in the State finals in that. And then there was swimming, but in my day we didn't do a flip turn. So, I'd have to learn that if I am going to qualify in that.

But anyway, ladies and gentlemen of America's team at the 23d Olympiad—and Bill Simon has said it all—you did us proud. You're heroes, every one of you living proof of what happens when America sets its sights high and says, "Let's create a little excellence."

And you gave us moments that we'll never forget. There was Blatnick dropping to his knees in thanks. And Mary Lou Retton getting that perfect 10. There was Steinseifer and Hogshead hitting that wall at the exact same hundredth of a second. And Carl Lewis' smile when he tied Jesse Owens' record.

There was something very special about the Olympics; there was a special spirit to it. You gave us all such a lift. You gave us something to be unified around and cheer for together. And I think maybe you possibly heard down on the field that cheer. It went something like, U.S.A.! U.S.A.! Well, it doesn't matter whether you won the gold or the silver or the bronze; the cheer was for you, and for all of you.

The specialness of this Olympics was apparent from the beginning. You walked into the opening ceremonies with a special kind of pride, a vibrant and a very human delight that was transmitted to the crowds and that was picked up by the people who were watching on TV. Throughout the games, I couldn't help but think that if the people of the world judged Americans by what they saw of you, then they think, "Americans? Well, they're generous and full of serious effort; they're full of high spirits; they're motivated by all the best things. They're truly a nation of champions."

And I want to take a moment here to single out and say thank you to the uncelebrated story and the people—your coaches and trainers, your parents and friends—all the quiet people who stood behind you when the shot rang out and the race began. And, yes, those you may have defeated, but whose own efforts helped push you to do your best. Every hero knows that no hero does it alone. The people who stood behind you deserve our thanks. And the way I see it, there ought to be an Olympic event in moral support, and they'd get a perfect 10.

I want to say, too, that the city of Los

Angeles did a marvelous job, and there are a lot of terrific people in this town. Just about everyone in this city had to put himor herself out some way, one way or another, while the games were on. They not only did it; they did it with a smile. They won the admiration and the thanks of the entire country.

This is a good time also to thank the generous corporations that decided a few years back to contribute money and personnel and time to help our athletes. They proved that the profits reaped from a free economy can be used to help our young people compete on an even footing with the state-subsidized athletes of other countries. Those corporations did us proud. And so did Bill Simon, who led this great citizens effort. So did the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

The 23d Olympiad of the modern era is over, but it will never be forgotten. It was attended by more countries than ever before. There was more competition than ever before. There was more brilliant talent than ever before. And, as you know, a lot of records were broken.

The games were a triumph, a triumph of friendly and generous competition, a triumph of fellowship, and a triumph of the spirit. And it turned out that nothing could mar those games, nothing could detract. The only losers of the 23d Olympiad were those who didn't or couldn't come.

As for those who did, what greatness they and you all showed us. I know you're impressed by the athletes the other countries sent—the South Korean boxers, the Chinese gymnasts, the Romanian athletes, the Jamaicans, the Japanese. For a lot of us, one of the really indelible images of the games was of Gabriela Andersen-Schiess of Switzerland walking dazed and dehydrated to the finish line, refusing to give up, pushing on even when all her strength was gone, summoning up just that last bit of reserve and crossing that line. She truly was heroic.

And I have just a final point here. One of the things I noted and liked so much as I watched the games on TV was that often in many of the events, you could sort out or figure out who represented what country, except with the American athletes. With the American athletes, we almost always had to see the U.S.A. on your uniforms, because our team came in all shapes and sizes, all colors and nationalities and races and ethnic groups. And I was thinking, you can talk on and read forever books about the melting pot; but the past 2 weeks, there it was winning medals for us, representing us every day—140 countries represented here in the only place in the world where those who are competing for this nation had the bloodlines and the background of more than those 140 countries.

And so, I say to you, the great melting pot team of 1984, the members of America's team at the 23d Olympics, thanks for the memories and thanks for the great moments and thanks for being what you are, genuine heroes.

And you know what, 1984 has a kind of special significance for me. [*Laughter*] I'm finding it to be a very interesting year. But after what I saw of you and what you did at those Olympics, I can't wait till '88. [*Laughter*] Just can't wait.

Thank you all very much, and God bless you.

And now, you remember that right before the games you gave me a gift of all your Olympic teams pins. And today I want to return the favor. I have a gift for the future U.S. Olympics Hall of Fame. It is the American eagle and is given to honor the members of America's team at the '84 games, because you've soared to greatness.

Note: The President spoke at 10:31 a.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel. He was introduced by William E. Simon, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Prior to his remarks, the President was made an honorary member of the U.S. Olympic team with the presentation of an Olympic blazer by medalists Steve Lundquist and Mary Lou Retton.

Remarks to Members of the United States Winter Olympic Team
March 8, 1988

The President. Thank you all very much, and welcome to the White House. Somebody once stopped Louis Armstrong on a street in New York City and asked him how to get to Carnegie Hall. "Practice," he said, "practice, practice, practice." Well, that's how each of you got to the Olympics. And I must tell you, we have hundreds of groups here each year, but I can't think of any that I'm prouder of than you. Years of practice and years of dedication, years of dreaming and working for your dreams have made each one of you—medal or no medal—an American champion and an American success story.

America cheered when Bonnie Blair won her gold and bronze medals, setting a world record in the 500 meters. And when she was asked how she did it, Bonnie said, "I think I just got it on guts." Well, one thing I noticed on TV when Bonnie won: that "Blair Bunch," Bonnie's family as well as her friends from the Champaign, Illinois, Police Department, cheering her on. I have a hunch that love and support of both family and community helped Bonnie find those guts.

And while we're on gold, Brian Boitano, is there anyone who's soared the way you did in your gold medal-winning long program? Eric Flaim flew as he captured 1 silver in the 1500 meters and just missed 3 bronzes. And Jill Watson and Peter Oppegard, you were a thrill to watch as you captured your bronze medal. And like Bonnie, each of you has had that backing of family and community over the years, and that backing has given you the strength to compete with grace and sportsmanship. And Debi Thomas, sometimes when I look at everything you've done and are doing—Olympic skater, pre-med student—I wonder if your name should be Debi or Superwoman. I know that you draw a lot of your strength from the strength and love and example of your mother. Yes, you were disappointed with your bronze, but the grace with which you accepted your disappointment won you a gold medal in the heart of every American.

Talking about gold medals from America's heart, there's one that goes to Dan Jansen for his courage, and one that goes to his family, too. Their devotion to each other captured the heart and earned the admiration of our entire land. Dan, you received the United States Olympic Committee's Olympic Spirit Award, and everyone here and around the country applauds the committee's choice. You dedicated that honor to your sister, her memory, and your entire family. And now you're back in competition and number one in World Cup points. Yes, your family is very precious in your life, and if recently a cause of great sadness, it is also a source of great strength. And that strength is an inspiration to the entire world.

Now, I won't forget the demonstration events: freestyle skiing—gold in the aerials. Melanie Palanik, in my book anyone who even tries freestyle aerial skiing deserves a medal. [*Laughter*] And silvers in men's and women's ballet—Lane Spina and Jan Bucher. Finally, in disabled skiing, we had a sweep in the women's modified giant slalom: Diana Golden, Cathy Gentile, silver—that was gold for Diana Golden. I left out one of the golds, didn't I? [*Laughter*] Cathy Gentile, silver, Martha Hill, bronze, while Greg Mannino won a silver in the men's. Your performances inspired us all.

Now, there's been a lot of talk—too much talk in my opinion—about the number of medals that weren't won. The heart of the Olympics is the sport and the competition. It's the exuberance of the hockey team. It's Bonny Warner breaking new ground in American women's luge. It's the pride of Marion, Indiana, at the performance of Wayne and Natalie Seybold in pairs skating. And, yes, it's the spirit of Pam Fletcher, who returned to the slopes 2 hours after breaking her leg in a practice run to cheer for her teammates. It's striving with the support and love of family and community to be the best you possibly can be, because

you love your sport and—win, lose, or draw—you love the competition. And for that, all of you get gold medals. There's one thing you can remember above all. Just being here in those uniforms and being where you were puts you a world apart from just literally millions of other people, and every one of you has a right to be proud.

Thank you all for being here, and God bless you.

Mr. Boitano. I think winning medals is one thing, but I think the thing that I'll, and we'll, most remember about Calgary is the outstanding support that not only all of our teammates gave us but that we got from our own country. It filled me personally with so much patriotism. And I think, speaking on behalf of all of the athletes, that we're very appreciative to be a part of this country, and we really respect it a lot. Bonnie Blair would like to make a presentation to make President Reagan a part of our team.

[*At this point, the President was given a Winter Olympic uniform.*]

The President. Thank you. Well, thank you all very much.

Ms. Blair. Thank you for everything.

Mr. Helmick. Mr. President, as president of the United States Olympic Committee, I'd like to thank you. And I want to tell you, the President of the United States, that I think that we had 165 heroes representing the United States up in Calgary. Men and women who won their regionals, their nationals, their trials, and since then have gone on to win world championships and world cups. And each one of them—there's 165 stories of personal struggles, personal sacrifices, not only sacrifice of their time but economic sacrifice. And the Congress of the United States and you, Mr. President, have done something to really help the economic sacrifice, and that is the passage of the Coin Act, which is going to bring new resources to help support these athletes in their Olympic challenges. And on behalf of the United States Olympic Committee and this team and the summer team going to Seoul, I want to thank the Congress and the President for the Coin Act. Thank you very much.

The President. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:01 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Statement by Assistant to the President for Press Relations Fitzwater on the Situation in Panama

March 8, 1988

The United States welcomes the statements issued by President Delvalle, Vice President Esquivel, and the political parties and Civilian Crusade of Panama favoring a government of national reconciliation. This is a blueprint for progress toward democracy in Panama. We support their goal of restoring democratic government and civilian constitutional order. Once this goal has been achieved, we will work cooperatively with the Government of Panama toward the recovery of Panama's financial and economic health. The United States remains committed to fulfilling its Panama Canal treaty obligations, and we are prepared to resume working with the Panamanian Defense Forces under the treaty once civilian rule and constitutional democracy are established.

Executive Or
Organization
March 8, 1988

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Written Responses to Questions Submitted by Oslobodjenje of Yugoslavia on the 1984 Winter Olympic Games

February 18, 1984

Q. Mr. President, this year Yugoslavia is host of the winter Olympic games and the United States of the summer Olympics. We are looking forward to it as an opportunity for strengthening of friendships and understanding among youth of the world. Children in Yugoslav schools even sent a message to the world leaders asking them to stop all wars in Olympic year as was the case in ancient Greece. How important are in today's world such events as Olympic games?

The President. I believe that the Olympic games show the human race at its best. We judge the best athletes in the world according to standards of excellence and sportsmanship, not political and economic doctrine, race, or religion. The Olympics show us what we can achieve when we agree on our goals and pursue them in a spirit of cooperation and understanding. Leaders in government have an obligation to strive for cooperation every bit as hard as our athletes who reach within for the greatest efforts of their lives. Together we should build a safer and far better world for the human family, not just for today but for generations to come. The United States has no higher priority than peace, as exemplified by the Olympic spirit.

Q. How do you see Yugoslavia as a first nonaligned country that will be host of such an event?

The President. As I told President Spiljak during his visit to the United States earlier this month, we greatly admire the effort and care that went into the preparation of the Olympic games in Sarajevo. Athletes, visitors, and Olympic officials have commented that they have never seen a better organized Olympics, and the hospitality of the people of Sarajevo is unsurpassed.

Q. The United States will host the summer Olympic games in Los Angeles this year. What does it mean to you?

The President. It is a great honor. California is my home State, and I know that the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee has spared no effort to offer the world's Olympic athletes and visitors to the games the best possible facilities. All Americans are anxious to welcome the people of the world with the same warm hospitality that was extended to our athletes in Sarajevo.

Q. What is your opinion, Mr. President, about some previous attempts to make the Olympics a stage for political confrontation?

The President. In ancient Greece, the Olympic games were a celebration of human excellence, not of nation states or political systems. That is the great tradition that has brought about the popularity of the modern Olympic movement. We must do everything we can to honor that tradition.

Q. Were you watching the games? Which ones in particular? Were you satisfied with what you saw—the spirit, the atmosphere?

The President. The Olympic events I have seen on TV have been exciting and inspirational. The competition is fierce and requires great stamina, spirit, and skill. Obviously, we cheer for the men and women on our respective teams. But we can and should celebrate the triumphs of all athletes who compete in the true spirit of sportsmanship and give the very best of themselves. So, while we were thrilled at the victories of our American skiers, we cheered with you when Jure Franko skied to a silver medal in the men's giant slalom. It's been a great event.

Note: As printed above, the questions and answers follow the text of the White House press release.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony on the 1984 Olympic Torch Relay

May 14, 1984

Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, and friends of the Olympics, it's a pleasure to welcome you and to have this opportunity to take part in this ceremony.

The 1984 Olympic Torch Relay carries on in the footsteps of 10 previous Olympics. By the time the torch reaches the Los Angeles Coliseum on July 28th, it will have passed through 33 States, more than a thousand communities, and, as you've probably guessed, through the District of Columbia.

But I believe this year's relay is truly special, because it's giving something back to our young people. Thanks to the generosity of thousands of Americans, we now have a multimillion-dollar fund to promote and expand amateur sport training. I'm so pleased that the Legacy for Youth Program will help the Special Olympics, the family YMCA's, Boys' Clubs and Girls' Clubs of America strengthen their commitment to the growth and well-being of young people all across America.

The Olympic torch, the symbol of continuity between the ancient and modern Olympic games, was a proud tradition. It is now in our hands, and the United States is totally committed to upholding the Olympic Charter and the traditions which this torch represents. As the host nation for the games of the 23d Olympiad, we will fulfill our responsibilities. Athletes and Olympic officials of all countries will find a warm welcome in Los Angeles and will be treated equally and without discrimination.

As you know, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and the International Olympic Committee have done everything possible to create a hospitable climate in which all participants will be able to perform to the best of their ability. And I have instructed agencies of the Federal Government to cooperate fully with Olympic and local officials to ensure the safety of all participants.

We consider sport to be one of the finest opportunities for people of all nations to come and to know and to understand each other. And in sport, nothing can match the competition of the Olympics. The Olympics provide the ultimate experience in watching athletes strive through honest effort, fair play, discipline, and determination to reach the top. Athletes know better than anyone that there is more, much more, to the Olympic experience than winning medals. It's the personal striving, the ability to achieve the fullest measure of human potential that counts most. Athletes look to their sport with a common mind, knowing that they will never go fast enough to say, "This is as fast as we can go." There will always be a new standard to aim for—that last fraction of an inch, that extra second.

Athletes all over the world live by the Olympic motto: Swifter, higher, stronger. Olympics breed inspiration. Who will ever forget Jesse Owens' achievements in 1936; Bob Beamon's 29-foot, 2½-inch broadjump in Mexico City? The thrill of striving for excellence in sports, as in other areas of our lives, fires our imagination, stirs us to dream great dreams, and often enables us to achieve them. By embracing the Olympic tradition, we have reason to look to the future with optimism and hope because the Olympic spirit carries beyond the field of competition.

Do we place too much emphasis on sports or expect too much of them? I don't think so. The Olympics were started more than 2,000 years ago to hopefully offer a substitute to the constant warfare between the city-states of Greece. They were revived on an international basis nearly a century ago, and again, the goal was peace and understanding. Let us keep that Olympic tradition alive in Los Angeles and resolve that the Olympic flame will burn ever brighter.

And now, let's get that Olympic torch on to Los Angeles. I'll see you all there, and thank you, and God bless you all.

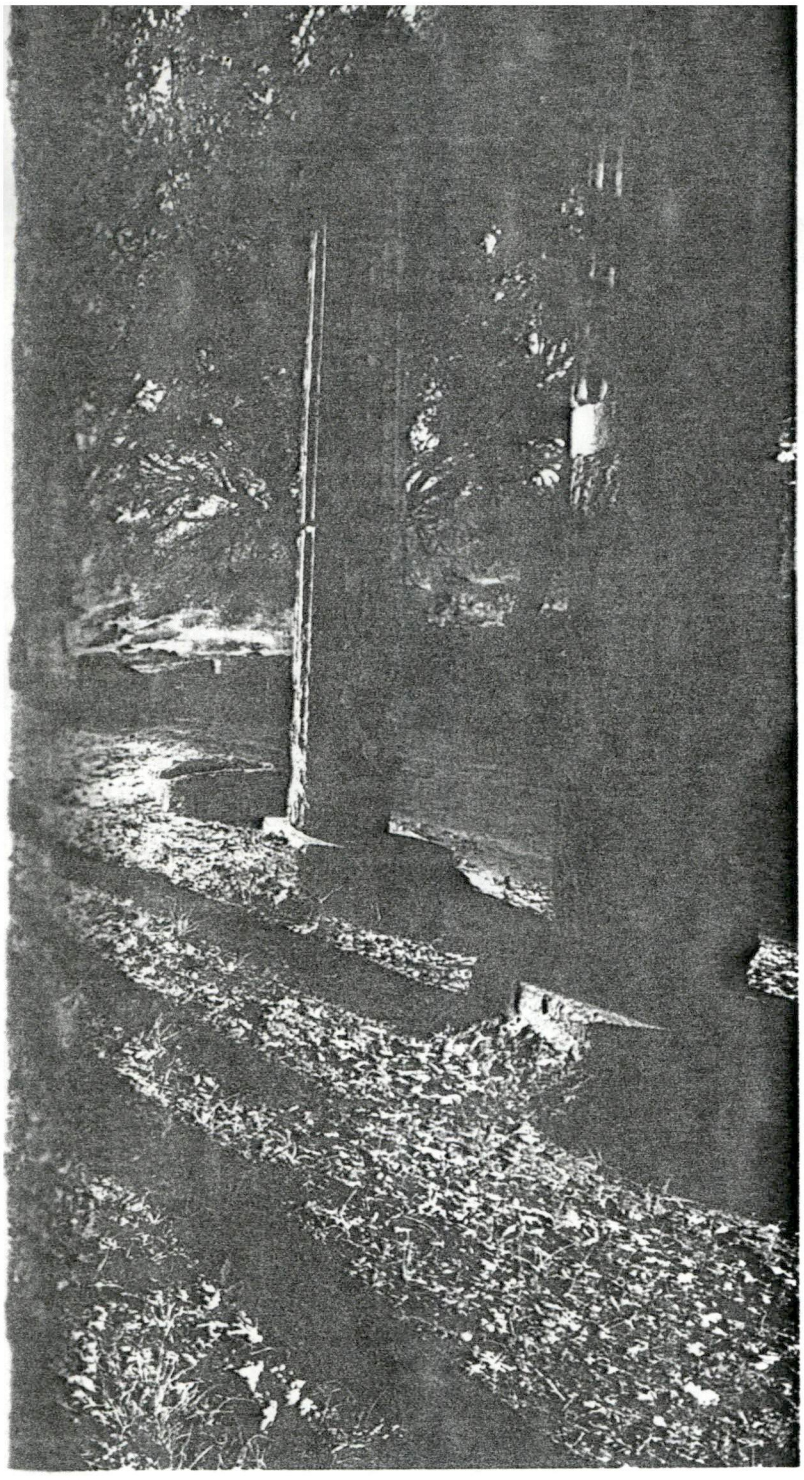
Note: The President spoke at 5:14 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Following the President's remarks, Kurt

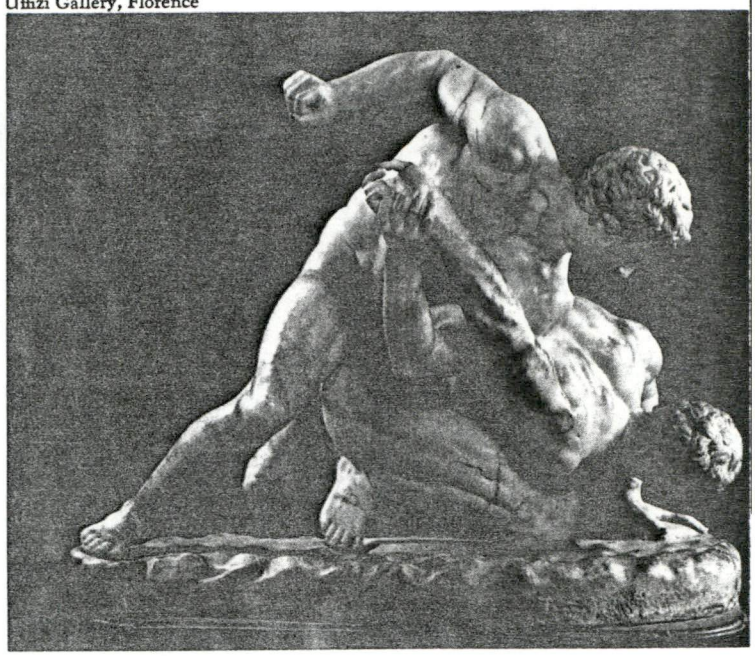
Smithsonian

June 1984

Wrestlers begin a match
how things really were
at the first Olympics (p. 64)



Uffizi Gallery, Florence



Two pancratiasts battled until one gave up. In regular wrestling, winner got the first three falls.

In Olympia today, morning sunlight floods ancient colonnade in palaestra where wrestling took place.

One midsummer day in the year we calculate to have been 776 B.C., a 200-meter dash was run in a rural backwater in southwestern Greece, and a young local named Coroebus won it. It was an obscure event in an obscure spot but it earned him immortality: he is the first Olympic victor on record.

It came about this way. Not far from his hometown, in the place called Olympia, was a primitive sanctuary to the Greeks' chief god, Zeus. Festivals for the deity had been going on there for centuries. For some reason the people in charge decided to embellish what was traditionally done: they would offer up, in addition to the customary sacrificial victims and prayers, the honor of an outstanding athletic performance. So they organized a race, the race Coroebus won.

The next embellished festival was scheduled for 772 B.C.—and from then on, every four years, it took place more or less without a break for more than a millennium, right up to A.D. 261. And what began as a simple neighborhood affair soon burgeoned into a celebrated spectacle, boasting a dozen or so different events that pulled in contestants and viewers from all over. They came from the whole ancient world, from as far away as what are now France and Syria. There were other religious festivals, some very important, whose programs included sports, too, but none ever attained the prestige of the Olympics. Then as now, a victory there

There was bribing, boasting and jeering of losers, and only first place mattered, but judges kept almost no statistics at all

Photographs by Alexander Tsiaras

British Museum, London

Boxers wrapped their fists in leather thongs, fought without a break until one was knocked out or gave up.

Fluted stone segments from fallen columns mark the collapsed Temple of Zeus, built about 470-456 B.C.

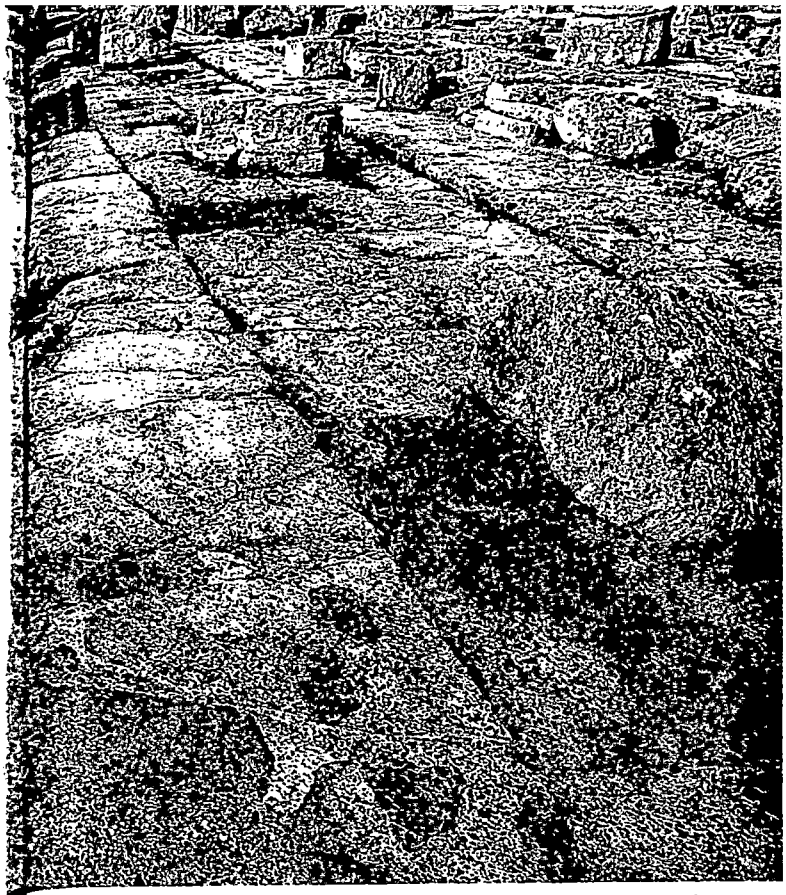
was the be-all and end-all for all truly serious athletes.

Despite the growing renown of the Olympics, despite the fact that it attracted tens of thousands of people, the time and place were constant: everybody had to make the long and arduous pilgrimage to the out-of-the-way sanctuary. And when there, everybody, right up to champions of the highest repute and backers who sometimes were heads of state, had to submit to the arrangements, rules and regulations enforced by a local committee—about ten worthy citizens of Elis, the chief town of the area.

That was the way things were at the beginning and that is how the ancient games continued to be: for the greater glory of Zeus, not to improve the political image of any particular state or leader, as is sometimes the case today. And there was little fine talk of promoting international goodwill or anything like that. At the time the festival was launched and for four centuries afterward, the Greeks were organized into a multitude of little independent states, and one or more of these was always at war with another. When the date of the festival drew near, heralds were sent out to announce a sacred truce so that those who wanted to attend could make their way through the battle lines to get to Olympia. After a while, the truce was lengthened to three months or so because travel time increased as spectators and contestants flocked in from farther and farther away.

For some centuries there were no athletic facilities whatsoever at Olympia, just an open space in which a running track would be paced off, areas for the discus and javelin throw laid out, and so on. Finally, by about 500 B.C., a few amenities had come into existence: a stadium for the runners and a hippodrome for the horse and chariot races (but no stands with seats for the spectators, just a sloping embankment to sprawl on), a bathhouse for the athletes, a headquarters building for the Olympic committee, and, of course, a temple to Zeus. Progress was slow because funding depended upon contributions.

Los Angeles, site of the 1984 summer Olympic Games, is better off than Elis was, for it at least can collect gate receipts; in ancient times, since the games were part of a religious ceremony, no admission could be charged. As it happens, Elis was not poor, but it was in no position all by itself to undertake a building program of the size needed. It was able to start work on Zeus' temple only when a successful war against a neighbor provided enough booty for the labor and materials. Many of the other improvements came, if



Games were invented to honor Zeus, and winning athletes received their olive wreaths at his sanctuary.

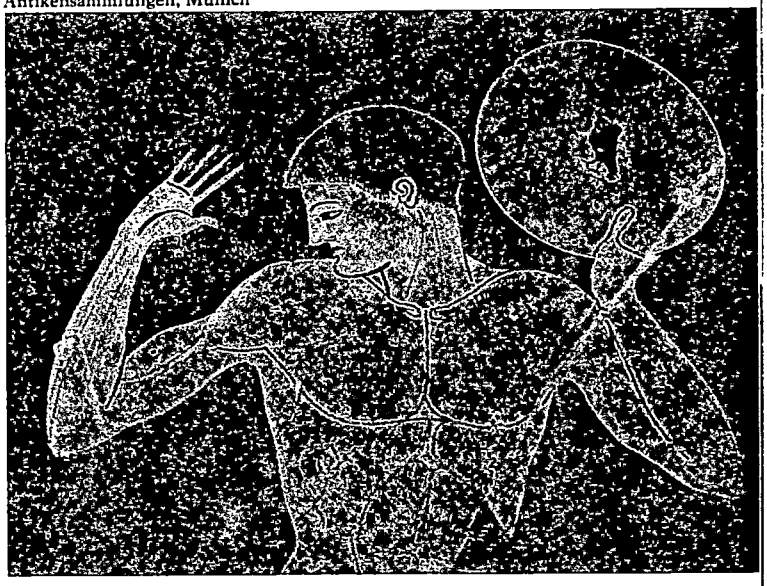
at all, from generous wealthy states or individuals.

There was not even a gymnasium until sometime after 200 B.C.; the athletes worked out wherever they could. Though eventually there was the equivalent of a VIP hotel, there were never any facilities at all for ordinary spectators. They arrived hot and tired and stayed that way during the five days the festival lasted. The rich were not too badly off: they slept in tents that their retinue of slaves put up. Most, however, slept in the open and munched on bread, cheese and olives, and drank wine they had brought along or bought from itinerant vendors. Sanitation was rudimentary or nonexistent and water, from springs and cisterns, was always in short supply. It was not until the second century A.D., after the games had been going on for about 900 years, that Herodes Atticus of Athens, at the time probably the richest Greek in the world, finally gave the place an aqueduct and a proper water system. In addition to all this, there was the heat and dust of a Greek summer and the flies—so bad that it is said the citizens of Elis used to offer up a special sacrifice to Zeus to keep them away from Olympia. The story goes that all a master had to do to make a sulky slave turn angelic was to threaten to take him along to the games.

"Aren't you all jammed in together?" asked the Greek philosopher Epictetus of would-be spectators. "Isn't it hard to get a bath? Don't you get drenched when it rains? Don't you get fed up with the din and the shouting and the other annoyances?" The answer in every case was a resounding Yes!—but this did not stop people from coming in droves. After all, the Olympics gave them, as ours do us, the one chance in four years to see many of the world's very best athletes in action. And there were other rewards. They could attend the sacrifices and services—which, now that the festival had gained such fame, were impressive ceremonies. They could get a look at some of Greece's finest works of art: a gigantic statue of Zeus in his temple was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and all over the sanctuary grounds were statues of other deities and of winning athletes. Imagine today's Olympics being held, say, in Rome during Easter Week and you get some idea of why so many made the long journey and put up with all the discomforts.

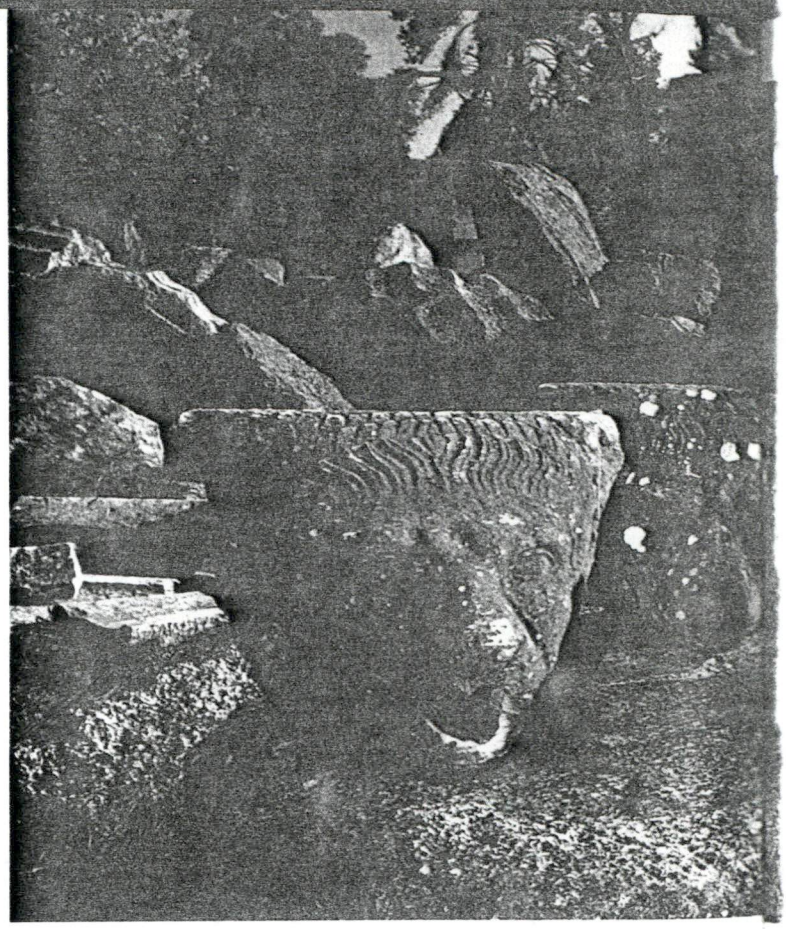
Like a number of key features of Greek life, the games were for males only. With the exception of a special priestess, married women were barred from entrance—and on pain of death, no less. Since the assemblage of spectators was joined by the kinds of people who lived off crowds—pickpockets, beggars, con men, pimps, prostitutes—it was no place for respectable unmarried women. (Other festivals eventually ran events for women athletes, but never the early Olympics.) On one occasion a matron from a great sporting family, who could not bear not seeing her son compete, sneaked in dressed as a trainer; when he was victorious, she enthusiastically vaulted the barrier that marked off

Antikensammlungen, Munich



Poised competitor, from fifth century B.C., wields discus with owl, which was symbol of the goddess Athena.

How things were at the first Olympics



Stone lion heads were originally designed to be drain spouts for water on roof of the Temple of Zeus.

the trainers' section and, in so doing, revealed her sex. Out of respect for the family's long line of winners she was spared execution, but a ruling was passed stating that trainers, like athletes, were to go around naked.

Shortly after 500 B.C. the program of sports reached its more or less final form—three days of major competition given over to about a dozen different events. It most likely started with the most spectacular, the chariot race. The number of entrants varied each year; at a comparable festival, the Pythian Games held in Delphi, there were as many as 41. The competitors lined up, each standing in a two-wheeled chariot that was light, like a modern trotter's gig, but pulled by a team of four horses that would be driven at the fastest gallop they could generate. They made 12 laps around the course—about nine kilometers—with 180-degree turns at each end. As at our Indianapolis 500, viewers enjoyed not only the excitement of a race but the titillation that comes from the constant presence of danger: as the teams thundered around the turns, or one chariot tried to cut over from the outside to the inside, crashes and collisions were common and doubtless often fatal. In one celebrated race at the Pythian Games, competition was so lethal that only one competitor out of several dozen managed to finish!

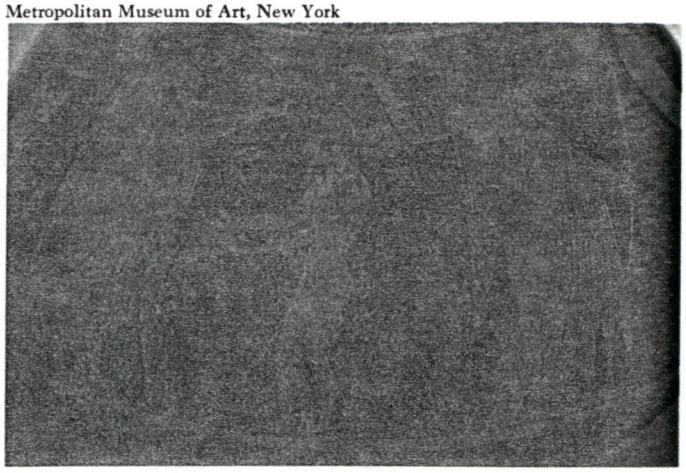
Next came the horse race, and it, too, offered the spice of danger because jockeys rode bareback on earth just churned up by the chariots. Both of these events were strictly for the very rich; owning a racehorse in ancient times was like owning a Rolls-Royce today, and owning a chariot and team was like owning a fleet of four of them. In the very beginning the owners may have done their own driving and riding, but they soon turned these jobs over to professionals. The prize, however, went only to the owners. Once, for example, a famous mare named Αὔρα (Breeze) threw her rider at the very beginning of the race, but being well trained, covered the course in perfect style and came in first; the judges awarded her owner the prize. Women owners, who could not even get inside the grounds to watch, could yet win a prize this way, and there are the names of some in the lists of Olympic victors.

The chariot and horse races were the showiest events. But the crowd's favorites tended to be the body-contact sports—wrestling, boxing and the pancratium (a combination of the two)—which the arrangers of the program shrewdly scheduled for the fourth day, the latest possible. Wrestling was the mildest of the three. Unlike today's wrestling, the contestants were on their feet most of the time, since three falls ended a match and even touching the ground with the knees constituted a fall. Ancient wrestlers, like our TV mammoths, ran to size and beef. A certain Milo, who lived around 500 B.C., was so mighty a man that a whole series of fabulous stories grew up about him: that every day he packed away seven and a half kilos each of meat and bread, washing it down with seven and a half liters of wine; that he once carried a full-grown bull around the stadium, then cooked and ate it; that he could tie a band around his head and snap it by swelling his veins.

Lionel Casson is a classics professor at New York University. His new book, Ancient Trade and Society, *was just published by Wayne State University Press.*

Statues of Zeus were erected with money from athletes fined for dishonoring the games by taking bribes.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York



A local athlete is honored. Proud hometowns sometimes gave Olympic winners a special purse.

Fight crowds in any age like to see blood, and ancient boxing supplied plenty. The men fought with their hands wrapped in tough leather thongs, they fought continuously with no rounds and they fought till one was knocked out or gave up. It was a rare boxer who, after several years in the sport, still had uncauliflowered ears and all his teeth; boxers' battered physiognomies became a favorite butt of contemporary satirists, whose humor was crueler than ours.

The bloodiest and most popular event was the pancratium, or "all-powerful contest," a modified free-for-all. The contestants punched, slapped, kicked or wrestled, and the bout was over when one was knocked out, gave up or—as happened every now and then—died. No holds were barred, not even the stranglehold, and much of the time, as with today's wrestlers, the contestants were thrashing about on the ground, since a fall did not matter. One pancratiast actually developed a technique in which he would throw himself on his back with his opponent on top and work from there; he was never beaten. There was also biting and gouging, though these were theoretically illegal. The end usually came when one man got such a hold that the other quit to avert a broken bone or dislocated joint.

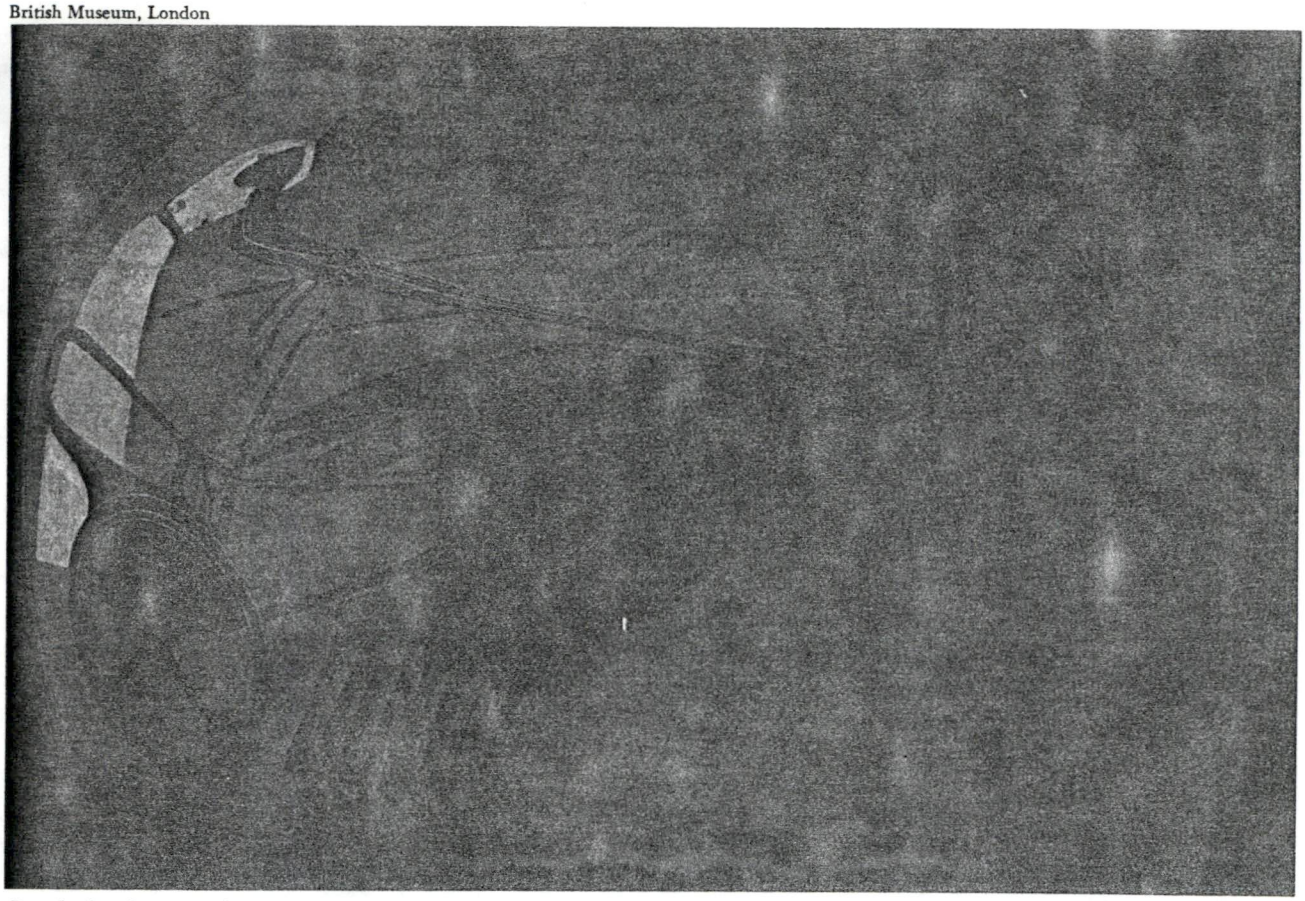
The first Olympic event to be recorded, Coroebus' race, was a straight run the length of the course, in effect a 200-meter dash. Soon a second race was introduced: down the course and back, a 400-meter dash. A long-distance run was added of nearly 4,800 meters, and then even a dash in which contestants ran in armor. These were the only track events; the marathon in today's games is a modern idea. The field events were three: broad jump, discus throw, javelin throw. They were never independent contests but always part of a curious mix called the "pentathlon," the "five-contest": the jump, discus and javelin followed by a 200-meter dash and a wrestling match. If a man took three of the five he was the winner.

It is hard to see how any one athlete could develop high skill in so many different sports. Yet the pentathlon was one of the earliest items in the Olympic program. It was sandwiched in between the spectacular horse events of the second day and popular body-contact bouts of the fourth. The modern Olympics, begun in 1896, made things easier by deleting the wrestling. After 1924, the men's pentathlon was dropped entirely, although the Olympics had already instituted a quite different competition, known as the "modern pentathlon," involving, among other things, horsemanship and pistol shooting. This year's games are going to include, at least for women, a version that goes the ancient pentathlon two better: a heptathlon—a seven-part contest, all track and field.

The fifth and last day was devoted to prize giving. Winners formed a procession and marched to the Temple of Zeus. It was an ancient version of the ticker-tape parade, since bystanders along the route showered them with leaves and flowers. At the temple, each was handed what ancient athletes considered the most precious object in the world, the victor's olive wreath. Its intrinsic value may have been nil, but it was worth a fortune to the man who walked away with it. An Olympic victory, as it happens, was just as great an

what does it mean for U.S.?

British Museum, London



Greek charioteer reins in rampaging team; racing was Olympics' most spectacular (and dangerous) event.

Dozens competed, but during the nine-kilometer race, many chariots smashed up taking 180-degree turns.

honor for a winner's fellow townspeople as for himself, and they sometimes showed their gratitude by voting him a cash bonus—sometimes even a pension for life—as well as other perquisites. Moreover, Olympic champions were welcomed as contestants at festivals where bountiful cash prizes were awarded.

All such benefits were for winners only. Vince Lombardi would have been right at home in the ancient Olympics. Winning was everything; there were no seconds or thirds, no Greek equivalents of silver or bronze medals. And modesty in victory was not required. It was expected that a winner would savor his triumph to the full, would publicly exult in it. The Greeks did not go in for our ceremonious "sportsmanship," the generous congratulations of the vanquished. Far from it: losers were jeered and, hiding their heads in shame, slunk away. Even their mothers treated them with scorn. "The wreath or death" was the motto.

Greek record keeping, too, was very different. Almost no records were kept of the actual distance a winner jumped, or threw the discus or javelin, or the exact time it took to win any of the races. In ancient Greek, there isn't even a way to say "set a record" or "break a record." What interested people were "firsts."

In the beginning, Olympic athletes tended to be aristocrats. Only they had enough free time to go in for the extended work needed to train a man up to championship standard, as well as the free time and the money to travel to the festival every four years. Besides, most aristocrats had a good head start since wrestling, running and other sports were the way Greece's gilded youth spent its leisure. As the years passed, though, lesser folk managed to enter the competition, and in increasing numbers. Perhaps this was what prompted a famous crack by Alexander the Great, a very fine runner, when he was urged to enter the dash: "Only if the contestants are kings." One reason that common folk came to compete more was that hometowns took as much pride in a victory as did the victor himself. When a promising lad turned up, they would subsidize him; they did for their athletes what American corporations today do for ours. And once the lad had racked up a win, between bonuses and prize money at other cash-paying festivals, he was set for life. One ancient Olympic victor was offered 30,000 drachmas—the 1984 equivalent of at least half a million dollars in purchasing power—just to take part in some local festival; our barnstorming tennis stars do not do much better. Then as now, the popularity of a man's sport made a difference. Where cash prizes were given, the reward for a win in the pancratium could be six times that for a win in the pentathlon.

There was a price to be paid for getting into the charmed circle of Olympic winners, the same price paid today: endless, grueling training under the iron rule of the best coaches to be found. These had their special techniques, some of which make sense, some of which do not. Runners, for example, were probably paced by men on horseback. Boxers shadowboxed and worked out with the punching bag. Wrestlers worked out with partners called "statues" in the Greek sports jargon. Pancratiasts worked out with a punching bag heavier than the boxer's type, and they not only practiced punching it but kicking it as well. They also let it bash them on the head, presumably to accustom that member to a bash from a fist.

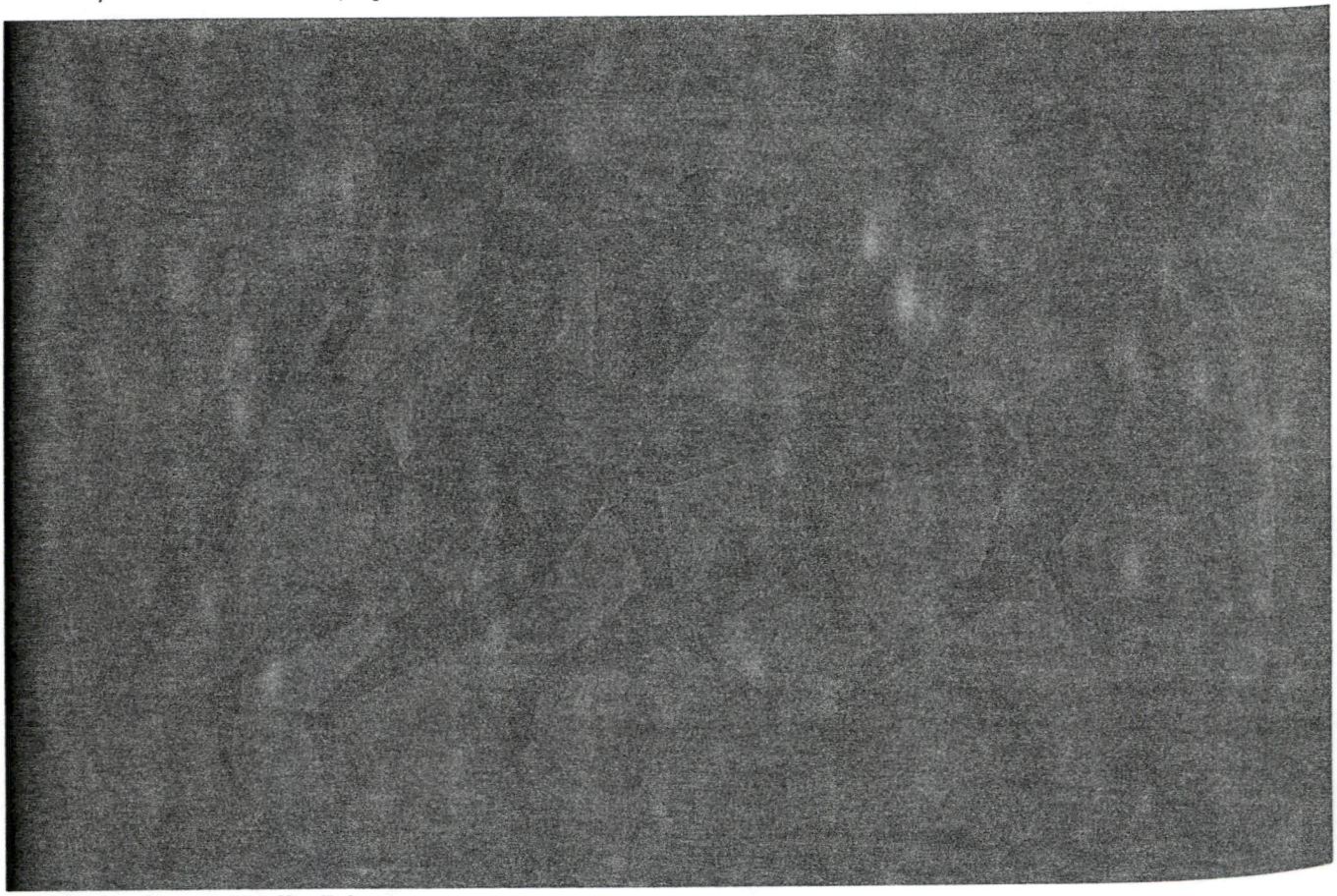
Trainers had their hang-ups about food, then as now. When it came to fish, to eat or not to eat depended on the kind of seaweed the fish fed on. As for meat, pork from pigs pastured along the shore was taboo, since the chances were they had fed on the sea garlic that flourished there. One trainer refused to let his charges go to dinner parties on the grounds that intelligent conversation would cause headaches.

All entrants were eventually compelled by the rules to train continuously for the ten months prior to opening day. The last month of training was conducted at Elis under the gimlet eyes of the judges. This procedure immeasurably impressed the competition since any who saw themselves clearly outclassed would quietly take off to avoid the shame of defeat.

The word "judges," when applied to the ancient Olympic committee, is a misnomer. Although the Greeks called them that, judging was only a small part of their duties. They checked the credentials of the competitors, supervised their training at Elis, served as referees and umpires, heard complaints of fouls and bribery. They were chosen by lot from a list of wealthy locals likely known as generous contributors.

If chosen, a man got the chance to be an absolute autocrat within the area of his competence and to display his importance by strutting about in a special purple robe and carrying a whip, followed by whip-carrying flunkeys. For the judges could punish athletes who had broken training—or committed fouls or accepted bribes—not only by fines or expulsion from

Runners, like these shown c. 530 B.C., contested in only four distances at Olympia: 200- and 400-meter dash and a 4,800-meter Greek "mile," as well as a cumbersome sprint that had to be run in armor.



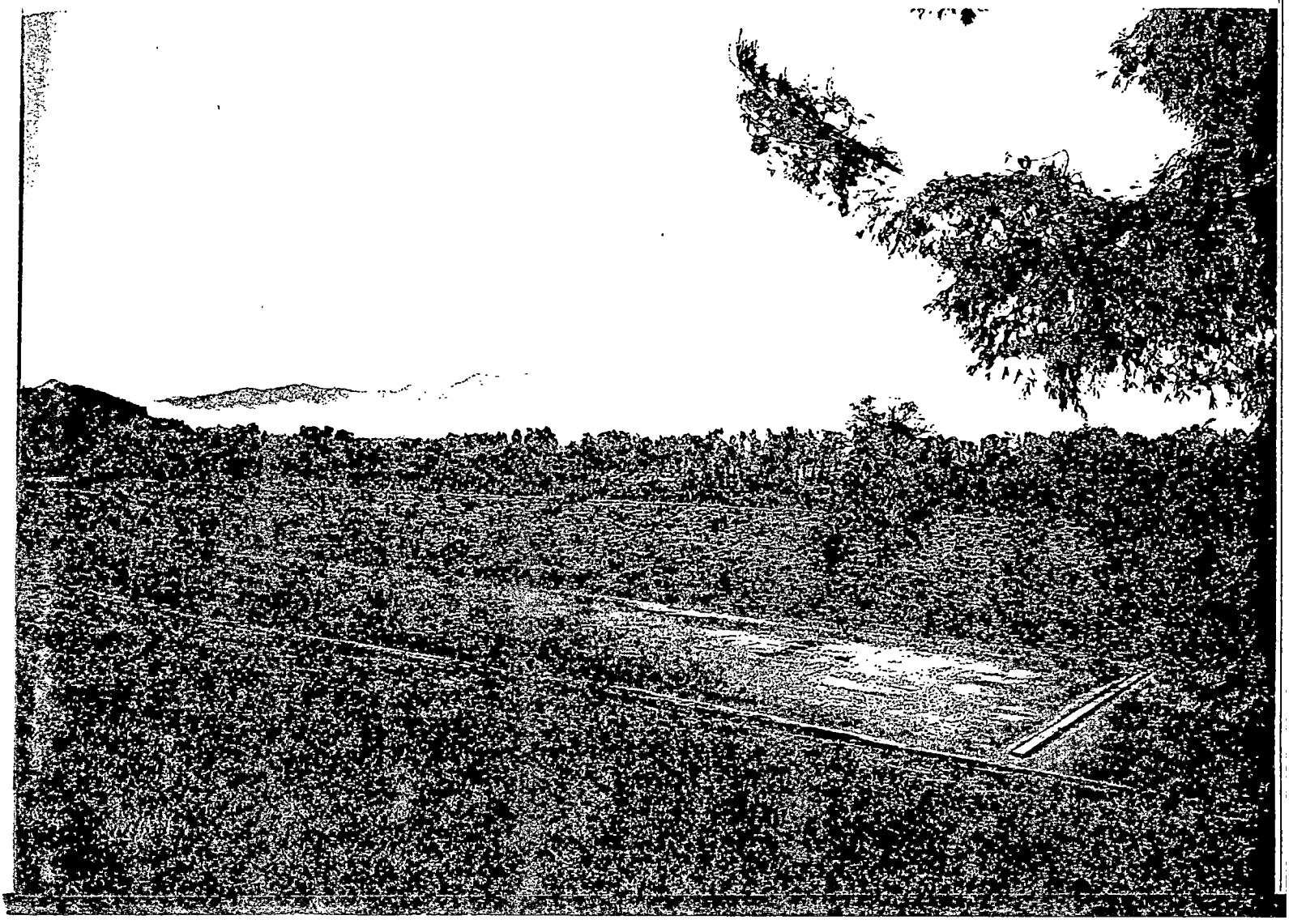
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

the games but also by scourging, a most unusual procedure since Greek practice was never to lay a whip on a freeman (this was something reserved for slaves). Money from the fines went to erect statues of Zeus inscribed with appropriate sentiments, e.g.: "Show that you win at Olympia with the speed of your feet and the strength in your body, and not with money." The bribes seem not to have come from gamblers or betting combines but from fellow athletes who wanted a victory desperately enough to try buying it. Hometowns were so fervently behind their boys that even bribery did not faze them. When an Athenian pentathlete was fined for trying to bribe his way to a win, the Athenians sent out a top advocate to plead for him; when that failed, they paid the fine themselves.

The original Olympic Games endured for so long because they were part of a religious festival, an offering to the great god Zeus. Ironically, what kept them going was also what brought them to an end. As more and more of the ancient world turned to Christianity, Zeus was gradually forced to abdicate his throne. The Olympics were held, regularly as clockwork, down to A. D. 261, when a threatened invasion of barbarians, the Herulians, interrupted the long sequence. The games were quickly resumed and continued—whether unbroken or not we do not know—until 393, the year in which the Roman Emperor Theodosius I, a fervent Christian, ordered the closing of all pagan centers. The site was abandoned. Over the centuries it was devastated by invaders, battered by earthquakes and gradually covered by silt from floodwaters of a nearby river. All this, together with endless years of neglect, left it buried until a British traveler found it in 1766. In 1875 the first of a number of German archaeological teams set about a systematic excavation.

Soon afterward, a French aristocrat, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was passionately promoting the cause of athletics in general and a revival of the Olympic Games in particular. Resurrection of the site spurred him to even greater efforts, and in 1896 he finally achieved his dream: the first modern international Olympic Games. But they were held in urban Athens, not rural Olympia—the modern spectator took a dim view of sleeping alfresco, or even under a tent.

This is the track at Olympia on which athletes ran for fame, fortune and the greater glory of Zeus. It is 200 meters long and has no stands; spectators sprawled on grassy banks. The judges' box is at center.



ɔndo Beach, California. Participant
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Games at Lake Placid, New York.
the Xth Olympiad at Los Angeles.
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nnish National Games in Helsinki in
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Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation

Bill Henry – 1981 Edition

AN APPROVED HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part, the important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to build up a stronger and more valiant and, above all, more scrupulous and more generous humanity

Baron DE COUBERTIN

founder of Modern Olympics

thletics the quickest available parallel overed in Great Britain. But here he d to his goal.
he associated himself was rowing, a né. When he inquired, however, into rsmen to France, or sending French nd that British and French conceptions

t was here that Coubertin came to the st raise his sights.

l, for the first time, the idea of drawing leaders, to see if some way could not f ideas and make it possible for the youth eeting of the minds and of the muscles. Olympic games.
d of this first meeting in 1894 and the ement, we shall see the extent to which oubertin. And we shall see that while f his idea to world-wide proportions, he bjective, the individual. Only when we

n the welfare of the individual that, to his the individual's rights. He fought against of team sports. He wanted no "crews," uldn't prevent their participation, but he

he fortieth anniversary of the founding of his firm conviction that "the Olympiads re and solemn glorification of the individual ave no place either in the stadium itself or

lividual that led Coubertin to insist on one there should be no point score in the games. tics, he felt, would tend to obscure the arger countries with larger teams might use mpressive total and thus, by sheer weight of hlete and lose sight of his identity and the total point score compiled by a large number tion should, he felt, be considered of greater ry by, perhaps, the only representative of a

o, he felt, would make for greater nationalism, resaw the rise of rampant nationalism, and he if carried to excess, bad for everything he Olympic games.
estalled this possibility has been the subject of y is the envy of other world organizations, such

as the United Nations, that have found themselves denied freedom of action for the international good by the selfishness of individual countries.

Coubertin determined that his International Olympic Committee should live up to its name and be truly international in its thinking. He was convinced that if its members owed their membership to their election by their individual countries, their loyalty and devotion to the international welfare would be affected. So he personally selected the first members of the International Olympic Committee, the central governing body, the trustees of the Olympic ideal, and ruled that they should continue to choose their own members from persons who, like themselves, would think first of the good of all the nations rather than primarily of the benefit of one. The members should, he felt, be the ambassadors of the international Olympic ideal to their various countries, rather than the delegates of their nations to the International Olympic Committee.

This self-perpetuating feature, as Coubertin anticipated, has brought criticism from the very beginning, but, probably more than any other basic feature of the modern games, has held the organization together and maintained the Olympic ideal.

"As the best means of safeguarding liberty and serving democracy," he said on one occasion, "it is not always best to abandon ourselves to the popular will. Rather we must maintain, in the midst of the vast electoral ocean, strong islands that will ensure independence and stability."

One final basic fact, almost universally misunderstood, must be made clear before we plunge into the chronological story of the Olympic games, ancient and modern. Peace is not the major aim of the Olympic games.

Peace, Coubertin hoped and believed, would be furthered by the Olympic games. He said so on many occasions. But peace could be the product only of a better world; a better world could be brought about only by better individuals; and better individuals, Coubertin was convinced, could be developed only by the give-and-take, the buffeting and battering, the stress and strain of fierce competition. So peace—well, that was to be hoped for and prayed for and worked for, but in the meantime, the tougher the battle, the better.

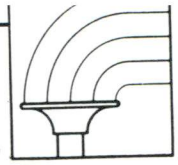
"Heaven preserve us," cried Coubertin in London many years ago after a particularly violent series of incidents in the 1908 Olympic games, "from a society in which there are no excesses and where any expression of impassioned feeling must be kept imprisoned within the narrow confines of convention. . . . When I think of the attacks without number to which [the International Olympic Committee] has been subjected—the ambuscades, the unbelievable conspiracies, the mad jealousies . . . I thrill to the realization that this sort of wrestling is great sport, even when our adversaries disregard the niceties of the classic techniques and go in for catch-as-catch-can methods. The important thing in life," he continued, "is not the victory, but the struggle; the essential thing is not to have conquered, but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to develop a more valiant, more strong, more scrupulous and more generous humanity."

DAVID WALLECHINSKY

COAUTHOR OF *THE PEOPLE'S ALMANAC* AND *THE BOOK OF LISTS*

BOOK OLYMPICS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MODERN OLYMPICS



The ancient Olympic games were held in Olympia, Greece, every four years from at least 776 B.C., until they were banned by Emperor Theodosius in 393 A.D. Originally there was only one race, a sprint, and the prize for the winner was an olive wreath. As time went on, other races were added, as were other sports, including boxing and wrestling. Prizes became more elaborate, and there were even cases of bribery and corruption.

Inspired by the original, uncorrupted Olympics, Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France conceived the modern Olympic Games. He proposed the idea publicly for the first time in 1892 and then spent the next three and a half years drumming up support. Interest was strongest in Greece, so it was decided to hold the first Olympics in Athens.

The **1896** Athens Games were funded by a gift from wealthy architect Georgios Averoff of one million drachma, and by the sale of souvenir stamps and medals. Although the quality of the athletes' performances was only mediocre, the Games were a huge success. The enthusiasm and good sportsmanship of the Greek spectators were rewarded when the highlight event, the marathon, was won by a Greek peasant, Spiridon Louis.

The second Olympic Games were held in de Coubertin's hometown of Paris in **1900**, but they turned out to be a failure. Reduced to a mere appendage to the World Exhibition of that year, the events of the Olympics were spread out over five months. Poor organization and poor attendance made things worse; some of the athletes were actually unaware that the meet they had taken part in was the Olympics.

De Coubertin had high hopes for the **1904** Games, which were scheduled for Chicago because Americans had shown great enthusiasm for the first two Olympics. However a dispute broke out between Chicago and St. Louis, which wanted the Games to be held as part of the Louisiana Purchase Exhibition. President Theodore Roosevelt eventually sided with St. Louis, and the Games were moved. This change proved to be an awful mistake, as the St. Louis organizers turned out to be even less competent than the Paris organizers. Most European nations skipped the Games, and not even Baron de Coubertin bothered to attend. Events were spread out over four and a half months, and some included only U.S. athletes.

After two straight disasters the Olympic movement might have died had it not been for the Intercalated (or Interim) Games of **1906**. After the success of the 1896 Games, the Greeks had hoped to hold their own international games every four years between Olympics. However the proposed Games of 1898 had to be cancelled because of political and economic upheaval, and the 1902 Games weren't even considered. By 1906, though, the Greeks were ready to try again. Although de Coubertin opposed the Intercalated Games, they were quite successful and actually helped save the Olympic movement. These Games are considered unofficial by the International Olympic Committee (I.O.C.).

The **1908** Games had been planned for Rome, but the Italians backed out for financial reasons, and the Games were then awarded to London. Most of the events were held in Shepherd's Bush Stadium, which included a cycle track, a running track, a soccer field, a swimming pool, and a platform for wrestling and gymnastics. The London Games were basically well organized and produced the first comprehensive Official Report. There were, however, numerous disputes. The Russians tried to prevent the Finns from displaying the Finnish flag, and the English did the same to the Irish. The competitions were run entirely by the British, which led to protests over the rules by representatives of France, Canada, Italy, Sweden, and, especially, the United States. The bickering between Great Britain and its cheeky former colony was so acute that it almost put an end to the Olympics.

Fortunately, the **1912** Olympics were held in Stockholm. Well-organized, the Stockholm Games saw the first use of electric timing devices and a public address system. The Swedes refused to allow boxing matches to be held in their country, which led the I.O.C. to pass a rule limiting the power of local organizing committees in future Olympics. The success of the 1912 Games helped the Olympic movement survive the interruption that came to be known as World War I. In ancient times, all wars were suspended during the period of the Olympics. In modern times, the reverse has been true. Scheduled for Berlin, the **1916** Olympics were cancelled.

The **1920** Games were awarded to Antwerp, Belgium, as compensation for all the grief that had been inflicted on the

Belgians during the war. The losers of World War I, Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, and Turkey, were not allowed to participate. With little money available to run the Games, the 1920 Olympics were not very impressive and were not well documented. An Official Report does not exist for 1920—only a typed manuscript containing an incomplete listing of the results.

Much to the delight of Baron de Coubertin, Paris was given a second chance to host the Olympics in **1924**, which also saw the staging of the first Winter Olympics in Chamonix, France. The second Paris Games were well attended, with athletes from 44 nations taking part, as opposed to the previous record of 29. Competition was of a very high standard. However, the fanaticism of Parisian sports fans led to several outrages, including booing during the playing of national anthems of other countries and numerous incidents during the boxing and fencing tournaments. The French, who never had a very high opinion of their neighbors, were particularly irritated by the Americans, since the U.S. government had only recently criticized the French occupation of the Rühr. During a rugby match between France and the United States, an American art student was severely caned by an incensed French spectator who had become annoyed by the loud U.S. "rooting."

In Europe and North America countless editorials were written calling for an end to the Olympics, but the next Games were held on schedule in Amsterdam in **1928**, with Germany taking part for the first time since 1912. The boxing tournament was once again disrupted by protests, but for the most part, the Amsterdam Games were a success. For the first time track and field events for women were included in the program, although women had previously taken part in tennis, golf, archery, figure skating, yachting, swimming, and fencing.

The **1932** Los Angeles Olympics faced two major obstacles: the Depression and the geographical isolation of California. Participation was the lowest since 1906, although the level of competition was excellent. Only three teams took part in the field hockey tournament, and football (soccer) had to be dropped completely. All of the male athletes lived in a makeshift Olympic Village in Baldwin Hills, while the women stayed in a hotel on Wilshire Boulevard. Although the United States was in the midst of Prohibition, an exception was made for the French, who claimed that wine was an essential component of their diet. The 1932 Olympics saw the introduction of automatic timing and the photo-finish camera.

In 1931, when Berlin had been chosen as the site for the **1936** Olympics, few people suspected that a mere five years would see the rise to power of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party. Jews in various countries asked for a boycott of the Berlin Olympics, and in the United States, a boycott proposal was only narrowly defeated. An alternative People's Olympics was scheduled to take place in Barcelona, Spain, but it was cancelled at the last minute when the Spanish Civil War broke out the day before competition was set to begin. The 1936 Olympics are best remembered by Hitler's failed attempt to use them to prove his theories of Aryan superiority, but they are also noteworthy because they saw the introduction of the torch relay, in which a lighted torch is carried from Olympia to the site of the current Games. The 1936 Olympics were also the first to be shown on television. Twenty-five large TV screens were set up in theaters throughout Berlin, allowing locals to see the Games for free.

The **1940** Olympics were awarded to Japan—the Winter Games to Sapporo and the Summer Games to Tokyo—but when Japan invaded China and became caught up in a major war, the Olympics were taken away from the Japanese. The Winter Games, rescheduled for Garmisch-Partenkirchen, site of the 1936 Games, were cancelled less than five months before the planned starting date, when Germany invaded Poland to kick off World War II. The Summer Games, reawarded to Helsinki, were cancelled when Soviet troops invaded Finland.

After the war ended London took on the unenviable task of staging the **1948** Olympics, the first in 12 years. There was much grumbling in England that the project was a waste of money, considering that Britain was still recovering from the war. However, the Games went off well, and interest among Londoners increased rapidly as the competitions progressed. Following the precedent set after World War I, the World War II losers, Germany and Japan, were not invited to participate. A minor incident developed when two swimmers from Northern Ireland were refused permission to compete for the team from Eire (Ireland). The 1948 Olympics also saw the first participation by Communist countries and, with this, the first defections of athletes.

The U.S.S.R. joined the Olympics for the first time in Helsinki in **1952**. In the United Nations, the Ukraine and Byelorussia are both treated as independent nations, with full voting privileges. In the Olympics, on the other hand, the Ukraine and Byelorussia are considered part of the U.S.S.R., and Ukrainian and Byelorussian athletes were forced to represent the Soviet Union. Despite fears of a Cold War showdown, Soviet and American athletes in Helsinki were on their best behavior and actually got along quite well. In fact, the 1952 Games were so well run that some observers suggested the Olympics be held permanently in Scandinavia.

In **1956** the Olympics were staged in the southern hemisphere for the first and only time. Melbourne, Australia, was so remote from most parts of the world that the number of competitors was the smallest since 1932. Australian quarantine laws caused the equestrian events to be held separately, in Stockholm. The Melbourne Games were stung by two boycotts. Egypt, Iraq, and Lebanon withdrew to protest the Israeli-led takeover of the Suez Canal, and Holland, Spain, and Switzerland boycotted to protest the Soviet invasion of Hungary. Actually, public pressure in Switzerland was so great that the Swiss Olympic Committee changed its mind and voted to participate after all, but by then it was too late to get the entire Swiss team to Aus-

tralia in time. On the brighter side, the I.O.C. scored a major political coup by convincing West and East Germany to enter a combined team. This practice continued for the next two Olympics, but since 1968 the two German nations have sent separate teams. The 1956 Olympics were also highlighted by an innovation in the closing ceremonies. Following a suggestion by a 17-year-old Chinese boy, it was decided to let all the athletes march together instead of by nation, as a symbol of global unity.

The **1960** Olympics, held beneath the blazing summer sun of Rome, went off without major incident. Like Londoners in 1948, the Romans were fairly blasé at first, but got caught up in the excitement once the games got going. Even the Pope became a spectator, as he watched the canoeing semifinals from a window of his summer residence. The Rome Olympics were the last in which South Africa was allowed to take part, as the I.O.C. bowed to international pressure to punish the South African government for its racist policies.

In 1963 Indonesia staged the Games of the New Emerging Forces (GANEFO) in Jakarta. When the Indonesians refused to allow athletes from Israel and Taiwan to take part, the I.O.C. put its foot down and announced that any athletes who competed at GANEFO would be banned from the **1964** Tokyo Olympics. The I.O.C. enforced this ruling the following year, leading Indonesia and North Korea to withdraw their entire teams just before the Tokyo Games began. With that problem out of the way, the 1964 Olympics proceeded smoothly and efficiently, something that has never happened since.

The **1968** Mexico City Olympics are best known for the Black Power protests of the U.S. runners, which are discussed at greater length later in the following section, "Issues: Olympic Politics." Two other controversies of 1968 were the introduction of sex tests for women athletes (first used at the Winter Games in Grenoble) and the altitude of Mexico City (7347 feet). The rarefied air led to numerous world records in races of short distances, but was disastrous to competitors engaged in endurance events, except those who had trained at high altitudes.

In **1972** the West Germans, hoping to erase embarrassing memories of the Nazi Games of 1936, staged the biggest Olympics yet in Munich. However the Olympic movement was permanently scarred on the morning of September 5, when eight Palestinian terrorists broke into the Olympic Village and made their way to the dormitory of the Israeli team. Two Israelis were killed immediately and another nine were taken hostage. The terrorists demanded the release of 200 prisoners from Israeli jails and safe passage for themselves out of Germany. They got as far as the airport, where West German sharpshooters killed three of the terrorists. The battle that ensued left all nine Israeli hostages dead, as well as two more terrorists and one policeman. The Olympics were suspended for 34 hours, and a memorial service was held in the main stadium. Although the Games continued, many athletes found that they had lost their desire to compete.

The **1976** Olympics, held in Montreal, were hit by a boycott of African nations led by Tanzania. The Africans had demanded expulsion of New Zealand because a rugby team from that nation had made a tour of South Africa. The I.O.C. claimed that controlling the travel of rugby teams was outside its authority since rugby isn't an Olympic sport, but the Africans, joined by Iraq and Guyana, held firm. Of the boycotting nations, only Tanzania stayed home completely, while the others traveled to Canada and didn't make their final decision until the last minute. Despite the absence of the Africans, the 1976 Olympics were filled with excellent competitions. However, poor planning and corruption caused the city of Montreal to suffer a major financial loss.

The **1980** Moscow Olympics were disrupted by another boycott, this one led by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who was unable to come up with any other way to protest the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. With his eyes on the upcoming presidential election and his pride on the line, Carter engaged in extensive arm-twisting to get other nations to support the boycott. Some governments, such as those of Great Britain and Australia, supported the boycott, but allowed the athletes to decide for themselves if they wanted to go to Moscow. No such freedom of choice was allowed U.S. athletes, as Carter threatened to revoke the passport of any athlete who tried to travel to the U.S.S.R.

Certain sports, such as yachting, equestrian events, field hockey, and men's swimming were hit particularly hard by the boycott. Yet the Games proceeded with much pomp and more world records than had been set in 1976. Security precautions were paranoiacally thorough, with track and field winners physically prevented from taking victory laps. Meanwhile, the Soviet spectators gave the worst impression of any host city since the Paris Olympics of 1924. With the traditional Olympic powers West Germany, Japan, and the United States missing, the Soviets took out their aggressions by booing and heckling the Poles and East Germans.

Appointment of Two Members of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped
July 27, 1984

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped:

Hugh Leonard Brennan, to be the Department of Commerce member. He will succeed Richard Miller Hadsell. He is Director of the Office of Procurement and Federal Assistance at the Department of Commerce. He is married, has four children, and resides in Potomac, MD. He was born May 31, 1936, in East Orange, NJ.

Rear Adm. Edward Keith Walker, to be the Department of the Navy member. He will succeed Andrew A. Giordano. Rear Admiral Walker is Commander of the Naval Supply Systems Command in Washington, DC. He is married, has two children, and resides in Arlington, VA. He was born January 23, 1933, in Annapolis, MD.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Summer Olympic Games
July 28, 1984

My fellow Americans:

There are many serious things that will occupy our attention in the coming weeks and in the fall, but today I find my thoughts turning away from politics to something equally important, but happy, too.

Eleven weeks ago, I greeted the Olympic torch when it was carried to the White House by a young man, a fine young athlete who had carried it high for almost a mile. Today the torch arrives in Los Angeles, and I'm thinking of what a journey it knew, and what a country it traveled through.

The journey started in the East, in Manhattan, in front of the United Nations. From there it arced South and West, and passed from person to person in a marvelous relay. It was carried by former Olympians and handicapped kids, by elderly women and young athletes bright with the speed of youth.

They held the torch high and passed the flame on to one another. They took it up hills and through lonely towns in the darkness, along gray highways at twilight and through bright towns at noon. They carried it past the malls and the airports, through the suburbs and cities, up the hills of steel towns, and along the flat routes of America's heartland. They carried it through the gathering heat of the West in early summer, and they took it to Los Angeles, where today the torch lights the Olympic flame and the games begin.

Everywhere the torch went people came out of their homes and poured into the streets to cheer and wave the flag and urge the runners on. This outpouring reflected, I think, the new patriotism that has swept our land.

So much of that new spirit involves our young people. It's seemed to me for some time now that there's a spirit of renewal among the young. It's as if they understand the future is great and huge and waiting for them. They seem to know once again that America is worth loving, worth caring about. They seem to take a quiet pride in all this nation was and is; they show a happiness with our country that's wonderful to see.

I think we can hear and discern in their music these days, certainly more than in the past, an optimism and a feeling of affection for our nation.

And there are the young people who will represent America in the games themselves. They, too, show a marvelous spirit. They represent our country not in any kind of narrow, nationalist sense, but in a wider sense: They reflect the things we've taught them about human conduct

human effort—all the good things they learned on the playing fields and at the gym, on the city streets and in the playgrounds of America. In those places they learned that the pursuit of excellence is a fine thing in and of itself, and the elusive pursuit of perfection is one of the things that makes man human. They learned that you play by the rules, with a sense of fairness and generosity, that you don't cheat, and that you take both victory and defeat with the same kind of grace and dignity.

Our young athletes deserve great credit. They were born with great gifts—God blessed them with the physical talent that made it possible for them to compete in sports. But after that—after the original gift—after that it was all effort.

To become champions they had to work hard, with discipline and desire and no small amount of tenacity. What they are and what they've done gives us a lift. It's always inspiring when we see young men and women try to resist gravity, to fight fatigue, to, in the words of the first astronauts, push out the edge of the envelope—push out of the things that hold us down and push on to new possibilities, new records.

Today it begins, and our athletes are ready. They will stand there, over the next few days; they'll poise themselves on the blocks, stand at the edge of the diving board, or stand with their toes on the line and wait for the shot to go—and they'll know they're not alone. They'll hear the roar of the crowds, the great substantial cheer of the crowds, and—who knows?—if they listen close, maybe they'll hear the sound of Jesse Owens cheering, Babe Didrikson and Jim Thorpe, maybe they'll hear the cheers of all the young American athletes who once stood on the blocks waiting for the race to begin. Our young people are running for their country, running for greatness, for achievement, for that moving thing in man that makes him push on to the impossible.

The torch is passed; the games begin; the 23d Olympiad of the modern era commences. And as it does, just for a moment, we think of the words of the psalms: "This is the day which the Lord has made; Let us rejoice and be glad. . . ."

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President recorded his remarks in the Map Room at the White House for broadcast at 12:06 p.m.

Remarks to United States Athletes at the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles, California

July 28, 1984

Thank you, Bill Simon. This is a genuine pleasure for me and for Nancy. We've been avid sports fans, and I have been all my life. And to be with you here, the men and women who will be wearing our colors in the 23d Olympiad of the modern games is a memory I know we're going to cherish.

I'm certain that you'll remember these games as the highlight of your life as well—and not just the games. You've been preparing for this competition for many years. You know better than most it isn't just the will to win that counts; it's the will to prepare to win. And from what I see here, we're ready.

I see some familiar faces. I've enjoyed following your progress. When I visited you at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs a while back, you all gave me an official warmup suit. I've been using it just before meeting certain Members of the Congress. [*Laughter*] I also received a little gift from our ice hockey team—a hockey puck inscribed, "The puck stops here." [*Laughter*] Believe me, I've put that one to good use, too.

I want you to know just how proud all of us are to have you representing us. And when you see us out on the stands waving

Old Glory, you know that we're waving it for you.

The same spirit is evident all across this land. Back in the middle of May, I met the official Olympic torch carrier at the White House. As that flame has made its way across America, it's been greeted with cheers, accolades, and flags, by young and old, Americans of every race and religion.

Journalists have described and analyzed this outpouring of unity and positive feeling. They also noted that this year's Fourth of July celebrations were extraordinarily joyous occasions. There is a new patriotism spreading across our country. It's an affection for our way of life, expressed by people who represent the width and breadth of our culturally diverse society. And the new patriotism is not a negative force that excludes, but a positive force, an attitude toward those things that are fundamental to America, that draws together our freedom, our decency, our sense of fairplay as a people.

In so many ways, you represent this new spirit. I know I speak for all your fellow citizens—no matter what political persuasion, no matter what race or religion, no matter if poor, middle class, or affluent—when I tell you that you are our team. And each and every one of you, well, we're with you a hundred percent.

During these games, you'll be competing against athletes from many nations, but most important, you're competing against yourself. All we expect is for you to do your best, to push yourself for one more fraction of a second or one notch higher or one inch further. Each time you do that, you've created a magic moment of beauty and excellence in which all of us will share.

The American ideal is not just winning; it's going as far as you can go. If by pushing yourself to the limit you set a record or win a medal, you'll hear us. We'll probably look a little silly expressing our pride in your accomplishment, but our affection and pride is something that you can count on. We'll be cheering—win, lose, or draw.

These games are the culmination of the work and dedication of thousands of people. I think Peter Ueberroth has done an exceptional job. United States Olympic Committee President Bill Simon has assured me you're the best team ever. And Bill, himself, deserves our special thanks for all that he's done. And of course, I'd like to mention your executive director, Don Miller, and all the coaches and managers who've made this possible, and these captains who are here on these steps with us.

This has been a team effort all the way. Corporations have done their part. Individual contributions have played a major role. Those who couldn't give money, volunteered—I understand 50,000 volunteers here, backstage—to get these games underway. They've been donating their time and energy to the success of the games.

Special recognition should go to Rafer Johnson and Donna de Varona and their Olympic Spirit Team. These Olympians have put out an enormous effort on your behalf and on behalf of the Olympics. And today you are joining this special fraternity of individuals who have competed in previous Olympics. It's an honor no one can take away from you.

Many years ago, believe it or not, I competed in sports, and coaches were known for spurring us on with some pretty punchy phrases and dialog—or monolog. And looking back now, I realize those coaches were just as excited at the time as we were. And the same is true right now, you can be certain of that. We're all in this together. And we know that we can count on you to push yourselves to the limit.

So, set your sights high, and then go for it. For yourselves, for your families, for your country—and will you forgive me if I just be a little presumptuous—"do it for the Gipper." [*Laughter*]

God bless you all. We'll be watching. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:52 p.m. at Heritage Hall on the campus of the University of Southern California, site of one of two Olympic villages for participating athletes. Following his remarks, he went to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum to participate in the opening ceremonies of the games.

Following the ceremonies, the President left Los Angeles and traveled to Rancho del Cielo, his ranch near Santa Barbara, CA, to begin a 3-week vacation.

Nomination of Edw Representative to Development
July 28, 1984

The President today a tion to nominate Edw New York, a career me Foreign Service, Class of the Representative of t America to the Organiz Cooperation and Deve rank of Ambassador. Abraham Katz.

Mr. Streator served i Navy from 1952 to 19 entered the Foreign S was on detail to the In tion Administration as assistant. He was econo Ababa (1958–1960) an Lomé (1960–1962). In was intelligence resea

Nomination of Ro Commodity Futu
July 30, 1984

The President today tion to nominate Rob Commissioner of the Trading Commission April 13, 1989. He wo Johnson.

He is presently ser mist for the Joint Ec the United States Co was international eco and economist, econ Harris Trust and Sav

Appointment of Leslye A. Arsht as a Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary

October 23, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of Leslye A. Arsht as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary.

Ms. Arsht has served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary since March 16, 1987. Prior to joining the White House staff, she spent 7 months working on her first novel. Previously she was director of public affairs for the Boston-based Cabot Corp. (1983–1986), where she also served as manager of corporate communications (1979–1983). From 1975 to 1979, Ms. Arsht was associated with Union Carbide Corp.; she was named manager of public relations for Union Carbide's Washington office in 1976. Ms. Arsht has served as a public information specialist for the Environmental Protection Agency (1973–1975) and as a writer and editor for the White House News Summary (1969–1972). In 1981 she was named Communicator of the Year by the Yankee Chapter of the International Association of Business Communicators. She was a recipient of the YMCA's 1985 Twin Award (Tribute to Women in International Industry).

Ms. Arsht graduated from the University of Houston (B.A., political science, 1968). Ms. Arsht is a native of Houston, TX, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

Appointment of Roman Popadiuk as a Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs

October 23, 1988

The President today announced the appointment of Roman Popadiuk as Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Popadiuk has served since March 14, 1988, as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs and had previously served as an Assistant Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs since July 1986. Mr. Popadiuk has been a career Foreign Service officer since 1981. He served in Mexico City from 1982 to 1984, where he did consular and political work and was special assistant to the Ambassador. From 1984 to 1986, he had a tour with the Department of State and the National Security Council. Prior to joining the Foreign Service, he was an adjunct lecturer in political science at Brooklyn College in New York City.

Mr. Popadiuk graduated from Hunter College (B.A., 1973) and the City University of New York (Ph.D., 1981). He is married to the former Judith Ann Fedkiw. They have four children and reside in Bethesda, MD.

Remarks Congratulating the United States Olympic Team

October 24, 1988

The President. Members of the Cabinet and distinguished guests, and athletes and coaches, and ladies and gentlemen. I want to welcome all of you to the White House today as we honor and welcome home our victorious summer Olympic team. You know, with so many successful athletes here, I kind of expect a camera crew from

Innovation working for you™

3M is proud to be a major sponsor of the U.S. Olympic Training Centers, helping thousands of American athletes to reach for the top in sporting excellence. In addition to direct support, 3M supplies the training centers and several national teams with specialized adhesives and adhesive tapes, abrasives, recording media, thermal insulation, stain repellents, and the benefit of the firm's extensive engineering, research and laboratory assets. The USOC's Sports Medicine Division benefits from 3M orthopedic, pharmaceutical, medical, surgical and dental products.

3M is a Worldwide Sponsor of the 1992 Olympic Games, an associate sponsor of the U.S. Luge Team, a supplier to the U.S. Cycling Federation, sponsor of the U.S. Olympic Festivals, and the U.S. Olympic Training Centers.

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United States Olympic Committee
1750 East Boulder Street
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United States Olympic Committee Leadership (1989-92)

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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

36 USC 380

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78-6900-2656-8(11020)

FOCUS ON VICTORY

THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRAINING CENTER COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

8a **USOC Gift Shop** – Offers sportswear and a selection of gift items.

9 **Sports Medicine** – Full time physician and athletic training services, including dental, x-ray, eye screening, physical therapy, nutrition and rehabilitation.

10 **Sports Science** – Center for biomechanics, sports psychology and physiology services.

11 **USOTC Headquarters**

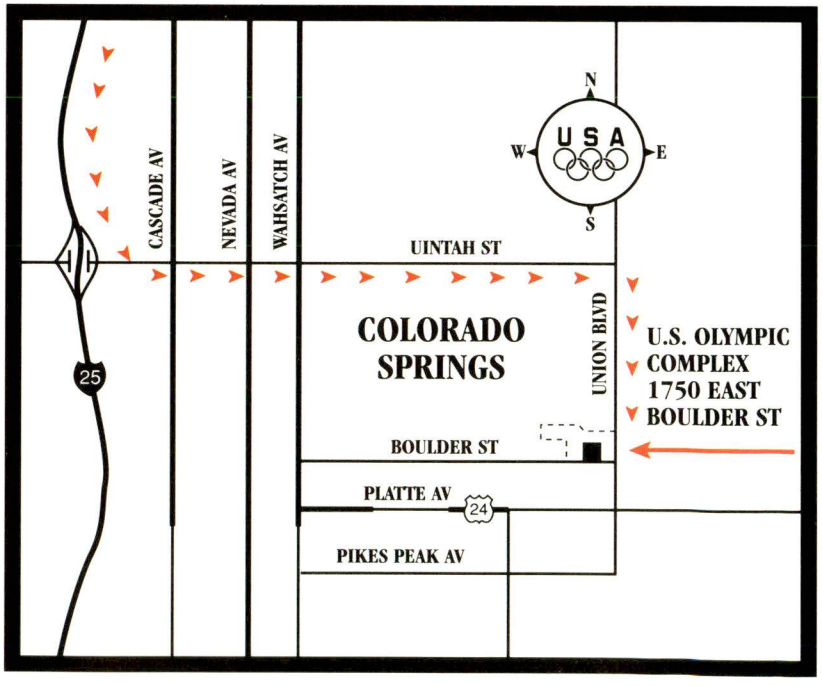
12 **Dining Hall** – Organized to serve special nutritional needs of competing athletes, with extended meal service in response to varying training schedules.

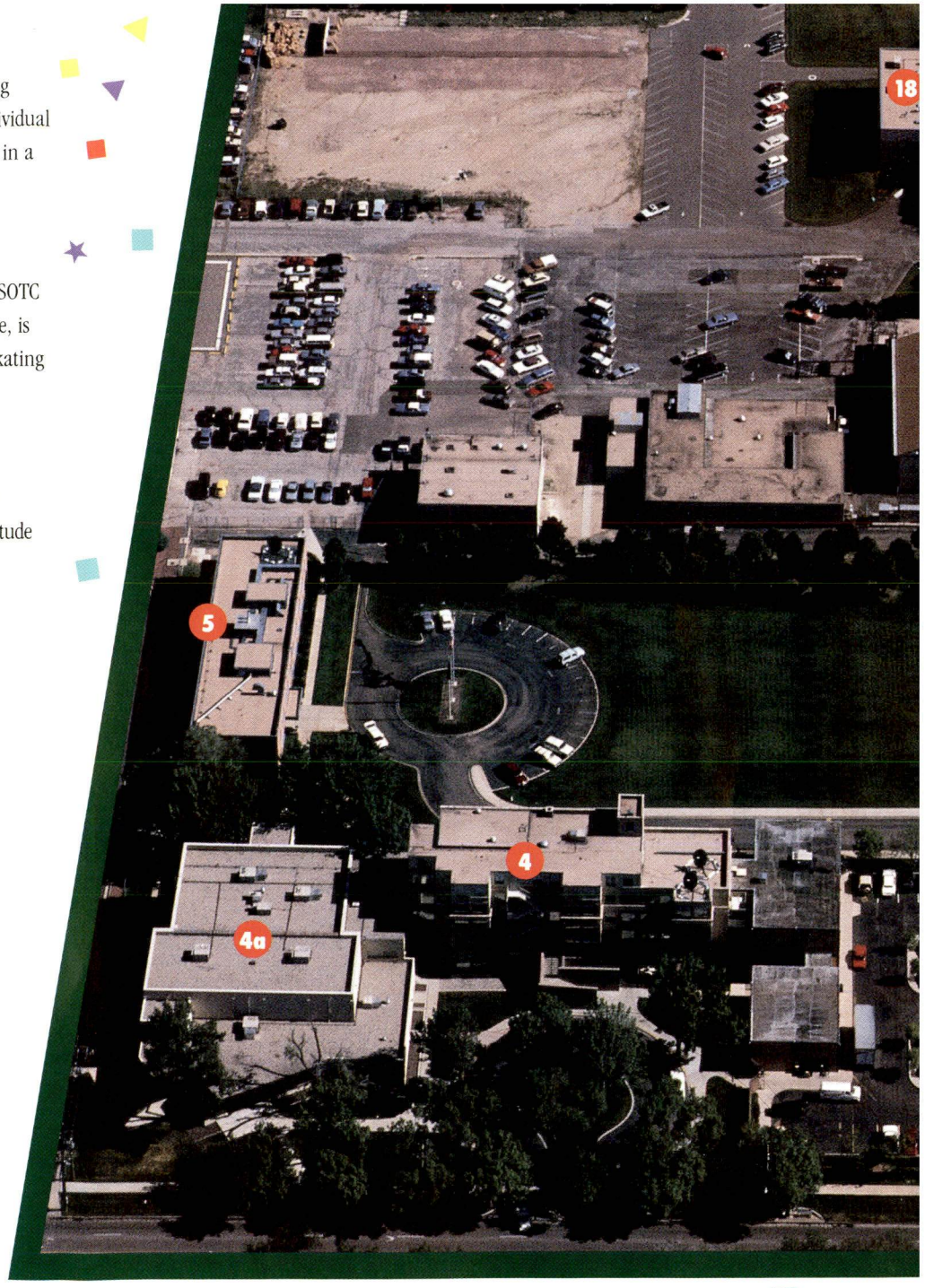
track and artificial field hockey surface.

16 **Olympic Park** – The National Governing Bodies responsible for development of individual sports are represented here by flags flying in a circle.

17 **Velodrome** – The world-class 7-Eleven Velodrome, located five blocks from the USOTC at Union Boulevard and Pikes Peak Avenue, is operated by the USOTC. A banked roller skating facility is located inside the cycling track.

18 **International Center for Aquatic Research** – Features a swimming flume for training and testing, as well as an altitude simulation pressure chamber.





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SPORTS MEDICINE

Each athlete in residence at the Olympic Training Center receives total health care including excellent preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and short-term rehabilitative medical attention. Health care services are provided by selected volunteer physicians, dentists, chiropractors and athletic trainers who work within five sports medicine divisions. These include clinical care, education, nutrition, drugs and dental services.

U.S. Olympic hopefuls typically participate in extensive medical exams, biomechanical and physiological evaluations, nutritional screening and psychological counseling. Medical and scientific teams then review the results together with coaches and athletes, stressing the interrelationship of information and seeking to isolate those factors critical to top performance.

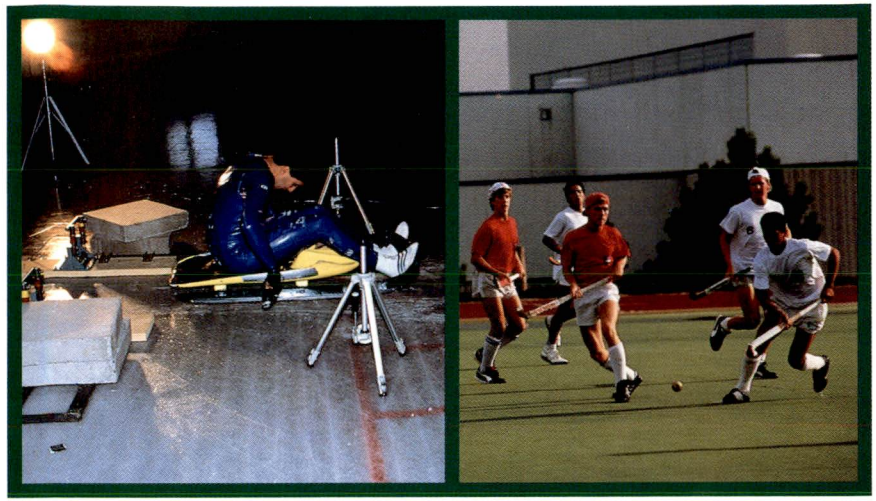
USOTC resident athletes receive eye care services, including vision assessment and prescription. The USOC is able to provide soft contact lenses to resident athletes at no cost through outside sponsorship.

The USOC's Sports Medicine Division program also includes free pathological, remedial and preventive dental services for participating athletes.

Volunteer medical personnel serving at Olympic Training Centers are eligible for selection to the USOC medical staff for U.S. Olympic Festivals, World University Games, Pan American Games and Olympic Games. The value of voluntary training center medical contributions totals more than $7 million in services each quadrennium.

The Sports Medicine Division is responsible for nutrition services, including counseling, education and dietary planning specific to sports activity. Nutrition education efforts include materials and presentations covering crucial topics such as dehydration, weight control, strength development, carbohydrate loading and other relevant topics.

ADDITIONAL OTC FACILITIES



Lake Placid, New York

The USOC also operates an Olympic Training Center at Lake Placid, New York, site of the 1932 and 1980 Olympic Winter Games. A new training center has just been completed, including a 200-bed housing and dining facility for athletes and coaches, a gymnasium, sports medicine clinic, and meeting and conference rooms.

The USOTC housing, dining, sports medicine and gymnasium facilities at Lake Placid are under the direction of the USOC Training Centers Division. Winter sports training facilities in Lake Placid are administered by the New York State's Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA).

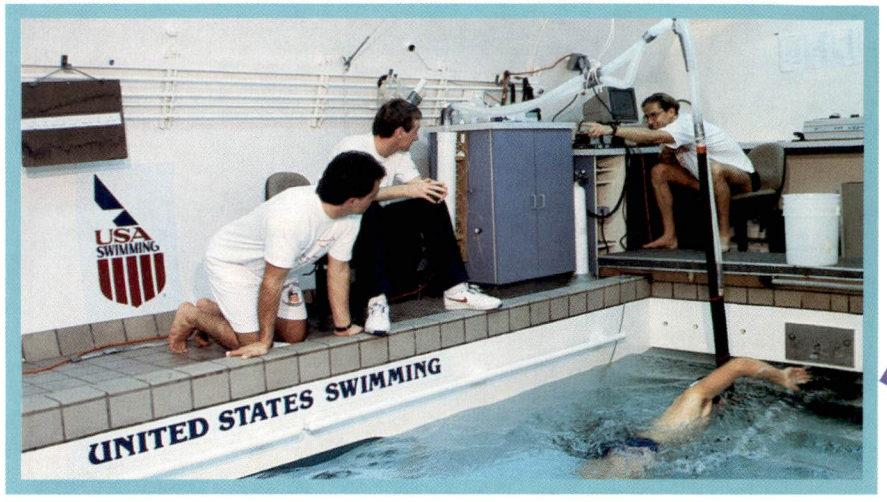
Principal sport training activities at Lake Placid include alpine and cross-country skiing, figure skating, speedskating, ice hockey, bobsled and luge, boxing, rowing, canoeing, kayaking and cycling.

San Diego, California

Construction of a new Olympic Training Center is presently underway on a donated 150-acre site near San Diego, California, with completion planned for early 1993. This will be the USA's first year-round, warm weather, multi-sport training center designed and built specifically for Olympic programs. Initial housing capacity for athletes and support staff will be approximately 450 beds.

The first phase of this new construction will include facilities for archery, athletics, canoe/kayak, cycling, field hockey, rowing, soccer, volleyball, synchronized swimming and water polo.

TRAINING CENTER FACILITIES



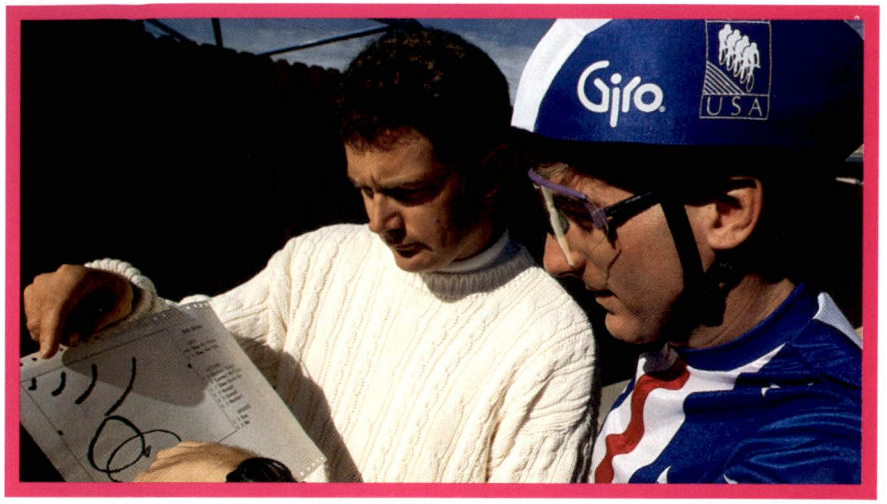
The Colorado Springs headquarters training center has facilities for 600 athletes and support staff. It has five gymnasia, a weight room, outdoor track, the International Center for Aquatic Research, and the Olympic Shooting Center, which is the largest firearm practice facility in the Western Hemisphere.

National Governing Bodies for 20 individual Olympic sports are located in or near the Colorado Springs complex.

Nearby, the USOTC operates a world-class velodrome that is considered to be one of the top three bicycling tracks in the world. Inside this velodrome is a championship banked roller skating racing track.

Visitors are invited to enjoy free guided tours of the Olympic Complex and the USOTC, offered seven days a week. Tour information and scheduled competition details are available by calling the USOC Tour Hotline—719-578-4644.

SPORTS SCIENCE



The U.S. Olympic program is making important progress toward providing the level of technical support to athletes that is available in other countries. The USOC's Sports Science Division offers multi-disciplinary sports science technology and services to assist athletes in maximizing their performances. Five departments work together to this end, including sports biomechanics, sports physiology, sports psychology, computer science and engineering technology.

The Sports Science Division works directly with coaches and athletes at the training center, coordinates sports science services external to the center, and conducts ongoing research on athletic performance issues.

Sports science activities include athlete technique analysis, adapting relevant physical and engineering principles. Film and videotape images of athletic performance can be linked to specialized computer systems for analysis and specialized coaching. Devices such as force platforms and laser timing systems are also used to hone athletic skill.

Such equipment can be used for sport-specific physiological testing to assist in formulation of personalized training programs that monitor progress and seek to optimize an individual athlete's performance.

Workshops, lectures and consultation are provided to assist athletes with concentration, stress management and other key personal competitive issues.

IPIC COMPLEX

NGS, COLORADO

MISSION

- ★ To provide world-class training support services, including training facilities and the housing, dining, medical, scientific, recreational, educational and employment support necessary for the development and preparation of U.S. elite athletes and U.S. national teams, followed by U.S. developmental teams and individual performers.
- ★ To serve as centers for coaching education, sports science and research, and conference and meetings of the USOC and its member organizations.
- ★ To serve as national centers of inspiration to those seeking personal achievement through athletics.
- ★ To serve as a visible symbol and demonstration to the United States public of USOC commitment to its programs and the furtherance of the Olympic Movement in the United States.

THE U.S. OLYM

COLORADO SPRI

1 **USOTC Complex Entrance**

2 **Olympic Sports Center** – A 59,000-square foot facility with five gymnasia, weight training area, and seating for 3,000 spectators for major events.

3 **U.S. Olympic Shooting Center** – This is the largest indoor shooting facility in the U.S. with 43,000 square feet of space. It has 29 50-meter firing points for rifle and pistol, 70 points for 25-meter air pistol and rifle, four rapid-fire pistol bays and a 50-meter running game target range.

4 **U.S. National Sports Building** – Administrative office space for several National Governing Bodies.

4a **Conference Center** – West Wing

5 **Olympic House** – Administrative headquarters of U.S. Olympic Committee.

6 **U.S. National Sports Building** – East

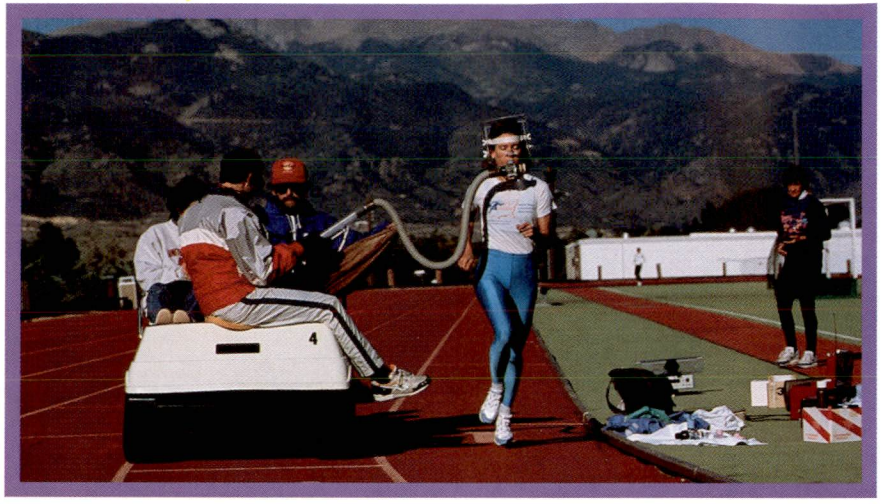
7 **Athlete Dormitories**

8 **Visitor's Center** – Headquarters for USOTC tours. For more information call the USOC Tour

13 **Whirlpool and Pool Area**

14 **Athlete Dormitories**

THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC TRAINING CENTER WHERE WINNERS PREPARE



The process of selecting, training and coaching athletes for international competition has changed radically over the past several decades. But until 1978, the U.S. lagged behind many other countries in applying our considerable technical resources to the challenges of athletic competition.

Today the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) provides sophisticated training facilities for American athletes — facilities that benefit from the resources of major corporations such as 3M as well as the volunteer efforts of many skilled technical and medical people. Much of this specialized athletic preparation occurs at the U.S. Olympic Training Center (USOTC) located in Colorado Springs, Colorado. This modern training center has been in operation since 1977, and is supplemented by training operations in Lake Placid, New York, and another under construction near San Diego, California.

The USOC is recognized by the International Olympic Committee as the sole agency in the United States with authority for training, entering and underwriting U.S. teams in the Olympic and Pan American Games. Each of 41 individual sports, in turn, is directed by a National Governing Body that is a member organization of the USOC.

Collectively, U.S. Olympic Training Centers serve more than 15,000 athletes each year. Those athletes who qualify for selection by a recognized USOC National Governing Body receive free room and board, training facilities, sports science testing and analysis, local transportation and recreational facilities.

In the past, U.S. athletes have not been competitive in some international sports events considered to require "high technology" preparation, such as bobsled, biathlon, canoe/kayak, cycling, luge, rowing and yachting. The Olympic Training Centers now provide focus for the considerable industrial, government and academic resources of the U.S. as we strive for a winning edge for American athletes in all categories of sport.

Walt Disney to run up and ask me what I plan to do next. [*Laughter*] But seriously, this team showed the world that America stands for fairplay and sportsmanlike conduct. While here, I want to say that Nancy and I are so proud of you we'd give the whole team a gold medal. And congratulations; you are all champions.

As you athletes know, some of the credit goes to your parents and families, the people who've stood by you through all those long hours of training. Maybe it was a father who rose before sunrise to drive you to practice or a mother who skimped and saved so a young athlete could train. Or it may simply have been a sister or brother providing a strong word of encouragement in a moment of self-doubt. Whichever the case may be, they also deserve our heartfelt thanks.

When all is said and done, the most important accomplishment of all was the many hours of training that each of you endured. Your personal dedication to being the very best that you can be, achieving the highest level of physical and mental perfection, guided you through those many hours, days, and years of practice. And when your time came, and with the world watching, you crystallized those many hours and sacrifices into glorious moments. And if everything came together, you stood on the medal platform holding your head high as the "Star Spangled Banner" rang out in triumph. And if you didn't come home wearing a medal you still were every bit a hero. Just to make it to the level of Olympic competition is one of the greatest achievements a human being can attain in a lifetime. And I mean performing with grit and determination, as all of you here have done.

Not relying on drugs or banned substances, you set a fine example for the youth of America, and my roommate and I both commend you. You may notice that I'm wearing a "Drug-Free America" ribbon today. Well, this is Drug-Free America Week. And it's a time to renew America's determination to see the day when everyone in our country will just say no to illegal drugs, and for every American to just say yes, as you have, to doing the most with his or her God-given talents. America promises to all its children, of whatever background, the opportunity to dream great dreams and to make those dreams come true. Drugs kill that promise, and that's why we all want a drug-free America. And that's why we honor you, because you've worked to become the very best that you can be.

No, I don't measure the success of our Olympic teams only by the tally of medals they bring home. I believe people who go out and give their all in fair and competitive sport are winners. In Seoul we claimed 94 medals and 611 winners—all of you. You are 611 reasons for America to be proud.

And these Olympics were a triumph for our hosts in the Republic of Korea and for our long friendship with them. One journalist described it like this: "I have been unfailingly treated with politeness and friendliness and genuine warmth by police, security guards, and Korean Olympic personnel. They gave me small gifts to take home so I'll remember Korea." Well, today we do remember the Korean people and are proud to have them as friends—and proud of the indelibly successful Olympic games they hosted.

I hope these games will be remembered for the poignancy of the closing ceremony, that heartfelt scene of camaraderie as thousands of athletes from around the world exchanged gifts, danced together, and bid farewell to one another. One observer described this mass of friendship as "swirling together in a sea of international revelry." And right there in the middle of this sea marched you, the United States athletes, carrying tiny Korean flags in a true gesture of respect and brotherhood. And back home, in every corner of our country, our hearts swelled with the pride we had for you and for America.

And our hearts are still swelling for some very important people who are right now in Korea competing in their own very important games. I'm speaking, of course, about the Paraolympics. I was going to say I send them my very best wishes. I think I'd better say we all send them our very best wishes.

And now we're setting our sights on Albertville and Barcelona in 1992, and I say, look out world, because the USA is going for the gold again. Congratulations, good

luck, and God bless you.

Mr. Helmick. Mr. President, as president of the United States Olympic Committee, it's my pleasure to thank you very much for welcoming this team. And as you said, we have 611 heroes here. There are 611 stories of sacrifice—sacrifice of time; sacrifice of the relationship with their families as they're practicing and training; and, yes, even economic sacrifice, because these athletes and their families have to dig down into their own resources to help train. And that's why I want to give a special thanks to the President and the Congress for the Olympic Coin Act. The money from that is a donation to the United States Olympic Committee as the American people buy these coins. And that money is earmarked to go directly to help relieve some of the economic sacrifice these athletes must go through. So, please accept our thanks, Mr. President, the Congress, the American people, for your support of our United States Olympic team. Thank you.

Mr. Biondi. Good afternoon, guests and Mr. President. My name is Matt Biondi, and I was a swimmer. [*Laughter*] I'd like to introduce to you some of my distinguished teammates from the Olympic team: swimming champion, Janet Evans; boxing champion, Andrew Maynard; kayak champion, Greg Barton; and the track and field queen of the sprints, Florence Griffith Joyner. On behalf of the athletes attending the White House reception, I would like to say how great it is to be here in this city to receive the warm welcome and to enjoy each other's company on a less competitive circumstance.

I look at what we've done as athletes in Korea as a gift—the days, the hours, the time that we spent dedicated to our sport training—a gift that we tried to open in Korea for ourselves, for our sports, and most importantly, for our country. And to come back to the States and to see that the gift was so well-received, with smiles, handshakes, and warm gestures, makes us feel really warm inside. And as athletes, the performance is what we try to give, and to have it so well-received makes us feel really nice. And we want to thank you for that warm reception.

One way to show our appreciation for the support of our country is to offer a gift from our team to the President. Mr. President, we know you are familiar with this style of hat from your western films you've made, but this is a special one. The pins on the brim make it a lasting and unique memory of all the struggles and triumph that each athlete faced while participating for the United States in the Olympic games.

The President. Well, now, all of you in this group prepare to smile, say cheese, and remain motionless. And a couple of us are going to join you up there. And then we're going to have a photograph of the whole group, the whole team. I think I'll have to take my hat off for that. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House.

Proclamation 5888—National Down Syndrome Month, 1988

October 24, 1988

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During National Down Syndrome Month, 1988, we can all grow in awareness of the nature of Down Syndrome; of the needs, rights, and abilities of persons affected by it; and of continuing progress in our understanding of this developmental disability and our responsibilities, as individuals and communities, toward those involved and their families.

Today, fortunately, we are making many options available for people with Down Syndrome, such as early intervention, mainstreaming, recreation, socialization, respite services, employment, and independent living programs. These welcome develop-

much a part of government as the sincere, hard-working men and women in Washington today who are trying to give you the kind of government you want.

As leaders and workers in your precincts, you know that the members of our Party cannot carry this battle alone. We must enlist the spirited support of friends and neighbors, regardless of party, who believe in the same principles and objectives. Happily, we have been blessed with millions of such sturdy allies. For the cause in which we believe is bigger than any political party. To this cause, all Americans, regardless of party, can give their enthusiastic support.

And in this struggle, I know you will have the same determination—the same enthusiasm—the same drive—as you had two years ago.

For only through your effort can our program continue to advance.

Only through your effort will we continue to have the kind of America all of us so earnestly desire.

Together, my friends, we shall forge ahead in this great work we have so well begun, determined to keep America strong and secure—determined that this land of freedom, under Almighty God, will not rest until we see in the world a lasting peace with justice. Together we shall forge ahead to build in our America a steadily growing prosperity and happiness that will bring an ever brighter future for our people and for those who, after we are gone, must carry forward the banner of freedom.

That, my fellow Ameicans, is our kind of America.

Working together with those millions who have made common cause with us in this effort, that is the kind of America we shall have.

Thank you—thank you—and goodnight to all of you.

287 ¶ Remarks to Members of the Olympic Committee, Denver, Colorado. *October* 12, 1954

Mr. Wilson:

Last April the Congress authorized the President to proclaim October 16 as Olympic Day. I signed the Proclamation last week, and I give to you now a copy of the Proclamation that proclaims that day as Olympic Day.

In doing so, I want to give my word of commendation to you people who are doing so much to promote the success of the American Olympic Team, and the Olympic games in general. I thoroughly believe that the participation in athletics is one of the greatest influences in the development of our youth; and I thoroughly believe in the Olympics as one of the means and methods by which some understanding of fair play and justice can be developed among nations.

So, to you, good luck, and especially good luck in getting all the support from our people, not only athletic-wise but financial-wise, to make the games a huge success.

I believe in what you are doing. Good luck to you, and to your team.

NOTE: The President spoke on the steps of the Headquarters Building, Lowry Air Force Base, at 10:20 a.m. His opening words "Mr. Wilson" referred to Kenneth L. Wilson, President of the U.S. Olympic Committee. For the text of the Olympic Day proclamation see title 3 of the Code of Federal Regulations (1954 Supp., p. 33).

288 ¶ Memorandum on Occupational Safety in the Government Service. *October* 14, 1954

[Released October 14, 1954. Dated October 11, 1954]

To the Heads of all Departments and Independent Agencies:

I am very much concerned with the problem of injuries to Federal workers. The suffering and the wastage of both human and financial resources caused by accidents in the Government service constitute an urgent challenge. This Administration is determined to do everything possible to reduce the rate of such accidents.

While some agencies and departments have shown improvement in their accident record, a greater effort in this respect is essential to efficient operation. I am, therefore, requesting the head of each Government department and agency to review the accident experiences and the safety program of his organization and to take all necessary steps to reduce accidents.

The Federal Safety Council has recommended an annual Presidential safety citation to the agency or department which makes the greatest progress in accident prevention. I have approved this recommendation and have advised the Secretary of Labor to proceed with the necessary

Bush 88 Quayle
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: ALIXE GLEN
202-842-1988

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS FOR
VICE PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
DISNEYLAND SPEECH
ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1988

I want to thank Disneyland for its work in helping the US Olympic team. As a matter of fact this is a good time to thank, on behalf of Our country, all the corporate and individual sponsors who've helped our young athletes this year and the past four years.

And now the games are about to begin, and it is my joyous duty to help see you off. You probably know that I've been involved in a race of my own this year. I especially identify with your relay team. With any luck, a baton will be passed to me one day in November.

But today is not about mere politics. Today is about a great thing called sports -- and competition -- and achievement -- and endurance -- and spirit -- and will.

The members of the US Olympic Team of the 24th Olympiad have been called the best American team ever. And this Olympics may turn out to be the most exciting ever. The competition is going to be very rough. But we're not worried. Because we know who you are.

You're Edwin Moses, who parted a sea of competitors in the 400 meter hurdles to win the world championship;

and you're the unsinkable Mary Decker Slaney;

you're Jim Abbott, who started life with a demanding physical challenge, and who has become one of the best pitchers in the sainted game known as baseball;

and you're Greg Louganis, the Natural;

you're Evelyn Ashford, who won the gold medal in the hundred meter dash in '84, but who didn't get to run against the Eastern Europeans because of their boycott. So as soon as she won the '84 games she went to Eastern Europe and ran against them there -- And won;

Paid for by Bush-Quayle 88

and you're David Berkoff, Seoul '88 and Harvard '89;

you're Steve Timmons, the splendid spiker. Someone wrote that in international competition, Timmons has knocked off more aliens than Sigourney Weaver.

And you're Jackie Joyner Kersee. I hope Jackie doesn't mind if I talk about her a little. Last April, as Honorary Vice President of the US Olympic Committee, I presented her with the Sportswoman of the Year award. Ever since then I've been thinking that Jackie Joyner Kersee is an excellent example of what moves us most about our athletes.

You know of Jackie's brilliance as an athlete. She has been called "a walking Platonic ideal" -- a perfect fusion of speed, grace, strength and skill. But think the most moving thing about Jackie is what's in her heart and soul. She said recently, "I read a lot of poetry and I believe that dreams can come true. I believe I can do anything I put my mind to. I set goals and I believe I have the capabilities to reach those goals. Something within me just tells me to move, that I can do it."

That's as good a summation of the American Attitude as I have ever heard.

We know who's representing us -- and the other day I jotted down some thoughts on what it is you're representing.

You're representing the country of the little guy -- the country where, no matter what the circumstances of your birth or background, you can go anywhere and do anything. In fact, it's so much the country of the little guy that people rarely use that phrase, because in a true democracy there ARE no little guys -- only fellow citizens equal in the eyes of the law and the eyes of God.

You're representing a country that is wide open and free as a breeze, where the millionaire has no more vote than the pauper, and where even school children know the words: I Know My Rights.

You're representing a country where the sense of possibilities is so palpable you can almost breathe it in the air. And where, to an extraordinary degree, people live in the future. We have much to be proud of in our history, but for most of us the past is someplace else; what is real to Americans is what they're going to achieve in the future.

You represent a country, finally, that likes to put itself under the microscope and examine its imperfections, of which it has many. But for all its problems, this country that you represent is sound of heart, happy, healthy, and united in its admiration for you.

We're rooting for you, we're pulling for you. You make us proud -- and we know you'll do us proud.

And I want to finish my remarks with something President Reagan said four years ago, as the Games were about to begin. I was moved by it then. And it applies today.

He said, on the eve of the 23rd Olympiad, "Our athletes are ready. And over the next few days they'll poise themselves on the blocks, stand at the edge of the diving board, or stand with their toes on the line and wait for the shot to go -- and they'll know they're not alone.

They'll hear the roar of the crowd, the great substantial cheer, and -- who knows? -- if they listen close, maybe they'll hear the sound of Jesse Owens cheering, and Babe Didrikson and Jim Thorpe. Maybe they'll hear the cheers of all the young Americans who once stood on the blocks waiting for the race to begin...."

So that's my parting advice to you: Listen close as the crowd cheers. You'll hear us too, all of your countrymen, cheering with joy and pride.

We're with you, we love you, God bless you, and may your dreams come true. Thanks. See you soon.

# # # #

DAVID WALLECHINSKY

BOOK OF THE OLYMPICS

Rand, and Avilov married Valentina Kozyr, winner of the bronze medal in the 1968 high jump.

1976 Montreal C: 28, N: 17, D: 7.29–30. WR: 8538 (Bruce Jenner)

		100 M	LJ	SP	HJ	400 M	110 H	DISC	PV	JAV	1500 M	TOTAL POINTS	
1. Bruce Jenner	USA	10.94	7.22	15.35	2.03	47.51	14.84	50.04	4.80	68.52	4:12.6	8617	WR
2. Guido Kratschmer	GER	10.66	7.39	14.74	2.03	48.19	14.58	45.70	4.60	66.32	4:29.1	8411	
3. Nikolai Avilov	SOV	11.23	7.52	14.81	2.14	48.16	14.20	45.60	4.45	62.28	4:26.3	8369	
4. Raimo Pihl	SWE	10.93	6.99	15.55	2.00	47.97	15.81	44.30	4.40	77.34	4:28.8	8218	
5. Ryszard Skowronek	POL	11.02	7.26	13.74	1.91	47.91	14.75	45.34	4.80	62.22	4:29.9	8113	
6. Siegfried Stark	GDR	11.35	6.98	15.08	1.91	49.14	15.65	45.48	4.65	74.18	4:24.9	8048	
7. Leonid Litvinenko	SOV	11.12	6.92	14.20	1.91	48.44	14.71	46.26	4.60	53.66	4:11.4	8025	
8. Lennart Hedmark	SWE	11.36	7.09	15.00	1.91	49.80	14.79	46.42	4.30	78.58	4:44.2	7974	

The 1976 decathlon was looked forward to as a classic duel between Nikolai Avilov, the defending champion and holder of the automatically timed world record, and Bruce Jenner, tenth in Munich, but now the holder of the official, albeit hand-timed, world record. From the very first event, however, it was Jenner who was in control. Hoping to be within 200 points of the leaders, Kratschmer and Avilov, at the end of the first day, Jenner found himself only 35 points behind Kratschmer and 17 points behind Avilov. He went to bed completely confident of victory since the second day's events were his best.

By the time eight events had been completed, Jenner's victory was assured, and he began to cry as he realized that his goal was about to be achieved, and that his athletic career was about to come to an end. Encouraged by his wife, Chrystie, who had supported the young couple with her job as an air hostess, Jenner had totally immersed himself in the world of the decathlon. At night, he dreamed about the different events so often that Chrystie could tell which one he was unconsciously practicing. As Jenner rested on the infield in Montreal, his reverie was broken by Leonid Litvinenko, who patted him on the shoulder and said, "Bruce, you going to be Olympic champion."

"Thanks," said Jenner.

Litvinenko stared at Jenner for a few seconds, and then asked, "Bruce, you going to be a millionaire?"

Jenner just laughed.

Unlike most decathletes, who dread the 1500 meters, Jenner actually looked forward to it, and ran his final race full of strength, leaning forward as he crossed the finish line. The North American crowd roared with delight, but eventually Bruce made his way through the adulation, found Chrystie, and told her, "Congratulations. We did it together." When he left the stadium, he didn't even bother to take his vaulting poles with him, because he knew he wouldn't need them where he was going.

Bruce Jenner did become rich and famous, just as Litvinenko had wondered, but his marriage didn't last. Since the media had constantly portrayed Bruce and Chrystie as the All-American couple, their divorce was a difficult one.

Jenner later married Linda Thompson, former girlfriend of Elvis Presley. By 1983 he had four children, two by Chrystie and two by Linda.

1980 Moscow C: 21, N: 12, D: 7.25–26. WR: 8649 (Guido Kratschmer)

		100 M	LJ	SP	HJ	400 M	110 H	DISC	PV	JAV	1500 M	TOTAL POINTS	1962 TABLES
1. Francis "Daley" Thompson	GBR	10.62	8.00	15.18	2.80	48.01	14.47	42.24	4.70	64.16	4:39.9	8495	8496
2. Yuri Kutsenko	SOV	11.19	7.74	14.50	2.08	48.67	15.04	39.86	4.90	68.08	4:22.6	8331	8332
3. Sergei Zhelanov	SOV	11.40	7.60	14.17	2.18	49.27	14.83	42.80	4.60	57.30	4:27.5	8315	8318
4. Georg Werthner	AUT	11.44	7.27	13.45	2.03	49.26	15.08	38.14	4.85	73.66	4:23.4	8050	8055
5. Josef Zeilbauer	AUT	11.29	7.14	15.31	2.03	50.91	14.80	44.00	4.50	64.86	4:30.6	8007	8006
6. Dariusz Ludwig	POL	11.35	7.51	13.32	2.08	50.55	15.38	45.82	4.80	58.38	4:29.7	7978	7963
7. Atanas Andonov	BUL	11.38	6.86	15.59	2.00	50.36	14.83	47.62	4.70	53.54	4:29.2	7927	7924
8. Steffen Grummt	GDR	11.35	6.86	16.15	1.94	49.39	14.82	48.56	4.30	55.24	4:30.2	7892	7883

1962 TABLES
8631
8397
8375
8224
8112
8032
8031
7965

In Montreal Daley Thompson had been the youngest entrant in the decathlon, finishing 18th at the age of 18. Four years later this gregarious offspring of a Nigerian father and a Scottish mother was expected to face a tough battle for the gold medal against Guido Kratschmer of West Germany. When West Germany joined the Jimmy Carter boycott, Thompson broke training, so that he could compete against Kratschmer. He beat his rival in May, and set a world record of 8622 in the process. Kratschmer responded with another world record of 8649 in June, but he would have been hard-pressed to beat Thompson in Moscow.

At the Olympics, Thompson was not seriously challenged. His nearest rival, Valery Kachanov of the U.S.S.R., pulled a calf muscle during the pole vault and had to withdraw while in second place. Thompson's world record pace was frustrated by rain on the second day, but the Soviet crowd, who had been none too friendly to foreign athletes, gave Thompson a standing ovation anyway when he finished the 1500 meters.

Discontinued Events

...METERS

...N, N: 6, D: 7.15.

...	USA	7.0	WR
... Twitsbury	USA	7.1	
...	AUS	7.2	
...	USA	7.2	

...N, N: 3, D:8.29. WR: 7.0 (Alvin Kraenzlein)

...	USA	7.0	EWR
...	USA	7.2	
...	USA	7.2	
...	USA	7.2	
...	USA	—	
...	USA	—	

88.

87. As a child in rural Tennessee, Wilma Rudolph suffered through polio, double pneumonia, and scarlet fever. Yet she grew up to win three gold medals in 1960, in the 100- and 200-meter dashes and the 4 × 100-meter relay.

88. In 1968 Wyomia Tyus became the only Olympic runner to win the 100-meter dash twice.

90.

89. Between 1964 and 1976 Irena Szewińska earned seven medals in five different events. Here she acknowledges the applause of the crowd after winning the 400 meters in 1976.

90. The 1952 Australian 4 × 100-meter relay team set a world record in their qualifying heat and were on their way to victory in the final, when Winsome Cripps and Marjorie Jackson dropped the baton during the final changeover.

1952 Helsinki C: 28, N: 28, D: 8.2.

		FINAL MATCH
1. Nathan Brooks	USA	Dec 3–0
2. Edgar Basel	GER	
3. Anatoly Bulakov	SOV	
3. William Toweel	SAF	

5. Thorbjorn Clausen (NOR), David Dower (GBR), Mircea Dobrescu (ROM), Soo-Ann Han (KOR)

1956 Melbourne C: 19, N: 19, D: 12.1.

		FINAL MATCH
1. Terence Spinks	GBR	Dec
2. Mircea Dobrescu	ROM	
3. John Caldwell	IRL	
3. René Libeer	FRA	

5. Warner Batchelor (AUS), Ray Perez (USA), Vladimir Stolnikov (SOV), Kenji Yonekura (JAP)

1960 Rome C: 33, N: 33, D: 9.5.

		FINAL MATCH
1. Lajos Tórök	HUN	Dec 3–2
2. Sergey Sivko	SOV	
3. Abdelmoneim Elguindi	UAR	
3. Kyoshi Tanabe	JAP	

5. Humberto Barrera (USA), Miguel Botta (ARG), Mircea Dobrescu (ROM), Manfred Homberg (GER)

1964 Tokyo C: 28, N: 28, D: 10.23.

		FINAL MATCH
[illegible] Atzori	ITA	Dec 4–1
[illegible] Dech	POL	
[illegible] Carmody	USA	
[illegible] Sorokin	SOV	

5. [illegible] (GER), Dong-Kih Choh (KOR), Constantin Ciuca [illegible], John McCafferty (IRL)

[illegible] one minute and six seconds of the first round of his [illegible] bout against Stanislaw Sorokin, Korean boxer [illegible] Choh was disqualified for holding his head too [illegible] to accept this verdict, Dong sat down in the [illegible] of the ring and refused to leave. His sitdown strike [illegible] for 11 minutes, until officials persuaded him to [illegible]. Sorokin was forced to withdraw before [illegible] because of a cut that wasn't healing. The [illegible] house-painter Fernando Atzori, fought [illegible] black eye.

1968 Mexico C: 26, N: 26, D: 10.26.

		FINAL MATCH
[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec 5–0
[illegible]	[illegible]	
3. Servilio Oliveira	BRA	
3. Leo Rwabwogo	UGA	

5. Tibor Badari (HUN), Joseph Destimo (GHA), Tetsuaki Nakamura (JAP), Nicolai Novikov (SOV)

Heriberto Cintron of Puerto Rico was standing in the ring waiting for his first-round bout with Polish policeman Artur Olech when he was suddenly disqualified for being younger than the minimum age of 17 years. He was, in fact, 16 years and one month old.

1972 Munich C: 37, N: 37, D: 9.10.

		FINAL MATCH
1. Georgi Kostadinov	BUL	Dec 5–0
2. Leo Rwabwogo	UGA	
3. Leszek Blazyński	POL	
3. Douglas Rodriguez	CUB	

5. Neil McLaughlin (IRL), Calixto Perez (COL), Chong-Man You (KOR), Boris Zoriktuev (SOV)

Most Olympic boxers who went on to become world champions were also Olympic champions, or at least medalists. But there is one boxing star who made little impression in his Olympic debut. As an underage 15-year-old representative of Puerto Rico, Wilfredo Gomez lost a 4–1 decision in the first round to Mohamed Selin of Egypt, who was in turn knocked out in his next fight. Less than five years later, on May 21, 1977, Gomez won the World Super Bantamweight championship and on March 9, 1979, he won the Junior Featherweight title.

1976 Montreal C: 26, N: 26, D: 7.31.

		FINAL MATCH
1. Leo Randolph	USA	Dec 3–2
2. Ramon Duvalon	CUB	
3. Leslek Blazyński	POL	
3. David Torosyan	SOV	

5. Ian Clyde (CAN), Jo-Ung Jong (PRK), David Larmour (IRL), Alfrede Perez (VEN)

Leo Randolph, an 18-year-old high school student from Tacoma, Washington, called his surprise victory "the best thing that happened to me since I became a Christian in 1969."

1980 Moscow C: 20, N: 20, D: 8.2.

		FINAL MATCH	
1. Peter Lessov	BUL	RSC 2	2:08
2. Viktor Miroshnichenko	SOV		
3. Hugh Russell	IRL		
3. János Váradi	HUN		

5. Roman Gilberto (MEX), Daniel Radu (ROM), Henryk Średnicki (POL), Ryon-Sik Yo (PRK)

Then he took a close but unanimous decision from Orbán, the 1969 European champion.

1976 Montreal C: 23, N: 23, D: 7.31.

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Howard Davis	USA	Dec 5–0
2.	Simion Cutov	ROM	
3.	Ace Rusevski	YUG	
3.	Vasily Solomin	SOV	
5.	András Botos (HUN), Yves Jeudy (HAI), Ove Lundby (SWE), Tsvetan Tsvetkov (BUL)		

The year 1976 was a full one for Howard "John John" Davis. The father of a 2-year-old boy, Davis played guitar in a rock and soul group, having previously played drums for James Brown. In January he graduated from Glen Cove High School on Long Island. In February he turned 20. In July he went to Montreal with the intention of beating the favorite, European champion Simion Cutov. Two days before the start of the Olympics, Davis' mother, Catherine, died of a heart attack. Davis, deciding to honor his mother by winning the gold medal, was voted the Val Barker Award for most outstanding boxer of the Olympics. Two of his five fights were stopped in the first round and the other three were won by unanimous decision.

1980 Moscow C: 29, N: 29, D: 8.2.

			FINAL MATCH	
1.	Angel Herrera	CUB	RSC 3	0:13
2.	Viktor Demianenko	SOV		
3.	Kazimierz Adach	POL		
3.	Richard Nowakowski	GDR		
5.	Galsandorj Batbileg (MON), George Gilbody (GBR), Yordan Lessov (BUL), Florian Livadaru (ROM)			

Herrera, who had won the 1976 Olympic Featherweight title, moved up successfully to Lightweight four years later, winning four unanimous decisions on his way to the final.

LIGHT WELTERWEIGHT
(63.5 kg–140 lbs)

1896–1948 not held

1952 Helsinki C: 28, N: 28, D: 8.2.

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Charles Adkins	USA	Dec 2–1
2.	Viktor Mednov	SOV	
3.	Erkki Mallenius	FIN	
3.	Bruno Visintin	ITA	
5.	Terence Milligan (IRL), Jean Paternotte (BEL), Alexander Webster (SAF), René Weismann (FRA)		

The final saw the first-ever boxing match between fighters from the United States and the U.S.S.R. Adkins, a 20-year-old police administration student from Cleve[land], had no trouble with his preliminary fights. [His] other hand, entered the ring with stitches [over] the result of a brutal second-round fight with [the] Romania, which was finally stopped by a doc[tor] juries to both men. Fortunately for Mednov, [his] opponent, Erkki Mallenius, injured his hand [and] withdraw, allowing the Soviet boxer an extra [day] In the final bout Mednov fought gallantly, [but] match for Adkins' powerful two-handed hook[s].

1956 Melbourne C: 22, N: 22, D: 12.1.

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Vladimir Yengibaryan	SOV	Dec
2.	Franco Nenci	ITA	
3.	Constantin Dumitrescu	ROM	
3.	Henry Loubscher	SAF	
5.	Ei-Kyung Hwang (KOR), Antonio Salvador [Ma]rzilla, Claude Saluden (FRA), Joseph Shaw (USA)		

1960 Rome C: 34, N: 34, D: 9.5.

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Bohumil Nemeček	CZE	Dec 5–0
2.	Clement "Ike" Quartey	GHA	
3.	Quincey Daniels	USA	
3.	Marian Kasprzyk	POL	
5.	Piero Brandi (ITA), Sayed Elnahas (UAR), Duck-Bong Kim (KOR), Vladimir Yengibaryan (SOV)		

The final matched two underdogs and was won by Bohumil Nemeček, a 22-year-old railway worker from Dec[in]. Ike Quartey, however, gained distinction by becoming the first black African to win an Olympic medal.

1964 Tokyo C: 35, N: 35, D: 10.23

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Jerzy Kulej	POL	Dec 5–0
2.	Yevgeny Frolov	SOV	
3.	Eddie Blay	GHA	
3.	Habib Galhia	TUN	
5.	Felix Betancourt (CUB), Joao Henrique da Silva (BRA), Vladimir Kucera (CZE), Iosif Mihalic (ROM)		

1968 Mexico City C: 35, N: 35, D: 10.26.

			FINAL MATCH
1.	Jerzy Kulej	POL	Dec 3–2
2.	Enrique Regueiferos	CUB	
3.	Arto Nilsson	FIN	
3.	James Wallington	USA	
5.	Yevgeny Frolov (SOV), Sa-Yong Kim (KOR), Peter Stoichev (BUL), Peter Tiepold (GDR)		

Class of 1984

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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NABER, O'BRIEN AND KAHANAMOKU TOP 1984 SELECTIONS FOR U.S. OLYMPIC HALL OF FAME

John Naber, winner of four swimming gold medals at the 1976 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal, was the top vote-getter in the balloting to select the 1984 class of the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Col. F. Don Miller, the current USOC executive director, was elected to the Hall of Fame in the contributor category. The U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame is sponsored by the USOC and Coca-Cola USA.

Announcement of the Hall of Fame Class of 1984 was made on April 10 at the annual meeting of the National Sportscasters and Sportswriters Association (NSSA) in Salisbury, N.C. Members of the NSSA selected eight athletes from a ballot of 25 nominees, and one contributor from a ballot of three, according to NSSA president Bob Martin, sports director of KOA Radio in Denver.

-more-

Based on a point system (eight points for a first place vote, seven points for second place, etc.) Naber, a public relations consultant from Pasadena, Calif., received 618 points. He was named first on 22 ballots.

Parry O'Brien, a Beverly Hills, Calif., banker, trailed Naber by a scant five points and placed first on 20 ballots. O'Brien, who revolutionized shotputting techniques in the '50s, was the Olympic Champion in his specialty in both 1952 and 1956. Naber and O'Brien were graduated from the University of Southern California.

The late Duke Kahanamoku, winner of three gold medals in swimming in 1912 and 1920 received 536 points and was named first on 17 ballots. When he retired from his swimming career, he became sheriff of Honolulu. He died in 1968.

Frank Shorter became the first American to win the marathon since 1908. He captured the gold medal in the grueling endurance race in Munich, his birthplace, in 1972. Four years later, in Montreal, Shorter won the silver medal. His total points were 514.

In fifth place was the late Frank Wykoff, another graduate of the University of Southern California. He won three gold medals as a member of the winning 4 x 400-meter relay teams in 1928, 1932, and 1936. He is the only champion to have been an Olympic team member as a high school student, a college student and a club runner. He was named first on 20 ballots.

Bill Toomey, a graduate of the University of Colorado and winner of five national pentathlon and decathlon titles over a ten-year period, set an Olympic record in winning the Olympic decathlon title at Mexico City in 1968. He is a partner in Sports Directions, Inc., of Capistrano Beach, Calif., a sports management partnership.

The 1960 Olympic basketball team, coached by Pete Newell, wound up seventh with 467 points and 47 first place votes.

Many sportswriters and sportscasters consider the 1960 Olympic basketball champions as the strongest team ever to represent the USA. Among the outstanding players on the 12-man squad were Walter Bellamy, Robert Boozer, Terry Dischinger, Jerry Lucas, Oscar Robertson and Jerry West. Four of those players earned Rookie of the Year honors as professional basketball players.

Billy Mills, a University of Kansas graduate, became the first American to win the 10,000-meter run in the 1964 Toyko Olympics. Now an insurance agent and motivational speaker residing in Fair Oaks, Calif., his life was portrayed by Robbie Benson in the motion picture "Running Brave."

In the special contributor category, Col. F. Don Miller, USOC executive director, was chosen over the late Robert J. H. Kiphuth, Yale swimming coach and former treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the late William M. Sloane, the USA member of the original International Olympic Committee.

Miller was recently awarded the Silver Medal of the Olympic Order, presented by the International Olympic Committee and subsequently inducted into the Hall of Fame of the National Association of Sport and Physical Education. He retires from the USOC in January, 1985.

"The U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame is designed to preserve for posterity the noteworthy achievements of America's Olympians and to accord lasting recognition to our greatest amateur athletes," said William E. Simon, USOC president, in extending his congratulations to those elected to the Class of 1984.

The Coca-Cola Company, a sponsor of the Olympic movement since 1928, joined the USOC in 1979 to create the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. In addition to sponsoring the election of athletes, The Coca-Cola Company has collected Olympic memorabilia for a touring Hall of Fame exhibit, to be displayed this summer in Los Angeles.

Planning and initial steps for the Hall of Fame proceeded slowly and deliberately, resulting in an endeavor that "everyone should share in because it is a reflection of the national pride in our amateur athletes," said Brian G. Dyson, senior vice president, The Coca-Cola Company and president of Coca-Cola USA.

"We are looking to the future--not just the past--in helping sponsor this Hall of Fame project, which becomes a living reminder of the Olympic ideal," Dyson said. "The Coca-Cola Company is proud to participate in its beginning and to present it to the American public."

In addition to the election of Avery Brundage in the contributor category, the Charter Class, elected in 1983, included: Jesse Owens, Mark Spitz, Jim Thorpe, Eric Heiden, Al Oerter, Bob Mathias, Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, Wilma Rudolph, John Weissmuller, the 1980 USA Ice Hockey team, Rafer Johnson, Don Schollander, Bob Beamon, Dick Button, Ray Ewry, Muhammad Ali (then known as Cassius Clay), Bob Richards, W. Harrison Dillard, Peggy Fleming Jenkins and Edward Eagan.

The induction of the Charter Class took place in a banquet sponsored by Coca-Cola USA and the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Chicago, last October 6.

The accounting firm of Deloitte Haskins and Sells tabulated the Hall of Fame ballots from contributing NSSA members.

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0784

FACTS ABOUT MEMBERS OF CLASS OF 1984
U.S. OLYMPIC HALL OF FAME

*DUKE KAHANAMOKU Swimming	Born: Aug. 24, 1890; Died: Jan. 22, 1968. 100m freestyle, 1st; 4 x 200m freestyle relay, 2nd, 1912. 100m freestyle, 1st; 4 x 200m freestyle relay 1st (world record), 1920. 100m freestyle 2nd, 1924.
BILLY MILLS Track and Field	Born: June 30, 1938. Resides: Fair Oaks, Calif. Insurance agent and motivational speaker. 10,000m 1st (Olympic record), 1964. Only American ever to win this event.
JOHN NABER Swimming	Born: Jan. 20, 1956. Resides: Pasadena, Calif. Public relations consultant and motivational speaker. Member of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee. 100m backstroke, 200m backstroke, 4 x 100m medley relay, 4 x 200m freestyle relay, All 1st, all world records. Also, 200m freestyle 2nd. All 1976, Montreal.
PARRY O'BRIEN Track and Field	Born: Jan. 28, 1932. Banker in Beverly Hills, Calif. Shotput 1st (Olympic record), 1952; Shotput 1st, 1956 (both Olympic records.) Also Shotput, 2nd, 1960.
FRANK SHORTER Track and Field	Born: October 31, 1947, Munich, Germany. Resides: Boulder, Colo. Sports equipment manufacturer and retailer. Graduate of Yale University and the University of Florida School of Law. Marathon, 1st, 1972. Marathon, 2nd, 1976.
WILLIAM A. TOOMEY Track and Field	Born: Jan. 10, 1939 Philadelphia. Resides: Capistrano Beach, Calif. Partner in Sports Directions, sports management company. Decathlon 1st (Olympic record), 1968. National AAU pentathlon champion five years straight and then National AAU decathlon champion five years straight.
*FRANK WYKOFF Track and Field	Born: Oct. 29, 1909; Died: Jan. 21, 1980 4 x 100m relay, 1928, 1932 and 1936. All 1st, all world records.
1960 BASKETBALL TEAM	Jay Arnette, Walter Bellamy, Robert Boozer, Terry Dischinger, Burdette Haldorson, Darrall Imhoff, Allen Kelley, Lester Lane, Jerry Lucas, Oscar Robertson, Adrian Smith, and Jerry West. Coach: Pete Newell.

(*) Deceased

Bob Beamon

He would say later he felt he had been "in the air a long time."

And he was. Long enough to soar an incredible 29′ 2½″ in the long jump. In one fantastic effort, unmatched in the recorded history of track and field, Bob Beamon outjumped everything, including electronic instruments set up to measure the event.

His leap eclipsed the world record by an unbelievable two feet and shattered the mythical long jump barrier of 28 feet.

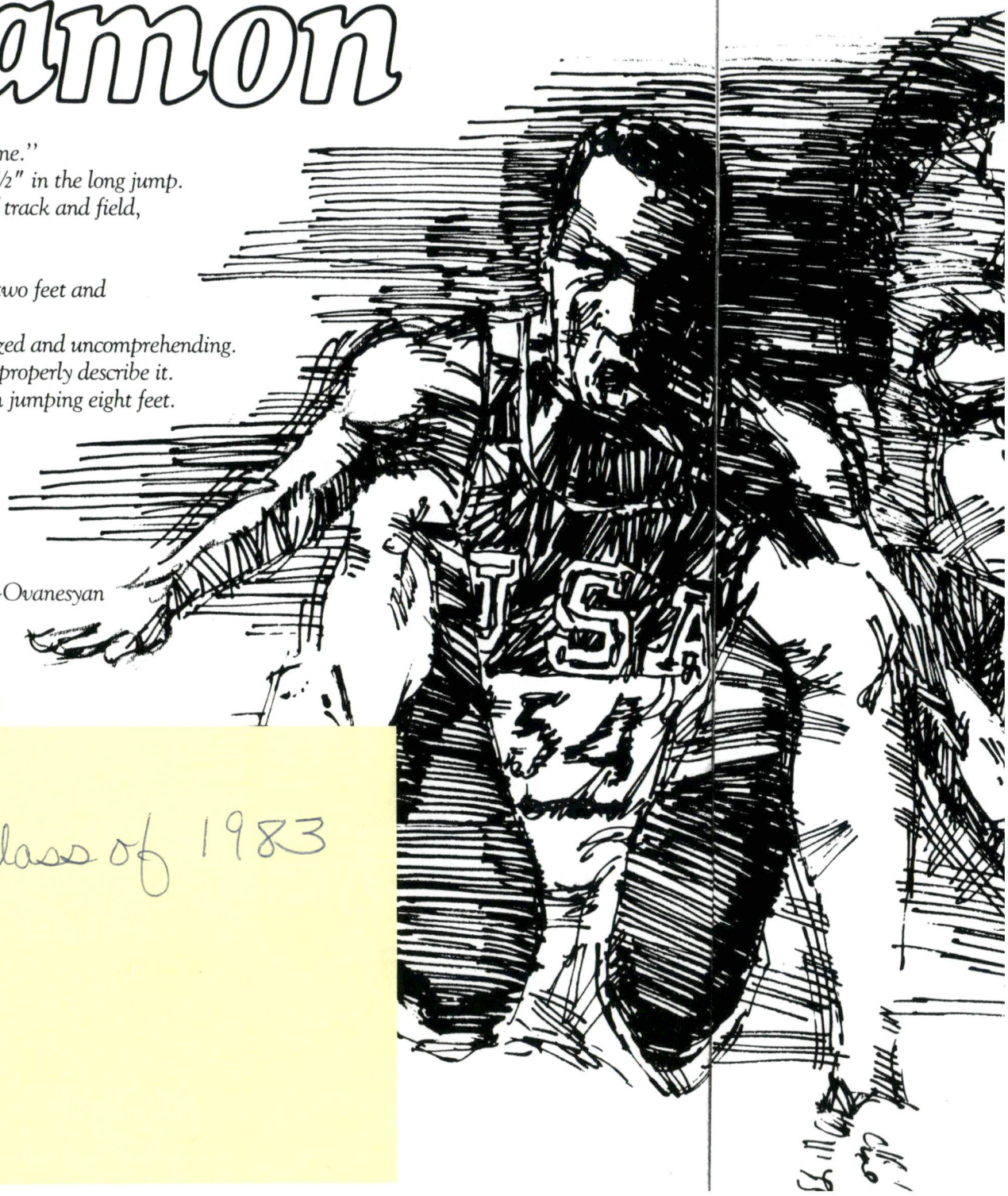
It left Olympic officials, gathered at the long jump, dazed and uncomprehending.

Track writers were at a loss for a frame of reference to properly describe it. They calculated that it was like running a 3:43 mile or high jumping eight feet.

In truth it was like nothing before or since and it came as a bolt from the blue by the youngster out of New York City's ghettos.

The setting was the Games of the XIX Olympiad at the Estadio Olimpico at Mexico City, and the competition included world-record co-holders Ralph Boston, of the United States, and Igor Ter-Ovanesyan of the Soviet Union.

Beamon broke the long jump record, and the occasion of his induction into the United States Olympic Hall of Fame is one which fittingly marks perhaps the single most incredible feat in Olympic annals.



Class of 1983

Dick Button

Before he came along, winning Gold Medals in figure skating was something Americans didn't do.

By the time he quit, the entire sport had been revolutionized forever.

Button was that once-in-a-lifetime performer who, while he is active and competing, has no peer and essentially tests only the limits of his own capacity. He won five consecutive world championships with his acrobatic leaps and splits, technically almost impossible to gauge and chart, adding a new dimension to a sport long dominated by Europeans.

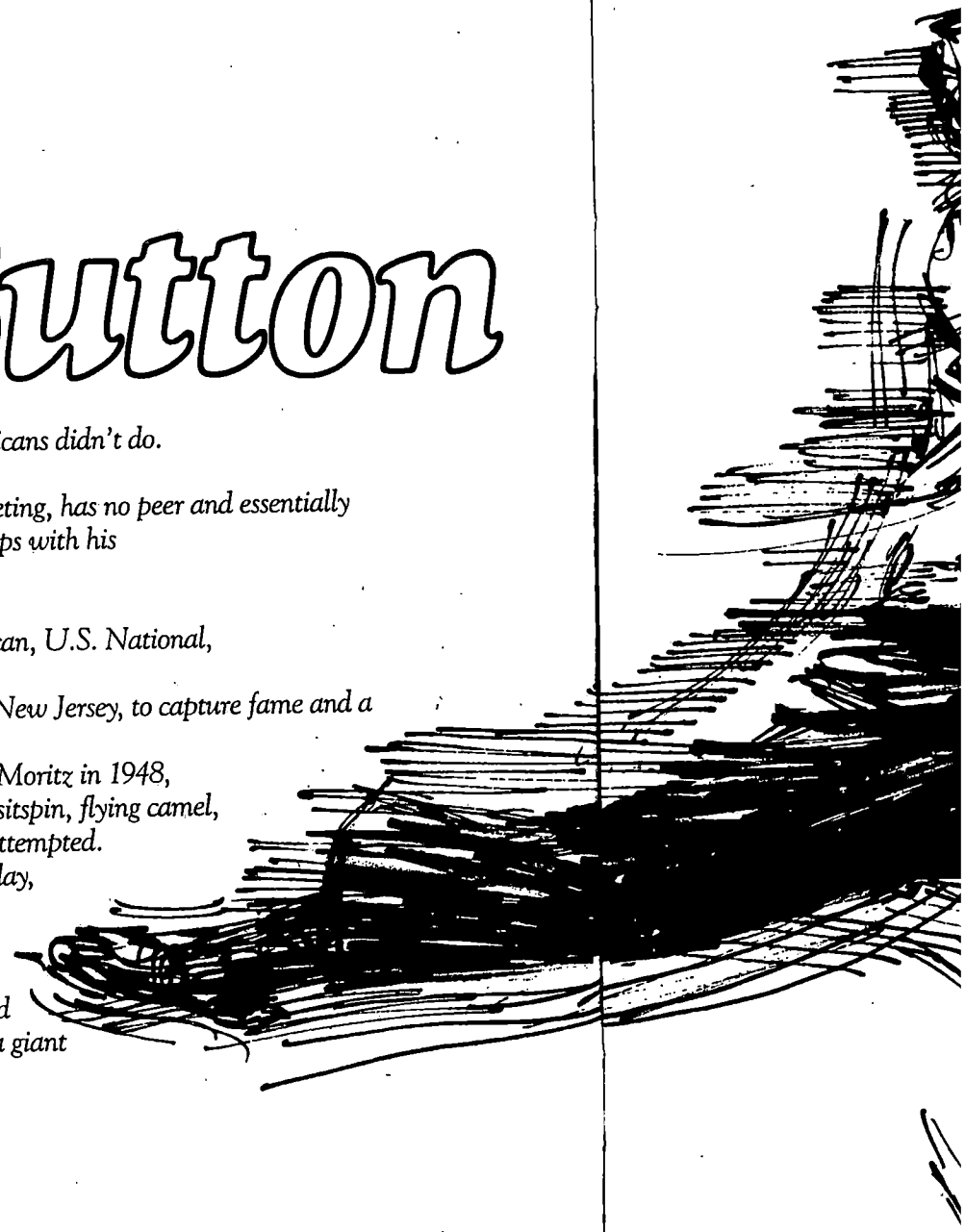
In 1949, he became the first skater to have won five men's titles: North American, U.S. National, European, World and Olympic.

But it was the Olympic forum which enabled Button, a trim intellectual from New Jersey, to capture fame and a public esteem he has never surrendered.

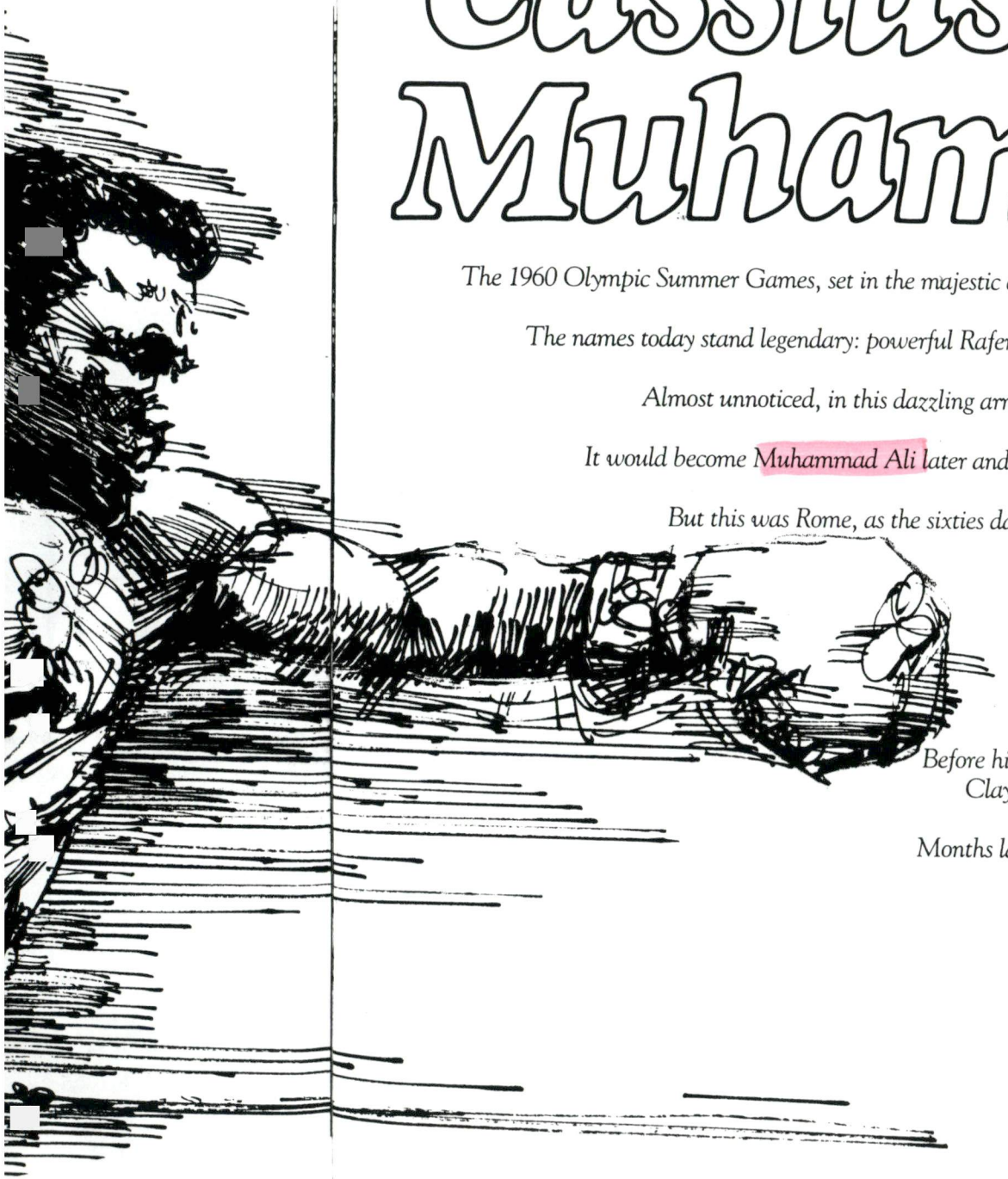
Considered no competition for the Europeans during the Winter Games in St. Moritz in 1948, the 18-year-old unheralded American stunned judges and spectators with his flying sitspin, flying camel, double axel, double lutz and double flip, dazzling maneuvers no other skater even attempted.

Europeans hailed him as "the most spectacular skater of all time" and to this day, few will quarrel with that assessment. He repeated his Gold Medal triumph in 1952, the same year he was graduated summa cum laude from Harvard.

No figure skater since has not been influenced by the legacy of Dick Button and the films which show his performances. He remains the ultimate figure skater and a giant among the charter inductees for the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.



Button, Richard T. (Dick) (1929-)
Figure Skater. Medals: Gold, 1948 (men's singles); Gold, 1952 (men's singles).



Cassius Clay Muhammad Ali

The 1960 Olympic Summer Games, set in the majestic eternal city of Rome, produced the most glittering harvest of American superstars yet assembled.

The names today stand legendary: powerful Rafer Johnson, swift Wilma Rudolph, agile Ralph Boston and a basketball team which included Oscar Robertson and Jerry West.

Almost unnoticed, in this dazzling array, was an 18-year-old schoolboy from Louisville, with the enchanting Romanesque name of Cassius Marcellus Clay.

It would become Muhammad Ali later and he would go on to wealth and fame as heavyweight boxing champion of the world.

But this was Rome, as the sixties dawned with general goodwill everywhere, and one of those Olympiads characterized by happiness and fellowship.

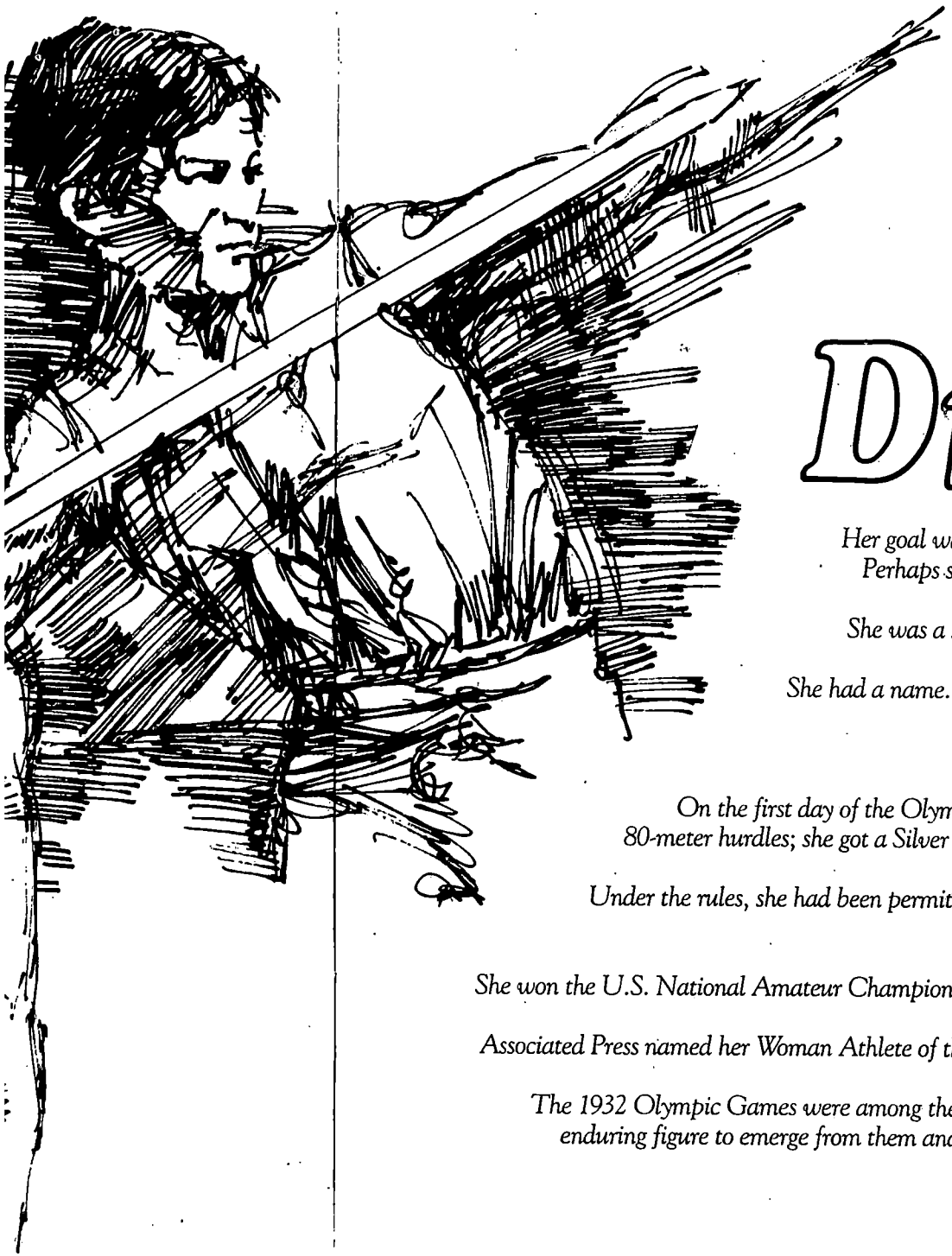
In Rome, he was an intent teenager not yet big enough to fight in the heavyweight ranks but determined to capture the Gold as a light-heavyweight.

He began his competition in the 178-pound class, knocking out the Belgian champion. He followed with a decision over the Russian entry and another over an Australian.

Before him, in the finals, loomed the formidable three-time titlist from Poland. Clay dazzled the Polish boxer with his later famous "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee" tactic and easily won the Gold Medal.

Months later he was a professional and on his way to fame and fortune, and to enshrinement in the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame.

Clay, Cassius
Muhammad Ali (1942-)
Boxing. Medal: Gold, 1960 (light heavyweight).



Mildred "Babe" Didrickson

Her goal was not immodest. She simply wanted to be the greatest athlete who ever lived. Perhaps she achieved it. Veteran sportswriters said of her, in her prime, "she is capable of winning any sports event except the Kentucky Derby."

She was a slender 18-year-old "tomboy" when she competed for the American women's team in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

She had a name. It was "Mildred." She had a nickname stemming from a childhood baseball game where she hit five home runs. The nickname was "Babe" and she was Mildred "Babe" Didrikson.

There was, seemingly, nothing she couldn't do.

On the first day of the Olympic Games, she won a Gold Medal in the javelin. She added a second in the 80-meter hurdles; she got a Silver in the high jump when her dive over the bar, while successful and later much emulated, was ruled an illegal jump.

Under the rules, she had been permitted to enter only three events, winning two and losing a questionable decision in the third.

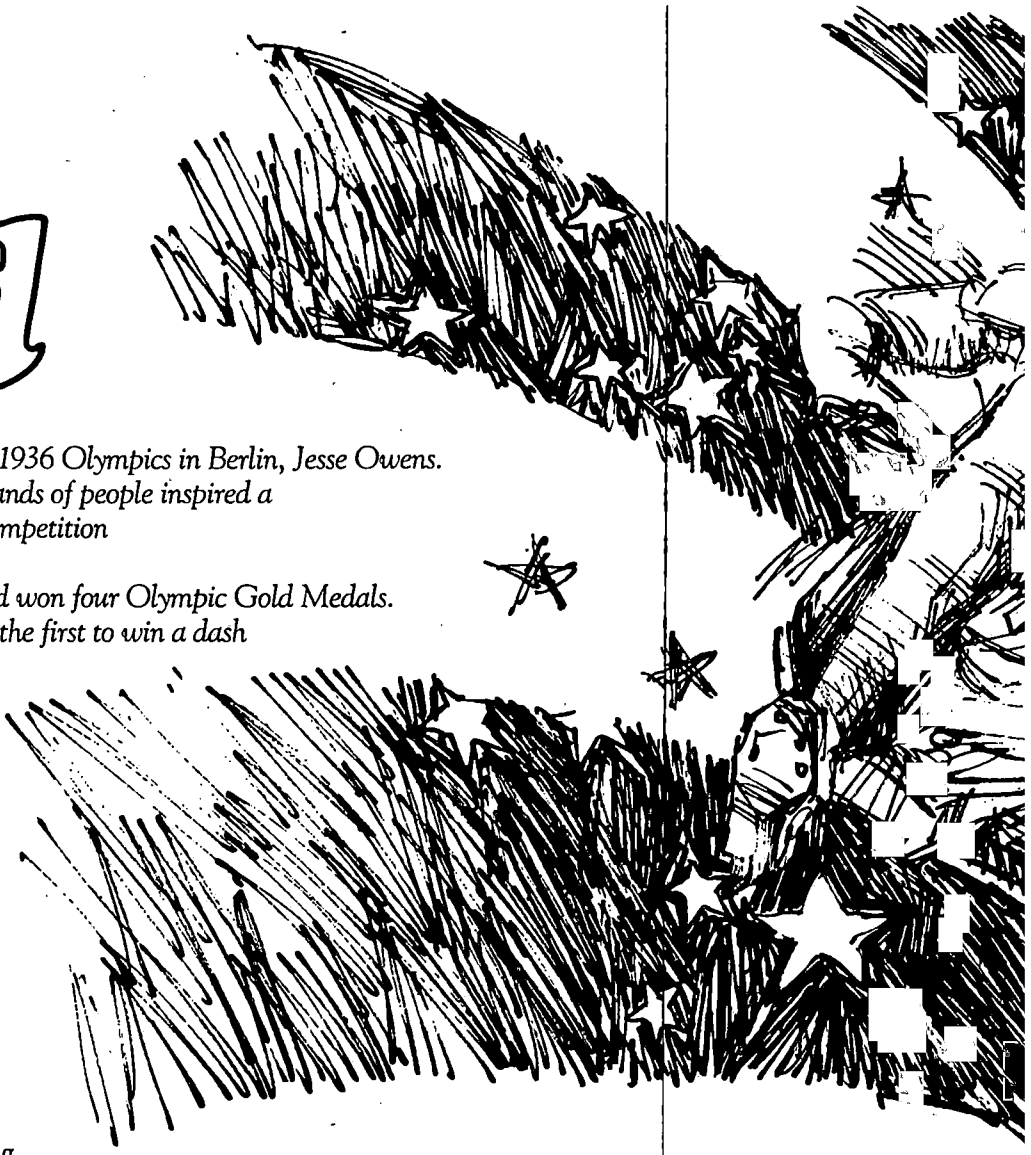
As a professional athlete, she was equally versatile and astonishing. She won the U.S. National Amateur Championship, the British Women's Amateur and, as a professional, the United States Women's Open three times.

Associated Press named her Woman Athlete of the Year five times. It also named her the Greatest Woman Athlete of the first half-century.

The 1932 Olympic Games were among the most successful of all for the American teams, and the most memorable and enduring figure to emerge from them and to find her way into the United States Olympic Hall of Fame was Mildred "Babe" Didrikson.

Didrikson, Mildred "Babe" (1913-1956)
Track and Field. Medals: Gold, 1932 (80-meter hurdles); Gold, 1932 (javelin); Silver, 1932 (high jump).

Harrison Dillard



They held a parade in Cleveland in 1936 honoring the man who dominated the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Jesse Owens.

The sight of Owens, waving and smiling and honored by hundreds of thousands of people inspired a 13-year-old boy, watching the parade that day, to dedicate himself to Olympic competition and to be as much like Jesse Owens as possible.

He grew up to become Harrison Dillard and, before his career ended, he had won four Olympic Gold Medals.

He won two in London in 1948 and two more at Helsinki in 1952. He was the first to win a dash event in one Olympic Games and a hurdles event in another.

It was for his flashing skills in the hurdles he is best remembered. Nicknamed "Bones," because of his slender frame, Dillard lacked the strength of many other hurdlers and was forced to develop a different style.

It was such an advantage that Dillard set world records and won 82 consecutive hurdles and sprint races.

He began to literally leap over the hurdles, where others jumped. As a result, Dillard cleared a total of seven feet in front of the hurdle and six beyond.

The depth of his courage and skill was clearly demonstrated in the 1948 Olympic Summer Games in London when, after a heart-breaking loss in his specialty, the hurdles, he managed to qualify in the 100-meter dash and then race to a stunning upset victory, in a field of 68 of the world's top sprinters, and capture the Gold.

Called the greatest hurdler in the world, he can proudly take his place among the charter inductees in the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Dillard, W. Harrison (Bones) (1923-)
Sprinter, Hurdler. Medals: Gold, 1948 (100-meter dash); Gold, 1948 (400-meter relay); Gold, 1952 (110-meter hurdles); Gold, 1952 (400-meter relay).

Edward Eagan

Only one man in Olympic history has managed to win Gold Medals in both the Winter and Summer Games.

He is Edward Eagan and he accomplished his unique feat over a 12-year period.

He competed as a member of the United States boxing team in the 1920 Games at Antwerp and won a Gold in the light-heavyweight division.

A graduate of Yale, and a Rhodes Scholar, Eagan also competed for the American team in the 1924 Games in Paris, this time without success.

Three weeks before the 1932 Winter Games at Lake Placid, Eagan took up bobsledding for the first time. He became a member of the United States team which won the event and thus made Eagan the only man in history to win Golds in the Winter and Summer Games.

His unique feat earns him a place among our charter inductees into the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Eagan, Edward P.F. (1898-1967)
Boxing, U.S. Bobsled team. Medals: Gold, 1920 (light heavyweight boxing); Gold, 1932 (member of U.S. bobsled team).

Ray Ewry

His name is not a household word.
His name does not stir memories of Olympic grandeur as does a Wilma Rudolph, a Bruce Jenner, a Mark Spitz, a Jesse Owens.
After all, all Ray Ewry did was win eight Gold Medals in three Olympic Games, more than any track or field performer before or since.
Perhaps he is passed over for recognition because the long ago events in which he competed (standing jumps) have been eliminated from Olympic competition.
But he was a true and remarkable athlete whose dedication led him to overcome childhood paralysis and go on to world competition in which he was seldom equalled.
He competed for the United States for the first time in the Olympic Games in Paris in 1900 when he was 27 years old, relatively old for a track and field performer.
He won all three standing jumps in 1900 and repeated the feat in 1904 at St. Louis.
When the Olympic Games moved to London in 1908 Ewry, then 35, won two more Golds, in the standing broad jump and the standing high jump.
His eight medals stand as the most won by any U.S. track and field athlete in Olympic competition, and he never lost an Olympic event he entered.
The years have obscured his glory but not his records, which stand clear and shining making him a worthy and honorable charter inductee for the United States Hall of Fame.

Peggy Fleming

The 1968 Olympic Winter Games at Grenoble, France, were a mixture of joy and disappointment for the United States.

The American team won only one Gold Medal but in the process it gave the world one of its most popular and enduring Olympic stars.

Her name was Peggy Fleming and the name was to become and remain a household word. Not since the halcyon days of Hollywood's Sonja Heine had a figure skater so captured the public fancy.

Judges seemed not objective but rhapsodic. Reviewers not critical but lovelorn.

Wrote one, "When she finishes skating, there is no suspense over her score. Just a general sigh of admiration."

Peggy Gale Fleming was one of those overnight successes years in the making. Her devoted father moved his family from city to city so she might enjoy the instruction and facilities available in such places as California and Colorado Springs. Her dedicated mother designed and hand-sewed her costumes.

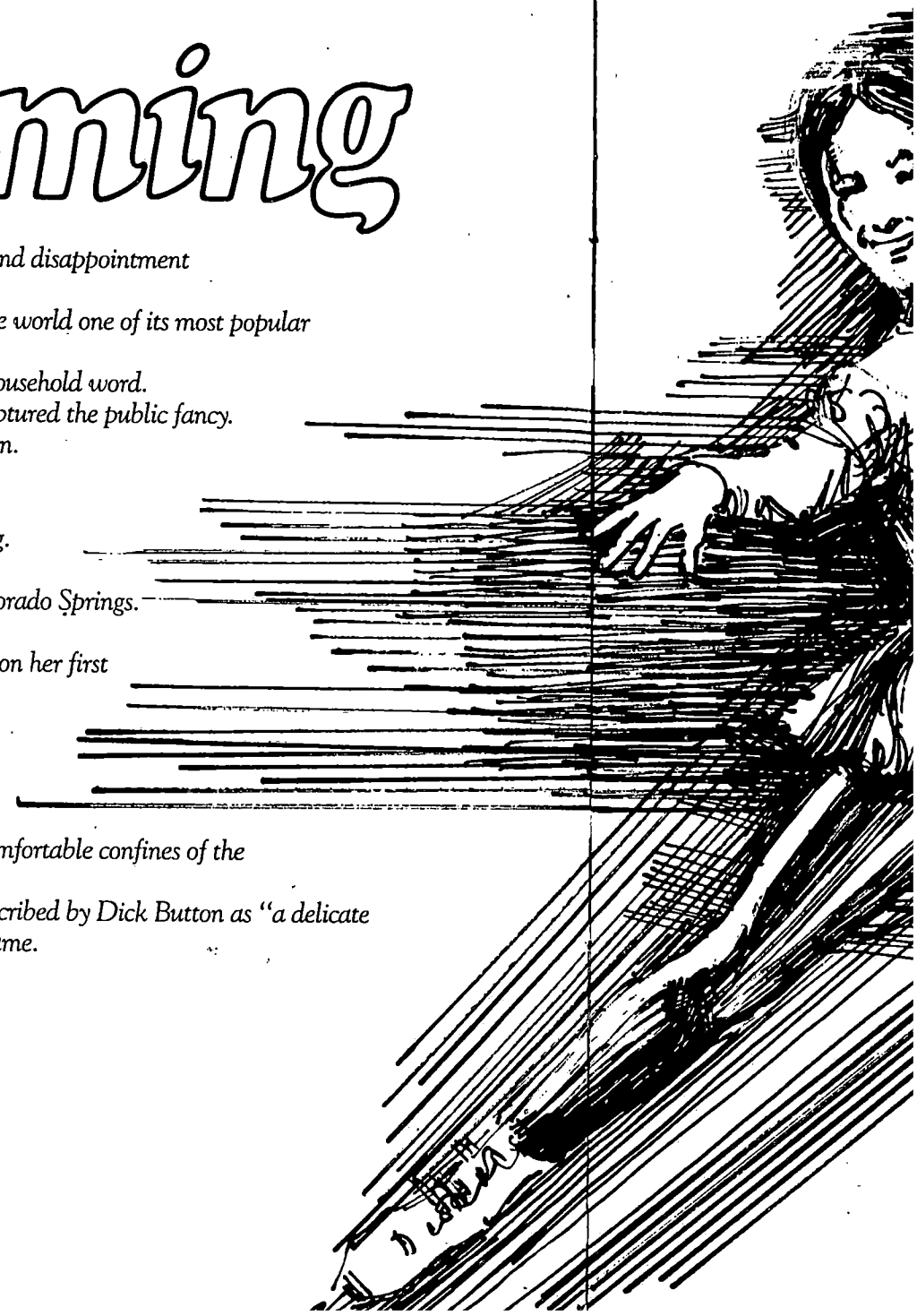
By the time she was 11 she was skating in competition, and by 15 she had won her first women's national senior title.

She won five consecutive national figure skating titles from 1964-68 and three consecutive international titles from 1966-68.

She placed sixth in the Olympic Winter Games in 1964 at Innsbruck, a remarkable feat for a 15-year-old novice.

Then came Grenoble and the strains of Verdi and Tchaikovsky filling the comfortable confines of the Stade de Glace with ballet on ice.

Peggy Fleming, unforgettable beauty, grace and simplicity of technique is described by Dick Button as "a delicate lady on the ice." She brings a regal aura to the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.



Eric Heiden

The 1980 Olympic year was the most strife-torn since the thirties and the eve of World War II.

However, the 1980 Winter Games at Lake Placid will stand in Olympic history as one of the most memorable of all for the United States.

Many have called these Games the "finest hour" of the American Olympic teams.

The reasons for the excitement were twofold: the heart-stopping United States hockey team and the superb individual performance of Eric Heiden.

Heiden won all five of the Gold Medals up for speedskating competition, an unprecedented sweep.

His feat was one of those which defy description because no adequate frames of reference exist to measure it.

Heiden's distances ranged from the 500-meter sprint to the 10,000-meter marathon, an unheard of span of versatility.

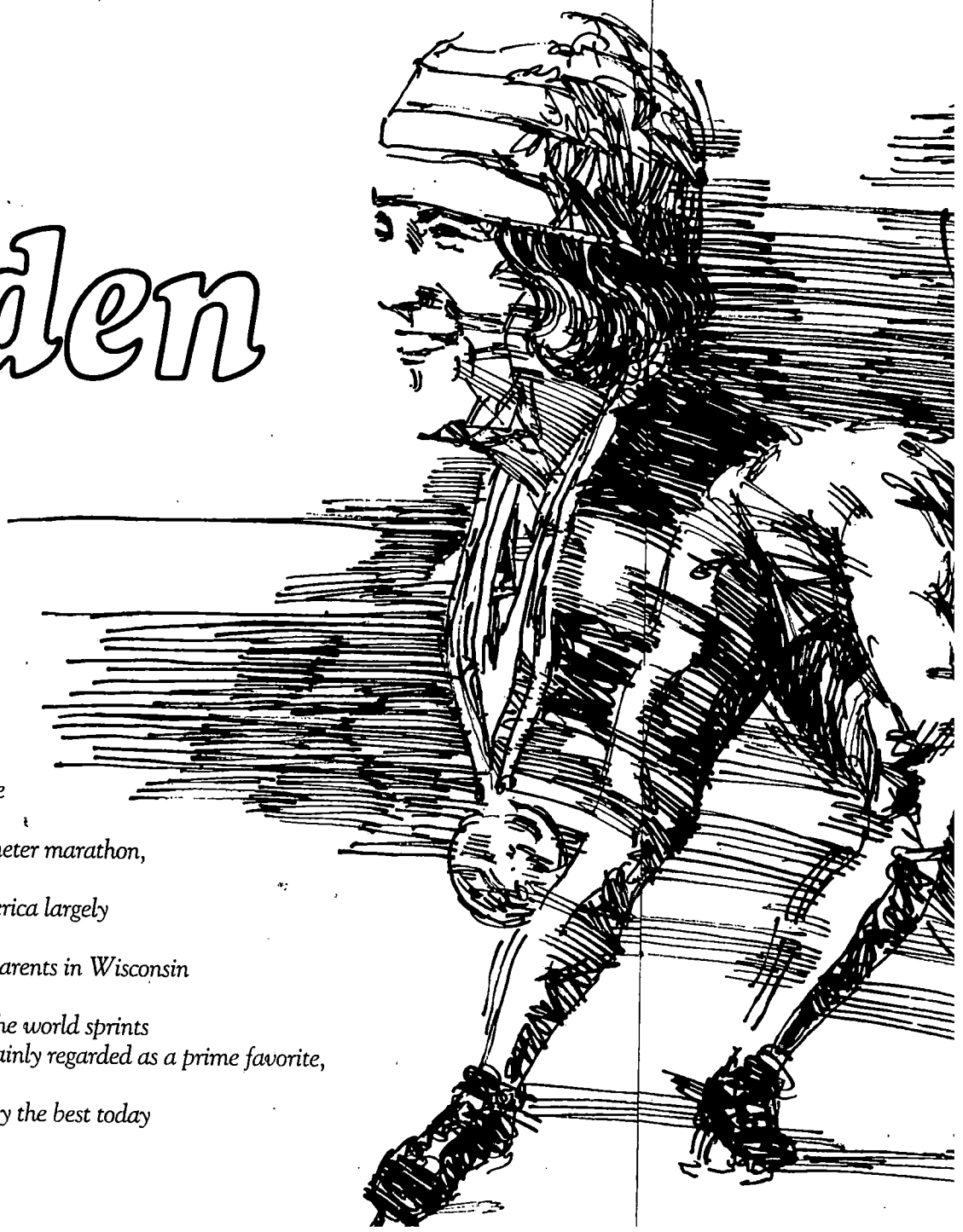
He and his sister, Beth, burst upon the sporting conscience of an America largely untutored in speedskating.

They had learned to skate on a lake behind the home of their grandparents in Wisconsin when they were two and three years old.

In the three years preceeding the 1980 Games, Heiden had won all the world sprints as well as World All-Around championships. At Lake Placid he was certainly regarded as a prime favorite, but the scope and decisiveness of his victories astonished the world.

Consensus among speedskating aficionados suggests Heiden is not only the best today but the best the sport has ever produced.

His esteem remains worldwide, and he enters the United States Olympic Hall of Fame at the height of his prowess.



The 1980 U.S. Hockey Team

One "team" is among the charter inductees into the United States Olympic Hall of Fame. It is the team which, more than any other, captured the hearts and fancy of the nation and much of the world for its astonishing victory in hockey in the 1980 Olympic Winter Games at Lake Placid. Millions of spellbound television viewers watched while thousands sought on-site tickets as the underdog American team defeated first the powerful and unbeaten Soviets 4-3 in what will stand as one of the epic thrills in Olympic competition.

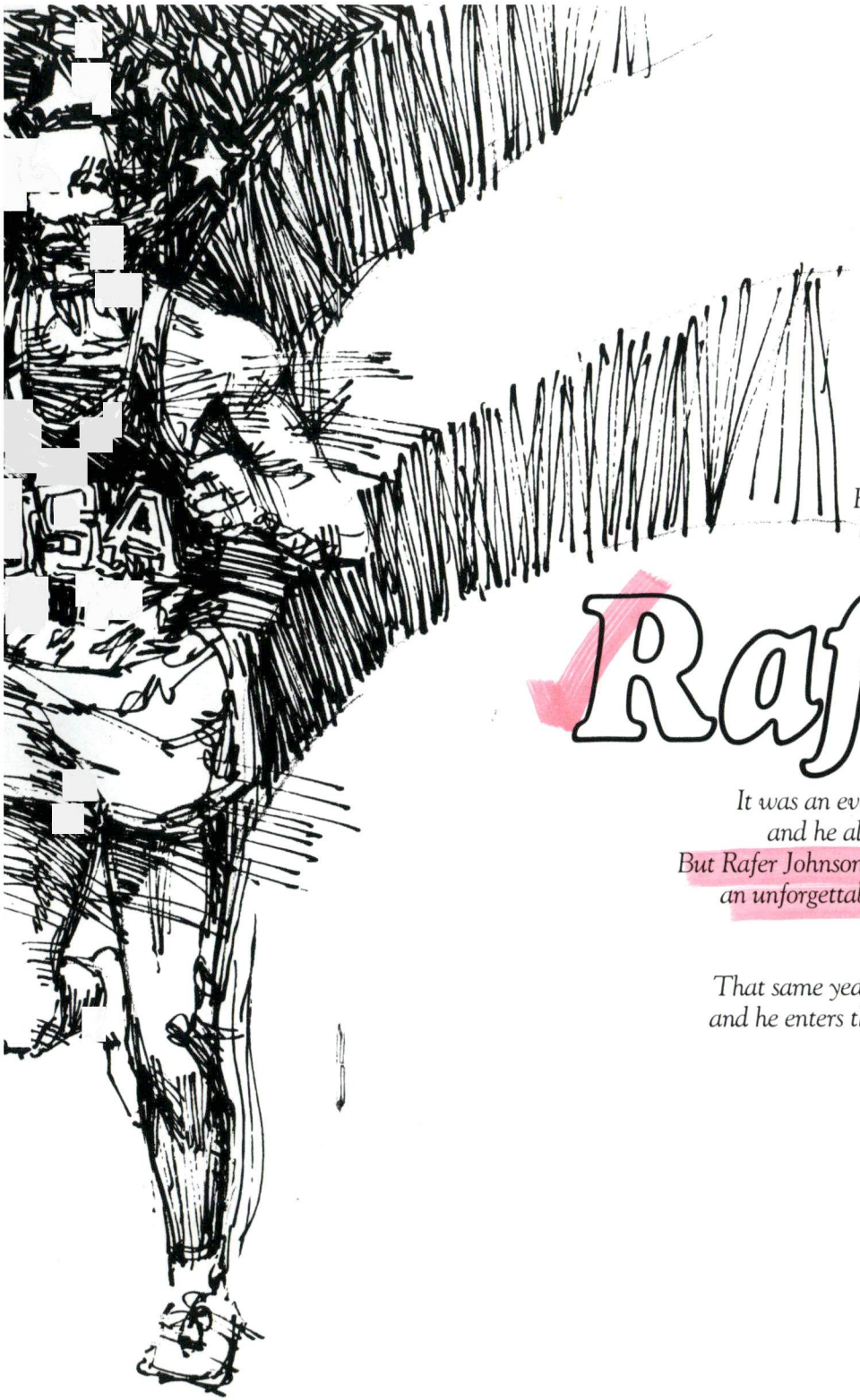
It then faced off against Finland in the finals, before an estimated viewing audience of 50 million, and won the Gold Medal by a score of 4-2.

The Russian team it defeated in the semi-finals was the same one which had routed the Americans just three days before the Winter Games began.

But this collection of American kids, from skating rinks all over the country, seemed inspired and without fear. Under the merciless driving of their coach, Herb Brooks, of the University of Minnesota, they stormed through game after game captivating viewers with boundless enthusiasm and the sheer enjoyment of what they were doing.

There have been many so-called "teams of destiny" in sports. The 1980 American hockey team was truly one of those, and it is fitting it be enshrined, as a team, in the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Team members were: Bill Baker, Neal Broten, David Christian, Steve Christoff, Jim Craig, Mike Eruzione, John Harrington, Steve Janaszak, Mark Johnson, Ken Morrow, Rob McClanahan, John O'Callahan, Mark Pavelich, Mike Ramsey, Buzz Schneider, David Silk, Eric Strobel, Bob Suter, Phil Verchota, Mark Wells.



The magnificent Roman stadium was awash in artifical light that September evening in 1960 as one of the greatest and most poignant individual duels in Olympic annals came to a dramatic climax.

The modern day gladiators, despite their different nationalities, were friends and classmates. But they were head-to-head in what many believe to be the purest test of athletic ability known, the gruelling Olympic decathlon.

Competing for America was Rafer Johnson and for Nationalist China, his friend from UCLA, C.K. Yang.

For two tension-filled days, Johnson and Yang competed in the 10 decathlon events. Yang beat Johnson in the six running and jumping events. Johnson scored high in the throwing events and led by 67 points as the final event, the 1,500-meter run approached.

Rafer Johnson

It was an event the powerfully built Johnson dreaded for he knew he could not keep pace with Yang, and he also knew Yang needed only to beat him by 10 seconds and the Gold Medal would be his.

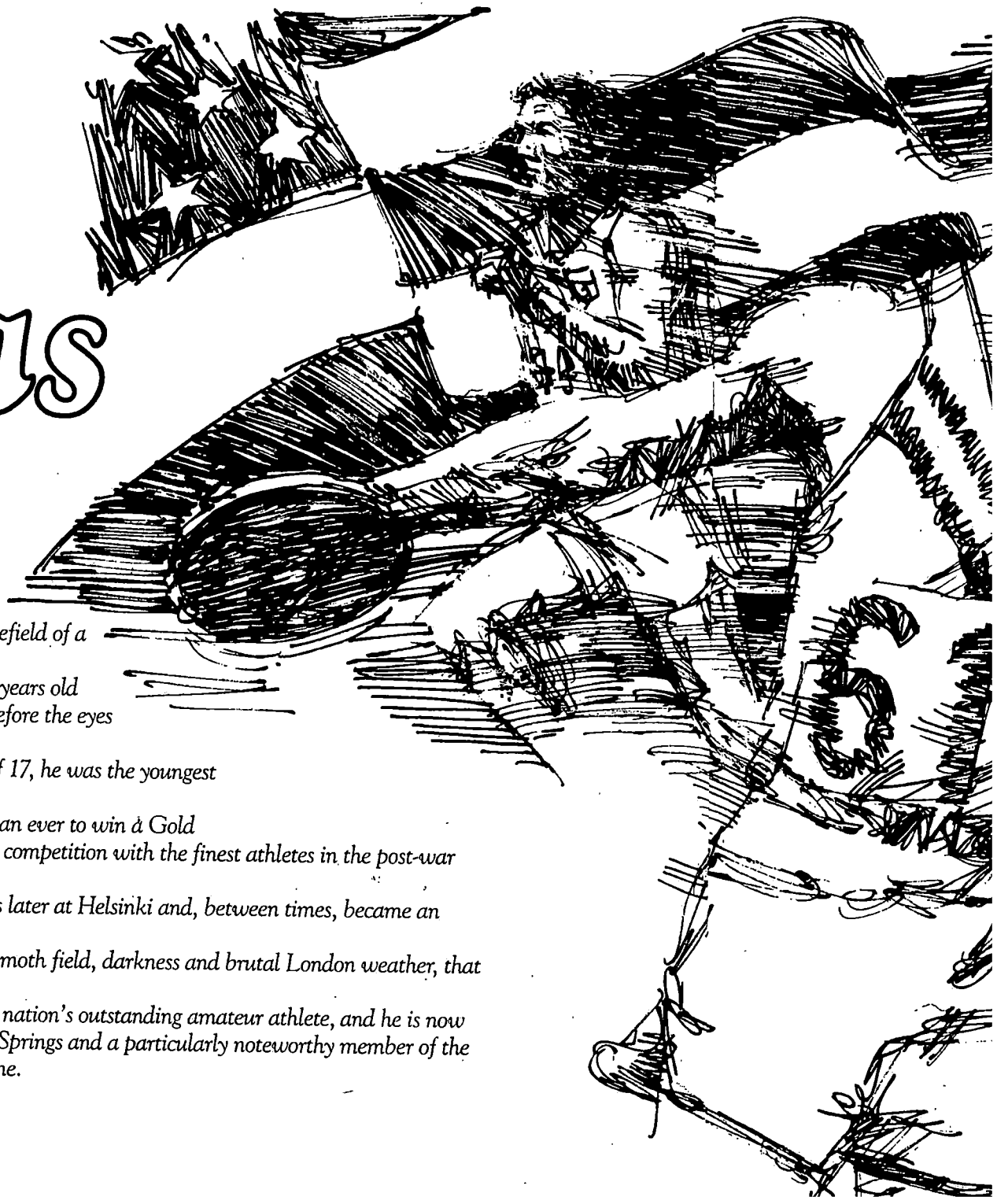
But Rafer Johnson simply ran the finest and fastest race of his life at the precise time he needed to do so. In an unforgettable display of heart and courage, he enthralled millions of viewers by doggedly staying on Yang's heels and finishing just behind him.

Johnson won the Gold Medal by 58 points.

That same year he was named winner of The Sullivan Award as the best amateur athlete in America, and he enters the United States Olympic Hall of Fame as one of the most memorable performers in the most demanding of all Olympic events.

Johnson, Rafer Lewis (1935-)
Track and Field. Medals: Gold, 1960 (decathlon); Silver, 1956 (decathlon).

Bob Mathias



The year was 1948 and there was a spirit of optimism abroad in the world. The Olympic flame, which had flickered feebly since 1936, again burned brightly.

The site was London, still digging out from the rubble of the Battle of Britain. A new crop of athletes seemed to appear from nowhere, eager and fit young men and women ready to carry their country's colors onto a battlefield of a far better nature.

One of them was an American boy who had been five years old when Jesse Owens stood on the victory platform in Berlin before the eyes of Adolph Hitler.

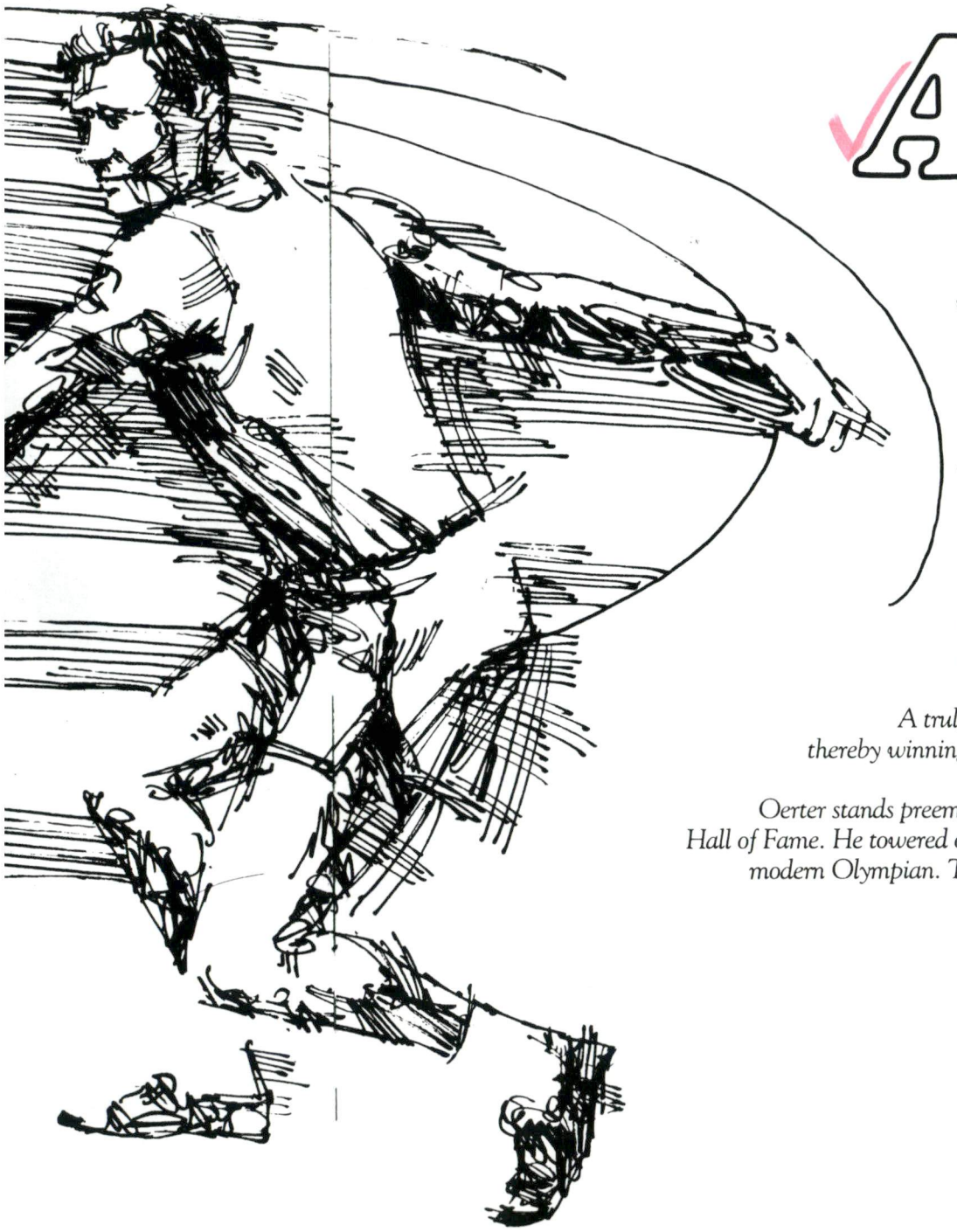
His name was Robert Bruce Mathias and, at the age of 17, he was the youngest person ever selected to the United States track team.

And, at that age, he became the youngest male American ever to win a Gold Medal, capturing the gruelling and demanding decathlon in competition with the finest athletes in the post-war world.

He repeated that triumph with another Gold four years later at Helsinki and, between times, became an outstanding fullback at Stanford.

But, it was as a 17-year-old in London, battling a mammoth field, darkness and brutal London weather, that Mathias achieved his finest hour in sports.

Later he was named the Sullivan Award winner as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete, and he is now Director of the U.S. Olympic Training Center at Colorado Springs and a particularly noteworthy member of the charter inductees for the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.



Al Oerter

He was never the favorite in his chosen event but he was always the winner in Olympic competition.

No one, through the long history of the Olympic Games, has come from behind to win more often than Al Oerter in the discus, one of the most strenuous of the classic field events.

Oerter threw the discus for the pure love of doing so, and in the Games at Melbourne, Rome, Tokyo and Mexico City, he threw it farther than anybody else in Olympic history and walked away with four Gold Medals.

Each time he won, he established an Olympic record and, observers say, he invariably did it in large stadiums which do not develop favoring winds.

None of this and none of the competition ever seemed to matter to Oerter, one of the most dedicated Olympians the discus event has produced. He seemed never to care about establishing records, only about defeating the competition. But, of course, Olympic records toppled in the process.

A truly remarkable athlete, Oerter set a national high school discus record in 1954 thereby winning a scholarship to the University of Kansas. Just two years later he began his trek to Olympic glory.

Oerter stands preeminent in his event among the charter inductees to the United States Olympic Hall of Fame. He towered over his event more completely and over a longer span of time than any other modern Olympian. The United States Olympic Hall of Fame would be incomplete without him.

Jesse Owens

It was the stuff of which legends are made.

As war clouds hovered ominously over Europe, mankind's quadrennial paean to peaceful competition, the Olympic Summer Games, unfolded in a Nazi Germany already honing a war machine which would plunge the world into flames.

Against this starkly dramatic background, the Germans staged one of the grandest Olympiads on record in a gigantic 100,000-seat stadium constructed for the purpose.

Adolph Hitler had programmed it to be a triumph for Aryan supremacy in the eyes of the world but the flashing spikes and boundless courage of a barrel-chested black American named Jesse Owens frustrated the Nazi dictator's goals.

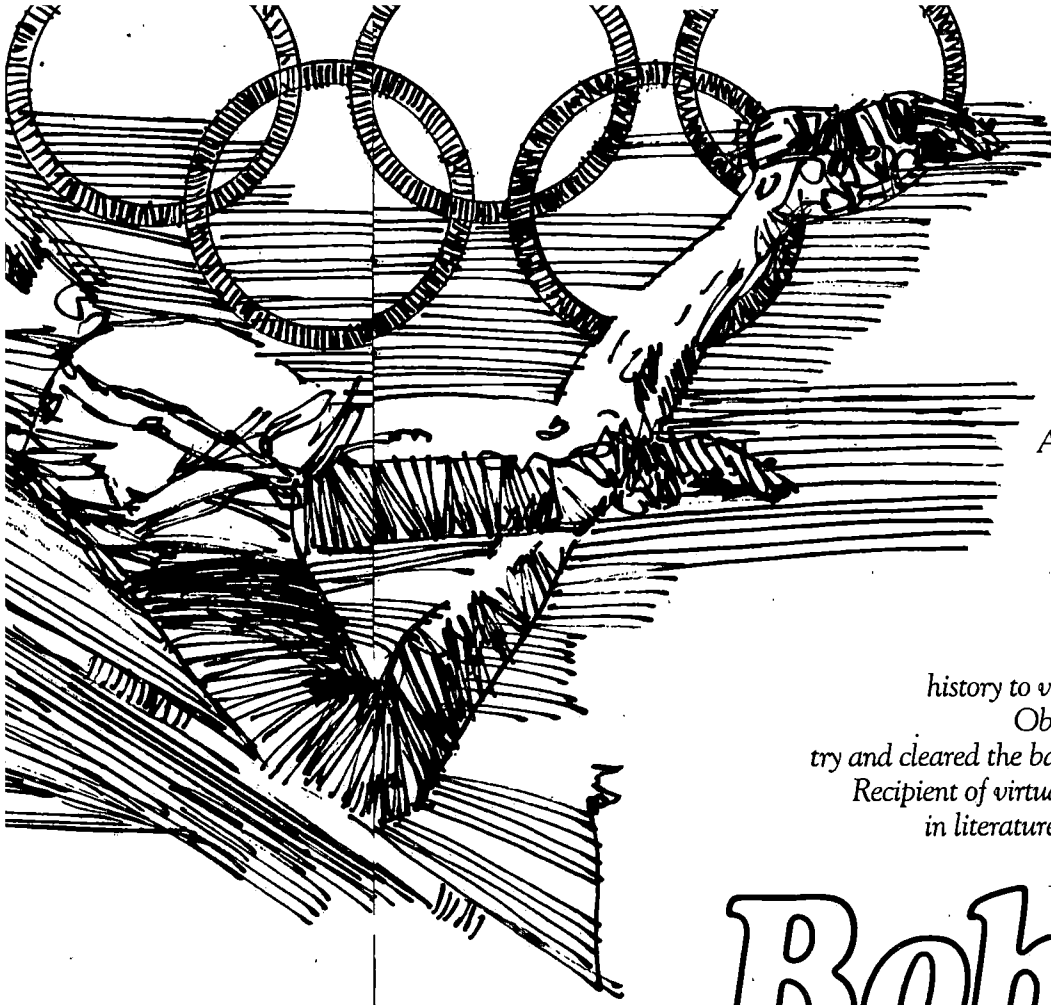
Owens, a powerful and talented runner out of Ohio State University, won the 100-meter for his first Gold Medal. He followed this with another Gold in the long jump establishing an Olympic record for the event.

The next day he won the 200-meters and then a fourth Gold as lead runner on the victorious American relay team.

The astonishing performance, by the son of a cotton picker and grandson of a slave, understandably occasioned no rejoicing in Hitler.

But it did capture the admiration and applause of the rest of the world, and it carved for Owens a lasting niche in American sports history along with a deserved place in the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Owens, James Cleveland (Jesse) (1913-1980)
Track and Field. Medals: Gold, 1936 (100-meter dash); Gold, 1936 (200-meter dash); Gold 1936 (long jump); Gold, 1936 (400-meter relay).

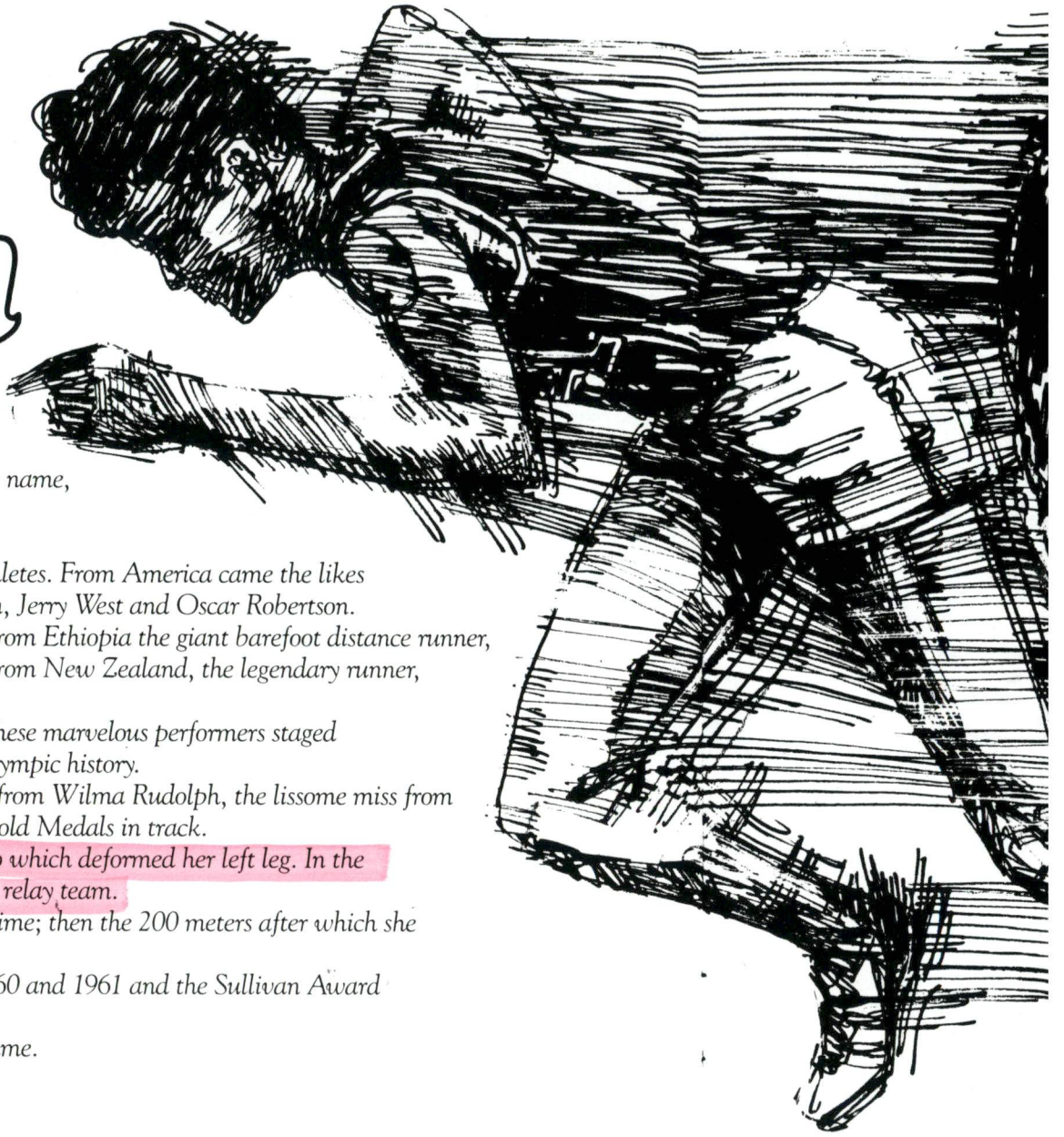


Known as "The Vaulting Vicar," the Rev. Robert E. (Bob) Richards remains one of the more colorful and celebrated athletes the Olympic Games have produced. An ordained minister, he captured the public fancy in the decade of the fifties when few emerged to equal him. Three times he won the United States decathlon championship — — in 1951, 1954 and 1955. All-around athletic ability coupled with a burning desire to succeed were Richards' trademarks, and at the 1956 Games in Melbourne his rivals termed him invincible. At 5′ 9½″, Richards was considered small for a vaulter, yet he won an Olympic medal, a Bronze, in the 1948 Games at London, his first attempt. In 1952 at Helsinki, he took the Gold with a record vault of 14′ 11⅛″ after an intense struggle with his own teammate, Don Laz. Richards was back in 1956 at Melbourne, considered an automatic winner. But, as so often happens in sports, it didn't turn out to be that easy. Richards, who in the 1951 Millrose Games, became only the second man in history to vault 15 feet, missed the bar at 13′ 1½″ in his first two attempts at Melbourne. Obviously tense and with the entire stadium hushed, Richards took off for his final try and cleared the bar. He went on to win the medal and establish an Olympic record at 14′ 11½″. Recipient of virtually every honor an amateur athlete can earn, Richards' life has been celebrated in literature and film, and he enters the United States Olympic Hall of Fame as one of the most enduringly famous of our charter inductees.

Bob Richards

Richards, Robert Eugene (Bob), Rev. (1926-)
Track and Field. Medals: Gold, 1952 (pole vault); Gold, 1956 (pole vault); Bronze, 1948 (pole vault).

Wilma Rudolph



She was tall and leggy and lissome and loved.

She seemed to run like the wind.

And whenever Olympic runners are talked about and toasted, one name, Wilma Rudolph, leads all the rest.

The time was 1960 and the setting was Rome.

This particular Olympiad seemed unusually blessed with great athletes. From America came the likes of Rafer Johnson, Ralph Boston, Dave Sims, Cassius Clay, Ray Norton, Jerry West and Oscar Robertson.

From West Germany came rocket-starting sprinter Armin Hary. From Ethiopia the giant barefoot distance runner, Abebe Bikila; from Taiwan, powerful decathlon star, C.K. Yang and from New Zealand, the legendary runner, Peter Snell.

The largest television audiences in history watched, enthralled as these marvelous performers staged what has come to be regarded as one of the most epic struggles in all Olympic history.

But the most unexpected and appealing performance was to come from Wilma Rudolph, the lissome miss from Tennessee State who became the first American woman to win three Gold Medals in track.

She did it against great odds including childhood illnesses and polio which deformed her left leg. In the 1956 Games at Melbourne, she won a Bronze medal as a member of a relay team.

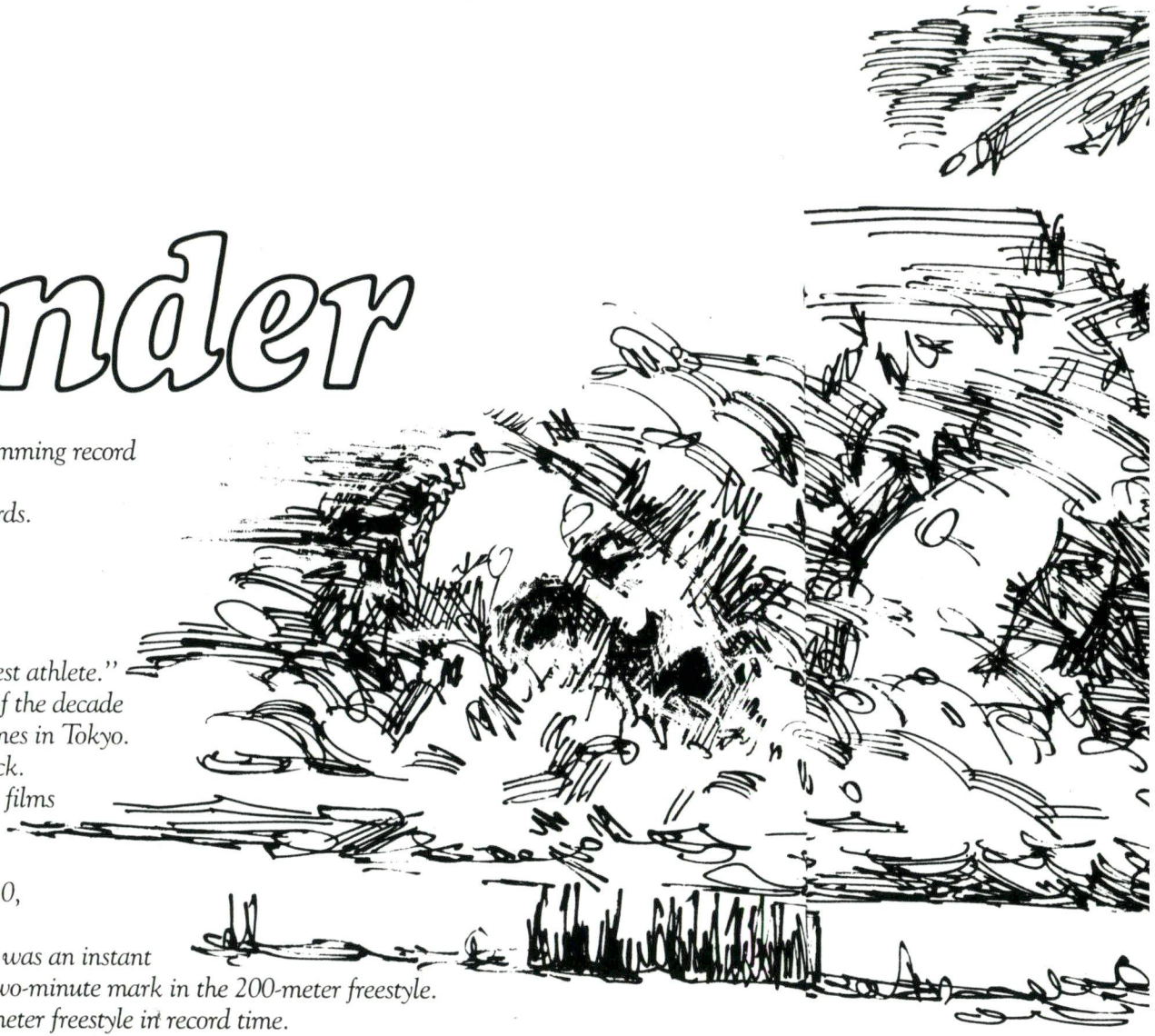
In Rome, she came into her own winning the 100-meter in record time; then the 200 meters after which she anchored her relay team a come-from-behind victory.

She was named Associated Press Female Athlete of the Year in 1960 and 1961 and the Sullivan Award winner in 1961.

Her induction adds lustre to the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Rudolph, Wilma (1940-)
Track and Field. Medals: Gold, 1960 (100-meter dash); Gold, 1960 (200-meter dash); Gold, 1960 (400-meter relay); Bronze, 1956 (400-meter relay).

Don Schollander



He "retired" at the age of 22, and he owned one world swimming record to equal each year of his life.

Added to the 22 world records were 37 American records. At the age of 18, he won four Gold Medals in a single Olympiad, the first swimmer to do that.

At 19, he was named to the Swimming Hall of Fame. He was Associated Press Man of the Year. A group of American sportswriters described him as "the world's greatest athlete."

He was, of course, Don Schollander, a glamour name of the decade and the dominant figure in the 1964 Olympic Summer Games in Tokyo.

Schollander was born in North Carolina of athletic stock. His mother was a superb swimmer. She appeared in Tarzan films with Johnny Weissmuller who was to swimming in the twenties what Schollander was in the sixties.

Schollander took to swimming early and by the age of 10, he owned the national age group backstroke record.

In high school he opted for swimming over football and was an instant success. In 1963 he became the first swimmer to break the two-minute mark in the 200-meter freestyle.

At Tokyo he won the 100-meter freestyle and the 400-meter freestyle in record time. He capped his performance by anchoring two Gold Medal winning American teams in the freestyle relays.

His final Olympic performance came in 1968 with a Gold Medal in the 800-meter freestyle relay and a Silver Medal in the 200-meter freestyle.

The United States Olympic Hall of Fame is proud to induct this gifted performer.

Schollander, Donald (Don) (1946-)
Swimmer. Medals: Gold, 1964 (100-meter freestyle); Gold, 1964 (400-meter freestyle); Gold, 1964 (400-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1964 (800-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1968 (800-meter freestyle relay); Silver, 1968 (200-meter freestyle)

Mark Spitz

Against a background of tragedy at the 1972 Olympic Summer Games in Munich, a young American swimmer established a feat which likely will never be equalled.

During the first 10 days of the competition, Mark Spitz, a 22-year-old student at the University of Indiana, won an unprecedented seven Gold Medals and, with each victory, established a new world record.

Spitz won four individual races – the 100- and 200-meter freestyles; the 100 and 200 butterflys. He won three other Gold Medals as a member of U.S. relay teams.

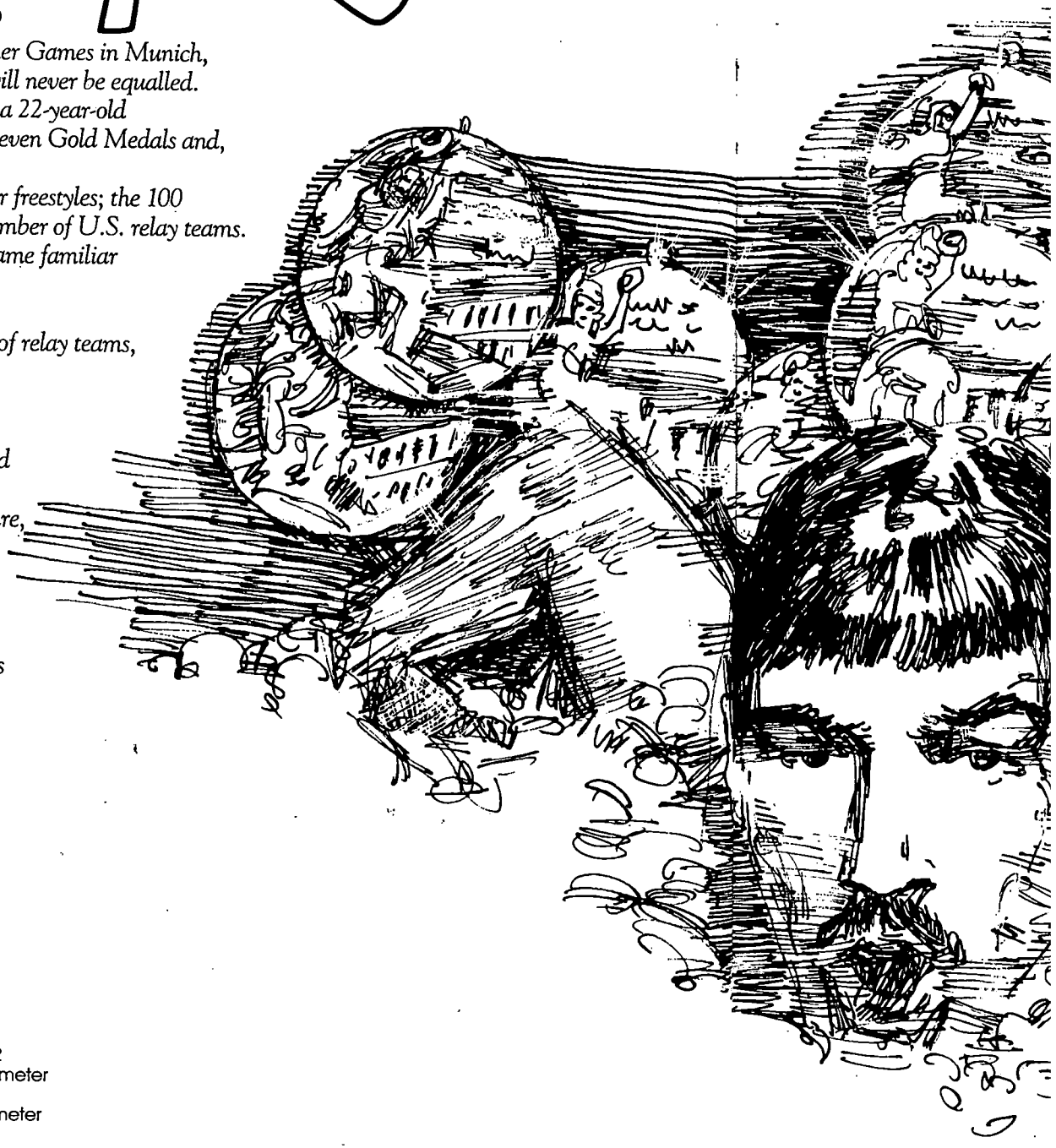
The sight of Spitz in the pool on the victory platform became familiar to millions of Americans through television, and he became an overnight idol in the United States.

He began his Olympic career in 1968 and, as a member of relay teams, won two Gold Medals. This would have been a satisfying accomplishment for most athletes but it was not for Spitz, a fierce and dedicated competitor.

He went to Munich entered in seven events and convinced that if he won no more than six, he would be a failure. The fact that he won all seven, under such self-imposed pressure, makes his feat all the more remarkable.

His career total stands at nine Gold, one Silver and one Bronze, a record for Olympic swimmers.

The pall cast on the 1972 Olympic Summer Games by the PLO terrorist attack cannot dim the lustre of Spitz' records and achievements, nor take from him the fitting tribute of selection to the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.



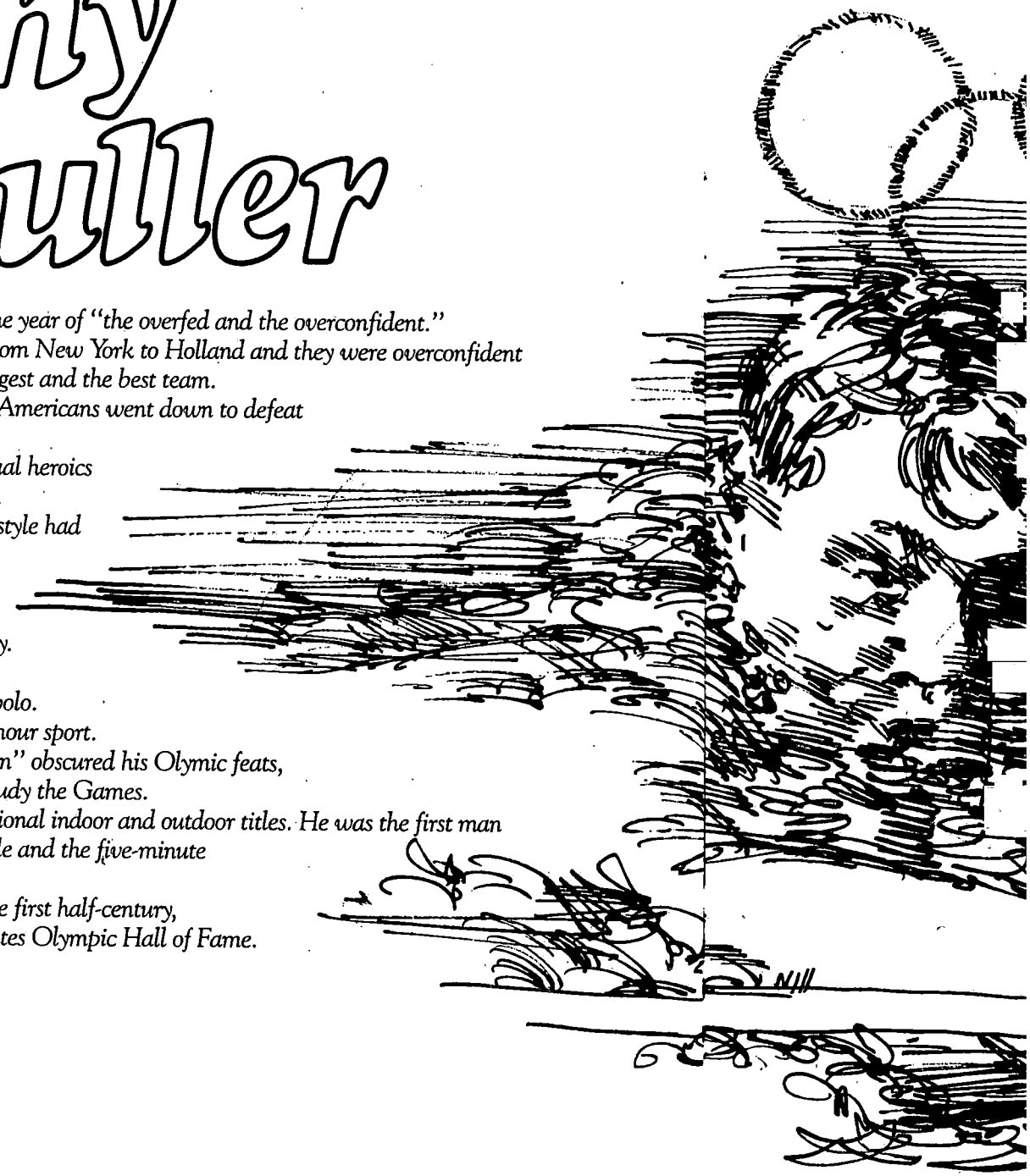
Spitz, Mark (1950-)
Swimmer. Medals: Gold, 1968 (400-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1968 (800-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1972 (100-meter freestyle); Gold, 1972 (200-meter freestyle); Gold, 1972 (100-meter butterfly); Gold, 1972 (200-meter butterfly); Gold, 1972 (400-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1972 (800-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1972 (400-meter medley relay); Silver, 1968 (100-meter butterfly); Bronze, 1968 (100-meter freestyle).

He is the most famous and the most controversial of all the United States Olympians.
There are those who say he was the finest athlete who ever lived and certainly there were few things on the playing field Jim Thorpe could not do.
The famous "Carlisle Indian," born in a one-room Oklahoma cabin and reared among the Sac and Fox Indians, in 1950 was voted by the Associated Press the greatest male athlete of the first half-century.
In the 1912 Olympic Summer Games at Stockholm, Thorpe performed a feat no other athlete, before or since, has equalled. He won the decathlon and the pentathlon, an unbelievable 15 arduous track and field events.
Since 1924 only the decathlon has remained as an Olympic event and thus Thorpe is the only athlete ever to have won both.

Jim Thorpe

He did it with astonishing ease with best performances in four of the pentathlon events, the long jump, discus, 200-meter dash and 1,500-meter run.
In the decathlon, he had the best performances in the high jump, high hurdles, shot put and 1,500-meter run, completely outdistancing the field.
Called to the rostrum to receive his two Gold Medals, King Gustav V of Sweden presented them to Thorpe saying, "You, sir, are the greatest athlete in the world."
Less than one year later, in a controversy over his amateur standing, Thorpe returned his medals. Debate over this persisted through the years until January 1983, when the IOC restored the Thorpe medals.
His athletic skills are legendary. He has been elected to both the professional and college football Halls of Fame, and he played major league baseball for six years.
Honored in his lifetime by Kings and Presidents, the United States Olympic Hall of Fame fittingly honors Jim Thorpe among its charter inductees.

Johnny Weissmuller



For the American team, the 1928 Games in Amsterdam were the year of "the overfed and the overconfident."

Americans were overfed after an extended pleasure cruise from New York to Holland and they were overconfident because the United States, as usual, fielded the biggest, the strongest and the best team.

But before capacity crowds in the 40,000-seat stadium, the Americans went down to defeat after defeat in track and field at the 1928 Games. It would truly have been disastrous for the United States except for the individual heroics of a strapping mid-western swimmer named Johnny Weissmuller.

He stood 6' 3" and weighed 190 pounds, and his powerful style had earned him three Gold medals in the 1924 Games in Paris.

But it was in 1928, with American fortunes on the wane, that Weissmuller electrified the world by winning the 100-meter in breathtaking style and anchoring the victorious 800-meter relay.

When he ended his Olympic competition, Weissmuller had amassed five Gold Medals in swimming and a Bronze in water polo. And he had single-handedly made swimming a major and a glamour sport.

His later movie fame as Hollywood's most successful "Tarzan" obscured his Olymic feats, but they are remembered and revered by those who follow and study the Games.

Weissmuller set 24 world records. He won 33 individual national indoor and outdoor titles. He was the first man in history to break the one-minute mark for the 100-meter freestyle and the five-minute barrier for the 400-meter freestyle.

The Associated Press named him the greatest swimmer of the first half-century, and he stands tall among the charter inductees for the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Weissmuller, John (1904-)
Swimmer. Medals: Gold, 1924 (100-meter freestyle); Gold, 1924 (400-meter freestyle); Gold, 1924 (800-meter freestyle relay); Gold, 1928 (100-meter freestyle); Gold, 1928 (800-meter freestyle relay); Bronze, 1924 (U.S. water polo team).

Avery Brundage

The name of the late Avery Brundage has virtually become synonymous with the Olympic movement, for he devoted his life to the perpetuation and protection of the Games.

Few individuals have approached his dedication and his years of service to the Olympics, and none have surpassed his devotion to the ideals the Olympics embody.

For more than 60 years, his was the single most influential voice in the Olympic movement in the United States and internationally. His name came to personify the Olympic stance against professionalism, and he was a vigorous outspoken champion of amateur sport.

A former Olympian himself, Brundage never won a medal on the field. He competed in the decathlon and pentathlon in Stockholm in the 1912 Games and never lost the burning interest in the Olympic movement which that engendered.

Twenty years later he was elected president of the United States Olympic Committee, and 20 years after that, he became president of the Inernational Olympic Committee, a post he held for two decades. He was the first American honored with that title.

When he retired in 1972, Brundage was named the first recipient of the IOC's Gold Medal of the Olympic Order.

His philosophy was simple and straightforward and may be summed up in one of his oft repeated quotes: "No one can buy an Olympic medal."

No monument to Olympic glory or amateur sports would be complete without his inclusion, and he is a welcome and worthy charter inductee into the United States Olympic Hall of Fame.

Brundage, Avery (1887-1975)
Track and Field. Participant in 1912 decathlon event. President of the United States Olympic Committee, 1932-52; President of the International Olympic Committee, 1952-72; first recipient of the IOC Gold medal of the Olympic Order, 1972.

RALPH BOSTON, ATHLETICS

Ralph Boston, of Knoxville, Tenn., won medals in three Olympics. He won the gold in 1960, the silver in 1964, and the bronze in 1968. Until a few weeks before the 1960 Olympics he had not acquired any type of international reputation as a world class long jumper. But, in the 1960 Games he beat Jesse Owens' 25 year-old record with a jump of 26-11¾. He twice improved the record in 1961, becoming the first man to jump 27 feet. He set his last world record in May of 1965.

Boston won the AAU outdoor long jump six straight years (1961-66). Competing for Tennessee State, he won the NCAA outdoor title in 1960. He also was talented in the hurdles, winning the AAU indoor in the highs in 1965. He was fourth in the 1963 Pan American Games in the high jump, and that year was the top U.S. triple jumper.

DAN GABLE, WRESTLING

Dan Gable of Iowa City, Iowa, is one of America's best-known wrestlers and a 1972 Olympic gold medalist. His winning record was almost perfect through high school and collegiate competition until he lost his final match of his college career at the 1970 NCAA tournament. The single loss spurred him on to win the 1970 AAU title, his second, and the 1971 Pan American Games as well as winning the 1971 World Championship.

Gable severely injured his knee shortly before the 1972 Olympics, but wrestled at Munich despite it. He performed the amazing feat of winning his gold medal by a shutout–no opponent scored a point off him in six matches.

He retired in 1973 and has become America's top wrestling coach at the University of Iowa, leading the Hawkeyes to seven consecutive NCAA tournament victories. In 1984 he coached the U.S. Olympic freestyle wrestling team to seven gold and two silver medals in Los Angeles.

HENRY IBA, BASKETBALL

Henry Iba of Stillwater, Okla., led Oklahoma State athletics for more than three decades and still has an influence on the program today. He coached the Cowboys basketball team to 15 conference championships, seven top-five national finishes and two NCAA titles in his 36 years of coaching at OSU. His overall win-loss record is 818-342.

Iba was the U.S. Olympic basketball team coach in 1964, and 1968 where the U.S. dominated play and won the gold both years. In 1972, when Iba again coached the men's Olympic basketball team, the team lost its first game after sixty-three straight Olympic game wins. The U.S. team believed they had won the game against the USSR, but an officiating error in overtime allowed the Soviet team to score the winning basket as time expired.

He was elected to two basketball hall of fames, twice awarded National Coach of the year, and served as President to the Basketball Coaches Association. From 1935 until his retirement in 1970, he served as OSU's Athletic Director.

ALVIN KRAENZLEIN, TRACK & FIELD

Alvin Kraenzlein still is a holder of the record for most individual track and field victories at a single Olympic Games, with gold medals in the 60 meters, 110 meter hurdles and the long jump in 1900.

Kraenzlein was educated at Wisconsin and the University of Pennsylvania and one of the great all-around athletes. He refined the straight lead-leg style of hurdling and in 1898 set a record of 15.2 for the 120 yard hurdles. The previous month he had posted a world record of 23.6 for the 200 meter hurdles that would remain unbeaten for 25 years.

After graduating from Penn in 1901, he became a distinguished track coach and was appointed coach to the German team for the ill-fated 1916 Olympics. He later coached at the University of Michigan.

RAY CHARLES LEONARD, BOXING

Sugar Ray Leonard, a 1976 gold medalist boxer, is one of the most popular fighters of our time. Leonard had numerous titles by the time he made it to the Olympics. He was twice North American amateur champion, twice Golden Gloves champion, twice AAU champion and won a gold medal in the 1975 Pan American Games.

He turned professional in 1977 and immediately became one of the top welterweights and a media favorite with his good looks, quick smile and pleasant personality. In 1979 Leonard won his first world title in the welterweight championship. He lost a title in 1980 to Robert Duran, his only loss as a professional. He later regained his title from Duran. He fought Tommy Hearns in 1981 to capture the crown once again.

He fought his last fight in early 1982.

CARL LEWIS, TRACK & FIELD

Carl Lewis of Santa Monica, Calif., has been nicknamed the modern day Jesse Owens, since he won four gold medals in the 1984 Olympic Games. His feat of winning the 100 meters, 200 meters, long jump and running the anchor-leg of the world record-setting 4 x 100 meter relay team in the 1984 Olympics has gone down in athletic history.

He first appeared in international competition in 1979 when he was second in The Athletics Congress long jump, won the NCAA long jump title and became a member of the 1980 Olympic Team. That was only the beginning for the University of Houston athlete.

Lewis went on to win NCAA long jump titles, TAC championships and the World Championship in 1983. He added the 200 meter TAC title to his collection and also shared in the world record effort when he ran on the 4 x 100 meter relay at the 1983 World Championships.

GREG LOUGANIS, DIVING

Greg Louganis of Malibu, Calif., performed the ultimate feat in diving history at the 1984 Olympics by capturing the gold medal in both the platform and springboard competition. A world-class diver, he is a three-time World Champion.

As a 16-year old high school student he won a silver medal in the highboard at the 1976 Montreal Olympics. Since the 1976 Games he has won both the springboard and platform competitions in the 1979 and 1983 Pan American Games, seting a record of four gold medals in two consecutive Pan Am Games, the best of any athlete since 1955. He repeated the double feat at the 1982 World Championships, the only male to win both events at the Worlds. He has won 22 national championships, more than any other American.

At the 1982 Worlds, performing an inward two-and-one-half pike, he became the first diver in international competition to be awarded a perfect 10 by all seven judges.

PATRICIA McCORMICK, DIVING

Patricia McCormick of Seal Beach, Calif., made a mark on women's diving that has never been matched. In 1956, she successfully defended both her Olympic diving titles to become the only person on Olympic diving history to score a "double-double." She swept the 1952 and 1956 Olympic diving competition by winning both the platform and springboard. Mrs. McCormick has also won three gold and two silver medals at the Pan American Games and 27 national championships.

The McCormick's daughter, Kelly, is now an accomplished diver, capturing the silver medal at the

1984 Games and the gold medal at the 1983 Pan American Games in the springboard event.

EDWIN MOSES, TRACK & FIELD

Edwin Moses of Laguna Hills, Calif., is a legend in the 400 meter hurdle track event. He has dominated the intermediate hurdles to an extent that no man has ever achieved in this or any other event. At the end of the 1985 season he had won 94 consecutive 400 meter finals.

Moses set a world record of 47.6 in winning the 1976 Olympic title and improved that record in 1980 to 47.13 and finally set the current world record in August, 1983 at 47.02. He has won World Cup titles in 1977, 1979 and 1981 and won the World Championships in 1983. He was also awarded the AAU's Sullivan Award, given annually to the nation's top amateur athlete in 1983.

MARY LOU RETTON, GYMNASTICS

Mary Lou Retton of Fairmont, W. Va., became America's sweetheart when she won the gold medal in the women's gymnastics all-around competition last summer at the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The sixteen-year-old literally vaulted her way into the record books and became the USA's first-ever individual all-around champion. By scoring 10's on her last two and her favorite events, the floor exercise and the vault, Retton came from behind to defeat Romania's Ecaterina Szabo by .05 points for the gold medal.

Retton also won a silver medal in the vault competition, two bronze medals, one on the uneven bars and one in the floor exercise competition, and a silver medal as the women team captured second place.

WYOMIA TYUS, TRACK & FIELD

Wyomia Tyus of Los Angeles, Calif., is the most successful of all U.S. women track and field athletes at the Olympics. She has won three golds and one silver medal over two Olympiads. She also has the distinction of being the only athlete, male or female, to successfully defend an Olympic 100 meter title.

She won the 100 meter title in 1964 with a new world record of 11.2. while in 1968 she again won the Olympic 100 meters, setting the Olympic record of 11.0. Tyus won two AAU titles at 200 meters to add to her three victories at 100 meters. She also was the 200 meter champion at the 1967 Pan American games.