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THE
XITH OLYMPIC GAMES
BERLIN, 1936

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I

BY

ORGANISATIONSKOMITEE FÜR DIE XI. OLYMPIADE BERLIN 1936 E.V.

PUBLISHED BY WILHELM LIMPert, BERLIN, S.W. 68

Prepared by the Organisationskomitee für die XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936 e. V.

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Printed by Wilhelm Limpert, Berlin SW 68, Ritterstrasse 75

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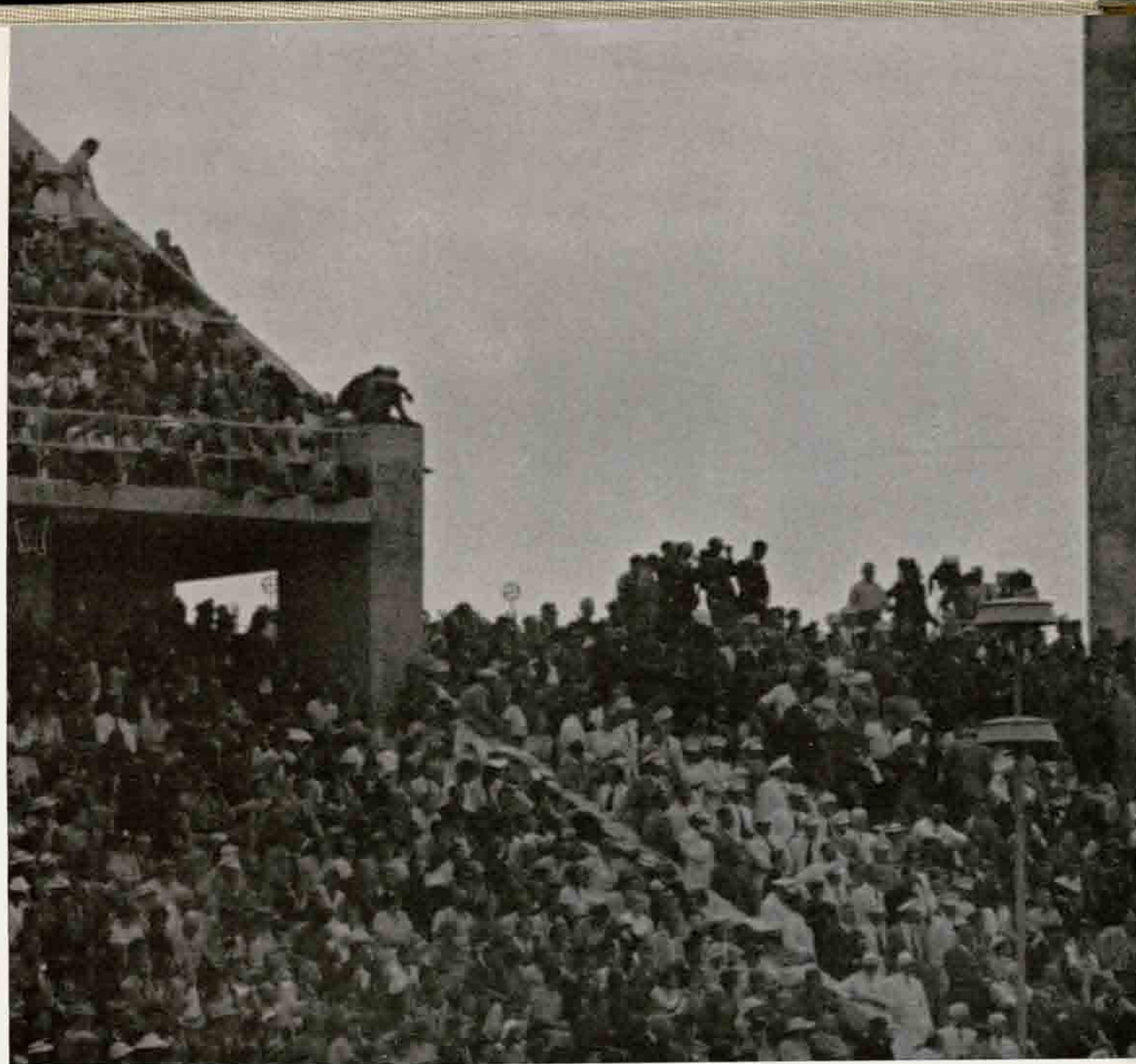
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"The eternal source,
dedicated to the highest."

Temple of Hera
in the Sacred Grove
of Olympia.





THE GAMES ARE ENDED...

While more than a hundred thousand deeply moved spectators and athletes who had assembled on August 16th, 1936 under the great dome of light in the Olympic Stadium clasped hands and sang the song of Olympic brotherhood, the white flag with its five symbolic rings was slowly lowered and the Eleventh Olympic Games came to an end. Everyone who participated in the celebration of the Berlin Festival was impressed and inspired by this rousing symphony of life, with its joy of competition and magnificent display of youthful strength.

Were the Olympic Games merely a sporting event of gigantic proportions, an array of world championships in the various fields of physical training, they would be nothing more than one festival among many. But they are more than that, and thus they grow from Olympiad to Olympiad, the expression of a mighty all-enveloping educative ideal which rises above the limits of time and the confines of national frontiers, aiming at physical, mental and moral perfection. This fact lends meaning and significance to the Games and justifies the extensive preparation necessary for their presentation. Here, too, may be said to lie the reason for the compilation of this work, presenting as it does all the various phases and aspects of the impressive Festival.



It is to be hoped that the editors will not be accused of having paid exaggerated attention to detail in including, for example, even the apparently unimportant preliminary competitions in this memorial publication. They did so realizing that even the last and least prospective participant was inspired by the will to achieve Olympic victory. Baron de Coubertin once said:

“The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering but fighting well.”

This work is intended as a symbol of our sincere gratitude to all of the numerous guests who contributed to the success of the Berlin Olympic Games. Its compilers also trust that it will provide an insight into the thorough and extensive preparations made by Germany in order to lend a festive character to the Games and ensure their successful presentation. Far be it from our intentions to indulge in self-praise for an obligation gladly assumed and joyfully carried out, since all that we planned and accomplished originated in our deep veneration of the Olympic ideal, but we are proud and grateful for having had the opportunity of giving this ideal a new impetus through the complete success of a great international festival. So much credit we may modestly claim. We dedicate this book to the friends of the Olympic ideal throughout the world.

Sporting and chivalrous competition awakens the best human qualities. It does not sever, but on the contrary, unites the opponents in mutual understanding and reciprocal respect. It also helps to strengthen the bonds of peace between the nations. May the Olympic Flame therefore never be extinguished.

Adolf Hitler



It will be a great date not only in the history of the Games but in the history of the present age when the young men from all nations enter the Berlin Stadium following their national flags and join in taking the Sacred Oath.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin

Founder and Life Honorary President of the Olympic Games.



The Olympic Games are not merely an event to which every four years the foremost athletes of the world are invited in order to thrill the thousands of spectators with their brilliant performances. They are far more a means of using sport as a binding link between the peoples of the world. The XIth Olympic Games have served this end nobly. Berlin was the meeting place of all peoples, and from there a unity was diffused without which neither peace nor happiness can ever be realized.

Count Baillet-Latour



The name of the Führer and Reich Chancellor, to whom we owe our deepest gratitude for the magnificent Reich Sport Field with the Olympic Stadium and numerous other facilities, and who through his daily presence at the Games lent them prestige, inspiration and strength, the names of the men who were principally responsible for the organization and presentation of the Festival and those of the Olympic victors are all inscribed in bronze letters on the walls of the Marathon Gate as a permanent record for the generations of the future.

The aim of this publication is to present in words, pictures and statistics a document covering the work of the German Organizing Committee as well as a comprehensive description of the Festival so that the unprecedented number of athletes and spectators as well as the millions throughout the world who followed its progress by means of radio, film and journalistic reports will be able to obtain a detailed and actual picture of all the phases during the years of preparation and the final sixteen days which crowned these endeavours.

The Eleventh Olympic Games of modern times can truly be described as a world festival. We experienced hours almost religious in their solemnity and witnessed competitions of the youth from more than fifty nations, who, inspired by national pride and imbued with the Olympic spirit, which embodies a common aim of physical perfection and comradeship based on mutual respect, gave their utmost in the contest for Olympic honours. The Games, which took place in an atmosphere of chivalry, represented the zenith of physical development and strength of will, the victors proving themselves in every instance worthy of the Olympic oak wreath of victory with which they were honoured.

All that German organizing ability, technical skill and art combined with foresight and thoroughness were able to accomplish during long years of strenuous but harmonious endeavour was gladly contributed to the Olympic Games. The sacrifice was not in vain. During those Olympic days the hearts of countless thousands beat with pleasure and the guests from the four corners of the world united to form a joyous community amid the true hospitality of the festively decorated German Capital.

We are deeply grateful to the members of the International Olympic Committee, practically all of whom were present, and especially to their President, Count Baillet-Latour; we thank all the nations which participated in the Games and all the National Olympic Committees which in self-sacrificing endeavour sent their best and worthiest athletes to Germany and thus ensured the success of the Festival. We observed with pleasure that during the weeks of the Games a genuine "Divine Peace" prevailed, and that the interest and best wishes of millions throughout the world were concentrated on this event, which contributed substantially towards furthering peace among the nations and developing a nobler and purer type of humanity.

Dr. C. Diem

Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee
for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin, 1936.

Dr. Th. Lewald

President of the Organizing Committee
for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin, 1936.



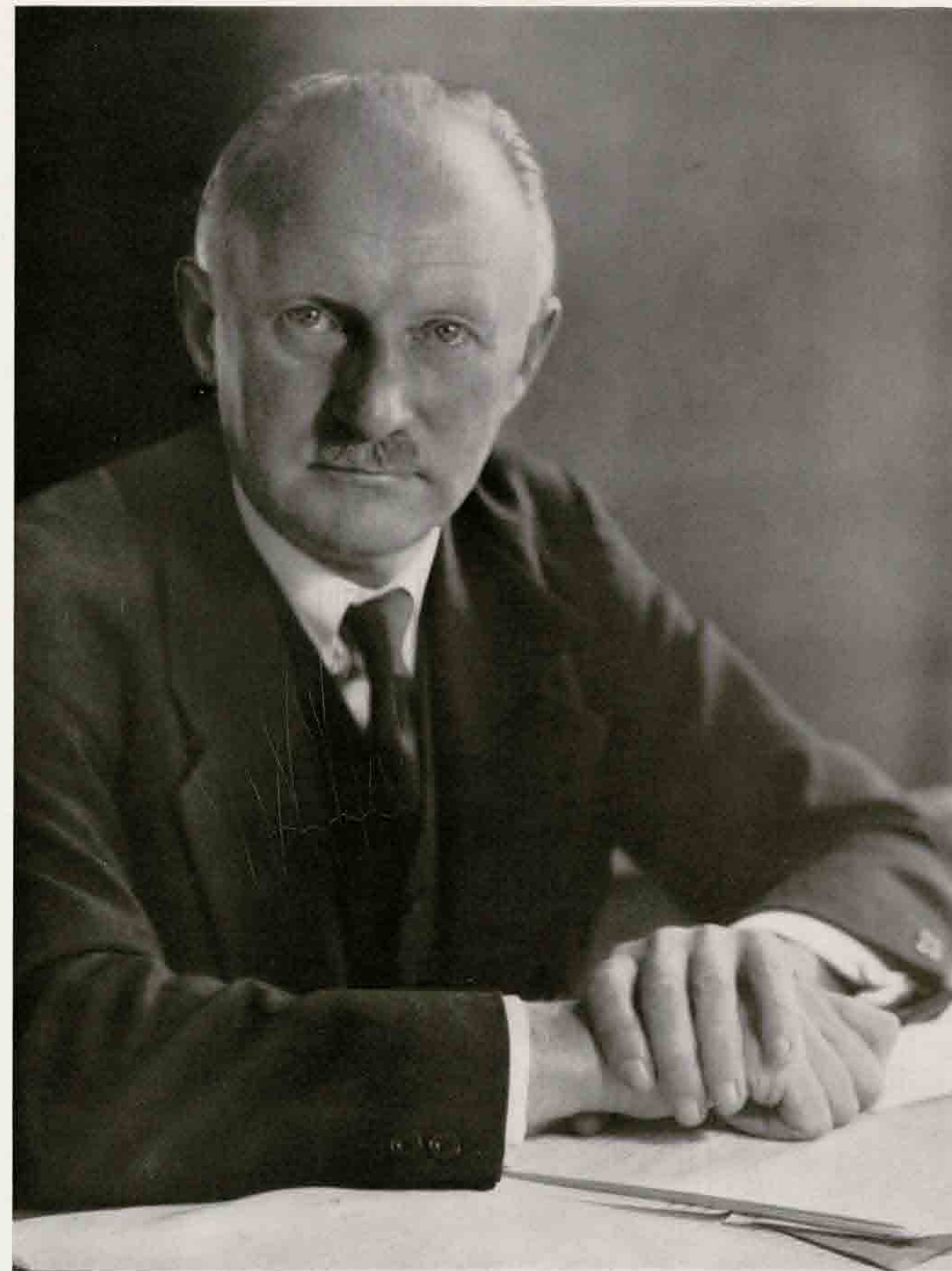
The Olympic concept calls to mind the eternal, indestructible laws of life. It speaks the language of the youth of all nations. It is the voice of chivalry and character in a worldly age. It places the exalted symbol of an ideal above the idols of a materialistic philosophy of life.

Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten



Strength and grace, chivalry in competition,
patriotism combined with far-sightedness and
universality—such is the Olympic spirit of
the modern age!

Carl Diem



International Olympic Committee
(IOC)

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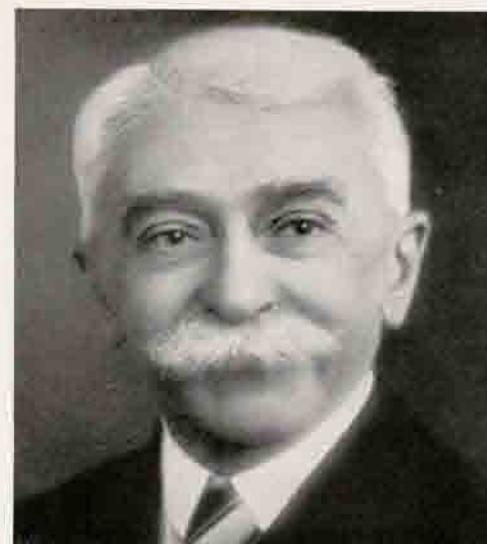
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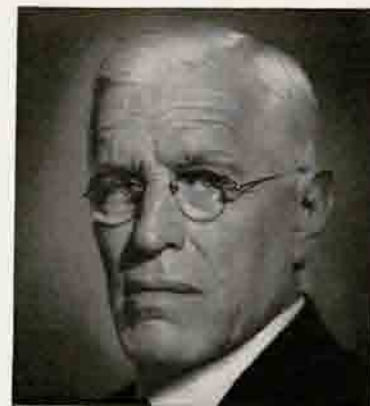
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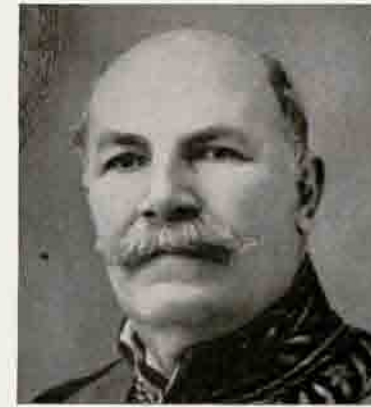
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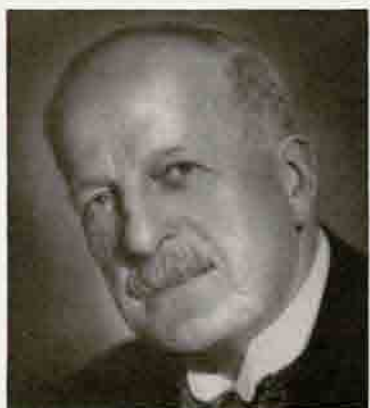
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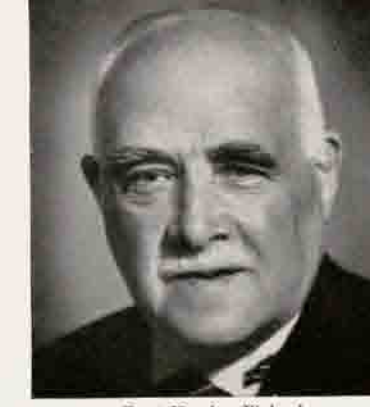
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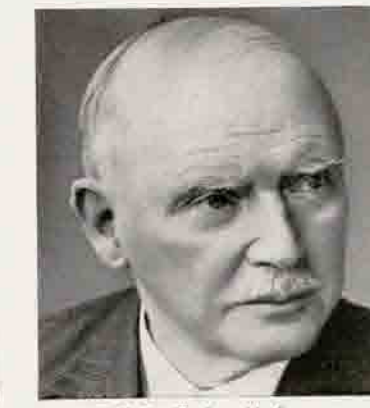
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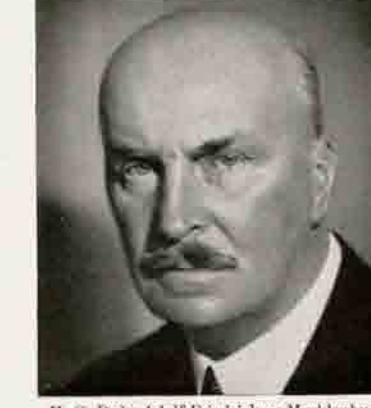
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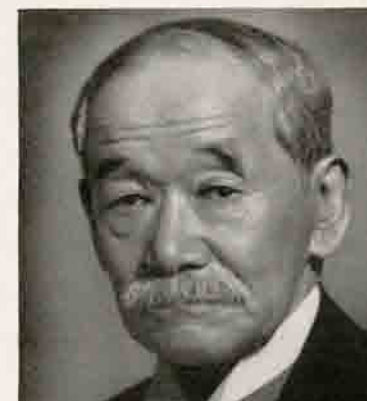
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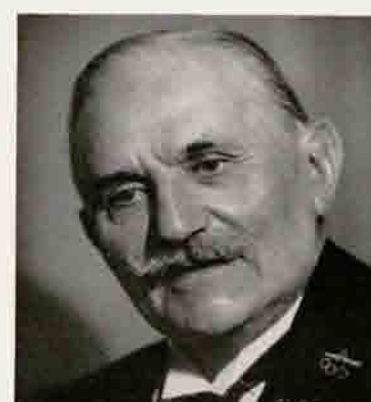
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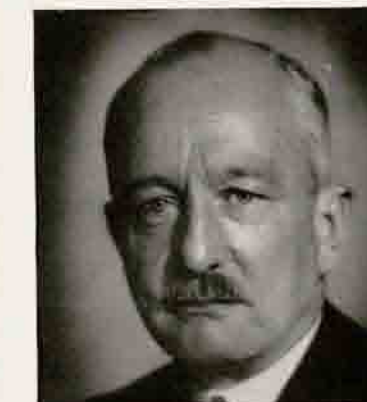
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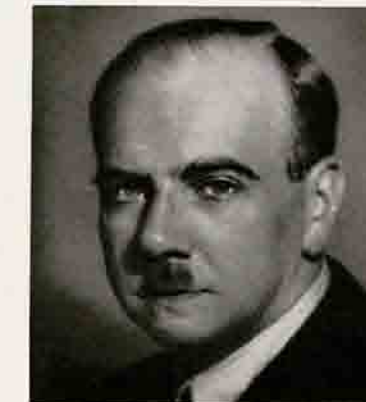
Count Bonacossa, Italy



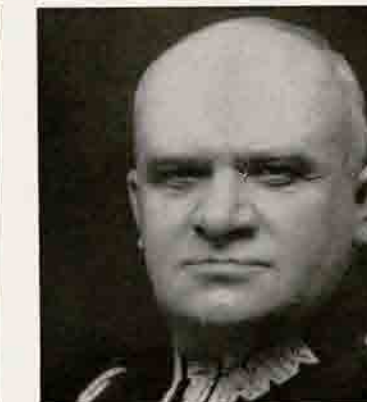
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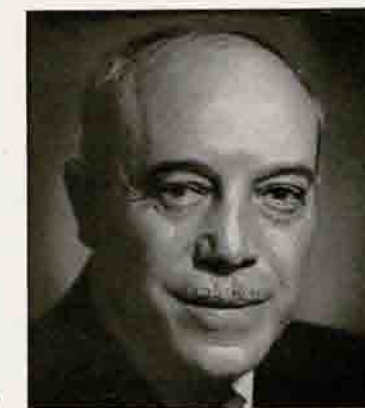
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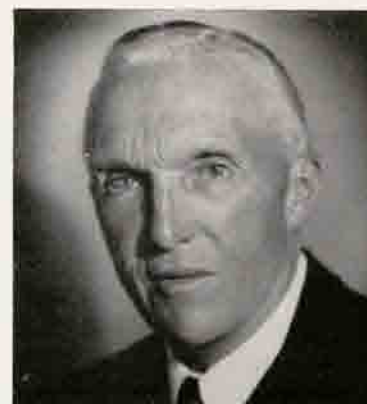
Georges A. Plagino, Rumania



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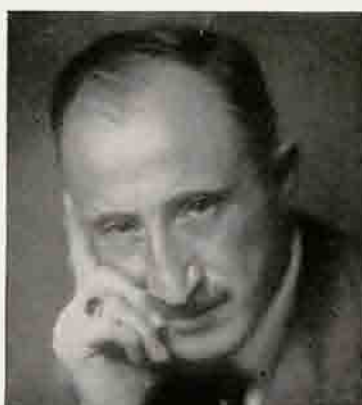
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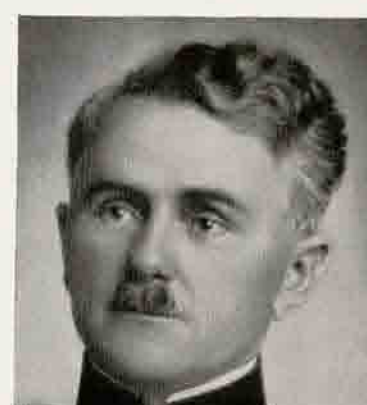
Dr. F. Ghigliani, Uruguay



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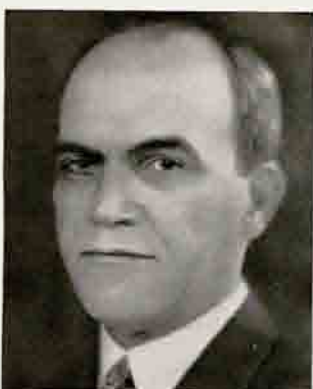
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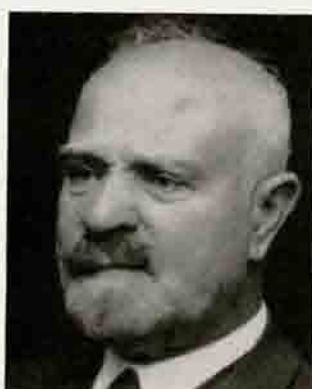
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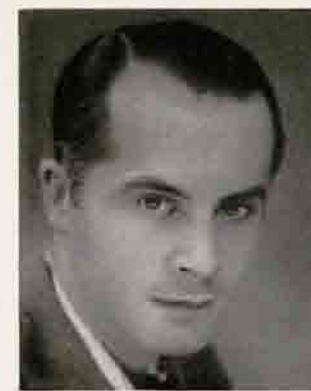
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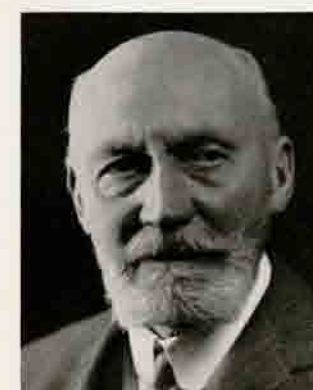
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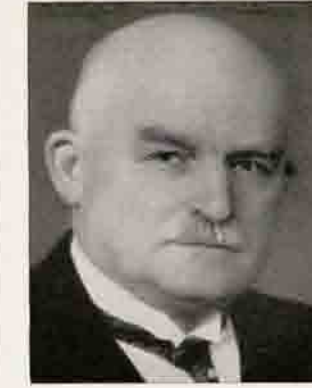
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Fédération Internationale d'Escrime (International Fencing Federation)	Paul Anspach	—
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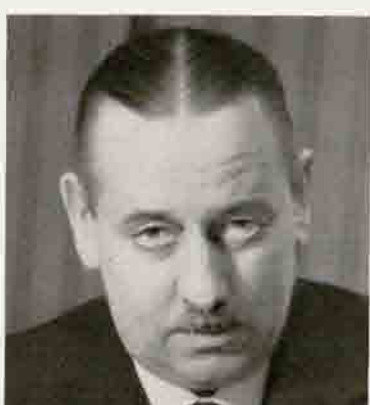
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Captain Tor Wibom

Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin 1936

(OC)

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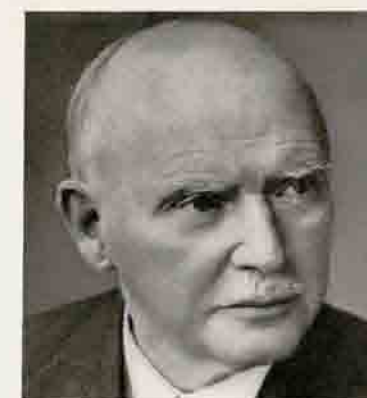
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Organizing Committee
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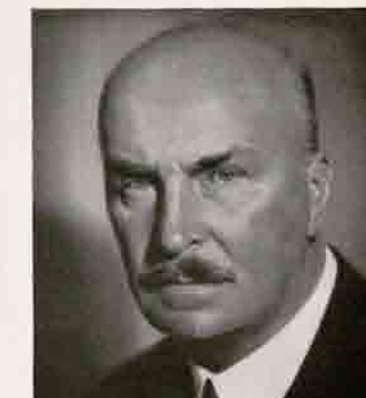
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Werner March, Chief Architect



Dr. Meischner, Municipal School Councillor



Major Mühlbrink



Paul Müller, Olympic Representative of the German Broadcasting Company



Brigade Leader Nord, Director of the Olympic Motor Staff



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Baron P. Le Fort, Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee for the Fourth Olympic Winter Games

Count W. W. von der Schulenburg

G. von Mengden, Reich Association for Physical Training

Chr. Busch, Business Manager

Dr. A. Jensch, Business Manager

GERMAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten, President



A. Breitmeyer, Vice-President



Dr. Theodor Lewald



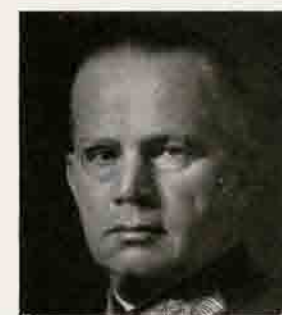
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PREPARATIONS FOR THE GAMES

History of the Organization

The holding of the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin is the direct result of Germany's willing cooperation in furthering the Olympic cause. Immediately following the revival of the Games in 1896 by Baron de Coubertin, German sport was also dedicated to this ancient Festival in its modern form, the late Dr. Willibald Gebhardt having been the first to raise and advance the Olympic banner in Germany. Under his leadership a German team participated in the first Olympic Games of the modern era, which were held in Athens in 1896, and from this time on the German flag was present at every Festival of the pre-war period. At the Games of 1912 in Stockholm the International Olympic Committee decided to entrust the organization of the Sixth Olympiad to the City of Berlin. The preparations for the Festival of 1916 were in full progress under the leadership of the Secretary-General, Dr. Diem, when they were interrupted by the World War.

From the moment that Germany again joined the Olympic organization in 1925, German sportsmen harboured the urgent and justified wish to present an Olympic Festival. His Excellency, Dr. Theodor Lewald, was instrumental in bringing about the fulfilment of this wish.

1930

The festive opening of the Olympic Congress in the principal auditorium of the Berlin University on May 26th, 1930 provided the eagerly awaited opportunity of voicing Germany's wishes, and the German sporting authorities requested the International Olympic Committee to allot the Eleventh Olympic Games to Berlin. On the evening of the same day the City of Berlin was host to the members of the Olympic Congress at a banquet held in the Town Hall, on which occasion the application was also made on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, this being required in the Olympic Statutes. The Congress fulfilled the hopes of the Berlin authorities and German sport. What the guests saw in Berlin was self-convincing, from the first day during which they were present at the rowing procession of 2,000 boats on the Grünau Regatta Course to the final afternoon reception on the grounds of the German Sport Forum. Germany could look forward to the next meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Barcelona without anxiety.

Confident that the Eleventh Olympic Games would be held in Berlin, extensive plans were drawn up for the remodelling of the Berlin Stadium, the architect, Werner March, being entrusted with this work.

The Reich Commission for Physical Training was placed in charge of the preparations for the Olympic Games. The German Stadium, which it had erected in 1913 and which was intended as the scene of the Olympic Games of 1916, was situated in the centre of the Grunewald Race Course, the land having been leased from the Prussian Exchequer. The Reich Commission for Physical Training was under-lessee of the Berlin Racing Association and any structural changes were subject

to its approval. One condition for every new construction was that no part of it should extend over the race track, and for this reason the Stadium could be enlarged only by being sunk deeper into the ground. This solution was accepted, since it was approved by both the Racing Association and the various sporting federations to which it was submitted in November, 1930 for technical examination and criticism. One question, however, remained unsolved: that pertaining to property rights. The project of remodelling the Stadium would cost more than 1,000,000 Reichsmarks, a sum which could be guaranteed only if the investment were secure for a considerable period of time. The lease of the Berlin Racing Association expired in 1943 and an extension did not come into question for the time being because the Racing Association was undecided whether to continue the maintenance of a race track and moreover was in arrears in the payment of its lease. Plans of another nature were also begun in 1930. The festive character of the former Olympic Games had left much to be desired from the viewpoint of harmony, and Dr. Diem, in anticipation of the future task, took up the problem of devising a Festival Play.

1931

The International Olympic Committee met in Barcelona between April 25th and 27th, 1931. A revolution had broken out in Spain, however, and the Spanish members were prevented from being present, while the attendance of the other delegates was also poor. In addition to Berlin, Barcelona itself was the chief applicant for the Games since with its newly constructed stadium it possessed all the qualifications for the successful presentation of an Olympic Festival. Dr. Lewald portrayed the advantages which Berlin possessed in comparison with Barcelona by presenting the contemporary plans for the remodelling of the Grunewald Stadium and calling attention to Berlin's ideal situation in the heart of Europe. He also emphasized Berlin's justified claims to an Olympic Festival in view of the fact that the Games of 1916 had been prevented by the World War, and referred to the unusual number of visitors which could be expected to make the journey to Berlin, whereas Barcelona, because of its less favourable location, could not hope for nearly so many active participants or spectators. The balloting, which was performed secretly, resulted in a majority for Berlin. The President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour, proposed, however, with the approval of the two German delegates, that in view of the reduced number of members present the absentees be requested to submit their votes telegraphically or by letter. This resulted in 43 votes for Berlin as opposed to 16 for Barcelona, 8 having abstained from voting.

The Olympic Games Allotted to Berlin

On May 13th, 1931, the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour, officially awarded the Olympic Games of 1936 to Berlin. Not only the German Olympic Committee but the entire country greeted this announcement with jubilation. "We have been entrusted," declared the official organ of the Reich Commission for Physical Training of May 19th, 1931, "with the only genuine world festival of our age, in fact, the only one since the beginning of time, a celebration which unites all nations and in which the hearts of all civilized peoples beat in harmony. During the Olympic fortnight, which comes every four years, the interest of the entire world is concentrated upon the results of the Olympic competition, each nation hoping for the success of its own athletes but nevertheless applauding the victor in a true sporting manner regardless of his nationality. There is no other competition between nations in which the laurels of victory are so coveted but in which, on the other hand, the spirit of combat is so honourable and friendly. These Games are the expression of a new outlook and a new youth. The world expects the German nation

to organize and present this Festival in an exemplary manner, emphasizing at the same time its moral and artistic aspects. This means that all forces must be exerted, that sacrifices of a physical as well as financial nature must be made, and there is no doubt but that all expectations will be fulfilled for the advancement of the Olympic ideals and the honour of Germany."

The German Olympic Committee held a meeting on May 30th, 1931 and resolved to form an Organizing Committee as well as to cooperate with the City of Berlin in doing everything possible to ensure the success of the Games. At the same time Germany made use of her prerogative to request that the Olympic Winter Games also be awarded to her. The Olympic architect, Werner March, had in the meantime arrived at the point where his plans and models were ready for exhibition, and on July 11th, 1931 a model of the Stadium was included in the German Architectural Exhibition for the inspection of the public. Negotiations on the financing of the project and the participation of the City progressed more slowly, however, and for the time being revealed no results. This was largely due to the fact that we were in the midst of preparing for Germany's participation in the Los Angeles Olympic Games of 1932. In spite of all opposition, even from sporting and gymnastic circles, we persisted in our resolution to be represented at this Festival, since we could hope for the participation of the world in the Berlin Games only if we ourselves, even in the face of an extremely critical economic and political situation, indicated our willingness to further the Olympic cause in Los Angeles. It was also necessary to benefit from the experience which would be gained from a visit to America, the leading sporting nation of the world.

1932

Without the assistance of the German government authorities and public neither the participation of an Olympic team at Los Angeles in 1932 nor the presentation of the Olympic Games of 1936 would have been possible. The Reich Commission for Physical Training has always maintained, however, that sport should be as self-sufficient as possible and that it should provide its own initiative. The preparation for the Olympic Games thus became the special task of German sport, and our aim was to accomplish this to the best of our ability.

We can assert today without fear of contradiction that our estimates were correct. The cost of the Games was placed at that time at 4,000,000 Reichsmarks, and it was planned to obtain this sum through a national lottery, voluntary contributions and the sale of special Olympic postage stamps similar to the so-called welfare stamps. The Reich Post Ministry had already given its provisional consent to provide a sum of about 1,000,000 Reichsmarks, the condition established by the authorities being that sporting circles themselves institute a so-called "Olympic Penny" in the form of a slight extra charge on all admission tickets to sporting presentations.

The Olympic Penny

This suggestion by Dr. Diem met with general approval, and in the course of the same year several sporting federations took the initiative in instituting it, a part of the proceeds being retained for covering their own costs of preparing for the Olympic Festival. Following the accession of National Socialism to power, the Reich Sport Leader, Herr von Tschammer und Osten, included this practice in the general plans of the "German Sport Assistance." The complete change in the situation which came about in 1933 made it possible for the Organizing Committee to continue its work without relying upon the contribution of the German Sport Assistance, but it is a source of satisfaction and pride that this fund for the preparation of the Olympic Games of 1936 came about through the efforts of the sportsmen themselves

The self-sacrificing spirit evidenced by the sporting federations is indicative of the willingness with which, in spite of considerable opposition, the German sporting circles took up the task of preparing for the Olympic Games, and the German team departed for Los Angeles with the instructions to gain all the experience possible with the end in view of organizing their own Eleventh Olympic Games. The Secretary-General of the Reich Commission for Physical Training was especially requested to pay particular attention to the presentation of the Games in Los Angeles in order to derive useful knowledge for the great task facing Germany.

The Organizing Committee for the Tenth Olympic Games in Los Angeles had made its preparations in a most thorough manner and was able to provide Germany with well-ordered copies of all its printed matter and important documents as well as a comprehensive insight into the work carried out by the various departments, so that a complete survey of the American method of solving this huge task was possible.

A Working Plan

Upon the return of the German representatives the knowledge gained was immediately utilized and a plan for the entire work of preparing for the Games was drawn up. In this manner the various projects could be arranged in their logical order, and in reviewing the accomplished task at the present time one must admit that this original plan provided for every contingency. In preparing for Olympic Festivals one cannot begin too early, and although in many cases a shorter period of time would have been adequate, the coordination of all the individual tasks in the general scheme demands a certain amount of margin. When the beginning of new projects had to be postponed because of unavoidable circumstances, this was noticeable in the final effect. An Olympic Festival must reveal absolute harmony in every aspect, and for this reason it is essential that the supervisors and directors exhibit complete unity of purpose in dealing with the principal as well as minor problems. This is possible only when the main part of the preparatory work is accomplished at an early date so that during the final months all hands will be free for mastering the problems and tasks pertaining more particularly to the competitive and sporting side.

The Organizing Plan

As a beginning, the entire project had to be considered in a general manner and an organizing plan formulated. It would perhaps be of interest to recount shortly our expectations at the commencement of our work in order that the reader may judge to what extent they were fulfilled. The first memorandum of the Secretary-General dealing with the preparatory work for the Eleventh Olympic Games was submitted to the German Olympic Committee in October, 1932 and bore the title, "Our Expectations."

"Our Expectations"

"In order that the success of the Olympic Games may be assured, they must not be regarded as the exclusive affair of the German sporting and gymnastic circles nor of the City of Berlin, but must command the interest and support of the entire German nation. If they can be organized on this basis, the Games of 1936 will be the most outstanding Festival of modern times, for German interest in sport is not less than that of the United States and is probably greater than that of any country in Europe.

The immediate radius of attraction of such an event is not confined to the 4½ million inhabitants of Berlin and Potsdam but also includes all those who can travel to the Capital City for the different competitions on the programme without having to spend a night there. We may thus consider Hamburg, Hannover, Halle, Magdeburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfurt-on-Oder, Stettin and the intervening smaller towns as within this radius. Regarded from the point of view of numbers, 5½ million persons can reach Berlin in one hour by express train, 7 million in two hours and 17 million in four hours. The Festival can also be expected to attract a great number



The Marathon victor of the Athens Games in 1896, the Greek peasant, Spiridon Louis, Berlin's guest in 1936.



The Marathon victor of the Berlin Games in 1936, Kitao Son (Japan) at the turning point of the course.

Forty years . . .

of visitors from the more distant sections of Germany since it will probably be held between Saturday, August 1st and Sunday, August 16th, falling thus within the last days of the summer vacation of the lower schools and the first weeks of the university vacation. An estimate of the number of visitors from abroad cannot be formed at the present time, but we can safely predict that Europe will send more participants to Berlin than to the Amsterdam Games and a large number will also come from overseas. The athletes will probably total 3,500 as compared with 1,500 in Los Angeles, this not including the team leaders and accompanying officials. At Los Angeles we were constantly astounded at the eagerness on the part of sporting friends from throughout the world to use an Olympic Festival as a means of visiting and becoming acquainted with Germany, which because of her difficult economic situation and her outstanding accomplishments in the face of these conditions, is a centre of world interest, and nothing more than a motive is required to bring this interest to open manifestation. The response will naturally be great among the Germans in foreign countries, and we do not hesitate in asserting that the Olympic Games of 1936 will be the most imposing of all international festivals and at the same time a German celebration of unparalleled proportions. We have here the unequalled opportunity of inviting all the Germans who have emigrated to foreign countries and those working abroad to visit the homeland and of revealing to them its beauty and significance. For this reason the Games are by no means confined to Berlin but concern every German. Berlin is only the meeting place and first objective of the visitors and from here they will tour all of Germany, this being true of athletes as well as spectators. A number of conventions and congresses have already been announced in connection with the Olympic Festival. The International Recreation Congress decided at Los Angeles in 1932 to hold its next meeting in Berlin during the week preceding the Olympic Games and the International Association of Sport Physicians has announced a similar convention. The International Olympic Committee as well as the International Sporting Federations will also meet in Berlin at the time of the Games, and proposals have already been submitted for the organization of congresses of physical education students and teachers at which the sporting academies and training schools of the world, or at all events, of Europe, would be represented . . ."

Founding of the Organizing Committee

This memorandum contained all the plans which were later to be carried out. It was submitted to the German Olympic Committee during a meeting on November 11th, 1932 at the Administrative Headquarters of the Province of Brandenburg and was approved. The Committee authorized its chairman, Dr. Lewald, to form a special Organizing Committee, this being provided for in the statutes of the International Olympic Committee and also in coinciding with the practice followed by the nations which presented the former Olympic Festivals. This Committee was to include representatives of the Reich Association for Physical Training as well as the City of Berlin and would be responsible for the presentation of the Games.

According to the regulations of the International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee should be under the chairmanship of a member of the International Olympic Committee from the country in which the Games are to be held, and Dr. Lewald, who had been a member of the executive body of the International Olympic Committee since 1927, was called upon to fill this post. This Organizing Committee was responsible to the International Olympic Committee for the presentation of the Games and the observance of the Olympic regulations.

The first question to be solved was that of a symbol for the Berlin Festival, and after a number of designs had been considered, the idea of the Olympic Bell proposed by Dr. Lewald was decided upon in 1932, this becoming thereupon the emblem of the Games of 1936.

1933

The Organizing Committee held its initial meeting on January 24th, 1933 in the council chamber of the Berlin Town Hall where it was warmly greeted by the Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Sahn.

In his opening address Dr. Lewald predicted the extensive participation of the entire world in the Berlin Games. He estimated that 4,000 athletes accompanied by 1,000 team leaders and trainers

would be present and strongly recommended the remodelling of the existing stadium so that its capacity would be increased to between 80,000 and 85,000. In discussing the general plan of organization he emphasized his desire to arrange the presentations so that sport and art would occupy places of equal prominence, and revealed his plans for an Olympic Hymn for which a famous German composer would write the music, an exhibition of ancient art, a reception to be tendered the International Olympic Committee in the Pergamon Museum, and an Olympic Festival Play in the Stadium.

He estimated that the receipts from the sale of tickets would amount to 3,000,000 Reichsmarks, this sum to be augmented considerably through the income from rent, advertisements and special Olympic postage stamps. The problem of financing the Games had been largely solved through the generous cooperation of the authorities. The Reich Minister of Economics, Dr. Schacht, had given his consent to a large lottery which would run for three years, the German sporting and gymnastic federations had voluntarily declared their willingness to collect the "Olympic Penny" contribution from all the spectators at sporting events, and the Reich Post Ministry had promised to issue special Olympic postage stamps which would be sold at a slightly extra cost, the surplus to be contributed to the Olympic fund. It was estimated at the time that a total of 1,000,000 Reichsmarks would be derived from the sale of Olympic stamps alone, although this proved to be much too conservative. Dr. Lewald also expressed his hope of being able to raise a private guaranty fund. Ministerial Director Pellengahr of the Reich Ministry of the Interior declared on behalf of the Reich Government that it was heartily in favour of the holding of the Olympic Games in Germany and would do all in its power to support them. During this meeting Dr. Lewald also announced the selection of the Olympic Bell with the inscription, "I summon the youth of the world." The National Olympic Committees of the various nations were then notified of the founding of the Organizing Committee, and on February 9th, Reich President von Hindenburg announced in response to the invitation of the Committee that he would be glad to accept the patronage over the Eleventh Olympic Games.

Adolf Hitler Points the Way

In the meantime January 30th, 1933 arrived just a few days after the initial meeting of the Organizing Committee, bringing with it a revolutionary change in the history of Germany through the awarding of the Reich Chancellorship to Adolf Hitler and the formation of a new government.

The Reich Chancellor received Dr. Lewald and the Vice-Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Mayor Sahn, on March 16th, on which occasion they explained to him the significance of the Games and the plans for their presentation. The Chancellor declared in response to Dr. Lewald's remarks that he welcomed the allotting of the Games to Berlin and that he would do everything possible to ensure their successful presentation. The Games, he asserted, would contribute substantially towards furthering understanding among the nations of the world and would promote the development of sport among the German youth, this being in his opinion of vast importance to the welfare of the nation. He expressed his best wishes to the Organizing Committee for the success of its work and promised it his constant support. An official statement printed in the German press informed the nation of the attitude of their Chancellor towards the Berlin Games.

The preparatory work could thus proceed on a firm foundation and it was carried forward with all alacrity in order that a complete plan might be submitted to the International Olympic Committee during its annual meeting at Vienna in 1933. Three main problems were to be solved by then: the centres of competition, the accommodations for the athletes, and the date of the games.

We harboured from the very beginning the idea of an Olympic Village, but the fact that the

A precedent has been established in the former Olympic Festivals whereby the Head of State of the country in which the Games are presented accepts the patronage over them. For this reason the President of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Lewald, and the Vice-President, the Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Sahn, approached the President of the Reich, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, with the request that he become Patron of the Games of 1936. The President of the Reich expressed his willingness on February 9th, 1933 to accept this honour. Following the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in August, 1934, the President of the Organizing Committee requested the Führer and Chancellor of the German Reich, Adolf Hitler, to assume the patronage. The German Chancellor replied that he would be glad to serve in this capacity, and at the same time wished the President and the entire Organizing Committee continued success in their endeavours.

Der Führer und Reichskanzler

Berlin, den 13. November 1934.

Rk.9471.

An

den Präsidenten des Organisations-Komitees
für die XI.Olympiade Berlin 1936 E.V.

Seine Exzellenz

Herrn Wirklichen Geheimen Rat, Staatssekretär i.R.

Dr. L e w a l d

Berlin-Charlottenburg 2

Hardenbergstr.43,III.

Auf das Schreiben vom 22.Oktober 1934

- OK. 3867/34 L/M - .

Sehr verehrte Exzellenz!

Im Namen des Organisations-Komitees für die XI.Olympiade Berlin 1936 haben Sie an mich die Bitte gerichtet, die durch das Ableben des Herrn Reichspräsidenten Generalfeldmarschalls von Hindenburg erledigte Schirmherrschaft über die Spiele der XI.Olympiade zu übernehmen. Dieser Bitte will ich gern entsprechen.

Ihnen und dem Organisations-Komitee wünsche ich weiterhin erfolgreiche Arbeit.

Mit deutschem Gruß



contemporary Reich Government had instructed us to keep all expenditures, including those for building purposes, within the confines of our budget prevented us from hoping to finance such a project with our own funds. Our first idea was to utilize a new settlement district and we discussed with the Municipal Authorities the plan of erecting a block of new apartment houses in a convenient district and permitting the Olympic athletes to be the first occupants. These negotiations led to no result and we turned to the Military Authorities, presenting a request to the Minister of Defence in March, 1933 for permission to use the Döberitz barracks during the period of the Games. The Minister of Defence immediately gave his consent and an inspection of the premises revealed that they would qualify in an emergency without any considerable alteration.

The negotiations concerning the centres of competition resulted in the desired concentration being achieved. The Berlin Racing Association consented to the use of its race course, and it was thus possible to plan the competitions in athletics, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, hockey, handball, pistol-shooting and the equestrian sports at the race course and Sport Forum. These plans naturally depended upon the enlargement of the Sport Forum as well as the remodelling of the Stadium, and in this connection negotiations had progressed to the point where the Racing Club had consented to the extension of its lease while the Prussian Exchequer declared its willingness to an additional extension of 30 years so that the property rights were secure for nearly 50 years.

The Exhibition Grounds of the City of Berlin were selected as a second centre of competition, the halls already erected there to be used for wrestling, boxing and the art exhibition. An auxiliary cycling track was also to have been constructed on the grounds of the Berlin Sport Club, but this plan was never realized. In the desire to concentrate all of the competitions in one locality in the western part of Berlin we began investigations with the end in view of ascertaining whether a suitable regatta course could be laid out in the immediate vicinity of Havel Lake, a project which Minister von Podbielski had also considered in the preparations for the Games of 1916. It was discovered, however, that no 2,000 metre course adequate for the races and providing facilities for the spectators was to be found, and attention was thus directed to another district lying to the south-east of Berlin where the Grünau course was selected for the rowing and Müggel Lake for the yachting events. A concentration of competition centres was thus obtained which represented an improvement on the original plan.

The Sport Commission for the Games met on March 25th, 1933 under the chairmanship of Dr. Diem to decide upon the commencement date and programme of the Festival, and the various sporting aspects in the organization of the Games were discussed at this meeting in such a thorough manner that it was never necessary for the Commission to hold a second session. Every other problem of a sporting nature was discussed and settled by the technical committees, which, except in a few cases, convened only twice, once during March and April, 1933 and a second time in December, 1935 and January, 1936. It might be mentioned in this connection that committee meetings were reduced to a minimum in the organization of the Berlin Festival.

In the compilation of the programme it was natural that conditions most conducive to satisfactory competition and frictionless presentation should be assured, and for this reason the sporting factors alone were taken into consideration, other points such as, for example, financial returns, not coming into question. A second object was to obtain as great a degree of unity as possible in the Festival so that the whole would have a harmonious, festive character. It should be as though cast in a single mould, exhibiting neither exaggerations nor inadequacies, and should breathe an air of harmony and proportion as in the antique.

The spectators would have to realize that only the athletes were taken into consideration

in the organization and presentation of the competitions, no special attention being paid to the convenience of the visitors. They were asked, for example, to sit through pauses and competitions of long duration, which they did—most of them gladly. The fact was not forgotten, however, that the spectators are an extremely important factor in the Olympic festivities since they lend atmosphere and character to the Games. We were confronted with the problem of arranging the sporting competitions in such a manner that the spectators would detect in them the same festive spirit which was apparent in the other presentations.

Another vital question which was also decided during this meeting was that of the Olympic programme, this being governed by Articles 5 and 6 of the Olympic Statutes. The programme is without doubt extraordinarily extensive and many voices have been raised advocating a reduction in the number of competitions and presentations.

The organizers naturally always harbour the wish to extend the Games and to grant every authorized sport the opportunity of being represented. For this reason our first plan included sports such as football and tennis, although they had not been definitely decided upon. Tennis was later eliminated because the International Tennis Association could not agree regarding an Olympic tournament and the acceptance of the Olympic amateur regulations. Polo and basketball as well as canoeing were also absent from the original programme, the latter because it had not been recognized as an Olympic sport. There was no difficulty, however, in including these at a later date or in making several other changes which proved to be necessary. The handball and football tournaments were thus reduced by several days, the rowing competitions were confined to four instead of seven, gymnastics were crowded into three instead of four, and riding reduced from six to five days. Experience revealed, however, that in this latter case our original plan was more feasible. It was possible to hold the handball matches in six days and the football tournament in ten, the yachting regatta was completed in seven instead of twelve days as originally planned, and the modern pentathlon was advanced two days.

Date of the Games: August 1st—16th

An extremely important decision was that relating to the commencement date, which the organizers were entitled to determine. Following a careful study of weather charts and investigation of other circumstances, we chose the period between August 1st and 16th for the presentation of the Eleventh Olympic Games. We were thus prepared to submit a printed memorandum dealing with the general programme, centres of competition and information on the accommodations for the athletes to the International Olympic Committee at its convention in Vienna between June 7th and 10th, 1933, this meeting with its complete approval.

On the occasion of his conference with the German Chancellor, Dr. Lewald also had an opportunity of speaking with the Reich Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, concerning the extent of the project and requested the support of the Propaganda Ministry. In a second conference on March 28th, Dr. Lewald and Dr. Diem submitted the publicity and transportation plans to Minister Goebbels and obtained his consent to form a special commission for dealing with this side of the organization.

During those months we endeavoured to complete all the preparatory work which could be tackled at such an early date in order to have it out of the way when the avalanche of preparations for the competitions would descend upon us. Considerable attention was given to the artistic aspect of the Festival since we held this to be a special duty and privilege. We recalled that the reviver of the Olympic Games had often voiced definite wishes relative to a German presentation, and that even during the pre-war period Baron de Coubertin had suggested that the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven



"We shall build . . ."

The Führer with the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick,
on the site of the Reich Sport Field on October 5th, 1933.

Left:
Olympic structures in the modern style. The circular
passageway of the Berlin Olympic Stadium, a masterpiece
of the architect, Werner March.

be combined with the opening ceremony, a desire which he repeated immediately after the awarding of the Games of 1936 to Germany. On the basis of extensive studies, Dr. Diem drew up the plan and compiled the text of the Festival Play, "Olympic Youth", which would form the concluding ceremony of the opening day, and for which a director and composers were selected following detailed conferences with members of the Propaganda Ministry. Had these preparations not been concluded as early as 1933, time would not have been available at a later date.

The Executive Committee, which had been elected on January 24th, 1933, met on February 1st and again on May 2nd. Its task was to take into consideration the changes which had come about as a result of the National Socialist Revolution, to ensure the cooperation of the Reich Sport Leader, to introduce the principle of leadership and to take cognizance of the alterations emanating from the changes in the form of government. The new statute which was compiled as a result of these meetings was approved during a meeting on July 5th, 1933, this applying also to the question of financing the Games. In the meantime, the Reich Commission for Physical Training had decided to dissolve itself, and according to the statute, its property was taken over by the Reich Ministry of the Interior, the rights to the Stadium and Sport Forum thus being transferred directly to the Reich. The Reich, however, could not be the under-lessee of the Racing Association, and the Government announced that either the City or the Reich itself should assume official responsibility for the completion of the new construction. The principle laid down during the meeting of the Financial Committee on July 10th and emphasized by the Reich Government that the expenditures must be limited as much as possible was still in effect, and taking this fact into consideration, the building commission decided upon a definite construction programme at its meeting on July 15th, 1933. The main items included the extension of the Sport Forum, the enlargement of the Stadium, the construction of a swimming pool just outside the Stadium and a special, large entrance to the Stadium from the east which would be reached by means of a tunnel under the race course.

Adolf Hitler Visits the Scene of Construction

Such was the state of events when the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, accompanied by the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, the Reich Sport Leader and the President of the Organizing Committee, visited the Grunewald Stadium and Sport Forum on October 5th, 1933.

Models of the new building and the remodelled Stadium as well as numerous plans were exhibited in the large gymnasium of the Sport Forum. After inspecting these, the group made a tour of the entire premises. In answer to the question of the German Chancellor as to why the necessary enlargement of the Stadium to a capacity of 80,000 spectators was to be achieved through increasing the depth of the Stadium rather than expanding it, Dr. Lewald explained that according to the lease contract with the Berlin Racing Association the Stadium might not extend over the race course or obstruct the view. This led to the second question as to whether the race course was essential, to which Dr. Lewald responded that he did not believe this to be the case since Berlin already possessed two race courses in Hoppegarten and Karlshorst and the Grunewald course had been operated during recent years at a great loss. The German Chancellor then made the significant decision that the race course must disappear and if necessary be reconstructed at another location, while the entire Grunewald premises should be given over to the construction of a sporting centre.

The Chancellor expressed the wish to have a large open-air amphitheatre included in the construction programme, whereupon the architect, Werner March, indicated an ideal site for such a structure in the Murellen Valley, but remarked that the City of Berlin, which was especially interested in landscaping the entire section, would probably raise objections on the grounds that the property

rights were not definitely established. The Chancellor replied: "The Stadium must be erected by the Reich; it will be the task of the nation. If Germany is to stand host to the entire world, her preparations must be complete and magnificent. The exterior of the Stadium must not be of concrete, but of natural stone. When a nation has 4,000,000 unemployed, it must seek ways and means of creating work for them."

The Chancellor requested the architect to draw up plans for the entire project immediately and to submit them to him as soon as possible. Work, he emphasized, must begin at once.

When the model for the Sport Forum was being inspected, Dr. Lewald and Herr March called the Chancellor's attention to the fact that the main central building was being eliminated for reasons of economy. The Chancellor declared, however, that this building was also essential to the total project and must be constructed.

These decisions brought about a completely new state of affairs, and the realization of the fondest hopes and plans of the former German Commission was assured.

The German Chancellor Decides

The already planned conference was held in the Reich Chancellery on October 10th, 1933, the German Chancellor, Reich Minister Goebbels, Secretary of State Pfundtner and Commissioner of Woods and Forests von Keudell as well as the aforementioned members of the Olympic Committee being present. In his introductory remarks the Chancellor declared that in view of the fact that practically all the nations of the world would be represented at the Olympic Festival the New Germany must provide evidence of its cultural accomplishments and ability. He stated that the City of Berlin also needed spacious facilities for the assemblies and traditional festivals which are an important feature in Germany's modern development. In response to the question whether there was another location in the vicinity of Berlin which possessed the same advantages and attractions from the point of view of landscape as the race course, Dr. Lewald declared he did not believe so, pointing out the favourable elevation of the district, which is 68 metres in altitude at the highest point of the Sport Forum as compared with the 32 metres of Berlin's main thoroughfare, Unter den Linden. The Chancellor observed that in view of these facts it would be advisable to gain control of an extensive plot of land held under lease by the Union Club and the Berlin Racing Association, this being necessary for providing the space and facilities which he deemed necessary. He agreed with the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, that the Racing Association, whose lease extended to 1943, should be compensated for the losses it would incur through the removal of its buildings. Upon being informed that the Stadium and arena could accommodate from 120,000 to 130,000 persons, the Chancellor declared this to be entirely inadequate, and he indicated on a topographical map provided by Herr March a large plot to the west of the Stadium which seemed to him extensive enough for assemblies, festivals and processions. Herr March calculated that this would provide the possibility for assemblies numbering as many as one half million persons and pointed out that he himself had considered the possibility of leaving a section of the west curve of the Olympic Stadium open so that the view would extend unobstructed to the landscape beyond. The Chancellor was heartily in favour of this idea of an architectural connection between the Olympic Stadium and the festival grounds and asserted that the latter must also be enclosed by a permanent construction. Dr. Lewald thereupon explained that, having selected the Olympic Bell as the symbol of the Berlin Games, we had already considered the possibility of a gigantic bell which would announce the commencement and conclusion of the Games and the construction of a large Bell Tower on the western side of the festival grounds overlooking the entire section and visible from many points in the City.



Model of the Stadium as it would have appeared after the planned reconstruction. Sketch from the memorandum of 1933.

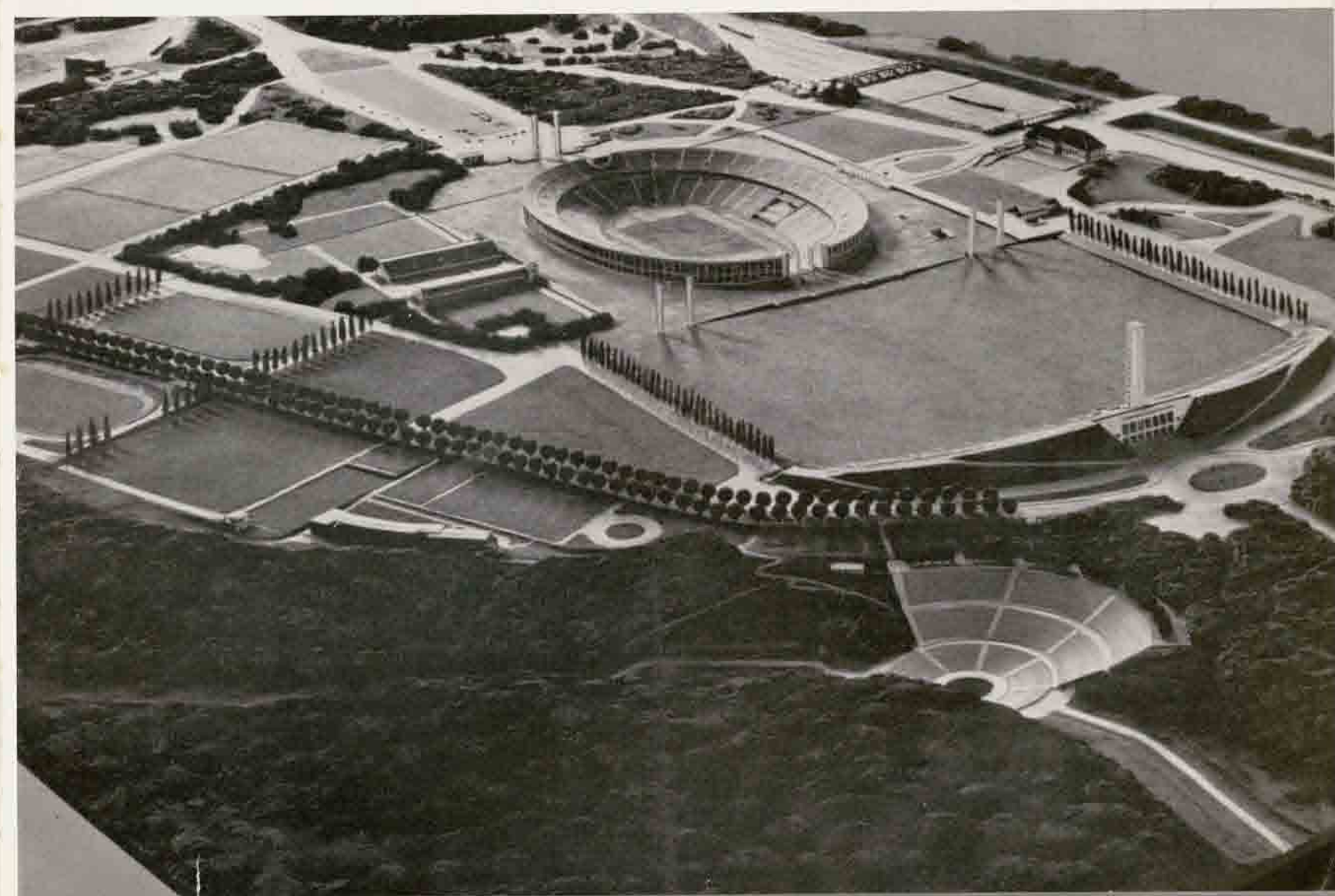
The Chancellor declared himself to be satisfied with the prize-winning plans drawn up by Werner March in 1925 for the extension of the Sport Forum, and he also upheld the proposal of the Reich Sport Leader that a large dormitory capable of accommodating 1,000 participants in the courses of the Reich Academy for Physical Training should be erected on the race course property. The Chancellor again conferred with the same group on December 14th, 1933, on which occasion plans for the division and development of the entire section, a design of the open-air theatre, and models of the display room and the House of German Sport as well as accompanying sketches were exhibited in the large reception room of the Reich Chancellery.

Herr March explained his two proposals. The plan of Dr. Lewald and Dr. Diem that the entire complex should be developed along an axis representing the extension of the Schwarzburgallee found the approval of the Chancellor. He also agreed that the assembly grounds—the later May Field which was used for the polo matches—should be enclosed by a wall slanting from a maximum height of 65 feet, above which the Bell Tower should rise 247 feet. A second decision of great importance was made during the autumn of 1933 when the Reich Minister of Defence, upon the recommendation of the Chief of the Defence Department, Lieutenant-General von Reichenau, resolved not merely to place the Döberitz barracks at the disposal of the Olympic Committee, but to erect a special Olympic Village for the athletes at the military training grounds north of the Hamburg highway and about 9 miles from the Stadium. The Chancellor gave his assent.

The ship of the Organizing Committee could now set out under full sail, the new course having been decided upon. The gymnastic and sporting circles no longer faced the Olympic task alone; the entire German nation with the Chancellor and Reich Government at its head had accepted the responsibility. This stupendous change can be best appreciated by those who had worked diligently since 1930 in order to bring about the realization of the Berlin Games. It was thus with undeviating confidence in the future that the official invitations of the Organizing Committee, which were artistically designed and produced by the Reich Printing Company, were sent to all the National Olympic Committees which were recognized by the International Committee. A total of 52 invitations were sent out at this time, seven following at a later date as the International Committee included other National Olympic Committees in its list. The last official invitation was posted on June 13th, 1936. The replies from the first two nations, Finland and Italy, were received within two weeks of this date, and by the middle of 1934, 30 nations had accepted. The number increased to 40 by the end of that year and finally to 53, of whom 49 actually participated.

The next task was to perfect our publicity department. We had issued several press notices in 1932 and 1933, and the first number of the Olympic Games News Service, which was published only in German on February 17th, 1933, announced the acceptance of the patronage over the Berlin Festival by Reich President von Hindenburg. After December 21st, 1933, the News Service appeared in five languages: German, English, French, Italian and Spanish, this being the first time that Italian was employed for Olympic publicity purposes. Each number comprised several printed pages. It was sent to every administrative and sporting centre in Germany and abroad that was in any way connected with the Olympic Games as well as to the international press, the mailing list, which

Model of the Olympic Stadium and Reich Sport Field in 1936.



grew to 25,000 addresses, having been compiled on the basis of the Los Angeles list and in cooperation with the National Olympic Committees of the various countries, the Propaganda Ministry and the German Railway Publicity Department. From April 1st, 1935 on, the News Service was increased to 14 languages and in 1936 a Special Art Service was added. During the entire period we sent printing matrices in addition to the News Service, each edition comprising 2,000 and the total number reaching 75,000.

1934

This part of the publicity rested entirely with the Organizing Committee, while the Publicity Commission of the Propaganda Ministry took charge of the more general forms of publicity and transportation arrangements. The initial meeting of this body was held on January 15th, 1934 under the chairmanship of Reich Minister Goebbels, on which occasion the Olympic Publicity Commission under the chairmanship of Ministerial Councillor Haegert and sub-committees for transportation, press, radio, film, art and budgetary questions were formed. A second meeting was held on February 8th at the invitation of Dr. Goebbels for the purpose of considering the working plans drawn up by the chairmen of the different sub-committees. The suggestion of Ministerial Councillor Haegert that an Olympic relay should be organized was responsible for the plan of the Secretary-General to hold a torch relay run from Olympia to Berlin, this idea having also been inspired by an antique relief of two Erotes at the Palazzo Colonna in Rome depicting a torch relay run. It was also decided at this meeting to emphasize and develop the artistic aspect in decorating the Capital City for the Games, to enlist the talents of German artists for the designing of posters, diplomas and medals, and to combine the Olympic Art Exhibition with a large national display which would bear the title, "Germany". The production of special Olympic publicity films was considered, the utilization of the press and radio for publicity purposes discussed, and a number of sporting measures for the purpose of arousing interest in the Olympic Games decided upon.

New Plans

At its meeting on January 22nd, 1933, the Executive Committee was in a position to make new plans as regards the centres of competition on the basis of the considerably changed state of affairs. The first problem was that of selecting halls for the indoor events such as wrestling, boxing and possibly also gymnastics, and we decided for the time being on one of the large halls at the Exhibition Grounds, the Municipal Authorities having generously offered to remove it from their own exhibition plans and place it at our disposal. It was not until 1935 that the erection of the Deutschland Hall was decided upon and we could relinquish our original plans. The exhibition hall would have been large enough, but to prepare it for sporting competitions would have required a considerable amount of expensive interior construction. It was at the same time decided not to erect temporary shooting ranges at the Reich Sport Field but to enlarge those at Wannsee, and the plans to construct a cycling track at the Reich Sport Field proved to be unfeasible. Another important step forward was the obtaining of official approval of Dr. Diem's suggestion to organize an international youth and student encampment and to invite each nation to send a group of 30 boys and young men, who would be the guests of Germany during the period of the Games.

The six months following the visit of the Chancellor in October, 1933 were devoted to the completion of the construction plans, and for this purpose a special Reich Stadium Construction Department was created under the supervision of Construction Councillor Sponholz. Work on the Sport Forum as well as the razing of the old stadium was begun immediately. By the spring of 1934 all the plans

had progressed to the point where they could be submitted to the international sporting authorities for approval from a technical point of view, and a second memorandum was issued, the first edition of the "Blue Guide Book". It represented a decided advancement over the memorandum of the previous year and was submitted to the International Olympic Committee, the Executive Committee of which met on May 8th in Brussels. Then the entire Committee assembled in Athens between June 16th and 19th, 1934 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games. The plans of the Organizing Committee were approved and the Olympic programme was extended to include canoeing and four different classes in the yachting regatta. Since this meant the inclusion of larger yachts, our proposal that Kiel Bay should be used came up for discussion and the International Olympic Committee decided to hold all the races there. Our plans for the Festival Play and the re-institution of the custom of awarding victors wreaths of oak leaves as well as the designs for an official chain of office for the members of the International Olympic Committee were also accepted. The idea of organizing a torch relay run from Olympia to Berlin was greeted as an ingenious thought and found the hearty approval of the entire Committee. During the return trip from Athens, Dr. Lewald, Dr. Diem and Herr March utilized the opportunity for inspecting and studying the new sporting fields and stadia in Rome, Florence and Bologna, Turin having been visited during the previous spring. Many valuable ideas for the construction of the Reich Sport Field were gained from these trips.

The Detailed Work Begins

The Athens decisions provided us with a firm basis upon which to build and we could begin work on the thousands of details. It must be admitted that perfect organization demands a prophetic gift, which we did not at all times possess in an adequate degree. It was extremely difficult, for example, to predict the number of athletes and spectators who would come to Berlin, or how many telephone connections would be necessary in order to ensure perfect communication during the various events. The statistics from Los Angeles were of little use to us in solving our problem, and we had to rely upon our own judgment. The final details of the construction plans for the Olympic Village and Reich Sport Field also had to be worked out, the number and size of the dressing rooms decided upon, the technical facilities provided for and the personnel chosen. An especially important problem was that of organizing an adequate news and reporting service during the Games. We were confronted with the questions of how many beds would be necessary for the athletes, and the number of regulations booklets and badges of various kinds that would have to be provided. These and hundreds of other problems had to be solved at a time when the future was far-distant and uncertain, but we wished nevertheless to avoid waste as well as scarcity. Many of these decisions were also of such a nature that they could not be changed at a later date. In reviewing our decisions, we are forced to admit that in several instances we underestimated the proportions the Games would assume and were not generous enough in our planning.

Entrance Tickets—Admission Prices

In working out a system of entrance tickets and admission prices we enjoyed the advantage of some preliminary work in this field as well as a detailed report of the Los Angeles Games. Our first plans concerned the establishment of seating arrangements and price categories. Our decision to begin this task at an early date proved to be judicious, because it involved more difficulties than we had foreseen and our problems mounted rapidly when active work began. Our efforts were motivated by the fundamental principle of affording sporting enthusiasts throughout the world

the possibility of attending the Games by announcing all the conditions at such an early date that plans could be made and money saved towards the trip. This fact was also taken into consideration in the fixing of prices and categories.

We were unfortunately not able to utilize the extremely simple system of the Americans, namely, establishing a uniform price for the entire Olympic Stadium and giving the best seats to the first subscribers. In Los Angeles the price varied only for the different events, the Marathon Day, for example, being more expensive than an ordinary week day in the Olympic Stadium.

For social reasons we did not believe it feasible to adopt this system for a European Festival. We wished to arrange our prices so that the average person could afford to buy a seat or even a season ticket for the Olympic Stadium, but naturally assumed that the more affluent visitors would expect to pay more. We realized that the total income would be considerably below the possible maximum as a result of this system, and, in fact, even set the price of the expensive tickets considerably lower than was necessary from the point of view of sales. Through the firm establishment of all prices we also wished to announce to the world that the Olympic Games were not a commercial enterprise but a festival in which the spectators play an important role, and the privilege of participation should not be confined to those able to pay the highest price. We did not intend that anyone in Germany or abroad should be able to say that the high price of admission prevented him from being present at the Games. Moreover, we did not wish to create difficulties for visitors from countries whose currency was low in its exchange value since they were just as important and their presence was as vital to the success of the Festival as that of guests from more prosperous nations.

Another factor of importance was the ensuring of record crowds at the Olympic Stadium and other centres of competition for every event. This is essential for lending the proper festive atmosphere to Olympic contests and can be attained only if true sporting enthusiasts are enabled to attend them and not merely wealthy visitors who, without being especially interested from a sporting point of view, buy tickets to ensure the possibility of being present should the competition chance to excite their interest. We had naturally to contend with the opposite possibility, namely, that if the price were set too low we should be besieged with more applications than we could fulfil, but this appeared to be the lesser of the two evils. Moreover, when these plans were made in the summer of 1934 the future was still uncertain, and we could not even estimate the number of German visitors we should have to contend with, not to speak of foreigners.

Another danger attending the low prices of tickets was that those living near at hand would immediately buy up all of them, leaving none for more distant sporting enthusiasts. We could naturally assume that the publicity for the Games would have a greater and more immediate effect in Germany than abroad and in order to prevent the majority of the seats from going to German visitors, we divided the tickets into quotas. Generally speaking, half of the tickets were reserved for Germany and half for foreign countries. We in turn divided the foreign quota among the different nations, taking into consideration the ordinary number of visitors from these countries to Germany as well as the interest generally shown in sport, and we also reserved a number of tickets in order to be able to satisfy unforeseen requests or unexpected demands.

In this manner we succeeded in satisfying to a certain extent the many requests for seats. A complete control over the distribution of tickets among the various countries was impossible due to the fact that nations exchanged the quotas among themselves and travel offices distributed the tickets at their disposal as they saw fit, depending upon the demand. Special wishes remained in some cases unfulfilled, as for example, when travel offices planned to send large crowds to single events such as the opening and closing ceremony. In such cases we respected first the wishes of visitors

who came for the entire Festival. The final decisions regarding the distribution and sale of tickets remained in the hands of a Financial Committee which was not responsible to the Organizing Committee but directly to the Government. Secretary of State Pfundtner was Chairman of this body and Ministerial Director von Manteuffel of the Ministry of Finance was appointed as his representative. This removed a heavy burden from the shoulders of the Organizing Committee. During its first meeting on June 19th, 1934, the Financial Committee established the price categories for the entrance tickets as well as the price of lodgings for the athletes in the Olympic Village, Frisian House, at Köpenick and in the Yachting Home at Kiel. This was set at 6 Reichsmarks, including laundry and transportation between the various lodgings and the centres of training and competition as compared with two dollars in Los Angeles. As a proof of our hospitality, it was decided that all extra costs should be borne by the Reich. Later financial reports revealed that the actual cost for each athlete was between 11.50 and 12 Reichsmarks.

The Advance Ticket Sale Begins

Following these decisions, the complicated preparatory work for the production and distribution of tickets began, and in October, 1934 the list of entrance prices was publicly announced. The ticket office was fully equipped by November 1st and the advance sale of tickets began on January 1st, 1935. A total of 4½ million tickets were printed, these falling into 660 different classes and categories. The international travel offices as well as the National Olympic Committees were entrusted with the sale of tickets, and the ticket office fulfilled written orders directly. The first tickets to be offered for sale were the Olympic Stadium passes, which entitled the owner to admission to every event in the Olympic Stadium, sporting as well as artistic. The German quota in this category was sold out in four months. The season tickets for the various sports were placed on sale on June 1st, 1935, and by July, 1935 the first million Reichsmarks in entrance money had been received, the second million being attained in January, 1936. At the beginning of February, 1936 the single admission tickets were placed on sale. The attempt to open a public sale in April, 1936 at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee had to be given up because of the huge crowds which assembled, thousands standing in line from the earliest hours of the morning. At our request the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft placed its principal banking rooms in the centre of the city at our disposal for this purpose, and on June 15th, 1936 the public sale of tickets was inaugurated there. In the meantime, however, the total receipts from the sale of tickets had already reached 4,000,000 Reichsmarks and finally attained a figure of 9,000,000 Reichsmarks, the Stadium and other centres of competition being sold out for practically every event except a few preliminary competitions.

Special Facilities for the Visitor

This outstanding success is without doubt due to the fact that our visitors were offered numerous facilities of various kinds. Following negotiations carried on by the Publicity Committee in the summer of 1934, the transportation companies agreed to grant a considerable reduction in fares to Olympic visitors. The official participants were offered a reduction of 50% in Germany and large groups of tourists were afforded the same advantage. Fares were reduced 60% for foreigners, transportation companies abroad likewise lowered their rates and a reduction of 20% was allowed for transatlantic and air travel.

The youth of the world were given special consideration, and in view of the fact that they would be the future exponents of the Olympic ideals we were determined that as many young people as possible should have the opportunity of being present at the Games. The Organizing Committee thus began negotiations in September, 1934 for the erection of a youth tent encampment near Rupenhorn



The restful landscape of the Olympic Village near Döberitz



The Olympic amphitheatre, the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, under construction.

which would accommodate 30 young representatives of each nation at a great international youth rally. Another encampment organized on similar lines for the physical education students and instructors of the world was later constructed on the University Athletic Field near the Avus Race Track. Other centres were also planned for various youth conventions, one being located at Pichelswerder, a second in the neighbourhood of the Reich Sport Field on the opposite side of Heer-Strasse and a third in Ruhleben near the stables of the race course, which were used for the horses taking part in the equestrian competitions and the polo ponies. The Hitler Youth also established an encampment in the midst of the Grunewald. A total of 11,148 youthful visitors were thus enabled to lead a simple camp life and attend the Games. The Prussian and Berlin Forestry Departments rendered valuable assistance in these preparations, and the tents for the international youth and physical educational student encampments were erected by the Second Company of the Fourth Pioneer Corps of the German Army. In the spacious army tents, each of which was adequate for a national group, a gay and festive atmosphere prevailed. The young representatives of the various nations thus became acquainted with one another and formed friendships. The Berlin populace enjoyed the presence of these young people in their colourful national costumes, and they in turn lent an air of freshness and enthusiasm to the Games through their participation.

The Honorary Youth Service

A second youth group, the Honorary Youth Service, which was founded in October, 1934 and included 185 boys and 70 girls, also contributed decidedly to the success of the Games. We selected these young people from the Berlin sporting clubs, the qualification being that they spoke one or two foreign languages and in their education and external appearance were fitted for the tasks imposed upon them. They were trained in the field of languages and general service for a period of two years, and during the Games rendered valuable assistance in their white costumes. Several were assigned to each national team, performing errands and similar tasks at the Olympic Village and other centres of activity, and acting as messengers during the competitions. The girls were given the attractive task of accompanying the victors at the time honours were awarded and of placing the wreath of oak leaves upon their heads.

The Programme Completed

Several important decisions of a sporting nature were made during the late summer of 1934, the outline of the programme of games and the plan for the athletic competitions being finally approved so that the preparation of the complete programme could begin. By December, 1934 the day and hour of every event in all of the 19 forms of sport had been definitely fixed, and few changes were made after this date. This was of vast importance from the point of view of organization because the dates and hours of commencement of the various events had to be decided upon before the printing of tickets could begin, and since in order to avoid attempts at counterfeiting these were to be printed on special security paper, a considerable amount of time had to be allowed for their production.

The Gymnastic Demonstrations

On the occasion of the Stockholm Congress of the International Athletic Federation in 1934 the leaders of the Swedish Gymnastic Federation expressed the desire, which was also in keeping with the Olympic regulations, to demonstrate their national form of gymnastics at Berlin by sending a group of 1,000 performers. We were heartily in favour of this suggestion because we did not wish to confine the German Olympic Festival merely to sporting competitions since the Games are in their most exalted sense a means of education and should for this reason be instructive in their



The gold chain for the members of the International Olympic Committee.

Design: Walter E. Lemcke, Berlin.

nature. We endeavoured to achieve recognition for the Games of 1936 as an "Educative Festival" and were thus especially willing to grant the wish of the Swedish Gymnastic Federation. Supported as always by the generous hospitality and cooperation of the German Army, we were able to offer the Swedish gymnasts the extremely low price of 2.50 Reichsmarks per day for lodgings and meals at the military barracks at Döberitz, and later granted the same accommodations to the other national gymnastic groups. Our negotiations with Sweden thus led to an early acceptance. We had naturally planned a gymnastic demonstration by a German team and had included this in the programme of the Marathon Day. Thus we were continuing a German tradition, since through a gymnastic demonstration at the Amsterdam Olympic Games the German Institute for Physical Training won general recognition and the International Olympic Committee awarded the Institute the "Coupe Olympique."

When the inclusion of the German and Swedish gymnastic demonstrations in the Olympic programme was announced we received other inquiries and were finally able to welcome seven national teams who presented their performances at the conclusion of the athletic competition on the various days. The spectators also evidenced great interest in these demonstrations, usually remaining in the Stadium until they were finished even though at times the long, exciting athletic competitions necessitated their being postponed until twilight.

In October, 1934 the Organizing Committee decided to include two further games in the programme, polo and basketball, since both of these had been authorized by the International Olympic Committee. In retrospect, one can assert today that in each case the decision was a wise one. The first presentation of a basketball tournament attracted 22 nations, in itself an Olympic record, and the polo tournament, in which five national teams participated, was also an outstanding success. We missed two of the great polo playing nations of the world, America and India, who had originally entered but later withdrew. In addition to Germany, Argentina, England, Mexico and Hungary were represented by teams, and we were agreeably surprised to discover that an unexpected world record from the point of view of attendance was established.

Preparing for the Torch Relay Run

The permission of the last of the seven countries through which the runners in the Olympia-Berlin torch relay would pass was soon obtained, and we could begin final preparations such as conducting numerous experiments and trials in order to obtain a torch which would burn for the required length of time and under all conditions. It soon became obvious that torch holders would be needed, and to our gratification the Friedrich Krupp Firm in Essen offered to produce these in stainless steel. The directions and regulations pertaining to the relay run were printed in the languages of the five countries through which it was to pass and circulated in June, 1935. Herr Klingeberg, Director of the Sport Department of the Organizing Committee and Herr Carstensen of the Propaganda Ministry covered the entire route personally in September, 1935 and arranged all of the details of organization. The torches were distributed in March, 1936, and thus all of the preparations for the success of the event were completed at an early date. The relay run over a distance of 1885 miles was carried out exactly according to schedule without a mishap of any kind.

The German Chancellor, accompanied by the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, and Minister Rust of the Reich Ministry of Education, visited the Reich Sport Field on October 5th, 1934 in order to ascertain the progress which had been made on the constructions. On this occasion he expressed several wishes for slight changes and announced the plans that had been made for the artistic adornment of the buildings. It was just a short time thereafter that he assumed the full

patronage over the Games, replacing the late Reich President von Hindenburg. The favourable weather conditions of the late autumn and early winter of that year enabled rapid progress to be made at the Reich Sport Field.

An active publicity campaign was also begun during the autumn and winter of 1934-35, the conditions for the designing of the official poster already having been announced in July, 1934. The Publicity Committee established its bureau at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee on August 1st, and in September announced the founding of the Department for Sport Publicity, the first activity of this newly formed body being the production of a 550 metre film entitled, "Preparing for the Olympic Games," which was completed in December. In the meantime, the jury had met to select the official Olympic poster, but the first results were not satisfactory, and a more specialized competition was decided upon. The closing months of 1934 were devoted to the planning of further publicity measures for the year 1935. Among the final activities of that year was the formation of a special committee for the Kiel Regatta during a meeting of the Organizing Committee in Kiel on December 1st, 1934. Further conferences were also held in Kiel on June 18th, 1935, November 25th, 1935 and December 17th, 1935. The task of organizing the regatta was carried out by the Kiel Olympic Yachting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Lubinus, this group enjoying the full support of the City of Kiel as well as that of the German Naval Authorities.

1935

The progress made in the work of preparation was announced to the National Olympic Committees in January, 1935 through our first circular letter, which also contained information concerning the costs and planning of expeditions as well as a time-table, the regulations for sojourn in the Olympic Village and the conditions governing the sale of admission tickets. Up to this time we had carried on a direct correspondence with the various countries, but the idea of a circular letter proved to be practical, and we sent out a total of eight in all. They were especially valuable in supplementing correspondence of an individual nature.

Our attention was directed in an increasing degree to the extension of our technical organization, and we began with the problem of providing the necessary sporting facilities. The courses for the road races, the Marathon event, the 50 kilometre walking race and the 100 kilometre cycling competition were laid out. The German technical departments for the various sports approved the plans of Dr. Diem, the authorities promised to take the necessary steps for closing off the stretches and the German Railway agreed to stop transportation on the Potsdam-Nauen route, which would be crossed during the long-distance cycling race. The "Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme" (Reich Department of Topography) measured the courses and designed a topographical map which was distributed in July, 1935. The long-distance runners and cyclists of the various nations were thus able to begin final training, taking into consideration the degrees of incline and decline they would meet with in Berlin. Furthermore, the Reich Department produced a topographical map in the ratio of 1:50,000 for the entire Olympic district extending from the Olympic Village and the most distant point of the long-distance cycling race to Grünau, so that the Olympic Committees could gain a definite idea of the location of the various Olympic centres as well as the intervening distances.

Publication of the Regulations

We then began publication of the regulations booklets which, after they had been studied and approved by the International Olympic Committee at its meeting in Oslo towards the end of February, 1935 and revised to include the decisions made there, were printed in five languages and despatched

in July, 1935 to all the National Olympic Committees. The entire edition comprised 115,000 booklets with a total of 5,750,000 printed pages, the demand having exceeded our most optimistic estimates. In addition to these, our publications also included various pamphlets, the "Blue Guide Book," the guide book for the Olympic Village with complete information concerning accommodations, reductions in fares and transportation, customs regulations, the torch relay run, entry instructions and a list of the participants. Our printing bill alone for this information material was 117,493 Reichsmarks. We introduced an innovation in the form of special films of the compulsory gymnastic exercises for men and women, which were sent to the nations participating in this event. Our technical preparations included the construction of three scoring apparatuses, a timing camera for the races, an electrical touch recorder for fencing and a scoring apparatus for the diving competition. We enjoyed in this connection the assistance of the "Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt" (Reich Institution for Physical-Technical Research), where, under the supervision of Dr. Keil, the plans were perfected. The first apparatus was completed by the Zeiss Ikon and Agfa Companies, while the other two were executed by an engineering expert, Herr Himer. Experiments with these various apparatuses were begun as early as February, 1935, and constant improvements and changes were made until the summer of 1936, when, in their final form, the apparatuses were of invaluable service and gained the recognition of sporting experts throughout the world.

We gave our attention to the problem of providing adequate training fields and equipment during the same summer, and were greatly assisted in this work by the City Authorities, who placed all the public sporting fields of Berlin gratuitously at our disposal and equipped them especially for our needs. We were thus in the position to provide the visiting teams with first-rate training facilities since we had at our disposal 11 athletic training fields, 8 swimming pools and 45 shooting ranges, in fact, a total of 123 different centres upon which, according to our schedule, 5,500 hours of training could be accomplished.

Work on the Reich Sport Field and Olympic Village was progressing rapidly, and the President and a number of members of the International Olympic Committee who visited us following the Oslo meeting in March, 1935 expressed their astonishment at the magnificence as well as suitability of the constructions. From our original plans for a remodelling of the Stadium at a cost of 2½ million Reichsmarks had grown a gigantic new structure costing 36 million. It was clear, however, that our dates of completion for the various constructions would have to be extended. We had originally planned to have everything finished by February, 1936, but our last time-table drawn up in May, 1935 provided for the acceptance of the completed structures by the Organizing Committee on April 30th, 1936, and it is needless to add that we experienced many anxious moments during this interval. In July, 1935 the semicircle of the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre was plainly visible and the construction of the tiers of seats had been commenced, the stage itself being in scaffolding; the reinforced concrete construction on the lower ring of the Olympic Stadium was finished and the framework of the upper ring completed; the swimming stadium revealed its general outlines in concrete, and work was in progress on the foundations for the hall of honour and tower at the festival grounds. The preparation of the arenas at the Olympic Stadium and hockey stadium was practically completed and the laying of sod on the other playing fields was under way. Various wings of the House of German Sport were also progressing according to schedule, and work on the Olympic Village had reached the point where there was no doubt but that it would be ready in time.

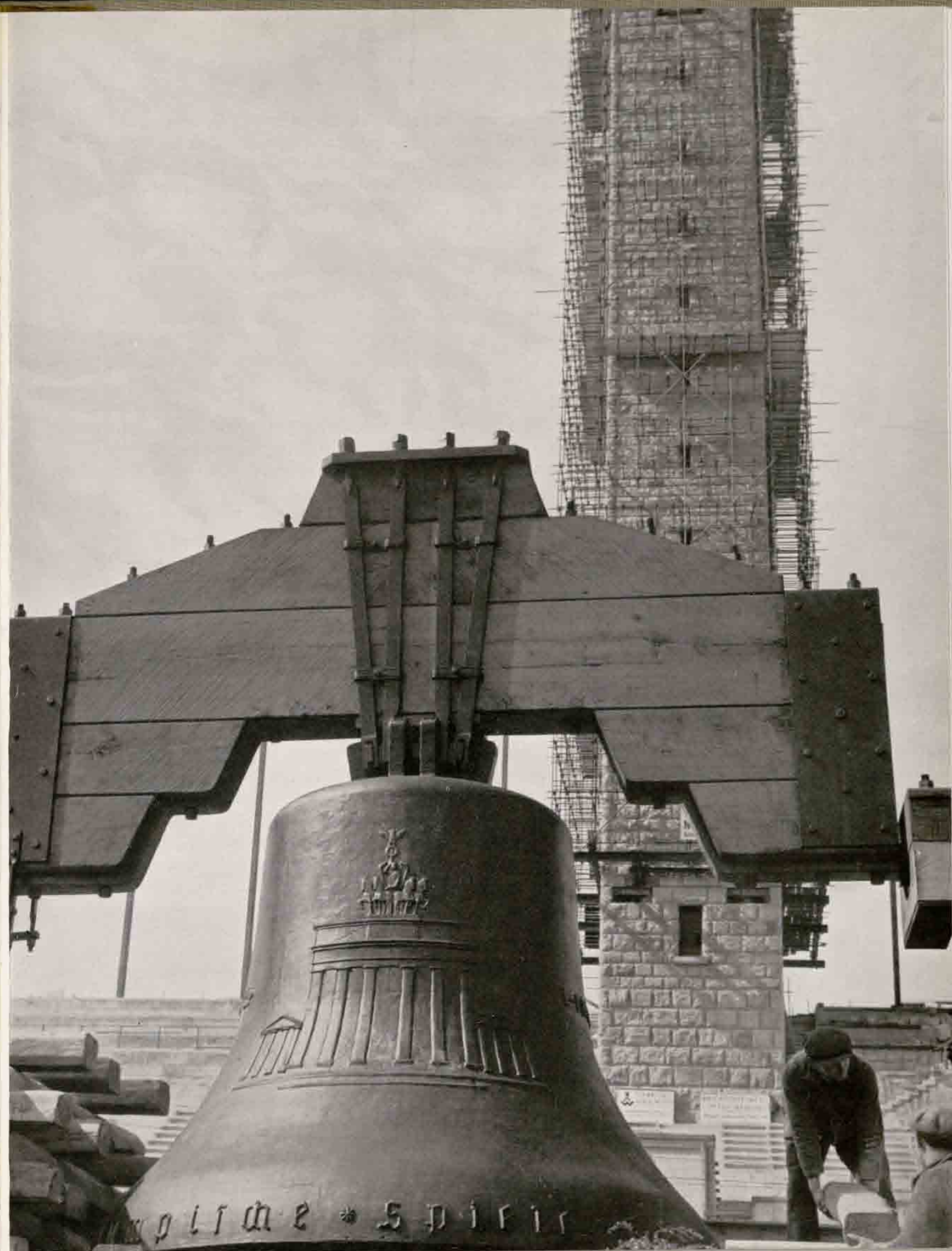
Two problems which had caused us considerable worry were also solved during this period: The North German Lloyd Company assumed the responsibility of catering for the athletes in



68

The palace of Prussia's famous king in Potsdam.
All of Germany's attractive spots were prepared for the visits of the Olympic guests.

Right: The Olympic Bell at the foot of the Bell Tower. From its lofty chamber the Bell heralded the opening of the Olympic Games



the Olympic Village and other living quarters, and the Berlin Transportation Company (BVG) as well as the German Railway offered to transport all participants, officials and holders of Olympic identity cards free of charge within the precincts of Berlin. It was further decided to establish a special omnibus line from the Zoological Garden Station to the Olympic Village, the Transportation Company enjoying in this case a subsidy from the Organizing Committee. With these decisions the transportation problem was solved, the only remaining question being that of conveying the teams to the centres of training and competition. The German Army again came to our assistance in February 1936 and placed at our disposal a transportation division under the command of Captain Aster. This group began active service on June 15th, 1936, meeting all the teams at the station upon their arrival and transporting them to and from training centres and the Stadium, while army motor-coaches were on hand whenever they were required at the Olympic Village, Köpenick and other living quarters. A total of 351,470 miles were covered by this service during the period of the Festival without an accident.

One can imagine the relief experienced by the organizers in knowing that the accommodations for the guests were in capable hands and that they would no longer be required to give this sphere of activity their immediate attention. The catering and transportation problems were thus satisfactorily solved. The Army often came to our rescue in times of emergency, its activities assuming an ever-widening field, and we can truthfully assert that no request was refused, the tasks being gladly assumed and always performed in a more generous manner than we had dared hope for. The Army was constantly at our side. It laid the telephone lines along the courses of the long distance events, it built the bridges necessary for transporting the Olympic Bell to the Reich Sport Field, it constructed a pontoon bridge at the Grünau Regatta Course, it laid out the youth and physical education students' encampments and erected the tents there, it provided the necessary patrols, a company of honour and flag escort, it assisted in providing music, and it made the arrangements for the riding tournament and modern pentathlon.

In addition to the technical side of the Festival there were also the artistic arrangements, and these required considerable planning in advance. We therefore requested the "Reichsmusikkammer" (Reich Chamber of Music) on May 21st to assume charge of the musical programme for the Festival. It also performed its task to perfection, selecting the music for the various occasions, training the choruses and orchestras for the opening and closing ceremonies, sporting presentations, the initial meeting of the International Olympic Committee, the ceremony at the Pergamon Altar, the inauguration of the Art Exhibition, the festive banquet and other occasions.

The Chamber of Music also presented the Händel Oratorio, "Herakles," in the Dietrich Eckart Open Air-Theatre and the Olympic Concert on August 15th in which the prize-winning works of the Olympic Art Competition were directed by the composers. In compiling the programme for the various occasions an attempt was made to select the best and most appropriate German music. The outstanding ceremonies should strike a note of harmony in the heart of every participant and spectator, and for this reason it was more difficult than at first imagined to find selections which would lend the proper atmosphere to the occasion. In spite of extensive searching we did not find appropriate music for the closing ceremony and were obliged to have it specially composed for this event.

From the very beginning we were inspired in our work by the desire to give a tone of special solemnity and impressiveness to the opening and closing days. The programme had already been composed for a considerable length of time and was approved by both the International Olympic Committee and Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee in the course of the year 1935. In executing

it, however, many difficulties remained to be solved. It was planned to have the youth of Berlin inaugurate the opening day in every part of the city, the opening ceremony itself should begin in the heart of the metropolis, and the day should be concluded with the Festival Play.

The morning programme for the International Olympic Committee should include reveille by a military band, a special religious ceremony, the placing of a wreath on the War Memorial, a youth festival in the Lustgarten and a reception by the German Chancellor. It was planned to announce the opening of the Games by ringing the Olympic Bell, and the dome of light under which the strains of the Ninth Symphony would be heard concluding the Festival Play should also glow over the Stadium as the Bell heralded the conclusion of the Festival and a voice intoned, "I summon the youth of the world to Tokyo!"

The preparations for the Festival Play made satisfactory progress. Many difficulties had to be contended with, however, because few could envisage this presentation in its entirety. One group insisted on regarding the plans from a purely literary point of view, while others could see only the musical side. Many failed to take into consideration the fact that the Festival Play would be presented in a gigantic arena and not on a stage. For this reason there were numerous proposals and suggestions, but the author knew exactly the aims he wished to attain. The two composers completed the music for the Play during the summer of 1935, and after each part had been tested and studied from the point of view of length, rhythm, appropriateness to the theme, etc., it was recorded by the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Youth Orchestra of the Günther School under the direction of the composers. Sufficient records were made to enable rehearsals of the dances and exercises to be held, this work extending throughout the entire winter of 1935-36. It was naturally necessary to make many adjustments and improvements, but the thorough preparatory work by Frau Günther and Herr Medau provided a firm basis for later progress. An unexpected difficulty arose in April, 1936 when the "Bund Deutscher Mädel" (German Girls' League) suddenly refused to continue rehearsing and we were forced to begin anew with the training of chorus and group leaders. The enthusiastic cooperation of the Berlin school teachers, however, from Director of Physical Education Rabenhorst to the youngest gymnastic instructor enabled us overcome this setback.

Active work also commenced on the exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times," a cast of the famous Athenian bronze statue of "Zeus the Spear-Thrower" being ordered in April and paid for with funds from the Lewald Grant. Dr. Lewald financed with the same means the journey of Professor Hege, Weimar, to Olympia, where, assisted by the Greek authorities, he succeeded in making extremely attractive photographs. These were exhibited in the exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times," and utilized by Professor Rodenwaldt in the book, "Olympia," which was presented to the victors and members of the International Olympic Committee. At the instigation of Dr. Lewald, the "Memoires Olympiques" of Baron de Coubertin were also published in German (Limpert Publishing Company) on the occasion of the Berlin Olympic Games.

To return from artistic to prosaic facts: The publicity campaign was making rapid progress through the Olympic Exhibition, which was opened in Berlin in Lenné Strasse on February 8th, 1935 and became so popular that it remained in the Capital City for a period of 59 days. Thereafter it spent 21 days in Hamburg, 21 in Munich, 30 in Stuttgart, 21 in Cologne, and 31 in Frankfurt-on-Main. The Exhibition was thus open to countless thousands of visitors in Germany's largest cities for a period of eight months and contributed substantially towards building up interest in the Olympic Games throughout the country. The outstanding success of this exhibition encouraged the Publicity Committee to organize a special travelling exhibition housed in four motor lorries and eight trailers, and containing a large tent under which films were shown. This "Olympic Caravan"

set out from Berlin on September 1st, 1935 and was constantly under way visiting German towns and villages until August 14th, 1936. The caravan was also a complete success.

The Publicity Committee had placed the task of advertising the Games abroad in the hands of the Publicity Bureau of the German Railway, which offered its offices in foreign countries as the official Olympic representatives, announcement of this step being made on February 9th. Agencies were established in countries which did not possess a German Railway Publicity Bureau, as for example, in Sophia, Lisbon, Sidney, Capetown, Toronto, Warsaw, Oslo and Istanbul. We possessed a total of 44 official agencies in the principal foreign cities, which were especially effective in furthering our work and deserve our warmest gratitude. The representatives distributed our publicity material to the proper quarters, established personal connections with the sporting leaders of the various countries and through their influence were extremely helpful in arousing Olympic enthusiasm throughout the world. The German Railway Publicity Bureau also issued pamphlets and posters, the first prospectus, "Olympic Games, 1936," being published on March 14th. In the course of time 1½ million of these prospectuses were issued in 13 languages. This was followed by a leaflet, "Olympic Games," which was published in September of the same year, the edition this time numbering 2.9 million in 14 languages.

One hundred and forty-two thousand publicity postcards in four languages, 35,000 richly illustrated booklets, "Berlin, Scene of the Eleventh Olympic Games," in four languages, and 32,000 special prospectuses in two languages dealing with Kiel and the yachting regatta played an important role in the Olympic publicity campaign. The magazine, "Olympic Games," which was published from June, 1935 in German, English, French and Spanish is also deserving of special mention. The German artist, Herr Würbel, was entrusted with the designing of the official Olympic poster, which appeared in July, 1935 in two different sizes, the publication numbering 243,000 in 19 languages. One month previous to this date we issued 7,300 special posters for Kiel in two languages, and in 1936, 35,000 posters exhibiting the motif of the torch relay run were printed in five languages. A second film, "We Prepare for the Olympic Games," and still a third, "The Bell Calls," were produced in June, 1935 and January, 1936. The Department for Sport Publicity published 26 ten-pennig booklets and organized two publicity weeks, one between February 20th and 27th with the cooperation of the National Socialist leisure time organization, "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) and the second between May 26th and June 2nd with the assistance of the German gymnastic and sporting clubs. A two-day conference of the National Socialist Teachers' Association was held in Berlin in September for the purpose of establishing a definite basis for Olympic publicity in the schools.

The Publicity Committee was also confronted with the task of discouraging and preventing unwelcome publicity. In this connection it was required that all practical objects and souvenirs on which the Olympic symbol was used for ornamental purposes should be inspected and approved by a special Inspection Committee for the Protection of the Olympic Symbols, which was founded in October. This Committee had a surprisingly large task to perform in protecting the Olympic symbols from misuse.

The radio, which in collaboration with the News Service circulated Olympic news throughout the world, began its official Olympic publicity on August 1st through an international broadcast, "Pax Olympica," on which occasion none other than the founder of the Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, delivered an inspiring address.

Publicity of an extremely effective nature resulted from the official visits which Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten and Dr. Diem paid to various principal cities, these including Stockholm

on February 20th, Oslo on March 2nd, Copenhagen on March 25th, Athens on October 21st and 22nd, Belgrade on October 29th, Agram on October 31st, Paris on November 29th and 30th, and London on December 5th, 1935. The German Lufthansa Corporation provided a special aeroplane for this tour which bore the five symbolic rings and the inscription, "XI. Olympiade," and was piloted by an outstanding German sportsman, Captain Gaim. The Reich Sport Leader utilized this occasion for a visit to Olympia, and he later proposed to the German Chancellor that the excavations on the site of the ancient Olympic Games be continued. An old project was thus revived which had already been advocated and furthered by numerous archaeologists such as Dörpfeld as well as Dr. Lewald, the President of the German Institute of Archaeology, Dr. Theodor Wiegand, the Greek architect of the Parthenon, Professor Balanos, and other exponents of the Olympic ideals. The Chancellor approved this proposal and authorized the necessary financial means from a special fund at his disposal, Minister of Education Rust being entrusted with the preparatory work. An official announcement of the plan to continue the excavations at Olympia was made by the Chancellor on the opening day of the Games, and actual work began on October 15th, 1936. The German Olympic Games will thus always be connected with a cultural enterprise of permanent significance.

Among the publicity presentations held in foreign countries, one organized by the Swiss Olympic Committee on November 1st, 1935 in Zurich is especially deserving of mention because in addition to lectures by Dr. Lewald and Dr. Diem, Baron Pierre de Coubertin himself spoke on the subject, "The Unfinished Symphony." On the following day a number of Swiss sporting leaders and newspaper correspondents were invited to participate in a flight over the mountains of their homeland and at a height of 11,700 feet Dr. Diem repeated the invitation to the Olympic Games. No messenger from Elis ever accomplished such a feat.

The Expansion of the Organizing Committee

As autumn approached a decided expansion in the work of organization became apparent, and the number of collaborators in the bureaus at the Olympic Headquarters in Hardenbergstrasse increased rapidly. These premises had been leased by the Reich Commission for Physical Training in October, 1932 as the Headquarters for the Olympic Games, and it must be admitted that from the point of view of practicality they were ideal. The offices of the Reich Sport Leader should have been removed to the House of German Sport at the Reich Sport Field during the autumn of 1935, but this was delayed until April, 1936, and during the intervening period we were obliged to accommodate the 138 office employees of the Organizing Committee as best we could. An elaborate telephone switchboard was installed in August of that year containing 64 connections with every centre of Olympic activity.

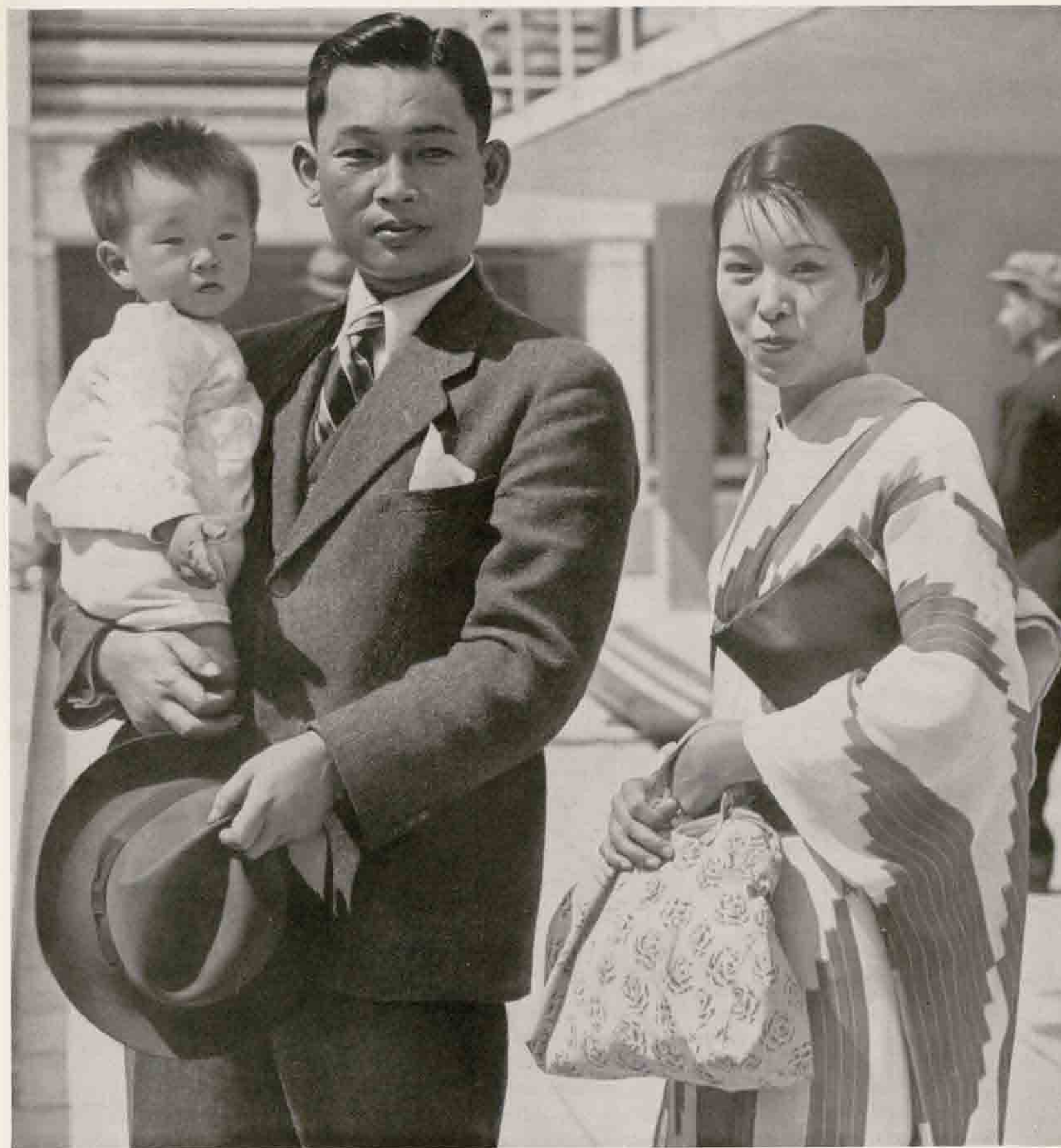
A series of administrative tasks were also begun during this period, important among these being the founding of the Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau by the City of Berlin on October 1st, 1935. It was located in the Municipal Bank Building at Mühlendamm 1 under the direction of Herr Herrmann. This office continued our negotiations with the Publicity Association of the Berlin Restaurants and Hotels and placed at our disposal a total of 2,575 beds in hotels and boarding houses for our official guests. An extensive campaign among the Berlin population was also begun in order to obtain about 250,000 beds in private homes. These were examined and placed in three categories, after which lists were drawn up according to the location of the rooms, which were thereafter immediately available to visitors. Written reservations could be made after February 1st, 1936 upon an advance payment. The selection of lodgings and accommodations for the official guests was supervised by the Organizing Committee, which established a special department for this work on April 1st, 1936.



Gertrude Wilhelmsen, U.S.A.,
chatting with a German sailor from the "Emden."



Young San Kieg, attractive Chinese competitor leaves the
pool at the House of German Sport.



A Japanese swimmer arrives with his small family.

The first competitors and guests arrive.

During a meeting of the Executive Committee on October 8th, 1935, Police Captain Titel was appointed special transportation representative of the Organizing Committee, and all problems pertaining to transportation and traffic, which had formerly been dealt with by the Secretary-General, were placed in his hands so that he could negotiate independently with the various authorities and especially with the police. The Berlin Chief of Police was also invited to join the Executive Committee, and in this capacity established an Olympic Police Staff on April 24th, 1936 for the general supervision of all police measures necessary for the Games.

Detailed plans for the auxiliary festivities on the Olympic programme were also drawn up during the meeting of the Executive Committee on October 8th, 1935. It was decided to organize the following principal festivities:

- A reception tendered by the Reich Minister of the Interior at the Pergamon Museum,
- A banquet of the Organizing Committee in the White Room of the Berlin Palace,
- A ball given by the Reich Government in the State Opera House,
- A summer evening festival arranged by the Minister of Propaganda on "Pfauninsel" (Peacock Island),
- A banquet and festival for all athletes in the Deutschland Hall at the invitation of the Reich Sport Leader.

It was also resolved at this meeting to request the Reich Government to institute a special Olympic honour, with the result that the German Chancellor founded the Olympic Order on February 4th, 1936.

We again had the pleasure in November, 1935 of welcoming the President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour, who wished to survey the progress made in the preparations. He was received by the German Chancellor on this occasion and several important problems pertaining to the presentation of the Games were settled. At the time of Count Baillet-Latour's visit the Bell Tower had reached its full height although it was still in the process of construction. We were also able to inform him that the casting of the Olympic Bell had been successfully performed. After perfecting a smaller model of the Bell, the sculptor, Herr Lemke, completed the actual model, which was 8.78 feet in height. The Bochumer Verein für Gussstahlfabrikation A. G. had declared its intention of donating the Olympic Bell, and the casting took place on August 14th, 1935 accompanied by a special ceremony. The Bell was then chased and polished, a gigantic yoke of oak beams was completed and the transportation from Bochum to Berlin took place between January 16th and 26th, 1936 on a special truck provided by the German Railway. This turned out to be a triumphal procession of unexpected proportions, indicating the profound impression which this Bell, as a symbol of the Berlin Festival, had made upon the German population. The ceremony which took place on the historic square "Franz-Joseph-Platz" between the University, Opera House and Palace of Kaiser Wilhelm I. when the Bell was presented to the President of the Organizing Committee by representatives of the Bochumer Verein was one of deep solemnity. After being exhibited in various squares of the Capital City the Bell was finally transported to the Reich Sport Field, where it was elevated to its place in the Bell Tower on May 11th, 1936.

1936

The new year was accompanied by numerous messages wishing us success in the gigantic tasks still ahead and it was for us an occasion for reflection as to whether we could be satisfied with the present state of advancement in our preparations. In spite of all our precautions, the path to complete success still contained many hazards. Our apprehensions in one respect, however, were allayed because the interest in the Games had already exceeded all our expectations. The ticket office

announced on January 10th that the second million Reichsmarks had been received and that advance reservations for an equal sum were awaiting fulfilment. As the entries increased we endeavoured to enlarge the seating capacity of the various centres of competition, the equestrian dressage competitions, for example, being transferred from the equestrian grounds of the Reich Sport Field to the May Field, where additional stands could be erected as required. It might be said that plans for increased seating accommodations for the competitions grew from day to day, these involving new difficulties of another nature. Since it was necessary to utilize the entire expanse of the May Field for the Marathon Race on Sunday, August 9th and previously for the School Children's Festival, the construction of stands could not begin until the night of August 9th, and for this reason we dared not count upon more stands than could be erected with certainty within a period of three days and nights. We selected a steel framework which could be rapidly set up. It had been planned from the beginning to increase the capacity of the swimming stadium by constructing additional rows of seats at the top and bottom of the permanent stands, but it also proved to be necessary to erect another complete stand to the north of the stadium. This we did with a considerable degree of reluctance because the attractive view from the stadium to the green expanse of park land to the north was thus cut off. It developed, however, that the wooden stand harmonized well with the rest of the stadium, giving it a unified character, so that the loss of view was amply compensated. We finally decided to erect stands at the southern end of the swimming stadium in order to give it a still more enclosed appearance, these being completed the night before the commencement of the swimming competitions on August 7th. Auxiliary stands were constructed around the hockey field and in the fencing hall as well as on the tennis courts where the basketball matches were played, the number of seats being increased as the demand rose.

The capacity of the Olympic Stadium itself was increased wherever possible. Although intended originally for 80,000 spectators, the new plan drawn up at the instigation of the German Chancellor provided for a still greater number. At the proposal of the Secretary-General, the architect was authorized to design a Stadium capable of accommodating about 100,000 spectators. In making our estimates in 1933 we were able to assume that the Stadium would not accommodate all the spectators on the principal days, but we could not foresee that it would be constantly sold out, even for the preliminary competitions, and that even greater quantities of tickets could have been disposed of had they been available. The Stadium, as designed by Werner March, did not have exactly the desired capacity and we endeavoured to attain this by constructing wooden platforms on the middle and upper circular galleries in order to increase the amount of standing room. As a matter of fact, about 100,000 spectators assembled in the huge bowl for practically every event during the Games, while the demand for seats was twice and even thrice as great as the supply available.

Perhaps the most nerve-racking of the many tasks in preparing for the Games was that of complying with the storm of applications for tickets. We can assert with a clear conscience that we called the attention of the administrative authorities of the various districts, the National Socialist Party and the sporting organizations to the expected heavy demands for tickets and advised them to make early reservations. All of those who heeded our counsel, given both through direct correspondence and the press, were provided with tickets, but applications which did not arrive until the final months could not in every case be satisfied. We managed as best we could under the circumstances, however, and we believe that the majority of the orders received by us were satisfactorily fulfilled. It must be realized that the tickets were distributed while the Stadium was still under construction, and we foresaw that certain changes in the seating arrangements and numbers would inevitably occur.

As an example of the difficulties facing us in the distribution of tickets, it may be pointed out that although the Stadium appeared to be entirely symmetrical, each block was different as regards the number of seats in it, and the rows in the blocks were often of varying length. It was nevertheless necessary to indicate the block, row and seat number on the tickets which were offered for sale on January 1st, 1935. We withheld tickets in every part of the Stadium to be used in case of unforeseen eventualities or necessary exchanges, and this stood us in good stead when, for example, the German Naval Authorities informed us a few months before the opening of the Games that they were counting upon visits from foreign warships whose crews should be invited to the Berlin Games. The days upon which the visits would take place were not definite, but we nevertheless reserved adequate seats since we did not wish to disappoint the guests of our "Blue Jackets." The youth encampment also attracted greater numbers than we had provided for and additional arrangements had to be made hurriedly, otherwise we should perhaps have been accused of having exhibited too little interest in the youth. We had also reserved seats for the Hitler Youth, although these were not needed until the Games were well under way. Altogether, we can truthfully state that in practically every case our foresight had been extensive enough to save us from later embarrassment. The German Labour Front and "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) Organization had been urged early in 1935 to apply for tickets immediately. Our advice was at first disregarded, but we did not heed this refusal, and later developments proved the wisdom of our decision, since, when after the outstanding success of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Winter Games they began negotiations for seats, we were still in a position to provide several thousand.

The last great demand came just three weeks before the beginning of the Games when 500 tickets for the closing ceremony were suddenly requested for the workers who participated in the Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation in Hamburg. It can never be asserted that we did not maintain constant connections with as well as a vital interest in the Congress since we ourselves were instrumental in organizing it, and we called the attention of the directing officials to the difficulty of obtaining tickets, advising them to send in their orders early. We even placed the Stadium at the disposal of the Congress on Monday, August 10th, the only evening that was free, for a presentation, "Music and Dances of the Nations," although we were gravely concerned about the condition of the grass in the arena. Therefore, when the 500 tickets were suddenly demanded on July 10th, we were in consternation, for we had already given our last reserved ticket to the Navy, and had promised to place all tickets which might be returned in the meantime at the disposal of the equestrian sports group, which was planning the greatest riding competition that had ever taken place in the history of equestrian sport for the closing day.

In addition to this problem, we were also confronted by a new difficulty. We had made allowances for a chorus of 2,000 on the opening day and only 1,000 on the closing day. In the meantime, however, Professor Höffer had composed an extremely attractive closing song to the words of Rentsch, "The flag is lowered, which reminds us . . .". While the flags of the different nations were being decorated, Beethoven's "Song of Sacrifice" with the chorus, "The flame glows," was to be sung, and the conductor, Professor Kittel, requested that the large chorus be used. It was also evident following the first rehearsal in the Stadium, which could not take place until July 5th, 1936, that the small chorus was not adequate. Where were the additional seats to be obtained, since we had reserved only 1,000 and the rest were already sold? We could not think of asking the owners of the tickets, who had bought them more than one year before in order to be able to witness the equestrian competitions from an excellent position, to return them at the last moment. On the other hand we were also anxious to comply with the wishes of the Congress. Added to all this were the repeated

requests for extra tickets for foreign visitors who had arrived unexpectedly. Our position was indeed difficult, but after eight days of negotiations with different departments and organizations which were reserving tickets for their own needs, we were able to assemble at least 492 of the 500 seats requested by the Congress.

This took place at a time when the closing day was our special care, since we realized that the demand would be greatest on this occasion and that the boundaries of order and discipline would be easily overstepped. No sporting competitions had been arranged for this day which would have drawn participants, referees and assistants to other sporting centres, since it was obvious that everyone who was in any way connected with the Games would wish to be present at the closing ceremony. We therefore took it for granted that supervision and control would experience some degree of laxity and that trickery and cheating in tickets would be unavoidable. We made it a practice of clearing the Stadium between the morning and afternoon sessions in order that it would be difficult for the morning visitors to collect discarded tickets and thus enable their friends to gain admission, but we nevertheless realized from the very beginning that the proportions of the Olympic Games would render a complete system of control impossible. Effective measures of supervision would have meant delay and interruption of the programme, not to mention the fact that the festive Olympic spirit would have suffered from such obvious activity on the part of the officials. We nevertheless looked forward to the final day with the greatest apprehension, warned our collaborators and the Stadium officials against all probable dangers, and finally fell back upon our last reserve possibility, that of utilizing the sunken passage way on the northern side of the Stadium for the surplus numbers of spectators, although this was ordinarily forbidden to the public. The difficult problem was thus solved, and we trusted that the discontent which was bound to result from our inadequate accommodations would be confined to reasonable limits since it was naturally out of the question to fulfil every wish to the complete satisfaction of the applicant.

It was not, however, the growing number of visitors alone which gave us cause for worry in 1936. The list of athletes as reported in official quarters and in the press lengthened from day to day. We were continually forced to request the National Olympic Committees to furnish us with final figures, at the same time realizing from our own experience the difficulty in fulfilling this wish. No sooner had we raised the number of beds available in the Olympic Village to 3,800 through the taking over of special massage rooms which provided us with an extra 400 than we realized that even these figures would not cover our requirements. One can imagine our feelings at this time. To construct new buildings in the Olympic Village would mean spoiling the scenery and outlook. Here the Air Force came to our assistance. Due to the very generous decision of the Reich Air Minister, General Göring, the barracks of the 22nd Air Defence Regiment, which lay to the north of the Olympic Village, were evacuated by the troops and placed at our disposal. The barracks, which were spaciouly built and surrounded by park land, provided us with 1,000 extra beds. Yet another obstacle had been overcome. By this time we had solved all the housing problems, having at our disposal the expanded Olympic Village with 4,600 beds, the Döberitz and Elsgrund barracks for the gymnastic teams with 2,524 beds, the tent encampments at Pichelswerder near Rupenhorn and along the Avus Race Track for the youth and student groups with 9,811 beds, Frisian House and the Women's Dormitory with 590 beds for the women participants, Köpenick Palace, Dorotheen School and the police barracks with 685 beds for the rowing teams, the Yachting Home in Kiel and auxiliary quarters with 249 beds for the yachtsmen, the Hotel Adlon for the International Olympic Committee and 2,575 beds in other hotels for the official referees, press representatives and other officials. All of these had to be prepared, equipped and directed.



The flag of every participating nation was seen in Berlin.



View of the Olympic festive thoroughfare, Unter den Linden, from the top of the Brandenburg Gate.

It can be stated in general that all the principal problems had been solved by the beginning of 1936, and the later meetings of the Organizing Committee were for the purpose of reporting to the Executive Committee on the progress of the work. The Executive Committee met on five additional occasions, i. e. on January 13th, March 11th, May 6th, June 16th and July 6th, in order to approve the final plans and projects. Sub-committees were formed for various individual tasks, such as the compilation of the list of honorary guests to be invited.

The Fourth Olympic Winter Games

The first great Olympic event took place between February 6th and 16th when the Fourth Olympic Winter Games were held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Their success exceeded all expectations, the Olympic spirit even inspiring the weather, or so it seemed, for until a few days before the Games were scheduled to begin there was no sign of snow, but plentiful rainfall, while the opening day was ushered in by a heavy snow storm which created ideal conditions for the competitions. Clear winter days and frosty nights set in; as a matter of fact, the weather was so ideal that one could almost have imagined it had been arranged for by the Organizing Committee, while the participation was also gratifying, 28 nations and 756 sportsmen competing in a programme of events that was carried out without a mishap of any kind. The German Chancellor was present at the opening and closing ceremonies, and also lent an air of festivity to various competitions through his presence. The Olympic Fire burned brightly at the top of the wooden tower on the Gudiberg peak at the height of the ski jump, and as the Olympic flag was carried to the valley by eight skiers at a breath-taking pace while gigantic searchlights illuminated the starlit evening sky, an impressive and enviable standard of perfection was set for the Summer Games. The Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games owes a deep debt of gratitude to the organizers of the Winter Festival.

The Organization Complete

Our first task upon returning to Berlin was to complete our organization, for which work a corps of workers from Garmisch-Partenkirchen had been placed at our disposal. The Women's Committee was formed in March and Herr Hühnlein, leader of the National Socialist Motor Corps, assumed charge of the transportation arrangements for the official personages, appointing for this purpose a special Olympic Motor Staff under the direction of Corps Commander Nord. The interpreting service was placed under the supervision of Dr. Scheuble and the work of training interpreters was begun immediately. Towards the end of April we were able to take over the entire headquarters building at Knie with its 118 rooms, the offices of the Reich Sport Leader having in the meantime been removed to the Sport Forum. Even this additional space was not adequate for our growing organization, however, and we were forced to rent office rooms in the Schiller Theatre building in the near vicinity where arrangements for the installation of press and photographic headquarters were begun. We formed a special department for dealing with the question of passes and badges of authority, placing it under the supervision of the former director of the Municipal Physical Training Headquarters in Danzig, Herr Sander. His task was to devise a system of badges and passes which would enable every official and authorized person to gain immediate access to the scene of activity to which he was appointed, but which could not be exchanged, mistaken or misused. Fifty-three different badges and 33 passes were created and a total of 67,581 season, limited and daily permits distributed. We had considerably underestimated the amount of work involved in this field.

Delays in the construction work caused us no end of worry. We were aware of the fact that the Stadium would not be completed until July, this complicating considerably our problem of seating

arrangements as well as holding up our final plans for the principal festivities. A great deal of uncertainty existed regarding the acoustics in the Stadium, and we worked on this problem until almost the last hour before the Games began. There was naturally no possibility of delaying the distribution of the tickets until the seats were completed at the Stadium because many of them had to be sold overseas. After February 10th, the ticket office was a scene of feverish activity, the third million Reichsmarks in admission money being received on March 24th and the fourth million on May 25th. In the meantime we had exhausted every possibility for extending the seating capacity of the various stadia and fields, our last order being for the construction of stands in the water at the Grünau Regatta Course to accommodate the many thousands who had been unable to obtain tickets for the regular stands. Councillor Mielke of the Köpenick Water Construction Department supervised this project. He began work on May 27th and by the end of June a large stand capable of seating 6,123 spectators had been erected on 700 piles. This structure served to enclose the end of the regatta course, giving it an attractive, stadium-like appearance.

The first Olympic event on the programme of the Summer Games was the art competition. When the closing date for enrolments arrived on May 15th, 43 nations had made 740 entries. Hall VI at the Exhibition Grounds had been prepared for this display, special plans for adapting it having been decided on as early as December 18th, 1934 according to the designs prepared by Professor Tessenow of the Reich Construction Department. The exhibits from the various countries began to arrive on April 30th, 1936, after which date the Exhibition Committee under the chairmanship of Director Hanfstaengl of the National Gallery convened to start the work of arrangement. As soon as the last exhibit had arrived, the juries began their task, the musical compositions being judged between June 3rd and 11th, following which time the literary productions were considered from June 22nd till July 1st and the fine arts exhibits between July 27th and 29th. Two outstanding foreign experts had been invited to collaborate on each of the five juries, and we were able to announce the results at the beginning of the Games.

Another exhibition which demanded our attention was that bearing the name, "Sport in Hellenic Times". It was under the patronage of the late famous German archaeologist and President of the German Archaeological Institute, Professor Theodor Wiegand. The collection and arrangement of the many rare exhibits were carried out under the supervision of Professor Blümel.

The Art Exhibition at the Radio Tower was opened to the public on July 15th without any special ceremony, the festive inauguration of the display, "Sport in Hellenic Times", took place on July 29th in the German Museum, and special festivities attended the opening of the Olympic Art Exhibition on July 31st.

As the time of the Games drew near, we were still without a cycling track. We had hoped until the last moment to erect a permanent velodrome, but our plans could not be realized and we were forced to resort to our original alternative of constructing an auxiliary track at the Avus Athletic Field, which had been intended for the football matches. The "Berliner Sport-Club" (Berlin Sporting Club) generously offered us the use of the field, and the construction of a cycling track was begun on June 16th after the plans of the Münster architect, Herr Schürmann, of the Reich Construction Department, the entire project being completed by July 1st so that the track was available for training when the first cyclists arrived from abroad.

Days of Feverish Activity

The Second Company of the Magdeburg Pioneer Division arrived on June 6th and under the direction of Captain Klotz began the work of erecting tents and barracks at Rupenhorn. The Olympic Village was in a state of near completion by June 10th and was officially turned over to the

President of the Organizing Committee by the Military Department. On June 15th the military transportation division moved into its barracks in the immediate vicinity of the Olympic Village and on the same day the public sale of tickets began in Berlin at the main building of the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft in Mauerstrasse, immense throngs filling the street before the building even during the early morning hours. June 15th also marked the opening of the Press Headquarters in the building of the Schiller Theatre, where the director, Herr Steger, was soon able to welcome the first guests. The initial closing date for entries arrived during this time, 51 nations announcing between June 15th and 28th their intention of being represented in no less than 129 sporting competitions. A total of 4783 participants were enrolled, this providing us for the first time with definite statistics upon which we could base our calculations and plans. The Executive Committee held its thirteenth meeting on June 16th and concluded that the preparations were adequate in every respect and would meet all demands. The carpenters began the erection of the framework for the cycling track at the Avus Athletic Field on the same date, and four days later the first Olympic competitors arrived at the Olympic Village. The first copies of the official guide book appeared on June 24th. It was an attractive handbook with separate editions in three languages, which in its 172 pages provided comprehensive instructions and information concerning the complicated system of organization behind the Olympic Games.

It would be impossible to review the constant activity which went on during these weeks at the official Headquarters. Visitors without number came and went while the telephones were constantly occupied. In order to relieve the various departments of needless disturbance an information bureau was set up at the central office where twelve operators answered endless questions in every language. Communication between the various departments and offices achieved such proportions that it was in most cases advisable to pay a personal visit to a colleague rather than to wait for a telephone connection.

Uncertainty as to the ultimate completion date of the various structures still gave us grounds for sleepless nights. The Reich Sport Field resembled an industrious beehive, construction work still being in full progress. It was also necessary during this time to establish branch Headquarters at the Field, and Dr. Diem, who was general manager of the entire project, appointed Herr Dreher as his local representative. The sporting equipment, which had been gradually collected in the Sport Forum from April 1st on, also had to be installed and the technical appliances tested. The referees and judges had to be instructed and advised, the control officials and ushers assigned to their particular places of duty and the employees of the Postal Department, Broadcasting Station, Fire Department, First Aid Division, luncheon counters and restaurants given an opportunity of arranging and equipping their centres of activity. Rehearsals for the Festival Play, in which 10,000 persons including 6,000 young boys and girls participated, had to take place during the month of June so that they would be completed before the school vacation began in July. At this time it was also discovered that the top layer of the running track in the Stadium did not contain sufficient clay and a new layer had to be added.

Under these circumstances it was difficult to preserve complete harmony and in spite of the tempo at which the work was progressing to retain the air of calm which vouches for the success of an enterprise. We were aware of the fact that June was the last month for efficient work because the throngs of foreign visitors would begin to arrive on July 1st and the Olympic teams would expect everything to be ready so that they could begin immediate training. Up to this time, however, the Stadium had not been filled once with spectators and the 6,000 youthful participants in the Festival

Play had not run down the broad steps a single time, because they were not finished, although it was obvious that considerable rehearsing would be required in order to train thousands of 12 and 14 year old boys and girls to carry out this performance smoothly and efficiently.

July, 1936

During the first days of July the final seat numbers were painted on the benches, the last gate set in place, and on July 5th the Stadium was filled for the first time. It had been originally planned to hold a special dedication festival but in the light of later developments it was decided to postpone this until August 1st, the opening day of the Olympic Games. For the first time the transportation companies had an opportunity of ascertaining whether their facilities were adequate, the Police Department of testing its traffic control plans and the thousands of ushers in their light blue uniforms of guiding the visitors to their places. We had our initial opportunity of testing the volume of our loud speakers in the filled Stadium, of ascertaining the audibility of the broadcast announcements, of selecting the best position for the music and choruses with the end in view of eliminating echoes, of judging the penetrating quality of the Olympic Bell tones and of trying out the communication and announcement equipment in the Stadium. All of these factors, which were so important for the successful and smooth presentation of the Games, had to be dealt with in a very limited time and any adjustments made with the greatest rapidity. The swimming stadium was also tested in the same manner to ascertain whether changes or improvements were necessary.

Another task which required time and patience was the training of the Stadium personnel. The arena had to be changed rapidly for different competitions, the running track measured off, lanes marked and the apparatus set up rapidly and removed without loss of time. A special staff was engaged for the 30 feet high scoring tower. This work covered both day and night, since during the night hurdles and barriers were set up and the fields for shot-putting and discus-throwing constructed and removed. We even provided rest rooms in the Stadium for these workers in the event that they succeeded in obtaining a few hours' rest. Under the supervision of Herr Meusel these very important tasks were executed to perfection. The large staff of cleaners also had to be organized and instructed in their work, which was performed during the noon hour and at night. Scarcely had the last spectator left the Stadium than the uniformly dressed columns of cleaners supplied by the firm of Schmidt and Pfeiffer descended upon the Stadium and swept diligently under the illumination of the gigantic searchlights so that all was spotlessly clean when the visitors arrived on the following morning. A special group of women workers supplied by the Union Club kept the turf in order at the May Field, performing their work so well that the polo matches and dressage tests could be carried out without being handicapped by a rough field. These are merely examples of the countless similar tasks that had to be arranged for at the various centres of competition. The Manager of the Stadium, Herr Schnabel, was in direct charge of this work and was on duty day and night. The Executive Committee met for the last time on the day following the first general test of the Stadium in order to consider a final report on the progress of the various projects. In the meantime, 5,000,000 Reichsmarks in admission money had been received and a further 2,000,000 stood on the accounts. Our estimates were thus fulfilled.

The department for invited guests began its major work at this time, a total of about 50,000 letters of invitation to the various festivities having been despatched between July 15th and 31st. The replies then began to arrive, many of our invitations remaining unanswered, however, until the last minute. We were obliged to catalogue the replies, seek out the guests upon their arrival and provide them with everything necessary for their sojourn. It was now possible to estimate the attendance at each

event, and in cases of necessity even to compile seating lists of those who would be present. In addition to the official functions, there were numerous festivities of a semi-official nature organized partly by the members of the German Government and partly by the ambassadors and ministers of the various foreign powers.

A special department for honorary guests was created under the supervision of Herr Noelke, and in matters pertaining to the International Olympic Committee we enjoyed the valuable assistance of Herr von Lindeiner, formerly our capable attaché at the Amsterdam Olympic Games. The welfare of the other guests was placed in the hands of Count Schulenburg, Foreign Advisor to the Reich Sport Leader, and Dr. Zapp, Attaché in the German Foreign Office. We also formed a special department for looking after the wives of our official guests, the wife of Dr. Frick, Reich Minister of the Interior, being entrusted with this work. The organization of special festivities for our official lady visitors, such as theatrical performances, receptions, etc., was under the direction of Herr Harald von Oppen. The department for guests of honour also had the task of issuing special passes to the different events, a total of 316,000 such tickets having been distributed. One can thus gain a conception of the true extent of this work, but can never realize the difficulties involved since it was impossible to estimate the number of persons who desired and also deserved complimentary tickets but whose wishes we were unfortunately unable to fulfil owing to our limited supply. That we were able, however, to invite all of the former German Olympic victors to the Berlin Games and reserve a special block of seats for them was a source of extreme gratification. We arranged a special banquet at the Berlin Town Hall in their honour, and thus provided an opportunity for all those who had formerly been crowned with the olive wreath of Olympic victory to reunite in festive comradeship.

The first event of the auxiliary Olympic programme, the International Dancing Competition, began on July 15th under the patronage of Minister Goebbels, the President of the Organizing Committee and Herr von Laban, Chairman of the German Dancing Association. Fourteen nations were represented by 325 men and women dancers in folk dancing as well as individual and group presentations. The Volksbühne Theatre and the Opera House in which the competitions were held were always filled to the last seat, and it can be truthfully asserted that this event provided a worthy introduction to the artistic side of the Olympic programme.

The Olympic torch relay run began at noon on July 20th in Olympia, where the sacred fire was ignited by Greek maidens on the threshold of the ancient Stadium and carried through the Altis to the altar at the foot of the Kronos. Here, at a special "stele" erected in honour of Coubertin, the first runner ignited his torch and departed. This ceremony was broadcast to the whole world, and in Berlin the State Commissioner for the Capital City, Dr. Lippert, arranged a celebration in the square before the Town Hall, the radio broadcast from Olympia forming an essential part of the programme. From this time on, hourly reports about the progress of the relay run arrived at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee, and as the Olympic flame neared its goal the enthusiasm increased throughout Europe.

Berlin had already been festively adorned for the occasion. Tall masts had been erected along the entire route from the Town Hall, past the Royal Palace to the Stadium, and the streets were decorated with banners and garlands after the plans of the architect, Herr Lottermoser. The number of foreign visitors increased rapidly from day to day, and the Olympic Village was the scene of lively activity since three-fourths of the competitors had already arrived. The motor-coach caravans of the Army assembled at the stations to await the arrival of each new team. Following a short ceremony at the station where they were greeted by the President or members of the Organizing Committee as well as their own diplomatic representatives and their national anthem was played, the teams were con-

veyed to the Town Hall where they were received by the Mayor and presented with the special commemoration plaque and an illustrated book on the City of Berlin. Within a few days the motor-coaches bearing the flag of the nation to which they had been assigned were a common sight on the Berlin streets and were always greeted spontaneously and joyously by the citizens.

The Olympic life with its inspiring tempo soon became a rousing symphony. Guests were arriving day and night at all the railway stations and aerodromes, while the principal highways were filled with thousands of automobiles bearing visitors to Berlin. The Lodgings Bureau was working unceasingly and for the first time we were able to ascertain whether our preparations had been adequate. Today we can assert with gratitude that everything progressed satisfactorily although the number of visitors exceeded all expectations. According to the police registration, more than 1.2 million guests arrived in Berlin during the period of the Olympic Games, 150,000 of these being foreigners. The statistics of the German Railway are also significant in this connection. Between July 28th and August 18th about 4.1 million travellers were recorded, 2.1 million arriving in Berlin and 2 million departing. This represents a total of 2.7 million passengers in excess of the usual number, or 1.35 million additional visitors to Berlin. The greatest number to arrive on any single day was 160,000 on August 9th, and a departure record was reached on August 16th when 200,000 passed through the control gates at the railway stations. Another indication of the number of visitors from abroad is contained in the fact that the Reichsbank alone transacted business to the extent of 23 million Registered Marks through the Olympic Foreign Exchange Bureau. Everyone cooperated enthusiastically and we were glad to hear our guests declare that the hospitality of the Berlin citizens exceeded every praise. The population of the Capital City felt that it shared the responsibility for the success of the Olympic Festival, and each of our guests was gladly accorded all necessary assistance and advice. When the escorting police automobile announced the approach of an arriving team, traffic in all directions stopped automatically and the public formed welcoming lines on both sides of the streets. Berlin became a true festival city; the flags of the different nations were flown on every roof and suspended from every window, and all looked forward with eager anticipation to the beginning of the Games.

On July 24th the physical education students from 31 nations arrived in the Capital City, and Reich Minister Rust opened the tent encampment during a special ceremony. A few days later 49 participants in the aviation rally from 16 nations assembled in Rangsdorf and the automobilists, motor-cyclists and cyclists also arrived for their rally. One event followed another. The international press was well represented and filled the Headquarters with an inextricable throng, for there were 693 foreign and 730 German sporting reporters in all, not to mention many collaborators who could be given only single admission tickets. Altogether there were 3,000 journalists working in Berlin during the Games.

The opening of the exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times," at the German Museum on July 29th was the first official function. On the same afternoon the International Olympic Committee assembled in the main auditorium of the Berlin University, the room in which the first invitation to allot the Games to Berlin had been voiced six years before. The members of the International Olympic Committee wore their new gold chains of office for the first time on this festive occasion. In the course of the following days other meetings were held and the important decision was made to award the Games of 1940 to Tokyo.

On the evening of July 29th the members of the International Olympic Committee and other honorary visitors were the guests of the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, at a reception held in the Pergamon Museum. The programme of entertainment contained renditions of ancient

music including the "Hymn to Apollo", which had been played at the request of Baron de Coubertin 42 years before at the opening of the Athens Games.

On Thursday, July 30th the members of the International Olympic Committee held a business meeting, after which they attended a luncheon in the Town Hall at the invitation of the City of Berlin. The youth teams from 26 nations had in the meantime arrived to take part in the youth tent encampment at Rupenhorn, which was opened on Thursday afternoon by Dr. Lewald and the Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten. On the same evening Reich Minister Goebbels entertained the visiting journalists at a reception held in the rooms of the Zoological Garden Hall.

The International Sporting Press Congress took place on Friday morning, July 31st, in the afternoon there was an elaborate programme of exhibition and stunt flying at Tempelhof Field, and in the evening the President of the Organizing Committee was host to 430 guests at a banquet held in the White Room of the former Royal Palace. At midnight it was reported that the torch relay runner had reached the German frontier and the Olympic flame was fast approaching Dresden on the last lap of its long journey. Then August 1st, the opening day, arrived and the Eleventh Olympic Games began.

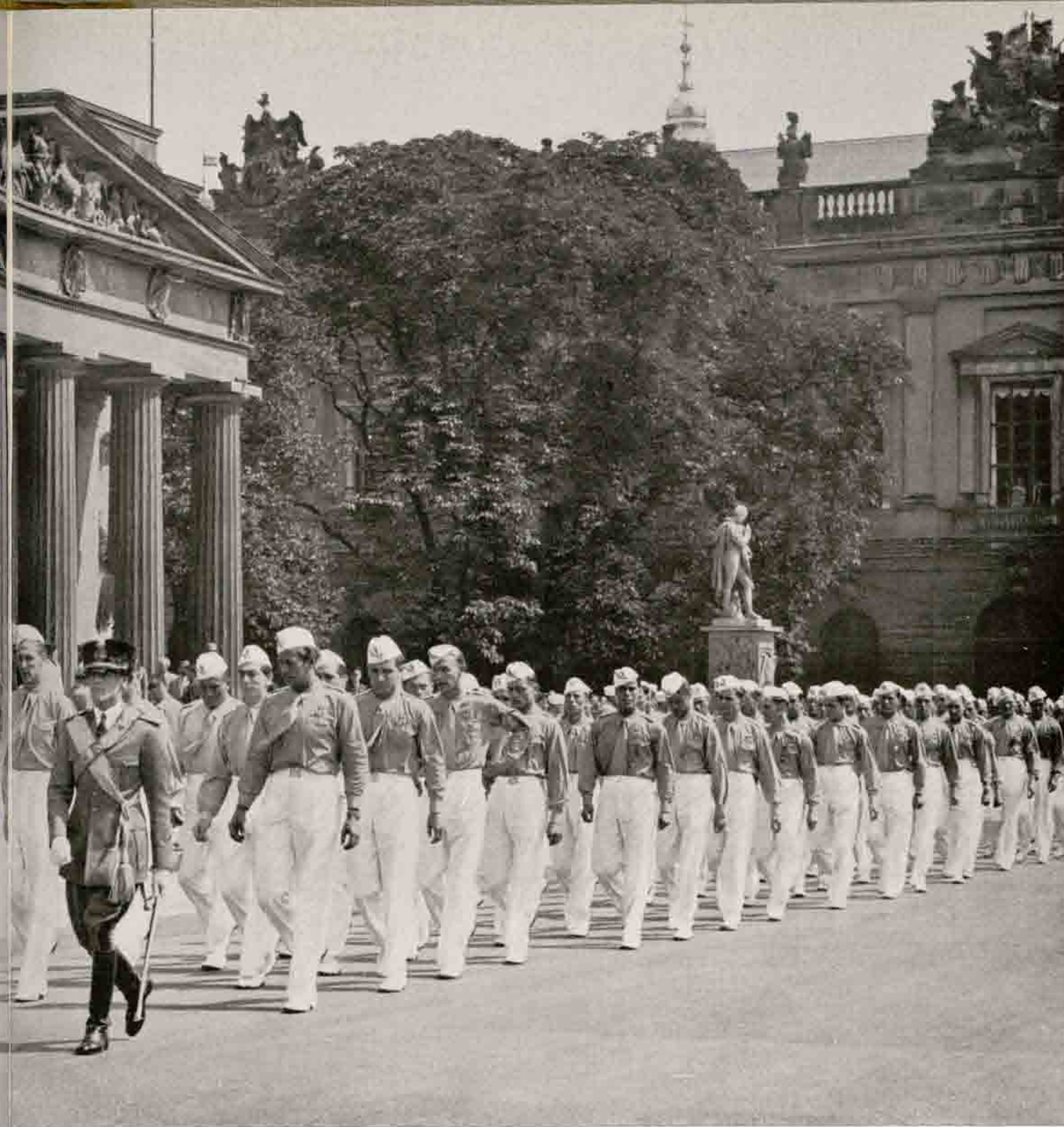
TIME-TABLE

1930		1933	
May	25th—30th: The Olympic Congress is held in Berlin (first invitation to the Games of 1936).	January	24th: Initial meeting of the Organizing Committee.
May—October:	Plans are drafted for the remodelling of the Stadium.	February	9th: Reich President von Hindenburg accepts the patronage over the Eleventh Olympic Games.
July:	The Festival Play is proposed and possibilities are studied.	March	16th: Reception of the Executive Committee by the German Chancellor.
November:	The Stadium plans are examined by the technical commissions.		17th: First number of the Olympic Games News Service appears in one language.
			25th: Meeting of the Gymnastic and Sporting Commission (time-table).
1931		1934	
April	25th—27th: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Barcelona.	March 27th—April 4th:	Meetings of the technical sporting commissions.
May	13th: The Olympic Games of 1936 are allotted to Berlin after the receipt of votes from absentee members (43 votes for Berlin, 16 for Barcelona, 8 abstentions).	March	28th: The Döberitz barracks are obtained as lodgings for the athletes.
	30th: Meeting of the German Olympic Committee. The awarding of the Eleventh Olympic Games to Berlin is confirmed and application is made for the Winter Games.	June	7th—10th: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Vienna.
July	11th: Public exhibition of the Stadium model in connection with the German Architectural Exhibition in Berlin.	July	5th: Second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (new constitution, plans for financing the Games).
			15th: Meeting of the Construction Committee.
			29th: The text of the Festival Play is decided upon (outline).
1932		October	5th: The German Chancellor visits the Stadium premises and orders the construction of the Reich Sport Field.
April	28th: Proclamation of the introduction of the "Olympic Penny" by the Reich Commission for Physical Training.	November	7th: The site for the Olympic Village is selected.
August	16th—25th: The Secretary-General receives the records of the Tenth Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Memorandum and organizing plan. Time-table of the work.	December	14th: The German Chancellor approves the plans for the Reich Sport Field.
October:			20th: Official invitations are sent to the different nations.
November	11th: The German Olympic Committee decides to form a special Organizing Committee.		21st: The News Service appears in five languages.
December:	Plans for an Olympic Bell are drawn up.		29th: Finland and Italy are the first nations to accept the Olympic invitation.

1934		1935	
January	15th: The Publicity Committee is formed by Reich Minister Goebbels.	October:	The Honorary Youth Service is organized. Admission prices are announced. The erection of the Deutschland Hall is decided upon. The News Service attains a circulation of over 11,000.
	22nd: Third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (organization of youth and student encampments decided upon, centres for the various sporting competitions selected).	2nd:	First plans for the Olympic torch relay run are sent out.
February	1st: The Sport Department is founded.	5th:	The official Olympic poster is selected.
	14th: The Exhibition Hall is selected for the Art Exhibition.	19th:	Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (polo and basketball are included in the Olympic programme).
April:	Plans for the arena of the Olympic Stadium are approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.	31st:	The German Chancellor visits the Reich Sport Field.
	20th: A contest for the words to an Olympic Hymn is announced.	November:	All seven nations through which the torch relay run will pass give their consent.
	27th: A memorandum dealing with the erection of an Olympic Village is submitted to the Army.	1st:	The ticket office is established.
May	1st: The first edition of the "Blue Guide Book" containing the announcement of lodging rates in the Olympic Village appears.	5th:	The Ruhleben stables are obtained for the horses which will compete in the equestrian events.
	8th: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee in Brussels.	13th:	The German Chancellor accepts the patronage over the Olympic Games.
	16th—19th: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Athens (canoeing recognized as an Olympic sport, the yachting programme extended to include four classes, presentation of the entire yachting regatta in Kiel decided upon, the torch relay run, the official chain of office and the awarding of wreaths of oak leaves to the victors approved).	December:	The schedule of Olympic competition in all 19 types of sport is compiled. The first publicity film is issued ("Olympic Preparations").
June:	13th: The 30th nation, Afghanistan, accepts the Olympic invitation. Fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.	1st:	Meeting of the Organizing Committee at Kiel (a special committee for the yachting regatta formed).
	19th: Initial meeting of the newly-founded Financial Committee of the Reich Government (admission prices established). Dr. Lewald proposes that excavations at Olympia be continued.	6th:	Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
July:	Reductions in air and railway fares for athletes and spectators are announced. A contest for the designing of an Olympic poster is announced.	7th:	The 40th nation, Great Britain, accepts the Olympic invitation.
August	28th—29th: Meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation in Stockholm (final approval of the Olympic athletic programme). Negotiations with the Swedish Gymnastic Federation regarding a presentation in Berlin.		
September:	A site is selected at Stössensee for the German youth encampment.	January:	The training of the Honorary Youth Service begins. The first circular letter is sent to the National Olympic Committees (information regarding the prices of lodgings and accommodations).
	10th: The construction of a special hockey stadium is decided upon.	1st:	The advance sale of Olympic Stadium passes begins. Plans are drawn up for equipping the various centres of competition.
	29th: The United States of America accepts the Olympic invitation.	15th:	Dr. Conti assumes charge of the medical service.
		23rd:	Music for the Festival Play is decided upon.
		28th:	Seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The North German Lloyd Steamship Company undertakes to cater for the athletes in the various lodging centres.
		February:	Booklets of regulations are published in five languages. Photographic recording apparatus for the races and a touch-recorder for fencing are perfected.



The Olympic competitors from every nation honoured the soldiers who fell in the Great War.



The Italian team marching past the War Memorial on Unter den Linden.

February 8th—April 7th: Olympic Exhibition in Berlin.

February 9th: The German Railway undertakes to make publicity for the Olympic Games and to represent the Organizing Committee abroad.

20th—27th: An Olympic Publicity Week in Germany is organized by the National Socialist leisure time organization, "Strength through Joy."

February 25th—March 1st: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Oslo (final regulations for the canoeing competitions).

March 7th, 8th, 14th: The International Olympic Committee visits Berlin.

14th: The first publicity folder is published.

31st: Invitations to the youth and student encampments are despatched.

April 1st: The News Service appears in 14 languages.

3rd: Training fields are selected.

The first bronze statue is ordered for the exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times."

12th: The Olympic transportation agents are appointed.

May: Köpenick Palace is selected as the lodging centre for the rowers and canoeists.

May: 1st: The advance sale of the Olympic Stadium passes attains 621,000 Reichsmarks and the German sale closes.

2nd: Eighth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (approval of the Festival Play budget, contract for the Deutschland Hall closed, dancing festival approved).

May: 10th—30th: Olympic Exhibition in Hamburg.
21st: The Reich Chamber of Music is entrusted with the arrangements for the musical side of the Olympic Games.

May 26th—June 2nd: An Olympic Publicity Week is organized by the Department for Sport Publicity.

June: The customs regulations are completed. The official Olympic poster is circulated in 19 languages (first edition, 156,000). The monthly magazine, "Olympic Games," appears in four languages (15 numbers in all). Gas for the Olympic Fire is donated by the Elwerath Petroleum Refining Works, Hanover.
1st: The Yachting Home in Kiel is inaugurated.

June 12th—July 2nd: Olympic Exhibition in Munich.

June 18th: Second meeting of the Organizing Committee and special yachting committee in Kiel.
28th: Regulations booklets and a topographical map of the routes to be used for the road races are sent to the National Olympic Committees.

July: Regulations booklets and the brochure, "Olympic Village," are despatched in bulk. Sample torches are circulated.
1st: The advance sale of season tickets begins.

July 13th—August 18th: Olympic Exhibition in Stuttgart.

July 19th: The first million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
24th: The Döberitz military barracks are selected as lodgings for the foreign gymnastic exhibition groups.
31st: Mosquitoes are exterminated from the Olympic Village.

August: An Olympic Village brochure, official map, small Olympic poster (87,000 in 14 languages) and Olympic postcard (142,000 in 14 languages) are published.
4th: First international broadcast, "Pax Olympica."
14th: The Olympic Bell is cast in Bochum.
15th: The installation of the telephone exchange at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee in Hardenbergstrasse begins.

September 1st—August 14th, 1936: The Olympic travelling exhibition covers 5,875 miles, visits 70 towns and is inspected by 474,000 people.

September 1st: The illustrated booklet, "Berlin, Site of the Eleventh Olympic Games," is published (35,000 in four languages).
4th—27th: The route to be covered by the Olympic torch relay run is traversed by the Director of the Sport Department of the Organizing Committee.
30th: The pamphlet, "Olympic Games," is published (2,800,000 in 14 languages).

October: The second edition of the "Blue Guide Book" appears. The booklet, "Travel and Transport Reductions," is distributed. A Committee for the Protection of Olympic symbols is founded.
1st: The Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau is installed by the City of Berlin.
5th: The regulations for the football tournament are approved by the International Football Federation (FIFA).
8th: Ninth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (Sven Hedin agrees to hold the festive oration, Captain Titel is appointed as special representative of the Organizing Committee for questions pertaining to traffic, plans for the various festivities are drawn up). The Olympic Order is created.

October 10th—January 14th: Meetings of the various sport committees.

October 15th: The photographic press headquarters are opened.

October 25th—November 24th: Olympic Exhibition in Frankfurt-on-Main.

November: A film depicting the compulsory exercises in apparatus gymnastics is sent to the different nations.
5th: The German Chancellor receives Count Baillet-Latour.
23rd—24th: Congress of the German Teachers' Association in Berlin. Subject discussed: "The Olympic Games and the School."

December: Invitations to a special gliding demonstration are sent to the National Olympic Committees and Aero Clubs. The sale of Olympic publicity badges begins.
12th—20th: Meetings of the technical sporting commissions (first half).
12th: The Reich Sport Leader proposes the continuation of excavations at Olympia.

1936

January: The poster, "Torch Relay Run," appears (30,000 in five languages). The film, "The Bell Calls," is completed.
4th—14th: Meetings of the technical sporting commissions (second half).
10th: The second million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
13th: Tenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
16th—26th: The Olympic Bell is transported from Bochum to Berlin. A lexicon of sporting expressions appears in three languages.

February: The booklet, "Special Customs Regulations," is despatched. A description of the touch-recording apparatus is sent to the National Olympic Committees. The Olympic Village is extended to include the air defence barracks.
6th—16th: Fourth Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.
10th: The distribution of tickets begins.

March: The entry forms and Olympic identity cards are despatched.
6th: A special transportation staff is formed by the National Socialist Motor Corps.
11th: Eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee. Founding of the Women's Committee.
17th: Samples of the Olympic torch are distributed.
24th: The third million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.

April: Olympic publicity through advertisements begins abroad.
1st: The attempt to inaugurate a public ticket sale is renounced owing to overcrowding. Final entry date for the music and literature competitions (music: 9 nations, 33 entries; literature: 12 nations, 40 entries). The delivery of the Olympic gymnastic and sporting apparatuses begins.
15th: The Information and Interpreting Service is founded; evening instruction courses begin. A special department for guests of honour is formed.
24th: The Berlin Chief of Police institutes a special Olympic staff.

May 6th: Twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
11th: The Olympic Bell is elevated to the Bell Tower.
15th: Final entry date for the fine arts competition (22 nations, 667 entries).
20th: The torches and torch holders for the torch relay run are distributed.
25th: The fourth million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets. A special Olympic directing staff is formed by the General Headquarters of the Third Army Corps.
27th: The construction of the lake stands at Grünau begins.

June 2nd: The 53rd and last nation (Malta) enters.
3rd—11th: The jury meets to judge the compositions submitted in the music competition.
6th: The erection of the international youth encampment at Rupenhorn begins.
10th: The Olympic Village is given over to the Organizing Committee.

June 15th: The Army transportation detachment is installed at the Olympic Village. The public sale of tickets begins at the Deutsche Bank. The Press Headquarters in the Schiller Theatre building are opened.
15th—28th: Final entry date: 53 nations, 4,783 participants.
16th: Thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee. The construction of the cycling track begins.
20th: The first Olympic participants arrive at the Olympic Village.

June 22nd—July 1st: The jury meets to judge the compositions submitted in the literary competition.

June 24th: The official guide book appears.
30th: Information offices are opened in Columbus House.

June-July: Arrangements for insurance are concluded.
July: The control officials are instructed in their work. The complete programme for the festive and sporting events, which cover a period of 19 days, is compiled (1,166 pages).
3rd: The ushers receive their first instructions at the Technical University.
5th: The Olympic Stadium is filled for the first time (test). Second international Olympic broadcast. Words of greeting by the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees.
6th: Fourteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
7th: The fifth million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
13th: The sale of special festival badges for the visitors begins.
15th: The Olympic Art Exhibition is opened to visitors.
15th—30th: International Dancing Competition.
20th: The torch relay run begins at Olympia.

July 23rd: The sixth million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
24th: The international physical education students' encampment is inaugurated.
25th—30th: International Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation at Hamburg.
27th—29th: The jury meets to judge the fine arts exhibits.
29th: The exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times," is inaugurated.
30th: Opening meeting of the International Olympic Committee. The participants in the air rally arrive at Rangsdorf. The participants in the automobile rally arrive. A dress rehearsal of the Festival Play is held.



Before the Pergamon Altar

The members of the IOC were the guests of Reich Minister Frick at a special ceremony in the Pergamon Museum on July 29th, on which occasion the ancient Hymn to Apollo, which was first heard 42 years before at the time of the founding of the IOC, was again rendered.

July 31st: The youth encampment is opened.
The Congress of the International Sporting Press begins.
The Olympic Art Exhibition is inaugurated.
Aviation festival at Tempelhof.

August 1st: Festival Church Service.
The IOC places a wreath on the German War Memorial, the "Ehrenmal."
Youth Festival and arrival of the Olympic Fire in the "Lustgarten."
Reception of the IOC by the Führer.
Announcement of the result of recent excavations in Olympia.
Opening Ceremony.
Festival Play.

2nd: Announcement of the winner in the Art competition.
Athletics.
Fencing: Foils.
Modern Pentathlon: Equestrian cross-country.
Catch-as-catch-can wrestling: Preliminary rounds.
Weight-lifting: Feather-weight and light-weight.
Start of the Berlin-Kiel Torch Relay Run.
Frankenburger Würfelspiel.
Fête of the competitors in the aviation rally.

3rd: Athletics.
Gymnastics: Danish Display.
Polo: Elimination Matches.
Catch-as-catch-can Wrestling: Semi-finals.
Modern Pentathlon: Epee fencing.
Weight-lifting: Light heavy-weight.
Football: Preliminary Round.
Repetition of the Festival Play.
Reception and evening fete of the German Automobilists.

4th: Athletics.
Address by Sven Hedin.
Gymnastics: Norwegian Display.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Polo: Elimination Matches.
Fencing: Foils.
Modern Pentathlon: Shooting.
Football: Preliminary Round.
Demonstration of Gliding.
Catch-as-catch-can wrestling: Finals.
Yachting.

4th: "Herakles."
Reception of former Olympic winners.
Reception by the President of the Berlin Police Force.

5th: Athletics: 50 kilometre walk.
Modern Pentathlon: Swimming.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Polo: Elimination Matches.

August 5th: Fencing: Foils.
Football: Preliminary Round.
Weight-lifting: Middle and Heavy-Weight Finals.
Yachting.
Frankenburger Würfelspiel.
Lecture by Sven Hedin.
Evening Reception by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The seventh million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.

6th: Athletics.
Gymnastics: Finnish Display.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Polo: Elimination Matches.
Fencing: Foils Final.
Shooting: Automatic Pistols.
Modern Pentathlon: Cross-country Run.
Cycle racing.
Football: Preliminary Round.
Handball: Preliminary Round.
Wrestling, Greco-Roman: First Round.
Yachting.
Frankenburger Würfelspiel.
Official reception by the Reich and the Prussian Government.

7th: Athletics: First half of the Decathlon.
Gymnastics: Hungarian Display.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Polo: Elimination Matches.
Fencing: Epee.
Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Shooting: Target Pistols.
Cycle Racing.
Igniting of the Olympic Flame on the Grünau "Bismarck Tower."
Canoeing.
Football: Semi-final.
Handball: Preliminaries.
Greco-Roman Wrestling: Intermediate Round
Yachting
"Herakles," Festival Performance
Luncheon for the Radio Announcers
Reception by the Minister of War for the International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee, the Presidents of the International Sport Federations, and competitors belonging to foreign Armies.

8th: Track and Field Events: Second half of the Decathlon.
Gymnastic Demonstration by the Swedish Gymnasts.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Polo: Final.
Epee fencing: Final Round.
Small calibre rifle shooting.
Cycling.

August 8th: Canoeing.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Football: Intermediate Round Matches.
Handball Preliminaries.
Greco-Roman Wrestling: Preliminaries.
Yachting.

9th: Track and Field Events: Marathon Race.
Gymnastic Demonstration by German Gymnasts.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
School Children's Demonstration on the May Field.
Epee Fencing.
Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Greco-Roman Wrestling: Final.
Yachting.

10th: Football: Semi-finals.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Men's Gymnastics: Compulsory Exercises.
Epee fencing.
Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Hockey: Elimination Matches.
Handball Finals.
100 km. Bicycle Road Race.
Boxing: Elimination Matches.
Yachting.
Music and Dancing of the Nations.
Reception for the Ladies accompanying the foreign guests.
IOC journey to Kiel.
Banquet of the City of Kiel.

11th: Football: Semi-finals.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Men's Gymnastics: Optional Exercises.
Gymnastic Demonstration: Chinese Boxing.
Epee fencing: Finals.
Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Hockey: Consolation Matches.
Rowing: Preliminary Heats.
Boxing: Elimination Matches.
Yachting.
Supper in Ambassador von Ribbentrop's Garden for the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committees.

12th: Handball: Final Round
Baseball Demonstration.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Riding: Main Dressage Test.
Women's Gymnastics.
Sabre Fencing.
Hockey: Semi-finals.

August 12th: Basketball: Elimination Matches.
Rowing: Preliminary and Repêchage Heats.
Boxing.
Yachting.

13th: Football Matches for the 3rd and 4th Places.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Riding: Main Dressage Test and Dressage Test of the Combined Test.
Sabre Fencing.
Hockey: Consolation Round.
Basketball: Semi-finals.
Rowing.
Boxing.
Military Concert.
Garden Party at the home of Minister-President Göring.

14th: Handball Final.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Riding: Dressage Test of the Combined Test.
Sabre Fencing: Elimination Round.
Hockey.
Basketball.
Steamer Trip of the IOC to Grünau.
Rowing Final.
Boxing.
The "Frankenburger Würfelspiel."

15th: Hockey: Final.
Football: Final.
Swimming Contests.
Water Polo.
Sabre Fencing: Final.
Riding: Cross-country ride of the Combined Test.
Boxing: Final.
Olympic Concert.
Dinner for the Secretaries-General.
Summer Festival on the Pfauen Island.
Eight million Reichsmarks already paid for entrance tickets.

16th: Jumping Competition of the Combined Test.
Jumping Competition: Prix des Nations.
Closing Ceremony.
Repetition of "Herakles."
Banquet for the Competitors in the Deutschland Hall.

18th: Repetition of the Festival Play.
Repetition of "Herakles."

19th: Repetition of the Festival Play.

20th: The last teams (Brazil, China, Chile, Uruguay) leave the Olympic Village.

October 15th: Beginning of the new excavations at Olympia.



EINLADUNG
ZUR FEIER DER
XI. OLYMPIADE
BERLIN
1936

Irish Free State	Poland
Italy	Portugal
Japan	Rumania
Latvia	San Salvador
Luxemburg	South Africa
Mexico	Spain
Monaco	Sweden
New Zealand	Switzerland
Nicaragua	Turkey
Norway	Uruguay
Paraguay	U.S.A.
Peru	Venezuela
Philipp. Islands	Yugoslavia

on June 22nd, 1934 to Egypt and Palestine,
on February 12th, 1935 to Iceland,
on Aug. 20th, 1935 to Liechtenstein,
on February 20th, 1936 to Bermuda,
on June 13th, 1936 to Jamaica and Malta

DAS INTERNATIONALE OLYMPISCHE KOMITEE
HAT DIE STADT BERLIN ALS ORT DER FEIER DER
XI. OLYMPIADE BESTIMMT. DEMGEMÄSS BEEHRT SICH
DAS ORGANISATIONS-KOMITEE DER OLYMPISCHEN
SPIELE 1936 ZUR TEILNAHME AN DEN WETTBEWERBEN
UND FESTEN EINZULADEN, DIE AUS DIESEM ANLASS IN
BERLIN VOM 1. BIS 16. AUGUST 1936 STATTFINDEN WERDEN

DER PRÄSIDENT DES ORGANISATIONS-KOMITEES
FÜR DIE XI. OLYMPIADE BERLIN 1936



Dr. J. Kinnaird

BERLIN, DEN 20. NOVEMBER 1933

Invitations
to the Olympic Games

were despatched on December 20th,
1933 to the following countries:

Afghanistan	Cuba
Argentina	Czechoslovakia
Australia	Denmark
Austria	Estonia
Belgium	Finland
Bolivia	France
Brazil	Great Britain
Bulgaria	Greece
Canada	Guatemala
Central America	Haiti
Chile	Holland
China	Hungary
Colombia	India

Composition of the Organizing Committee

In composing our general secretarial staff we were confronted with the problem of forming a body which would not only be competent to fulfil the current tasks of preparation but which would be able to cope with the flood of additional work during the Games. The extent and nature of these tasks could naturally not be foreseen. On the other hand, for reasons of economy we did not wish to engage an unnecessarily large staff before the Festival and endeavoured to avoid idleness in our offices because of the atmosphere of inefficiency that would result therefrom and because we could utilize only those collaborators who in their enthusiasm and zeal were willing to tackle any task. The plans for the different departments were completed at an early date and there remained only the problem of organizing and installing each office at the proper time.

The extreme centralization of our work is evident in the gradual increase of our staff. In 1933 it comprised a total of 9, this including principal workers and assistants; by 1934 the number had risen to 18; on April 1st, 1935 we were employing 38, and on October 1st, 57. A half year later when the different departments were formed the staff numbered 115, increasing thereafter to 221 by June 1st, 1936. Shortly before the beginning of the Games we were employing 372 people, and during the Festival itself our staff numbered 474.

Special care was taken to arrange the different departments so that the Secretary-General could remain constantly informed of the progress made. The directors of the various departments were appointed at an early date and thoroughly instructed in the principles of their tasks and the special field of their work so that they were able at a later date to proceed independently but knew in which cases the approval of the Secretary-General was essential. The entire bureau was first organized from a purely technical point of view. A financial department and filing department were first installed, after which the gradual division and development began. From a single publicity representative grew an entire press department and in the course of time a photographic branch. The sporting representative formed a complete sporting department which was later sub-divided to cover the different fields of sport. The ticket office was instituted with its own banking, distribution, book-keeping, storage and despatching departments. A special budgetary division was formed as a branch of the financial department for the purpose of controlling the expenditures for decorations, book-keeping and stationery departments being also included. Administrative headquarters were installed for the art competition and Festival Play, and as the number of workers increased a personnel bureau was founded.

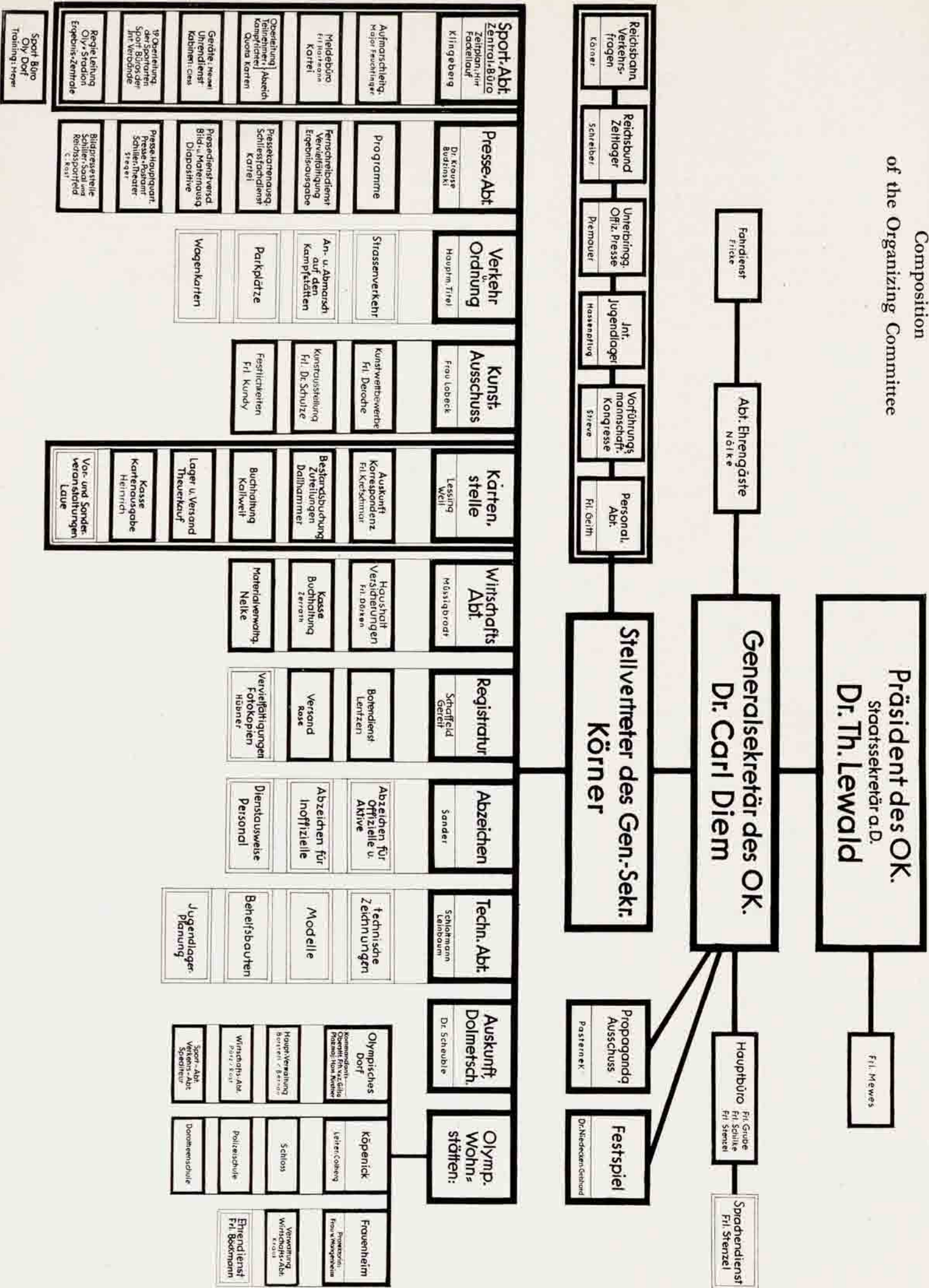
At the time of the Games there were 11 principal departments, which, combined with the various sub-divisions, totalled 57. The entire project was directed from the head office, to which each branch was responsible. The head office was provided with every possible modern technical facility in order to lighten the work. The Reich Post Office Department installed a television receiving apparatus in the office of the Secretary-General so that during the time he was forced to spend at his desk completing essential tasks, he could remain constantly informed as to the progress of the preparatory work and competitions in the Olympic Stadium. Furthermore, the C. Lorenz Company, Berlin, provided the Secretary-General and several of his collaborators with a special telephone attachment known as the "textophone," which enabled telephone calls to be recorded at all times and later reproduced. By means of this system important communications could be preserved for future reference and consideration, an arrangement which is extremely valuable and important at a time of intense activity. Until the end of April, 1936 the Secretary-General was personally in charge of the entire administrative activities, but after this time Herr Körner was appointed as his deputy and relieved him of a considerable amount of work.

The exact departmental distribution can be seen in the table on page 100. Until October, 1933, the work was carried on at the headquarters of the Reich Commission for Physical Training, Hardenbergstrasse 43, no special offices having been provided. Then the Organizing Committee transferred its offices to separate rooms on the next floor of the same house and here it gradually expanded until it was occupying every available room as well as the offices which in the meantime had been vacated by the Reich Association for Physical Training. The mail, including registered letters, was delivered to the head office, where it was sorted each morning one hour before the day's activities began and distributed to the proper departments. All important matters were first submitted to the Secretary-General, either in the original or in a resumé form dictated at the time of distribution, and he was also informed about all complaints so that he was immediately aware of any difficulty which might have hindered the progress on one of the various projects. Especially urgent letters were marked with a red label which was pasted on the margin of the sheet so that the attention of the responsible person would be immediately directed to it. Such letters were given preferred treatment in every bureau. As the mail was distributed, a control was exercised over changes in personnel and addresses in so far as this could be carried out without loss of time. The secretaries of the Secretary-General also participated regularly in the opening and sorting of mail in order that they might have the widest possible conception of the activities in the various departments and thus be able to work with greater rapidity and certainty. The outgoing mail also passed through the head office where it was examined and the letters which had to be signed by the Secretary-General were selected. In spite of his many activities, the Secretary-General himself signed every outgoing letter except those written in connection with the normal procedure in the various departments, and he also signed the orders for every payment made by the financial department. All other correspondence was approved and stamped. The mail which was destined for the different departmental workers as well as the letters ready for despatching were sent from the head office to the filing department, which was responsible for sorting, filing, copying, distributing and delivering them. A coloured copy of every letter, plan or other written document was collected and catalogued in the filing department as a means of providing a general insight into the work accomplished each day and of creating a reserve file which could be referred to at any time. These folders were submitted daily to the departmental directors and technical workers for inspection and instruction. The average daily incoming mail amounted to between 125 and 300 pieces by the end of 1935, 700 in April, 1936, and about 1,200 in June, 1936. Even as late as the middle of October, 1936, it was still as high as 180. The outgoing mail which passed through the head office was assembled in between 20 and 30 different folders by the end of 1935, the number increasing to about 50 in 1936. Four to six persons were occupied in the head office in 1934-35, and six to eight in 1936. The head office was open from 7 a. m. till 10 p. m., and during the final entry period until the last post delivery for registered letters, i. e. until midnight.

The Foreign Language Department

Special attention was paid to the foreign correspondence, particularly to that of the National Olympic Committees since it was essential to establish through the correspondence a foundation for the technical and friendly relations between the guests and the host nation. A foreign language department was formed on January 1st, 1934, and was placed in charge of the important correspondence of the Organizing Committee in English, French, Spanish and Italian, especially that with the

Composition of the Organizing Committee



National Olympic Committees and the members of the International Olympic Committee. It also supervised the composition and publication of the regulations booklets, official guide books and other printed matter circulated by the Organizing Committee in foreign languages. In order that a convenient and certain understanding might be maintained with the National Olympic Committees, correspondence was carried on in the language of the country or, as in the case of Japan, the Northern and Slavic nations, in the foreign language most popular in that particular country. Due to the concentration of this work in one department it was possible for every question and problem to be dealt with rapidly and satisfactorily, while at the same time a unified conception of the progress the preparations were making in foreign countries could be obtained. In a special book designed for this purpose a complete record of the correspondence between the Organizing Committee and the National Olympic Committees was maintained, this affording at all times a clear survey of the existing state of affairs. Each committee had, so to speak, an account in which every letter or parcel despatched to that committee as well as the correspondence received was recorded so that it was possible to see at a glance which letters remained unanswered and any change which had taken place. Each account contained the address and telegraphic address of the committee as well as a notation concerning the language to be used for corresponding.

As the inquiries and general correspondence began to increase following the despatching of the official invitations, the printed circular letter was employed, the first of these having been sent out in February, 1934. These letters contained many important items of interest to the National Olympic Committees regarding the preparations for the Games, and also included questions, which were usually accorded prompt answers. The circular letters were despatched to the different Committees in bulk so that they could be immediately distributed to the various sporting federations which would be represented in the Games. A total of 4 printed circular letters of a general nature and 15 multigraphed ones dealing with individual questions were sent out.

In addition to the directress, Erl. Stenzel, four assistants were engaged in the foreign language department in 1934-35 and six to eight in 1936. In the case of urgent or specially important work such as the compilation and publication of the official guide book and the regulations booklets the staff was increased still further.

The Filing Department

The installation of the filing department was given early and thorough consideration since it had to be simplified in form, capable of extension and easily comprehensible to newcomers. It was finally decided to utilize a filing system devised by the Fortschritt Firm, this having proved to be the most reliable. The files were organized according to a general as well as technical index, and 350 folders were installed in 1933. This number increased to 600 by 1936 with 350 sub-divisions. In order that an exact supervision might be exercised over the most important incoming and outgoing letters, a postal registry book was maintained with consecutive numbering. Punctuality in replying, the complete circulation of notices and the exact adherence to appointed dates could thus be controlled. Six thousand entries were made in 1933-34, 12,000 in 1935 and 20,000 in 1936, although during the last year only 15% of the incoming and outgoing letters were entered. A total of 250 signature folders were used for outgoing mail.

One of the most difficult tasks of the filing department was the exercising of an exact control over the punctual circulation of notices and the announcement of conferences to be held, especially following the local separation of the different departments. The personnel included 2 staff members in December, 1933, 4 in June, 1935, 7 in December, 1935 and 9 in June, 1936. After April 1st, 1935, different shifts were instituted in order that the increasing volume of mail might be promptly dealt

with, while three messengers were employed for distributing mail and notices. The ticket office contained a special filing division from the very beginning, and in 1936 the press service, art commission, department for guests of honour and entry office organized filing systems.

The Mailing Department

The following postage sums indicate the gigantic amount of work with which the mailing department was confronted: 1933, 275 RM; 1934, 5,000 RM; 1935, 18,000 RM; 1936, 40,000 RM. With the permission of the postal authorities the latest model stamping machine was used for cancellation, the Olympic Bell motif being employed for the stamp.

Until March 31st, 1935 the personnel of the filing department performed the despatching work, but on April 1st, 1935 a despatching clerk was engaged and by May, 1936 it was necessary to employ three assistants. These worked in two and even three shifts during June, July and August, 1936. The first large memorandum to be sent out was that which was prepared for the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in June, 1933. By this time the designs and plans for stationery and the various forms had been completed, and the Reich Printing Company produced the first 10,000 letterheads in September of that year, these containing the Olympic Bell in colourless embossing. We required a total of 155,000 of these letterheads. Special importance was placed on the effective and artistic designing of all printed matter from stationery to the many booklets and guide books, and we remarked with gratification that our endeavours were recognized and favourably commented upon both at home and abroad.

The artistic designing of the official invitations to the Games, which were worded in German, was carried out in collaboration with the graphic experts of the Reich Printing Company, which was also responsible for their production. Special precautionary measures were taken in the despatching of invitations, which were signed personally by the President of the Organizing Committee, to the National Olympic Committees. They were placed in double envelopes, sealed and registered. On December 20th, 1933 the invitations were sent to every National Committee which had been recognized by the International Olympic Committee, these comprising a total of 52. As other Committees were recognized, invitations were also despatched to them. In addition to the original invitation, which was sent to the headquarters of the National Olympic Committees, a duplicate was sent in each case to the senior member of that country on the International Olympic Committee.

The days on which the Press Service was despatched were occasions of feverish activity, the filing department personnel being also enlisted for this work. Four to five thousand copies had to be packed, stamped and posted. This work was originally performed by the small office force as a task to be accomplished after the closing hour, and it usually extended far into the night. Later, however, in view of the numerous languages in which the Service appeared and the different wishes of the recipients, an increasing amount of attention was necessary and assistants were obtained from the "Deutsches Studentenwerk" (German Students' Welfare Organization). From this time on, the work was arranged in the following methodical manner: Two staff members sorted the parcels according to whether they were to be sent as printed matter, printed matter at half rate, mixed post, packets or letters; two other members separated the mail intended for Germany from that addressed to foreign countries; a third pair weighed each letter and parcel; another member stamped and still another inspected the mail before it was finally posted. The letters and packages were then placed in large laundry baskets and conveyed to the post office in a hand wagon. The average weight of each consignment was between 990 and 1100 pounds, and as there were 33 numbers in all, their total weight was over 33,000 pounds. In addition to the daily mail,

special Olympic seals were also despatched, these often involving customs difficulties. They were sent out in the different languages as follows:

German	2,000,000	Danish	125,000
Polish	105,000	English	1,150,000
Swedish	225,000	French	350,000
Italian	225,000	Portuguese	250,000
Czechoslovak	125,000	Japanese	125,000
Spanish	775,000	Serbian	100,000
Dutch	150,000	Finnish	100,000
Norwegian	125,000	Turkish	200,000
Hungarian	125,000		6,255,000

In 1935, a total of 300 large packages were despatched from the Organizing Committee, this number increasing to 600 in 1936. Seventy registered letters and parcels were sent out in 1934, 400 in 1935 and 29,200 in 1936. Two messengers were employed for the sole purpose of transporting the mail to the post office.

The Printing Department

Before the Olympic Games News Service, publicity material and circular letters could be despatched, a considerable amount of preliminary work in the compiling and checking of mailing lists was necessary. All of the addresses were stamped on metal plates 1.87 × 3.48 inches (2.22 × 3.94 inches including frame) in size by means of an electric stamping machine (Addressograph-Multigraph G. m. b. H., Berlin) which was acquired in 1933. These plates also contained an abbreviated notice regarding the language in which the News Service was desired, the number of copies and the enclosures.

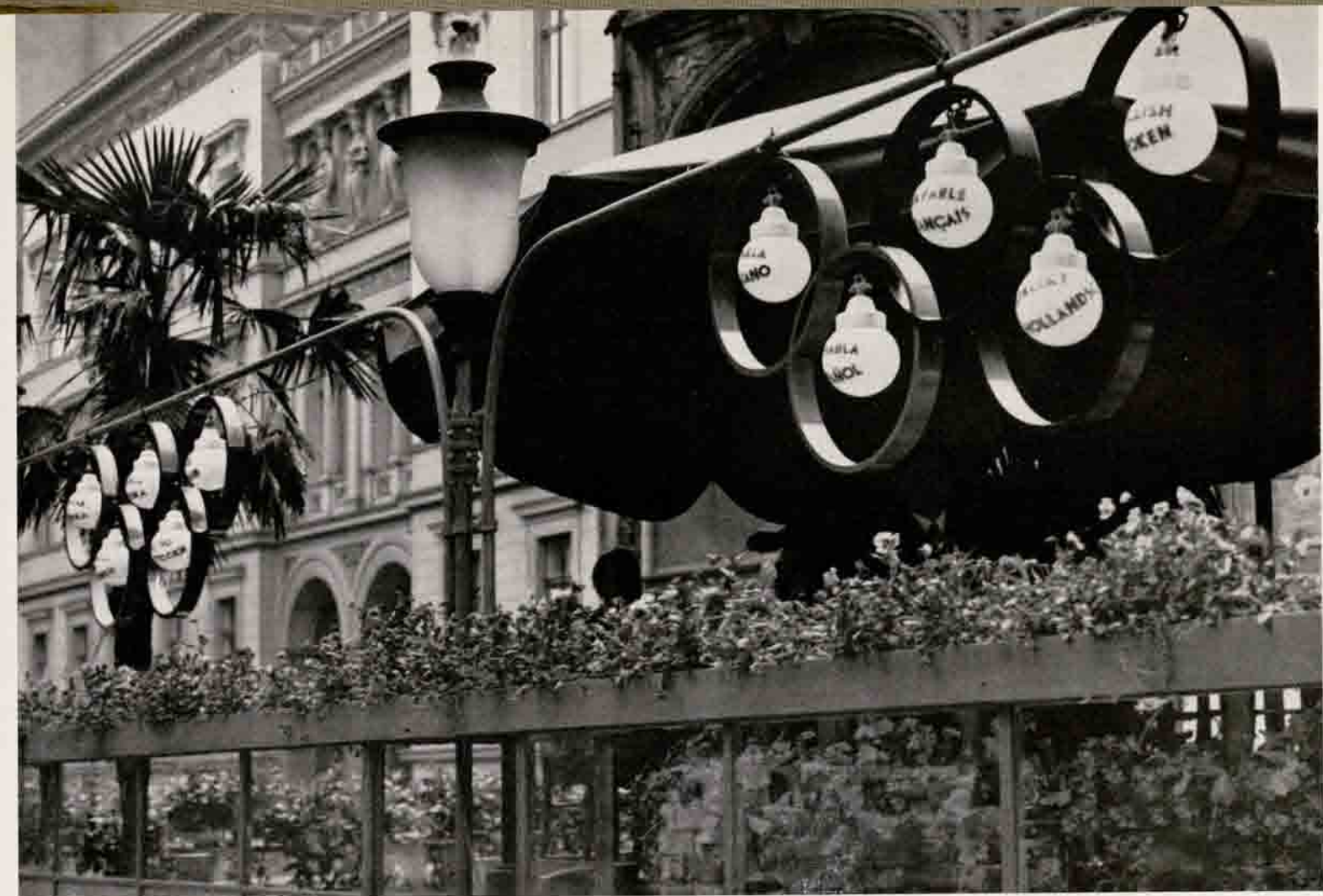
One staff member was employed in December, 1933 for this work and was at the same time responsible for the posting of the News Service. As the work increased, however, it was necessary to hire two assistants. The stamping of a plate required about 2 minutes for German addresses and 3½ to 4 minutes for foreign addresses, a total of 7,500 being produced. These were separated into 17 groups each containing about 40 sub-divisions and were kept in two iron cases with 40 files. By means of these plates and a special printing machine it was possible to address considerable quantities of envelopes within a short space of time, the printing of about 100 envelopes requiring only 4 minutes, while lists could likewise be produced in any desired number of copies.

The Reception Office

A reception office was organized at the beginning of 1935 for the benefit of visitors to the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee. The person employed for this task also had an opportunity of acquainting himself thoroughly with the different offices and fields of activity so that he was soon able to supply a considerable amount of information to visitors, thus saving them unnecessary waiting and the office personnel valuable time. Immediately following the Olympic Winter Games, the number of visitors began to increase rapidly, an average of between 80 and 100 persons calling at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee each day and as the date of the main Games approached this number doubled and even trebled.

The Information and Interpreter Service

Interest in the Olympic Games extended to all parts of the world, including countries whose language was practically unknown in Germany. Provisions thus had to be made so that foreigners who did not speak German would be able to obtain information and counsel in their own language and not



A Berlin cafe decorated with the Olympic rings and "interpreter lamps."

have to trust to chance in order to find someone with whom they could converse. In solving this problem the Organizing Committee established the headquarters for the world press as well as an information service for the Olympic guests in which numerous interpreters were engaged for assisting foreigners in person, by telephone or through correspondence. In instituting this service the Organizing Committee was inspired by the wish to provide every guest with the opportunity of informing himself about every aspect of the Olympic Games, and this task could be completely fulfilled only when interpreters were available for even the least-known foreign languages.

When the interpreter service was begun on April 15th, 1936, about 300 applications were on hand, and by August this total had increased to 4,000, offers having been received from practically every country in the world. Each applicant was required to pass an examination, the best results being obtained in English and Spanish although surprisingly few of the entrants were well versed in the French language. Out of a total of 500 who took the examination, only 20 proved themselves capable of speaking fluent French. It also developed that the younger men did not do so well in the examination, the best interpreters being those between 35 and 55 years of age. In the case of the women, the situation was exactly reversed. On duty the older men also proved to be more capable because they possessed a higher degree of calmness and efficiency, while in the case of the women the younger applicants made a better impression.

The interpreters selected for the information service were enrolled in courses of instruction which began towards the middle of May and lasted six weeks, being held twice weekly. The directors

of the service endeavoured to inform the course participants about the complete organization of the Olympic Games including the auxiliary festivities so that they would know at all times to which department or person to refer for reliable advice should they not be able to provide first-hand information. In order to accelerate the training, the most important answers were reduced to special catchwords and arranged in alphabetical order. The system utilized at Los Angeles according to which each information official was provided with a vast collection of answers on a revolving drum proved to be unfeasible for the Berlin Olympic Games in view of their more extensive organization. The information material was filed in folders according to an alphabetical register, this system being not only practical but also economical. The members selected for the information service were gradually given active work, the first five being engaged on May 15th, and each following week until July 15th the number was increased.

The following official information offices were erected according to a plan which had already been drawn up:

1. The telephone information office at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee,
2. The information office in Columbus House on Potsdamer Platz,
3. The information office at the Eastern Gate of the Reich Sport Field.

The central source of information was naturally the telephone service, its technical apparatus being ready for operation by the end of May. More than 100,000 applications for information were dealt with through this service, two shifts, from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 8 p. m., being maintained, while during the period of the Games the service continued until midnight.

Until the middle of July the daily calls averaged between 400 and 500, and the applications for information during the ensuing weeks are listed in the following table:

July 20th.....	690 calls	July 31st.....	3650 calls	August 11th.....	4920 calls
„ 21st.....	710 „	August 1st.....	3460 „	„ 12th.....	4740 „
„ 22nd.....	760 „	„ 2nd (Sunday)	1180 „	„ 13th.....	4150 „
„ 23rd.....	680 „	„ 3rd.....	4650 „	„ 14th.....	8370 „
„ 24th.....	840 „	„ 4th.....	3810 „	„ 15th.....	4620 „
„ 25th.....	920 „	„ 5th.....	3160 „	„ 16th (Sunday)	1800 „
„ 26th (Sunday)	210 „	„ 6th.....	3200 „	„ 17th.....	3320 „
„ 27th.....	1150 „	„ 7th.....	4130 „	„ 18th.....	2190 „
„ 28th.....	1830 „	„ 8th.....	3960 „	„ 19th.....	980 „
„ 29th.....	2100 „	„ 9th (Sunday)	2160 „	„ 20th.....	closed
„ 30th.....	3700 „	„ 10th.....	5230 „		

About 30% of all the calls received concerned admission tickets to the Games and auxiliary events. After the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft had assumed charge of the public sale of tickets, no further difficulties were encountered in answering such questions since the information office was informed each morning by the Deutsche Bank concerning the progress of the ticket sale. The other inquiries were confined principally to the programme, although information of a general nature was also requested, the Olympic guests often seeking advice concerning matters having no connection whatsoever with the Games.

When the telephone information office was in full operation, questions could be answered in about 20 languages, these including German, English, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Russian, Czechoslovakian, Serbian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Greek, Rumanian, Italian, Turkish, Spanish, Japanese and Dutch. Since arrangements had also been made for connections with interpreters in the less common languages, it was possible for every foreign guest to be advised in his mother tongue. Some of those who made use of this service took it for granted, while others were

highly astonished that such arrangements had been made for their convenience. The languages in which information was most often requested were as follows: German, English, French, Spanish, Swedish, Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Italian and Russian.

The "B.V.G." (Berlin Transportation Company) established a number of information booths in various parts of the City, these providing the visitors with a considerable amount of general advice. For this reason the Organizing Committee deemed it unnecessary to erect additional information offices, and thus the only public centre of information established by the Organizing Committee in the City was in Columbus House on Potsdamer Platz next to the Reich Tourist and Travel Bureau. Probably due to the construction work which was in progress in this section of the City, the main stream of the tourist traffic did not touch Potsdamer Platz and from the time of its opening in June until the middle of July the information office was by no means overcrowded. At the end of July it was open from 8.30 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from this time until August 18th, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. The officials who were engaged for this work were men and women who had travelled extensively in foreign countries and commanded several languages. Information in the majority of cases was requested in English, this being followed by French, Spanish, Italian, occasionally Greek and in isolated cases less familiar tongues. In contrast to the telephone information office, few requests were received in the Northern or Slavic languages. Time-tables, badges, Olympic bells and official guide books were also sold at this office.

The information office at the Reich Sport Field, which was located in the southern house before the Eastern Gate, was opened three days before the beginning of the Olympic Games, officials being employed here who had gained experience by working at Columbus House. In addition to a command of languages and a knowledge of foreign customs, a considerable amount of physical endurance was required because the service here was extraordinarily strenuous. Women assistants were also employed at the Reich Sport Field, but they proved to be incapable of standing the strain of constant service during the rush hours. Before the competitions began, this office was often crowded by thousands of applicants, but the personnel proved to be extraordinarily capable in every respect even under the most difficult conditions and during 12 hour periods of duty. The foreign visitors were generous in their praise of this service. Six interpreters, distinguishable by special arm-bands, were stationed at each of the main entrances to the Olympic Stadium, and their assistance was often requested in the most unusual cases. A foreign lady visitor, for example, wished to be introduced to the Führer, and after her reasons for making this unusual request had been considered, the interpreter established connections with the proper officials and was actually successful in arranging an audience with the German Chancellor.

It was also necessary to provide interpreters for the sporting presentations, congresses, etc. This involved certain difficulties because it was possible only in isolated cases to plan for such contingencies in advance. Many of the sporting federations had their own interpreters, but if one of these failed to appear at the appointed hour, a hurried appeal was made to the Information and Interpreting Service, which was often called upon to provide a capable interpreter at short notice. With one exception, when the age and hair colour of the interpreter were specified, it was possible to fulfil every demand. The interpreters engaged by the various sporting departments had to command several languages and possess considerable experience in dealing with foreigners. Their services often exceeded mere interpreting, and persons had to be selected for this work who could advise and assist in numerous ways.

Demands of still another nature were made upon the interpreters who were active at the international congresses. Not only was a thorough knowledge of a foreign language required, but also typing

ability, and in some cases proficiency in French and English stenography. Among the hundreds of applicants there were only a few who could fulfil these qualifications, and it was often necessary to rely upon foreign assistants, who were obtained from the various embassies.

The Department for Invited Guests

One of the most welcome tasks of the Organizing Committee was that of looking after the invited guests from Germany and abroad, and it decided to establish a special department for this work, which would be in a position to utilize the experience gained during the Fourth Olympic Winter Games in preparing for the Berlin Festival.

The list of honorary guests to be invited to the Eleventh Olympic Games as compiled during a meeting of the Executive Committee served as a basis for the distribution of complimentary tickets. Paragraph XXVI of the Olympic Statutes stipulates that seats are to be reserved for the members of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations and the members of the various juries as well as their families.

The representatives of the various authoritative bodies on the Organizing Committee also assisted in the distribution of complimentary tickets to leading personalities in the German Government, the Diplomatic Corps, the Army, the provinces, the National Socialist Party and German sporting leaders. The allotment of such tickets was naturally restricted through the at times limited number of seats in the stands of honour at the various scenes of Olympic competition. The guests of honour received their tickets in addition to a special invitation during the month of June, 1936.

Three different files containing the names of these guests were compiled:

1. An alphabetical file with information regarding the nationality, official capacity, home address, Berlin hotel address, date of arrival and departure of each guest of honour and the names of accompanying persons.
2. A grouping file in which the special guests were listed according to the groups to which they belonged, as for example, "International Olympic Committee," "Diplomatic Corps," "Olympic Victors," etc.
3. A nationalities file in which the guests of honour were listed according to their nationality.

On the basis of this filing system, the Department for Invited Guests published a complete list of all the special guests from Germany and abroad including information regarding their nationality and Berlin address as well as the names of accompanying persons. This list, which was prepared shortly before the beginning of the Games and distributed to all interested quarters, contained 1,184 names and 34 groups. A revised edition was also published on August 3rd. During the period of the Games, nine men and nine women were engaged in the Department for Invited Guests.

Upon their arrival at their hotel, the guests of honour were presented with folders containing complete information material, the official guide book and badge. Each day during the Games a daily programme was sent to every invited guest.

The following complimentary tickets were distributed:

Season Tickets valid for every presentation on the programme of the Eleventh Olympic Games between August 1st and 16th,

- a. Complimentary tickets in yellow leather folders for the members of the International Olympic Committees and accompanying persons (International Olympic Committee Stand),
- b. Complimentary tickets in brown leather folders for the Diplomatic Corps (Diplomatic Corps Stand),

- c. Complimentary tickets in black leather folders for members of the Government and leading personages from the State, the National Socialist Party and the Army (Government Stand),
- d. Complimentary tickets in grey leather folders for the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations, and also accompanying persons (Stand B),
- e. Complimentary tickets in green leather folders for the Secretaries-General of the International Federations and the members of the Organizing Committee (Stand C),
- f. Complimentary tickets in blue leather folders for the members and guests of the National Olympic Committees and the official representatives of each sport in which a country was represented (Stand C).

These tickets were distributed in the Olympic Village through the Sporting Department. All other honorary guests received the same tickets. The complimentary season tickets entitled the holder to a reserved seat in the Olympic Stadium and at the other scenes of competition to a seat in the stand of honour in so far as accommodations were available.

Olympic Stadium Passes valid for every presentation in the Olympic Stadium were distributed to the departments and committees which had cooperated closely with the Organizing Committee as well as to the ministries, state officials, National Socialist Party leaders, Army officials, prominent personages in the Reich Association for Physical Training and others. Two hundred and three former Olympic victors were also presented with an Olympic Stadium pass as well as an additional complimentary ticket for their particular sport.

Complimentary Single Admission Tickets were issued for each sporting event and scene of competition. A limited number of these were distributed to persons who were in Berlin for a short length of time as well as to the ministerial secretaries, authorities, outstanding persons in the different fields of sport, Olympic victors and others.

Statute

of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympiad, Berlin, 1936

§ 1.

The Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin, has been formed as an association with its headquarters in Berlin, within the jurisdiction of the borough, Berlin-Mitte. It shall be entered in the Association Register of the borough, Berlin-Mitte.

§ 2.

The Organizing Committee is formed for the purpose of preparing for and presenting the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin, 1936.

§ 3.

The first fiscal year begins with the entry in the Association Register and ends on March 31st, 1934. It then continues from April 30th, 1934 for a further period of one year.

The members are

§ 4.

1. The German members of the International Olympic Committee,
2. The members of the German Olympic Commission,
3. The City of Berlin,
4. Personal members selected by the Executive Committee.

The members are not obligated to pay membership fees.

The Association includes

§ 5.

1. The Executive Committee,
2. The Assembly of Members.

§ 6.

The Executive Committee is comprised of

1. His Excellency, Dr. Lewald, President,
2. Secretary of State Pfundtner of the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior, Vice-President,
3. The two remaining German members of the International Olympic Committee,
4. The Reich Sport Leader,
5. A Treasurer to be appointed by the President,
6. A Secretary-General to be appointed by the President.

The President may increase the Executive Committee through the appointment of additional members, these not to exceed five in number.

The legal representative of the Organizing Committee as prescribed in § 26 of the "B. G. B." (Civil Code) is the President, or in his absence, the Vice-President.

§ 7.

The Executive Committee is empowered to render decisions independently on all matters concerning the Organizing Committee.

§ 8.

The Assembly of Members has the mission of advising the Executive Committee in business transactions of the Organizing Committee. Meetings will be called by the Executive Committee when and as often as the Executive Committee deems necessary.

A meeting of the Assembly of Members is to be announced three weeks in advance, at which time the agenda of the proposed meeting are also to be made known. A protocol covering decisions made at the meeting is to be drawn up and signed by the President and Chef de Protocol.

§ 9.

The following special committees are to be formed for the support and assistance of the Executive Committee:

1. A Sporting Committee,
2. A Transportation and Travel Committee,
3. A Committee for Local Traffic, Lodgings and Decorations,
4. A Publicity and Press Committee,
5. An Art Committee,
6. A Congress and Festival Committee.

Further special committees may be formed as the necessity arises.

The appointment of special committees and their chairmen is in the hands of the Executive Committee.

§ 10.

All profits accruing from the presentation of the Olympic Games are to be turned over to the Reich as reimbursement for the financial assistance rendered in the preparations for the Olympic Games of 1936.

The Executive Committee is empowered to establish the calculation basis for the profits.

On the basis of a resolution passed by the Executive Committee on July 5th, 1933, a new draft of the Statutes of January 24th, 1933 was decided upon by written ballot and entered in the Association Register on September 28th, 1933.

The revisions were based upon resolutions passed by the Executive Committee on May 2nd, 1935, January 13th, 1936 and May 16th, 1936.



Preparations for the casting of the Olympic Bell at the foundry of the Bochumer Verein.

The mould of the core is lowered into the outer form.

SYMBOLS

The Olympic Bell

The reviver of the Olympic Games created three symbols: the five rings, the Olympic Fire and the Olympic Oath. To these was added the Olympic Bell in 1936. The Berlin Games provided adequate proof of the force and effectiveness of this new symbol, although its origin was purely accidental. The artist, Johannes Boehland, designed a signet for the Berlin Olympic Games which revealed an eagle with the five Olympic rings and the landmark of Berlin, the Brandenburg Gate. Dr. Lewald was not completely satisfied with this combination, and opening the ellipse at the bottom of the design he sketched a bell. Although resulting from pure chance, the significance of this idea was immediately recognized, and Johannes Boehland was commissioned with the designing of a new signet which revealed the Reich Eagle with the five Olympic rings upon the Olympic Bell. The design of the Bell was used on special seals which were sent in millions to all parts of the world on the letters of the Organizing Committee, Publicity Commission and Olympic Games News Service. The landmark of Berlin, the Brandenburg Gate, was not included since it could be employed effectively only on an actual bell. At the recommendation of Boehland, Dr. Lewald commissioned the sculptor, Walter E. Lemcke, to design the model of a bell according to the sketches already made and in this manner to create a new Olympic symbol. Lemcke produced his first model in 1933, this being approved and officially registered by the Reich Patent Office.



Cooling, polishing, chasing and tuning—and the Olympic Bell is completed.

As a motto to be inscribed upon the rim of the Bell, words similar to those inscribed upon the Bell of Schaffhausen, which Friedrich von Schiller celebrated in his famous poem, were selected:

"I summon the youth of the world!"

The Bochumer Verein für Gusstahlfabrikation A. G. declared its willingness to cast a bell according to the model designed by Lemcke in the same manner as it had cast the bell for St. George's Church in Berlin in 1897. Following the completion of a plaster of Paris model in the original size, preparations were begun for the actual casting.

The Casting of the Bell

The mould for the inside of the Bell was formed according to a pattern in a three metres deep cavity from special moulding clay. The Bell was moulded upside down, that is, the crown was at the bottom. The mould for the exterior was formed in another cavity, also according to a pattern, so that two complete models were perfected, one forming the core of the Bell and the other its exterior. The core was then placed inside the outer mould so that a space representing the thickness of the Bell resulted, into which the molten steel was to be poured. The exterior designs and inscriptions were transferred from the plaster of Paris model to the mould, a work which demanded skill as well as artistic talent.

The Bell was then cast, 16,5 tons of molten steel being necessary. Following the cooling, polishing, chasing and tuning, all of which required several weeks, the Olympic Bell was finished. It was



Olympic Badges.

Examples of the badges for athletes and officials. Designs: Prof. Walter Raemisch.

The small badges with rosettes were worn by the members of the International Physical Education Students' Encampment (green) and the International Youth Encampment (blue)

The visitor's badge, which was sold publicly, is depicted at the lower centre.

pitched in E of the minor octave, and the first overtone lying in the interval of the minor third of the main tone was pitched in G so that the total effect was a minor tone. The plainly audible overtones resulting from the strokes of the clapper combined with the mighty undertone to produce a rich, full sound.

The weight and dimensions of the Bell and the ringing equipment (clapper, yoke, cogged winding wheel) are as follows:

Diameter of Bell	9.10 feet
Height of Bell with crown	8.78 „
Height of the bowed axle	7.48 „
Length of yoke.....	14.95 „
Height of Bell and yoke combined	14.68 „
Weight of Bell	21,197 pounds
Weight of clapper and balance	1,740 „
Weight of yoke and attaching appliances	7,513 „
Total weight	<u>30,450 pounds</u>

Triumphal Procession of the Bell

As the morning of January 16th, 1936 dawned the Olympic Bell was ready in Bochum for its journey to Berlin, the same truck which was fashioned for the transportation of the huge block of granite to Tannenberg for the Hindenburg memorial having been donated by the German Railway for this purpose. The procession began at the main entrance to the Bochum Works and on the first day the Bell passed through Dortmund, Unna and Werl to Hamm, where it was greeted on Hitler Square by the military band of the First Battalion of the Sixty-Fourth Infantry Regiment, and Mayor Detert as well as the provincial representative of the Reich Sport Leader extolled in their addresses this outstanding product of Westphalian craftsmanship. The journey through Beckum, Wiedenbrück and Gütersloh to Bielefeld continued without incident. Here the Bell was escorted into the town by a squadron of the National Socialist Motor Corps as well as runners. Members of the Municipal Administration and of the Reich Association for Physical Training made speeches of welcome, characterizing the Bell as the herald of Olympic peace and honourable competition. Ten hours were required for covering the 27 kilometre stretch between Bielefeld and Oeynhausen because of the icy condition of the highway in the Ravensberg district, and as a result of this delay the day of rest which had been planned for Hannover could not be realized. The Capital of Lower Saxony was reached in the afternoon of Sunday, January 19th, and a reception was provided by the musical organization of the "Hanomag" Works. Escorted by delegations from the National Socialist Party, the Special Bodyguard Corps, the Technical Corps and the sporting clubs, the Bell was transported to the Station Square where Physical Education Director Dunkelberg extolled it as the symbol of the staunch will which characterizes the German nation. The journey to Brunswick then began, and here a festive reception was arranged on the Market Square, the band of the Air Force providing music and Municipal Councillor Mehlis delivering an address of welcome. The radio broadcasting stations in Western and Central Germany informed their hearers about the transportation of the Bell to Berlin, and the festivities and demonstrations which were held in various towns along the route. The sirens of the factories were blown and church bells pealed in greeting.

Travelling at about 12 miles an hour, the Bell approached Magdeburg, the school children, Hitler Youth, members of the German Girls' League, Storm Troopers, members of the Special Bodyguard and political leaders forming honorary escorts in each town and village. The federations and clubs were often so enthusiastic in their festivities that it was necessary to interrupt the journey. The arrival at Magdeburg was greeted by the entire population. Torch bearers surrounded the special truck upon which the Bell was being transported and a gay medley of flags and uniforms created an attractive picture in the illumination of the numerous spotlights. A chorus from the Wilhelm Raabe School rendered the Olympic Hymn and in a short address the Magdeburg leader of the Reich Association for Physical Training, Herr Kuhne, expressed the wish that the achievements at the Olympic Games, the chivalrous competition and the German hospitality might be as pure and noble as the tones of the Bell, the athletes as sturdy and resolute as its voice and the impressions which the visitors from abroad would carry home with them as resonant and enduring as its peals. The church bells in Burg, Genthin and Plaue on the Havel intoned a welcome, and in Brandenburg the band of the Sixty-Eighth Infantry Regiment as well as the school children formed an honorary escort. The stretch from here to Potsdam involved difficulties since it was necessary to make a long detour near Eiche in the neighbourhood of Potsdam because a railway bridge was too low. The wooden bridge on the detour route were not strong enough to support the Bell, however, and had to be reinforced by the Second Company of the Brandenburg Pioneer Regiment.

The last stop was made at Potsdam, where the band of the Labour Service, political organizations and thousands of people thronged the streets to greet the Olympic symbol, the police department having installed special lighting effects on the large town square. The Mayor made a speech of welcome in the historic Prussian royal city on the birthday of Frederick the Great.

The Bell arrived at the outskirts of Berlin on January 5th, and on the following day, a Sunday, the official reception of the new Olympic symbol took place. Accompanied by large crowds of pedestrians and cyclists and joyfully greeted from all sides, the procession proceeded by way of Kurfürstendamm to the Great Star Square where 1,600 members of the Hitler Youth Organization and 45 youths from the Reich Association for Physical Training awaited the arrival of the Bell with flags and pennants. From here the route continued along the Charlottenburger Chaussee to Brandenburg Gate, down Unter den Linden and finally to Kaiser Franz Josef Square where the Bell was presented with a fitting ceremony to the Organizing Committee.

Following the rendition of a song, "To the Fatherland," by the male chorus, Director-General Borbet of the Bochumer Verein addressed the audience as follows:

"On New Year's Day of the Olympic Year the tones of the Olympic Bell were broadcast for the first time to all corners of the earth. A few days later it began its triumphal journey through the German provinces, and today I have the honour of presenting the Bell, which was cast and donated by the Bochumer Verein, to the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympiad. To us workmen who planned and executed this task in the oldest steel bell foundry of the world this Bell stands as a proud example of German craftsmanship. It reminds us of the first bell ever to be cast in steel, which was the object of wonder and universal admiration when exhibited at the Paris World Fair of 1855. Jacob Mayer, the inventor of steel casting and founder of the Bochumer Verein, opened a new field of commerce to Germany through the perfection of that Bell, and we are certain that, just as 80 years ago, this Olympic Bell will also gain the recognition and praise of the whole world. German craftsmen have created this masterpiece from German steel, and the hands of artists have adorned it with German symbols. On the one side the Bell reveals the Brandenburg Gate, that proud monument to Prussian-German history, and on the other side the mighty German eagle greets us as the symbol of unflinching courage and vigour. Thus the union of a glorious past and a mighty, aspiring present are represented in the Bell, an ideal which has been realized through the historic developments of recent years.



The Olympic Bell pauses during its festive journey to Berlin. Members of the Labour Service on guard.

"Your Excellency: To you, as President of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympiad, I herewith present the Olympic Bell with the wish that it may carry the reputation of German workmanship far beyond the frontiers of our country and at the Olympic Games herald many a German victory. In summoning the nations of the world to friendly sporting competition, the Olympic Bell symbolizes those ideals of cooperation and peace which all of us, Führer and nation, desire from the bottom of our hearts for ourselves and the whole world.

"With this wish I request Your Excellency, as President of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympiad, to accept the Olympic Bell."

In his address of acceptance, Dr. Lewald referred first to the historic square which had been chosen for the ceremony.

"We have before us the monument of the great king, Frederick II, soldier and statesman, whose campaigns and constant striving were responsible for Prussia's greatness; we see the Palace of the former Emperor, William I, who exemplified courage, loyalty, unpretentiousness and royal dignity; we gaze reverently across to the memorial honouring those who fell in the Great War, those sons of Germany who sealed their pledge of loyalty to the Fatherland with their blood. Before us lies the Friedrich Wilhelm University which came into being as the seat of scientific learning, research and discovery during one of the most critical periods in Prussian history—the realization of the ideals of Wilhelm von Humboldt and Johann Gottlieb Fichte. Nearby stands the Opera House created by Frederick the Great where we are inspired and elevated by the works of our great masters, Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner. Our gaze extends farther to the Cathedral of Berlin and St. Hedwig's Chathedral, the illustrious seats of two religious faiths. Thus we see reunited here the visible proofs of our Christian belief, the accomplishments of our great statesmen and national figures, the memorial centre to unsurpassed heroism and buildings erected for furthering our scientific advancement and the arts which are the source of our inspiration and delight."

Dr. Lewald then expressed the thanks of the Organizing Committee to the Bochumer Verein für Gusstahlfabrikation A. G. for the donation of the Bell and to the Herforder Elektrizitätswerk for the ringing mechanism, which was also a gift. In his further remarks Dr. Lewald mentioned the question of where the Bell should hang, this having caused the Organizing Committee considerable concern until the proposal to erect a Bell Tower at the Reich Sport Field met with the immediate approval of the Chairman of the Financial Committee, Secretary of State Pfundtner, who assisted greatly in furthering the constructions for the Olympic Games. It was thus decided that the Bell should peal forth its inspiring tones from the highest point in Berlin on August 1st, 1936, when the German Chancellor opened the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad. It would unite the youth of the world in an international festival which would express the harmony and unity common to all nations. This festival would be heralded by the magnificent, mighty tones of the Bell and the words of our great national poet, Schiller:

"May joy accompany your coming,
And peace ring out in every tone!"

would thus be realized.

Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten accepted the Bell on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior, declaring in his address that the German youth had the right to escort a Bell which would summon the youth of the world to peaceful competition. In no other country are the young people inspired by a deeper wish for cooperation and a more conscious spirit of comradeship than in Germany. The Reich Sport Leader pointed out that although the Olympic Games are a single event occurring every four years, they are based upon an everlasting ideal. "Their significance," declared the Reich Sport Leader, "does not consist in the selecting of victors and distribution of prizes, but of impressing upon the youth in this manner the necessity of elevating physical training to a life-long habit. The Bell, ringing from its tower, below which the hall of honour commemorating the sacrifice of those who fell at Langemarck is situated, shall not merely summon the youth of the world but shall remind us constantly of those who gave their lives for the Fatherland. Its tones shall not only herald the beginning of an international festival, but shall announce to the German nation the revival of national vitality." The Reich Sport Leader concluded his remarks with the following words:

"At the foot of the principal tower of the Reich Sport Field extends a broad field which will be used for processions and festive occasions. The Bell will swing above the demonstrations of our unity, above the festivals of joy, and will lend its voice to them. On this occasion let us cast a glance into the future. I see generation upon



generation of German men and women approaching, magnificently resolute in their physical strength and in their staunch loyalty to the sacred soil of the Fatherland, and brought up in undeviating, unshakeable faith in the mission of National Socialism. And all of these, as they come and go, experience a festive hour at the foot of the Bell Tower. The Olympic Bell thus assumes a greater significance for us Germans than merely the heralding of a great but single world festival. We shall hear in its mighty tones the solemn baptismal voice of the eternally young, constantly enduring national strength of our people. In affirming this, I invite all to join with me in a solemn vow to our German people and their Führer, Adolf Hitler. Hail to victory!"

Following the rendering of the national anthem, immense crowds surged towards the Bell for a closer glimpse so that the escort of the Hitler Youth had difficulty in maintaining order. In addition to the Berlin public, thousands of visitors to the "Green Week Exhibition" and numerous foreign guests visited the square to admire this masterpiece of the Bochumer Verein, about which the international press printed many commendatory notices. The Bell was exhibited on five different squares of Berlin before being transported to the Reich Sport Field.

The Elevation of the Bell

After the Bell Tower had been completed, the Bell was transported through the understructure to the west side (street side) by means of a flat truck on rails. This was necessary because it was deemed feasible to elevate the Bell vertically to the Tower. It could not be brought to the foot of the Tower on the May Field side owing to the intervening stands, and it would have been necessary to elevate it diagonally, which would have placed the entire Tower under too great a strain. In order to reduce the weight, the different parts of the Bell (bell, yoke, clapper) were elevated separately. For this purpose an I-beam for a travelling crab was installed near the top of the tower, a distance of 459.09 feet above sea-level, 243.75 feet above the street and extending 13 feet horizontally from the side of the Tower. The beam was firmly built into the Tower and reinforced, and a special crab for travelling on the top flange and capable of supporting a weight of 16.5 tons was attached to it, this containing a block with two pulleys of equal size. About 35.75 feet below the beam a special movable platform was constructed, this to be extended after the Bell had been elevated so that it could be lowered to a flat truck and wheeled into position in the Bell chamber. The main lifting power was supplied by an electrical 5 ton winch with a cable .79 inches in diameter and a breaking load of 255,500 pounds per square inch. A top winch was also employed during the elevation of the Bell to prevent it from striking the side of the Tower, and two steadying cables were attached from each side.

The order to begin the elevation of the Bell was given on Monday, May 11th at 7 o'clock in the morning. It was a solemn moment. The stillness was broken by but a few sounds and only about 100 spectators were present since the day and hour of the elevation had been kept strictly secret. By 7.55 a. m. the Bell had reached the top of the Tower. The under-platform was extended and the Bell was gradually lowered to a truck resting thereupon and transported into the bell chamber. At 9 o'clock the successful completion of this task was announced to the Reich Minister of the Interior. The work in the chamber itself, which included the placing of the yoke in its correct position, the suspension of the Bell from the yoke and the hanging of the clapper, required several days longer. The first trial ringing took place on May 20th. This process, which at first glance would seem to be quite simple, in reality required much consideration and the full cooperation of a large number of workmen. The power for ringing the Bell was provided by an electric motor which was connected with the axle of the Bell by means of a cog-wheel, chain and proportionately large winding wheel so that each revolution of the motor resulted in a movement of the Bell. The motor had to be adjusted

in such a manner that its force was exerted upon the Bell at the end of its natural swing in order to raise it again, so that the Bell would be free to swing unhindered and thus emit a full tone while at the same time it was not subjected to undue strain from the strokes of the clapper. The special motor used for swinging the Olympic Bell had a normal strength of 3 horse-power. The diameter of the winding wheel on the bell axle was 11.37 feet and the ringing interval about 30 seconds.

The Olympic Fire

The most significant and striking of the ceremonial aspects connected with the Olympic Games is the Olympic Fire. Ignited during the opening ceremony, it burns day and night at the Olympic Stadium and other scenes of competition during the period of the Games. Only when the Olympic Flag is lowered at the end of the closing ceremony is the Fire extinguished. At the Olympic Games of 1928 in Amsterdam and at the Los Angeles Festival in 1932 the Olympic Fire burned at the top of a pillar extending above the Stadium. The Americans utilized natural gas as fuel, this being obtained from wells in the immediate vicinity of the centres of competition.

The German Organizing Committee considered the plan in December, 1934 of using gas from the Berlin Municipal Gas Works as fuel for the Olympic Fire, but investigation revealed that pure lighting gas did not produce the desired flame effect. Moreover, the use of this type of gas would have necessitated the laying of a special pipe-line to the Stadium at a cost of about 300,000 Reichsmarks. There was also the danger that the necessary chemical and oil substances in the gas would have caused a smoke which would have been disturbing to the spectators. Attempts to use oil pressure burners, coal tar and benzol were also relinquished because in order to provide a 10 foot flame for the necessary period of 363 hours between 350 and 400 tons of heavy benzol at a total price of about 36,000 Reichsmarks would have been required.

Our deliberations had reached this stage in May, 1935 when the Elwerath Refining Works in Hannover generously offered to provide a sufficient quantity of their new liquid "Propan" gas for the Olympic Fire. For feeding the Olympic Fire in the Stadium about 55 pounds of "Propan" gas were necessary each day. The first tests with this gas took place at the Reich Sport Field on May 28th, 1936, after the "Deurag" Company had conducted preliminary tests at its factory in Hannover. Special attention was paid to the colour and volume of the flame in the fire-bowl as well as to the development of smoke. The attempts were completely satisfactory and it was discovered that smoke and soot from the 10 foot flame could not be detected for more than a distance of 50 feet. The "Deurag" Company continued its experiments, and, benefitting from the experience gained during the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, made all of the technical preparations for the Berlin Olympic Fire.

In providing a fire-bowl, a deviation was made from the system used in Holland and America. A 7.15 feet high tripod constructed according to a Greek pattern was placed in the centre of the deep opening at the end of the Stadium. This supported a round fire-bowl which was fashioned of .16 inch steel plate. The bowl was filled with broken fire-clay in order to ensure a good distribution of the flame. A weatherproof room was constructed in the immediate vicinity of the Fire and the regulation of the gas supply as well as the supervision and adjustment of the flame was carried out from here. The last trial was made in June, 1936 and was altogether successful.

The Elwerath Company also made arrangements for an Olympic Fire in the Berlin Lustgarten,



The Olympic Fire ascends from a tripod designed after an ancient Greek Olympic pattern.

on the Müggelberg near Grünau and in Kiel as well as for the fire altars in Germany to be used for the torch relay run. The following quantities of gas were used for these various fires:

At the Olympic Stadium:

Burning period: August 1st-16th
 Consumption: from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. = 14 hours at 132 lbs. per hour = 1,848 lbs.
 from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. = 10 hours at 66 lbs. per hour = 660 lbs.
 i. e. 2,508 lbs. per day
 Total consumption in 16 days 40,128 lbs.

On the Müggelberg near Grünau:

Burning period: August 7th-14th
 Total consumption estimated at 22,000 lbs.

At Kiel:

Burning period: August 4th-14th continuously
 Total consumption estimated at 22,000 lbs.

In the Berlin Lustgarten:

Burning period: 16 days continuously
 Consumption: 33 lbs. per hour
 Total consumption in 16 days 12,672 lbs.

At the Fire Altars for the Torch Relay Run:

Burning period: During the ceremony
 Consumption: Dresden 110 lbs.
 Pirna 66 lbs.
 Meißen 66 lbs.
 Luckenwalde 66 lbs. 308 lbs.

Total consumption 97,108 lbs.

The Olympic Hymn

The prescribed programme for the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games includes the official inauguration of the Games by the Head of State, trumpet fanfares, artillery salutes, the hoisting of the Olympic flag on the central mast, the releasing of carrier pigeons and a cantata by the chorus. Although since 1928 a uniform Olympic medal had been provided for all Olympic victors in the athletic competitions, the International Olympic Committee had never drawn up definite regulations concerning the Olympic Cantata, better known as the Olympic Hymn. The acquisition of such a hymn had naturally been considered by the International Olympic Committee at different congresses, and in connection with the Games of 1932 a national competition was announced in America, the prize being awarded to the American composer, Bradley Keeler, for his Olympic Hymn. This work was played in Los Angeles, and with a German text written by the German-American, Gustavus T. Kirby, was rendered at the Vienna Congress of the International Olympic Committee in 1933. The motion to recognize this song as the official Olympic Hymn for all time was opposed by Dr. Lewald on the grounds that Germany is recognized throughout the world as the principal home of music and that the German Organizing Committee intended to announce a competition for the text to an Olympic Hymn for which the famous German musician, Dr. Richard Strauss, would

compose the music. The proposal of Dr. Lewald was strongly supported by the French delegate, Count Clary.

On the basis of this decision a contest for an Olympic Hymn was announced in connection with the art competitions of the Eleventh Olympic Games. Richard Strauss, whom Dr. Lewald had requested as early as the end of 1932 to compose an Olympic Hymn, declared his willingness at the beginning of 1933 to do so provided that an appropriate text was submitted to him. The Organizing Committee applied first to Gerhart Hauptmann, who consented, but in the end did not supply the required text. Dr. Lewald then turned to the Academy of Poets and solicited its assistance in this work, and the Academy authorized its member, the ballad writer, Börries Freiherr von Münchhausen, to arrange for the writing of a hymn. With the approval of Dr. Lewald, a limited number of German poets were requested to participate in a competition, and three prizes amounting to 700, 200 and 100 Reichsmarks were offered. Seven authors submitted nine hymns, and the prizes were awarded as follows: first prize, Wilhelm von Scholz; second prize, Alfred von Kessel; third prize, Gustav Frenssen.

Although superior from a poetic point of view, the hymn of Wilhelm von Scholz was suitable only for a purely German occasion and not for an international Olympic Festival. It was therefore decided to announce a general competition for a prize of 1000 Reichsmarks. The response this time was astonishing, no less than 3000 manuscripts being submitted to the Organizing Committee. In the course of weeks of painstaking work Börries von Münchhausen eliminated the great majority of these compositions as unsuitable but selected 50 which he regarded as possibilities. From these 50 he chose 4 which possessed an equally high degree of excellence from a poetic point of view and sent them to Richard Strauss with the request that he decide which could be utilized most effectively for a hymn. The decision of the composer also met with the approval of Dr. Lewald. The author of the prize-winning poem turned out to be a young electionist named Robert Lubahn who had never before distinguished himself through his poetic achievements. He was awarded the prize, and his poem of seven verses was used with a few slight alterations as the text for the music of Richard Strauss. The composer completed his work during the winter of 1934-35, and the composition met with the full approval of all parties. During the Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Richard Strauss invited the members of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee who were present to a special reception at which the Hymn was sung by an outstanding artist of the Munich Opera, he himself accompanying. The Executive Committee thereupon decided to recommend at the Berlin Congress immediately preceding the Olympic Games that this hymn of Richard Strauss be recognized as the official Olympic Hymn of all time, and a motion to this effect was passed by the International Olympic Committee on July 30th, 1936. Richard Strauss declined to accept payment for his work, declaring it to be his contribution to the Olympic Games, and even offered to conduct the work himself on the opening day, a proposal which was gratefully and joyfully accepted.

The following comment has been made by the eminent musician, Councillor Ihler, concerning the musical quality and content of the Strauss Hymn:

"The composition, which is written in descending D major, begins with a treble-toned motif of the trumpets, this being thrice repeated and finding its echo in the calls, "Olympia." This motif is partly carried over by the instruments to the individual strophes and swells to a mighty volume at the conclusion. Fanfare-like themes by the brass and wood-wind instruments introduce the chorus, which, rising above the stormy violin passages, hurls the invitation to the world,

Olympia (Hymne von Robert Lubahn) Richard Strauss

Page of the manuscript of the Olympic Hymn by Richard Strauss.

"Welcome as our guests, ye Nations,
Through our open gates draw nigh!"

This maestoso theme in the first two measures brings the joyous excitement to expression through the constant swelling and receding voices with ever-increasing intervals. The Olympia motif is intoned in the chorus for the first time at the end of the second strophe, being introduced by the brass instruments. The chorus, constituting a rhythmically closed unit and supported in its melody by the orchestra, develops in the course of further strophes to an impressive volume, the modulation technique which characterizes Strauss music being utilized here with excellent effect. Especially pronounced is the contrast in spirit as expressed in the fourth strophe,

"Praise on thee by deeds bestowing,
Conquer well: Olympia!"

through the light piano with only slight swellings and the elimination of the horns, which, however, return in full strength and colour in the continuation of this strophe,

"Some will soon thy laurel carry,
Crown of fame: Olympia!"

Following a mighty orchestral crescendo, the composition reaches its climax in the twice repeated cry of joy, "Olympia!" the full orchestra supporting the chorus throughout the principal motif in a rythmical and melodious manner. With dithyrambic runs of the stringed instruments, fanfares of the trumpets and horns and a distant trumpet chorus the Hymn ends.

The Olympic Hymn is intended originally for large symphony orchestras with reinforced brass sections, while for rendition in the open air with an increased number of instruments, military music alone is recommended. The Hymn has also been arranged in C major for male choruses with small brass accompaniment as well as for a solo voice in C major with piano accompaniment, the composer himself being responsible for all of these arrangements."

Other Symbols

Realizing that the various souvenirs and plaques which are issued in connection with the Olympic Games are regarded as evidence of the creative ability of the host nation, the Organizing Committee endeavoured from the very beginning to lend the symbols of the Olympic Games of 1936 an especially artistic value. For this reason the work of designing them was not entrusted to single persons but to a limited circle of outstanding German artists who were drawn into competition for the accomplishment of important tasks. The organization of these competitions was placed in the hands of the Art Committee of the Organizing Committee, which cooperated with the Reich Chamber of Fine Arts in the completion of the work.

The first important task was the designing of an official **publicity poster** for the Games, and as early as June, 1934 a competition was announced by the Publicity Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games, 49 outstanding German graphic artists enrolling, out of which 44 submitted 59 posters. The result, however, was unsatisfactory. The threefold object, that of indicating the importance of the Olympic Games, calling attention to Berlin as the host city and of publicizing the Games in an effective and internationally understandable manner, was not achieved. In view of the regulation of the Reich Chamber of Culture to the effect that prizes offered in a competition must be awarded regardless of whether or not the results are satisfactory, the five best designs were duly selected and the artists rewarded. The first prize was awarded to the Dresden artist, Willy Petzold, whose design, an antique bronze head bearing a wreath of victory, was inadequate for the official Olympic poster although it appeared to be suitable for publicizing the Olympic Art Exhibition and was later used for this purpose. The Publicity Committee, which was responsible for advertising the Games, then assumed active charge of the selection of an official poster and engaged a series of artists for this purpose. From the designs submitted, that of the Berlin painter and graphic artist, Würbel, was finally selected. His poster revealed the quadriga of the Brandenburg Gate as the landmark of the host city, Berlin, and behind this the shadowy figure of a wreathed victor with his arm raised in the Olympic greeting, this symbolizing Olympic sport. The five rings were also included in the background and the words, "Berlin 1936, Olympic Games, 1st-16th August," were inscribed in the capitals of the Brandenburg Gate. The latter was blue-grey and the inscription the same colour except in a lighter tone. The figure of the victor was portrayed in olive-green against a grey and rose background and the five Olympic rings were given their original colours of blue, yellow, black, green and red. The poster was distributed to and displayed in every country of the world and was issued in all of the important languages.

The designs for the commemoration medal, the diplomas and official badges were completed during the spring of 1935, these also being carried out by a limited circle of competent artists. According to the Olympic Statutes, **medals of victory** are to be awarded in silver-gilt, silver and bronze to

the victors in the various Olympic competitions. The design of the Italian sculptor, Professor Cassioli, Florence, was selected by the International Olympic Committee in 1928 as the permanent Olympic medal, the inscription being changed to correspond to each Olympic Festival. The Organizing Committee was therefore obliged only to provide an adequate number of medals from the mould, which is placed at the disposal of the proper Organizing Committee on the occasion of each Festival. This task was awarded to the firm of B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim, a total of 960 medals being produced.

It is moreover required that every athlete and all persons who participate in an official capacity shall be awarded a **commemoration medal**. The number of artists whose services were enlisted for this work was intentionally limited, and among the 15 invited to compete there was not one who had not performed similar tasks in a completely satisfactory manner. The prize was awarded to the Berlin sculptor, Otto Placzek, his design revealing on one side five athletes representing the different continents, all of whom are engaged in pulling the rope of the Olympic Bell. The reverse side of the medal contained the Olympic Bell in relief. Bronze was selected as the appropriate metal for this medal, and the required number of 20,000 were cast by four Berlin foundries, Heintze & Barth, Sperlich, Noack & Martin, and Pilzing. Otto Placzek was also entrusted with the designing of the other medals issued by the Organizing Committee. These included the **commemoration medal** for the participants in the aeroplane, automobile and bicycle rallies as well as the medal for the carrier pigeon breeders who offered their birds for the festivities of the opening day. The artist utilized a uniform design for the reverse side of all these medals, the Olympic Bell, as the symbol of the Berlin Games, while the face revealed in each case the individual significance of the medal.

A task of particular importance was that of designing the **Olympic badge** which was to be worn by every athlete and person connected with the Games in an official capacity, denoting at the same time the function of the wearer. It was decided to follow the example of Los Angeles and to provide a combination of medal and ribbon. Of the seven artists who participated in the competition, the jury selected the designs of Professor Walter Raemisch as the most suitable. He combined the landmark of Berlin, the Brandenburg Gate, and the five connected rings symbolizing the Olympic Games in a most effective manner. This badge could be attached to ribbons of different colours and also contained space for engraving the function of the wearer. Tombac plated with antique silver was selected as the metal for these badges and Messrs. Lauer, Nuremberg, were commissioned with their production. The company performed its task to complete satisfaction, producing the 14,000 badges necessary because of the unusually large participation in good time before the opening of the Games. The five Olympic rings having already been utilized as a **publicity badge** for the Games as early as 1935 with a total sale of 400,000, the Organizing Committee decided to produce a special **visitor's badge** to be sold after the opening of the Festival. Professor Raemisch was also entrusted with the designing of this emblem, and utilized the landmark of Berlin and the Olympic rings, this time, however, the rings being placed under the Brandenburg Gate. An extremely attractive badge was the result, 675,000 being produced in Tombac and ivory enamel. The same design was enlarged to form an automobile plaque, the sale of these being restricted to limited circles. As a gesture of honour to the former Olympic victors, the Organizing Committee arranged a reception during the course of the Games for which occasion a special badge was created, this revealing the symbolic wreath held in a raised hand. An open space was also left for the engraving of the name of the victor and the Olympic Festival in which he attained his victory. Messrs. Poellath in Schrobenhausen were entrusted with the production of these badges.

Special care was taken in the selection of a design for the **diploma**, which, according to the Olympic Statutes, should be presented to the victors in addition to the medals. Twelve leading German graphic artists were invited to submit designs, and the results varied widely. The prize-winning design of Professor Ernst Boehm, Berlin, represented an entirely new conception of such a diploma. He utilized white cardboard for his diploma, the Brandenburg Gate and Olympic Bell, as symbols of the Games, being printed on a gilt background, while the Olympic Stadium embossed in white formed the centre piece. The central portion of the certificate was divided by a gold band upon which the word, "Ehrenrükunde" was inscribed. Above it the inscription, "XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936," was engraved in red on a white background and the lower part contained the name of the victor, his country and the sport in which he participated. At the bottom of the diploma was another gold band upon which the facsimile signatures of the Presidents of the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee as well as the five Olympic rings in their original colours were embossed. The Berlin firm, Erasmus-Druck GmbH, undertook the production of these diplomas, an extremely difficult task because of the unusual material used, and provided a total of 1,500, including appropriate folders. The paper was contributed by the firm, J. W. Zander, Berlin, first-rate paper being provided for this purpose.

A special **commemoration diploma** was designed for the participants in the **Olympic torch relay run** from Olympia to Berlin, this being created by the Berlin painter and graphic artist, Hönig. His design revealed the fire altar and Olympic rings in yellow-brown tones with the eagle as a background and the Olympic Bell in colourless embossing. Each certificate contained the facsimile signature of the President of the Organizing Committee and was inscribed with the name of the participant. The relationship between this torch relay run of the modern Olympic Games and the ancient festival was expressed in the brochures published in connection with this event, these being designed in an especially artistic manner. The reproduction of a Hellenic relief from the Palazzo Colonna in Rome was utilized for the cover, this having been generously permitted by the Prince of Colonna. The relief, which depicts two Erotes as torch bearers, was used by the creator of the Olympic Bell, Walter E. Lemcke, as the basis of his design.

During the journey to Athens for the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in 1934, the important question concerning the festive aspect of the Games was discussed. It was decided that the International Olympic Committee, as the supreme senate of physical culture, should constitute a unit at the Olympic Games and should be distinguished as such. The Secretary-General, Dr. Diem, therefore proposed that the form generally used for magistrates and scholastic dignitaries be adhered to, and since it was deemed impractical to institute robes of office, a large **gold chain** should be worn to symbolize the membership in the International Olympic Committee. This proposal was approved by the Olympic Committee. Six medallions were set into the links of a gold-plated, hand-worked chain, these being reproductions of antique originals from the period between 300 and 500 B. C. depicting a torch-runner, javelin-thrower, discus-thrower, two wrestlers, a weapon-runner and a youth with jumping weights. The five enamelled Olympic rings were attached to a large medallion revealing a reproduction of the head of Zeus from a Greek engraved gem in the Berlin State Museum. The reverse side of the medallion contained the inscription, "XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936," and space for additional Olympic Festivals. This chain was also created by the Berlin sculptor, Herr Lemcke, whose designs met with the approval of the President of the Organizing Committee. According to the regulations drawn up, these chains become the permanent property of the International Olympic Committee, and shall be preserved at the headquarters of the Secretary-General

in Lausanne, being presented to the members of the Committee on the occasion of each Olympic Festival.

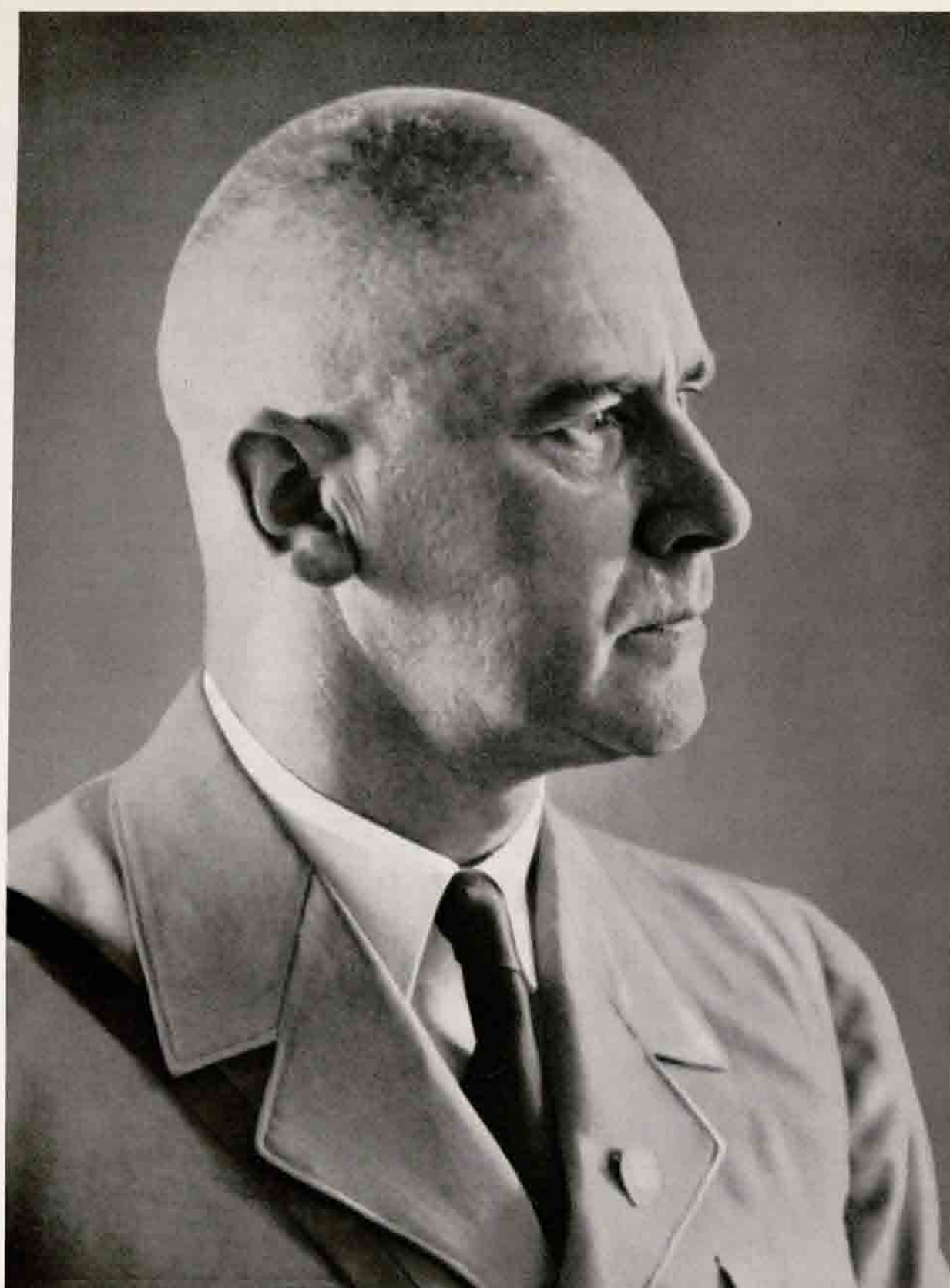
The ancient custom was also responsible for the decision of the Organizing Committee to crown the successful participants in the Berlin Games with **wreaths of victory**. This act took place in connection with the official victory ceremony in the Olympic Stadium when the medals and diplomas were presented by the girl members of the Honorary Youth Service. The oak wreaths, which were open at the front, were an exact copy of those with which the victorious Roman chariot drivers were crowned. The Berlin gardening firm, Herm. Rothe, undertook to provide them and delivered fresh wreaths each day for the ceremony.

An entirely new but appropriate means of honouring the victors resulted from a proposal of the same firm, namely, that each successful competitor should be presented with a **small oak tree** in commemoration of the victory won in Germany. For this purpose, it was necessary to obtain one-year-old seedling oaks ("quercus pedunculata") from the Holstein marsh district and to subject them to cultivation from the spring of 1935 until the date of presentation. They were planted in special soil, trimmed repeatedly, rendered immune to weather changes, treated with special preparations against diseases and tended carefully throughout this period. Grown to hardy young plants, they were transplanted into specially prepared pots adorned with the Olympic Bell and the inscription, "Grow to the honour of victory! Summon to further achievement!," and, following their presentation to the victor, were packed in convenient, specially constructed cartons for their journey to his home country. They constituted an attractive symbol of German character, strength, endurance and hospitality.

A wish which had often been uttered in vain was fulfilled in Berlin. Germany had requested the nations to bring their flags with them and stipulated only a maximum size for these. It was intended that the flag which preceded each team into the Olympic Stadium should be a traditional possession such as the regimental flag of an army, one which was preserved, exhibited on important occasions and defended in battle. The flags which were carried by the different teams in the Olympic Games should be intimately associated with the history of the Games, and for this reason the Organizing Committee decided to present each country with a **ribbon of honour** designed by the graphic artist, Herr Beucke. These ribbons were attached to the flags of the different countries by girl members of the Honorary Youth Service during a special ceremony on the closing day. It was intended that the ribbons awarded to the various nations should be increased by others in the course of future Games, and thus provide a visible proof of every occasion upon which the country participated in an Olympic Festival.

A **book of honour** was also created by the Bamberg bookbinder, Herr Metzner, the Berlin graphic artist, Herr Tischer, executing the designs for the cover and different pages. This work, which was bound in full leather, was inscribed first by the German Chancellor and then by the officials, guests of honour, Olympic victors, representatives of the different associations, the members of the Organizing Committee and many other outstanding personages who visited Berlin during the Olympic Games.

The Olympic symbols are intended as tokens of a great moment in the history of sport. They will recall participation and success to the athletes and remind the visitors of the August days of 1936. The oak tree will grow to the honour of victory, as a living inspiration for future generations. The golden chains of office will be worn by the leaders of sport when the Olympic Bell summons the youth of the world to peaceful combat, and the book of honour will stand as a silent testimonial to all who participated in the Festival of 1936.



The Olympic Games are a festival of pleasure and optimism. They call together the youth of the entire world. I am convinced that these young people will be the best exponents of understanding and peaceful cooperation between nations. The spirit of sportsmanship is the spirit of chivalry and respect for achievement. Honourable nations respecting one another mutually are the strongest guarantee of peaceful cooperation.

Dr. Frick



Olympic
Square

BUILDINGS

The Construction of the Reich Sport Field

The creative power of the Olympic concept has, in recent times, made itself evident in the type of architecture which it has brought forth. It was first under the inspiration of the Olympic Games that stadia were constructed which would render fitting tribute to this honoured festivity. Formerly, the sporting grounds were constructed in accordance with the needs of sport activities. The rest of the construction was based on the practical requirements of the spectators. However, in 1896, when Athens was chosen as the site for the first Olympic Games, M. Averoff, a wealthy Greek gentleman, provided not only the means for rebuilding the Panathenaeon Stadium, but also for the use for Pentelic marble in its construction. The idea of creating a contest site worthy of the Olympic Games has not met with consistent progress. The idea, however, has been kept alive, and in 1912 when the Olympic Games were held in Sweden, that country provided a beautiful stadium in Stockholm which at the same time expressed the individuality and artistic taste of the Swedish people. The Berlin Stadium, which finds its spiritual origin in the Stadium of Athens, was in progress of construction. In the amphitheatre at the foot of the Ardetto Hill, the German Olympic Expedition assembled for the 1906 intermediate Olympic Games decided to further the plans for a similar construction in Germany. As a result of this plan, the Berlin Stadium in Grunewald was built. At first it was planned to use this as the site of the Olympic Games, and immediately after the final