



THE
XITH OLYMPIC GAMES
BERLIN, 1936

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I

BY

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

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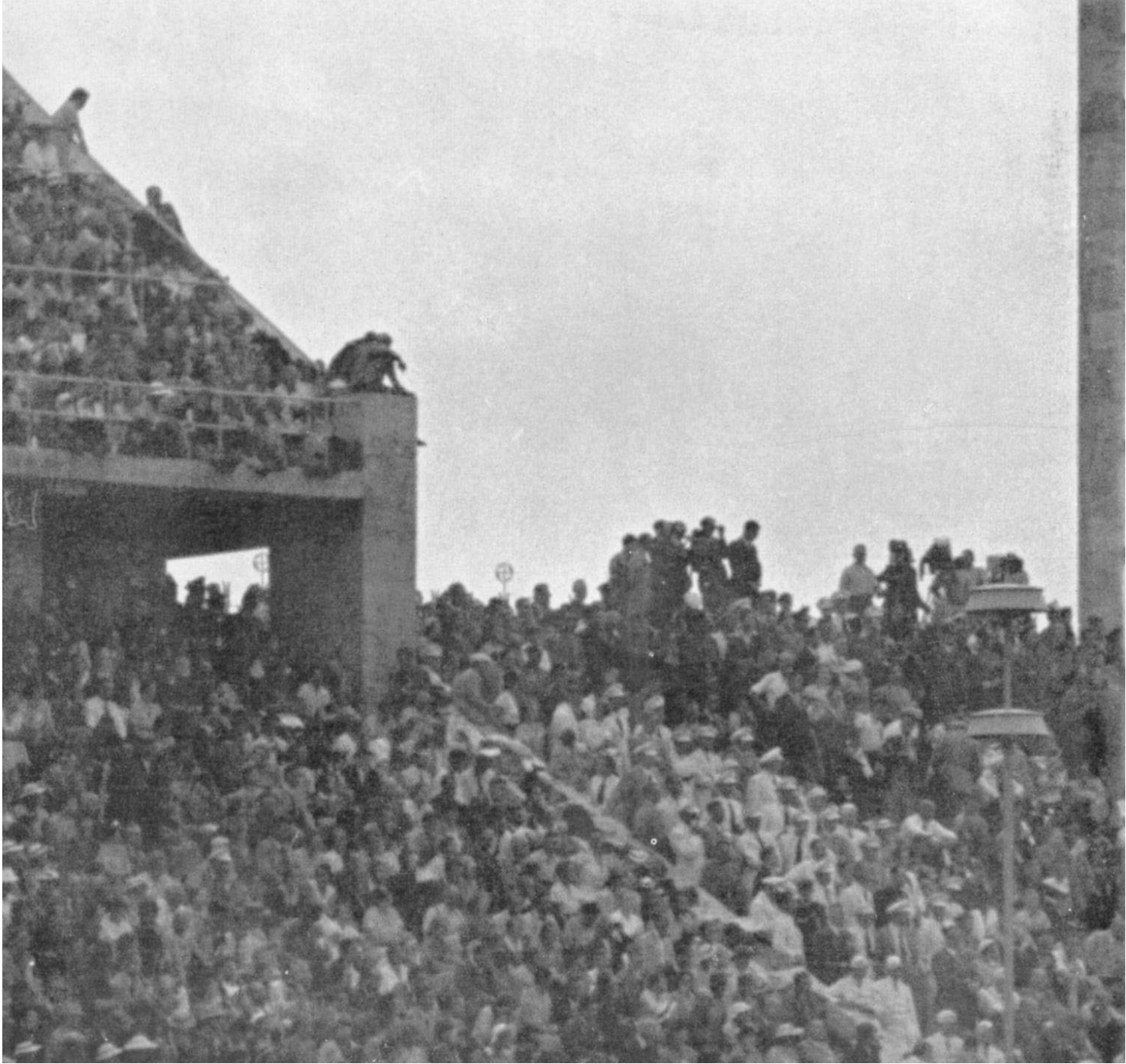
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“The eternal source,
dedicated to the highest.”

Temple of Hera
in the Sacred Grove
of Olympia.

Printed in Germany

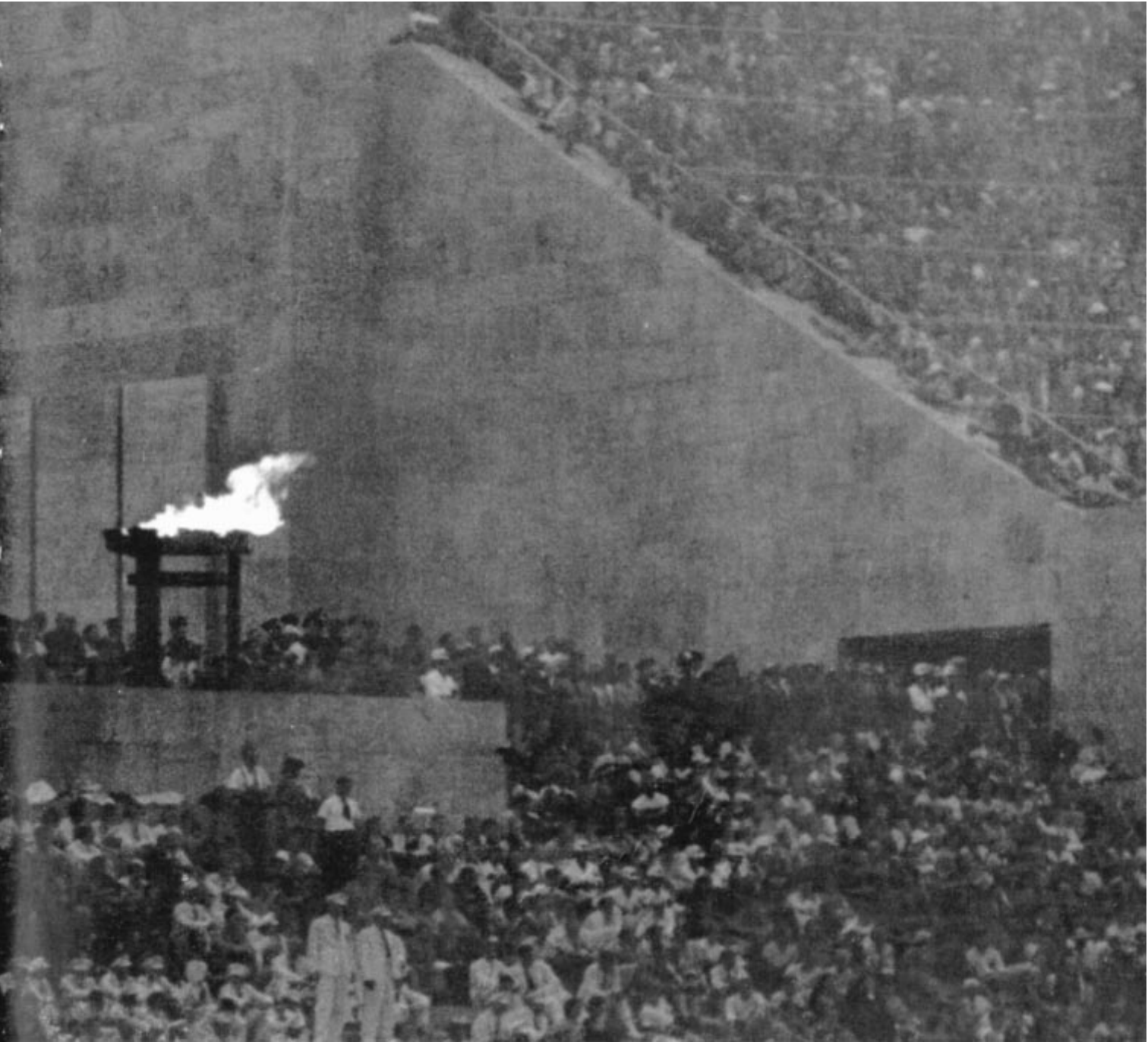




THE GAMES ARE ENDED . . .

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.



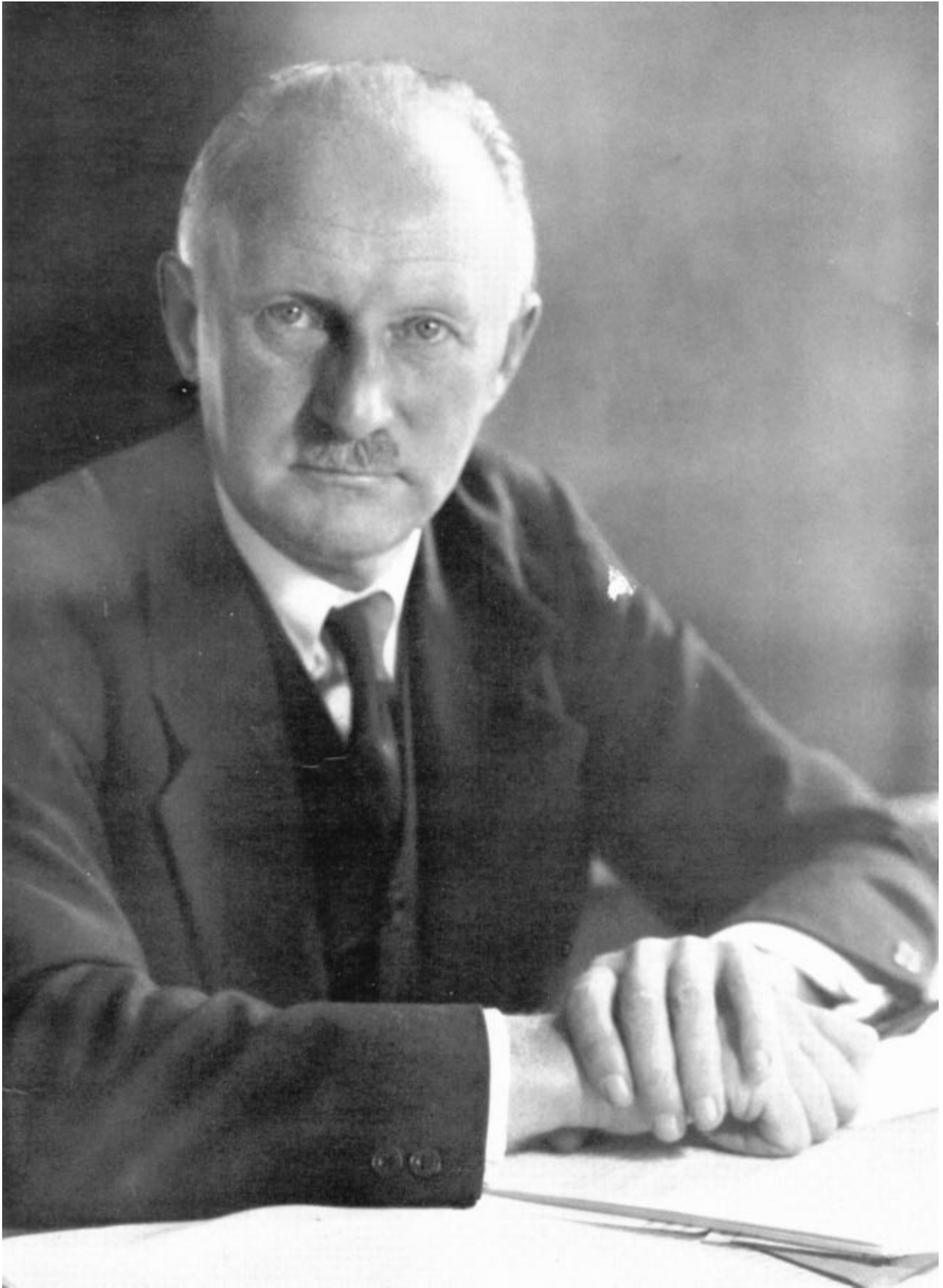
The Olympic concept calls to mind the eternal, indestructible laws of life. It speaks the language of the youth of all nations. It is the voice of chivalry and character in a worldly age. It places the exalted symbol of an ideal above the idols of a materialistic philosophy of life.

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



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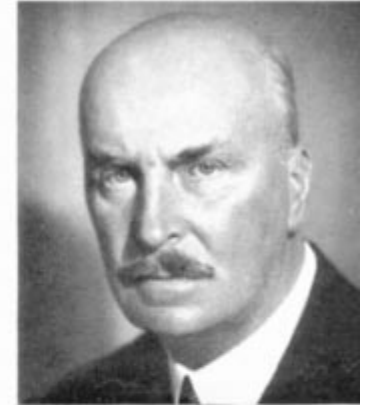
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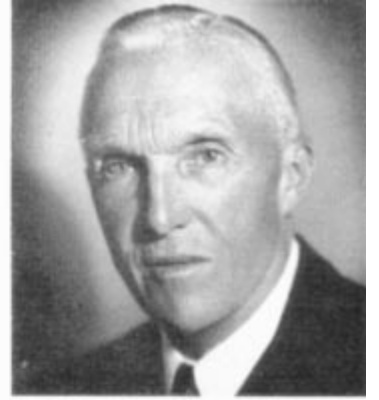
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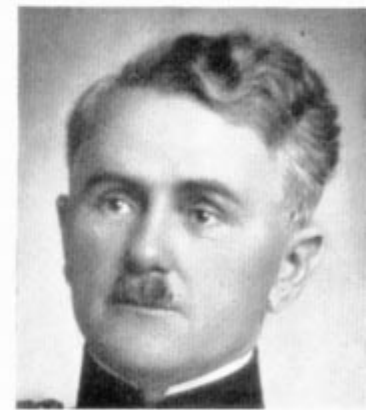
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Paul Hamel, Treasurer



Dr. Carl Diem, Secretary-General



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Werner March, Chief Architect



Dr. Meinshausen, Municipal School Councillor



Major Mühlenbrink



Paul Müller, Olympic Representative
of the German Broadcasting Company



Brigade Leader Nord,
Director of the Olympic Motor Staff



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German Olympic Committee

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A. Breitmeyer, Vice-President	Dr. H. Heyl (Wrestling and Weight-Lifting)
Dr. Theodor Lewald	E. Rüdiger (Boxing)
H. G. Duke Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg	E. Casmir (Fencing)
Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt	G. Bock (Shooting)
State Secretary Körner, Prussian Ministry of State	H. Pauli (Rowing)
Lieutenant-General von Reichenau, Commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps	G. Hax (Swimming)
Major-General Busch, Commander of the 23rd Division	R. Wolff (Equestrian Sports)
Police General K. Daluge	Dr. M. W. Eckert (Canoeing)
Minister von Bülow-Schwante, Chef de Protocol, Foreign Office	R. Hermann (Handball)
Councillor Ritter von Lex, Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior	Franz Eggert (Cycling)
Director Krümmel, Reich and Prussian Ministry for Science and Education	Kewisch (Yachting)
Dr. Mahlo, Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda	G. Evers (Hockey)
Staff Leader Rodde, Ribbentrop Headquarters	F. Linnemann (Football)
Group Leader Beckerle, SA. Headquarters	H. Hölter (Modern Pentathlon)
Group Leader Heydrich, Reich Headquarters of the SS.	J. Maier (Skiing)
Brigade Leader Nord, Director of the Olympic Motor Staff	H. Kleeberg (Ice Sports)
Dr. Decker, Reich Headquarters of the Labour Service	E. Hachmann (Bob-Sleighbing)
Colonel Mahncke, German Air Sport Federation	Dr. Carl Diem, Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games
Staff Leader Lauterbacher, Reich Headquarters of the Hitler Youth	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



H. G. Duke
Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg



Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt



State Secretary Körner,
Prussian Ministry of State



Lieutenant-General von Reichenau,
Commanding General
of the Seventh Army



Major-General Busch,
Commander of the 23rd Division



Police General K. Daluge



Minister von Bülow-Schwante,
Chef de Protocol, Foreign Office



Councillor Ritter von Lex,
Reich and Prussian Ministry
of the Interior



Director Krümmel,
Reich and Prussian Ministry
for Science and Education



Dr. Mahlo,
Reich Ministry for Public
Enlightenment and Propaganda



Staff Leader Rodde,
Ribbentrop Headquarters



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SA Headquarters



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Reich Headquarters of the SS.



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Director of the Olympic Motor Staff



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of the Labour Service



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Dr. Carl Diem, Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games



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



Count W. W. von der Schulenburg



G. von Mengden, Reich Association for Physical Training



Chr. Busch, Business Manager



Dr. A. Jensch, Business Manager

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, Frankfort-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 Luis, Berlin's guest in 1936.



The Marathon victor of the Berlin Games in 1936, Kital 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. Sahm, 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

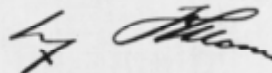
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Sehr verehrte Exzellenz!

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.

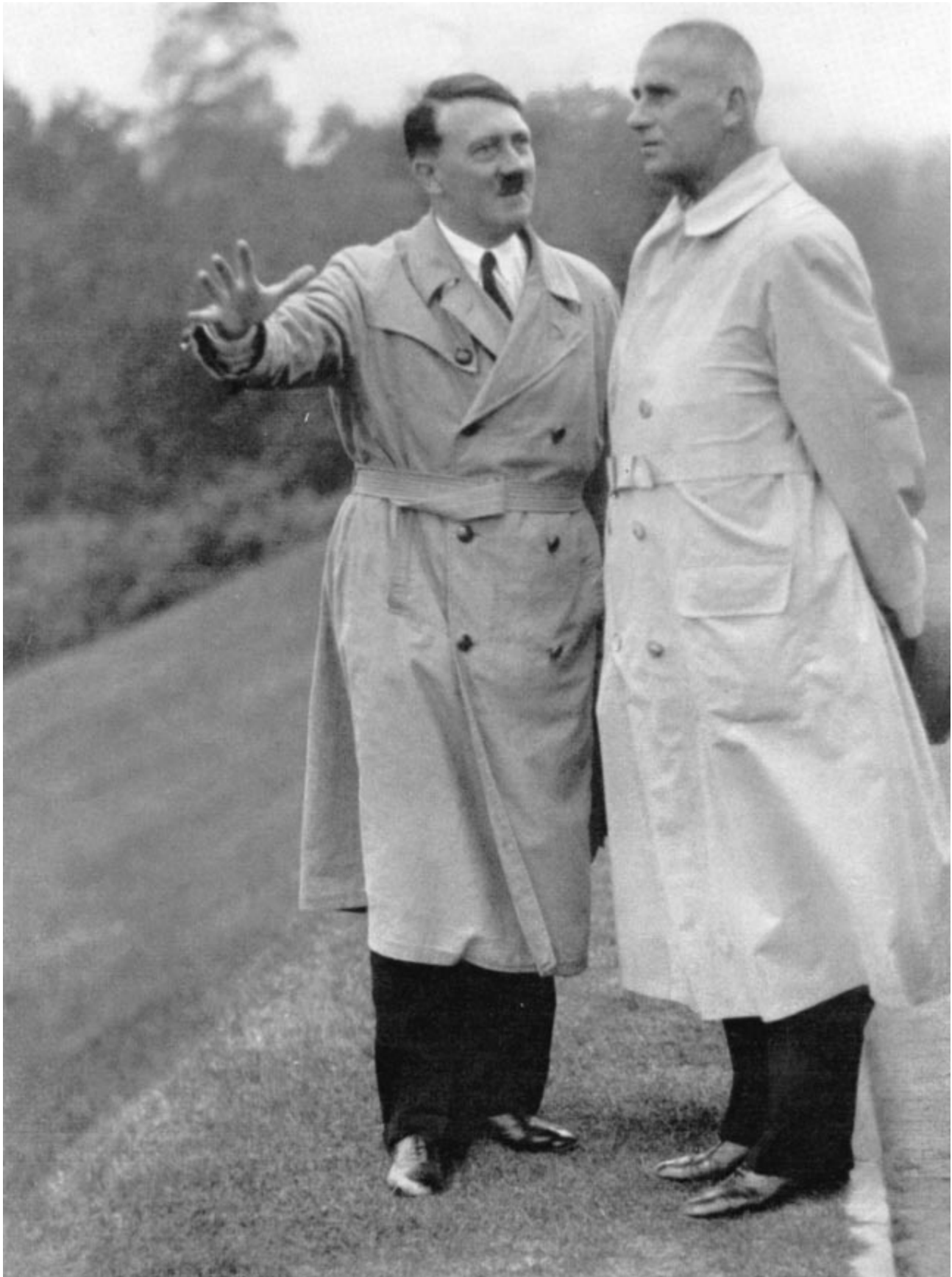
Date of the Games : August 1st—16th

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.”

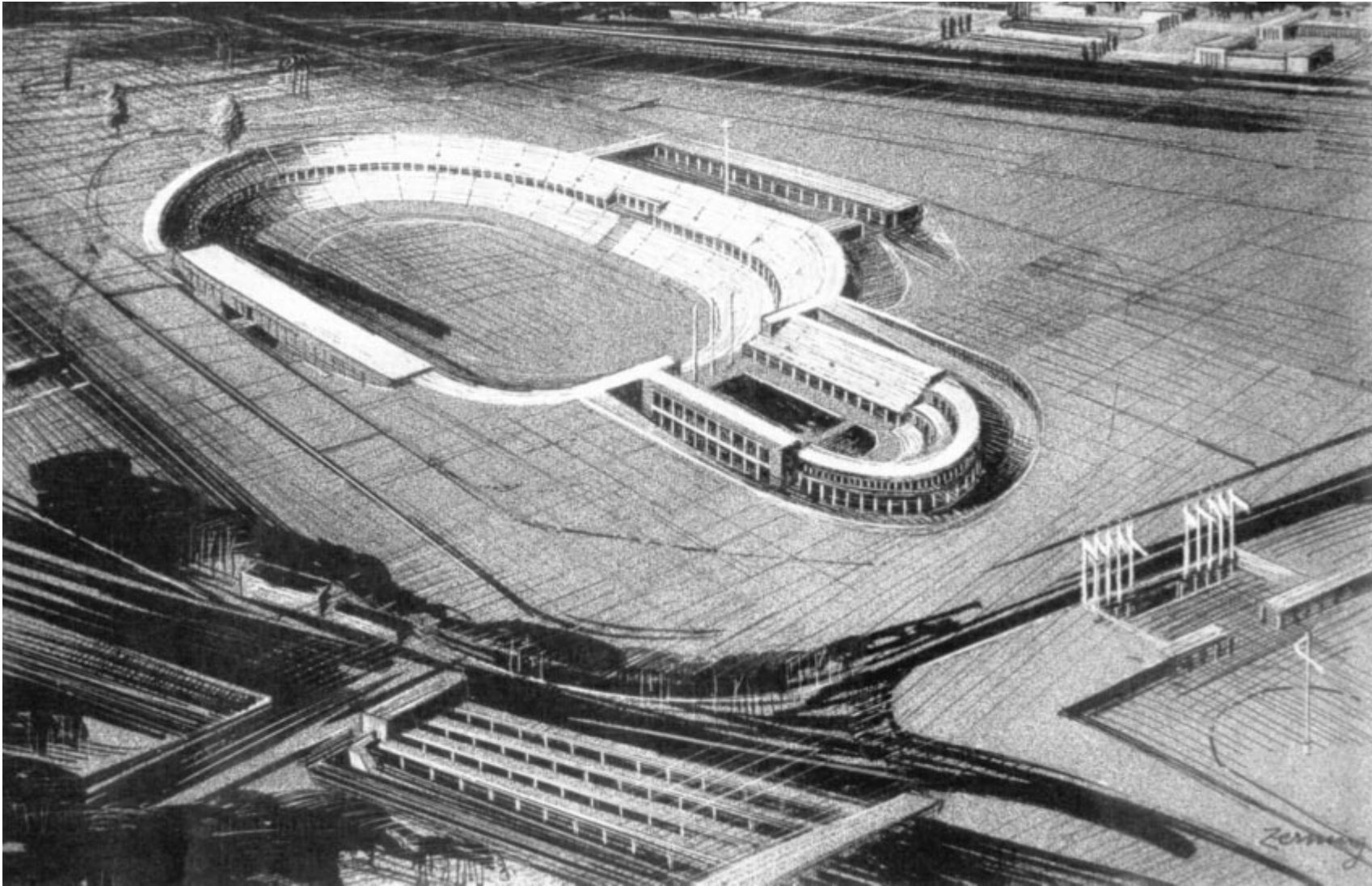
The Chancellor requested the architect to draw up plans for the entire project immediately and to submit them to him as soon as possible. Work, he emphasized, must begin at once.

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.

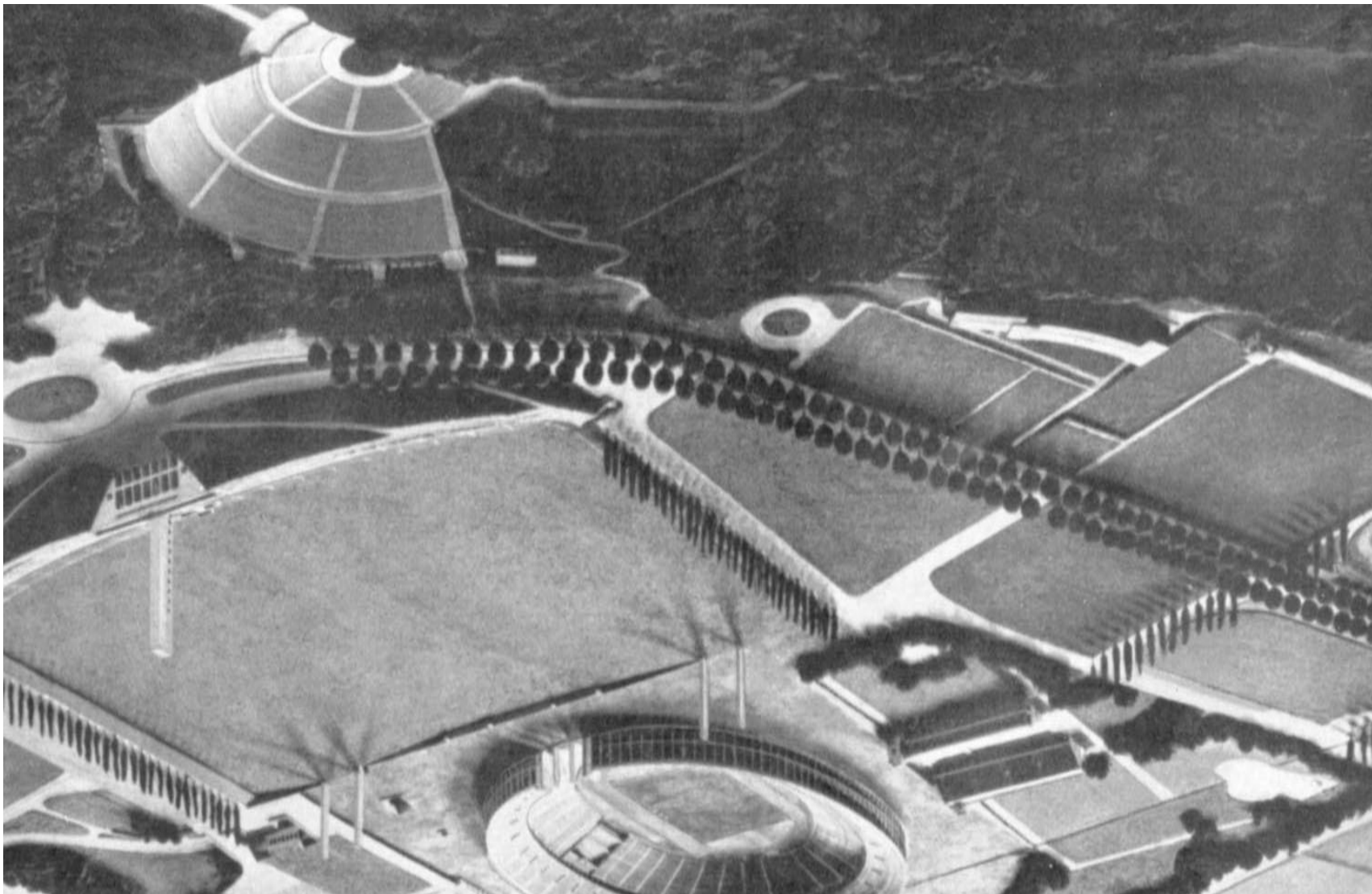
The Chancellor declared himself to be satisfied with the prize-winning plans drawn up by Werner March in 1925 for the extension of the Sport Forum, and he also upheld the proposal of the Reich Sport Leader that a large dormitory capable of accommodating 1,000 participants in the courses of the Reich 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

ho 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.

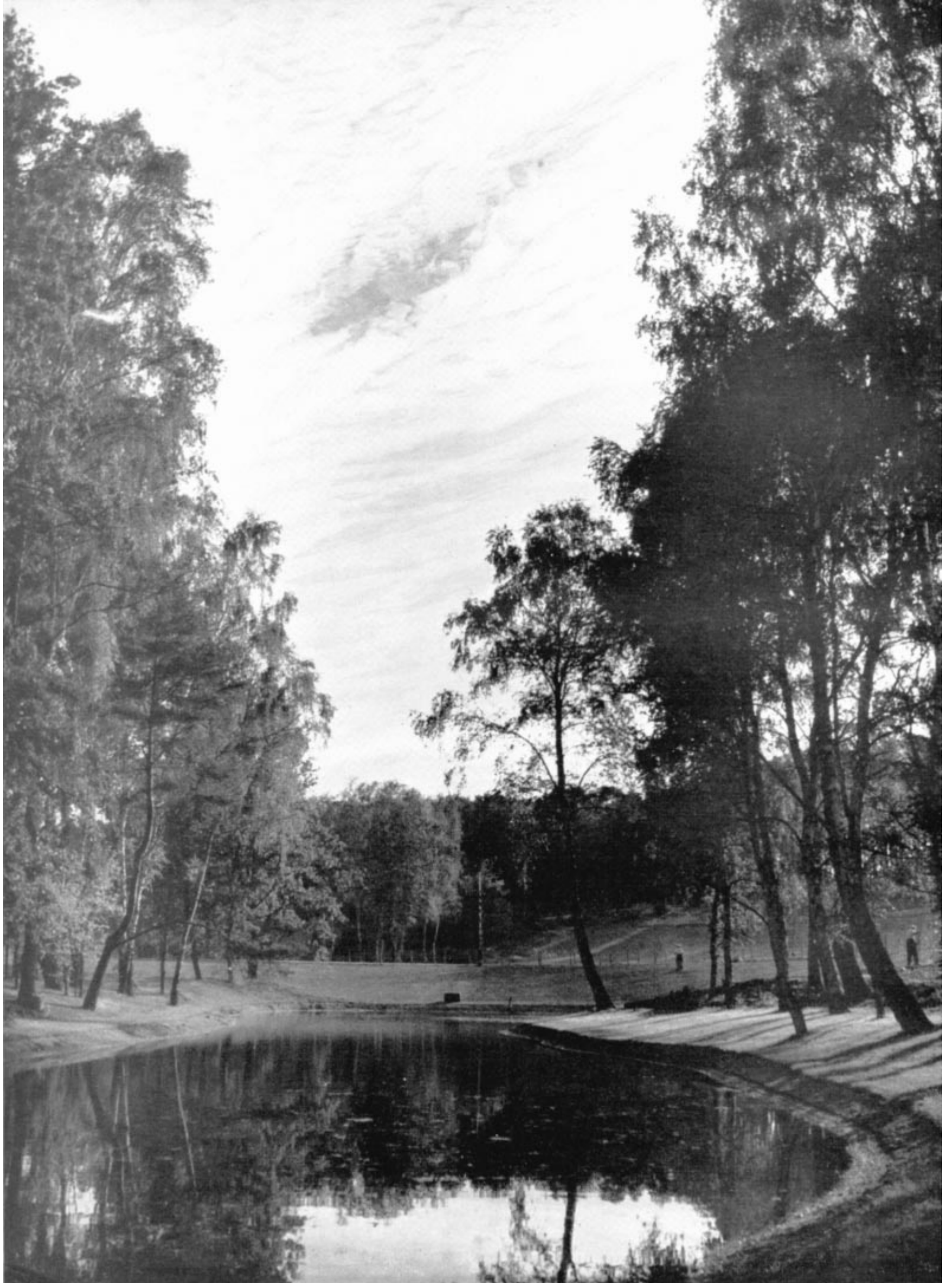
The Advance Ticket Sale Begins

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 5rd, 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

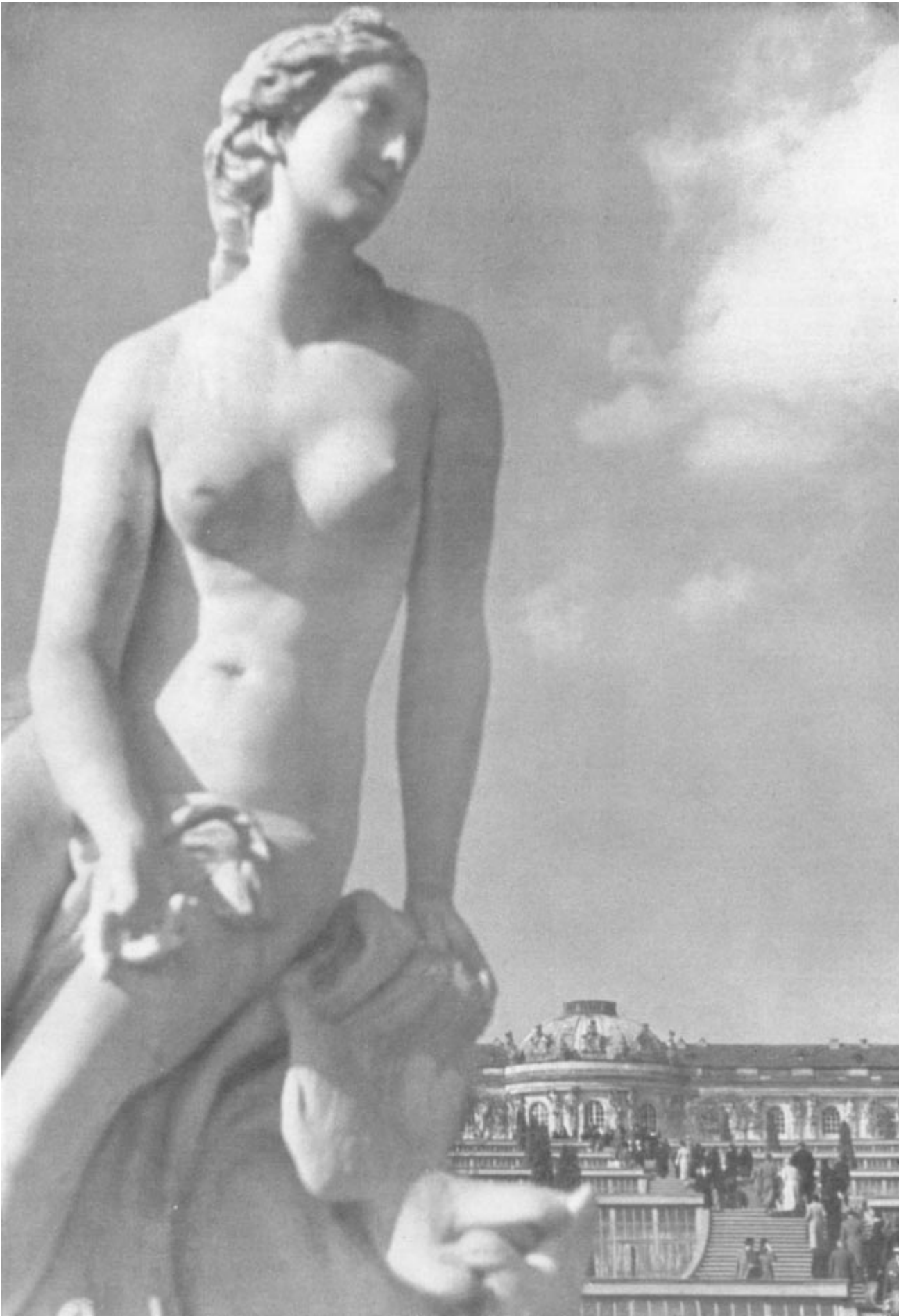
We then began publication of the regulations booklets which, after they had been studied and approved by the International Olympic Committee at its meeting in Oslo towards the end of February, 1935 and revised to include the decisions made there, were printed in five languages and despatched

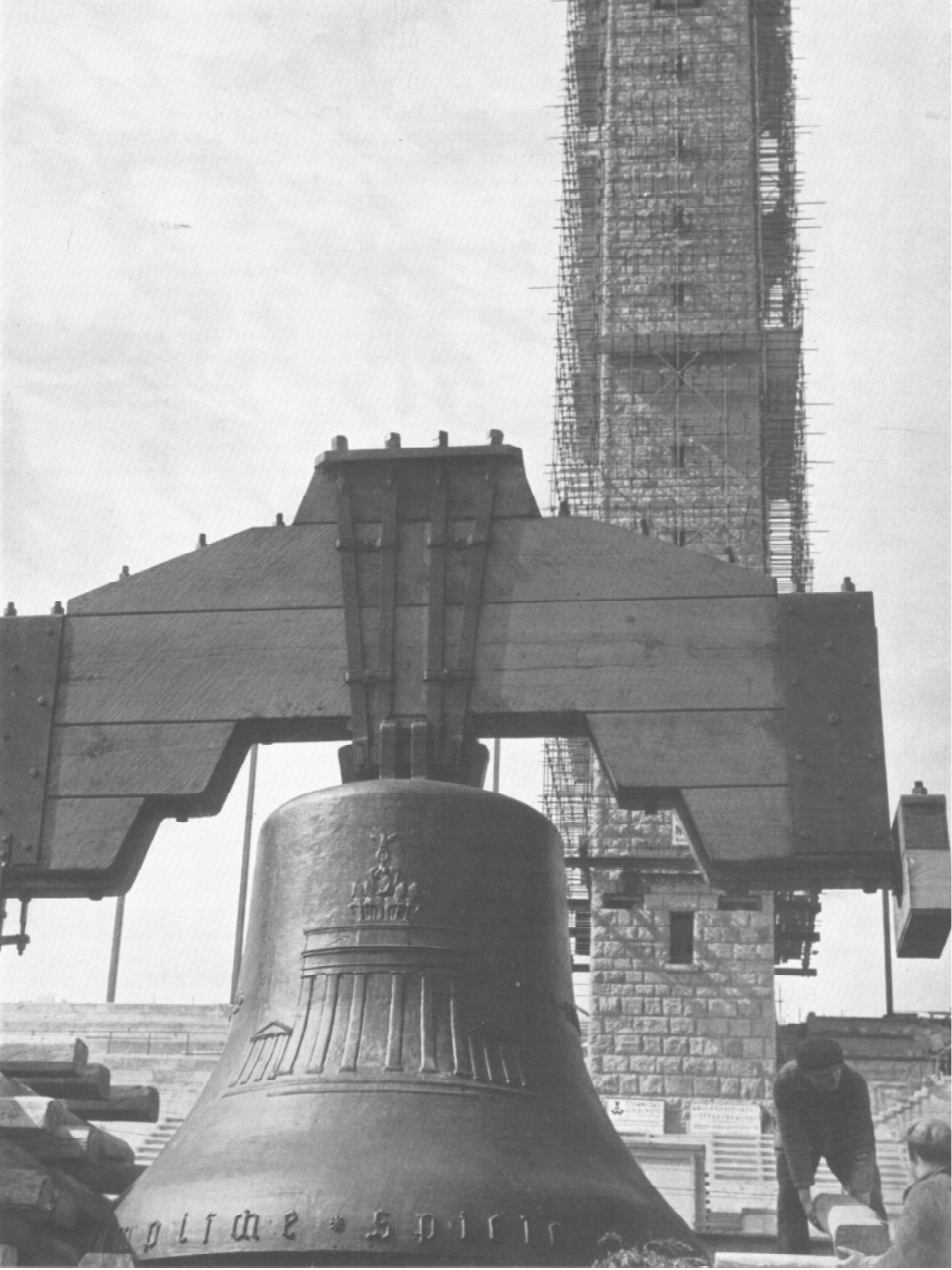
in July, 1935 to all the National Olympic Committees. The entire edition comprised 115,000 booklets with a total of 5,750,000 printed pages, the demand having exceeded our most optimistic estimates. In addition to these, our publications also included various pamphlets, the "Blue Guide Book," the guide 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





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 Handel 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 instructress 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 Frankfort-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"

et 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 $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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-pfennig 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.

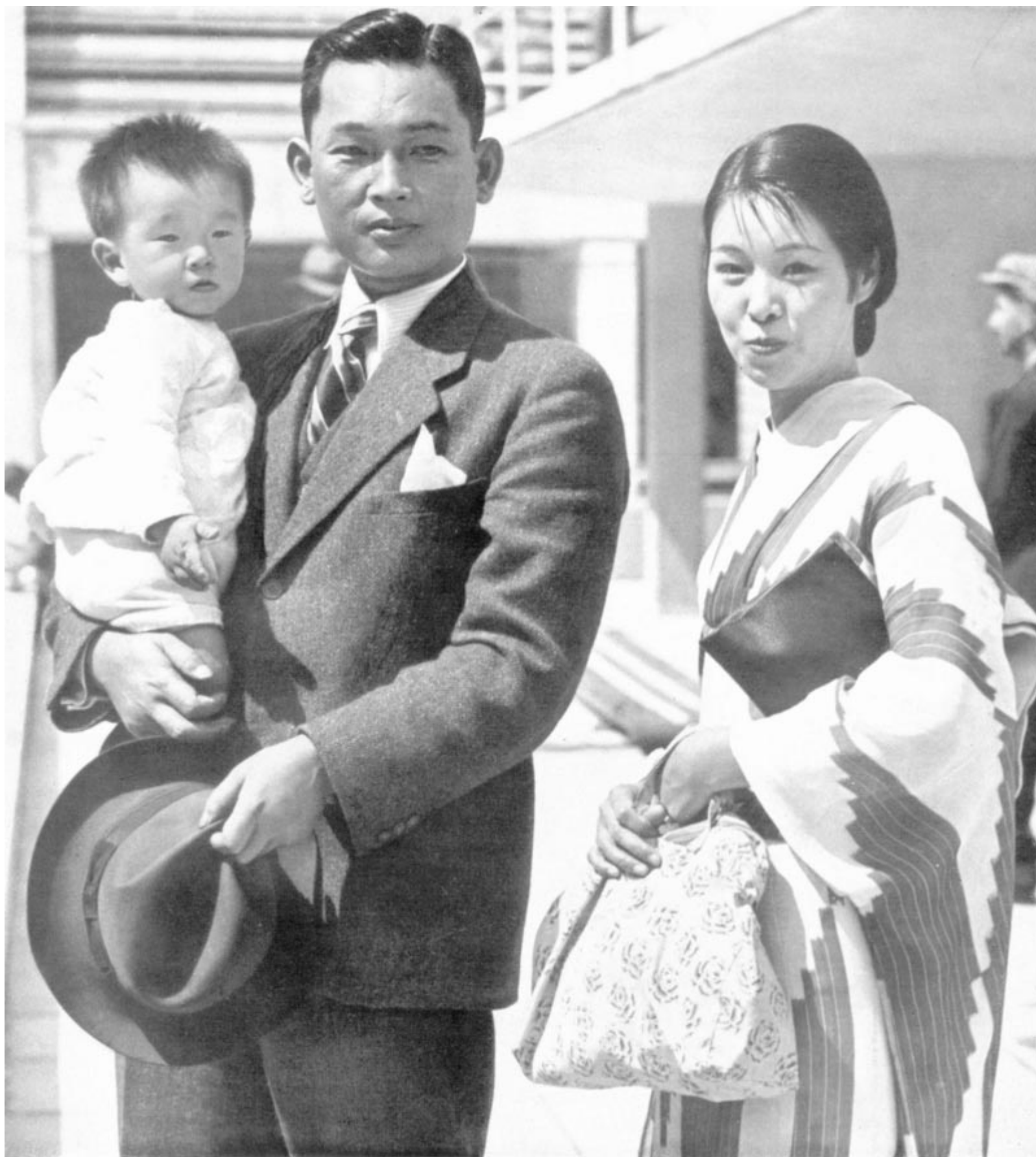
A series of administrative tasks were also begun during this period, important among these being the founding of the Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau by the City of Berlin on October 1st, 1935. It was located in the Municipal Bank Building at Mühlendamm 1 under the direction of Herr Herrmann. 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 King, 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 "Pfaueninsel" (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 Gusstahlfabrikation 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.

s 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

lay 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 tilled 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	
Nay	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		March 27th—April	4th: Meetings of the technical sporting commissions.
April	25th—27th: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in Barcelona.	March	28th: The Döberitz barracks are obtained as lodgings for the athletes.
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).	June	7th—10th: Meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Vienna.
	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.	July	5th: Second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (new constitution, plans for financing the Games).
July	11th: Public exhibition of the Stadium model in connection with the German Architectural Exhibition in Berlin.		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

- January 15th: The Publicity Committee is formed by Reich Minister Goebbels.
- 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).
- February 1st: The Sport Department is founded.
- 14th: The Exhibition Hall is selected for the Art Exhibition.
- April: Plans for the arena of the Olympic Stadium arc approved by the International Amateur Athletic Federation.
- 20th: A contest for the words to an Olympic Hymn is announced.
- 27th: A memorandum dealing with the erection of an Olympic Village is submitted to the Army.
- 1st: The first edition of the "Blue Guide Book" containing the announcement of lodging rates in the Olympic Village appears.
- 8th: Meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee in Brussels.
- 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).
- June 13th: The 30th nation, Afghanistan, accepts the Olympic invitation. Fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
- 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.
- July: Reductions in air and railway fares for athletes and spectators are announced. A contest for the designing of an Olympic poster is announced.
- 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.
- 10th: The construction of a special hockey stadium is decided upon.
- 29th: The United States of America accepts the Olympic invitation.

- 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.
- 2nd: First plans for the Olympic torch relay run are sent out.
- 5th: The official Olympic poster is selected.
- 19th: Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee (polo and basketball are included in the Olympic programme).
- 31st: The German Chancellor visits the Reich Sport Field.
- November: All seven nations through which the torch relay run will pass give their consent.
- 1st: The ticket office is established.
- 5th: The Ruhleben stables arc obtained for the horses which will compete in the equestrian events.
- 13th: The German Chancellor accepts the patronage over the Olympic Games.
- December: The schedule of Olympic competition in all 19 types of sport is compiled. The first publicity film is issued ("Olympic Preparations").
- 1st: Meeting of the Organizing Committee at Kiel (a special committee for the yachting regatta formed).
- 6th: Sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
- 7th: The 40th nation, Great Britain, accepts the Olympic invitation.

1935

- 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).
- 1st: The advance sale of Olympic Stadium passes begins. Plans arc drawn up for equipping the various centres of competition.
- 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.

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.

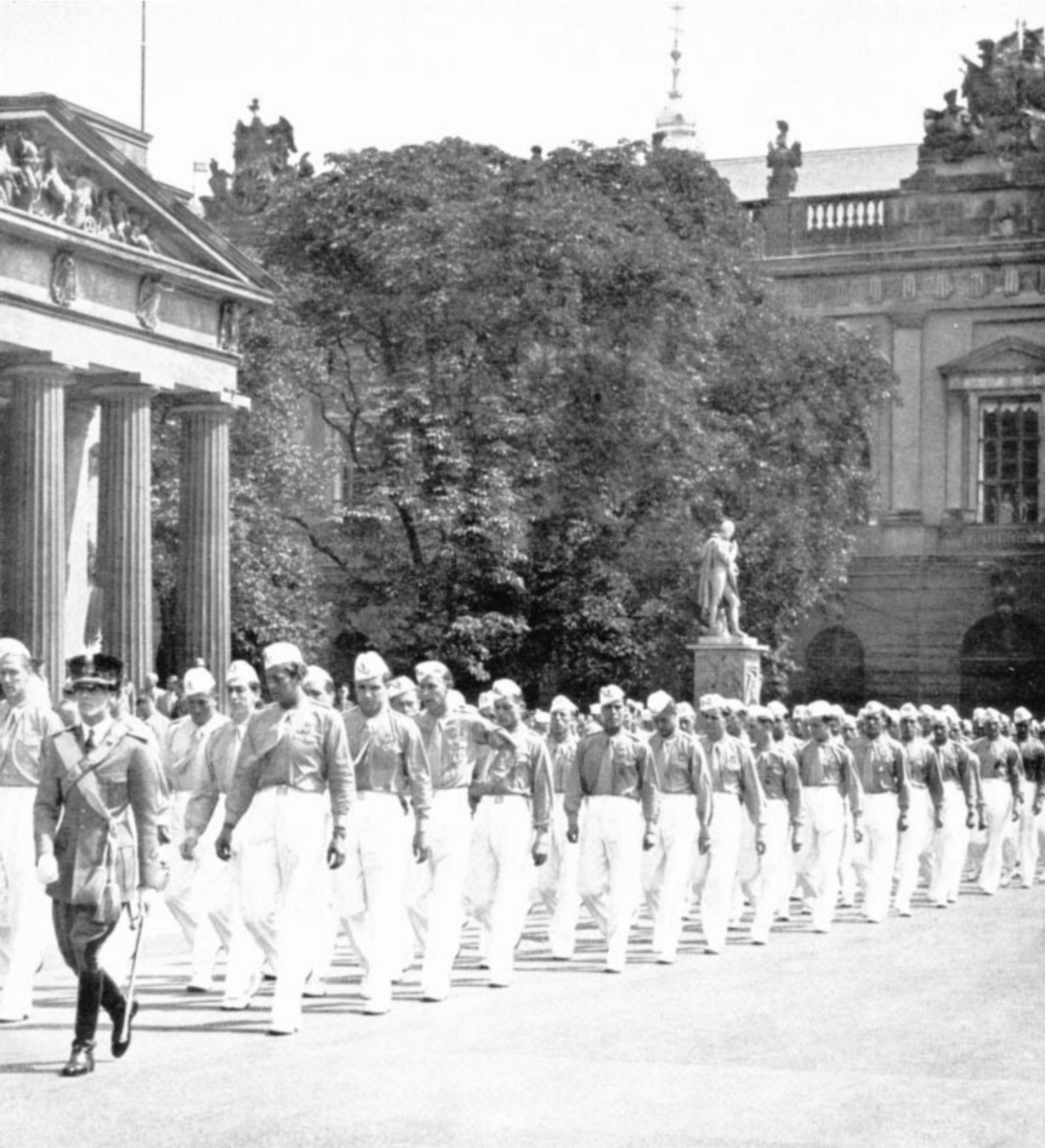
20th—27th: An Olympic Publicity Week in Germany is organized by the National Socialist leisure time organization, "Strength through Joy."

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.



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

- 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 Relining 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.	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.
	6th—16th: Fourth Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen.		15th—28th: Final entry date: 53 nations, 4,783 participants.
	10th: The distribution of tickets begins.		16th: Thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee. The construction of the cycling track begins
March :	The entry forms and Olympic identity cards are despatched.		20th: The first Olympic participants arrive at the Olympic Village.
	6th: A special transportation staff is formed by the National Socialist Motor Corps.	June 22nd—July 1st:	The jury meets to judge the compositions submitted in the literary competition.
	11th: Eleventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee. Founding of the Women's Committee.	June	24th: The official guide book appears.
	17th: Samples of the Olympic torch are distributed.		30th : Information offices are opened in Columbus House.
	24th : The third million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.	June-July:	Arrangements for insurance are concluded.
April:	Olympic publicity through advertisements begins abroad.	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).
	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.		3rd: The ushers receive their first instructions at the Technical University.
	15th: The Information and Interpreting Service is founded; evening instruction courses begin. A special department for guests of honour is formed.		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.
	24th: The Berlin Chief of Police institutes a special Olympic staff.		6th: Fourteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.
			7th. The fifth million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
May	6th: Twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee.		13th: The sale of special festival badges for the visitors begins.
	11th: The Olympic Bell is elevated to the Bell Tower.		15th: The Olympic Art Exhibition is opened to visitors.
	15th: Final entry date for the fine arts competition (22 nations, 667 entries).		15th—30th: International Dancing Competition.
	20th: The torches and torch holders for the torch relay run are distributed.		20th: The torch relay run begins at Olympia.
	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.	July	23rd: The sixth million Reichsmarks are received from the sale of tickets.
	27th: The construction of the lake stands at Grünau begins.		24th: The international physical education students' encampment is inaugurated.
June	2nd: The 53rd and last nation (Malta) enters.		25th—30th: International Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation at Hamburg.
	3rd—11th: The jury meets to judge the compositions submitted in the music competition.		27th—29th: The jury meets to judge the fine arts exhibits.
	6th: The erection of the international youth encampment at Rupenhorn begins.		29th: The exhibition, "Sport in Hellenic Times," is inaugurated,
	10th: The Olympic Village is given over to the Organizing Committee.		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	The youth encampment is opened. The Congress of the International Sporting Press begins. The Olympic Art Exhibition is inaugurated. Aviation festival at Tempelhof.	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.
August	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.		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.
	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. Fete of the competitors in the aviation rally.		7th: Athletics: First half of the Decathlon. Gymnastics: Hungarian Display. Hockey: Elimination Matches. Polo: Elimination Matches. Fencing: Epée. 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.
	3rd: Athletics. Gymnastics: Danish Display. Polo: Elimination Matches. Catch-as-catch-can Wrestling: Semi-finals. Modern Pentathlon: Epée fencing. Weight-lifting: Light heavy-weight. Football: Preliminary Round. Repetition of the Festival Play. Reception and evening fete of the German Automobilists. 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.		8th: Track and Field Events: Second half of the Decathlon. Gymnastic Demonstration by the Swedish Gymnasts. Swimming Contests. Water Polo. Polo : Final. Epée fencing: Final Round. Small calibre rifle shooting. Cycling.
	4th: "Heracles." 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
- 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.
Epée 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.
Epée 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.
Epée 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.,\.
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



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	Esthonia
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

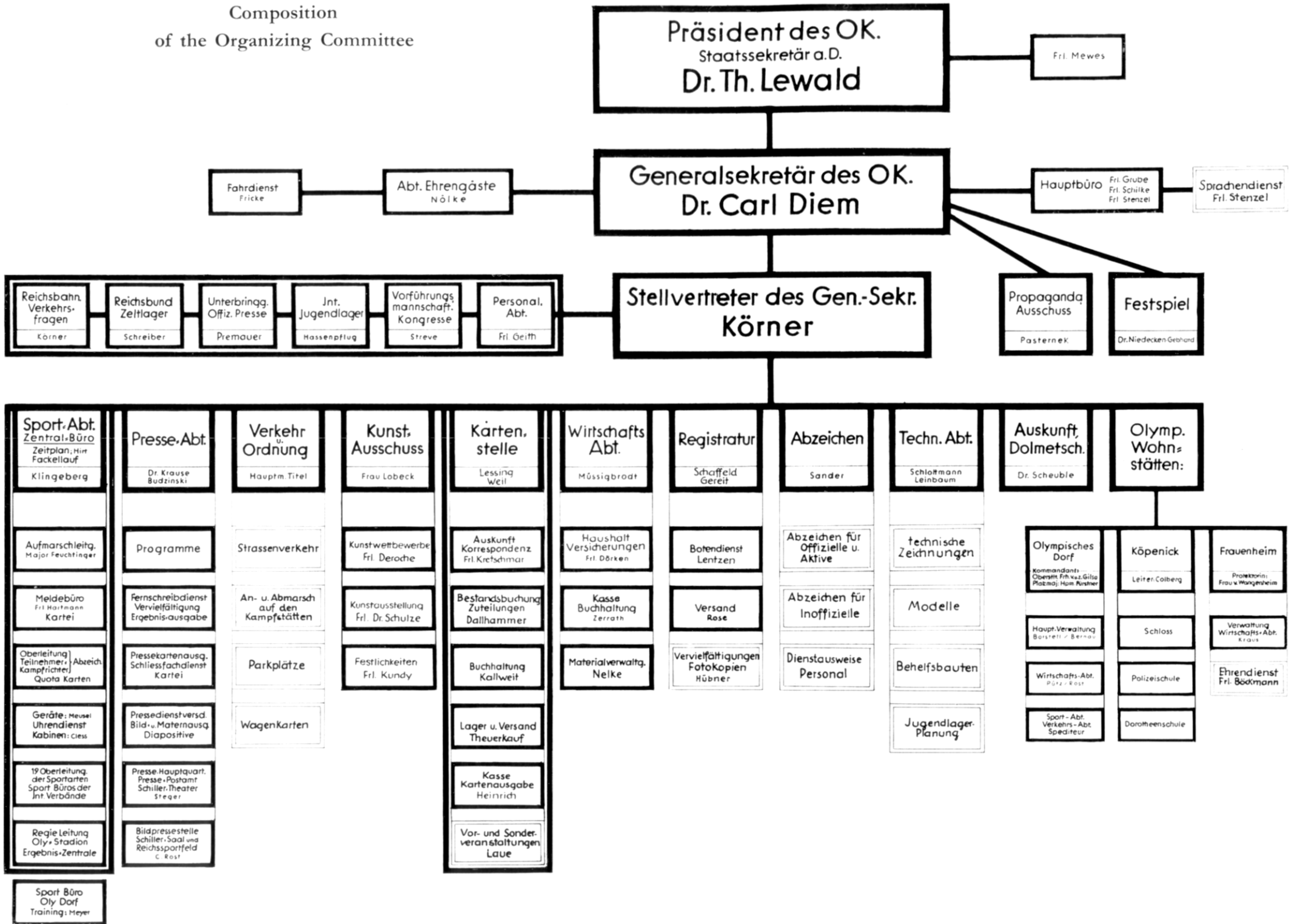
In composing our general secretarial staff we were confronted with the problem of forming a body which would not only be competent to fulfil the current tasks of preparation but which would be able to cope with the flood of additional work during the Games. The extent and nature of these tasks could 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.

Composition
of the Organizing Committee



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 resume 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

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, Frl. 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		<u>6,255,000</u>

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 x 3.48 inches (2.22 x 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.

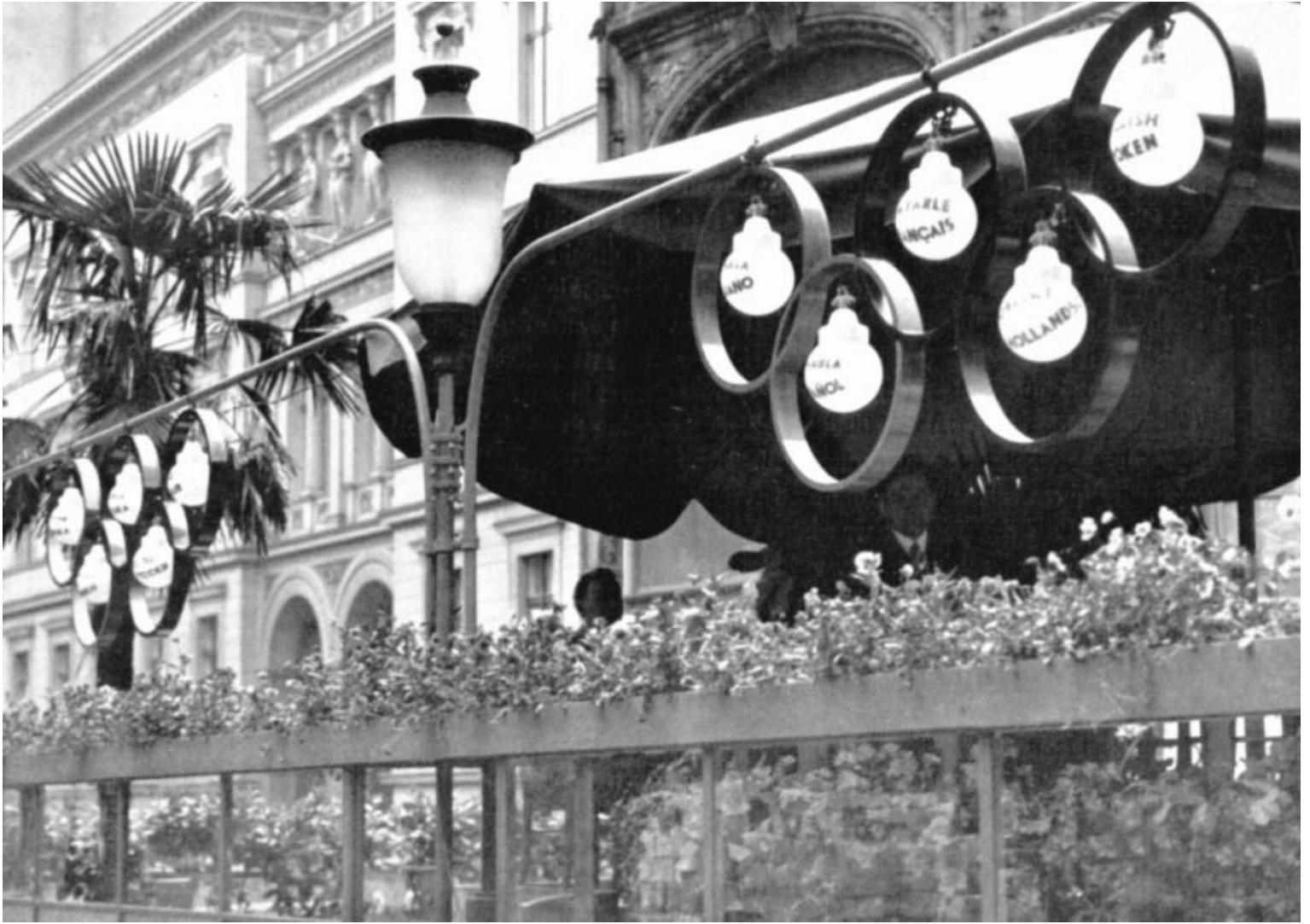
One staff member was employed in December, 1933 for this work and was at the same time responsible for the posting of the News Service. As the work increased, however, it was necessary to hire two assistants. The stamping of a plate required about 2 minutes for German addresses and 3½ to 4 minutes for 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.

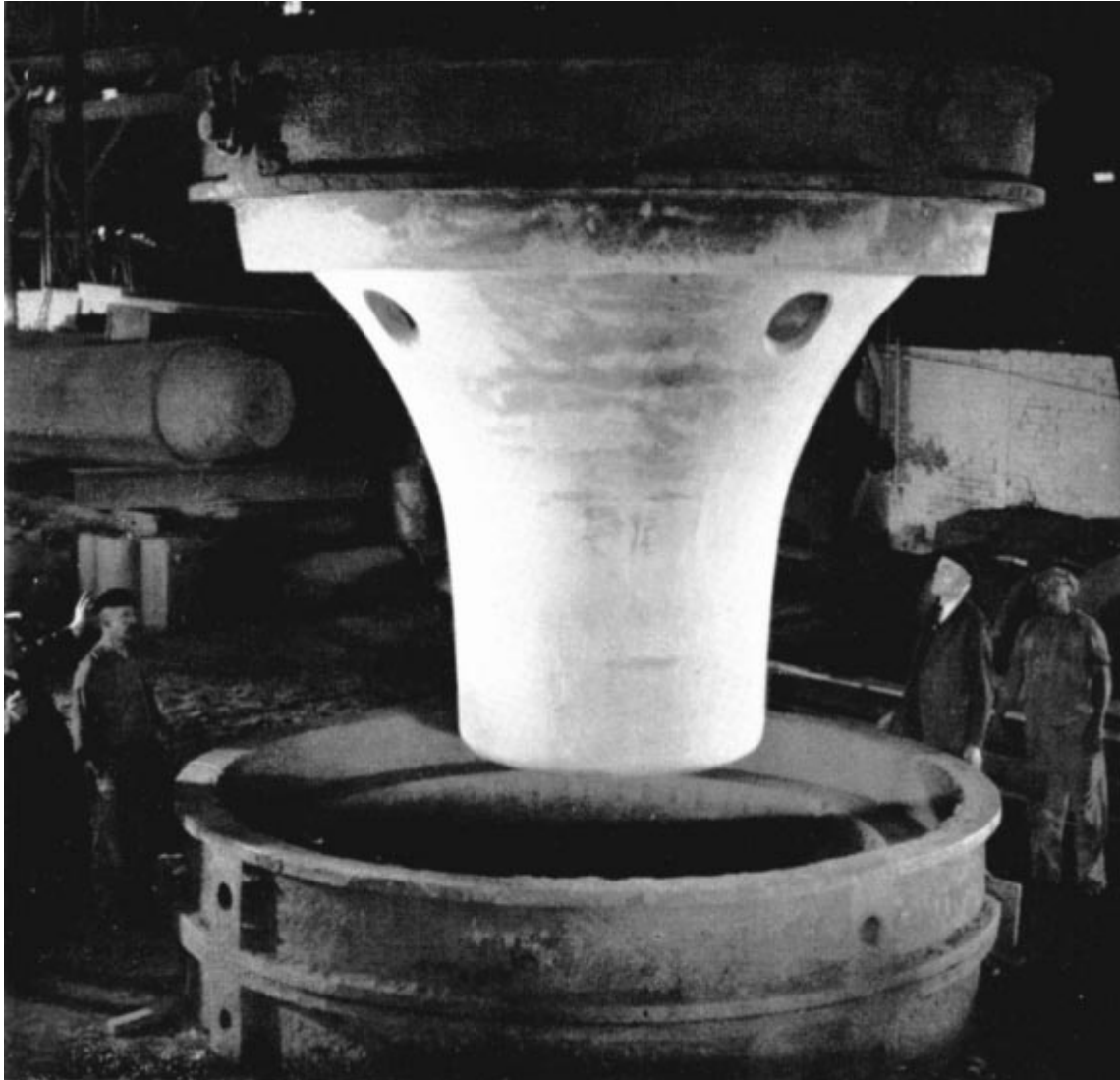
§ 10.

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

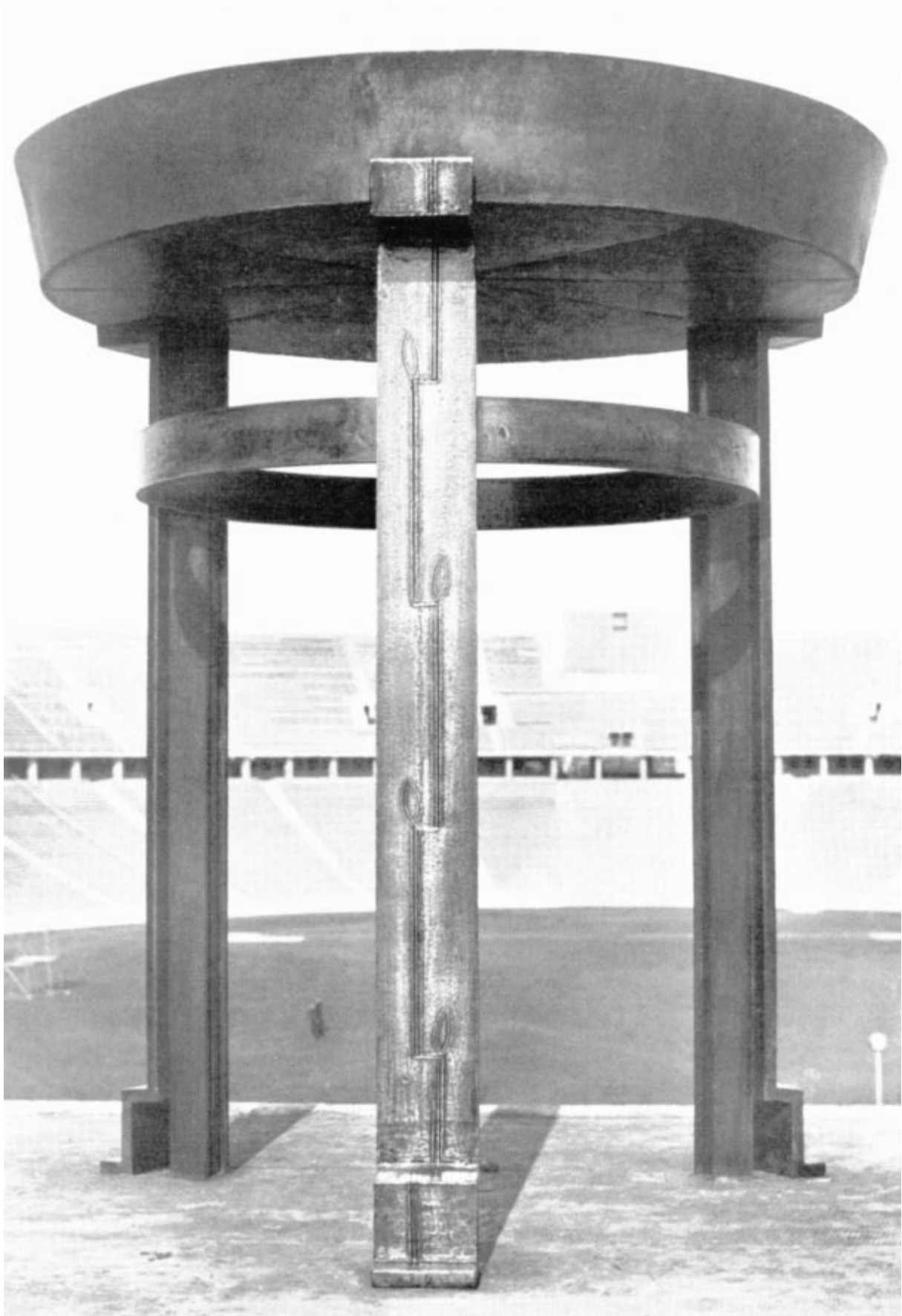
The most significant and striking of the ceremonial aspects connected with the Olympic Games is the Olympic Fire. Ignited during the opening ceremony, it burns day and night at the Olympic Stadium and other scenes of competition during the period of the Games. Only when the Olympic Flag is lowered at 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 rhythmic 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, "Ehrenkunde" 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 Panathenaean 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

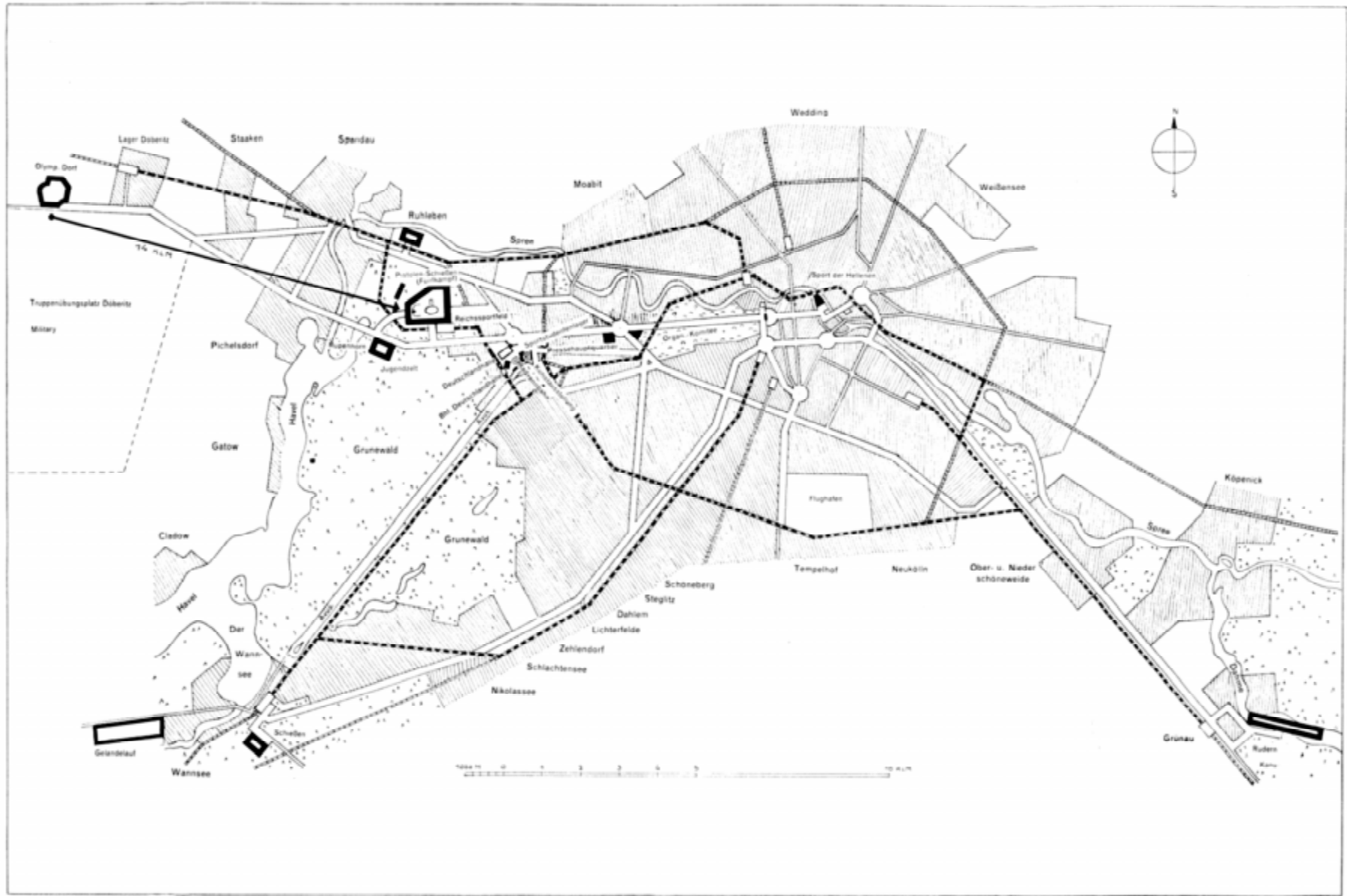
arrangements for its construction were made in 1912, Minister von Podbielski, then President of the German Committee for the Olympic Games, extended the Berlin invitation to the International Olympic Committee. He proposed that the 1916 Olympic Games be held in Germany.

The carrying out of the idea was difficult at a time when the public had not yet learned to appreciate the value of such a construction. Public funds were not available for this purpose. In spite of this, the plan was carried out. The Berlin Racing Association contributed a piece of its land on the north edge of the Grunewald and advanced the necessary funds. This land had been originally rented by the Racing Association from the Forestry Department for a race track. The builder of the race track, Privy Construction Councillor Otto March, was entrusted with the new construction. This great architect built a site which harmonized beautifully with the surrounding country and scenery. The arena had to be sunk in order not to obstruct the view of the race track.

Otto March himself did not live to see the completion of the structure, which was dedicated on July 8, 1913, in the presence of the Kaiser. The structure contained a cycling track 720 yards long, which surrounded a running track 650 yards long. The swimming pool, 108 yards long, was situated on the outer side of the cycling track. The stadium had a seating capacity of 32,000. The construction was in accordance with the sport requirements of that time, and it was hoped that it would attract visitors from all parts of the world for the Olympic Games of 1916. The World War destroyed this hope. After the War, the sport movement grew rapidly. German youth sought in sport activity an outlet for the energy which had previously been absorbed by army life. It was soon evident that the stadium was not large enough for an Olympic Festival, either from a technical or capacity standpoint. It was not even large enough for the daily demands placed upon it or for the activities of the German Institute for Physical Education, founded in 1920. Consequently, the German Committee for Physical Training (before the War, the National Committee for the Olympic Games) enlarged the stadium by the addition of the German Sport Forum. For this purpose the Prussian Government had given 49 acres of land to the north of the race track. President von Hindenburg laid the cornerstone with impressive ceremony on October 18th, 1925, on the day of the Battle of the Nations at Leipzig. A contest was announced in connection with the construction, and the young architect, Werner March, the son of Otto March, won the prize. His plans had

Werner March, the architect of the Reich Sport Field, explains his sketches to the Chairman of the Construction Committee, State Secretary Pfundtner.





Distribution of the Olympic Sites in Berlin.

Along Unter den Linden, Charlottenburger Chaussee and Heetstrasse—3 streets which are connected in a straight line are the following: a) in the centre of the city: the Old Museum, the Cathedral, St. Hedwig's, the Lustgarten and Franz Josef Square; b) the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee and of the press at Knie; c) the Olympic Art Exhibition, the Deutschland Hall, for boxing, wrestling and weight lifting, and the Velodrome on the fair grounds near Adolf Hitler Square; d) the context sites: the Olympic Stadium, for the opening and closing ceremonies, the Festival Play, track and field events, football, handball, baseball, and the equestrian riding competitions; the Swimming Stadium; the May Field, for polo and the dressage tests; the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, for gymnastics, operatic performances, plays and the Olympic Concert; the House of German Sport, for fencing with the foil, and sabre: the Tennis Stadium, for basketball and épée fencing; the pistol stands; the Frisian House, the quarters of the woman competitors—all on the Reich Sport Field; e) the Manœuvre Field at Döberitz, for the cross-country riding in the pentathlon and the Military three-day-event ; f) the Olympic Village, Döberitz, the quarters of the Olympic competitors.

best incorporated the idea of an open air lay-out, harmonizing with the surrounding landscape. He was therefore entrusted with the construction of the Sport Forum. The project of the entire Reich Sport Field was later based on his plans. He commenced the building of the gymnasium in 1926, but only half of this was completed. This was followed by the construction of the outdoor swimming pool and the dormitory for women students at the northwest end of the grounds. The lawn and the running track were then built. Because of the lack of funds, however, the project had to be discontinued in 1928. A connecting link between this north section and the stadium was established by means of a tunnel, running under the cycling track. Consequently, the two sections could be used for practice and contest purposes. Actually, the training fields and halls were filled from morning till night. A foreign visitor once called it the "stadium that knows no rest." More and more the need for larger grounds was felt. This was especially the case since it was planned to unite here the entire German sport movement and the principal training headquarters for sporting instructors. In addition to this, it was to serve as a centre for sport physicians.

The first studies of Carl Diem and Werner March for the most extensive enlargements possible of the German Stadium were begun as far back as 1928. On the occasion of the Olympic Games in Amsterdam, it became probable for the first time that the 1936 Games would be held in Germany. In consideration of this probability, the Dutch structures and lay-outs were studied. Both the good points and the faults of the Amsterdam Stadium were instructive. It was considered that the new construction requirements could be fulfilled in the old German Stadium. Departing from former practice, an effort was made to make the field as small as possible. Thus there would be a direct, close contact between the spectators and the competitors. The inner field



The Reich Sport Field during construction. Lower left: the Cupola Hall of the House of German Sport, the site of the Olympic fencing tournament. Upper right: the Olympic Stadium.



The House of German Sport shortly before its completion.

of the German Stadium proved to be too extensive. The Stadium's capacity of a maximum of 40,000 spectators was too small. If the Grunewald Race Course was to be maintained, it was impossible to increase the height of the Stadium. The rebuilding plans required the elimination of the 720 yard cycling track and the 650 yard running track. The field was to be deeper, new rows of seats were to be built at the bottom of the stands, and the arena was to be laid out in conformity with the international dimensions including a 433 yard track. Thus its capacity would be increased from 30,000 to 80,000 spectators. The old 65 feet wide tunnel entrance at the south end had already caused congestion, and would not be sufficiently large for this increased number of spectators. It was necessary to supplement this entrance by a new eastern tunnel under the riding track and to make a new entrance to the entire grounds on the city side. Thus a solution was found which preserved all the advantages of the old stadium: its attractive surroundings and its convenient and quick Municipal Railway, Underground railway and tramway connections. One of the special beauties of the old lay-out had been the inclusion of the swimming pool, which had looked out from the whole like a living eye. In the new plans the effort was made to maintain this union of the swimming stadium and the athletic stadium.

First the swimming pool was shifted to the interior of the Stadium, where it was to be between the outer edge of the running track and the stands for the spectators, either on the west or the east side. Then March decided against this direct union, and placed the swimming stadium outside the Stadium, at a right angle to its longitudinal axis. It was on the same level as the outside gallery

and half as high as the stands of the stadium. Thus the swimming stadium was on a line with the south entrance. While the plans were still in this form, it was decided to build an inner, covered arcade. This was a pleasing solution which everyone welcomed. The model was publicly exhibited at the German Building Exhibition in July, 1931. The competent sport authorities studied and approved it.

The German Committee for Physical Training (DRA) began negotiations to carry out the plans.

The Berlin Racing Association changed its former unfavourable attitude. Its agreement was made dependent only upon compensation for the suspension of horse races. The Ministry of Agriculture agreed to lease the entire grounds to the Racing Association for 40 more years, under the condition that the DRA should continue to be the sub-lessee for its stadium. The ground east of the race course was also made available for the approach and the building of the tunnel.

This was the status of the preparations at the beginning of January, when the City of Berlin surprised everyone by presenting a counter-plan. Municipal Construction Councillor Wagner suggested that a temporary, wooden stadium should be erected on the fair grounds. He estimated its cost at 2 million RM., and pointed out that it would be most favourably situated. It was clear that the city was most anxious for this plan to be accepted. The city authorities stated that they were unable to assume the cost of the road construction necessary in connection with the project to build on what is now the Reich Sport Field. The cost of this road construction was at that time estimated at 3 million RM.

Dr. Lewald promptly rejected the plan for a temporary construction. He declared himself willing to enter into negotiations to determine how the cost of road construction for the plan on the old stadium grounds could be reduced. Through negotiations with the Reich Commissioner for the Creation of Employment, this problem was solved. It was proposed to provide the funds for the construction of the Stadium or the approaches, if the City of Berlin or some other municipal or State organization undertook the construction. The total cost of rebuilding the Stadium, without the street construction, was then estimated at 4.4 million RM. In addition to this, the Sport Forum was to be enlarged, the construction of the gymnasium finished, a large sporting hall erected, and a student's dormitory built. The cost of this additional work was estimated at 1.3 million RM.

At the meeting of the Construction Committee of the Organizing Committee on July 15th, 1933, presided over by Chairman Diem, the following constructions were decided upon at the suggestion of Prof. Schulze, Naumburg :

The extension of the Stadium, with covered stands, swimming pool and special court for the athletes, as well as the extension buildings on the Sport Forum, which were to be as follows:

1. Completion of the gymnasium, including a small swimming pool in the basement,
2. A gymnastic and assembly hall with adjoining living quarters and restaurant,
3. Two small buildings to serve as dressing rooms on the track field.

According to the estimate of Construction Councillor Reichle, expert adviser to the Minister of Finance, the entire project, aside from the construction of the approaches, could be carried out at the cost of 5.7 million RM. The construction committee requested a first instalment of 2 million RM. for the fiscal year 1933, in order to begin construction on October 1st, 1933.

In the meantime, the German Committee for Physical Training had been dissolved, and the deed for the Forum was in the hands of the Reich. The Reich had also taken over the negotiations concerning the Stadium. The question was raised as to whether the City of Berlin should take over the construction of the Stadium and receive half the cost of construction in the form of a subsidy from the Reich. The city was also to pay for the construction of the approach roads to the Olympic Stadium

and also to lease the necessary parking ground outside the Stadium directly from the Prussian Forestry Department. The highest government offices for building inspection-the Reich and the Municipal Construction Department-were to have the final decision in all matters pertaining to the project. The Construction Committee of the Organizing Committee was to keep these departments constantly advised. Werner March was to take over the actual direction of the construction from the official authorities.

However, the City of Berlin made the taking over of the costs and the beginning of construction dependent upon the following conditions : That the area of the entire Grunewald Race Course, including the Grunewald Stadium, which had formerly been leased to the Berlin Racing Association, should be leased directly to the city for the period of at least 30 years, by its owner, the Prussian Forestry Department. Thus the Racing Association would become the sub-lessee of the city. The city also required that the Reich, as the legal successor of the German Committee for Physical Training, should renounce all its rights to the Stadium in favour of the city. Thus a solution was found which was at least possible.

At this stage of the negotiations, the Führer and Reich Chancellor visited the Stadium on October 5th, 1933, and the final decision was made.

The decision of the Führer was as follows:

“The old race course shall be conveyed to the Reich, which will take over all the Olympic constructions in Grunewald. The Stadium itself is to be enlarged to provide seats for 100,000 persons. A swimming stadium and a riding field shall be built on the Stadium grounds. An assembly field large enough for mass demonstrations shall be provided in connection with the enlargement of the Stadium. A large open-air theatre shall be erected in the charming Murellen Valley in the northwest part of the Stadium grounds. The German Sport Forum shall be completed through the enlargement of the gymnasium, the erection of a new indoor swimming pool, a dormitory, and, above all, through the erection of a large administration and instruction building, the House of German Sport.”

On the same day, Werner March was commissioned to present sketches for the new project. It was necessary to make new plans for an area of 325 acres. Dr. Diem was called back by a telegram from his foreign journey in order that he could work out the proposals with the architect. This was done very rapidly. The Führer approved the plans in their main outline. The question arose as to whether the connection with the old stadium should be completely given up, and the Stadium shifted 162 yards to the east. This would assure the symmetry of the main axis, leading from the Schwarzburg Bridge along the great approach street, from east to west. It would also provide sufficient space for the assembly field, adjoining the Stadium on the west. The Führer also decided in favour of this proposal.

The Reich was now in charge of the whole construction project. The entire direction of the execution of the tremendous project was in the hands of the Minister of the Interior, who was the competent Minister for the preparations for the Olympic Games and for all German athletics. It was necessary, first, for the Minister to create the legal prerequisites necessary for the commencement of construction. Then, as construction chief, he had to ensure that the new structure should blend harmoniously with the architecture of Berlin. He was responsible for the athletic organization, the building of the approaches, and the technical equipment. He was furthermore entrusted with the task of welding these parts into a pleasing, artistic and organic whole. His most important responsibility was to make sure that this tremendous programme was carried out within the short time before the beginning of the Olympic Games. This would require the utmost efforts on the part of all concerned.

State Secretary Pfundtner devoted himself untiringly to the negotiations for the acquisition of the necessary grounds. Within the surprisingly short period of 11 weeks, he had clarified all legal points



“The site of the Olympic Stadium is blessed by nature.”

connected with the gigantic project of the Reich Sport Field. The Reich bought from the Treasury Office all the land necessary, for the price of one million RM., that is, one-sixth of the price originally demanded. The Berlin Racing Association made the sacrifice of giving up the race track. In accordance with orders of the Führer, the Racing Association received the following compensation : The two principal organizations in the Racing Association—the Union Club and the Society for Steeplechasing—were provided with the funds necessary to enlarge their tracks in Hoppegarten and Karlshorst. Together, these tracks would then replace the Grunewald track. The greatly increased prosperity of the tracks in Karlshorst and Hoppegarten proves that the Berlin Racing Association has not suffered through the loss of the Grunewald track.

In November, 1933, the Reich Ministry of Finance created a new construction office: the Stadium Construction Office. The direction of this office was entrusted to Government Construction Councillor Sponholz. As chief of construction, the Minister of the Interior created, in December, 1933, a Construction Committee for the Reich Sport Field, headed by State Secretary Pfundtner.

On October 11th, 1934, the programme of construction was submitted to the Führer and Reich Chancellor for his inspection. On the 31st of October he therefore again visited the grounds, accompanied by the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick. On this occasion, the Führer approved

the plans in principle. He expressed a number of important wishes concerning the form of the structures and the choice of the stone to be used. From this moment the construction could be carried on at full speed.

Late in the autumn the demolition of the old stadium was begun. At the same time, the construction of the second part of the gymnasium on the Sport Forum was begun. In order to combat unemployment, the methods of work chosen were, as far as possible, those which required principally manual labour. Thus employment was provided for a large number of unskilled workers and those who had lost their skill in their trades. In this way, it was made possible for over 500 firms and a daily number of up to 2,600 workers to be kept busy on the construction site for 2½ years. While the construction was proceeding, general unemployment decreased constantly, due to the measures of the National Socialist Government. Therefore it was finally necessary to use construction machines, and to bridge over the lack of skilled workers, which made itself felt.

In accordance with the wish of the Führer, a large part of the structures was built of natural stone, rather than of concrete. A total amount of 39,537 cubic yards of natural stone was worked. This mass would have made a solid pyramid of stone with a base 49 yards square and a height of almost 49 yards. Franconian limestone, basalt from the Eifel Hills, granite from Silesia, the Fichtel Mountains and the Eastern part of Bavaria, travertine from Württemberg and Thuringia, tufaceous limestone from Gönningen in the Swabian Alb, gompholite from Brannenburg in Bavaria, dolomite from Anröchte near Soest, porphyry from Saxony, and marble from Silesia and Saxony were used. Seventeen thousand two hundred tons of cement and 7,300 tons of sheet iron were used. For the transport of the natural stones, the cement and the iron, 6,000 fifteen-ton railway cars were required.

The division of the entire Reich Sport Field has proved successful. Today, after the conclusion

The Olympic structures, close to the edge of the city, and the streets leading to the Olympic Stadium.

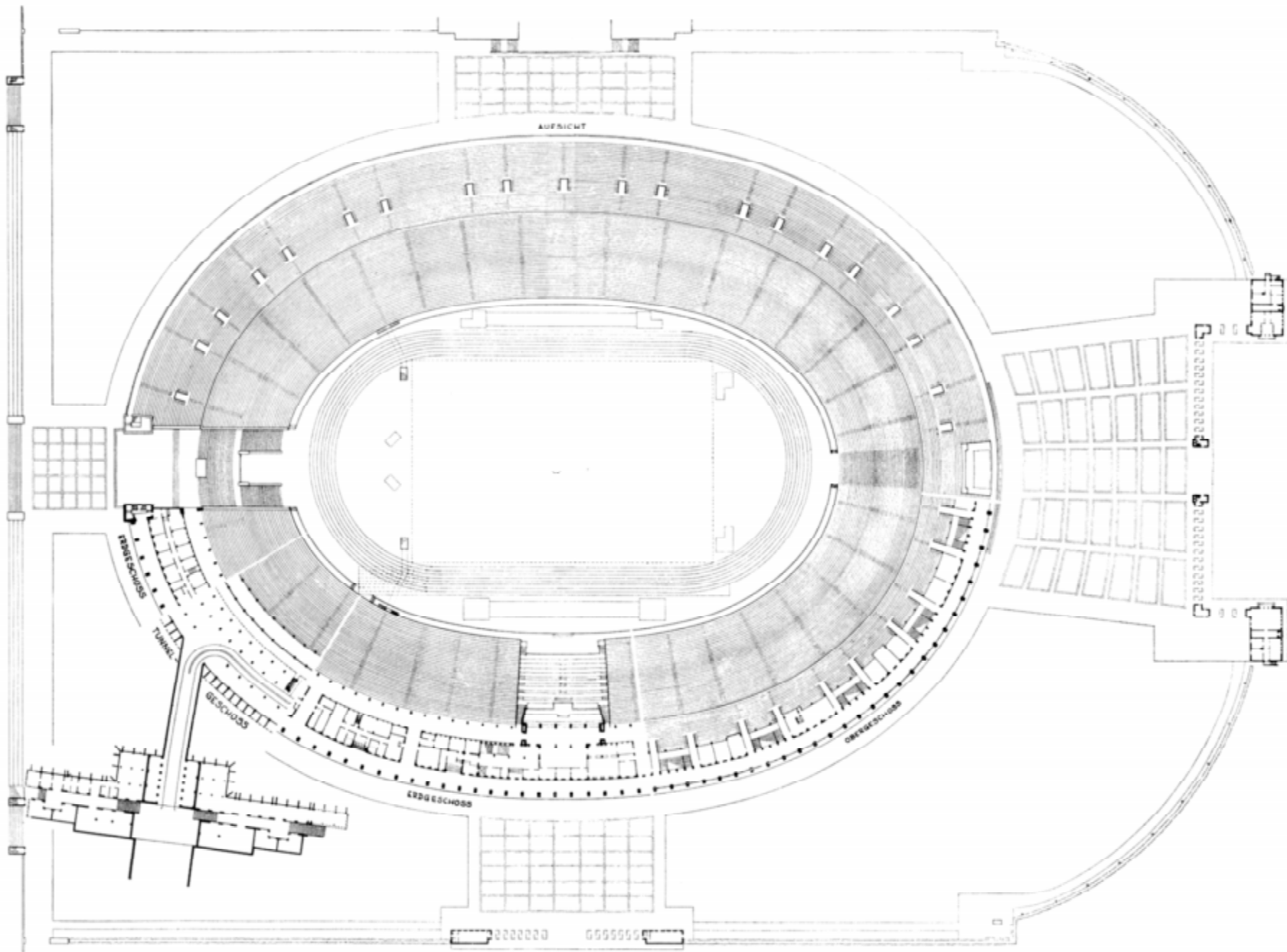


of the Games, we can suggest no changes. Werner March, the architect, correctly stated that the site is blessed by nature. It is at the most elevated point of the Grunewald, 97.5 feet higher than the city of Berlin. The dead arm of the Spree forms its northern boundary. This continues along the west, while the Underground Railway forms the eastern boundary. Thus the grounds are complete in themselves. They constitute an untouched area with woods and meadows, close to the edge of the city, offering splendid planning possibilities. In the north, the arrangement was determined by the existing structures of the Sport Forum. Elsewhere the architect's hands were free. Herr March wished to preserve the woods on the slopes in the north, east and west, as well as the parklands of the former Grunewald race track in the south. He secured the services of the landscape architect, Professor Wiepking-Jürgensmann, as a collaborator. With great daring, Professor Wiepking-Jürgensmann undertook to transplant the existing trees, so that at the time of the Games, the grounds would seem to be a uniform whole created by nature. With the exception of a few large pine trees, all the trees now standing on the grounds were planted in the last two years. Even gigantic poplars over 65 feet high, oak trees 60 to 70 years old, lime and large birch trees were planted in the last days before the Games. The lime tree avenues north and south of the May Field were not planted until the spring of 1936. Despite all pessimistic prophecies, this transplanting of fully mature trees during the summer months proved uniquely successful. Not one died of the approximately 40,000 white beeches, birches, larch-trees and other extremely delicate trees. During the Games the grounds presented the beauty of heavily-leaved old trees, various kinds of shrubs and wide flower-lined avenues. Some portions of the grounds seemed to be ancient parklands. This was especially true of the Dietrich Eckart Theatre, and of the riding field, which was little used during the Games. The position of the Reich Sport Field with regard to traffic was very much improved by the construction of new streets. The grounds are a short distance north of Heerstrasse, the principal street leading out of the city to the west. One of the two streets which had led to the race track was sufficiently wide. The other, the present Friedrich-Friesen-Allee, was widened in proportion. In addition, a new approach from the west was built, which branched off from Heerstrasse at Pichelsberg Bridge and led directly to the Bell Tower. Traffic was much aided by the paving of Rominter Allee, the connection with Spandauer Chaussee, and the enlargement of the junction point. The main approach from the East was created by extending the Schwarzburg Allee, the name of which was changed to Olympische Strasse. This street crosses the railway tracks over a wide bridge and then leads to the Olympic Square. No other stadium has such a tremendous frontal square. This approach is a model of construction planning. The approaching visitor sees the large open square, paved with white and red flagstones and lined with flagpoles along its entire length. The square slopes upward, and at the highest point is the stone structure of the Stadium. In the centre are two towers, 156 feet high. Between them, the five Olympic rings are suspended. Looking toward the west, the Bell Tower, the symbol of the Reich Sport Field, can be seen between the towers. The two pairs of towers at the western end of the Stadium, on each side of the field, fulfil the architectural purpose of emphasizing the longitudinal arrangement of the grounds.

In addition to the broad approach streets, the Municipal Railway and the Underground Railway provide means of transportation. Their tracks run along the two sides of the Reich Sport Field like a pair of shears. In preparation for the expected crowds, their stations were enlarged and provided with new exits, from which the visitors could walk directly to the entrances of the Stadium without coming in contact with the long distance traffic. At the south side of the Reich Sport Field are parking places, in a semicircle. These were part of the green belt which surrounded the grounds. During the Games, these preparations for handling traffic proved adequate and traffic functioned smoothly.



Hans Pfundtner, Secretary of State in the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior, Vice-President of the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympic Games, 1936, and Chairman of the Construction Committee.



The Olympic Stadium.

ARCHITECT WERNER MARCH
MITARBEITER WALTER MARCH

The Olympic Stadium

The main consideration for the arrangement of the different buildings on the Reich Sport Field was the necessity to ensure free access and egress for the spectators, the guests of honour, the competitors, for all persons connected with the organization, and for the press.

The Olympic Stadium, as the central feature of the fete, is in the middle of the Reich Sport Field, and within easy reach of the main approaches from the east and the south, and of the Underground and Municipal Railway stations. The Olympic Gate, the main entrance to the Olympic Stadium, with 52 turn-stiles for the paying public, consists of the wide central gateway with one on each side, and contains in the two wings every possible provision for the reception and the care of the spectators. This includes one large office for replying to enquiries and giving information, one office for the exchange of tickets, one medical station for giving first-aid, one police office, a room for the checking of the tickets sold, accommodation for the control officials and the cleaners, and three dwellings for the officials of the Stadium administration. Besides the 52 turn-stiles at the east entrance there are 28 at the south entrance, so that within an hour the 100,000 persons who can be seated in the Olympic Stadium may buy their tickets and pass through these 80 turn-stiles. Around the Olympic Stadium a space measuring 86,400 Square yards, that is, twice as large as that taken up by the stands for the spectators, is left free, its important purpose being to ensure the distribution of the public emerging at the close of the events so that there shall be no crush at the exits and at the stations of the various railway systems. By dividing the Olympic Stadium into an under-ring sunk 45 feet deep in the ground and a ring 54 feet above the surface of the ground, the entrance and the departure of the spectators can be accomplished in two distinct halves in half the time that would be required if only the surface arrangement were available. The division of the spectator traffic is helped further by the 20 gangway stairs to the upper ring and the 20 passages to the lower ring arranged round the oval at equal distances from each other. The stream of spectators is still further divided by means of the colonnades within and outside the arena. In order furthermore to restrict the unnecessary crossing of the streams of spectators to a minimum there have been placed in these colonnades, for each block of seats, public conveniences, refreshment rooms, and stands for the sale of programmes. Still another first-aid station for the spectators and the post office for the public are situated close to the eastern entrance of the Olympic Stadium, in the most convenient position for visitors on that side. Very great care was taken to ensure an entirely separate entrance and exit for the guests of honour and the competitors. A subterranean passage to the loges for the guests of honour has been created in the cellar floor of the Olympic Stadium by utilizing a tunnel, 65 feet wide, constructed for the old stadium from the main approach on the south under the Reich Sport Field. All the competitors and the directing officials also pass along this same tunnel underneath the stream of spectators into the interior of the arena, as the old Stadium tunnel has been brought into connection at surface level with the Marathon tunnel. The Marathon tunnel is used for the entrance of the Marathon runners, for large bodies marching into the arena, and for bringing in and taking away apparatus and implements used in the contests. On special occasions the Führer enters through the tunnel, as do also the horsemen. The Marathon flight of stairs, connected architecturally with the Marathon tunnel, serves also for the festival entry through the Marathon Gate of the participants from the May Field. The Marathon Gate, the Marathon stairway, and the Marathon tunnel thus constitute, with the two Marathon towers and the Olympic victor panels, the most prominent and the most architecturally important feature of the Olympic Stadium, and here, consequently, the tripod for the Olympic fire was placed. The connection of the cellar level of the Olympic Stadium with the

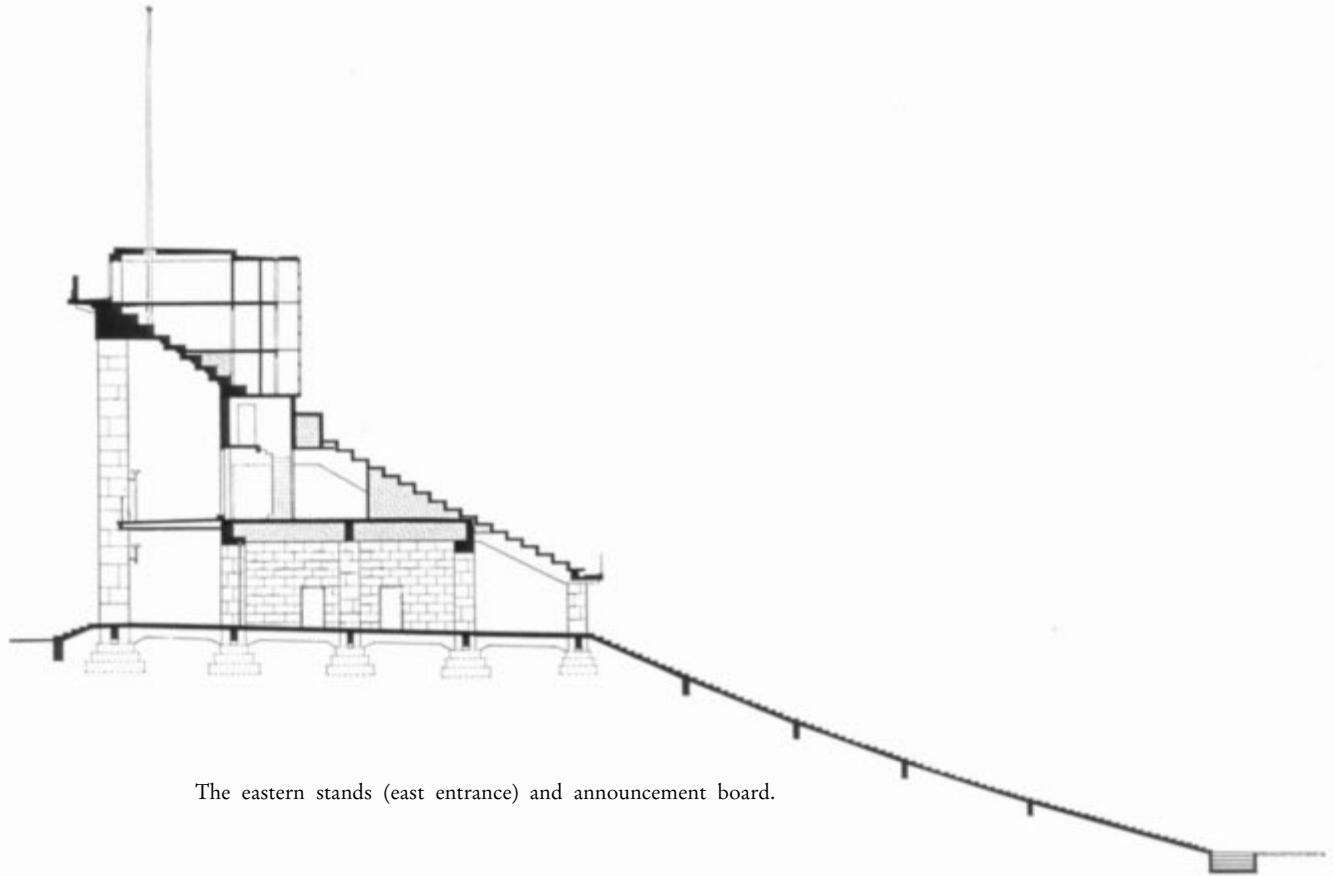


Arranged in ascending order at the centre of the southern side of the Stadium: The loge of the judges, the loge of the pests of honour, the the Führer and the Government, and the press stands. At the very top, the coveredloges for the press and radio representatives. In the centre of the latter, the central office of the Games Administration.

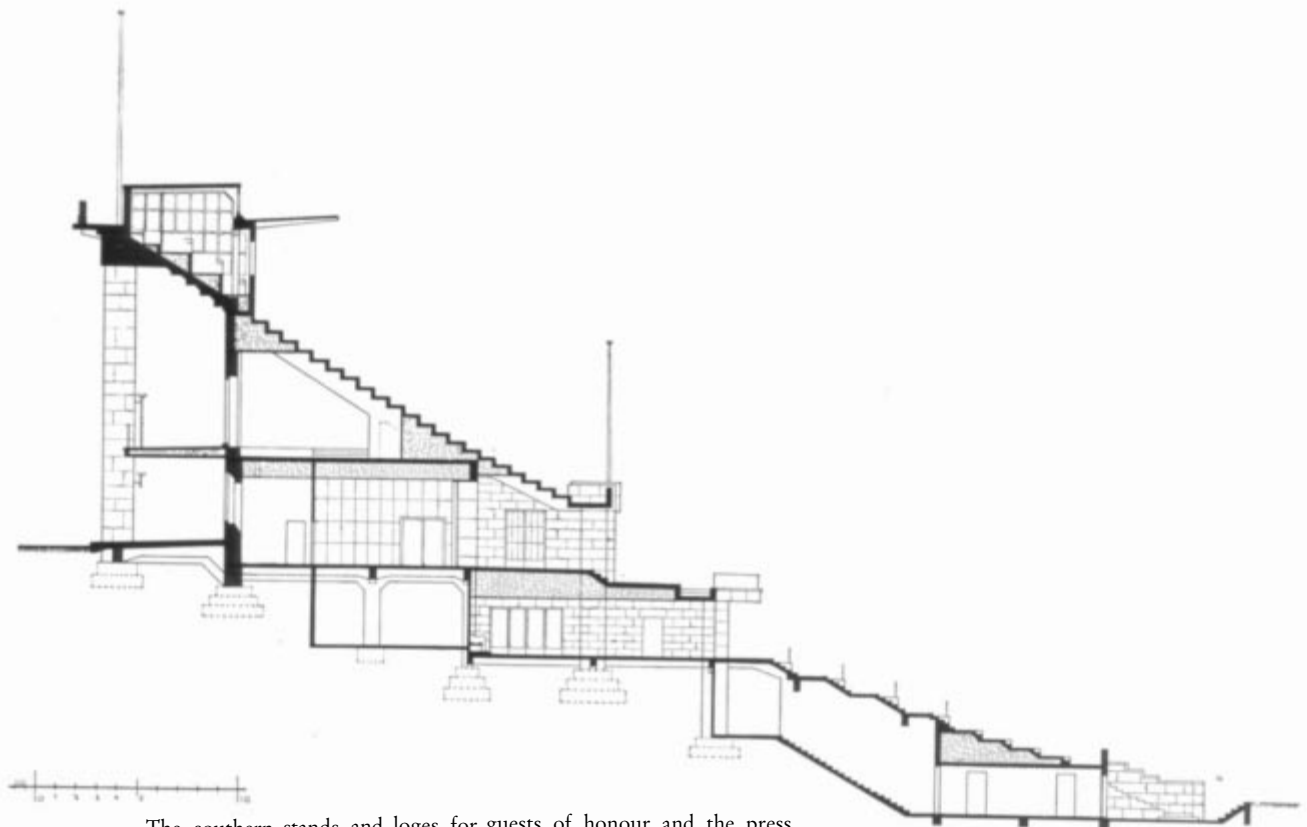


The announcement board at the eastern end showing the manner in which the letters are attached to revolving plates.

Upper picture: The lower ring is below the outside ground level, the upper ring, above. In the foreground, the Marathon Gate with the tripod for the Olympic fire. Opposite the Gate, the announcement board.



The eastern stands (east entrance) and announcement board.



The southern stands and loges for guests of honour and the press.

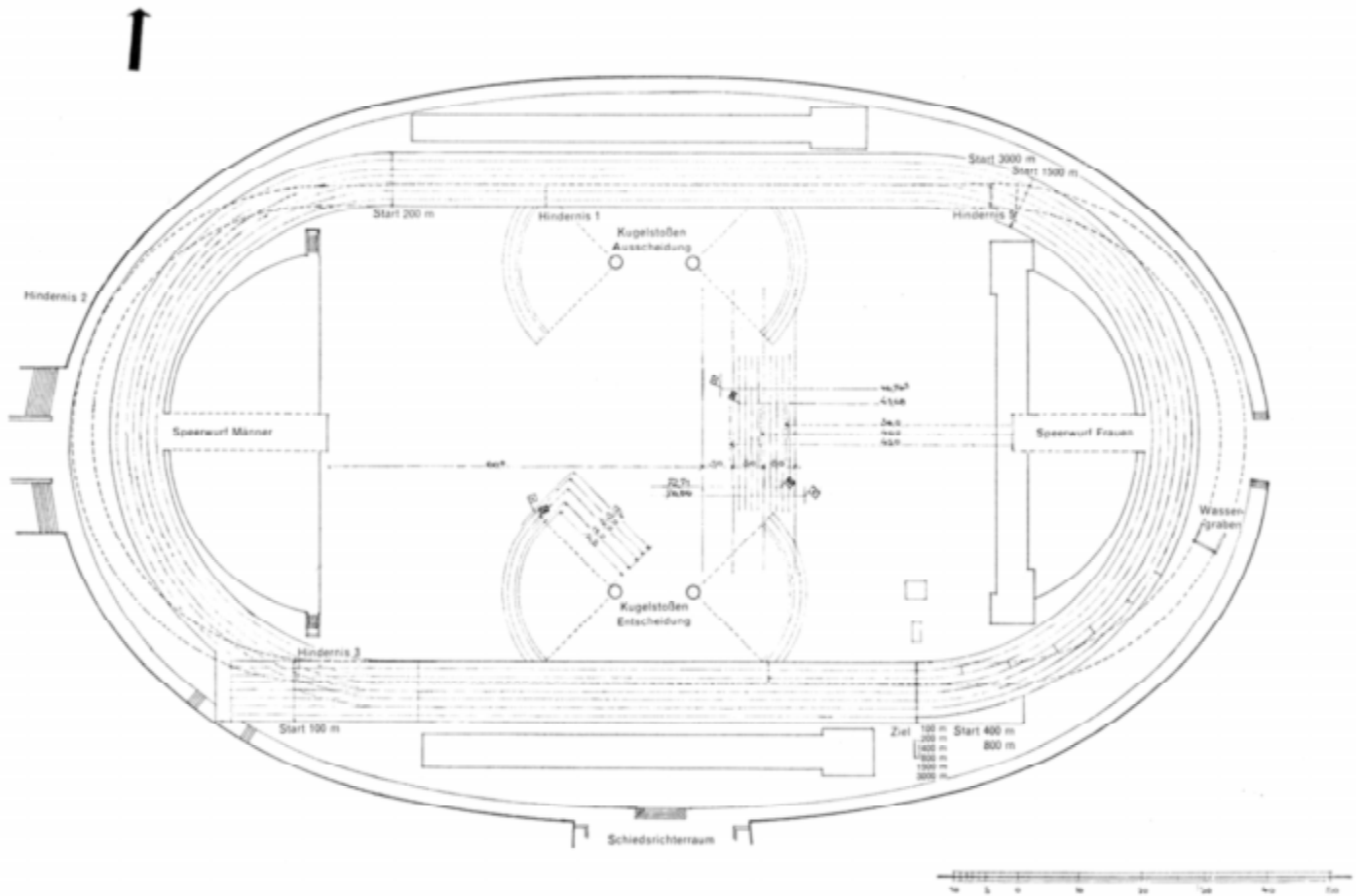
old entrance tunnel, with the Marathon tunnel, and with two competitors' tunnels leading directly to the field in which the games are held, is continued in an old tunnel, 13 feet wide and 600 yards long, in a northerly direction. This tunnel connects subterraneously the Olympic Stadium with the swimming stadium, passing under the training grounds of the Reich Academy for Physical Education, with the cloak-rooms of the Sport Forum, so that a complete subterranean cross connection is provided under the various fields and grounds where the games and contests are held.

The places reserved for the judges, those reserved for the guests of honour, for the Führer, for the members of the Government, and the press gallery in the southern section are also connected by a similar subterranean arrangement. They are disposed one above the other. The places reserved for the judges adjoin a gallery, seven feet wide, constructed at the depth of a little more than three feet, which is carried round the oval inner arena, and which enables the judges and their attendants to move about freely without distracting the attention of the spectators. Nest to the judges' seats is the room where winning post photographs are developed and displayed, and the central office for the control of the loudspeakers. Behind the section for the guests of honour is a large hall with glass walls and roof in which light refreshments are served. The section of honour reserved for the Führer and the members of the Government opens at the back into an enclosed structure containing a roomy hall of honour, some private apartments for the Führer, a dining-room with a small entrance hall, and the requisite kitchen accommodation.

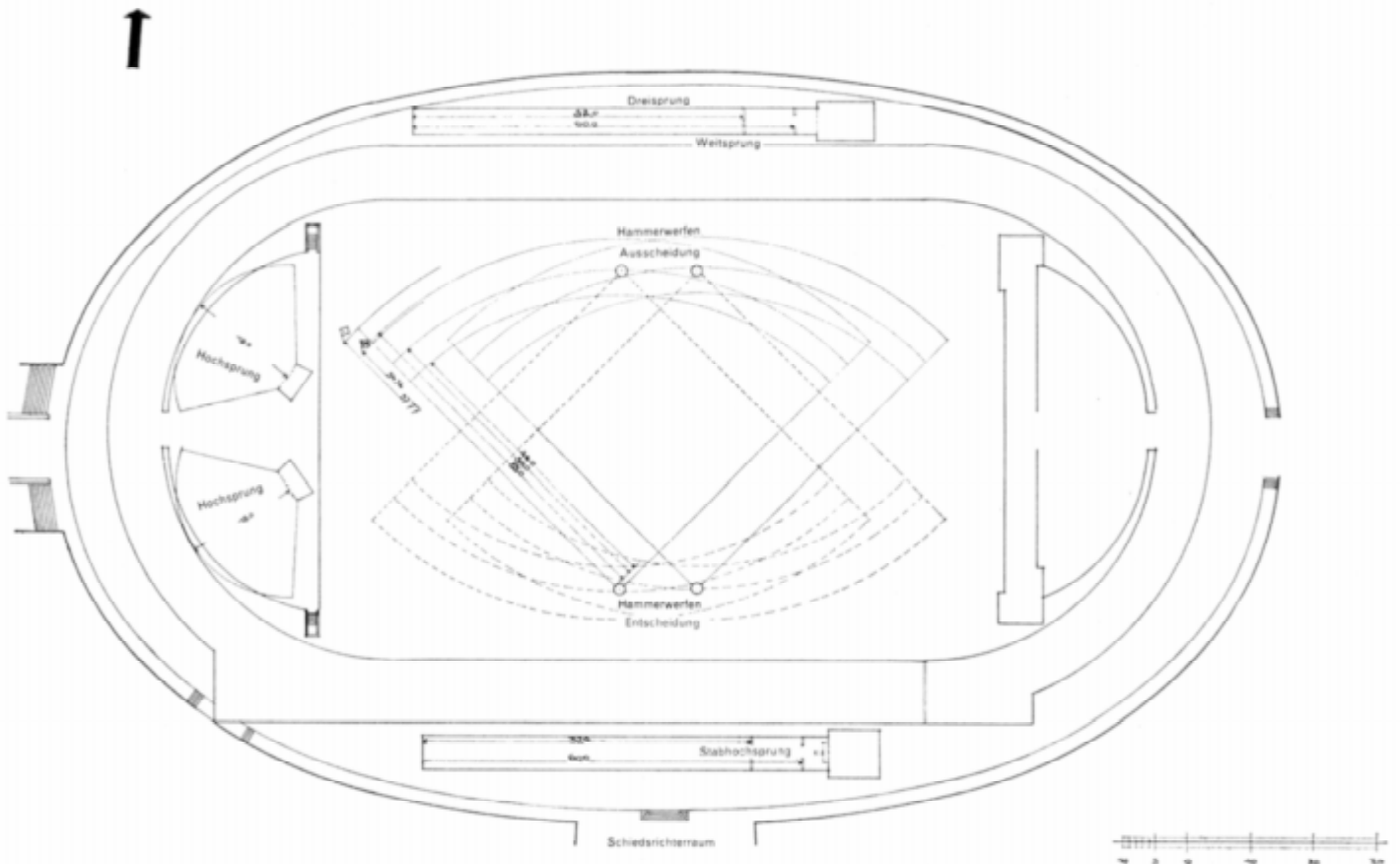
Above these rooms connected with the seats of honour is the post office for the press; this is 193 feet in length, and it contains 46 telephone boxes and 46 writing desks, also a room where communications of all kinds are reproduced in bulk. Above the post office for the press is the covered section for the press with seats for 1,000 press representatives, including several cabins enclosed in glass for individual news agencies and publishing houses. In the middle of the press section are the seats for the central management of the games and contests. The press and the latter section are supplied with telephones, microphones, and numerous telewriting apparatuses. In the eastern half of the covered press section are the 20 transmitting cells, with a clear view of the contests, for the radio. On the ground floor of the western half of the seats for spectators are 52 cabins for the competitors of the different countries, with showers and other sanitary arrangements; they are all connected by stairways with the tunnel, so that contact with the spectators is avoided. The 71 steps of the seating accommodation have been arched parabolically in section, so that a good view of the arena from all seats has been assured. The view is still further improved by the elliptic ground-plan of the Stadium, which enables a more favourable survey of the course to be obtained from the sides.

The inner arena of the Olympia Stadium is arranged from east to west. It includes a football field, 115 yards long by 76 yards wide. The turf on 12 inches of good soil is composed as follows: 25% meadow-grass, 25% fescue grass, 20% German pasture grass, 70% cockscomb grass, and 3% white clover. The running course has 7 separate courses each four feet wide, with a transverse inclination of 1.5% in the straight, and 3% in the bend. Its composition is as follows:

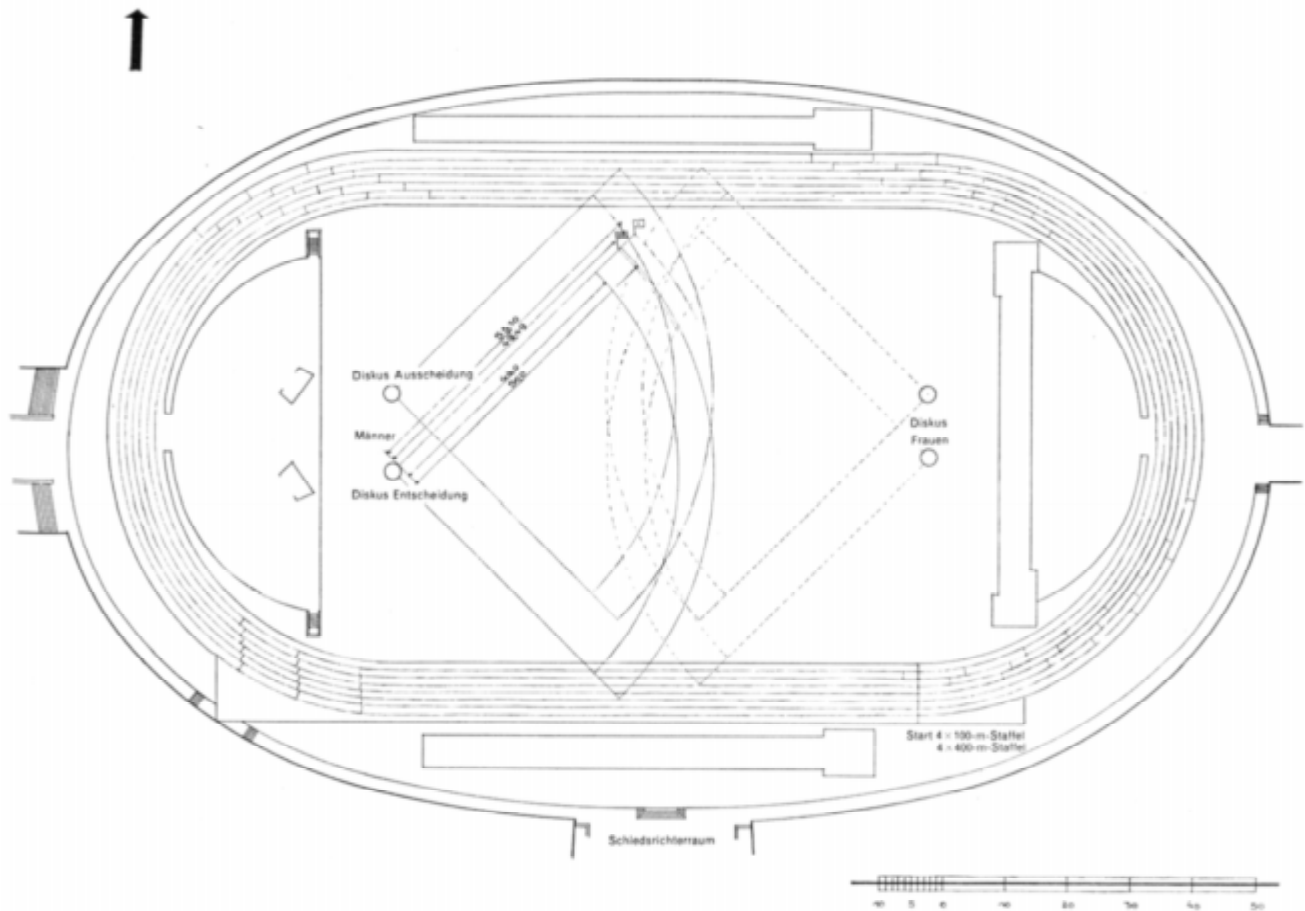
8.0 cm.	80% coarse slag	— 20% clay	20-30 mm granulation.
5.5 cm.	70% fine slag	— 30% clay	12 mm granulation.
2.5 cm.	75% red earth	— 25% clay	1 - 10 mm granulation.
2.0 cm.	50% red earth	— 30% clay	0.3 mm granulation.
0.5 cm.	loam.		



Layout for the shot put, javelin throw, 100 m., 800 m., 1500 m. races, and 3,000 m. hurdle event. The circles reinforced under the turf. The turf repaired through replacement.



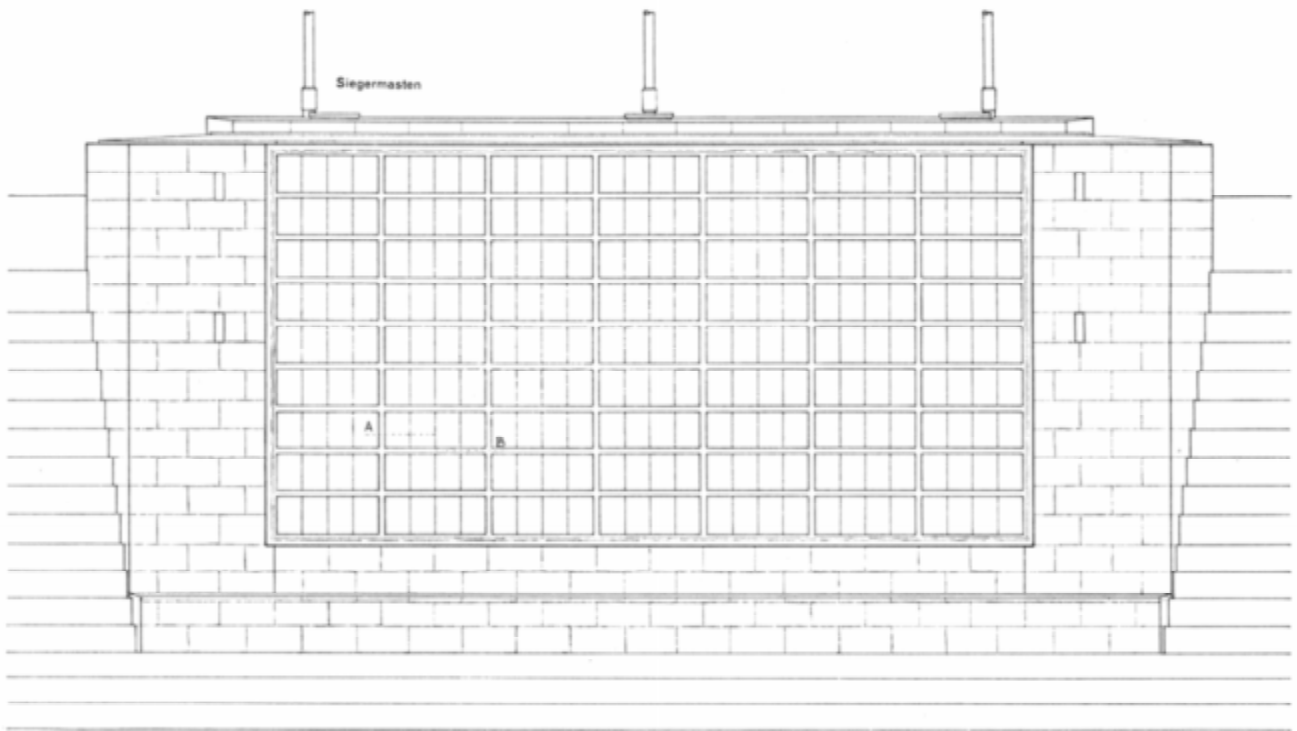
Lay-out for the hammer throw, broad jump, hop-step-and-jump, pole vault, and high jump. The circles for the hammer throw reinforced under the turf. The turf repaired through replacement.



Lay-out for the discus throw and 400 m. relay. The circles reinforced under the turf. The turf repaired through replacement.

The southern track has been widened to take 8 running lanes for the 100 metre flat race and the 110 metre hurdle races, and, with the 8 foot space for the start and the 56 feet beyond the finish, has a total length of 142 yards. The fields for the pole vault the hop-step-and-jump and the broad jump are arranged in the outer segments of the ellipse on the northern and southern sides. In order to be prepared for all winds there is another jumping course in a north-south direction inside the eastern curve. The spaces for throwing the discus and putting the shot are in the eastern curve, and that for the high jump in the western curve, on account of the prevailing western sun. On the occasion of the Olympic Games the space for throwing the discus, the shot and the hammer was arranged in the football field, prepared by a groundwork under the turf, and strengthened for the days of the contests with a provisional covering similar to that on the running course. While the western curve is continually incommoded by the traffic through its connection with the Marathon Gate, the course for the handicap races could be arranged in 3 sections on the outer grass strips round the eastern curve of the racing course. In connection with this is a water trench $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards square and 30 inches deep. Furthermore, 3 cemented water trenches have been constructed under the turf of the football field for the equestrian jumping contests; they can be opened up when needed, and again covered in. The exits of the two competitors' tunnels within the running course for the equestrian feats are also so constructed that they can be covered in with turf.

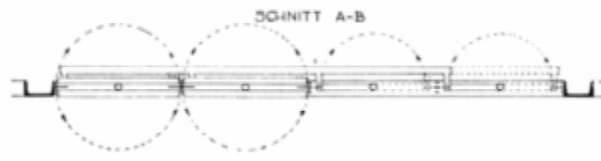
The announcement board on the upper edge of the eastern semi-circle is 28 feet high and



Ansicht der Anzeigetafel



Schnitt durch die Anzeigetafel



Schema der Drehtafelkonstruktion



43 feet wide. It is provided with 63 spaces in 9 lines placed one above the other, each space taking four letters or figures 23½ inches high. The letters are worked on the turn-stile system and 12 can be turned simultaneously by coupling three fields one above the other. The apparatus is served from three tiers one above the other by 7 men in each. Behind the announcement is the space where are kept the victor flags, whose masts are fixed on the indicator block.

The arena is lighted at night from 5 searchlight bridges that can be lowered, and that are placed round the Stadium, and by 3 searchlight groups fixed on the roof of the press stand.

All visible parts of the structure of the Olympic Stadium are of Franconian shell limestone; the interior skeleton is constructed of reinforced concrete, as are the steps and the ceilings of the buildings.



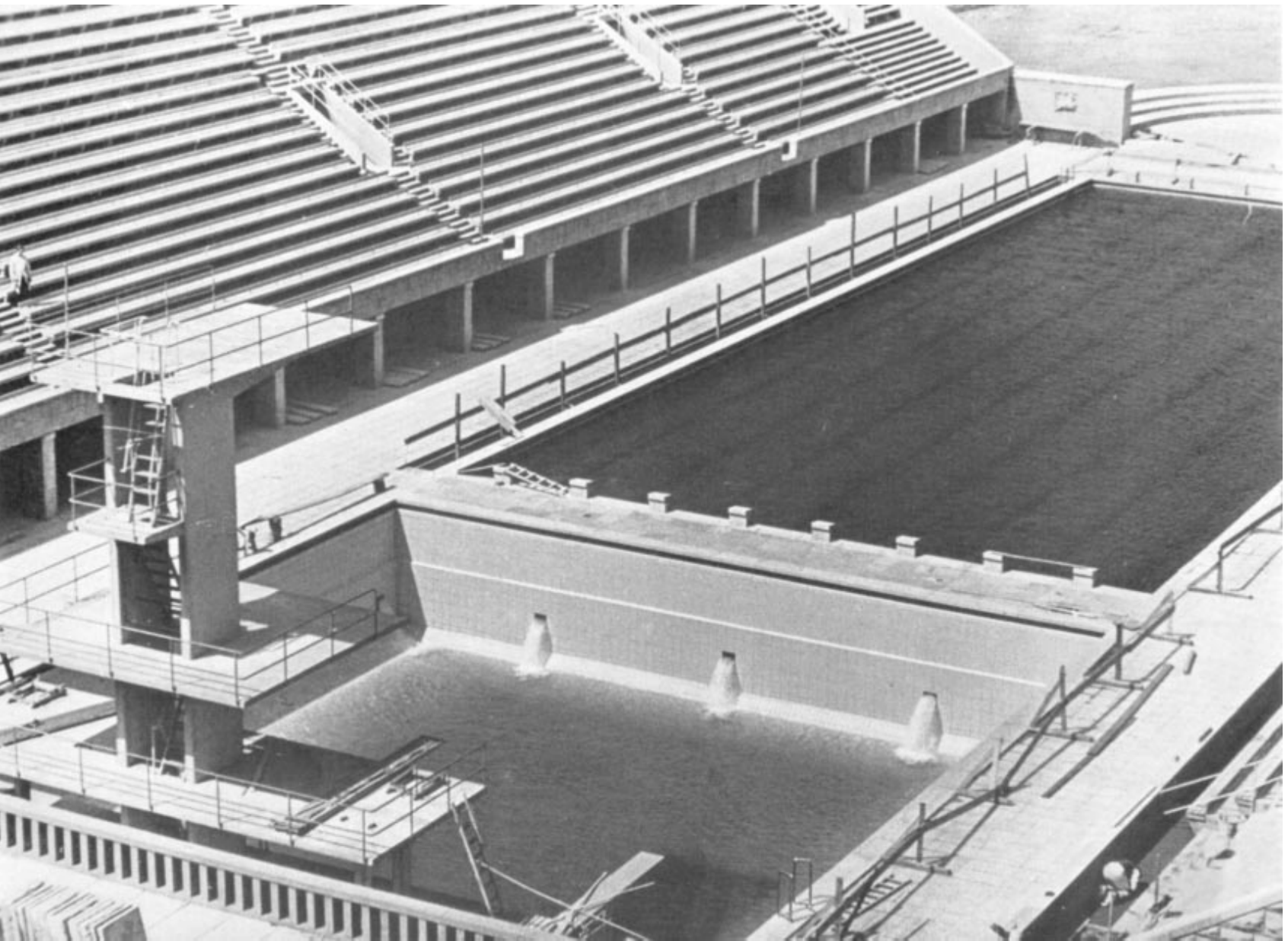
The exterior of the Stadium was coated with limestone.

The Swimming Stadium

The ground level of the swimming stadium is 13 feet lower than the outer platform of the Olympic Stadium. This difference in level makes it possible to make a complete separation between the competitors and the spectators, just as is the case in the Olympic Stadium. The spectators enter the stands on the level of the Stadium platform. The dressing rooms, showers and toilets for the competitors were in the ground floor, 13 feet below. The women's rooms are under the west stands and the men's rooms under the east stands. Along the south wall, behind the diving tower, is a loggia for the competitors. The dressing rooms are ventilated from both sides. They are large rooms, with one place for checking clothes, and no individual cabins. During the Olympic Games, these rooms were divided by temporary wooden partitions into 25 team cabins for men and 12 team cabins for women. Each team cabin contained hooks for hanging up clothes, 5 chests, benches, mirrors, wastepaper baskets and massage benches.

The swimming pool is of the regulation international dimensions of 50 x 20 metres (162.5 x 65 feet). There are 8 lanes, each 2.375 metres (7.72 feet) wide. The depth increases from 2 metres (6.5 feet) at the north end to 2.30 metres (7.48 feet) at the south end. The area of the diving pool is 20 x 20 metres (65 x 65 feet). Its depth decreases from 4.70 metres (15.28 feet) at the south edge to 4.50 (14.63 feet) at the north edge. The diving tower is an elegant framework of reinforced concrete, of dazzling whiteness. It has one 10 metre (32.5 feet) platform, two 5 metre (16.3 feet) platforms, and two

Water is let into the diving pool of the Swimming Stadium for the first time.



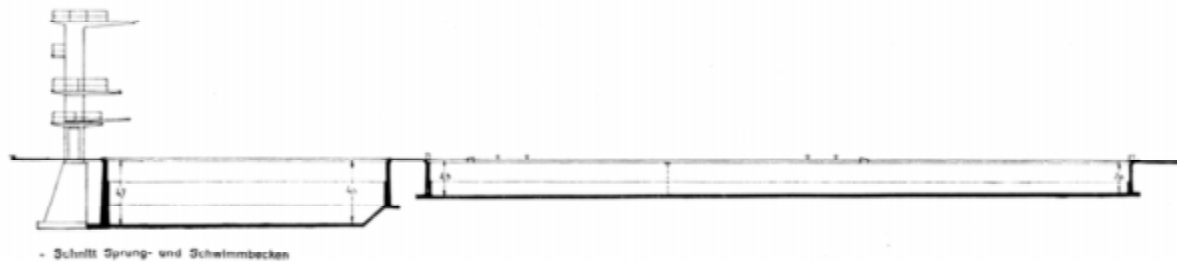
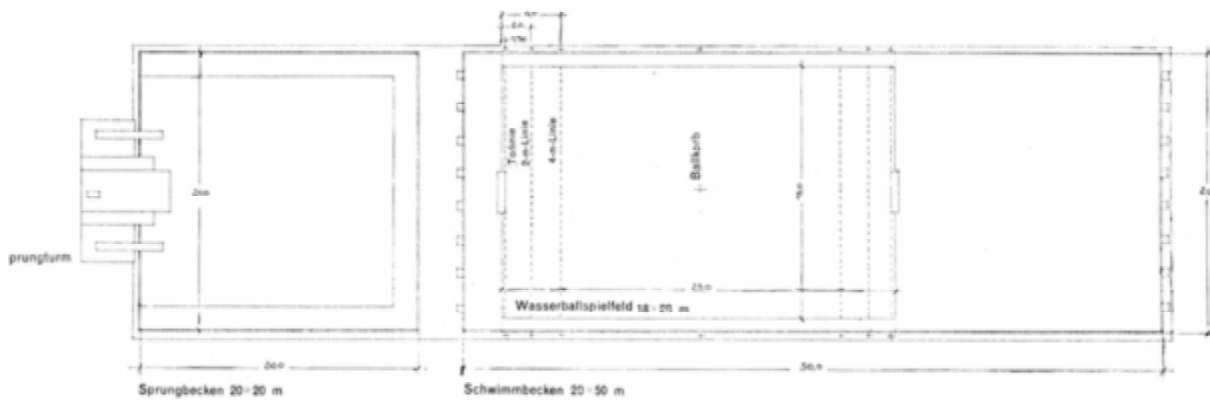
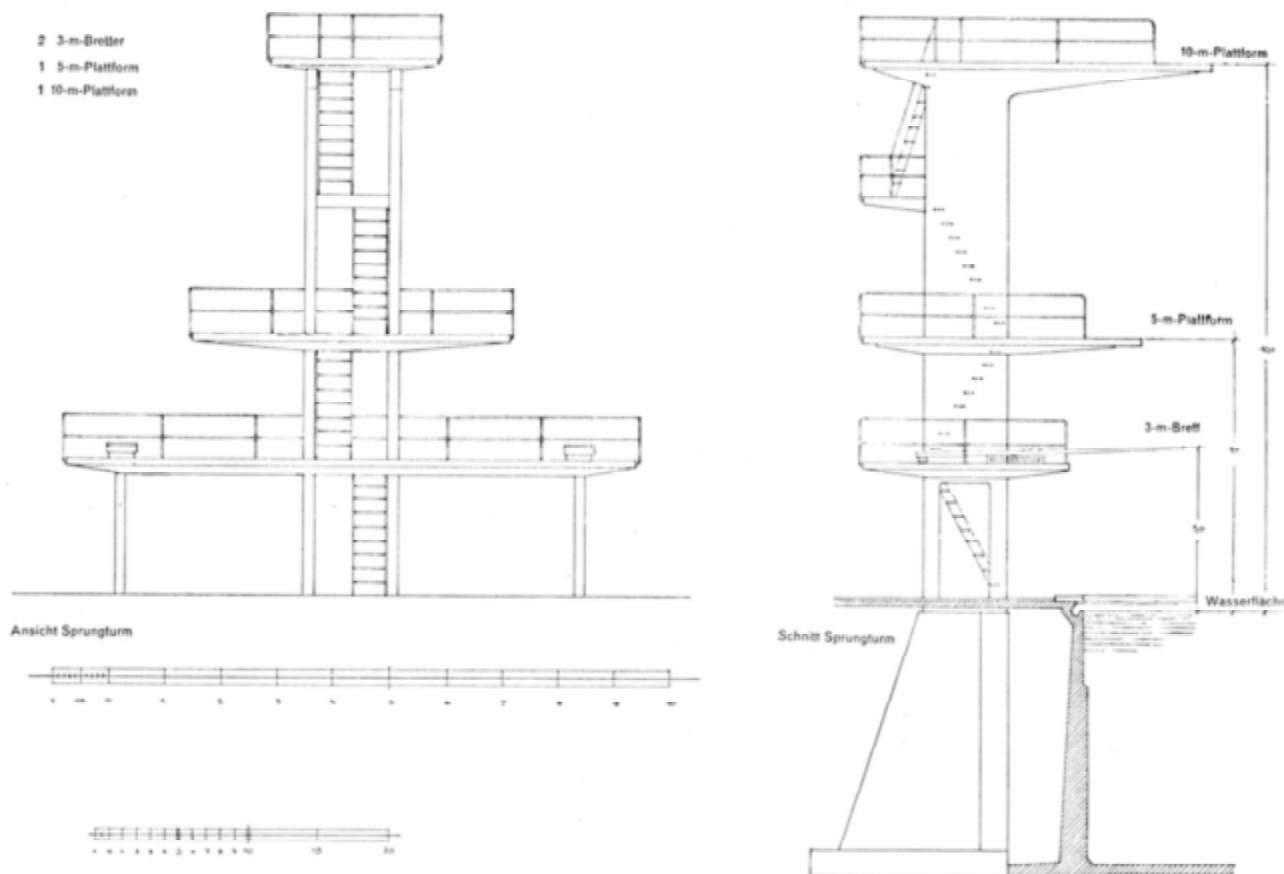


Shortly before the Games the demand for tickets made the construction of supplementary wooden stands necessary.

3 metre (9.75 feet) diving boards. Below the 10 metre platform, at a height of 7.50 metres (24.38 feet), is a landing.

The swimming stadium is constructed of natural limestone. The inner arcade around the swimming pool is covered with porcelain tiles. The back walls are of natural stone and are decorated with porcelain tiles.

The water in the pool is heated at a plant located some distance away and is kept at a constant temperature of 68° F. When no swimming contests are taking place, the swimming stadium is a public swimming bath. At the north end, which opens out on the lawn of the recreation field there is a tiled wading pool, 6 inches deep.



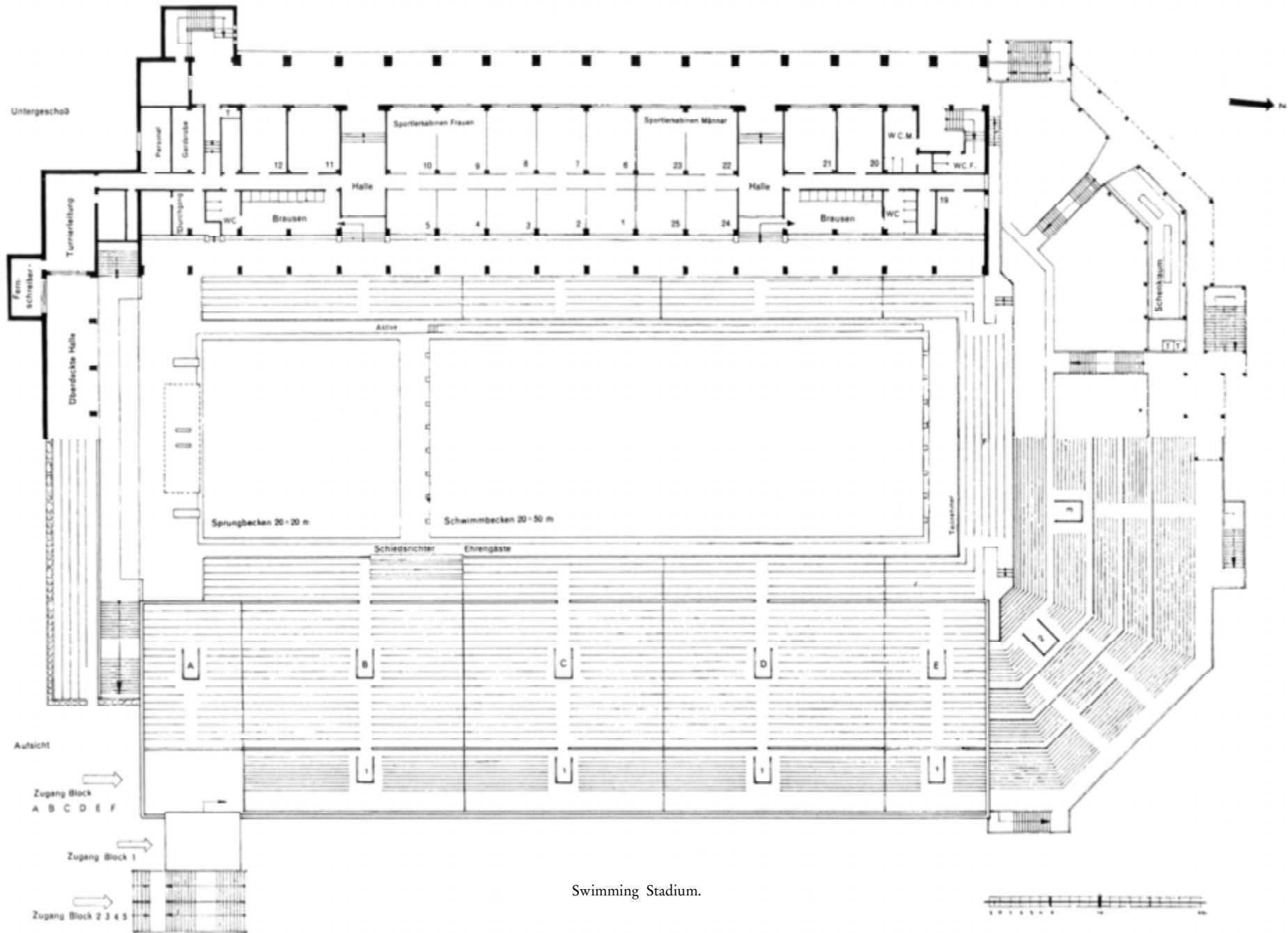
The diving tower and water polo pool in the Swimming Stadium.

Diving tower: 32.5 ft. platform, 9.75 ft wide, 16.25 ft. run; 16.25 ft. platform, 18.52 ft. wide, 16.25 ft. run; concrete slabs with cocoa-nut mats.

9.75 ft. diving boards: 15.6 ft. long, 1.63 ft. wide, genuine American Brandsten board, with supports of German construction.

East board: German Brandsten board, with German supports (used most often at the Olympiad).

Water Polo field: 58.5 x 91 ft., side lines 3.25 ft. from the edge of the pool, 9.1 ft. from the starting end.



Swimming Stadium.



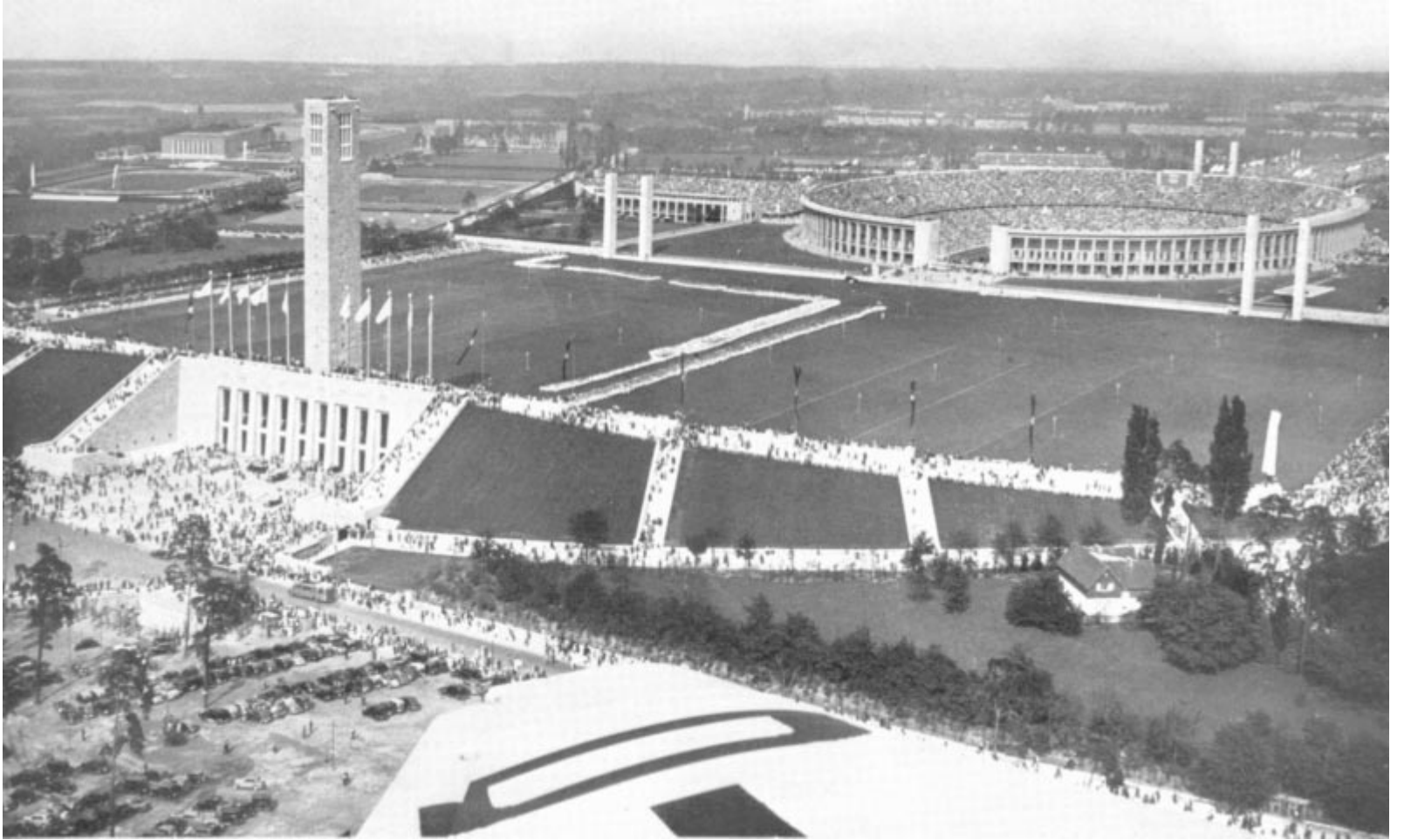
The May Field with the Bell Tower above the speaker's stand. In the foreground the side stands.

The May Field

During the Olympic Games, the polo games, the dressage riding and the gymnastic exhibitions of the Berlin schools were held on the May Field. The high stands at the Bell Tower contain standing room for 44,000 persons and 4,500 seats. In the centre is the elevated platform of the speaker. Along the top of the stands, to the right and left of the Bell Tower, are eight flagpoles 78 feet high. The Bell Tower is 247 feet high. It has an observation platform, which can be reached by an electric lift. It contains also the bell-loft for the Olympic Bell, and a searchlight installation for the illumination of the assembly field.

The Langemarck Hall, in the central portion of the stands, is faced with genuine stone. From this hall, the visitor has a charming view to the west of the countryside around the Havel. Twelve massive stone pillars carry the flags of 76 regiments, whose names are engraved on steel plaques, high on the walls. The eastern entrance of the Langemarck Hall leads to the middle platform of the stands and permits a view of the entire Reich Sport Field. The stands on the two sides each provide standing room for 14,000 persons. Thus a total of 75,000 spectators can be accommodated. All the steps are of genuine granite. Their upper surfaces are covered with turf slabs in order to blend with the landscape. Because of the hard use it received during the Olympic riding contests, the turf of the May Field was made of sods. When large demonstrations are held, the field can hold 250,000 marchers.

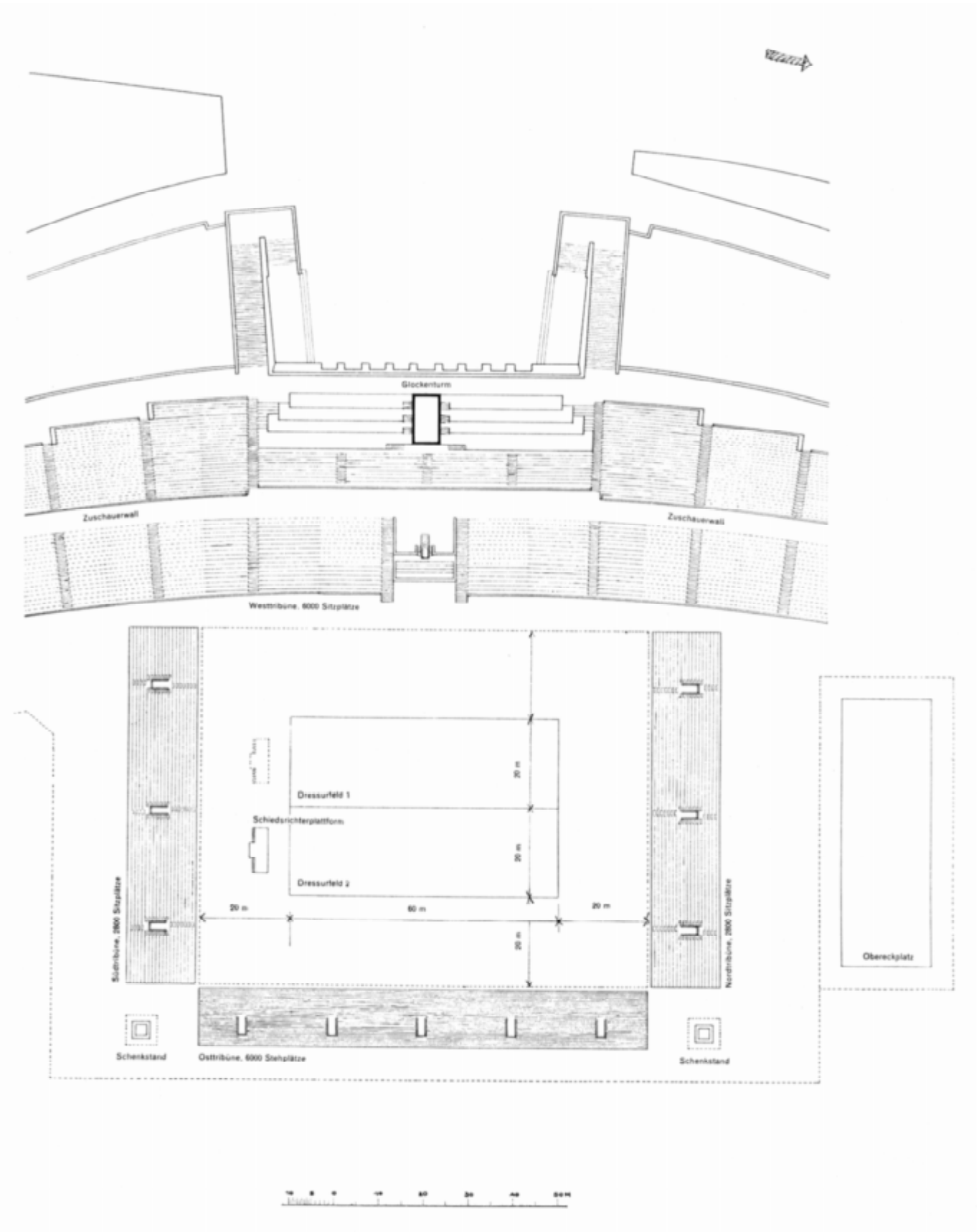
The supporting wall of the stands, which is 61.8 feet high, and the broad entrance steps for spectators, are constructed of massive stone blocks of gompholite from the Inn Valley. Together with the Bell Tower, this monumental wall marks the termination of the Reich Sport Field on the west.



Above: The May Field during the gymnastic demonstration of the young people at the Olympic Games.



The Langemarck Hall in the stand of the May Field A memorial to the youths who fell in the War.



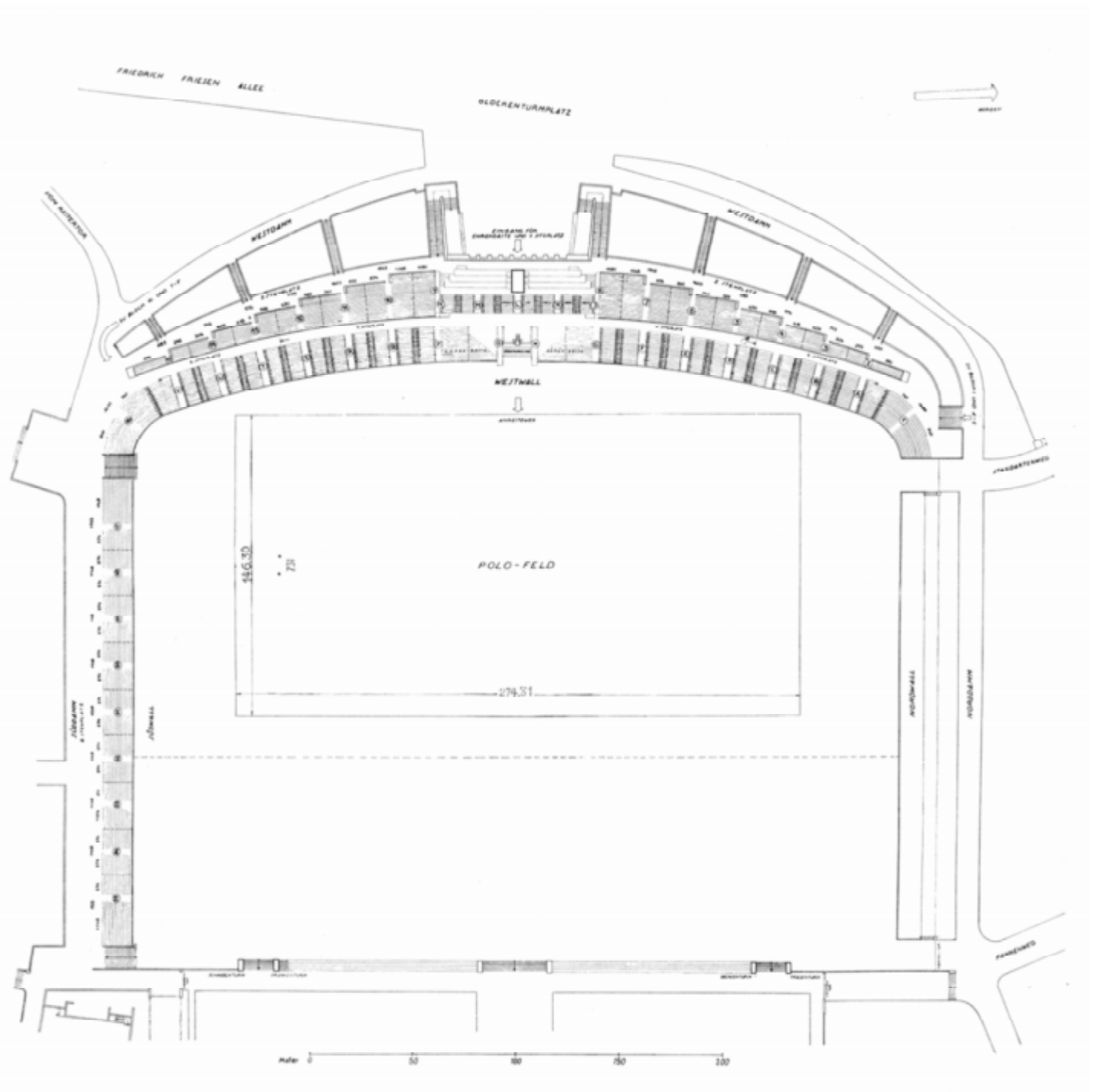
May Field.

Additional stands were erected for the dressage test on the May Field in 61 hours. This was the shortest time which was possible without destroying the ground.

The erection of 2 stands, each with seats for 2,800 person, with a total length of 260 ft., width 48.1 ft., height 19.5 ft.

One stand for 6,000 standing-places, length 325 ft., width: 41.6 ft., height 16.58 ft.

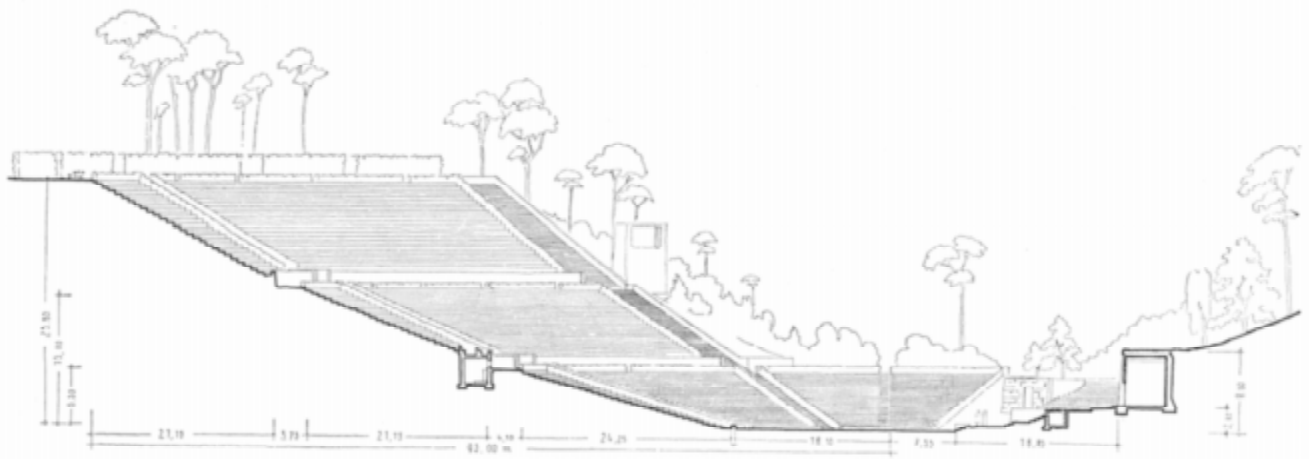
Demonstration platforms of boards, 195 x 65 ft., with a protective border 65 ft. wide.



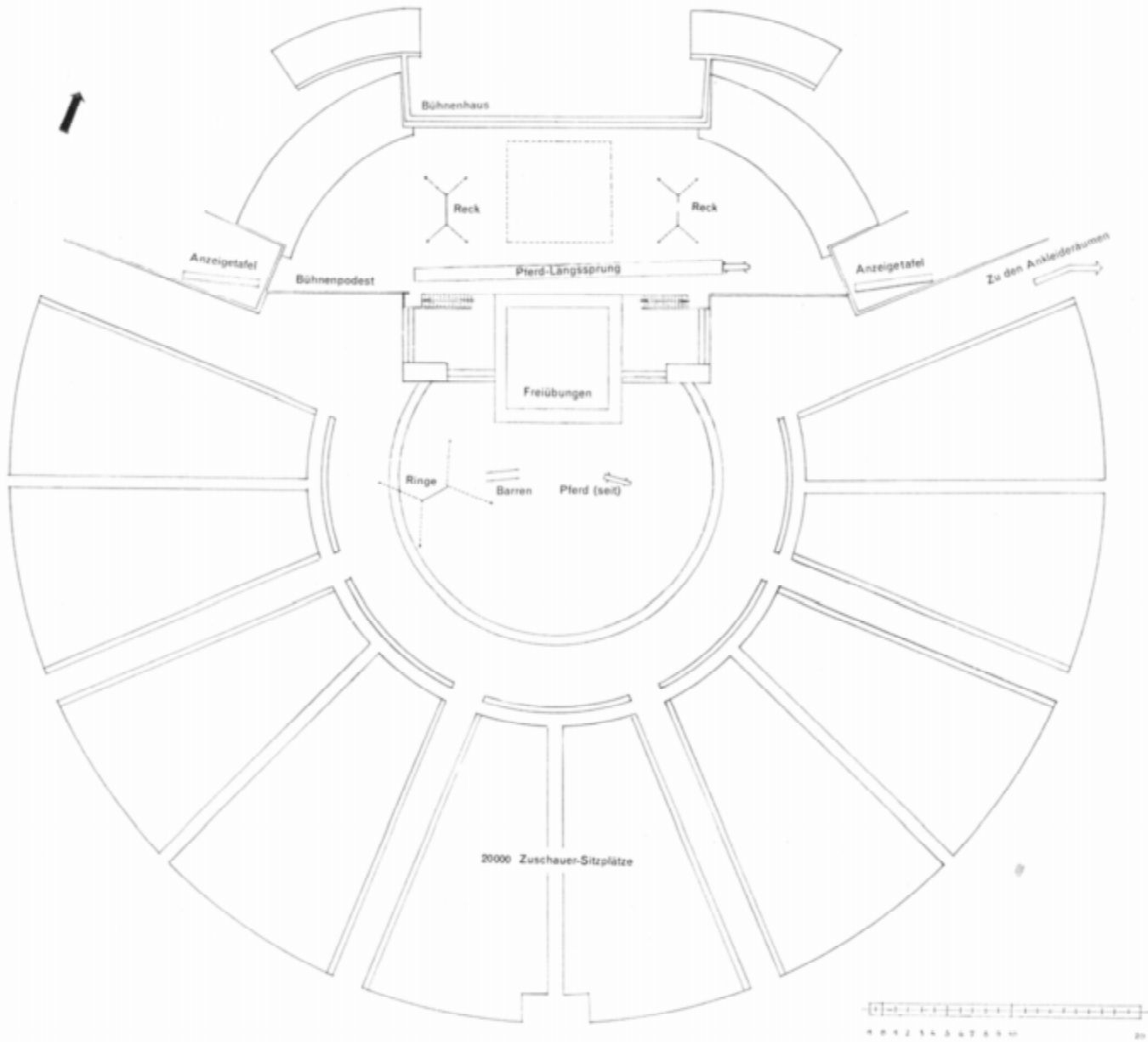
The Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre

The seats in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre are divided by 2 horizontal aisles into three tiers. Four broad flights of steps lead down to these aisles. The steps continue down to the orchestra circle, and therefore can also be used as a means of access to the stage.

The stage rises in several platforms from the front and sides. The semicircle of the stage completes the circular form of the entire structure. The amplification is by means of 40 microphones, distributed over the entire area of the stage, with 10 co-ordinated groups of loudspeakers. The microphones and loudspeakers are operated from the director's compartment under the loge for guests of honour, which is directly opposite the stage. From this cabin, the groups of searchlights on the two illumi-

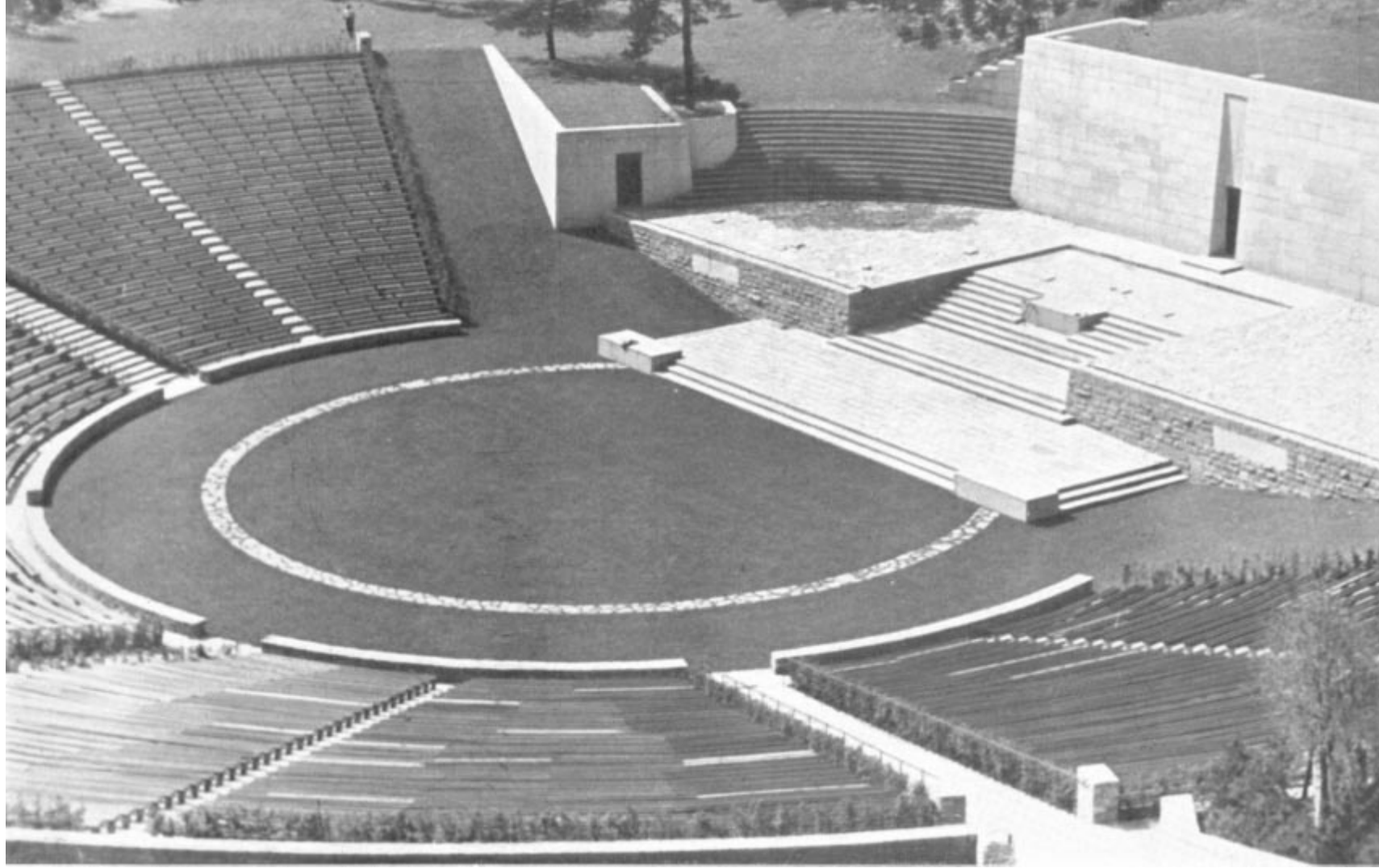


Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre.



Mens's Gymnastics—Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre.

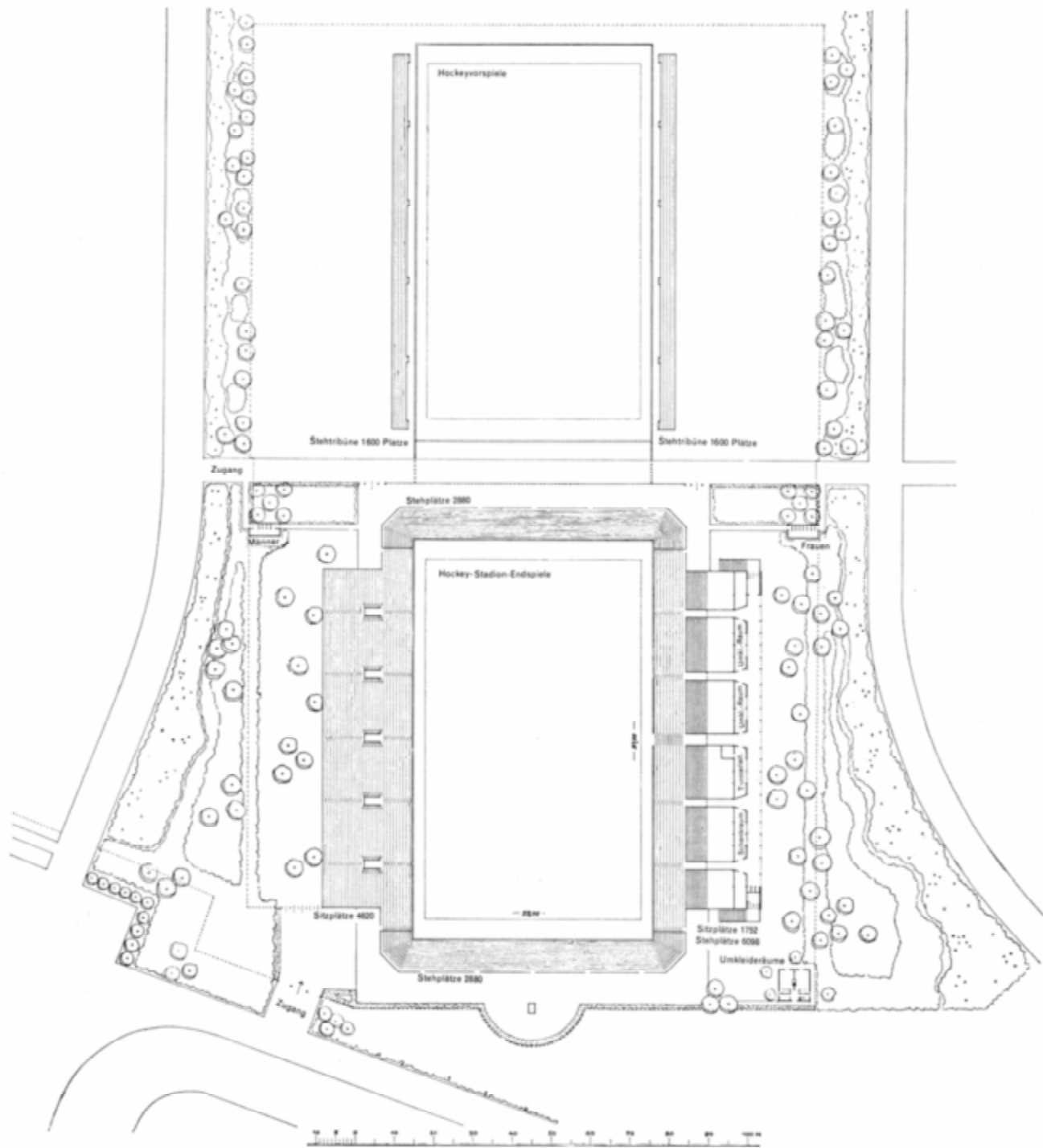
nation towers, at either side of the theatre, above the seats for the audience, are also operated. The actors' dressing rooms are in a hollow to the east of the stage, and are connected with the stage both by a tunnel and by an entrance passage above ground.



The Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, harmoniously embedded in a little valley.

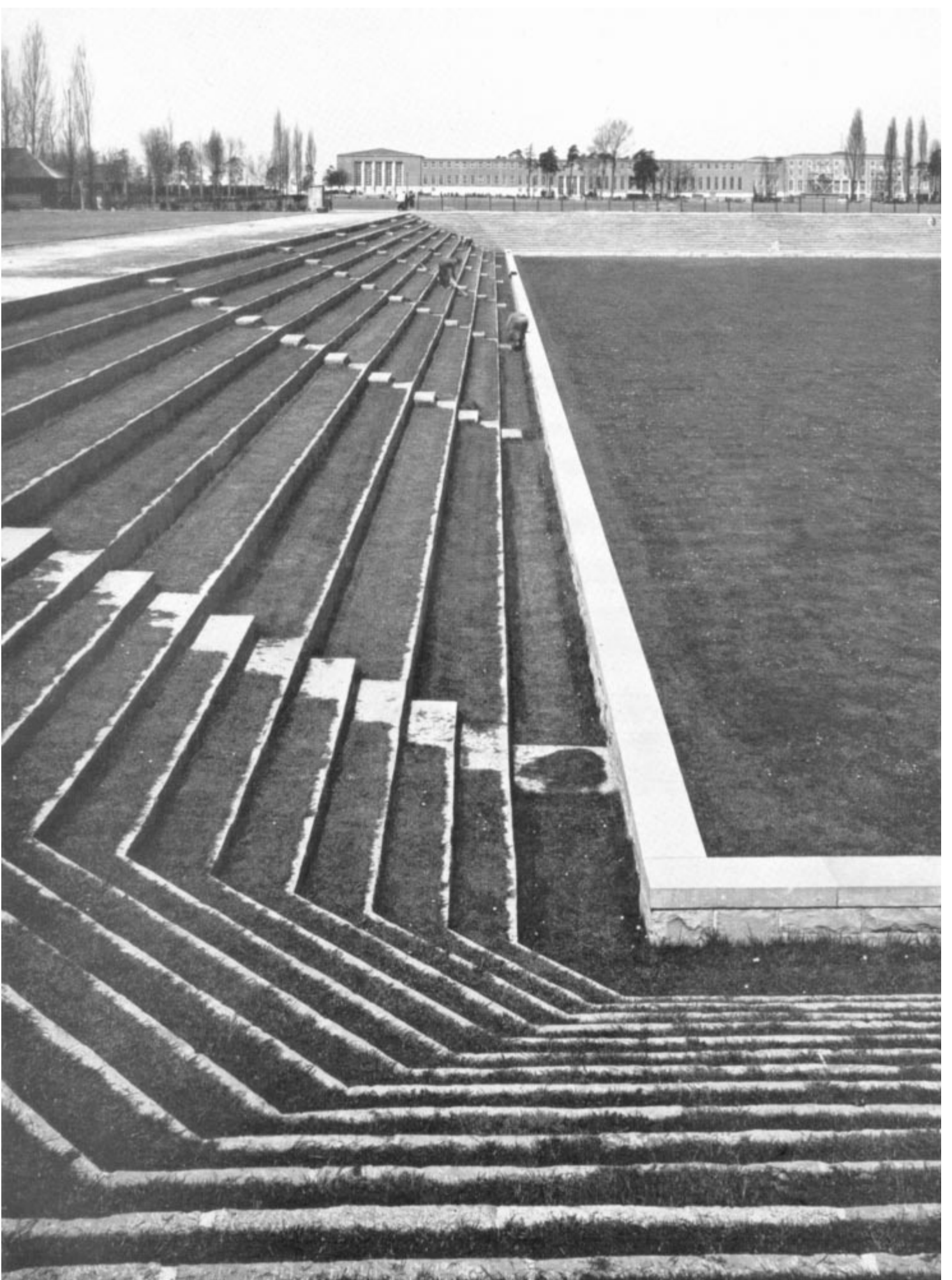
During the Olympic Games, the following performances took place in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre: the Olympic Concert, the presentation of Handel's opera, "Herakles," the presentation of the "Frankenburger Würfelspiel," a special religious service and the gymnastic contests. Appropriate installations were erected on the stage for the gymnastic contests. The three tiers of seats, with their capacity of 20,000 persons, proved adequate. The main stage, which is 32.3 feet deep and 139.8 feet wide, was covered with a semi-circular tent roof, which was open toward the spectators. The awning of waterproof canvas was supported by 2 steel poles, 61.8 feet high. This awning could be raised or lowered, as required, by 2 pulleys. A continuous, perfectly level, firm plank covering, 1.6 inches thick, was provided for the main stage. This was dismantlable in individual sections. It could be laid in 24 hours and removed in 16 hours. The two horizontal bars and the 78 foot approach for the long horse vault, could be placed on the plank covered main stage under the tent covering. The platform in front of the main stage was used for gymnastics without apparatus. For this purpose it had a plank covering like that on the main stage, with a cork linoleum covering .28 inches thick and 26 feet square. Rings, bars, a horse for side jumps, and an additional horizontal bar were placed around the lower orchestra circle.

Two announcement boards, 28.44 x 8.26 feet in size were set up at the elevated stone platforms at the side of the stage. The sheet-iron placards, 8 x 12 inches were removable. The searchlights could be used to illuminate the evening performances.



The Hockey Stadium

The hockey stadium was on the Olympic Square, immediately adjoining the Olympic Stadium. It normally accommodates 11,000 persons, having standing room for 9,000 persons and 2,000 seats. Additional temporary stands were erected along its sides for the Olympic Games. These increased its capacity to 18,000, with standing room for 11,500 persons and 6,500 seats. The hockey stadium, with its permanent tiers of seats, is 9.15 feet lower than the level of the outside ground. The stone wall around the field, which is 22 inches high, and the rows for the spectators, are constructed of greenstone. The rows are provided with a turf covering. The green stone and the turf harmonize beautifully with the surrounding landscape.



Dark green turf and light green stone. The Hockey Stadium next to the Olympic Stadium.

The actual field is 178.8 x 295.7 feet. At the sides it is separated from the stone wall by a distance of 9.75 feet, at the ends by 16.25 feet. The necessary rooms for the tournament management, for the post and the radio, 4 dressing rooms for the competitors, and a refreshment booth for the spectators were built under the temporary stands. To the north of the hockey stadium is an expansive grass-covered field, with 6 playing fields. After the Olympic Games, these were used as training fields by the Reich Academy and the sporting associations. During the Olympic Games, a second hockey field was laid out there for the preliminaries. This had at the sides two stands, each with standing room for 1,600 spectators.

The Tennis Courts and Tennis Stadium

The tennis stadium and the 12 tennis courts at the eastern edge of the Reich Sport Field were the scenes of the basketball games and épée fencing. The surface of courts 1 to 4 was made harder through the addition of loam. On each court, the 45.5 x 84.5 feet playing field was planked off. Two metres back from these planks was a wooden railing, 3.6 feet high. The wooden stands for spectators along the sides consisted of one row of 112 seats for the press and guests of honour, and standing room for 720 persons on each side. On the west side was a separate platform for the judges. Opposite this, on the east stand, was the announcement board. In case of rain, the playing fields were covered with canvas.

On each of the south tennis courts, 2 or 4 fencing floors were erected for épée fencing. They were provided with the same type of stands as the basketball courts, and in addition wooden railings, floodlights and illuminated announcement boards for the evening contests. The fencing floors consisted of a wooden substructure, 17.60 metres (57.2 feet) long and 2.40 metres (7.8 feet) wide, of one inch planking, and a copper gauze matting 52 feet long and 6.5 feet wide for the electrical recording of hits. At the ends were pulleys for the wires, which were rolled up automatically and connected to the fencers. At each side stood a table for the electrical recording apparatus.





The tennis stadium is prepared for the basketball matches.

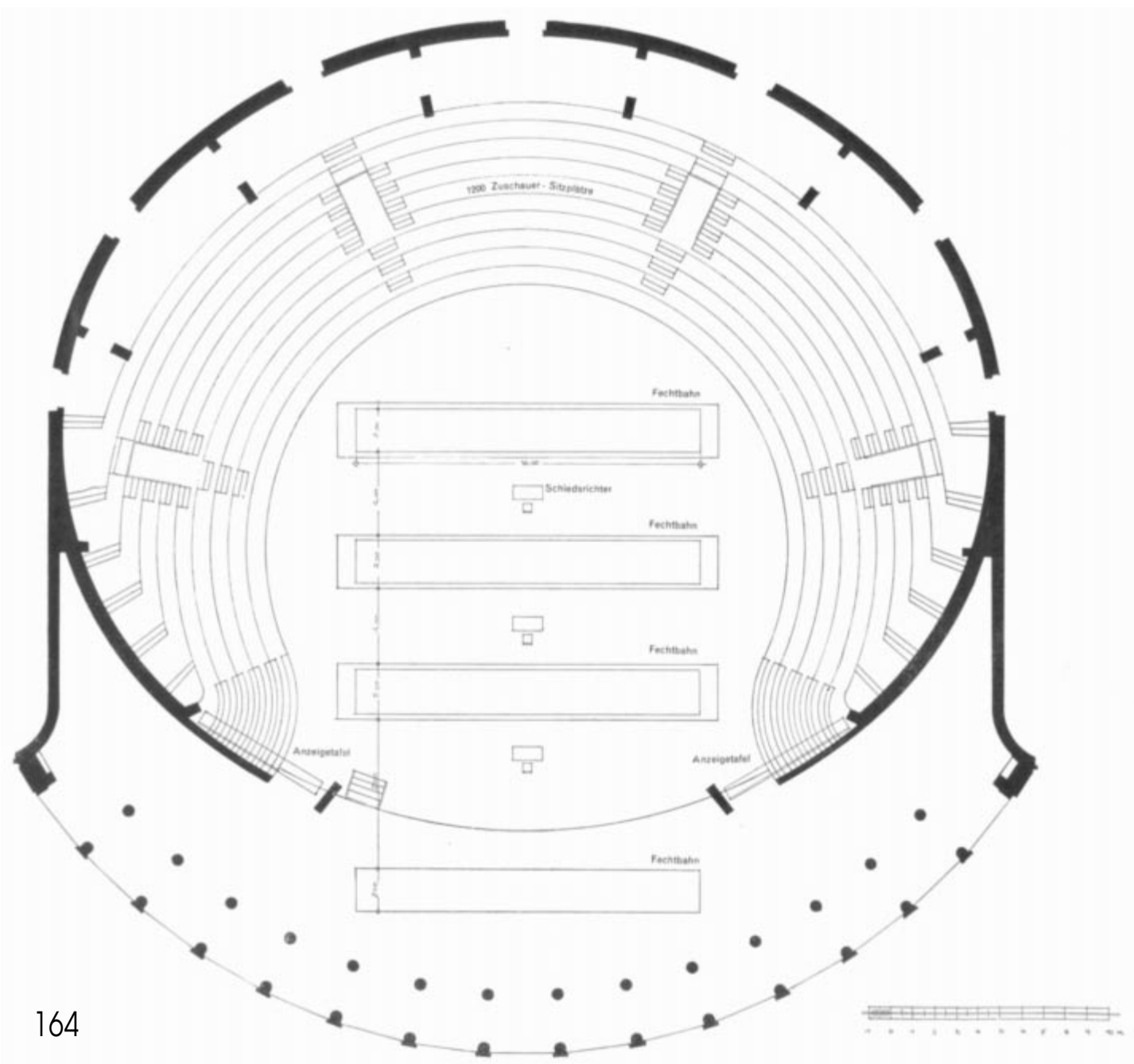
The Gymnasium and Cupola Hall

For the Olympic Games, the interior of the buildings of the Sport Forum were made ready for the foils the sabre fencing competitions. Four fencing floors and temporary stands for 500 spectators were erected in the large gymnasium. In the Cupola Hall, 4 fencing floors were also constructed. The circular rows of seats in the Cupola Hall could accommodate 1,200 spectators. In each hall, 4 announcement boards 8 x 9.75 feet, were erected on a platform. The men operating the score board stood in front of them.

At the beginning of the Olympic Games, the International Congress of Physical Education Students met in the attractive Cupola Hall. On this occasion the many possibilities for using the Hall for demonstrations and indoor sport contests proved to be of great value.

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The extensive connecting network of streets and paths was given careful consideration by the architect in his plans. The street network, with its abundant statues and flowers, resulted in a close unity of the contest sites and the surrounding landscape. This was not only true from the consideration of traffic, but also from the artistic standpoint. The grouping of all contest sites together, and their harmonious union, created a veritable festive array, which brought to life the spirit of the Olympic Games for all participants.

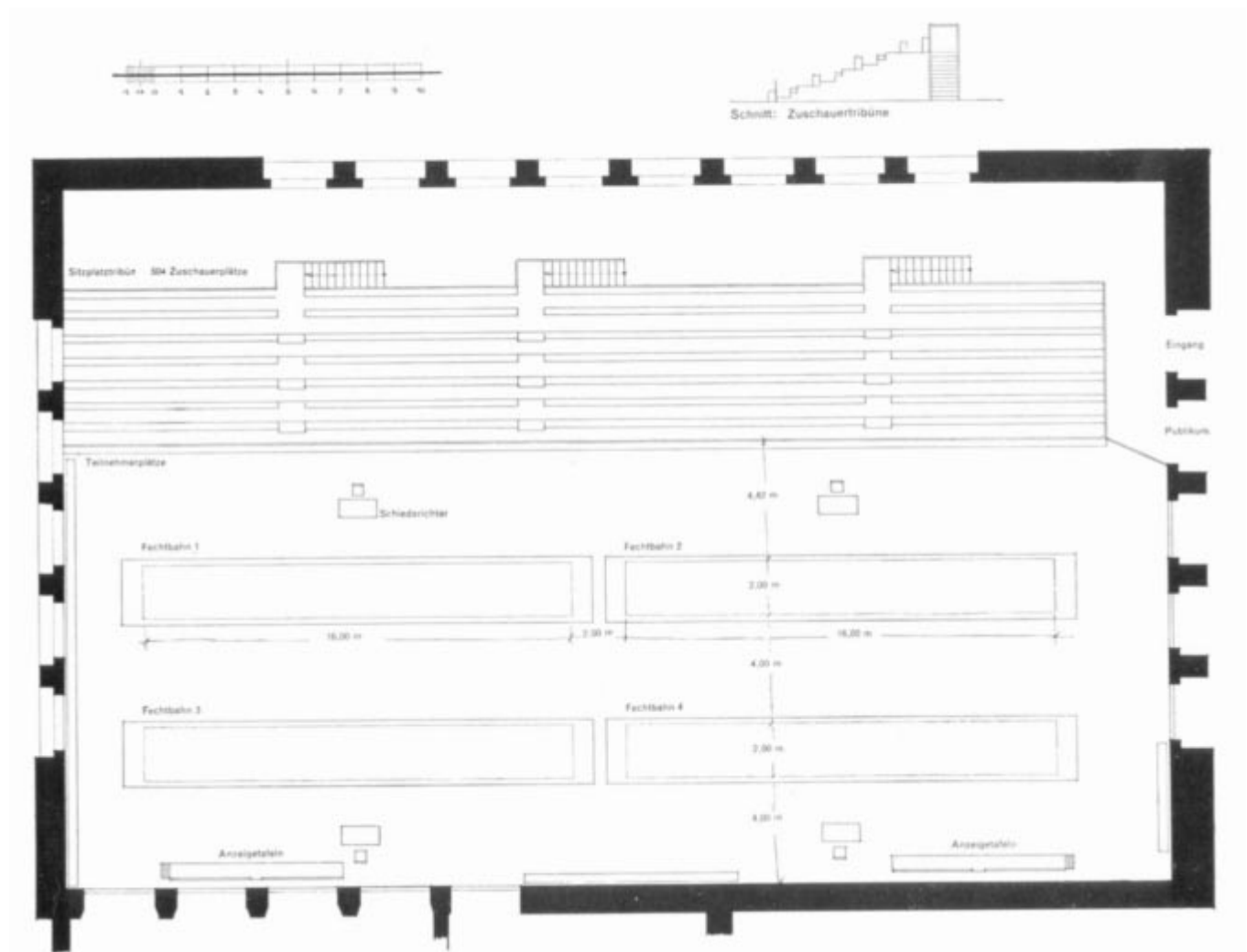


The Cupola Hall — Fencing Floors.



The Grünau Regatta Course.

At the finishing line in Grünau: On the right, the stands. In the centre, the new house, the terrace on which was the Führer's loge during the Games. Size of the regatta grounds: approximately 5.68 acres. Constructor: Herbert Ruhl, Architect, Kaiser-Allee, Berlin W. Owner: Berlin Regatta Association, Berlin-Grünau. Permanent stands: 3,000 persons. Standing room for 10,000 persons. Temporary stands for the Olympic contests: Floating stands for 6,000 persons. Regatta course: A straight stretch of 6,500 ft., with no current, for six boats. 270 boat stands in three boat houses.



Gymnasium-Fencing.



“This Europe of ours is too small for a war, but it is large enough to contain a field of combat upon which the youth of the world will win a decisive battle for the cause of peace. To cooperate in the solution of this task is the sincere and sacred wish of the entire German nation.”

The
Reich War Minister,
Field Marshal
von Blomberg

THE OLYMPIC HOME

The Olympic Village

The Olympic participants, who during the period of their Berlin sojourn found a second home at the Olympic Village, were greeted upon arriving at the houses assigned to them with the following attractively designed and printed message of welcome :

Welcome to the Olympic Village!

This is your home during the weeks to come. Here you will dwell together with your friends and fellow participants, a community of comrades serving the same ideal, who are overjoyed to greet you, live with you and pass pleasant hours in your company.

Everything that has been provided here is for your comfort and convenience, and the regulations have been considered and drawn up in your interest so that you may be assured undisturbed enjoyment of your new home.

Over this Village waves the Olympic flag and the national banner of your native land. Each morning the chimes play the Olympic Hymn.

May the Olympic spirit and Olympic peace reign here from the first to the last day.

Help us to ensure and preserve this peace.

The German Army erected this Village for the Olympic guests. It performed its task gladly in the interest of sport and because it reveres the Olympic ideals. Thus the German Army as well as the German people extends to you, its guests, a hearty welcome.

*The Reich War Minister,
Field Marshal von Blomberg*

*The President of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games,
Berlin 1936,
Dr. Th. Lewald*

It was in the spirit expressed in this greeting that the Olympic Village was erected, the spirit of that hospitality which inspired Germany to do everything possible to render the sojourn of her guests, especially the Olympic competitors, as enjoyable as possible.

We are happy in the knowledge that our guests felt themselves at home in the Olympic Village surrounded by their comrades and the best sportsmen of the world and that in addition to the memories of the heated competition they also retained many friendly recollections of the Olympic Home. For us as hosts it was a gratifying proof that our efforts in securing the comfort of the Olympic athletes were rewarded when a Norwegian newspaper, one of the countless foreign periodicals which published enthusiastic accounts of the Games, printed the following comment of a team leader:

“It is so lovely here that we dread the return of everyday life. We are living in the midst of paradise.”



Field Marshal von Blomberg returns the “Prosit” of one of the workers at the traditional “Richtfest” in the Olympic Village.
Left: Dr. Lewald, Prof. March, Reich Minister Frick; right: Secretary of State Pfundtner.



“Never before were the Olympic athletes more comfortably and adequately accommodated.”
A house in the Olympic Village of Los Angeles.

The Significance and History of the Olympic Village

An attempt was first made at the Olympic Intermediate Games of Athens in 1906 to provide common quarters for the participants, dwellings being prepared in Zappion. In 1912 at the Stockholm Games the American team lived on the ship which brought them across the Atlantic, the same practice being followed in 1928. Quarters were provided in various hotels at the Games of 1920 in Antwerp, while a new attempt to erect an Olympic Village in the form of wooden barracks was made at Paris in 1924, but it was not until the Tenth Olympic Games at Los Angeles that the plan of providing special lodging accommodations in keeping with the requirements of the Olympic participants was realized. As late as 1930 at the Olympic Congress in Berlin individual voices were raised in opposition to the idea of lodging the participating athletes in an Olympic community, but the majority of the nations including Germany having expressed their approval, the American organizers carried out their plan to completion and thus revived a practice of the ancient Olympic Games on which occasion the athletes assembled in a sacred community at the scene of competition several weeks before the beginning of the Games and indulged in strenuous work of preparation.

The Olympic Village of Los Angeles on Baldwin Hill represented a great success for the American Organizing Committee. In comparison with the hotel rates, the cost of lodging in the lightly constructed houses was extremely low, being only 2 dollars per person per day, and never before were the Olympic athletes from throughout the world more comfortably and adequately accommodated than in this Olympic Village. The German team also lived on Baldwin Hill, and carefully studied the organization and administration of the Village in the hope of being able to provide the sporting youth of the world which would assemble for the Eleventh Olympic Games in Berlin with facilities and lodgings as magnificent as those of the Americans. The question of accommodations is always one of the most important and vital of the many which an Organizing Committee is called upon to solve, and for this reason the German Organizing Committee gave this problem its undivided attention at an early date. It is true that in the beginning the possibility of erecting a special Olympic Village was scarcely considered in spite of the fact that the advantages of such an institution were

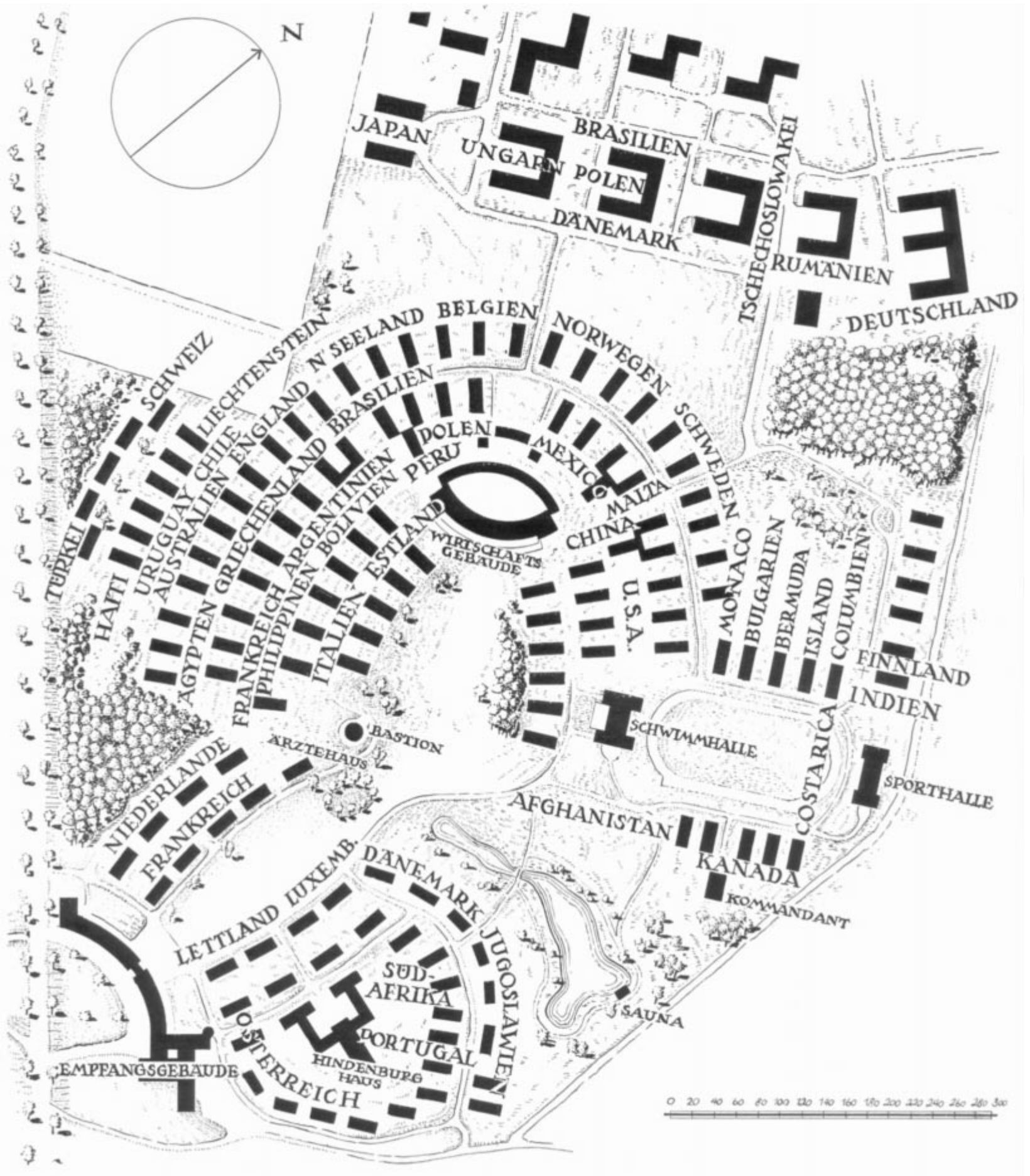
obvious and undeniable. The decisive factor which had induced the Americans to erect the Olympic Village near Los Angeles was the lack of adequate hotel accommodations, and this did not apply to Berlin, which possessed sufficient hotels for lodging the foreign participants, regardless of their number. For those nations which could not afford the expense of hotel rooms for their athletes, an attempt was made to secure cheaper quarters, and on March 28th, 1933 the Reich Minister of Defence was requested to place part or all of the Döberitz military barracks at the disposal of the Organizing Committee for this purpose. The Reich Minister generously gave his consent so that Germany was able to report at the Vienna meeting of the International Olympic Committee in June, 1933 that the Döberitz barracks could be provided as common quarters for the athletes, but also mentioned the fact that Berlin possessed adequate hotel accommodations.

The Döberitz barracks were inspected in June, 1933, and it developed that the officers' barracks alone contained 280 rooms. Each house was provided with its own shower room, and the ordinary barracks were so arranged that they could be partitioned off into double rooms. The question of lodgings was thus solved for the time being, and it was decided to leave the decision to the nations whether they wished to take advantage of these more economical lodgings.

It was obvious, however, from the comments heard in Vienna that the majority of nations preferred an Olympic Village, and thus the efforts of the Chief of the War Department, General von Reichenau, who at the request of the Minister of Defence had investigated this question, were especially welcome. General van Reichenau belongs to that group of officers who have been instrumental in introducing sport into the Army. Even as a young officer he had engaged actively in sporting competitions such as athletics, boxing, football, tennis and the modern pentathlon, and thus he was appointed as the representative of the Army on the permanent committee which journeyed to America under the leadership of the Secretary-General, Dr. Diem, to gain information which might be useful in organizing the Olympic Games of 1916. Having thus been closely connected, with the Olympic project for many years, he possessed a thorough understanding of the wishes and needs of sportsmen. He proposed to the Minister of Defence that the plan to utilize the Döberitz barracks should be discarded and a special Olympic Village erected on some part of the Döberitz training grounds. He himself selected the site—to the north of the Hamburg highway—and following a general tour of inspection on November 7th, 1933, his choice was approved. A bulletin issued following this tour and meeting contains the following comment: "The site selected met with full approval. It is extremely attractive from the standpoint of location and typifies the German landscape." The plans for laying out the Village and erecting the houses, which were drawn up by the March brothers, were also accepted. For the first time in the history of the Olympic Games the Army of

General von Reichenau (right), one of the "fathers of the Olympic Village in Döberitz," is even today an active sportsman. He is seen participating in the relay run from Potsdam to Berlin.





Plan indicating the distribution of the nations in the Olympic Village.



Bird's eye view of the Olympic Village during construction.



Model of the Village. Lower right, the Entrance Building; left centre, the Household Building.

a nation cooperated generously and gladly in a task designed to further the cause of understanding and peace between the nations. The carefully preserved atmosphere of peace about the Village should induce the young participants to seek out each other's company for an exchange of opinions and thus support the true aim of the Olympic Games. In this manner the Olympic Village would far exceed its mere practical and technical purpose and would become a valuable means of preserving and advancing the Olympic spirit.

The Organizing Committee provided the Ministry of Defence with a memorandum on April 26th, 1934 outlining its wishes concerning the planning and erection of an Olympic Village, these being based to a large degree on the experience gained at Los Angeles. Upon the basis of this memorandum the Reich Minister of Defence entrusted the architect of the Reich Sport Field, Professor Werner March, with the planning of the Village, which would have to be ready for occupancy within a period of less than two years.

Planning and Construction

The scenic beauty of this section of Brandenburg landscape in its virginal state and a long list of recommendations by the Organizing Committee, which were itemized in a memorandum, "Construction and Organizing Plan," were the chief factors which the architects had to consider in planning their work. This gigantic task could be accomplished only through the mutual cooperation of many persons. Professor Werner March drew up the total plan of the project and was in direct charge, although the services of a group of experts were enlisted for carrying out the various phases.

The architect, Dr. Georg Steinmetz, who died shortly before the Village was completed, designed the dwelling houses, the main household building, the Hindenburg House, the headquarters of the Commandant and the "Bastion," while the brother of Professor March, Walter March, planned the reception building, swimming hall, gymnasium, "Sauna," and the bridge across the Waldsee. The landscaping of the entire Village was directed by the landscape architect, Professor Wiepking-Jürgensmann. Ministerial Councillor Schulz was entrusted by the Military Administration Headquarters with the selection and distribution of the equipment for the various houses and offices, while Ministerial Councillor Maschke and Government Construction Councillor Klaje were appointed by the military headquarters in an advisory capacity. In technical questions pertaining to organization and sport the architects enjoyed the advice of the Organizing Committee. The equipping of the main household building was supervised by Captain Pütz and Herr Rost of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, which had been commissioned to cater for the Village inhabitants.

The situation of the main reception building at the Olympic Village was determined by the Hamburg highway, which descends sharply to the wooded valley in which the Village is located. Its immediate ascent on the opposite side of the depression made it possible for a tunnel to be constructed so that traffic proceeding from the parking grounds in the direction of the Reich Sport Field and Berlin would not be compelled to cross the highway. The original landscape of the Olympic Village with its elevations, pine, oak and birch trees, the picturesque valley of an old water course and the meadow-like open fields provided the most favourable conditions imaginable for its planning, and the wooded hills surrounding the small valley offered natural confines.

The northern section with accommodation for an additional 1,100 in its one-storey houses could be combined with the Village, which provided lodgings for 3,500 participants in 140 dwellings, without destroying the harmony of the whole. The unexpectedly large number of athletes made it necessary to utilize these buildings, which had been completed as barracks for an air defence detachment. The Reich Air Minister, General Göring, granted the Organizing Committee the use



Midday concert before the dining rooms of the Olympic teams in the Household Building.

of these buildings in the spring of 1936, and under the direction of Major Mühlenbrink they were fully equipped within a short time. This section was also landscaped so as to harmonize with the rest of the Village.

Constructed in curved rows conforming with the natural contours of the landscape, the houses of the Village with their cream-coloured, whitewashed walls and bright red tiled roofs presented an extremely attractive picture against the green background of the primaeval forest. The lower section beginning at the entrance to the Village in the valley gradually ascended to the upper section, which extended in an elevation to the north-west. Although the sides of the old water course were lowered seven metres, this dividing valley gave the impression of being the natural continuation of the landscape. It was only through this solution that unity from the point of view of landscape and a close connection between the upper and lower sections of the Village could be achieved. The large structures of the administrative and technical headquarters, the curved reception building at the Village entrance, the main household building with the dining-rooms for various nations, which with its terraces dominates the elevation to the north-west, and the Hindenburg House formed natural limits to the perspective and emphasized the landscape of the Olympic Village. The centre of the gradually ascending Village terrain, where a small elevation rises in the midst of the plain, was the ideal spot for the "Bastion." From here, one enjoyed a magnificent view of the idyllic

Waldsee and “Sauna,” the Finnish vapour bath erected in the form of a blockhouse. On the basis of experience gained at former Olympic Games, the “Sauna” was constructed according to the plans of the Finnish architect, Brygman, in a particularly attractive locality from a scenic point of view. The second large expanse, the athletic field, was enclosed by the swimming hall to the south and the gymnasium to the north. The primaeval forest to the north-west, known as the “Enchanted Forest,” was left undisturbed, special bird houses, baths and feeding troughs being distributed throughout the woods. The district was also populated with squirrels, who thoroughly enjoyed the “Village of Peace.” Numerous rabbits scampered across the grassy plots, pigeons cooed under the roof of the “Sauna,” white and black storks strutted proudly along the shore of the lake while ducks and swans rested lightly upon its waters. The total effect was one of bountiful nature and deep peace. During the summer of 1935 and spring of 1936 every possible breeding place for mosquitoes in the Village and its vicinity was eradicated, and as an added precaution the windows of the dwelling houses were provided with special netting.

The main entrance for the inhabitants of the Village was at the central passageway through the reception building. This entrance was especially emphasized by an elaborate gateway over which was inscribed the motto of the Village: “To the Youth of the World.” The other entrances, including one for deliveries to the restaurants in the reception building, one for trunks and packages destined for the inhabitants, one to the athletic field and the private entrance to the household building were all connected by a circular roadway and were utilized as assembling depots for the omnibuses used for conveying the athletes. Special exits in each direction were also provided, these having proved to be especially valuable on the occasion of conveying the Village inhabitants to the opening ceremony. The streets of the Village, extending a total length of 4 miles, were provided with a firm foundation and a light asphalt paving, dust being thus limited to a minimum.

The dwelling houses contained 8 to 12 double bedrooms for the athletes with a room for each of the house stewards at the entrance, a telephone booth, bath and shower room, toilets, and a common room opening into the central hallway. In furnishing the rooms, emphasis was



The Olympic Attachés visit the Village.



Frescoes in the house, “Bayreuth.”



The blockhouse at the edge of the Village pond containing the Finnish vapour bath, the "Sauna."

placed upon comfort, simplicity and cleanliness, the furniture consisting of two beds with especially selected mattresses, two stools, a table, chair and a large wardrobe at each side of the door. Two table lamps, a waste-paper basket, attractive curtains and a handwoven rug gave a cozy and comfortable air to the rooms. Special care was given to the furnishing and decorating of the common rooms, since these were the lounging centres of the inhabitants in each house. Provided with low windows and facing the terrace and landscape beyond, the common rooms formed the core of the houses. In order that the most attractive view might be obtained in each case, the common rooms were placed either at the front or side of the houses, depending upon location. Special precautions were taken in laying out and constructing the buildings so as to preserve the landscape.

In order to give the Village life and variety it was divided into different sections to correspond to the German provinces. Each house was named after a German city and the decoration motifs were determined in this manner, the common rooms containing attractive paintings revealing the cultural and economic life of the town which had given its name to that particular dwelling. Through



The inner ring of the Household Building with the windows of the 40 kitchens of the different nations.

an extensive cooperative project, 300 wall paintings and 140 house emblems were created. In response to the suggestion of the architect, the Reich Minister of Education entrusted the German schools of fine arts in Berlin, Königsberg, Kassel, Düsseldorf, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Frankfurt with the decoration of these houses, an extraordinarily successful endeavour which was of great benefit to the students and at the same time gave a harmonious and individualistic tone to the Village. Under the direction of a number of instructors, the students began their task, the municipal administrations in many cases also following this example by awarding similar contracts for local work. For the first time it was possible for a large group of young artists in Germany to work on a contemporary project, and through actual comparisons between the different schools and their teachers to acquire widely varied knowledge and experience. In the course of eight weeks this diligent community of young artists, who were the guests of the German Army, completed an attractive scheme of adornment.

The reception building was constructed in quadrant form facing the main street of approach from Berlin, the central passageway, which also constituted the principal entrance for the Village inhabitants, dividing the building into two wings, of which the western half was used for offices of various kinds including the headquarters of the sporting, training and transportation departments. Adjoining this was the post office, bank, receiving office for laundry and the repairing and cleaning headquarters. The post office also contained an entrance for visitors who were not permitted to enter the "Womanless Village." Included in this wing was the luggage room with the customs office and the bureau of the Olympic forwarding agent. The central telephone exchange was also located here as well as an office for the press and five shops for general articles, these having their entrances outside the Village. The eastern wing contained in addition to the headquarters of the Commandant and the administration office, the "Hall of the Nations" with office space for the Attachés of the various countries. This hall, which was open to visitors, was equipped in the manner of a hotel with an information desk and incoming letter files. Adjoining the Hall of the Nations



The lounging centre of each house—the common room.



A corner of a double bedroom.

was located the Olympic Village restaurant, which a-as also open to visitors. A terrace in front of the dining-room and facing the east afforded an excellent view of the expansive landscape and constant traffic along the street of approach. The reception building, like the dwelling houses, was one storey in height except for the administration office over the main entrance and the living quarters for the superintendent above the household wing. The main gateway was crowned by a clock tower and set of chimes, which played the principal motif of the Olympic Hymn each hour. The reception building was balanced by the main household building with dining-rooms for each competing nation, this being situated at the top of the upper Village section. It was also in quadrant form and three storeys in height, these descending to the rear in order to harmonize with the terrace. This building was a utility construction, its ground plan being conditioned by the requirements drawn up by the Organizing Committee and North German Lloyd Company as the quarters responsible for the accommodation of the participants. The 40 dining-rooms of the nations were located on the outer ring facing the terraces, while the 40 kitchens regulated in size to correspond to the dining-rooms faced the inner ring. The cellar contained storage space and refrigeration rooms as well as washing and dressing rooms for the employees. Two large dining-rooms and kitchens each capable of accommodating 150 participants were located on the ground floor for the nations which had sent large teams, while two upper storeys provided the necessary space for the smaller teams. The attractiveness of this building lay in its practical form and its terrace-like construction, the reinforced concrete frame permitting the walls to be broken by ample window space. The visible parts of the framework were covered with limestone which had been polished so as to impart a soft, light tone. The eastern ring of the dining-rooms, terraces and kitchens was enclosed by a two-storey western ring containing offices and personnel rooms, a telephone office, storage rooms for the gardening equipment and the fire department of the Olympic Village. For reasons of convenience the delivery depot and storage space were located in the court between the two buildings on the same level as the cellar. Two special connecting streets led into this court so that provisions



First signs of life in the Olympic Village. Japanese athletes, the first arrivals, engage in morning calisthenics.

could be delivered directly. Opposite the entrance to the court and between the connecting streets stood the heating plant.

The swimming hall at the athletic field contained an 82 x 40 foot pool lined with light green, glazed tiling, dressing and shower rooms, massage rooms and a Finnish vapour bath in the upper storey, which was constructed according to the experience gained through the utilization of the Finnish "Sauna" at the Waldsee. A door opened from here directly to the 10 feet high diving board above the swimming pool so that following the vapour bath the athlete could conform with the prescribed regulations by springing immediately into the cold water of a swimming pool. Hairdressing rooms were also included in the swimming hall as well as in the basement of the main household building and in Hindenburg House. The light tiled walls of the swimming hall, its slightly curved ceiling and the long windows which extended to the floor and could be raised electrically established its close harmony with the surrounding landscape and gave it a light, joyous tone. The gymnasium lying opposite to the swimming hall was designed in a similar manner, its steel construction rendering possible the opening of the entire southern wall facing the athletic field by means of large windows. Through its timbered ceiling, tiled walls, steel skeleton and lightly coloured glass windows the gymnasium presented an effective study in contrasts of material and colour. Its equipment included apparatuses for gymnastics and every other indoor exercise as well as a boxing ring. Another building of the same size in the northern section of the Village established a close air of unity.

Between the swimming hall and gymnasium was located the athletic field with its 433 foot running track laid out in compliance with the international requirements. In its sporting facilities this field resembled even to the smallest details the running and jumping tracks of the Olympic Stadium and other training fields.

The fourth large structure in the Olympic Village, the community house, was named in honour of the late Reich President von Hindenburg. Its rooms were placed at the disposal of the Olympic participants for training purposes. The quarters of the military construction department, the offices

of the International Sporting Federations and the official weighing room were located on the ground floor. The representative part of this building lay on the upper floors, a festively designed entrance hall with a statue of the late Field Marshal in front of a relief depicting advancing soldiers, created by the sculptor, von Ruckteschell, leading to the principal lecture room, the ceiling of which was formed by the light coloured, reinforced concrete roof of the building. This room was the scene of an entertainment each evening during the Games, all of the athletes being invited. At the eastern side, somewhat apart from the Village, was located the house of the Commandant, a symmetrical, two-storeyed structure in the midst of a garden with its principal room facing the open country to the west. The auxiliary structures, including the "Sauna" on the Waldsee, the bridge at the southern end of the Village and the "Bastion" opposite, were situated at some distance from the rows of dwelling houses and designed so as to harmonize with the surrounding landscape. Constructed of wood with straw roofs, they presented a picturesque appearance.

The question of landscaping was given serious consideration in the planning of the Village, and in order to give the entire project an internal unity it was necessary to excavate no less than 156,000 cubic yards of soil. Houses and streets were at times lowered or elevated as much as two yards in order that the Village as a whole might present a clear, well-ordered picture and harmonize with the natural surroundings. In this connection, thousands of old and young trees, including venerable giants 160 years old, were transplanted with their roots intact. In cleaning out the Waldsee a considerable amount of rich turf was removed, this being used to improve the lawns, and in reinforcing the clay banks of the shores the original tree line was followed so that the landscape was restored in all of its natural beauty.

The turf was removed from the characteristic birch ring at the point where the upper and lower levels met and the resulting depression at the foot of the "Bastion" was lined with green stone steps. It was at this connecting point between the upper and lower Villages that the daily concerts took place.

Evening entertainment in the main auditorium of the Hindenburg House.



In addition to the artistic requirements which had to be constantly borne in mind by the architects in planning the Olympic Village there were also technical problems of considerable proportions which remained to be solved. The excavated soil was dumped into a depression opposite the reception building to form parking ground for 500 cars. In addition to the extensive network of permanent streets, water, drainage and heating pipes as well as electrical cables had to be laid between the various houses and the ground again landscaped.

Three heating plants were installed as well as a water system including three sources: the main network, an elevated tank and a Village pumping plant with an underground tank. A drainage system with a natural fall and a clarifying plant to the west of the Village, two transformer houses and two telephone central exchanges were also constructed. In addition to these projects an extensive technical programme had to be carried out in connection with the purely architectural tasks.

Situation and Climate

A decisive factor in determining the practical utility of the Olympic Village was its location. Although this particular spot in the Brandenburg landscape seemed ideal for an attractive small village, it was also selected because of its proximity to the Berlin-Hamburg highway, which, leading from the centre of the city as the Olympic "Via triumphalis" to the Reich Sport Field and beyond it past the Village, provided an ideal means of direct communication. The favourable climate of Berlin was also ideal for the presentation of the Games as well as for life in the Village since the average temperature during the month of August is 63° F., the total rainfall 2.13 inches and the humidity 70%. The location of the Village to the west of Berlin was also an important factor since the predominating west wind guaranteed pure, fresh air, the industries of the city being located principally in the northern and eastern sections. Climatic investigations carried out by the Reich Weather Bureau led to the conclusion that this district possessed many advantages from the point of view of its utilization for an Olympic Village. The location of the dwelling houses at the edge of or in the woods protected them from the damp morning dews which arise from the low-lying meadow lands, and in the case of windy or inclement weather the protection of the trees was decidedly noticeable.

The houses of the Village were erected upon a plot of land comprising 136 acres, although only 10% of this was built upon, the remaining portion retaining its natural character. While construction was in progress, representatives of the National Olympic Committees visited the Village and voiced their individual wishes relative to the accommodation of their Olympic teams. In view of the dimensions of the Village and the variety attained in the planning of the houses it was possible to comply with the wishes of the different nations to a considerable extent.

The Air Defence Barracks

The unusually large enrolment rendered the accommodating of every active participant in the Olympic Village impossible, even though the rooms originally intended for the personnel were also given over to the athletes. The problem of securing additional accommodations was solved through the action of the Reich Air Minister in placing the barracks of the First Division of the 22nd Air Defence Regiment at the disposal of the Organizing Committee. These newly erected barracks located in a wooded district and adjoining the Olympic Village had to be changed considerably before they were suitable for this purpose, and extensive work of renovation was thus begun at the beginning of March, 1936. In order that the progress of the work could be controlled at all times, it was

carried out by workers of the Division under the supervision of an officer, additional labourers being hired when necessary.

The stretches of land before and behind the barracks had to be improved and landscaped. At one side of the street of approach from the Hamburg Highway a plot about 3.7 acres in size, which had formerly been the scene of a purifying plant, had to be levelled, fenced in, provided with water mains and planted with lupine. Two wide strips of lawn were laid out on each side, and an attractive plot with flowers, shrubbery and trees was created along the Hamburg Highway. To the rear of the barracks a large athletic field designed according to regulations was installed. These and many other tasks had to be carried out while the soldiers were still living in the barracks. Although the exterior work was complete when the troops evacuated the barracks on June 16th, the work of renovating the rooms, which had been in constant use for more than a year, had yet to begin.

Since the arrival of the first participants was postponed 10 days, thus falling on July 10th instead of July 1st, it was possible to complete the task of preparing the barracks through continuous work day and night. The Japanese team expressed the wish to have a Japanese bath-house erected, and within 20 days this desire could be granted through the construction of a small wooden house in the midst of the pine trees. Both in style and equipment it met with the hearty approval of the leaders of the Japanese team.

Through special exertions it was also possible to complete a seventh ordnance building, which, although it had originally been planned for autumn, was ready for use by the time the first athletes



The barracks of the Air Defence Force at the edge of the Village. The Peruvian team resting in front of their house.

arrived. A special hairdressing building, which had also been foreseen for a later date, was finished within two months.

Although it was originally intended to use only the barracks as auxiliary living quarters, it was discovered at the beginning of June that the garages would also be necessary for the 200 motor-coaches which had been supplied by the Army for transporting the Olympic athletes.

The Air Defence Barracks provided accommodations for teams from the following countries:

1. Japan,
2. Rumania,
3. Czechoslovakia,
4. Hungary,
5. Spain,
6. Brazil and Argentina (in addition to the Olympic Village),
7. Germany.

A total of 1,180 active participants were housed in the barracks, and lodgings were also provided here for a considerable number of the North German Lloyd personnel and other employees who worked at the Olympic Village. Since accommodations were not available for team leaders who wished more luxurious quarters, the officers' rooms of the different ordnance districts were placed at their disposal. The instruction rooms were equipped as living quarters for the North German Lloyd stewards. Even these accommodations proving inadequate for meeting the demands, the bachelors' quarters outside the barracks were also requisitioned.

The preparations in this case were carried out individually. After the Air Defence Barracks were ready for the teams the wire fence between them and the Olympic Village was removed so that direct connections between the two dwelling centres were established.

The team leaders and members were at first dissatisfied upon learning that they were to live in "barracks," but later expressed their satisfaction over the comfortable arrangements, and the large individual lounging and reading rooms allotted to each team. The attractive location of the buildings in the midst of the wooded district and the extensive lawns with trees, shrubbery and flowers all contributed towards rendering the sojourn here as pleasant as in the Olympic Village. Upon leaving the barracks, all of the team leaders expressed their gratitude for the excellent accommodations and praised the model cleanliness and order. The critically observing and constantly interested Japanese were especially outspoken in their compliments.

Reception of the Teams

The Olympic Village was presented to the Olympic Committee by the German Army during a brief ceremony on July 1st, 1936. The Olympic flag was then hoisted over the Village, although the first guests from abroad, five members of the Japanese team who began their training at an early date, had already arrived in Berlin on June 20th and taken up quarters at the Village. For all of those who watched the gradual development of the Olympic Village, it was an unforgettable moment when these five Japanese entered to the tones of the Japanese national anthem and the flag of Japan, followed by that of Germany, was unfurled for the first time.



In the name of the German, Army, Lieutenant-Colonel von und zu Gilsa, presents the Olympic Village to the President of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Lewald.

A standard ceremony had been devised for the reception of foreign teams. Following the official greeting at the railway station and the ceremony of welcome at the Town Hall, the Commandant of the Olympic Village welcomed his guests at the main entrance, a detachment of the Honorary Youth Service and the military band of the Village being present on such occasions. When a team arrived at the Village in the large motor-coaches, it formed in front of the flag mast allotted to it, after which its national anthem was played and the flag raised. Following a short address of welcome by the Commandant, the team was escorted to the houses assigned to it by the Village band, Commandant, Honorary Service Officer and Honorary Youth Service. Upon arriving before the houses, a second national flag was hoisted and the house keys were presented to the team leader. The ceremony was especially impressive when a team arrived after darkness because in such cases the welcoming ceremony and procession into the Village took place by torchlight.

Long before the beginning of the Games the Secretaries-General or members of the National Olympic Committees had already visited the Village in order to make arrangements for the accommodation of their teams. An attempt was made to grant every wish. In response to their express desire, the Finns were assigned houses at an isolated spot in the midst of nature, the French athletes took up quarters near the main entrance, and the Americans sought out houses in the immediate vicinity of the athletic fields. Some teams wished as much sun as possible, while others preferred cool, shaded dwellings. The compilation of a plan was no easy task, and could not be completed until the last minute since accurate information could not be gained concerning the exact number of participants. The distribution of rooms in the houses was left to the teams themselves.



Flag after flap is solemnly hoisted. The arrival of the Italians.

The Sporting Department of the Olympic Village

The regulation and supervision of sporting activities at the Olympic Village was in the hands of the Sporting Department of the Organizing Committee, but it was also called upon to deal with a number of questions pertaining to the every-day life of the teams and the necessary preparations for their training. The headquarters of the Sporting Department at the Olympic Village were in the nature of an auxiliary branch of the Organizing Committee and at the same time an information centre for the Chefs de Mission, Attachés and team leaders. A carefully prepared information service, including telewriting connections with the main headquarters and the Stadium, rendered valuable service in the rapid communication of instructions and questions.

The activity of the Sporting Department at the Olympic Village began with the arrival of the teams. On the basis of personal negotiations with the team leaders, lists were drawn up for the



The Swiss national banner waves for the first time in the Olympic Village.

distribution of official badges and identity cards to the athletes. These lists were also used for the circulation of the following printed matter:

1. Official guide book to the Olympic Games,
2. Pamphlets for participants and referees,
3. Pamphlet containing information on travel and transportation reductions,
4. Pamphlet explaining special customs regulations,
5. Traffic plan,
6. Map of Berlin,
7. Announcements of the sporting authorities to the national team leaders.

The official guide book was published in German, English and French, and 7,720 copies were issued to the team members and staffs at the Olympic Village, this number including 3,699 Germans, 1,861 English and 1,353 French copies. A special folder containing a National Olympic Committee

Nation	Arrival	Size of Team	Maximum Size	Date	Departure	Size of Team	No. Nights Spent
Afghanistan	July 14th	2	21	July 25th	August 19th	18	581
Argentina	June 26th	49	49	June 26th	„ 18th	13	2,283
Australia	„ 23th	35	35	„ 23th	„ 17th	17	1,227
Austria	July 30th	195	195	July 30th	„ 17th	60	2,767
Belgium	„ 28th	1	105	August 8th	„ 17th	17	1,381
Bermuda	„ 31th	7	9	„ 9th	„ 17th	7	136
Bolivia	„ 1st	1	2	„ 2nd	„ 17th	1	51
Brazil	„ 16th	23	56	„ 4th	„ 20th	41	1,534
Bulgaria	„ 9th	1	39	July 30th	„ 17th	39	738
Canada	„ 26th	79	96	„ 28th	„ 19th	1	1,632
Chile	„ 12th	7	46	„ 30th	„ 20th	20	1,364
China	„ 23th	84	84	„ 23th	„ 20th	50	2,117
Colombia	„ 11th	7	8	„ 23th	„ 18th	4	272
Costa Rica	„ 24th	1	1	„ 24th	„ 16th	1	23
Czechoslovakia	„ 26th	1	181	August 7th	„ 15th	11	1,876
Denmark	„ 29th	1	105	„ 10th	„ 17th	7	1,045
Egypt	„ 17th	72	74	July 27th	„ 19th	69	2,570
Estonia	„ 27th	31	49	„ 31th	„ 16th	5	750
Finland	„ 20th	4	127	August 3rd	„ 19th	15	1,829
France	„ 30th	178	188	„ 6th	„ 17th	20	2,690
Germany	„ 10th	75	300	„ 1st	„ 19th	8	6,773
Great Britain	„ 27th	2	150	„ 5th	„ 17th	2	1,859
Greece	„ 9th	1	54	July 30th	„ 17th	17	1,171
Haiti	„ 24th	1	1	„ 24th	„ 4th	1	11
Holland	„ 25th	2	107	August 7th	„ 17th	57	1,583
Hungary	„ 24th	2	200	„ 7th	„ 18th	8	2,557
Iceland	„ 22th	21	22	„ 5th	„ 17th	19	542
India	„ 13th	26	33	„ 2nd	„ 18th	8	1,041
Italy	„ 26th	45	195	July 30th	„ 17th	107	3,704
Japan	June 20th	5	191	„ 28th	„ 17th	17	7,497
Latvia	July 23th	5	39	„ 29th	„ 17th	37	803
Liechtenstein	„ 26th	7	7	„ 26th	„ 17th	2	137
Luxemburg	„ 31th	14	39	August 2nd	„ 16th	1	427
Malta	„ 29th	22	22	July 29th	„ 17th	21	412
Mexico	„ 4th	9	58	„ 26th	„ 19th	47	1,682
Monaco	„ 30th	10	10	„ 30th	„ 19th	10	100
New Zealand	„ 28th	10	10	„ 28th	„ 16th	1	160
Norway	„ 25th	3	85	August 7th	„ 19th	1	1,031
Peru	„ 1st	4	74	July 27th	„ 12th	74	2,564
Philippine Islands	„ 7th	34	34	„ 7th	„ 18th	18	1,455
Poland	„ 29th	122	126	„ 31th	„ 17th	58	2,096
Portugal	„ 30th	27	28	August 1st	„ 17th	12	469
Rumania	„ 26th	1	60	„ 5th	„ 18th	3	818
South Africa	„ 14th	31	36	„ 1st	„ 18th	9	1,061
Spain	„ 17th	4	4	July 17th	„ 4th	1	32
Sweden	„ 26th	16	153	August 9th	„ 18th	14	2,021
Switzerland	„ 24th	3	188	„ 8th	„ 16th	60	2,458
Turkey	„ 16th	8	74	July 31th	„ 18th	39	1,844
Uruguay	„ 5th	47	49	„ 10th	„ 20th	48	2,232
U.S.A.	„ 24th	309	304	„ 27th	„ 18th	105	6,570
Yugoslavia	„ 23th	1	78	August 6th	„ 17th	3	943
			4,202				82,964

Each inhabitant spent an average of 19 days and 17 hours in the Olympic Village

badge, a memorial medal, a pamphlet for participants, a pamphlet containing information as well as travel and transportation reductions, a booklet, "General Regulations and Programmes," an official guide book, a city map, a map for the road competitions and a time-table were presented to the



The French tri-
colore is hoisted
by torchlight.



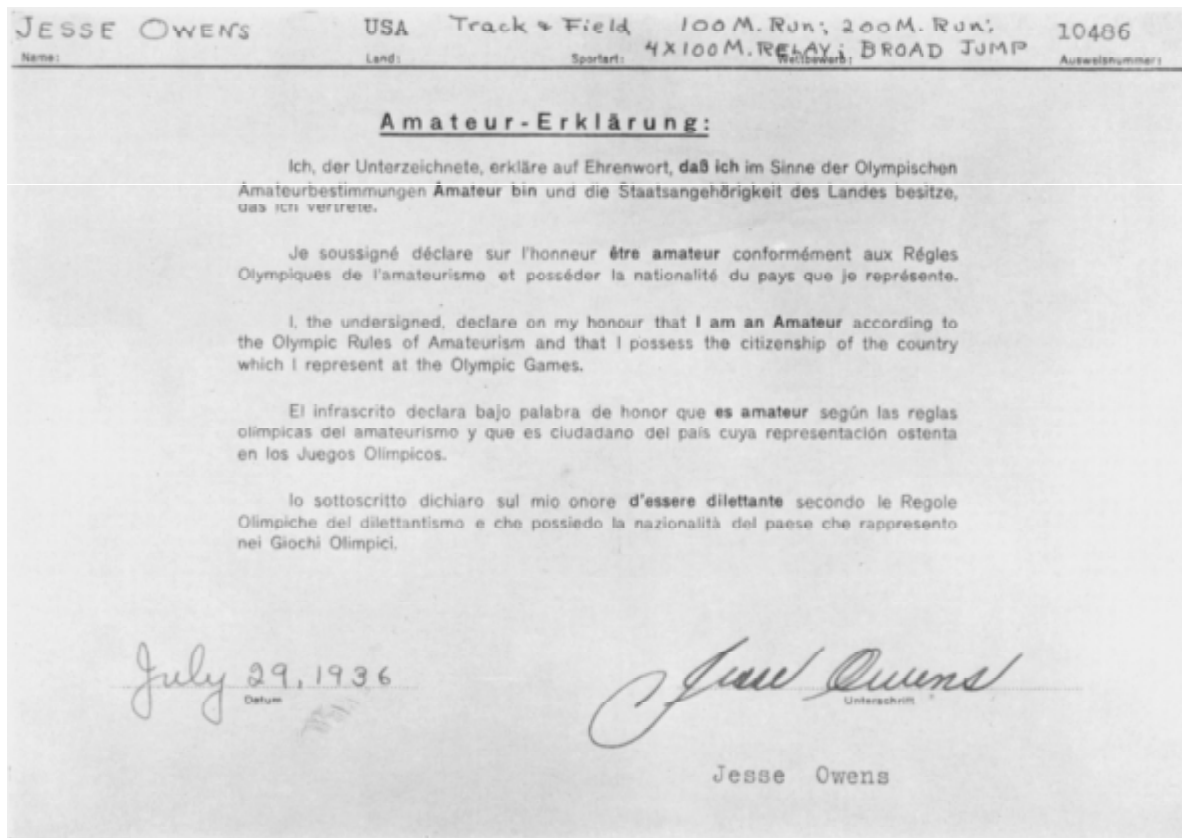
The Austrian
team arrives.

Secretaries-General of the National Olympic Committees. When the Secretaries-General applied for them at the Olympic Village, badges for the members of the National Olympic Committees were given out, these being valid only in connection with the complimentary tickets.

The distribution of the participants' badges to the different nations was by no means simple. Team lists indicating the sport of each participant and the official capacity of each member of the accompanying personnel would have lightened this work, but such lists were not available, and consequently the individual members had to be selected from the team lists and categorized according to their sport. Moreover, the teams from many nations did not arrive in a body but in groups according to the different forms of sport. Accurate records were kept of the badges issued so that if one were lost an exact control could be exercised. A total of 6,778 badges were given out to the Chefs de Mission, team leaders, doctors, masseurs, athletes and accompanying personnel. During the course of the Games, 127 badges were lost and replaced, so that in reality 6,905 were distributed. In addition to the badges, the National Olympic Committees were given the complimentary tickets as prescribed in the Olympic Statutes, i. e. one ticket for every 10 participants, with a minimum of 4 and maximum of 20. The team leaders also received one complimentary ticket each in so far as they were included in the official team list. A team leader was recognized for every form of sport in which a nation was enrolled, but every nation did not send a team leader for each sport. Only the Chefs de Mission and Attaches were entitled to receive the badges and complimentary tickets for distribution. A total of 534 such tickets were given out to the members of the National Olympic Committees and 387 to the team leaders. In addition to the official badges and complimentary tickets, each team member received the official commemoration medal, of which 8,330 were distributed in all.

One of the important tasks of the cataloguing department, the work of which is described in detail under the heading, "General Sport Organization," was the collecting of the declarations of amateurism which every active participant was obliged to sign. The forms for this declaration were distributed to the Chefs de Mission of each team on the basis of the entries and were then collected by the Sporting Department at the Olympic Village and attached to the record of each participant in the card catalogue. This work was not without difficulties, since many participants, especially those from neighbouring countries, did not arrive in Berlin until after the beginning of the Games, and then departed from Germany immediately after competing. It was nevertheless possible, except in a few cases, to obtain a declaration of amateurism from every active participant.

Extensive preparations were made in order to ensure all of those living in the Olympic Village adequate training facilities, and thanks to the endeavours of the Organizing Committee, the wishes of the different national teams could be fulfilled to a considerable degree in the allotment of training grounds. In order to guarantee smooth cooperation between the Sporting Department and the different teams, a training programme was compiled for the facilities in the Olympic Village. Through the generosity of the City of Berlin and Borough Authorities the municipal sporting grounds were placed at the disposal of the Organizing Committee. Each field was visited and inspected with the end in view of determining whether it could be included in the training programme. The first of these inspections were made in the summer of 1935, and the results compiled in a memorandum which was presented to the City of Berlin as the basis for improvements to be undertaken. The alterations and extensions recommended by the Organizing Committee were carried out during the spring of 1936, so that by the time the Olympic teams began to arrive adequately prepared and equipped training fields were available. In order to spare the teams long journeys, sporting fields in the western part of Berlin were preferred. The organization of training programmes at



A declaration of amateurism.

the different centres was discussed in detail with the Borough Authorities and the managers at the fields. The Organizing Committee supplied each training field with the following Olympic equipment in augmentation of the facilities already on hand:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 measuring tapes | 10 women's javelins |
| 1 starting pistol with ammunition | 2 bases for javelin-throwing |
| 6 starting shovels | 3 men's discuses |
| 6 relay batons | 2 women's discuses |
| 20 hurdles | 1 shot-put circle with barriers |
| 1 pair of high-jump stands | 1 discus ring |
| 1 pair of pole-vault stands | 2 throwing hammers |
| 20 jumping cross-pieces | 1 finishing line tape. |
| 10 men's javelins | |

By the time the Olympic Village was inaugurated, the compilation of the training programme had been completed by the Sporting Department, and comprehensive instructions and information were handed to the Chefs de Mission upon the arrival of the different teams. In arranging these programmes, an endeavour was made to place a training centre (athletic field, gymnasium, shooting range, swimming pool, etc.) at the disposal of each team at a definite time each day for training purposes. This arrangement proved to be satisfactory and every team was afforded a period for training. The smoothly working programme thus devised contributed substantially towards the outstanding achievements in the struggle for Olympic laurels.



“The flag high!” The German team takes up quarters in the barracks adjoining the Olympic Village.

The following table indicates the number of training centres which were provided for the different forms of sport and also the number of hours which were spent in training at the different locations.

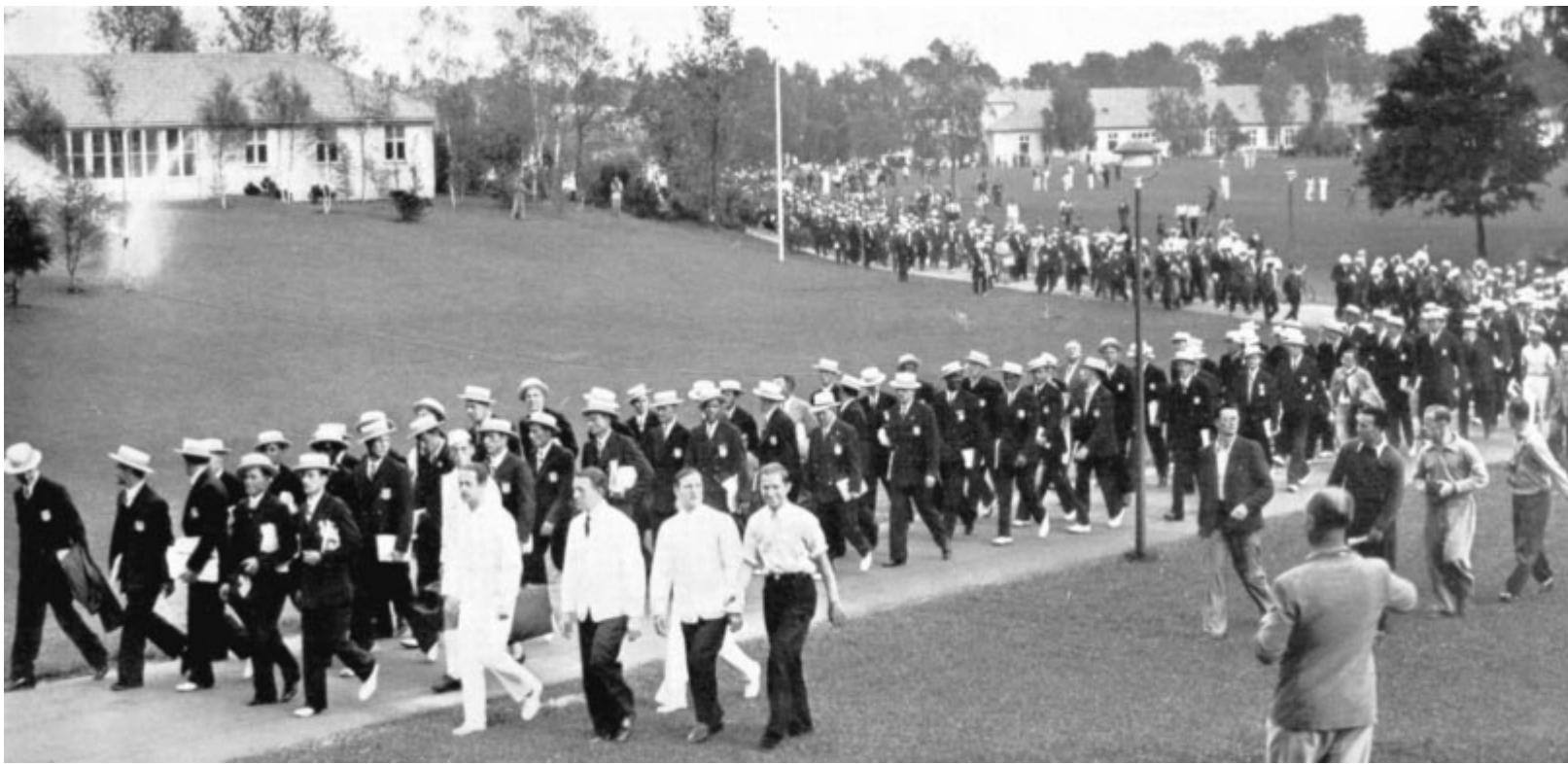
Sport	Training Centres	Hours of Training
Athletic	11	857
Weight-Lifting	4	162
Wrestling	4	244
Boxing	10	758
Fencing	5	725
Shooting	45 ¹⁾	—
Modern Pentathlon	4	—
Gymnastics	4	555
Equestrian Sports	3	—
Cycling	3 ²⁾	—
Swimming	8	809
Football	7	348
Hockey	4	403
Handball	3	83
Basketball	8	546
Baseball	1	16
Total :	124	5,506
¹⁾ Ranges in Wannsee		²⁾ Avus, Cycling Stadium, Highway

The training centres at the Olympic Village, which included an athletic field, two gymnasia and a swimming hall, were not considered in the compilation of the training programme, but were at the disposal of every team without an exact programme being drawn up for their use. This solution proved to be correct because the teams and their trainers preferred private facilities without spectators. This completely understandable wish on the part of the Olympic teams was also responsible for the Organizing Committee's refusal to reveal the different training sites and programmes to the press. In fact, the needs and preferences of the athletes were always given first consideration by the Organizing Committee. Sporting instructors were on duty at the various scenes of athletic activity in the Olympic Village, and they were also placed in charge of the facilities and distribution of apparatus. The Reich Sport Field was naturally preferred by all the athletes because of its first-class fields, although the Olympic Stadium itself was not open for training purposes, this being in accordance with the Olympic regulations. The Directing Department for Shooting Sports made special arrangements for rifle and pistol practice at the Wannsee ranges, and training facilities for the horsemen were also arranged by the Directing Department for this sport. In arranging the training programme for the modern pentathlon athletes, the Organizing Committee followed the international custom of providing a special transportation service for the athletes. Each morning, the participants in the Modern Pentathlon were collected by a motor-coach and conveyed from one training centre to another so that they would have an opportunity of practising all of the required forms of sport. No special training programme was arranged for the women because the feminine members of the national teams exercised with the men under the supervision of their trainer. A sporting instructress at the Women's Home maintained connections with the Sporting Department at the Olympic Village.

The Grünau Regatta Course could not be given over to general training without certain regulations in view of the fact that the course was part of a public water-way and thus open to water traffic. The Directing Department for Canoeing and Rowing succeeded, however, in solving the training problem to the satisfaction of all parties.

In order to meet all the demands for masseurs the Organizing Committee established connections with the Reich Association of Professional Masseurs, the Director of which was able to meet the requirements of all the foreign teams, arrangements being made in each case at the Sporting Depart-

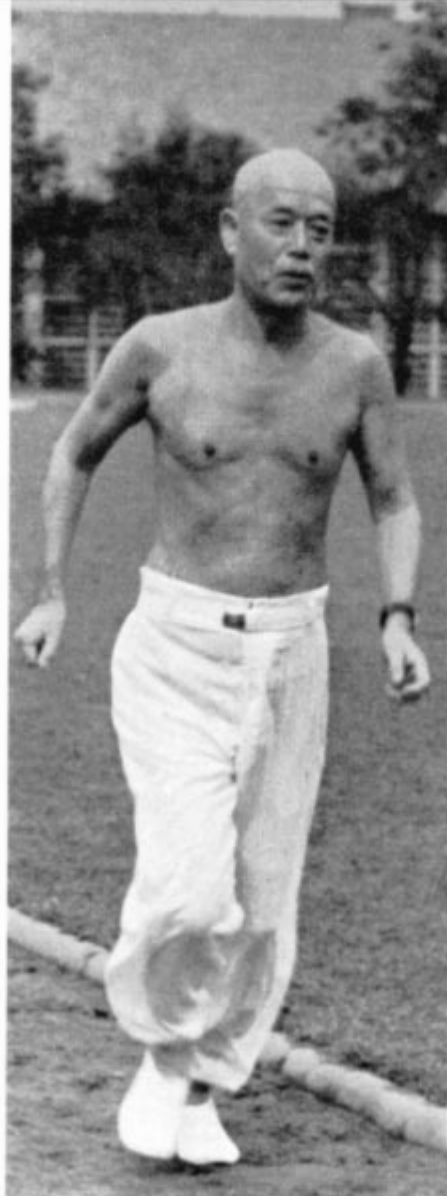
"The big parade is on!" Over 300 Olympic athletes from U.S.A. arrive at the Village.





Philippine athletes in training.

ment of the Olympic Village. The rates were those prescribed by the Association, complete massages lasting between 50 and 60 minutes being priced at 3 RM., partial massages lasting 30 minutes costing 1.50 RM., partial massages 3 RM. per hour, the services of a masseur for an entire day, 25 to 30 RM., and light rub-downs or relaxing massages lasting about 20 minutes, 1 RM. All engagements and payments were arranged directly between the national teams and the masseurs. A catalogue of masseurs and masseuses was compiled, this containing over 300 names and addresses. One hundred and twenty masseurs accompanied various foreign teams, but since these were not adequate for the work required, German masseurs were engaged in many cases for whole days or for single massages. Special seats were reserved for the athletes and official accompanying personnel at all of the scenes of competition. Except in the case of the opening ceremony, the Festival Play and the presentation, "Music and Dances of the Nations," these seats could be occupied in the Stadium upon the exhibition of the participants' badge and Olympic identity card, although at the other scenes of competition admission tickets bearing the special stamp, "Participant's Ticket," were required. These tickets were distributed by a special department of the ticket office which was located at the Olympic Village. An adequate number of seats were also set aside at each scene of competition for the active athletes engaged in the particular form of sport which was in progress, the participants being admitted to these seats according to their badges.



A professional discussion: The hurdlers, Forrest Towns, U.S.A., and Wegener, Germany, with an American trainer.

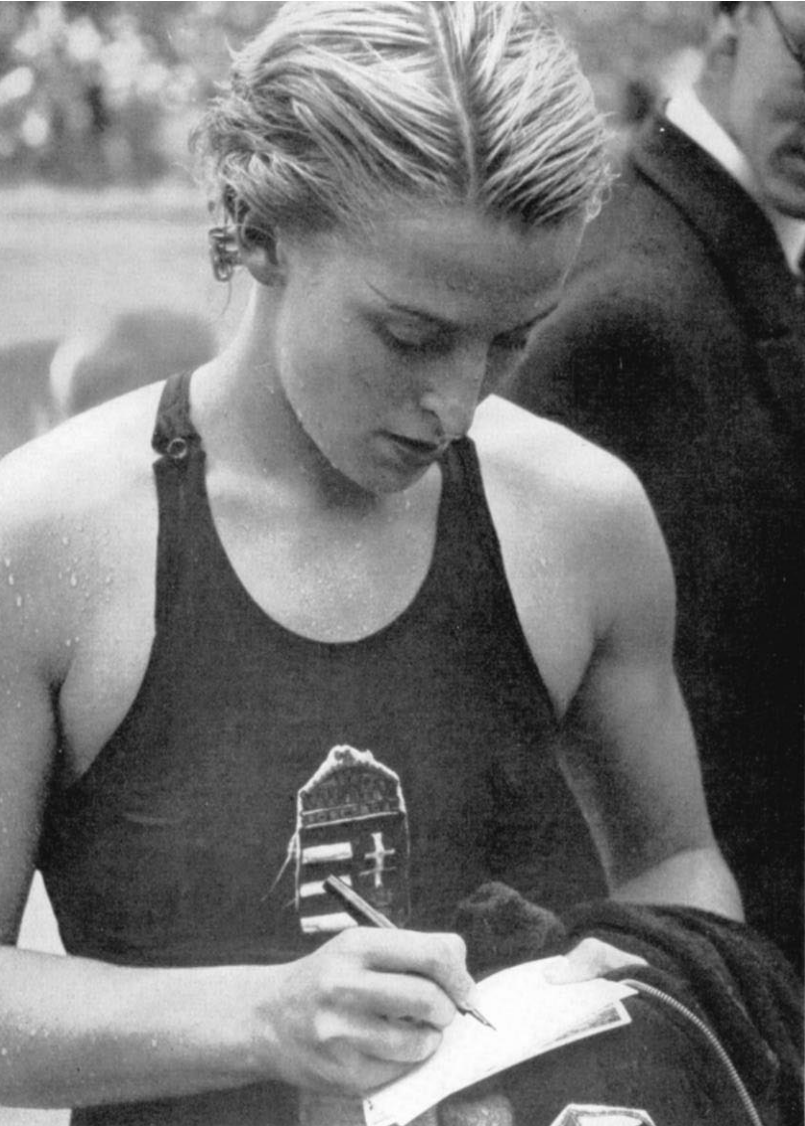
Sport preserves youth: The Chinese sporting instructor, Dr. Hibino, is 71 years old.

The South Africans, Rushton (right) and Scholtz (left).

The following numbers of admission tickets were placed at the disposal of active participants:

I. Basketball	8	events	on	8	days	1,605	tickets
2. Boxing	11	"	"	6	"	6,380	"
3. Fencing	14	"	"	14	"	4,376	"
4. Modern Pentathlon	5	"	"	5	"	1,228	"
5. Football (preliminary matches)	12	"	"	6	"	4,000	"
6. Handball (preliminary matches)	8	"	"	4	"	1,600	"
7. Hockey	11	"	"	11	"	7,920	"
8. Canoeing	2	"	"	2	"	1,200	"
9. Polo	6	"	"	6	"	3,046	"
10. Cycling	3	"	"	3	"	1,600	"
11. Equestrian Sports	6	"	"	3	"	2,928	"
12. Wrestling and Weight-Lifting	15	"	"	8	"	8,900	"
13. Rowing	4	"	"	4	"	2,448	"
14. Shooting	3	"	"	3	"	1,105	"
15. Swimming	16	"	"	8	"	9,088	"
16. Gymnastics	6	"	"	3	"	7,008	"

Total : 64,432 tickets



“Olympic greetings:”
Magda Lenkei, the Hungarian swimmer.



“. . . and more attention to form!”
The Japanese swimmer, Maehata, and the team leader.

All of the available participants' tickets were distributed and utilized, the few tickets which were not collected by the team for which they had been reserved being turned over to other groups at the last moment. During the 15 days of competition, 10 to 11 participants' tickets were placed at the disposal of each of the 6,000 athletes, or in other words, 2 tickets daily to each 3 participants for admission to the competitions held outside the Stadium. In the Olympic Stadium itself the western half of Block D and all of Block E were reserved for the active participants, and in addition thereto, standing room in the middle and upper gallery as well as auxiliary seats on the Marathon steps. The number of seats reserved for the different competitions in the Stadium averaged 4,400, these being adequate for meeting the general demands.

Special tickets were also provided for the athletes at the various additional presentations, the numbers being as follows:

I. Opening Ceremony	1 day	3,637	tickets
2. Two performances of the Festival Play	2 days	5,338	„
3. “Music and Dances of the Nations”	1 day	3,395	„
4. “Frankenburger Würfelspiel”	2 days	570	„
5. “Heracles”	2 days	602	„
6. Olympic Concert	1 day	50	„
		<hr/>	
		Total: 13,592 tickets	



“Go!” The 400 metre relay team from U.S.A.: Draper, Metcalfe, Stoller and Glickmann.

The seats for which participants' tickets were issued had to be reserved although the number required could only be estimated. These were adequate in every case, however, with the exception of the swimming stadium where the interest on the part of the athletes was so strong during the second week that seats were no longer available to all of those demanding admission. Otherwise, the participants could be accommodated at every competition.

Experience had proved that the interest on the part of athletes in events outside the Stadium did not develop until after the competitions had progressed to a definite point. Realizing this, the Organizing Committee distributed participants' tickets to the various nations in the following manner : About 50% of the seats which had been allotted to each country on the basis of its team size (as determined on June 3rd) were distributed in advance. These tickets were listed as “quota” tickets, and each nation was allotted seats only for those events in which it was participating. After the number of “quota” tickets had been established a special form was filled in for each nation and the seats reserved. A carbon copy of the form was attached to the package containing the tickets, a second copy was filed, and a third was given with the tickets to the Chef de Mission, who signed the original form as an indication that the tickets had been received. The remaining 50% of the participants' tickets were distributed to the different nations each day during the course of the Games in response to special requests. The Sporting Department at the Olympic Village was in charge of this work, and requests could be made each day until noon for the

following day, the tickets being available after 6 o'clock on the same day. In view of the fact that several thousand tickets had to be distributed daily, this work required an efficient organization.

When there was a special demand for tickets, the size of the team and its natural interest in the competitions were considered in the allotment, nations being given preferences which were represented by one or more athletes in the events in question. Immediately following the first days of the Games, the demand on the part of the different nations for tickets increased rapidly, and it was unfortunately ascertained that participant's tickets were on some occasions given to acquaintances and friends, and even sold to spectators. The misuse of the non-transferrable participants' tickets could have been prevented if the control officials had recognized them only in connection with the Olympic identity card, but this was often impossible because of the crowds at the entrances.

The Sporting Department at the Olympic Village maintained close connections with the leaders of the different teams, and stood constantly at their side with assistance and advice in all questions pertaining to sport and general management.

An important task which fell to this Department was the supervision of baggage transportation, and all of the arriving and departing team baggage had to be certified in order that the prescribed reductions in custom duties and transportation might be granted. In view of the number of participants, this was no light task. The Sporting Department was also required to notify the winners of the victory ceremony which was included in the Olympic programme from day to day. The information forms used for this purpose also served as permits to enter the lower referee's loge at the Stadium, and these were forwarded by the Sporting Department at the Olympic Village to the attachés or team leaders who delivered them in person to the victors. In so far as it was possible during the short period of Olympic activity, the inscribed and signed diplomas of victory were distributed by the Sporting Department to the victors in the Village. This task, as well as the circulation of news regarding changes in the programme or of messages dealing with technical or organizing questions, often occasioned great difficulty. All of this special work, which must be counted upon in every large organization, did not lessen the enthusiasm of those who belonged to the Sporting Department, and the pleasant, comradely cooperation between the team members and the Sporting Department constituted the highest reward for the many tasks which this group was called upon to perform before and during the Games.

The Army Transportation Department

The Olympic Village lies nine miles from the Reich Sport Field, and in order to convey visitors to the Village the Berlin Transportation Company installed a special omnibus line from the centre of the city. Omnibuses travelled every half hour during the first weeks but as the period of the Games approached the service was increased to ten-minute intervals. Owing to the fact that the Organizing Committee contributed financially towards the institution of this line, active participants were granted free travel at all times upon presenting their Olympic identity cards. The conveyance of participants to the different training and competition sites as well as to and from the station was undertaken by the German Army, this also being free of charge. The Department for Military Motorization was commissioned by the General Headquarters of the Army with the organization of an Army Transportation Department for the Eleventh Olympic Games, and Captain Aster of the Technical Company of the General Headquarters Staff Department was placed in charge. The Transportation Department comprised 4 officers, 420 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and



Maidens from the blue Danube sightseeing in Berlin. Austrian Olympic competitors in one of the army motor-coaches.

a paymaster with his personnel. The majority of the officers and men were selected from the different troop divisions of the Army Motor Corps, but one officer and 100 men were also chosen from the Flying Corps. The conveyances, including 172 motor-coaches, 30 automobiles and several lorries and motor-cycles, were also provided by the Army Motor Corps and Flying Corps. The motor-cycles were used in the messenger service. The staff and 150 men with about 80 conveyances took up quarters on June 15th, 1936 at the Elsgrund barracks in the immediate vicinity of the



Left: Paavo Nurmi, Germany's guest.



Right: While the parents visit the Mayor, the motor-coach driver substitutes as nurse-

Olympic Village, the vehicles being kept in the garages of the Elsgrund Air Defence Division in the northern section of the Village. The remaining officers, men and vehicles arrived on July 10th. Directing offices with telephone connections were installed at the air defence barracks, the barracks of the Motor Corps and in the Olympic Village as well as at Köpenick Palace and the Köpenick Police Officers' School.

Active service began in June when the first participants were conveyed from the railway stations to the Berlin Town Hall for the official reception. The second form of duty also began for the Transportation Department at this time, that of conveying the participants daily to the Reich Sport Field, training fields to the west of Berlin, the Post Stadium and other athletic fields in the central part of the city. Plans for conveying all the athletes to the Reich Sport Field on August 1st also had to be worked out. Careful preparations led to complete success in this task, 4,500 athletes being transported from the Olympic Village to the Reich Sport Field in 30 minutes. The same feat was repeated on the occasion of the closing ceremony. During the Games, the Army motor-coach drivers had heavy duty, often working from 12 to 14 hours per day. Traffic regulations also had to be worked out with the Berlin Police Department, streets and squares being reserved for parking purposes or made into one-way thoroughfares. During the 100 kilometre cycling road race on August 10th, the highway between Berlin and Hamburg was closed to all traffic. The arrival at and departure from the Reich Sport Field and other scenes of competition had to be carried out exactly and punctually in order to avoid congestion at the stations.

A special department for Grünau regulated the question of conveyance between the lodgings centre of the rowers in Köpenick and the regatta course. The motor-coaches assigned to the groups which competed at the Deutschland Hall and in the fencing competitions were often compelled to wait until the early morning hours when the programme of competition was unusually long. The Army Transportation Department also arranged and carried out excursions into the surrounding districts as well as to Potsdam and Rheinsberg Palace. Athletes who wished to attend sporting events at the Reich Sport Field or Deutschland Hall as spectators were conveyed back and forth in motor-coaches which ran according to a definite schedule.

The departure of the participants began even during the Games but the principal days were between August 17th and 20th. On these days as many as 1,000 athletes were conveyed to the railway stations in a single day. Between August 20th and 30th the Army Transportation Department was gradually disbanded and soldiers and motor-coaches returned to their headquarters. During the period between June 15th and August 31st, over 5,000 trips were made by the motor-coaches and cars of the Army Transportation Department, 350,000 persons were conveyed and a total of 351,470 miles were covered.

The Medical Service

The German Army was also called upon to make the necessary preparations from a medical and hygienic point of view at the Olympic encampments, and in this connection had to equip first aid rooms as well as select and train the first aid officials and their assistants. During the period of occupancy a complete medical and first aid service was installed at the Olympic Village, women's encampment at Elsgrund, men's encampment at Döberitz, international youth encampment and international physical education students' encampment. The staff physician of the Third Army Corps, Dr. Ziaja, was entrusted with the preparation and direction of this service, the medical supervision being in the hands of Dr. Baader of the Army staff. Five first aid officials, including one with dental training, as well as two civilian dentists were engaged for the medical service in the Olympic



“The best recommendation for the services rendered by the German doctors was the confidence placed in them by every inhabitant of the Village.” An Olympic athlete consults a doctor in the operating room.

Village. In selecting the first aid officers an endeavour was made to obtain doctors skilled in surgery, internal medicine and diseases of the ear, as well as persons with a considerable command of foreign languages. A special Spanish interpreter was also on duty at the infirmary. The head doctor at the Wünsdorf Military Sports School was entrusted with the local supervision of this service, his assistants including 40 first aid non-commissioned officers selected from all of the Army Corps, persons of wide experience and skill in sport massaging being chosen. Before the beginning of the Games they were required to attend a special course of training at the Wünsdorf Military Sports School for instruction in their future duties. In the Olympic Village, first aid headquarters were established at Hanau House, Hindenburg House and the newly erected air defence barracks. All of the rooms designated for this purpose were equipped according to the wishes of the first aid officials, and in addition to the necessary instruments and apparatuses were provided with such modern facilities as X-ray equipment, Sollux lamps, diathermic apparatus, etc. Such appliances as ultra-violet ray lamps and heating pads which could be lent to the medical attachés of the various teams for the treatment of their countrymen were also on hand in adequate numbers. Day and night medical service was provided in the Olympic Village, lengthy morning and afternoon consultation periods being held each day. It developed that the doctors which accompanied the various national teams undertook the treatment of illnesses and accidents only in rare cases, the



“It will be in order tomorrow.”
The Village dental clinic.

services of the German doctors being in most cases enlisted. Ailments of longer standing were also treated with successful results. A total of 897 Olympic participants from all nations were accorded medical treatment by the doctors and first aid officials on duty at the Olympic Village. Most of the cases could be taken care of in the Village itself, only 46 persons being sent to the Westend Hospital for the treatment of more serious accidents and cases of illness. Scratches, cuts and other flesh wounds, bruises, contusions and sprains comprised the majority of cases although colds, ear ailments and boils were also numerous. The number of stomach and digestive ailments remained surprisingly low, being 13 in all, of which only 2 cases required hospital treatment. One appendicitis operation was necessary. There were relatively few cases of tonsillitis, only 13 persons applying for treatment. One attack of malaria and one case of inflammation of the ear drum were recorded. Serious injuries included 13 bone fractures and other bone injuries, 8 dislocations and a number of torn ligaments, 46 persons in all being sent to the Westend Hospital for the treatment of injuries. A Rumanian boxer died there of blood poisoning because he engaged in active participation against the express orders of his physician while suffering from boils which had not completely healed. Diseases of a contagious nature were not encountered. An unusual number of applications were made for the use of the various heating lamps, the team doctors valuing these very highly, and in all, 1,718 ray treatments were given. The X-ray department at Hanau House took 153 X-ray photographs for diagnosis purposes, while 362 photographs and 127 fluoroscopic examinations were recorded at the Hindenburg House. X-ray apparatuses were often used by the team doctors. The dental office was visited by 147 athletes, the treatments numbering 473. The most serious cases encountered were an old fracture of the jaw bone of a Canadian boxer and a fresh fracture suffered by a German wrestler. X-ray photographs were necessary in 33 cases, the dental office being provided with its own apparatus.

The medicines commonly used in the Army were provided free of charge, and it was also possible to obtain foreign medicines and preparations, the costs in this case being borne by the national team to which the patient belonged. It may be stated that this possibility was utilized only in a few cases. First aid non-commissioned officers were on constant duty at the training grounds, athletic fields and swimming pools of the Olympic Village in order to render assistance in the case of accidents. The German as well as the foreign participants were especially glad to make use of the competent services of the first aid officials for massaging purposes, as many as 50 massages being given in one day. The success attending the extensive preparation and careful carrying out of the

The vultra-violet ray lamps were very popular.



first aid service at the Olympic Village and the excellent results achieved by the medical experts are indicated by the fact that there were no signs of an epidemic of any kind during the entire Olympic period. Comprehensive sport-physiological investigations performed under the direction of medical experts led to valuable results. The entire Olympic Village, especially the kitchens, was subjected to constant hygienic supervision, a special laboratory for this work being equipped in the Berlin House. The water of the swimming pool was also tested at frequent intervals, and in view of the great number of athletes who assembled there, this precaution was especially necessary. In the case of former Olympic Games, a contagious foot disease known as "athlete's foot" had been observed, and extensive measures to prevent its appearance were taken. The entire swimming pool as well as the baths and mats were disinfected each day, and although this involved a considerable amount of extra work, not a single case of the disease appeared. Naturally it cannot be ascertained whether this was due to the disinfection measures or the favourable conditions, but in any case it can be stated that at no time during the period of the Games were there signs of an infection of any kind.

The inhabitants of the women's encampment at Elsggrund comprised about 1,000 Scandinavian gymnasts, and a first aid officer able to speak Swedish was assigned to them, the Red Cross also generously cooperating in providing six nurses who were versed in Scandinavian languages as assistants. 'The standard of health which prevailed here was satisfactory in every respect. Upon the arrival of the gymnasts the attention of the medical experts was attracted to a contagious digestive disorder which a number of participants had contracted during the journey, but due to the immediate action taken it was possible to check the spread of this disease and to exterminate it completely.

A first aid official was also assigned to the men's encampment at Döberitz, his assistants including members of the Döberitz staff and a nurse from the Döberitz military infirmary who was versed in languages. Due to the satisfactory standard of health prevailing among the inhabitants this service was adequate in every respect.

Special measures for protecting the health of the inhabitants were necessary at the international physical education students' encampment and the international youth encampment at Rupenhorn, and for this reason the medical service in each case was placed in the hands of the hygiene inspectors of the military staff. Even during the construction period many questions of a medical and hygienic nature had to be considered and during the time of occupancy both encampments were constantly under inspection, contingencies being dealt with as they arose. It was thus possible to prevent the outbreak



Music attracts Italy land America.

of infections or diseases of any kind and to maintain a satisfactory standard of health. As in Döberitz and Elsgrund, the medical facilities here included the complete equipment of a military infirmary, this having proved to be adequate. A camp doctor was stationed at each encampment so that day and night medical service was available, and first aid non-commissioned officers were installed as his assistants. The steps taken by the German Army for protecting the health of its Olympic guests were complete and effective. The team doctors and the Army experts guarded diligently the health and physical welfare of the Olympic participants and were rewarded by the complete faith and confidence shared by all who came to them.

The Programme of Entertainment

A community of several thousand such as the Olympic Village also involves the requirement for entertainment, and in this connection the Village Administration was confronted with a more than ordinary task. During the Games, trips into Berlin not only meant the loss of time, but they were not desired by the team leaders, and the organization of a special Entertainment Department was decided upon as the best solution to this problem. This Department was affiliated with the Village Administration and was under the supervision of Captain Haagen, the different entertainments being arranged and supervised by Erich Schilling from the German Theatre in Berlin. The main room at the Hindenburg House was the principal centre of these entertainments since it was provided with a small stage, orchestra pit and a complete modern film projecting apparatus. It accommodated 1,000 persons, and was always full at the evening entertainments.

The programmes began on July 1st in the Olympic Village, these including two parts, the first of which comprised artistic and cabaret presentations, while the second half was given over to selected German and foreign films which were provided through the courtesy of the Reich Film Chamber. At the beginning of each programme the news reel scenes from the Olympic competitions of the previous day were shown, these naturally arousing the greatest interest among the Village inhabitants. Many first-class artists appeared on the programmes, most of them offering their services in an honorary capacity. Since the audience was composed of representatives from about 50 different nations, the presentations were usually of a musical nature, but variety was not lacking,



A midday concert.

and pianists, violin virtuosos, banjo, accordion, xylophone, harmonica and ocarina players, as well as Tyrolean, guitar, mandolin and balalaika orchestras participated in the programmes. Famous German and foreign vocal artists and musicians lent their services, Marta Linz, Irene de Noiret, Jan Kiepura, Georges Boulanger, the Japanese tenor, Fujiwara, and the Greek singer, Moullas, gaining the enthusiastic response of the international audience. The Don Cossack Choir, Oskar Joost and his outstanding orchestra as well as numerous dancers were especially popular. The ballet from the Berlin State Opera Company directed by Lizzie Maudrick, the Warsaw Opera Ballet and the Gunther and Jutta Klamt dancing groups appeared on different evenings with such prominent soloists as Alice Uhlen, Alexander von Swaine and others. The variety programme included acts by many of the outstanding artistes and troupes of the world, jugglers, magicians, acrobats, eccentric dancers and animal acts being especially well received. Two of the foremost presentations from the point of view of popularity were the antics of the famous Fratellini Musical Clowns and the exquisite step-dancing by Rita and Charlie Jenkins.

The high points of the entire entertainment programme, however, were the appearances of the world-famous Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, which with its 100 musicians played two concerts for the Village inhabitants. The second of these, which was held on the Village common before 3,000 Olympic participants by torchlight, concluded with an impressive display of fireworks. In spite of the extensive programme (41 presentations with about 400 soloist performers) the Entertainment Department carried on its work with very little financial assistance. The house was always "sold out," and the general atmosphere was one of enthusiasm and good spirits, these increasing to a high point when talent was discovered in the ranks of the Olympic participants and various individuals appeared on the stage to entertain their comrades with musical selections and other performances. Berlin instrument firms provided all of the necessary musical instruments free of charge. On many occasions the auditorium had to be closed because it was over-crowded, and the entertainers were also required to give encores, so that very often the final items on the programme or the concluding film had to be cancelled because the time for retiring had arrived. The theatre was always closed punctually in order that the quiet of the Village should not be disturbed and that the participants might receive sufficient sleep. Since the evening entertainments were usually crowded and the numerous stewards and members of the Honorary Youth Service could not gain admission,



special afternoon performances were arranged twice weekly. The programme of each evening entertainment was forwarded to the team leaders in German, French, English and Spanish, and was also posted in the dining-rooms.

A special Village movable cinema equipped with the Agfa-Tonfilm projecting apparatus was provided by the IG-Farbenindustrie, and the news reel films which had just arrived from the training grounds were shown here regularly. This institution gained the general recognition and acclaim of all the sportsmen. In order to acquaint the Village inhabitants with the newest technical developments in television, the German Post Office Department equipped a special television room in the Hindenburg House, where transmissions from the Reich Sport Field and the evening programme of the television broadcasting station at Berlin-Witzleben were shown daily between 8 and 11 a.m. and from 3 to 8 p.m.

In addition to the daily presentations in the Hindenburg House, the Village inhabitants were also provided with other means of diversion, one of these being the Village newspaper, "Der Dorfbote."



Improvised
entertainment
at the Olympic
Village.

Through the generosity of the Eher Publishing Company, the first number appeared at the beginning of June in an edition of 4,000, and from this time until the end of the Games the paper was published every Sunday, the edition growing to 6,000. The general make-up and contents improved from week to week, and the Village inhabitants received their "Dorfbote" from the members of the Honorary Youth Service every Sunday morning. It became extremely popular among the athletes because it contained many articles by various sportsmen, these being printed in their native language. After the last number had appeared, the Publishing Company, in compliance with the suggestion of the Village Administration, bound all of the numbers into a special album and presented this to the Chefs de Mission, team leaders and representatives of the foreign governments.

In view of the wish on the part of the majority of the athletes to visit the Berlin theatres and variety shows, a transportation system was arranged after July 1st, several omnibuses being provided for conveying the Village inhabitants to the city and collecting them following the evening's entertainment. The generosity of the theatre directors in placing as many as 100 complimentary



A presentation in the Hindenburg House that evidently pleased the audience.

tickets daily at the disposal of the Village inhabitants is deserving of grateful acknowledgement. It might be added that the distributing of complimentary tickets and the visits to Berlin often gave the team leaders cause for worry because it was difficult to prevail upon the athletes to leave the theatres, variety shows and other places of amusement and to return to the Village in time for training the next morning to be resumed with everyone in fit condition. These difficulties were overcome, however, and the evenings in Berlin were regarded as welcome opportunities for relaxation following intense training.



The Turkish basketball player, Seref, visits the Village hairdresser.

The “Bastion” and Canteen

In order to found a centre where the youth of the world could meet in a free, comradely manner, where the American could obtain his iced and soft drinks, the South American his mate, the Spaniard his coffee and the Finn his milk, the “Bastion” was planned and erected. It was provided with a bar which was equipped in a most complete manner, and the management of the entire establishment was entrusted to the North German Lloyd Company, which assigned one of its best drink mixers and an assistant to this task.

Only non-alcoholic drinks were served, and at the wish of the athletes the sale of cigarettes and cigars was begun during the Games. The “Bastion” did not prove to be as popular as had originally been expected, this being principally due to the fact that the athletes could obtain all such drinks as milk, coffee, tea, orange juice, tomato juice, etc. at the household building, where the dining rooms were open throughout the day. The cool weather that prevailed on certain days, especially in the evenings, also contributed to reduce the desire for cold drinks.

The personnel canteen was located in the northern wing of the household building on the ground floor, a special kitchen having been installed here for the accommodation of 300 persons engaged at the Olympic Village. It was possible for the members of the personnel to obtain a glass of beer here without having to leave the Village, and in addition to beer, non-alcoholic drinks, cigars, cigarettes and small articles of general necessity were sold.

The Administration of the Olympic Village

The German Army, as host at the Olympic Village, appointed Lieut.-Colonel von und zu Gilsa as Village Commandant with Captain Fürstner as his assistant. As official host, the Commandant welcomed all of the Olympic teams upon their arrival. The administrative offices were located near the main entrance to the Village, and the Commandant could be sought out here at any time by the Village inhabitants for making personal requests and expressing special wishes.

The administrative personnel included soldiers versed in foreign languages. Staff Paymaster Borstell was in charge of the offices, and had begun the work of preparation as early as the summer of 1935. During the first months this task was carried on at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee, offices being installed at the Olympic Village in April, 1936. The preparatory work was performed under the direction of Captain Fürstner, who enjoyed the close cooperation of the Organizing Committee. The administrative headquarters included the following departments :

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Financial | 3. Filing | 6. Personnel |
| 2. Bookkeeping | 4. Material | 7. Identity cards |
| | 5. Lodging | |

The first task of the financial department was the compiling of a budget for the Olympic Village and the other lodging centres under its supervision, this work being started in July, 1935. A daily accommodation price of 6 marks was established for each athlete, this including lodging, meals, laundering and transportation to the training and competition sites. In the majority of cases a special arrangement for the payment of this sum was drawn up with the team leaders upon the arrival of the various national groups at the Village. Since Registered Marks were often utilized for this purpose, the payments were made in cash at the Olympic Village, a branch of the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft situated in the Village arranging these transactions. The current accounts were regulated as follows: Upon the basis of reports provided by the lodging department,



A non-commissioned officer tries his linguistic talents on two Philippine athletes.

the household department and the team leaders, daily financial statements were drawn up for each team and submitted to the team leaders for inspection. Such statements also included the costs of meals for guests who ate with the team on any particular day. These daily statements were then compiled every third or seventh day according to previous agreement and submitted for payment. The accounts were paid promptly by each nation.

In addition to the principal bookkeeping, a special wage account was also kept for 270 stewards of the North German Lloyd Company, who were engaged for service at the different houses, as well as the office workers and other employees of the technical department of the Village. A file provided by the Kardex Company was used for this purpose. The Organizing Committee engaged men alone for the management of the Village, members of the Army being chosen for most of the positions because of their previous experience in similar capacities. Typing ability, shorthand and at least two foreign languages were required. Six typewriters, including two electric ones, were provided for the main office, and these were constantly in operation. Files were kept for over fifty different fields of activity.

One hundred and forty-seven German cities contributed photographs of uniform size for the adornment of the houses named after the respective towns, a total of 3,848 pictures thus being placed at the disposal of the material department for distribution. The inhabitants of the houses were permitted to retain these pictures as souvenirs, and the local travel agencies supplied booklets in various languages in order to acquaint the guests with the character and scenic attractions of the cities, after which the houses were named.

The allotting of lodgings to the different teams was carried out with regard to the wishes of the various nations. The arrival of the teams was announced by telewriter to the Olympic Village by the sporting department, and preparations were made for the reception. After the arrival and welcoming by the Commandant, the team leader submitted a list of the team members to the lodgings department. The distribution of the rooms was left to the team leaders. The household department was also immediately informed regarding the size of the team so that meals could be planned.

The personnel department was directed by a member of the German Army assigned to this task in the Olympic Village, and he was responsible for the service plan of all those employed in an auxiliary capacity. He was also in charge of the activities of the technical staff, office workers and Honorary Youth Service. The following groups were employed for various tasks in the Olympic Village :

Administrative Headquarters	65
Olympic Village (including northern section)	208
Telephone Company	79
First Aid Department	27
Army Administration Department	13
Honorary Youth Service	198
Technical Department (gardeners, locksmiths, etc.)	85
	<u>Total 675</u>

The team leaders and active participants all shared the common wish to live in the most undisturbed manner possible at the Olympic Village, and for this reason general visitors were not admitted. Women were not permitted to visit the Village under any circumstances. Permission to call at the living quarters of the athletes could be granted only by the Chef de Mission or Attache of the team. For regulating such visits a central application office was established, and the permit to enter the Village was issued at the office of the respective team in the Hall of the Nations. Although the number of visitors was thus reduced as much as possible, the spacious reception hall and the visitors' restaurant provided the Village inhabitants with adequate opportunity for meeting their friends. Telephones were provided in the Hall of the Nations and offices of the Attachés which permitted every visitor to establish connections with any house in the Village. Those receiving visiting permits could enter the Village between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. The permits contained the name of the team and that of the house in which the individual participant lived. A member of the Honorary Youth Service was assigned to each visitor at the Village entrance and conducted him to his destination, accompanying him again to the entrance when the visit was ended.

The administrative headquarters also directed the service in the houses, cooperating in this task with the household department. Two stewards from the North German Lloyd Company were assigned to each house for the purpose of keeping it in order and rendering service to the inhabitants. A large florist and gardening company was commissioned to supply flowers for decorative purposes. Four hundred and twenty-five vases of fresh cut flowers were required each day for the Hall of the Nations, the dining-rooms and the living quarters. In addition to these, 400 potted plants were also distributed. Over 110,000 sheets of stationery, envelopes and postcards bearing the Olympic Village insignia were provided free of charge for the use of the active participants. The Hindenburg House also played an important role from the point of view of lodging administration. The members of the Army had their headquarters here and were assisted by eight workers in keeping the much-used gymnasia in order. Two rooms in the Hindenburg House were also equipped for religious



Exchange of autographs on beer pads between German soldiers and Indian Olympic athletes.

services. An office equipment firm delivered typewriters with the different keyboards for use in the very popular writing room, and the Village administration provided paper.

The task of the technical department was the maintenance of the streets, paths and open spaces of the Village as well as the organization and execution of the general work required. Eighty-five stokers, locksmiths, gardeners and other handworkers were employed for this work, these being under the direction of two engineers and a head gardener. The large heating plant containing 26 boilers was continuously in operation, and the entire warm and cold water, sewage, electric and heating systems were constantly under inspection. The gardeners were at work from morning until dusk caring for the flowers and shrubbery, and each morning before the Village was awake the lawns and athletic field were watered. Two powered mowing machines were daily in operation, and a great number of automatic sprinklers were constantly in use. In view of the fact that it was utilized throughout the day, eight workers were engaged for the athletic field alone. The street cleaning and emptying of the refuse bins were supervised by the engineers, and wagons appeared at the Village during the early morning hours to haul away the refuse. In this connection, every possible hygienic measure was adopted and strictly supervised by the Village administration. Two covered lorries were constantly on duty hauling the kitchen refuse from the court of the household building. Hygienic regulations were also carefully followed out in this department.

In order to eliminate mosquitoes before the athletes arrived, every possible breeding place, especially the cellars of the houses, was sprayed with a special preparation, and about 23 acres of land surrounding the Village were also carefully treated for the extermination of these insects. During the Olympic Games, 35,672,733 gallons of water and 385,807 kilowatt hours of electricity were used in the Olympic Village. In addition thereto, 265 tons of coal were burned in the heating plant and 65.3 cubic yards of wood for heating purposes in the three Finnish vapour baths. The Village fire department was also connected with the technical service. An automobile pumping apparatus with an attached light power pump as well as various fire extinguishing apparatuses was supplied by a fire-fighting equipment factory. The fire department, comprising eight men and a leader, was selected from the different local fire departments of the district. A police and patrol service was carried out by thirty especially chosen soldiers, these being lodged in the Hindenburg House. Two of these were on patrol duty day and night in the different sections of the Village. They wore arm-bands containing the word, "Information," and were instructed to be of assistance whenever possible. The entrances to the Village were guarded by two officials of a special property protection company, and they were instructed to admit no one except athletes with identification cards or visitors with permits. Traffic on the streets of approach and in front of the Village was regulated by members of the police staff appointed for dealing with additional traffic problems during the Games. A special police force was also appointed for service in and around the Olympic Village, 137 patrolmen and 12 mounted police commanded by 3 officers being engaged in three shifts for patrolling the district surrounding the Village, while 4 officials of the criminal police were on duty in the Village itself. The repeatedly demonstrated obligingness on the part of the policemen and gendarmes soon gained them many friends among the Olympic Athletes.

The Hall of the Nations was located in the eastern wing of the reception building. An office was assigned here to each participating nation, and was occupied by the Attaché, an Honorary Service officer or a team secretary throughout the day. These rooms were furnished and fully equipped by the administrative headquarters. Since the Hall of the Nations was open to the general public, these offices became the centres of information regarding the Village and its inhabitants. The team Attachés or their representatives maintained telephone connections with the houses inhabited by



The gardner
and the Japan-
ese walker,
Naraoka.

the respective teams. At one end of the hall was a special information desk for visitors and active participants alike. This desk was also provided with a file in which all messages and material intended for the various teams were collected for later distribution. A lost and found bureau was also installed here.

Several of the 50 different types of insurance negotiated with the Victoria Insurance Company were for the purpose of insuring the limbs, life and property of the Olympic athletes at the Olympic Village, on the street and at the scenes of competition, while other policies were designed to protect the spectators against physical injury or loss of property and the Organizing Committee against all foreseen and unforeseen claims for damages. The insurance regulations were posted in each room at the Olympic Village and Women's Homes and the Victoria Insurance Company placed officials versed in foreign languages at each lodging centre to be of assistance whenever possible. A representative of the company was also constantly on duty at the Olympic Village to adjust claims. Special accident insurance was taken out in connection with the transportation of the teams in the Army motor-coaches. In this manner the Organizing Committee was able to protect itself against claims arising from injuries to athletes or spectators as well as from the loss of property. It was gratifying to note that the claims for insurance were very few, and as an outstanding indication of the successful efforts of the Victoria Insurance Company as well as of the Organizing Committee it may be stated that the adjustment of all claims could be made without an appeal to the courts.

The Village telephone service was in the hands of members of the Army who possessed a command of foreign languages and were specially trained for this purpose. A telephone network which was easy to operate was essential for effective organization in the Village. All of the houses could be connected with every other house and with the various offices. Moreover, automatic telephone booths were installed in each house, the household building and the reception building. The Reich Post Office Department generously consented to include the Olympic Village in the low-tariff district of Berlin. The Village telephone system contained two central exchanges. A completely automatic system would have simplified connections, especially for our foreign guests, but because of the high cost involved this was deemed unfeasible.

The western wing of the reception building contained rooms for five shops with entrances from outside the Village. These were completed and in operation on May 1 st, 1936 when the Village was opened



Hall of the Nations.

for public inspection. A special shop for sporting articles was also included and was full of customers from morning till night. German training uniforms, shoes and other sporting articles were soon much in evidence throughout the Village.

Writing material of all kinds could be obtained at the stationery shop, although its most popular articles were Olympic souvenirs of various descriptions. A third shop sold photographic material and optical instruments, films also being accepted here for developing and copying. Our foreign guests evidenced more than the usual amount of interest in the small-film cameras, which were sold faster than they could be delivered. The North German Lloyd Company also established a travel office and provided team leaders and members with information and tickets for tours in Germany. Many team leaders requested this office to plan complete tours of Europe or the return journey for their groups. The last shop along the passageway contained fresh fruit and delicacies of all kinds, the trade carried on with the athletes achieving undreamt of proportions.

Adjoining the Hall of the Nations was a large visitors' restaurant where the Village inhabitants could meet their guests. This establishment was open from 7 a. m. till midnight, and the personnel was adept at languages and accustomed to serving an international public. An unusually extensive variety of dishes and drinks was provided, and an attractive menu in various languages assisted visitors in overcoming language difficulties. The restaurant opened upon a broad terrace from which the visitors enjoyed an excellent view of the Village. A dining tent at the parking ground was also managed by the restaurant, and an unusual amount of business was carried on at both of these establishments during the entire period of the Games.

The Olympic forwarding agents, Schenker & Company, who were in complete charge of all transportation to and from the Village, maintained offices and a storage room in the western wing of the reception building. They were authorized by the Organizing Committee to collect the luggage of the Olympic teams at the railway stations, and while the teams were being conveyed to the Town

Hall for the official welcome by the State Commissioner for the Capital City, the hand luggage und trunks were transported to the Olympic Village. The offices of the forwarding agents were open from 7 a. m. till 9 p.m.

In order to facilitate the exchange of money and cashing of traveller's cheques, the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft established a branch in the post office room of the reception building. This bank regulated the at times difficult foreign exchange and Registered Mark transactions for the Village inhabitants, taking into consideration the specially favourable conditions granted to them. The majority of the team leaders opened an account at the Village bank and deposited articles of value and documents in a special safe provided for this purpose. The bank was open for business from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., and most of the transactions of the administrative department were carried on through the accounts kept here. During the period of the Olympic Games, the bank in the Olympic Village maintained a currency circulation of over 1,650,000 marks.

The receiving department for laundry and clothing to be repaired was also located in this wing, and orders of all kinds were received here and rapidly fulfilled, the customer paying the costs in each case. Articles of clothing to be laundered, dry cleaned or pressed were usually ready on the following day, and during the period of the Games a personnel well versed in foreign languages fulfilled over 3,000 orders to the complete satisfaction of the guests.

Before the beginning of the Games, countless requests from every part of Germany were received from persons who wished to visit the Olympic Village, and the Army arranged to open the Village to the general public between May 1st and June 15th, 1936. Tours were conducted by specially trained students, and the Berlin Transportation Company installed an omnibus line from Berlin to the Village, 8,000 guests being transported during the first day. The number increased daily, reaching a maximum of 48,000 on Sundays. By the end of the visiting period more than 379,000 persons had inspected the Olympic Village.

Olympic Attachés

According to Article XXV of the "Charte Olympique," the Organizing Committee has the right of appointing an Attaché for each nation, his mission being to assist in all negotiations between the Organizing Committee and the various national groups. The Attaché has to command the language of the country to which he is assigned, and his appointment has to be agreed upon between the Organizing Committee and the respective nation. The principal tasks of the Attachés are the organization and planning of the journey of each team, cooperation with the Organizing Committee on all matters pertaining to lodgings and meals, and consultation with the Organizing Committee concerning all special wishes, requests, complaints and orders of the various teams. In selecting the Attachés, the Organizing Committee applied on March 7th, 1935 to the Berlin Legations and Embassies of the participating nations and requested their assistance. Many of the Attachés were recommended directly by the diplomatic headquarters, while in other cases they were proposed by the National Olympic Committees of the different nations. If it was impossible to find a representative of the country in Berlin who was equipped for this post, the officer of the Honorary Service also assumed the tasks of the Attaché. After the majority of the enrolled countries had appointed their Attachés and these had been approved by the National Olympic Committees, they were invited for the first time on October 27th and 28th, 1935 to visit the scenes of competition and the Olympic Village. At a luncheon served on this occasion, the President and Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee delivered addresses dealing with the organization of the Games and the tasks of the Attachés. A second meeting was held on January 10th, 1936, and on May 27th, 1936 another in-

spection of the various Olympic constructions was made. Following a luncheon served at the Olympic Village at this time, the first business meeting was held. The Attachés were currently informed regarding the state of the preparations through pamphlets and circular letters. Many difficulties which developed in the negotiations with the different National Olympic Committees could be dealt with by the Attachés without further assistance. With the opening of the Olympic Village, they established their headquarters in the Hall of the Nations. From the day that the first national teams arrived the Secretary-General conferred with the Attachés and officers of the Honorary Service at the Olympic Village every three days during the morning hours.

List of the Attachés

Afghanistan	Dragoman at the Legation Elif Khan	Haiti	Edouard Voigt
Argentina	Pedro Alberto Petrolini	Holland	W. F. H. M. Randag
Australia	Captain v. Benda	Hungary	Professor Julius v. Farkas
Austria	Prince Ferdinand Lobkowitz	Iceland	Lutz Koch
Belgium	Walter Hauffe	India	Captain Fanelsa
Bermuda	Alan P. Graves	Italy	Lt. Mario Solari
Bolivia	Nielsen Reyes	Jamaica	Lt. v. Wick
Brazil	Government Councillor Bartling	Japan	Generalsecretary Tsuroka Hiroshi Oshima
Bulgaria	Major Matakieff, Secretary to the Bulgarian General Consulate	Latvia	Nicolai Seeberg
Canada	Arthur W. Treadway, Pacific Railway	Liechtenstein	Baron Eduard-Theodor v. Falz-Fein
Chile	Diego Molina, Secretary to the Embassy	Luxemburg	Consul Jean Sturm
China	Mr. Sun, Chinese Embassy	Malta	Alan P. Graves
Colombia	First Lieutenant Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg	Mexico	José Toscano Cisneros
Costa Rica	Government Councillor Bartling	Monaco	Captain Baron v. Grote
Czechoslovakia	Josef Novy	New Zealand	Lt. v. Wick
Denmark	Baron Cai Schaffalitzky de Muckadell	Norway	Camillo N. Holm
Egypt	Mariy Hassanein	Panama	Dr. Francisco Villalaz
Esthonia	Councillor at the Legation Georg Meri	Peru	Manuel Mujica-Gallo
Finland	Lt.-Colonel Arne Snellmann	Philippine Islands	Lieutenant Bretschneider
France	M. de Guényveau, Secretary to the Commercial Attaché	Poland	Lt.-Col. Antoni Szymanski
Germany	Dr. A. Jensch	Portugal	Eduardo Lima Basto
Great Britain	Alan P. Graves	Rumania	Dr. V. Tulescu
Greece	Dr. Epaminondas Panas, Secretary to the Legation	South Africa	W. Dirkse v. Schalkwyk
		Spain	Antonio de Vargas-Machuca, Secretary to the Embassy
		Sweden	Director Allan Wettermark
		Switzerland	Dr. Max Holsboer
		Turkey	Lieutenant Fuad Hakki Ulug
		Uruguay	Luis F. Dupuy
		U.S.A.	Frederick W. Rubien
		Yugoslavia	Ing. Mihailo Borisavljevic



In the Swedish dining room. The Crown Prince of Sweden, who is also an Olympic athlete, and Captain Woldenga of the Honorary Service.

Officers of the Honorary Service

The Army placed a young officer who was experienced in sport and versed in foreign languages at the disposal of each nation, his duty being to advise and assist the team members in a comradely manner whenever his services were requested. The officers for these posts were selected a year before the beginning of the Games so that they could prepare themselves adequately for their tasks. They assembled for conferences and inspections of the Olympic Village, Stadium and other scenes of competition in the autumn of 1935 and spring of 1936. On these occasions they were instructed in their future work and made acquainted with the organization of the Games, life in the Olympic Village, etc. During the Games they lived in the settlement adjoining the Village. The officers of the Honorary Service maintained close connections with the Attachés of the countries to which they were assigned, and each officer ate with his team and accompanied it to its training exercises and competitions. These representatives of the German Army fulfilled their task to complete satisfaction, explaining the Village regulations to the members of the team and forwarding all special wishes or complaints to the proper authority.

List of the Officers of the Honorary Service

Chief of the Officers of the Honorary Service : Captain Count v. Schwerin	Bulgaria Captain Heinze
Afghanistan Captain Fanelsa	Canada Lieutenant (E) Heinrichs
Argentina Captain v. Hülsen	Chile Lieutenant Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg
Australia Captain v. Benda	China Major Ruef
Austria Captain v. Rhaden	Colombia..... Lieutenant Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg
Belgium Lieutenant v. Natzmer	Costa Rica Captain Poleck
Bermuda Lieutenant v. Wick	Czechoslovakia Lieutenant Müller
Bolivia Captain v. Hülsen	Denmark Captain Naudé
Brazil Lieutenant Collatz	

Egypt	Lieutenant Riebel	Mexico	Captain Issmer
Esthonia	Lieutenant Refior	Monaco	Captain Baron v. Grote
Finland	Baron v. Behr	New Zealand	Lieutenant v. Wick
France	Captain Rohrbacher	Norway	First Lieutenant Hahn
Germany	Lieutenant Herre	Panama	Captain Poleck
Great Britain	Captain Grohé	Peru	Lieutenant Bretschneider
Greece	Captain Reichardt	Philippine Islands	Lieutenant Bretschneider
Haiti.....	Captain v. Hülsen	Poland	Major Friede
Holland	Count v. Uexküll	Portugal	Lieutenant Collatz
Hungary	Lieutenant v. Michaelis	Rumania	Captain Reichardt
Iceland	Captain Naudé	South Africa	Lieutenant Baron v. Vietinghoff
India	Captain Fanelsa	Spain	Lieutenant Poleck
Italy	Captain Meier-Welcker	Sweden	Captain Woldenga
Jamaica	Lieutenant v. Wick	Switzerland	Captain Dinkelaker
Japan	Captain v. Petersdorff Senior Lieutenant Lell	Turkey	Captain Bluth
Latvia	Lieutenant Refior	Uruguay	Captain Issmer
Liechtenstein	Captain v. Rhaden	U.S.A.	Captain Woite Lieutenant Dierksen
Luxemburg	Captain N. Spilling	Yugoslavia	Lieutenant Burckhardt
Malta	Captain N. Spilling		

The Honorary Youth Service

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Organizing Committee in June, 1934, the Commandant of the Olympic Village during the period of preparation, Captain Fürstner, proposed the formation of an Honorary Youth Service for the purpose of rendering assistance to the athletes, the Organizing Committee, the technical department, the directors at the various scenes of competition and the administrative headquarters at the Olympic Village, Frisian House and Köpenick. The proposal was accepted and Herr K. Brösamle was commissioned in 1934 with the organizing of a youth service. In order to obtain the widest possible choice of sporting youths and girls, connections were established with the Berlin athletic clubs. The selection of candidates was carried out most carefully, and at the end of several months about 450 youths and 200 girls were ready to begin their preparatory training. Primary emphasis was placed upon a knowledge of languages, and the members prepared themselves at their own cost in at least two foreign languages to the extent that they could carry on an ordinary conversation. In addition thereto, they were instructed in all matters pertaining to the Olympic Games, conducted through the museums and made acquainted with the traffic and safety regulations.

Up to the beginning of 1936 the process of further elimination was continued until all of the disinterested and incapable candidates had been weeded out. The remaining 250 youths and 100 girls were then carefully examined in the various fields so that by the beginning of June, 1936, 185 youths and 70 girls were equipped for service. The youths were then divided into 3 shifts, each containing 10 to 12 groups. They wore attractive white uniforms and were diligent and obliging in their work. They were quartered in a settlement to the north of the Olympic Village. The girls were also divided into groups and wore uniforms similar to those of the boys, but lived at home. The Honorary Youth Service began its active work with the arrival of the teams at the station, and members were waiting at the entrance to the Olympic Village and other lodging centres to greet the foreign contingents upon their arrival. The white clad youths and girls were always present for rendering assistance and providing information, one or more being assigned to each team. Through their

willingness and efficiency these young people soon became extremely popular with the teams. In addition to the members assigned to definite tasks, a group of 30 to 50 youths were held in readiness for unforeseen eventualities. Several were on duty at the loges of honour and one was constantly in attendance upon the Secretary-General. During the fortnight preceding the opening of the Games the members of the Honorary Youth Service were kept unusually busy with receptions for the teams, accompanying them to training, acting as guides in and about Berlin, etc. While the Festival was in progress their services were required almost constantly at the Olympic Village, Frisian House and different centres of competition.

The youths and girls performed their tasks gladly and efficiently, and their willingness to assist was gratefully recognized from all sides. Many a foreign guest will doubtlessly retain pleasant memories of the part which these Berlin boys and girls played in the success of the Games. As a reward for their self-sacrificing endeavours and the time devoted to training themselves for their tasks they enjoyed the pleasure of being present at the Olympic Games.

The Quarters of the Rowers and Canoeists

After the decision had been made to build an Olympic Village in Germany, it was desired to create similar quarters for the rowers and canoeists. The difficulties encountered by the German representatives of these two sports in Los Angeles were recalled. It had been learned there that a long daily walk from the Olympic Village to the training site was not beneficial and that valuable training time was lost. Therefore, after several lost days the German rowers and yachtsmen were moved to special, more favourably situated quarters. It was desired to spare the Olympic guests in Germany these difficulties.

We were very fortunate to find a historical palace near the Grünau regatta course which had been arranged as a student's dormitory. The surroundings of this palace were idyllic. It had beautiful dormitory and social rooms, its own gymnasium and a playing field. From its landing place, one could reach the regatta course in a few minutes by motor-boat. We were especially pleased that this palace was a historical monument, as we hoped our guests would appreciate this circumstance.

The beautiful old Köpenick Palace.



The letter boxes and a girl assistant in the Köpenick Police Officer's School.



Towards the end of the 16th century, Joachim II, Elector of Brandenburg, had laid the cornerstone of the palace on a little island. The sons of the Great Elector lived there. An extension was built to it in 1682, another during the reign of Frederick I in 1730, and it was in one of its halls that the court martial was held which tried the young Crown Prince of Prussia, later Frederick the Great, and sentenced his boyhood friend, Katte, to death. Around 1800, the Prussian royal family sold the castle to Field Marshal von Schmettau. However, it very soon became state property once more. It served as a prison, and later as a school for teachers. In 1926, it was made a foundation for German students from foreign countries. The artistic treasures of its architecture and interior decoration were again made visible. It is delightful nowadays, to live in the beautiful rooms with their baroque, richly decorated ceilings, beautiful pictures and carved chairs.

When canoeing was included among the events and the number of entries increased, it was soon found that these first quarters for rowers would not be adequate. We therefore requested the Police Administration to permit us to use the building of the Köpenick Police Officers' School. In contrast to the palace, this is an entirely modern dormitory. It has well-lighted rooms, large dining rooms and a riding hall.

But these additional quarters were also insufficient. Our next plans proved to be impracticable. It was impossible to take over the building of a primary school because the cost of rebuilding it for living purposes would have been too great. The houses of a new suburb on the edge of the city, which was under construction, could also not be used because they were not finished soon enough. The City Administration, which had made great efforts to assist us, finally placed at our disposal the Dorotheen School near the palace. This is one of the finest and most modern schools in Berlin. The President of the Province of Brandenburg gave his approval and it was thus possible to place an additional 160 beds in the large, well-ventilated class-rooms of this school.

We wished to provide for the rowers, as far as possible, the same living conditions which the other competitors enjoyed. It was most important that the teams of the individual nations should not be forced to carry on separate negotiations for board. We charged a uniform price of 6 marks per person per day, which was the same price we later charged at Kiel. We requested the North German Lloyd Company to take over the catering in Köpenick as well as in the Olympic Village. In the palace and in the police dormitory there were kitchens which merely needed to be somewhat enlarged. Due to the great expenditure required, it was impossible to install a kitchen in the Dorotheen School.

We therefore came to the following agreement with the proprietor of the restaurant in the basement of the Town Hall: He catered for those competitors who were assigned to him for the price of 6.50 marks per day. The Organizing Committee made up the resulting deficit.

It may be imagined that an unbelievable amount of detailed work was necessary to prepare the three different dormitories so that they would meet all requirements. Their equipment had to be supplemented, and it was desired to decorate them so that they would be a source of pleasure to the guests. We based our work on the experiences of Commercial Councillor Becker, a member of the Executive Committee of the Berlin Regatta Association. Herr Hans Colberg, who had been recommended by the Rowing Department of the Reich Association for Physical Training, directed the entire work. Assisted by his wife, he devoted himself to this task with the greatest self-sacrifice. On June 29th, 1936 Herr Colberg moved to Köpenick and opened his office there. Until the end of the Games, work went on in this office at a feverish tempo. Herr Homann was placed in charge of the catering by the North German Lloyd. Members of his banking house, the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft, were also at the disposition of Herr Colberg. In a spirit of true comradeship, they aided him in the different dormitories.

After we had decided to use these three dormitories, it was necessary to abandon the original plan of transporting the competitors to the Grünau regatta course by water. The police dormitory was at too great a distance from the landing-place of the Köpenick palace. Due to the cooperation of the Army, we were able to form our own transportation division of 7 army omnibuses. These brought the teams from the station, and also conveyed the competitors between the quarters and the regatta course.

Some of the countries preferred separate quarters in the boathouses of the Berlin Rowing Associations. These were teams which wished to remain by themselves, or desired to live even closer to the regatta course. We also acceded to these wishes, and the Berlin rowing associations which we recommended were happy to act as hosts to these competitors.

The Olympic Home of the Yachtsmen in Kiel

After Kiel had been definitely chosen as the scene of the Olympic yachting regattas, two principal problems faced those who were concerned with the organization. It was necessary to find a prompt and completely acceptable solution for these problems, since all further plans would be based thereupon. A sheltered, modern harbour had to be created for the yachts participating in the races, which would assure the safety of the craft during unfavourable weather. Near this harbour it was



“War Council” of the American rowers, during training at Grünau.



The Olympic Rings on the Olympic Home in Kiel.

necessary to provide lodgings for the Olympic yachtsmen which were in accord with the great importance of the event.

The large Olympic Harbour, with space for several hundred yachts, was created at Hindenburg Ufer. The city had first built a well-sheltered harbour directly adjoining the former Imperial Yacht Club. This had been completed in 1934 and was used for the Kiel Regatta Week of that year. When it appeared that this would not be large enough, the city acquired the property of the former Imperial Yacht Club and improved this. Thus it was possible in 1936 to make a double harbour available. During the Olympic Games this splendid lay-out proved highly practical.

The only possible quarters for the yachtsmen were a hotel at the water's edge and the building of the Imperial Yacht Club. Since it was necessary also to provide quarters for the working committees close to the water, these two buildings were far from adequate. Lack of space prevented the construction of an Olympic Village similar to that in Berlin. Therefore it was decided to build a two-storied house on the only vacant space along Hindenburg Ufer. This was to be a simple but dignified structure, especially suited for the Olympic yachtsmen. Early in March, 1935, the City of Kiel ordered the construction, and in a few months the building was completed, according to the plans of the Hamburg architect, Kurt Schmidt. The city received a subsidy from the Reich, which permitted the completion of the Olympic Home in June, 1935. It was dedicated and opened during the Kiel Regatta Week, which took place in that month. As a permanent memorial of the Yachting Olympiad in Germany, the five Olympic rings appear as a beautiful ornament on the front of the red brick building, facing Hindenburg Ufer. The back of the building adjoins the Düsternbrook Grove. The guests could see the blue water of the Bay and the green woods in the background. Most of the single rooms are in this part of the building. The balance of the total of 92 rooms are in the

broader but shorter north wing. The back of this wing is even with the main part of the building, but its front is set well back from Hindenburg Ufer. In the triangle on the side toward the water, which results from the position of the two wings at right angles to each other, a terrace has been created, from which one has a wonderful view of the Bay and the anchored battleships. The social room is in the north wing, on the side towards the terrace. In form it resembles an ancient Nordic hall. This room was a pleasant meeting place for the Olympic competitors from all parts of the world. In addition to the rooms required for the guests, there were adequate offices for the Olympic headquarters and the principal committees.

One hundred competitors from foreign countries were quartered in the “Olympic Home” of the yachtsmen, which had been built especially for the Olympiad. They were from the following countries :

U.S.A.	15	Denmark	15
Italy	15	France	15
Belgium	4	Japan	8
Uruguay	2	Argentina	12
Holland	12	Hungary	2

In addition there were 6 German yachtsmen and 9 officials of the foreign teams, making a total of 115.



The view over the blue water of the estuary from the terrace.

The following competitors were quartered in Hotel Bellevue, principally in order to provide them with lodgings as near as possible to the Olympic Harbour, and also to comply with special wishes:

Norway	15	Finland	15
Brazil	2	Esthonia	2
Turkey	4	Chile	1
Yugoslavia.	2	Austria	2
Portugal	4	England	15
Germany	4	Switzerland	6

This was a total of 72.

Eighteen Swedish yachtsmen and 4 Spaniards, a total of 22, lived in the Saxon House on Hindenburg Ufer.

The following yachtsmen lived in the Imperial Yacht Club:

Poland	7	Canada	2
Czechoslovakia	2		

Added to these were 2 German yachtsmen and 7 officials of the foreign teams—a total of 20.

A branch post office was opened in the basement in order to offer every possible comfort for the guests, and at the same time to make it possible for the journalists to send their reports as rapidly as possible. (There was also a special press post office in the Institute for World Economy.) The yachtsmen were grateful for the very large rooms in the basement for drying sails and clothes, and also for the 65 feet long room for storing reserve spars, etc.

For all these reasons, the Olympic Home became the centre of the yachting activity during the Olympiad, even though all the yachtsmen and other participants could not be given quarters in the building. Quarters were provided for them, however, in the immediate neighbourhood, so that the various committees could carry on their work in close contact with one another. The Olympic Home became a true island of peace and quiet for the competitors between the contests. This was due, above all, to the fact that no social events took place in the Home. These were all held in the rooms of the Kiel yachting associations. Looking back on the Olympic days, it can be truly said that the Olympic Home fulfilled the important mission of furthering the Olympic concept of comradeship between the competitors of all countries and continents, and that it furthered the development of international yachting.

The Döberitz and Elsgrund Olympic Encampments

A festive array of Olympic flags as well as streamers with the inscriptions, “Döberitz Olympic Encampment” and “The German Army Greets Its Guests,” announced to the visitors that in addition to the Olympic Village the military barracks in Döberitz were also being used to accommodate Olympic participants. As guests of the German Army, 715 Swedish men gymnasts were quartered in the Döberitz military barracks, 715 Swedish women gymnasts in the Elsgrund barracks, 25 Danish men gymnasts in Döberitz, 21 Danish and 206 Finnish women gymnasts in Elsgrund and 630 German and 8 Chinese gymnasts in Döberitz. These figures were not known at the beginning of preparations for the Games, and increased up to almost the last moment.

The first preparatory work on the two encampments began during the spring of 1935, but the utilization of the Döberitz barracks for military purposes throughout 1935 restricted the preparatory work for the time being to general planning. At the end of January, 1936 Herr Körner of the

Organizing Committee visited the premises, on which occasion the preliminary plans for lodging and accommodating the future inhabitants of the barracks were drawn up. During a conference held on March 17th, 1936 in Döberitz, at which all interested parties were represented, the necessary work of preparation, especially the alterations in the barracks themselves, was definitely decided upon, and the necessary funds for this work were applied for through Section III of the Military Administration Department. A total of 582,000 marks were allotted for this project. Actual work did not begin until June 1st because up until then the barracks designated for the Olympic guests were occupied by troops for whom new quarters had to be found or even erected. By the end of July, however, everything was complete, and at the suggestion of the Commandant an official inspection was held, this leading to the general opinion that everything possible had been done in order to render the sojourn of the foreign guests in the Olympic encampments enjoyable and comfortable.

The inauguration of the Olympic encampments at Döberitz and Elsgrund took place on July 25th with a military ceremony on which occasion the Commandant of the military drill grounds, Lieut.-Colonel Recke, presented these to the President of the Organizing Committee. Dr. Lewald then turned them over to the officers who had been appointed as camp directors, Major von Rappard for the Döberitz encampment and Major Ropke for Elsgrund. This marked the first time in history that the Reich military emblem was hoisted together with the Olympic banner, the flag of the German Reich and those of Sweden, Finland, Denmark and China over the Olympic encampments.

The first foreign group to occupy these encampments was the Chinese exhibition gymnastic team of 8 men, who arrived at Döberitz on July 22nd, these being followed by the Swedish, Danish and Finnish teams, the latter consisting only of women. The last group to arrive at the Döberitz encampment was the German team numbering 630. The various national groups departed between August 10th and 20th, not in bodies, however, since many participants preferred to remain a few days longer in order to explore Berlin and its environs. Each team was presented with its national flag which had waved over the encampment as a souvenir of the sojourn in Germany.

The first step in the work of preparation was that of seeking out quarters which through their situation and facilities were most likely to meet the requirements. An attempt was naturally made to provide lodgings which would ensure the inhabitants complete quiet and satisfy all the demands which could be made in connection with camp life. With these factors in mind, the stone barracks at Döberitz were selected for the men and the completely isolated Elsgrund encampment lying in the midst of a wooded landscape for the women. The Elsgrund encampment was enclosed by a high fence and the section of the Döberitz encampment allotted to the Olympic participants was separated from that utilized by the troops and from the outer world by a 1.5 miles long wire mesh fence. In order to preserve the true military character in these encampments sentries were placed at the entrances so that the inhabitants would be spared any annoyance, and a special policing staff was on duty in the encampment and outside the fence for the purpose of preserving order and ensuring the safety of the guests of the Army.

The lodgings, as used by the troops, were scarcely adequate for the accommodation of the Olympic guests, and for this reason every room was newly painted in bright, friendly colours and adorned with attractive curtains and landscape views of Germany. Each window was provided with netting as a protection against mosquitoes. The tables, chairs, stools, wardrobes, etc. were replaced by new ones, the bedsteads repainted and the straw sacks renewed. Two new barracks with accommodations for 100 persons each were erected at Elsgrund, and a dining hall large enough to seat 300-400 as well as a practical and attractive entrance at the southern gate was constructed

at Döberitz. The electrical fixtures were re-installed in both encampments, and their appearance was enhanced through the planting of shrubbery and flowers. A music pavilion in Döberitz was constructed especially for the evening concerts held during the Games. The festive appearance of the Olympic encampments was emphasized through the tall flag masts and streamers at the entrances as well as the flag masts lining the central street and bearing the flags of the nations represented in addition to the Reich military banner and the Olympic flag.

Aside from providing accommodations, the task of catering for the teams demanded an unusual amount of attention and preparation. One to two kitchens were installed for each national team since it was intended that the members of each group served by a kitchen should eat together and receive their accustomed nourishment. For this purpose a large dining tent with seating space for 400 was erected at Elsggrund. Cloths, dishes and table service were provided by the administration, and a large corps of waitresses and kitchen personnel were engaged for waiting at table and washing the dishes after meals. In order that the foreign teams might receive their accustomed dishes, a woman specialist well acquainted with Northern menus was engaged by the Commandant at the recommendation of the Organizing Committee to advise the cooks and superintend the meals, which included the following items in constant variation:

- Breakfast: Coffee, white bread, rolls, one egg, sausage and cheese, as well as porridge and oatmeal for the Finns.
- Lunch : Soup, meat or fish, vegetables or salad and orangeade.
- Dinner: Coffee, tea or cocoa and cold cuts, as well as a platter of cold meats arranged according to Swedish fashion for the Swedes.

A flat rate of 2.50 marks per person per day was established for lodgings and accommodation, this including service in the lodgings and at table. According to the general opinion, the encampment inhabitants were all well satisfied with the bounteous meals which they received.

Like the lodgings and accommodations, the medical service was also in the hands of the Army, the permanent staff physician of Döberitz, Dr. Hinze, being placed in charge of both Olympic encampments. A sufficient number of infirmary rooms were provided in each encampment for light cases of illness and accidents, six nurses being constantly available. In view of the isolation of the two encampments an adequate number of hairdressing rooms were also installed, and capable women attendants, many of whom were versed in languages, were employed at the Elsggrund encampment. For ironing and pressing purposes a room equipped with 16 electric irons was installed at Elsggrund, and clothing and shoe repairs could be rapidly and satisfactorily carried out in the handicraft department of the military headquarters. All of the canteens were equipped with writing materials and other necessary articles. A swimming pool and extensive warm shower rooms at Döberitz and Elsggrund as well as a newly equipped, model athletic field near the Döberitz encampment were reserved for the exclusive use of the Olympic guests. Rehearsals for the gymnastic presentations in the Olympic Stadium were held on the athletic field, and the trumpet corps of the Ninth Cavalry Regiment and military band of the Fifth Armoured Car Regiment, both of which were stationed at the Döberitz barracks during the Games, provided the teams with the possibility of carrying out their exercises to music. These musical organizations also played an important role in the entertainment programme through their evening concerts.

The complete system of organization at the two Olympic encampments proved to be completely satisfactory, the ultimate success of this enterprise being in no small measure due to the understanding cooperation of the different team leaders. Bonds of friendship were formed here which will certainly continue beyond the year, 1936.



The women gymnastic competitors at Camp Elsgund on a sunny day.

The Women's Dormitories

We decided to follow the example of our 1932 predecessors in solving the problem of providing quarters for the women competitors. The Americans had placed one of the finest hotels at the disposition of the women. Although this hotel was wonderfully situated, equipped and managed, it still did not please all the women competitors who lived in it. This, however, was not due to any deficiencies in the hotel, but merely to the fact that after long and intense training, women are very high strung immediately before difficult contests. We wished the quarters to be separate from those of the men and also outside the radius of the metropolitan traffic. We were fortunate enough to possess an entirely new, large students' dormitory, the "Frisian House," in a part of the Reich Sport Field far away from traffic. This seemed to us an especially happy solution of the problem of quarters.

The women thus had quarters much nearer to the contest sites and to the streets of the city than the Olympic Village. They could reach the centre of the city in a few minutes. The most beautiful athletic fields and training grounds were directly in front of their doors. At the same time this dormitory was surrounded by woods. Despite the proximity of the principal contest sites, it resembled a secluded island. It was so arranged that only two girls slept in each room. This dormitory had especially fine, new furniture and beds, a large kitchen, numerous social rooms—in short, everything that the heart could desire. It was as suitable as any first-class hotel in the city. It had, of course, the unavoidable disadvantages of every hotel where several hundred people must live together. However, the disadvantages were lessened by the fact that the women living in the dormitory were all active competitors, who presumably would not desire the same freedom of movement during the Games which ordinary hotel visitors would wish to have. The size of the dormitory made it less desirable than the Olympic Village, with its many small houses. However, we believed

that its nearness to the city and to the contest sites would amply compensate for this disadvantage. A further disadvantage was the fact that we could not provide a separate kitchen for each nation.

Following the example of the Americans, we attempted to mitigate this disadvantage by providing an extremely varied menu, in order to satisfy all wishes. In addition, we complied with all special requests which were expressed, and in a short time no further desires were heard in connection with the food. It was a noticeable disadvantage that the girls were obliged to eat in one large dining room, rather than in individual rooms for each country. We also found that it was impossible to satisfy all those living in the house, despite our great efforts to fulfil every wish. We heated the large building in August, so that the girls who found the temperature too low should not be cold. We could do nothing to change the rather barrack-like impression which the large structure made on some girls. The resounding noise in the corridors, which disturbed many of them, was due, however, more to the way some of the women competitors walked than to the construction of the building.

From the beginning, we endeavoured to give a feminine touch to the entire arrangement of the house. This already existed in the second dormitory on the Reich Sport Field, the Women's Dormitory. This smaller house had 50 beds, each room having 2 beds, the necessary dining rooms and social rooms, and an adequate kitchen. It was situated in the northwest corner of the Sport Forum. Until the closing of the German Institute for Physical Training, the women students of this school had lived in the dormitory. It was the first dormitory made available for the Olympic Games. It is certain that the women who lived in it found it most comfortable. This dormitory offered more of the privacy found at the Olympic Village. Its beautiful location on the slope of the old Spree valley made it especially delightful.

The classrooms of the old gymnastic school were selected as a third dormitory, these having formerly been used alternately for the advanced courses of the men and women belonging to the German Gymnastic Association. They had somewhat the character of dormitory rooms, a large number of beds being placed in each. These quarters adjoined the classroom wing of the Frisian House the two were closely connected. A dining room was also provided there.

The dormitories were opened one after the other. In this case also, on the basis of the negotiations carried on in July, 1935, the North German Lloyd had taken over all the catering. Women employees were engaged for this work.

The direction of the women's dormitories was in the hands of Baroness Johanna von Wangenheim, who had been active in Red Cross work for many years. Thanks to her perfect command of the most important foreign languages, her knowledge of foreign countries, and her inborn graciousness, she inspired a spirit of friendship and collaboration, and made all the women competitors feel that they were being cared for as members of one large family. In the dormitories, the women found



Baroness von Wangenheim, the Directress of the Women's Dormitories.



"It's fine here, and we can risk a little Neapolitan song and a dance . . ."
The Italian women competitors were the first to arrive.

everything necessary for the maintenance of their physical and mental well-being. Baroness von Wangenheim adjusted the disagreements which occasionally arose among the women competitors from 27 countries and solved all their difficulties in a motherly manner. A large number of women belonging to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who had special linguistic qualifications, offered their services without remuneration. In addition, as many trained assistants as could possibly be spared were taken from the "Otilie Hoffmann Houses." Eight employees were made available for service without remuneration. Four further employees did paid work.

Negotiations were carried on simultaneously with the Reich Academy for Physical Training, concerning the retention of the employees who had been working in the Frisian House. As the result of these negotiations, one house superintendent, one kitchen superintendent, four male kitchen workers and 20 women for cooking, laundry and cleaning were taken over. In addition, 20 stewardesses from the North German Lloyd ships were sent to Berlin as chambermaids. It was first necessary to



In the dining room of Frisian House. At the table in the foreground, Chinese women Olympic competitors.

distribute the employees in such a way that good cooperation was assured. After three women cooks or assistant cooks had been requested from the "Otilie Hoffmann House" for June 29th and had arrived punctually, the accommodation of the first Olympic women competitors began on July 1st, 1936, in the small Women's Dormitory. On July 14th, 1936, additional women from the "Otilie Hoffmann House" arrived in Berlin. At the beginning it was necessary to provide six paid employees for kitchen work in the Frisian House, and three for the Women's Dormitory. One hundred and three volunteer workers were occupied in the Frisian House. Of these, 41 younger girls waited on the tables in the two dining rooms.

An information desk stood in the hall of the lower floor. At this desk the work of the Honorary Service was organized. The Honorary Service consisted of 60 girls, many of whom were themselves members of sporting associations. They had been chosen because of their good linguistic qualifications, and were to care for the women competitors, most of whom could not speak German. For this purpose, the girls of the Honorary Service had also taken special language courses during the two years preceding the Olympic Games. One girl of the Honorary Service was assigned to each team for the duration of the Olympic Games. In the case of larger teams, for example, the American



Girls of the Honorary Service with Japanese and American girls from Frisian House.





A little homesickness during the first days. Olympic women competitors from the U.S.A.

team, each group was assigned a girl assistant. In addition, there were always two girls at the entrance gate of the Frisian House, and two girls were stationed in the entrance hall to give information. The remaining girls were employed for special missions, for example, to accompany individual foreign women competitors on trips to the city. There were six girls of the Honorary Service in the Women's Dormitory to care for the competitors and for liaison duty with the Frisian House.

A girl of the Honorary Service was also at the station on the days when foreign teams arrived in Berlin. After the welcoming ceremony, she greeted the competitors, escorted them to the Frisian House, and conducted them to their rooms. After the competitors had established themselves in their rooms, the girls of the Honorary Service showed them the other rooms of the house and the training fields. The Honorary Service provided the required athletic equipment and guarded the cabins of the women competitors. Women athletes who had ended their training and had the permission of their manageress often travelled to Berlin and Potsdam. They were usually accompanied on these trips by the girls of the Honorary Service. The girls of the Honorary Service explained the sights of interest, and advised their foreign comrades in making purchases. It became for the guests a matter of course that they should be accompanied everywhere by their German helpers.



The Swiss competitors, Aennie, Yvonne and Anny, in their room.

When the competitors returned from their strenuous training or their excursions, they found a beneficial peace in the Frisian House. It was a strict law that the competitors should be in no way disturbed. It was the task of the Honorary Service to make sure that this rule was scrupulously observed. The Honour Service guards at the entrance gate were inflexible, as many a journalist who was in a hurry to get an interview with a competitor for his paper, many a photographer, and the numerous visitors were obliged to learn. If one of the competitors wished to receive a visitor, the Honorary Service made the necessary arrangements, and the meeting took place in the terrace restaurant or in the social rooms of the Frisian House.

Several girls of the Honorary Service were stationed in the entrance hall of the Frisian House, where they received special wishes of the competitors and those accompanying them. There were always little purchases to be made, theatre tickets to be ordered, and advice to be given as to the most entertaining way to spend leisure time. The girls of the Honorary Service could be easily recognized by their white uniforms. When they were away from the Frisian House without an escort, the women competitors were often happy to see a girl of the Honorary Service and to be able to request aid from her. Warm friendships were formed between the foreign guests and their helpers, and in many cases the farewell was sorrowful.

This service was not always easy. Many difficulties had to be overcome in order to fulfil the wishes of the guests. However, the work was carried on by the girls with great enthusiasm. The girls were assigned varying tasks, and thus were given an opportunity to become acquainted with competitors from all the different nations. As a reward for performing especially difficult tasks, girls were permitted to participate in the presentation of medals.

The women competitors expressed the greatest appreciation for the different services rendered by the girls. In a comradely spirit, they helped in clearing the tables. Some of the German competitors helped to prepare vegetables and peel potatoes. On one afternoon, during the free time of the staff, two prominent women fencers organized with their male trainers a fencing tournament for the entertainment of the staff.

Of all the women's dormitories, the Frisian House accommodated the largest number of people. In addition to the girls of the Honorary Service and the staff, 408 women competitors lived in the Frisian House during the Olympic Games. Fifty-two women competitors lived in the classroom wing of the Gymnastic Association house and a total of 504 active competitors were lodged in the women's dormitories.

Italy, Canada,
Denmark and
the U.S.A.
during a siesta.





One man is very welcome at Frisian House—the postman.

The Women's Dormitory was in use uninterruptedly from July 1st till August 18th. At times as many as 50 persons were present. Including the Honorary Service and the staff, meals were provided for approximately 60 persons. The first guests arrived at the Frisian House on the 20th of July. For their arrival, flowers were placed in all the rooms, including the social rooms, the hall and the large dining room.

Especially appreciated by all the guests at Frisian House were the musical entertainments in which the girls of the Honorary Service displayed their special talents. They sang German folk-songs, played the piano and harmonica, contributing greatly to the general happy spirit which prevailed at Frisian House through their own vivacious enthusiasm.

Organization of the Household Department

In order to ensure the physical welfare and fitness of the athletes, especially those who had come from foreign countries, particular attention was paid to the individual requirements as regards accommodations and meals. The Organizing Committee realized this fact and made adequate preparations in that it enlisted the assistance of the Household Department of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. The idea of gaining the support of this Company dates back to the year 1932, when the German Olympic team made the journey to Los Angeles. At that time Captain Ewald Pütz was commissioned to look after the welfare of the Olympic athletes during their crossing on the "Europa," and through collaboration with the sporting physician and team leaders a carefully prepared diet for the competitors in the different types of sport was developed on biological principles. The chef who had prepared the meals for the team during the sea voyage accompanied it to Los Angeles in order to supervise the nourishment of the German athletes during the days of competition.

It was thus natural that when the question arose as to the most practical manner of catering for the various Olympic teams in Berlin, the North German Lloyd Company should be called upon for counsel, and Captain Pütz was authorized to cooperate with the Organizing Committee in solving this problem. On the basis of conferences with Captain Pütz, the North German Lloyd Company was entrusted with the entire task of catering for the Olympic athletes in Berlin.

The extensive preparations which were necessary for the practical execution of this task were begun as early as 1934. The services of the North German Lloyd Company included:

1. The room division of the household building at the Olympic Village; equipping the kitchens, dining-rooms, storage rooms, offices and living quarters with the necessary facilities and furniture, and supplying the complete table and kitchen service including chinaware, table service, glassware and floral decorations; moreover, expert advice in the purchasing of the aforementioned items.
2. Calculating the amount of linen necessary and arranging for laundering through the signing of contracts with capable Berlin firms.
3. Guaranteeing an adequate supply of provisions and in this connection negotiating with the proper Ministries and authorities regarding customs reductions, the acquisition of the necessary foreign exchange for purchases abroad and the placing of advance orders with Berlin wholesale firms for first-class home produce.
4. Arranging for the necessary kitchen, dining-room and household personnel.
5. Compiling a budget for the household departments of the Olympic Village, Women's Home and the rowers' quarters.
6. Equipping and managing the "Bastion" (stand for non-alcoholic drinks) in the Village and the various canteens.

Many nations brought their own chefs. A Japanese culinary expert preparing salads.





One of the large kitchens in the Household Building.

7. Furnishing and equipping the dining-rooms and kitchens of the Women's Home (Frisian House) and of the Smaller Women's Home at the Reich Sport Field.
8. Furnishing and equipping the kitchens and dining-rooms in Köpenick Palace, the police dormitory and the Town Hall restaurant.
9. Engaging a hairdresser (as lessee for the entire project) and equipping three hairdressing rooms, one at the Olympic Village proper (23 chairs), one in the northern section (6 chairs) and one in Frisian House (7 chairs).
10. Arranging and furnishing living quarters in the northern section of the Olympic Village, including the supplying of equipment and provisions for 4 kitchens and 7 dining-rooms.

In connection with catering for the Olympic rowers at Köpenick, the North German Lloyd Company began its services at the request of the Organizing Committee in August, 1935, on the occasion of the European championship competitions in rowing. On the other hand, however, it saw itself forced to decline other tasks which had originally been allotted to it, these including bookkeeping and the management of the visitors' restaurant at the Olympic Village. A special financial bureau organized after the manner of the military accounting system was instituted for the Olympic Village and other lodgings centres under the direction of Staff Paymaster Borstell, the Household Director of the North German Lloyd, Head Paymaster Kraus, assisting by taking charge of a part of the bookkeeping duties at the women's homes. The firm, Messrs. Hoffmann-Retschlag, took over the visitors' restaurant, the experience which the company had gained in managing the restaurants at the Exhibition Grounds having proved to be extremely valuable in equipping and directing this establishment.

Following preliminary planning in Bremen, the North German Lloyd Company opened its office at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee on March 2nd, 1936, its personnel numbering three in the beginning. As the period of the Games approached and the work increased the office was enlarged and finally transferred to the Olympic Village on June 3rd, where the rooms provided for this purpose were occupied immediately upon their completion. Under the direction of Captain Ewald Pütz and his assistant, Carl Rost, an exact working plan was soon drawn up. The headquarters

for the household services at the women's homes and the Köpenick lodgings were also located at the Olympic Village.

From this time until July 1st, when the Olympic Village was taken over by the Organizing Committee, the personnel of the household department had more than enough to do in preparing the dwellings and household building for occupancy and service.

Catering for the Olympic Participants

The teams which were already present and which had hitherto been served at the visitors' restaurant were now provided with their own private kitchen in the household building, the meals being prepared according to the following basic plan drawn up by the household department:

- Breakfast:* Fruit
Oatmeal or rice with milk
American cereals
Coffee, tea, milk, cocoa
Butter, honey, marmalade
Eggs prepared as desired
Bread, rolls, toast.
- Lunch:* Soup or bouillon
Meat, fresh vegetables, potatoes
Green salad
Fruit, cheese or dessert.
- Dinner:* Cold or warm bouillon
Fish, steak, cold cuts
Vegetables, potatoes, green salad
Fowl twice weekly
Fruit
Tea, cold or warm milk.

This general menu was submitted to each of the national teams before the beginning of the Games in order that they might examine it and express any special wishes, which were later given serious consideration.

The following meal periods were arranged:

Breakfast	.....	7 to 9 a.m.
Lunch	.....	12 to 2 p.m.
Dinner	.....	6 to 8 p.m.

These periods proved to be inadequate, however, and service was carried on in some of the kitchens and dining-rooms from 5 a. m. until after midnight.

The various kitchens drew up lists each day of the provisions required during the next 24 hours, and after being signed by the kitchen inspector, these were sent to the provision room. Here the desired articles were assembled according to kitchens and delivered by means of small hand wagons in time for their preparation. Menus were provided in English, French, Spanish and German for the different dining-rooms, a new menu being printed each day in the printing shop of the household building to cover the meals from breakfast until dinner. On August 1st, 1936, for example, the menu read as follows:

- Breakfast:* Apples, bananas
 Porridge with milk
 Cornflakes, puffed wheat
 Grapenuts
 Orange marmalade, raspberry jelly
 Eggs prepared as desired
 Scrambled eggs with ham
 Coffee, tea, "Sanka" coffee
 Malt coffee, cocoa, milk
 Breakfast biscuits, toast
- Lunch:* Soup "Lison"
 Bouillon
 Veal cutlet, spinage au jus
 Bechamel potatoes
 Rice with fruit
 Coffee, tea
- Dinner:* Grapefruit
 Ox tail, Bourguignonne sauce
 Green peas, potatoes
 Salad with mayonnaise sauce
 Cheese
 Tea with lemon.

As experience revealed, so many deviations from the fundamental plan were necessary that the menus as well became more and more specialized, and it was practically impossible to establish standard dishes. Festive banquets were even prepared at the request of various teams on certain days, as, for example, for the Argentine athletes on July 9th, for Uruguay on July 20th and Peru on July 28th. Special menus were printed and circulated for these events at which invited guests as well as the athletes and accompanying personnel were present.

Activity began in the storage rooms as early as 5 a.m. The wagons of the Spandau Dairy Company arrived first with the milk, following which the breakfast biscuits, rolls and bread were delivered. As the morning progressed numerous other deliveries were made in response to telephoned orders. Larger consignments of goods also arrived from time to time by railway or motor lorry and had to be unpacked and conveyed to the various refrigerating and storage rooms. During the period the Village was inhabited by Olympic athletes, 10 railway wagons with provisions arrived from Bremerhaven, 9 from Bremen, 24 from Hamburg, 1 from Trieste and 1 from Bentheim, Holland, as well as 15 lorry trains from Bremerhaven and Bremen. The railway wagons were shunted to a side line in the neighbourhood of the Village where they were unloaded and the provisions transported to the Olympic Village by the Olympic forwarding agents, Schenker & Company. The lorry trains proceeded directly to the Olympic Village, but in some cases were unable to enter the court of the household building because the passageway was not high enough. Provisions were issued to the kitchens throughout the day because the number of athletes to be accommodated varied constantly. A butchering department was installed adjoining the storage room where the meat was prepared for the kitchens.

Several of the foreign teams brought provisions with them, Argentina providing, for example, providing 8,000 pounds of meat for its athletes, and Japan sending spices and soy as well as preserved vegetables, fruit and other food-stuffs. These provisions were placed in the storage rooms and issued to the athletes upon request. As has already been mentioned, various nations expressed

special wishes which were respected in so far as possible. The Organizing Committee and Household Department of the North German Lloyd Company both endeavoured to comply with the desires of the different nations and to provide their athletes with the type of nourishment to which they were accustomed. In answer to the questionnaire, the following special wishes were expressed:

- Argentina:* Three meat dishes daily with large portions.
Australia: English cooking; beef, mutton and veal preferred; three meat dishes daily.
Austria: Biomalt.
Finland: Ample quantities of milk.
France: Hors d'oeuvres instead of soup or broth at lunch.
Germany: Tomato juice, cream cheese with linseed oil; Ovaltine, Dextropur, Dextroenergen.
Greece: Cold or warm Ovaltine at all meals.
Holland: Warm meals only in the evening; ample quantities of vegetables, potatoes and fresh salads; for breakfast, Dutch cheese; for lunch, cold cuts of various kinds, sausages, eggs, Dutch cheese, bread and butter.
India: Curry, meats including mutton, veal, lamb and fowl but no beef, pork or beef suet.
Poland: Cold or warm Ovaltine for breakfast and dinner.
Switzerland: Ovaltine at every meal.
U.S.A.: Ovaltine, Dextroenergen.
Yugoslavia: Dishes cooked in oil.

In addition to these general wishes, there were also many of a particular nature which had to be fulfilled, especially before the competitions, during training, etc. Such wishes, however, were due more to purely personal needs than to national characteristics. Special preparations were issued by the household department only with the approval of the team leader or physician. These consisted principally of Ovaltine, Dextropur, Dextroenergen and Biomalt. The preparation of these foods varied greatly, some of the athletes desiring them as a drink with meals and others preferring them in the form of between-meal nourishment. In order to ensure the utilization of first-class and completely pure food-stuffs, the health bureau of the Berlin Police Department placed an inspecting physician in the household building of the Olympic Village to examine all of the provisions which arrived there, including those from Berlin firms.

The household department was informed of the arrival of the different teams by the lodgings department of the Olympic Village or the entry office of the Organizing Committee. Exact information was unfortunately lacking in many cases, however, and the announced size of the team and time of arrival were often incorrect. The Organizing Committee was not to blame for such discrepancies because the entry office was often unable to obtain exact information concerning the various national teams. Because of this uncertainty, the average amount of food prepared each day exceeded the demand, especially during the period when the teams were arriving.

In addition to the kitchens in the household building of the Olympic Village, two additional ones in the northern section were also operated by the household department. In order to simplify transportation as well as to save time, special storage rooms were equipped in the northern section, these being supplied from the principal storage house of the village. The preparation of meals in both of these additional kitchens was carried out according to the general principles applying to the entire Village so that the kitchens were in reality merely an extension of the household building.

In addition to the athletes, the personnel of the North German Lloyd Company, members of the German Army stationed at the Village, the fire department and others also had to be accommodated. For this purpose a special canteen was established in the household building where substantial meals were served. The members of the Honorary Youth Service and personnel of the central

telephone exchange took their meals at the new officers' mess near the Village, the food served here being simple but wholesome. Since the personnel dining-rooms were inadequate for serving the Village band, the first aid officials and various members of the Army on duty in the Village, the old officers' mess at the edge of the woods near the northern entrance to the Village had to be taken over, the meals here being the same as those served in the other personnel dining-rooms.

Following a conference with the Sporting Department of the Organizing Committee, the North German Lloyd Company provided each refreshment station in the 50 kilometre walking and Marathon races with the following provisions :

5	litres of warm tea	} sweetened with grape-sugar
5	„ „ cold tea	
5	„ „ warm tea	} unsweetened
5	„ „ cold tea	
5	„ „ malt coffee	
5	„ „ orange juice	
5	„ „ cold lemonade	sweetened with grape-sugar
5	„ „ warm oatmeal porridge	
½	lb. sugar in cubes	
30	cubes of grape-sugar (Dextroenergen) in tablet form	= 5 packages
10	bananas	
10	oranges	
5	whole lemons	

Nine refreshment stations were provided for the 50 kilometre walking race and eight for the Marathon race, the provisions being prepared in one of the kitchens of the household department and delivered by the athletic management.

Since the meals provided at the international physical education students' encampment did not agree with the Indian and Chinese representatives, the camp authorities approached the household department of the North German Lloyd Company with the request that lunch be prepared at the Olympic Village for about 30 Chinese and 30 Indians, the food then being transported each day to the students' encampment in special containers. The menus at Frisian House and in Köpenick were in general the same as those at the Olympic Village, and the dishes were prepared in a similar manner.

The Menus of the Nations

In view of the different modes of life of the various nations an individual kitchen was installed for each national Olympic team, and it was thus possible for the kitchen personnel to comply to a considerable extent with the wishes of the different groups. Although several nations brought their own chefs with them, the team leaders generally preferred to have the chefs of the North German Lloyd Company take charge of their kitchens and to plan the menu for each day in collaboration with the trainers and team physicians. The wishes of the different team leaders varied greatly in this respect so that it was impossible to compile a common menu for the entire Village. Suggestions were made each day to the team leaders in order that some system could be maintained in ordering provisions, but special wishes always required consideration. The general estimates proved to be adequate except in the case of fruit, the demand here exceeding all expectations. It was revealed that sportsmen preferred a mixed menu before competition, grilled meat prepared in the English fashion predominating. There were few vegetarians among the athletes, so that the expected amount of vegetables was not consumed. Several of the teams also refrained from eating



The non-alcoholic bar of the Olympic village.

eggs before their morning training, and coffee, tea and other beverages which tend to stimulate the nerves were not especially popular. Milk was constantly in demand, being in many cases mixed with Ovaltine, malt or other concentrated food-stuffs such as grape-sugar, etc. Milk mixed with fruit juices, butter-milk, curdled and sour milk; in fact, milk in every form was the most popular drink among the majority of the teams. India held the record with a consumption of 2 litres per person per day. During the Games, warm milk was also provided at night for the athletes. Alcoholic drinks were demanded only by the French, Italian, Dutch and Belgian participants, the first two desiring wine and the latter two, beer. The French team drank their red wine unmixed, while the Italians thinned theirs considerably with water. Strange though it may seem, the demand for fish, in spite of its high albumin content, was relatively slight, only Finland and Iceland desiring it several times a week. Both countries insisted upon a plain manner of preparation without the use of fats or sauces. The other nations requested fish only occasionally. Smoked fish, kippered herrings, smoked salmon, etc. were rarely requested, probably because of their high salt content. In fact, very little salt was used in the seasoning of the dishes.

Norway, Sweden, Esthonia, Finland and Denmark preferred cold cuts for lunch as well as salads (small pickles), ample quantities of butter, black bread, crisp bread, bouillon and fruit consommé (blueberry). These nations ate warm meals only in the evening. At the wish of the Dutch team leader, the same menu was served to the Dutch athletes for the first as well as the second breakfast, this comprising eggs, cheese, cold cuts, butter, bread, bouillon and oatmeal porridge.

The following list reveals the preferred dishes of the different nations:

Afghanistan: No pork and no sausages with a high fat content; fish and fowl demanded daily; ample quantities of fruit, principally bananas; rice and fresh vegetables.

Argentina: Steak à la plancha or empañada à la Creol once daily; chicken with saffron rice and risotto with fish often requested; dumplings and tallerines with extras; comparatively little veal and pork; spices, including sweet paprika and garlic; ample quantities of oil; tomatoes; few vegetables; “mate” in the afternoon.

Australia and New Zealand: Beefsteaks, fowl and lamb but no pork; mostly grilled meat; salads; milk and tea as principal beverages.

Austria: Dishes such as fricassees, Schmorbraten, etc. prepared with flower preferred in general; macaroni, noodles and rice popular; steamed vegetables prepared with cream; following the usual meal, cold cuts or a sweet dessert with coffee requested; eggs and ample quantities of white bread desired for breakfast.

Belgium: Meat of all kinds prepared in the usual manner; ample quantities of butter and eggs; Flemish black bread; many entrees; beer as a drink; few vegetables.

Bermuda: Roast meat and also bacon preferred; rice or vegetables daily; salads of all kinds prepared with lemon; cheese especially desired.

Brazil: Large quantities of meat, especially beef and pork; veal and lamb less popular; black beans daily (with dry rice); little butter but large quantities of olive oil; six oranges daily and one pound of bananas per person; strong coffee.

Bulgaria: Meat of all kinds in medium quantities but well done; fish now and then; ample quantities of butter and olive oil; white bread and fruit. The Bulgarians brought a special cheese made of sheep milk with them. Large quantities of sugar, sweet pastries and stewed fruit.

Canada: Considerable quantities of beefsteak prepared in the English fashion, also roast beef and spare ribs; cold cuts seldom requested; American breakfast with all extras; salads; vegetables cooked only in water; lamb and veal as well as fowl prepared in the usual fashion, but preferably roasted; stewed fruit, tomatoes and fresh fruit constantly demanded; large quantities of honey and cream cheese.



Tasting the stew in the Köpenick Palace kitchen.



The American athletes in their large dining-room.

Chile: The Chileans were moderate eaters, preferring beef and pork as well as fowl. Beefsteaks half done were popular; rice, noodles or spaghetti at every meal; large quantities of marmalade.

China: The Chinese were also moderate in their requests, pork and fowl being preferred as meats although beefsteaks were also demanded occasionally; no lamb; fish requested now and then; curry as a principal spice; large quantities of salad and fresh fruit, but few vegetables; 300 grammes of rice daily per person; iced tea and orange juice as beverages.

Czechoslovakia: All kinds of meat, roasted or prepared as steaks; pork fat preferred in the preparation of meat dishes, these being eaten when possible with sauce; dumplings, noodles and boiled potatoes requested with meat dishes; eggs and pancakes desired for breakfast; more than usual amount of sugar and sweet dishes; paprika, pepper and majoran as spices.

Denmark: Cold dishes; all kinds of meat prepared in the usual manner, i.e. as roasts, ragouts, steaks, etc.; normal quantities of butter, eggs, milk, vegetables and potatoes; principally black bread; large quantities of fruit, especially stonefruit.

Egypt: Beefsteaks well done preferred; small amounts of veal, mutton and fowl, but no pork; no oil in the preparation of food; green vegetables such as peas and green beans; only white bread; large quantities of fruit.

Esthonia: Large portions of meat prepared in every fashion; little fish and fowl; medium demand for vegetables and salads; large quantities of fruit and milk, especially sour milk; a good cup of coffee with sugar popular; grey and black bread as well as three rolls daily.

Finland: Cold cuts from roast and sausages served with black bread, white bread, milk and large quantities of butter; fruit consomme, principally blueberry; oatmeal porridge and milk before training; cheese of all kinds; large quantities of smoked ham and bacon (which they brought with them); warm meals usually only in the evening with sweetened vegetables and potatoes; buttermilk popular; the consumption of fruit limited during training periods.

France: The French sportsman is also an epicure, paying less attention to practical nourishment than to tasty and varied dishes. English steaks Chateaubriand fashion with white bread and red wine preferred for the weightlifters; all kinds of meat requested, this being prepared in the form of steaks, filets, cutlets, roasts and ragouts; delicacies such as mushrooms, anchovies, sardines, corn on the cob, green peppers, etc. popular; stewed fruit with every meal; vegetables steamed in butter but without sauces; cheese, fruit and coffee after the principal meals.



The Wine is good, and the cuisine is like that at home in France.

Germany: The weight-lifters received beefsteak Tatar, chopped raw liver, cream cheese with oil and considerable quantities of eggs, often four per meal. Light refreshment before training and more substantial food afterwards. The athletes required normal meals, steaks, cutlets, pork chops, roast beef and fowl being principally requested. Large quantities of fruit; vegetables prepared with flour; potatoes but practically no rice; tomatoes and salads popular; milk with grape-sugar and fruit juices preferred as a drink; various kinds of bread with large quantities of butter.

Great Britain: Moderate eaters; grilled meat, "medium" done, especially popular; three to four eggs, oatmeal, tea, milk, fruit and toast for breakfast; Horlick's malted milk; plainly cooked vegetables.

Greece: Meat, all kinds of fowl and fish requested, this being served with rice, spaghetti or macaroni; large quantities of salad prepared with oil; milk and coffee constantly demanded; white bread and cheese.

Holland: Breakfast egg dishes also requested for second breakfast; steaks, cutlets and roast meat preferred for dinner in addition to salad with mayonnaise; green vegetables and large quantities of white bread as well as fruit, especially bananas; ground steak preferred by the cyclists.

Hungary: Pork principally requested, this roasted or served as ragout, creamed cutlets, etc. seasoned with paprika; also moderate portions of veal, lamb and beef; dumplings, noodles, macaroni and sour cream preferred as extras; roast, steamed and boiled fowl; vegetables not requested with every meal; salads with green peppers; large quantities of rolls and many oranges.

Iceland: Large quantities of beef and mutton; ham and fat sausage very popular; various fish dishes prepared in the usual manner; considerable quantities of stewed fruit but normal amounts of fresh fruit; coffee, tea and milk (Horlick's) as beverages.

India: No beef or pork; principally fowl or lamb prepared in curry and eaten with rice only; few vegetables and salads; four to five eggs daily; large quantities of fruit and fruit salads. Several sportsmen were vegetarians.

Italy: The Italians' diet was prescribed by their sporting physician. Principally soups, spaghetti, macaroni, tallerines and large quantities of Parmesan cheese; noodles, ravioli and strudles of all kinds; starchy foods at every meal; the weight-lifters ate considerable quantities of meat, while the boxers consumed only bouillon with egg two days before competing; daily portions of meat average in size; normal quantities of fruit; coffee and chianti wine preferred as beverages; large quantities of rolls.

Japan: For breakfast, soup with meat, vegetables, soy and rice, then eggs, fruit and bread; for lunch, meat (pork preferred), vegetables, rice, potatoes and often a sweet dessert; for dinner, steaks, ragouts, fish and other similar dishes with rice; vegetables and salads always mixed with soy; preserves which the Japanese brought with them also popular.

Latvia: Fried meats preferred; fowl and fish seldom requested. The Letts brought their own sausage, butter and bread (grey) with them; boiled potatoes daily; milk and buttermilk.

Liechtenstein: The Liechtenstein athletes ate with the Luxemburg participants, the meals being characterized by large quantities of vegetables.

Luxemburg: Fowl as well as beef, veal and lamb steaks especially popular; mixed salads (lettuce, beans, asparagus); sweetened water preferred as a beverage; large quantities of white bread; two raw eggs for the cyclists before the start of each race.

Malta: Similar to the Italian menu; fish only on Fridays.

Mexico: Steaks and fowl served with black beans, pimentos and rice; all meals prepared after the Spanish fashion with oil; eggs daily; baked potatoes with the principal meals; large quantities of bananas and oranges; saffron, tobasco and garlic used for seasoning purposes.

Monaco: Served together with the athletes from Malta; French cooking preferred in many instances.

Norway: As in the case of the Finns, cold cuts popular for lunch; eggs with ham and bacon, cold cuts, grey and black bread as well as crisp bread demanded for breakfast; large quantities of fresh fruit, stewed fruit and marmalade; every variety of hard cheese.

Peru: Meals similar to those prepared for the Mexicans. As many as ten eggs per day were eaten by the weight-lifters.

Philippine Islands: Meat well done and served with rice or vegetables (no spinage or cauliflower); large quantities of fruit, especially apples; tea, but little coffee; one lemon per person per day; no honey or cheese.

Poland: All of the Polish cabbage dishes popular; eggs demanded only occasionally for breakfast; large quantities of black bread; vegetables prepared with flower, noodles, macaroni, etc.; sweet dishes such as stewed fruits, desserts, honey and marmalade; all kinds of meat, boiled sausage and baked ham requested.

South Africa: Grilled steaks and fowl; menu in general similar to that of the English.

Sweden: As in the case of Norway and Finland, the "Smörgasbrød" was popular for lunch; roast potatoes with cold dishes; 150 grammes of crisp bread and 250 grammes of butter daily for the rowers; large quantities of raw tomatoes; cream was usually mixed with ordinary milk; the wrestlers ate no meat but large quantities of eggs and fish as well as oatmeal and blueberries.

Switzerland: It was difficult in the beginning to prepare a menu suitable to all the members of the Swiss team, different groups preferring Italian, French and German dishes. As soon as all the kitchens were in operation, however, special wishes could be gratified without difficulty.

Turkey: No pork, no pork fat; eggs eaten for breakfast only by certain athletes; large quantities of fruit; oil used for preparing meat and braizing vegetables; the consumption of meat not especially large; grilled lamb and fowl with pommes frites very popular; small Turkish sweet dishes often requested; eggplants, green peppers and onions were the principal vegetables.

Uruguay: The general South American dishes with black beans requested, especially vegetables cooked in bouillon; large quantities of white bread, oranges and bananas, the latter also prepared as fruit salad; stewed fruit and sweet potatoes eaten as dessert; moderate amounts of butter; orange juice in large quantities.

U.S.A.: Beefsteaks as well as lamb and veal daily for lunch and dinner; no form of fried meat except fowl; underdone steaks before competition; for breakfast, eggs with ham, bacon, oatmeal or hominy and orange juice; large quantities of fresh and stewed fruit; no kippered herrings; vegetables and baked potatoes with principal meals; sweet dishes including custards and ice cream.

Yugoslavia: Meat of all kinds fried in pork fat and served with sauces; considerable quantities of vegetables, potatoes and fruit; starchy foods preferred by the Dalmatians; double portions of meat for the weight-lifters; coffee with lots of milk.

The Organizing Committee placed a four-seater automobile at the disposal of the North German Lloyd Company between April 1st, 1936 and November 12th, 1936, and a second car between June 13th and September 4th for trips from the Olympic Village to the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee at Hardenbergstrasse 43, the household centres at the Reich Sport Field and in Köpenick, the various authorities and delivery firms, etc. A total of 30,160 miles were covered in these trips. For local transportation in the Village (delivering laundry to the houses, provisions to the kitchens in the northern section, air defence canteen and aviation canteen, etc.) as well as carrying provisions from the storage rooms to the Reich Sport Field and Köpenick, the

Administrative Headquarters of the Army provided two one-ton lorries with drivers from the Army Transportation Department, these lorries covering a total distance of 4,850 miles.



“Great International Billiard Tournament” of the rowers. Australia crosses cues with U.S.A.

Statistics of the Household Department

The budget of the Household Department drawn up in April and revised in July, 1936 was based upon the following estimates :

	Olympic Village	Women's Home	Köpenick	Total
Estimated number of provisioning days	131,900	8,240	14,550	154,690
Actual number of provisioning days	86,691	8,520	6,843	102,054
Below estimated number	45,209		7,707	52,636
Above estimated number		280		
The budget for the three lodgings centres was estimated at				RM. 1,525,805.—
Calculated on the basis of the actual number of provisioning days, the budget totalled ...				„ 1,315,261.—
The expenditures of the Household Department totalled.....				„ 1,087,874.09
A net saving of.....				RM. 227,386.91

was thus recorded.

The provisioning cost for each athlete was reckoned as follows:

Olympic Village	RN. 3.95
The Women's Home.....	„ 3.34
Köpenick	„ 3.88
Average	RM. 3.92

The average provisioning cost for the personnel at each of the three lodgings centres was reckoned at RM. 1.50.

Expenditures were as follows :

For provisions	RM. 516,571.95
„ wages, including overtime, travelling expenses and working clothes	„ 446,673.48
„ laundering (active participants and personnel).....	„ 61,144.08
„ general administration costs, including office expenses, postage, telephone, cleaning materials, transportation, flowers, etc.....	„ 63,484.58
	RM. 1,087,874.09

Linen Washed for the Athletes and Personnel

Items	Olympic Village				Reich Sport Field Women's Home				Palace				K ö p e n i c k Police Officers' School				Dorotheen School				Total	
	Athletes		Personnel		Athletes		Personnel		Athletes		Personnel		Athletes		Personnel		Athletes		Personnel		Athletes	Personnel
	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days	Total Number	Total Days		
Bed sheets (under)	28,451	86,687	2,860	41,088	2,042	8,520¼	464	5,857	604	3,377¼	42	612	282	3,465½	75	1,225	318	1,834¾	7	133	31,697	3,448
Pillow cases	42,622	86,687	2,860	41,088	2,871	8,520¼	464	5,857	524	3,377¼	42	612	296	3,465½	75	1,225	169	1,834¾	7	133	46,482	3,448
Bed sheets (top) . . .	26,041	86,687	2,860	41,088	1,920	8,520¼	464	5,857	571	3,377¼	42	612	281	3,465½	75	1,225	469	1,834¾	7	133	29,282	3,448
Hand towels.	44,459	86,687	7,992	41,088	2,184	8,520¼	777	5,857	490	3,377¼	84	612	583	3,465½	175	1,225	491	1,834¾	14	133	48,207	9,042
Bath towels	33,265	86,687	5,720	41,088	4,577	8,520¼	777	5,857	405	3,377¼	84	612	1 347	3,465½	175	1,225	—	—	—	—	39,594	6,756
Serving towels	16,087	86,687	—	—	444	8,520¼	—	—	490	3,377¼	—	—	81	3,465½	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,102	—
Table cloths.	—	—	—	—	596	8,520¼	—	—	388	3,377¼	—	—	419	3,465½	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,403	—
Dish cloths	4,520	86,687	—	—	768	8,520¼	—	—	654	3,377¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,942	—
Washcloths	4,520	86,687	—	—	35	8,520¼	—	—	455	3,377¼	—	—	271	3,465½	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,281	—
Kitchen hand towels	4,899	86,687	—	—	3,322	8,520¼	—	—	377	3,377¼	—	—	476	3,465½	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,074	—
Jackets	—	—	6,076	18,600	—	—	35	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,111
Trousers	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Overalls	—	—	138	310	—	—	398	1,785	—	—	180	1,530	—	—	208	1,785	—	—	—	—	—	924
Shirts	—	—	2,242	9,300	—	—	888	3,040	—	—	197	1,530	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,327
Caps	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	52	1,530	—	—	71	980	—	—	—	—	—	127
Cap covers	—	—	444	18,600	—	—	11	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	455
Cooks' jackets	—	—	3,668	12,400	—	—	48	204	—	—	122	612	—	—	219	612	—	—	—	—	—	4,057
Cook's aprons	—	—	4,042	12,400	—	—	62	204	—	—	164	612	—	—	141	612	—	—	—	—	—	4,409
Aprons	—	—	5,516	12,400	—	—	739	1,785	—	—	206	612	—	—	235	612	—	—	—	—	—	6,696

Provisions for Athletes and Personnel

Type of Provisions	Participants	Quantity Personnel	Total Wt.	
Beef	kg. 26,047	9,243	35,290	= 100 beef cattle = 91 pigs = 110 calves = 646 sheep and lambs
Pork	kg. 3,147	3,590	6,737	
Veal	kg. 10,149	1,989	12,138	
Mutton and lamb	kg. 11,017	1,909	12,926	
Casseler, smoked meat, corned beef	kg. 179	1,013	1,192	
Cured and boiled ham	kg. 6,068	644	6,712	
Bacon	kg. 1,175	494	1,669	
Cold sausages	kg. 2,591	3,869	6,460	
Sausages for steaming and boiling	kg. 159	378	537	
Fowl	kg. 19,729	—	19,729	
	kg. 80,261	23,129	103,390	
Fresh fish	kg. 3,047	796	3,843	
Salted and dried fish	kg. 87	458	545	
Smoked fish	kg. 45	—	45	
Conserved fish	tins, glasses 1,707	—	1,707	
Conserved vegetables	kg. 15,210	2,491	17,701	
Conserved mushrooms	kg. 803	—	803	
Conserved fruit	kg. 8,952	307	9,259	
Jams and jellies	kg. 3,819	—	3,819	
Marmalade II	kg. 1,494	2,713	4,207	
Raspberry juice and syrup	kg. 1,769	131	1,900	
Conserved hors d'oeuvres	tins, glasses 335	—	335	
Olives	kg. 136	—	136	
Sauces and spices	tins, bottles, glasses 1,393	255	1,648	
Table oil	kg. 1,951	65	2,016	
Salted and dried vegetables	kg. 344	2,350	2,694	
Legumes	kg. 1,432	1,215	2,647	
Barley, crushed rice, oatmeal, groats, macaroni, noodles, rice, sago, spaghetti	kg. 8,858	1,998	10,856	
Flour, bread, cake, pumpernickel, pastry	kg. 60,827	3,002	63,829	= 1,276 sacks ¹⁾
Pretzels, wafers, waffles, zwieback, biscuits	kg. 285	—	285	
Cereals	kg. 402	—	402	
Coffee	kg. 2,478	1,594	4,072	= 81 sacks
Malt coffee	kg. —	309	309	
Chocolate	kg. 517	36	553	
T e a	kg. 260	105	365	
Sugar	kg. 8,001	3,272	11,273	
Butter	kg. 9,677	3,866	13,543	
Cooking fat	kg. 612	936	1,548	
Milk	litres 72,483	13,917	86,400	
Cream	kg. 1,962	—	1,962	
Whipping cream	kg. 165	—	165	
Cheese	kg. 2,746	1,344	4,090	
Eggs	pieces 232,029	20,191	252,220	= 70 cases
Dried fruit	kg. 1,528	592	2,120	
Nuts.. ..	kg. 45	—	45	
Vinegar	litres 947	321	1,268	
Salt	kg. 2,765	1,615	4,380	
Spices	kg. 137	27	164	
Oranges	pieces 233,748	—	233,748	= 1,299 cases
Grapefruit	pieces 15,139	—	15,139	= 280 cases
Lemons	pieces 24,060	1,013	25,073	= 83 cases
Fresh fruit	kg. 37,931	230	38,161	= 2,120 cases
Ice	kg. 45,030	7,045	52,075	
Peeled potatoes	kg. 42,793	10,051	52,844	
Unpeeled potatoes	kg. 12,427	31,170	43,597	= 1,928 sacks
Ice cream	litres 5,399	—	5,399	
Fresh vegetables	kg. 58,622	16,695	75,317	

¹⁾ Remark: 100 kg. flour = 130 kg. bread

Number of Athletes, Staff Members, Guests, Honorary Youth Service Members and Personnel Catered for

Date Month Day	Olympic Village		Frisian House		Smaller Women's Home		Police Officers' School		Palace		Dorotheen School
	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service
June 15	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	465	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	463	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	467	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	424	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	392	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	486	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	571	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
July 1	155	704	—	—	4	11	3 ½	3 ¾	—	49	—
2	117	772	—	—	10 ¾	11	15	17	10	48	—
3	204	793	—	—	22 ¼	11	15	24 ½	16 ¼	46 ½	—
4	226	713	—	—	22	11	15 ¼	25 ½	23	45 ½	—
5	251	728	—	—	22 ¾	11	8	27 ½	26	52	—
6	275	813	—	—	23	11	15	26 ¾	34 ½	48	—
7	309	832	—	—	23 ¼	11	15	28 ¼	33 ¾	40	—
8	384	873	—	—	23	11	15	27 ¾	37	44	—
9	381	883	—	—	23	11	15	27 ½	35 ¾	44	—
10	414	914	—	—	37	11	16 ½	28 ¼	35 ½	46	—
11	451	895	—	—	51	11	16	28 ¾	35 ¾	47 ½	—
12	468	874	—	—	50	11	11 ¼	24	24 ¾	52	—
13	454	958	—	—	31 ¾	10	25 ½	33	35	43	—
14	527	982	—	45	25 ¼	10	27 ¼	33 ¼	37 ¾	45	—
15	534	1,011	—	45	24	11	29 ¾	35 ¾	39 ¾	43	—
16	637	1,027	—	65	27 ½	11	18	36 ½	38 ¾	49	—
17	653	1,038	—	65	30 ½	11	15 ¾	35	35	56 ¼	—
18	654	1,086	—	87	30	11	16	38 ¾	32 ½	48 ¾	—
19	671	1,088	—	100	24 ¼	11	17 ¾	32 ¼	37 ¾	58 ¾	—
20	765	1,120	6	100	25 ½	11	17 ¼	39	36 ½	47 ¼	—
21	827	1,116	14	109	42	11	16	38 ½	35 ¼	47 ½	—
22	886	1,130	15	117	45 ½	11	18	37 ¾	35	48 ½	—
23	967	1,164	32 ½	176	46 ½	11	17 ¼	36 ¼	39	47 ½	—
24	1,210	1,180	57 ½	176	45	11	27 ½	38 ½	35	48 ¼	—
25	1,412	1,168	83	177	45	11	56 ¼	38	37 ½	47 ½	—
26	1,448	1,140	95 ½	169	31	11	59 ½	37 ¾	36 ¼	58	—
27	1,621	1,213	109 ¾	181	45	11	65 ½	39 ½	35 ¾	48	—
28	1,943	1,226	122 ¼	181	45	11	69 ½	46 ¾	36 ¾	46 ½	—
29	2,143	1,240	154 ½	181	45	11	68	45 ¼	46 ¾	47 ¼	—
30	2,936	1,238	232 ½	181	45	11	67	51	69 ¾	59	17 ¾
31	3,512	1,241	275 ¼	181	45	11	87 ¼	52 ¼	71	49 ½	83
August 1	3,782	1,241	286 ¾	181	45	11	121 ½	52 ½	77 ¾	54 ½	92
2	3,811	1,241	287	173	45	11	127	50 ¾	99 ¼	63	93
3	3,906	1,241	288 ¼	184	45	11	136 ¼	48 ½	98	55	96
4	3,823	1,241	303 ½	181	45	11	160	56 ¾	122 ¼	57 ½	98
Carried forward :	42,757	41,781	2,363 ¼	3,055	1,190 ¾	394	1,424 ¼	1,243	1,480 ½	1,731	479 ¾

Number of Athletes, Staff Members, Guests, Honorary Youth Service Members and Personnel Catered for

Date Month Day	Olympic Village		Frisian House		Smaller Women's Home		Police Officers' School		Palace		Dorotheen School
	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service	Personnel	Athletes, Guests, Hon. Youth Service
Carried forward :	42,757	41,781	2,363¼	3,055	1,190¾	394	1,424¼	1,243	1,480½	1,731	479¾
August 5	4,051	1,241	329¼	181	45	11	185½	58	136	60	114
6	4,186	1,241	343½	199	45	11	186¾	57	147¼	60½	134
7	4,275	1,241	381	191	45	11	186	55½	146¾	62	138
8	4,216	1,239	391½	182	45	11	187½	64	145¼	60	141
9	4,181	1,239	383	173	45	11	187¾	57	148¾	71	148
10	4,043	1,239	406¾	182	45	11	176½	58¼	149	63¼	143
11	3,525	1,239	379¼	182	45	11	157¾	58¼	147¾	65½	109
12	3,021	1,239	358¾	182	45	11	149¼	57¾	146½	63	104
13	2,848	1,231	330¾	182	45	11	148¾	52¼	138¼	63¾	101
14	2,685	1,231	321	182	45	11	148	67¼	137¾	61¾	92
15	2,504	1,231	296¼	184½	45	11	139¾	66¼	128¼	61	68
16	2,180	1,231	272½	173	42	11	104	61½	113	64	36
17	1,293	1,230	209	153	16	11	60½	57½	65	51	27
18	528	1 158	5 ¾	88	5	11	23¼	46¾	52	45½	—
19	234	1,116	—	66	—	9	—	—	56	44¼	—
20	160	705	—	16	—	—	—	—	39¼	37¾	—
21	—	645	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	591	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	86,687	62,924	6,771½	5,571½	1,748¾	557	3,465½	2,060¼	3,377¼	2,665¼	1,834¾

Largest number catered for:

	Athletes	Personnel	Total
Olympic Village	4,275	1,241	= 5,516
Frisian House, Smaller Women's Home	457¾	210	= 667¾
Köpenick	484¾,	138¼	= 623

Partial accommodation reckoned as follows :

Breakfast	¼ day
2nd Breakfast or evening meal	¼ „
Principal meal	½ „

The personnel was composed of:

Administration and kitchen service from the North German Lloyd, press, first aid, Honorary Youth Service, members of the Army, fire department and other assistants.

Provisions Used Each Day

by the athletes, accompanying staffs, guests, Honorary Youth Service members and personnel

Type of Provisions	Olympic Village		Reich Sport Field				Köpenick				Average	
			Frisian House		Smaller Women's Home		Police Officers' School		Palace			
	Athletes Total days	Personnel Total days	Athletes Total days	Personnel Total days	Athletes Total days	Personnel Total days	Athletes Total days	Personnel Total days	Athletes Total days	Personnel Total days	Athletes	Personnel
Beef	260	118	103	174	41	21	233	212	278	247	246	129
Pork	43	36	—	65	17	8	26	40	25	53	41	39
Veal	103	36	9	—	23	12	70	15	122	11	95	34
Mutton and lamb	113	28	64	12	18	10	114	37	84	9	107	26
Casseler, smoked meat, corned beef	2	14	—	24	—	27	4	12	4	3	2	15
Cured and boiled ham	62	8	68	14	12	6	37	21	33	22	60	10
Bacon	12	6	3	12	3	2	29	23	6	4	12	7
Cold sausages	29	57	4	33	4	3	16	21	15	23	26	53
Sausages for steaming and boiling	1	5	2	8	3	1	10	8	5	7	2	6
Fowl	94	—	132	—	82	—	77	—	93	—	96	—
Meat consumed per person per day	719	308	385	342	203	90	616	389	665	379	687	319
Fresh fish	30	11	17	15	10	10	77	11	26	4	30	11
Salted and dried fish	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	—	16
Smoked fish	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Conserved fish tins, glasses	0,018	—	0,003	—	0,011	—	0,010	—	0,020	—	0,017	—
Conserved vegetables	168	31	123	91	104	8	221	8	172	7	166	34
Conserved mushrooms	9	—	9	—	12	—	8	—	1	—	9	—
Conserved fruit	91	5	67	2	68	—	58	—	64	2	87	5
Jams and jellies	36	—	48	6	36	5	61	2	47	—	38	5
Marmalade II	14	37	3	34	8	25	30	46	24	36	14	37
Raspberry juice and syrup	15	2	6	5	24	13	4	4	8	7	14	3
Conserved hors d'oeuvres ¹⁾	0,004	—	0,002	—	0,009	—	0,001	—	0,003	—	0,004	—
Olives	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sauces and spices ²⁾	0,014	0,004	0,008	0,003	0,010	0,004	0,026	0,003	0,008	0,004	0,014	0,004
Table oil	18	3	13	9	8	4	15	5	10	4	17	4
Salted and dried vegetables	3	32	—	43	—	18	10	36	19	28	4	33
Legumes	12	22	4	18	6	11	5	13	13	15	11	21
Mill products	96	24	25	43	26	39	52	8	88	25	88	25
Flour	22	14	9	21	—	—	15	24	15	19	21	14
Flour products	414	421	212	301	97	184	327	230	376	355	412	417
Bakery products	8	—	7	—	15	—	5	—	1	—	8	—
Cereals	4	—	2	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	4	—
Coffee	25	24	17	14	6	3	22	13	22	16	24	22
Malt coffee	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	3	—	4
Chocolate	4	3	3	—	1	—	2	—	5	1	4	3
Tea	3	1	1	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	3	1
Sugar	83	44	30	44	40	20	60	35	82	71	78	45
Butter	99	49	65	86	42	21	80	68	77	65	95	53
Cooking fat	5	11	4	14	3	5	13	20	21	27	6	12
Milk litres	0,755	0,193	0,429	0,190	0,145	0,070	0,521	0,161	0,538	0,187	0,707	0,191
Cream litres	0,020	—	0,009	—	1,000	—	0,019	—	0,020	—	0,019	—
Whipping cream litres	0,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese g.	29	18	17	18	1	1	18	15	39	27	28	18
Eggs number	2,435	0,227	1,193	0,736	0,692	0,344	2,123	0,700	0,912	0,139	2,262	0,276
Dried fruit g.	16	8	1	15	6	3	35	—	8	—	15	9
Nuts g.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar g.	10	3	6	13	2	3	10	11	9	11	10	5
Salt g.	32	17	6	42	5	7	22	31	25	28	29	20
Spices g.	1	0,3	1	4	0,7	0,3	1	0,5	2	1	1	0,6
Orange number	2,436	—	2,018	—	1,229	—	0,824	—	1,162	—	2,291	—
Grapefruit number	0,149	—	0,207	—	0,216	—	0,125	—	—	—	0,153	—
Lemons number	0,204	0,005	0,440	0,073	0,260	0,130	0,189	0,033	0,603	0,083	0,234	0,071
Fresh fruit g.	390	2	296	19	135	48	185	9	296	11	370	17
Ice g.	1	1	96	50	316	216	380	290	396	353	259	314
Potatoes g.	564	533	381	893	109	69	430	588	552	562	539	562
Ice cream litres	0,053	0,001	0,073	—	0,027	—	0,062	—	0,028	—	0,054	—
Fresh vegetables g.	600	213	261	321	154	77	603	320	526	321	568	227

¹⁾ Tins and glasses. ²⁾ Tins, bottles and glasses.

Remarks: Under the following are comprised:

- Mill products: Groats, pearl groats, crushed rice, oatmeal, rolled oats, crushed corn, macaroni, noodles, star noodles, rice, sago and spaghetti ;
- Flour products: Grey, black, white and crisp bread, pumpernickel, cakes and breakfast rolls;
- Bakery products: Biscuits of all kinds, pretzels, wafers, gingerbread, waffles and zwieback;
- Cereals : All Bran, bran, corn and wheat flakes, cream of wheat, grapenuts, crumbles, puffed rice, puffed and shredded wheat;
- Fresh fruit: Apples, pears, berries and stone-fruit;
- Potatoes: Unpeeled: Consumption per person per day in g. 120 426
Peeled: Consumption per person per day in g. 419 136



The Departmental Directors of the Organizing Committee keep fit for their strenuous tasks through an early morning run. A welcome guest on this and other occasions was Bill Henry, Sport Director of the Los Angeles Olympic Games.
(Left to right: Meusel, Klingeberg, Dr. Diem, Dr. Krause, Bill Henry)

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE GAMES

Sections of the Sporting Department

A. Central Office

Hardenbergstrasse 43

Section 1 — Entries Office

Despatch of Entry Forms
Reception of Entry Forms
Lists of Participants for Different Sports
Issue of Olympic Identity Cards
Reduced Travel Fares
Issue of Badges : Competitors,
Officials, Judges
Arrangements for Technical Delegates
Issue of Complimentary Tickets to the
National Olympic Committees
Issue of Tickets for Teams

Section 2 — Apparatuses

Orders, Acquisition
Setting up
Central Office for Apparatuses :
Olympic Stadium

Section 3 — Results Office

Preparation of Entries
Umpire Lists and Sports Committees
of the Organizing Committee
Technical Forms for Judges

Results Office — Olympic Stadium
Lists of Confirmed Results and
Records

Section 4 — Victory Ceremony

Preparation and Carrying-out
Flag Service
Mementos

Section 5 — Dressing Rooms

Allotment of Dressing Rooms
for Teams
Dressing Room Distribution Plan

Section 6 — Torch Relay Run

Regulations
Despatch of Torches
Liaison with the National Olympic
Committees
Cooperation with the German
Headquarters

Section 7 — Timing

Preparation and Personnel
Testing
Stop Watches — Timing Service
Timing Camera
Electrical Timing Apparatuses

Section 8 — Construction Service	Customs and Railway Service
Auxiliary Buildings	Olympic Forwarding Agent
Rooms	Results and News Service
Technical Facilities	Team Departures
Section 9 — Card Index	D. Grünau Sporting Department
Installation	Reception of Crews
Card Service	Programme of Sports
Information Service	Training
Section 10 — Supervisor of Messengers and Storage	Transportation Service
Printed Matter	Customs Service
Forms	Forwarding Agent
Material	E. Directing Headquarters
B. General Direction	Hardenbergstrasse 43
Olympic Stadium :	Opening Ceremony
Local Service	Closing Ceremony
Loudspeakers	Military Concert
Telephones	Organization of Road Races
Telewriting Apparatuses	Athletics
High-Tension Current	Weight-lifting
Announcement Board	Wrestling
Team Dressing Rooms	Boxing
Clock Service	Fencing
C. Olympic Village Sporting Department	Shooting
Reception of Teams	Pentathlon
Badges and Explanatory Pamphlets	Gymnastics
Training Programme	Equestrian Sports
Sports Programme	Cycling
Transportation Service	Swimming
	Rowing
	Canoeing
	Yachting
	Football
	Hockey
	Handball
	Basketball
	Polo
	Gliding
	Baseball
	Gymnastic
	Demonstrations

The Programme of Sports

Type of Sport	Nations Entered ¹⁾	Competitors Entered	Type of Sport	Nations Entered ¹⁾	Competitors Entered
Athletics	44	880	Swimming	36	532
Weight-lifting	16	83	Rowing	24	366
Wrestling	29	245	Canoeing	19	158
Boxing	33	245	Yachting	26	257
Fencing	30	331	Football	16	327
Shooting	30	152	Hockey	11	214
Pentathlon	16	42	Handball	6	118
Gymnastics	16	175	Basketball	22	271
Equestrian Sports ..	21	131	Polo	5	33
Cycling	31	229			

¹⁾ With the exception of Spain which withdrew its entry as a result of the Civil War.

Structure of the Sporting Organization

After the Organizing Committee had been created in March, 1933 the preparatory work of developing the sporting organization was at once begun. As the body responsible for this organization, the Gymnastics and Sports Committee was first called together. At the first meeting

of this body on March 25th 1933, the Secretary-General, Dr. Diem, gave the following general indications for the work of the Sports Committee:

1. The most important task for the Sports Committee is to carry through the Olympic Games in such a way that from the sporting point of view they will proceed without any misadventure, and give the competitors the best possible conditions for their contests. In considering questions pertaining to sport no account must be taken of the spectators or of financial considerations. The work of the Sports Committee must pursue the sole aim of creating the most perfect and equal conditions of competition for every athlete. Foreign competitors must be given the same advantages enjoyed by our own national teams, the latter already being favoured by the fact that they are competing in their own country.
2. In arranging the Olympic Games it is not a question of a succession of world championships in the various branches of sport, but a common festival. It must therefore be our task to endeavour to create the greatest possible amount of unification both in time and space without reference to national or economic considerations. The Sports Committee comprises representatives of all the different branches of sport included in the programme of the Olympic Games. The Sporting Department of the Organizing Committee will direct the preparatory work. All office work will be efficiently dealt with there. For the separate branches of sport represented on the Olympic programme separate committees will be called together under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the Olympic Games. Representatives of the city acting as host for the Games will attend the meetings of the Sports Committee. The members of the committees representing individual types of sport will be chosen by the Secretary-General from the respective associations, and will work at the preparations for their branch in an honorary capacity.

The technical tasks before the sports committees are as follows:

- (a) Preparation of the programme in agreement with the International Federations and the International Olympic Committee.
- (b) Regulations for the competitions and the examination of these rules in collaboration with the International Federation.
- (c) Choice of centres for the competitions, and consultation as to their technical arrangements for the particular sport in view.
- (d) Examining and drafting of entry forms and forms for the referees.
- (e) Apparatuses : choice and provision.
- (f) Training fields.
- (g) Announcement of competitions and results.
- (h) Publication of results.
- (i) Composition of juries in accordance with the International Federation.

The Sports Committee met on one occasion, and its sub-committees were summoned to meet once a year. In the meanwhile the work was proceeded with by the different sub-committees or by individuals belonging to them. The Sporting Department at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee dealt with all questions connected with the carrying out of the sports in collaboration with the sports committees, and the latter later took over the actual arrangement of the contests as trustees for the International Federations and the Organizing Committee. The preparatory work of the sports committees was honorary, and it was only during the final arrangements for the Games that in special cases the Organizing Committee paid a day to day remuneration, as it was necessary during the last few weeks for certain members to work full time.

Furthermore, the duties of the Sporting Department included the preparation and organization of the torch relay run and also collaboration with those directing the processions, who were responsible for the preparation and carrying out of the opening and closing ceremonies. The scheme of organization of the Sporting Department, in accordance with which the separate contests took place, can be seen from the plan printed on page 253.

After the conclusion of the Games the Sporting Department took over from the other directing bodies all reports of results. The compilation of the results of the XIth Olympic Games officially published in this report are based on these lists. At the beginning of the year 1937, the activities of the Sporting Department ended with this work and with the answering of numerous questions concerning participation and the results of preliminary rounds, and also with the forwarding of diplomas to the victors and members of the IOC, of the National Olympic Committee and the International Sporting Federations.

Preparation and Presentation of the Programme of Sports

The sports programme of the Olympic Games was laid down by the International Olympic Committee in the General Regulations, Paragraph V. The Olympic rules contain an obligatory and an optional programme. In addition to carrying out the obligatory programme the Organizing Committee is given a certain freedom in its arrangements through the addition of games which are contained in the optional programme. Moreover, the General Regulations for the Olympic Games provide for two demonstrations. Paragraph VI of the General Regulations reads as follows:

“The Organizing Committee for the Games, in addition to the programme proper, may arrange for the demonstration of two types of sport:

1. A national sport,
2. A sport foreign to the organizing country.”

After returning from the Olympic Games of 1932, one of the first duties of the newly formed Organizing Committee was to draft the sports programme for the Berlin Games. The first draft contained the following types of sport : athletics, hockey, handball, football, weight-lifting, modern pentathlon, yachting, wrestling, fencing, tennis, rowing, shooting, cycling, swimming, boxing, gymnastics, and equestrian sports. In accordance with the Olympic Regulations this programme was distributed over 15 days, and during this period competition in the different branches of sport was to be carried out in succession and simultaneously. To the 15 days of the Olympic Games had to be added the opening day, so that the time limit of 16 days for the celebration of the XIth Olympic Games in Berlin laid down by the IOC at the Olympic Congress in 1930 was adhered to.

For the period of the Olympic Games the date of August 1st to 16th, 1936 was decided upon. The choice of this time depended on the weather reports from 1891–1930 (“Reichsamt für Wetterdienst” — Reich Meteorological Office) and the fact that this was the most favourable time for the contests. This period at the end of the school holidays and the beginning of the university vacation was also specially convenient for spectators coming from all parts of Germany. No change was made in the period so chosen.

On the other hand, the first draft of the time-table underwent many a change before it could be given its final form in the autumn of 1935 after the last alterations decided upon at the meeting of the IOC at Athens in May and June, 1935. The time-table arranged exactly according to hours as it appeared in the second edition of the “Official Guide Book to the Celebration of the XIth Olympiad,” published by the Organizing Committee in October, 1935, served as the basis for the programme of the Games. In drawing up this time-table account had to be taken of the fact that in accordance with the Olympic Regulations the entries and the number of competitors are not known until 14 days before the commencement of the contests. It was only possible for the Organizing Committee to publish a complete time-table for the use of the various departments after the entries were finally closed on June 28th at midnight.

Programme of the Eleventh Olympic Games . Berlin, 1936

August	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Sites
Day	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	
M = morning, A = afternoon, E = evening	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	
Athletics	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	A								Olympic Stadium
Wrestling	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E	M	E		Deutschland Hall
Modern Pentathlon	M	M A	M	M	M											Döberitz-Ruhleb-Swimming Stadium-Golf Course (Wanns.)
Fencing	A E	A E	M A E	M A E	M A E	M A	M A	M A	E M	E	M A E	M A	M A	M A		Gymnasia and Tennis Stadium (Reich Sport Field)
Hockey	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A			Hockey Stadium (Reich Sport Field)
Weight-Lifting	E	E		E												Deutschland Hall
Football		A	A	A	A	A	A		A	A		A		A		Berlin Sports Grounds and Olympic Stadium
Polo		A	A	A	A	A	A									Polo Field May Field (Reich Sport Field)
Yachting			M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A							Kiel Bay
Shooting						M A	M A	M A								Shooting Ranges at Wannsee
Handball						A	A	A	A		A		A			Berlin Sports Grounds and Olympic Stadium
Cycling						A	A	A	M							BSC Stadium and Avus
Canoeing							A	M A								Grünau Regatta Course
Swimming								M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A	M A		Swimming Stadium
Basketball							A	A	A	A	A	A	A			Tennis Stadium and Courts (Reich Sport Field)
Boxing									M A	M A	M A					Deutschland Hall
Gymnastics									A E	A E	A E	A E	A E	E		Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre (Reich Sport Field)
Rowing										M A	M A	M A	A			Grünau Regatta Course
Equestrian Sports												M A	M A	M A	M A	Riding: Ground (May Field) and Olympic Stadium

OPENING CEREMONY: Saturday, August 1st, 1936 in the Olympic Stadium, 4.00 p.m. CLOSING CEREMONY: Sunday, August 16th, 1936, in the Olympic Stadium, 3.00 p.m. FESTIVAL PLAY: Saturday, August 1st, 1936, in the Olympic Stadium, 9.00 p.m. ART EXHIBITION: from July 15th till August 16th, 1936, Hall VI at the Berlin Exhibition Grounds.

DEMONSTRATIONS: Gliding: Tuesday, August 4th, 1936, morning (Aerodrome) · Baseball: Wednesday, August 12th, 1936, 8.00 p.m. · Military Concert: Thursday, August 13th, 1936, 8.00 p.m. · Gymnastics: Monday, August 3rd, 6.20 p.m. (Denmark). Tuesday, August 4th, 6.10 pm. (Norway). Thursday, August 6th, p.m. (Finland). Saturday, August 8th, 6.45 p.m. (Sweden). Sunday, August 9th, 4.10 p.m. (Germany). Tuesday, August 11th, 9.30 p.m., Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre (China).

The time-table in large size, 5.85 x 3.25 feet, was hung up at all centres of competition, at the hotels and other lodging quarters, at all information offices and departments which had tasks to fulfil in connection with the Olympic Games. An edition numbering 2,000 of the same time-table printed in the form of a double-sided folder was sent to all of the headquarters and offices known to the Organizing Committee in the course of the preparatory work. For use in the offices and for recording results the time-table was divided up into separate daily programmes and reproduced in a long format 1.60 feet wide and 5.20 feet long. These time-tables proved themselves particularly useful for all centres which had to do with the programme of events such as police, watchmen, press, film and radio. In this form the time-table appeared new each day with all the results which had been received before midnight at the results office in the Olympic Stadium.

As a result of decisions made by the IOC and of the negotiations with the International Sporting Federations, the time-table included the following 19 branches of sport: athletics, wrestling, modern pentathlon, fencing, hockey, weight-lifting, football, polo, yachting, shooting, handball, cycling, canoeing, swimming, basketball, gymnastics, boxing, rowing, and equestrian sports. To these must be added the demonstrations of gliding and baseball, together with the gymnastic presentations by the following nations: Denmark, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Germany, and China. These gymnastic displays took place regularly during the first week at the close of the athletic programme. In accordance with Olympic Statutes they had to be announced to the IOC. More than 5,000 gymnasts participated.

After the first draft of the Olympic sports programme had been completed, the Organizing Committee established direct communication with the International Sporting Federations, as the latter were responsible for carrying out the contests. At the meeting of the IOC in Prague in 1925, the President, Count Baillet-Latour, had defined in his speech the duties of the IOC, the National Olympic Committees and the International Sporting Federations. In accordance with what was then laid down the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games had the duty of doing everything in its power to insure the smooth progress of the Games. From the moment the contests began the responsibility for directing and presenting them was taken over by the International Sporting Federations and the officials nominated by them.

In accordance with the Olympic Regulations the compilation of the sports programme together with the rules for carrying it out was to be completed by the International Federations and handed over to the Organizing Committee for printing. The rules and programmes had to be set up in a special book of regulations for each branch of sport by the Organizing Committee, and sent to the National Olympic Committees invited for the preparation of their teams.

The Sports Committees, provided for in the scheme of organization, as the representative in Germany of the International Sporting Federations, made its proposals for the programme, which were laid before the International Federations for their approval by the Organizing Committee. As the International Federations did not make the necessary progress with this work the Sporting Department of the Organizing Committee worked out the regulations for the 19 branches of sport on the basis of the experience made at the Olympic Games of 1928 and 1932.

The critical examination of these regulations by the International Federations required a long time. This is explained by the fact that most of the International Sporting Federations have no office staff of their own but have honorary officers and only meet once, or at most twice, a year. The Organizing Committee had plenty of help and at the meeting of the IOC in February, 1935 the whole of the sporting regulations could be presented in 5 languages. The volume in each language containing the



Small notices found
in the
Olympic Village.

“We have gone
to the Village
athletic field.”

“Don’t disturb!”



19 branches of sport comprised 332 pages of text, so that the regulations altogether occupied 1,650 pages of text, not including the pictures, maps and rules of the International Federations.

In addition to the General Regulations of the Olympic Games and the amateur regulations of the International Federations, the rules for the different branches of sport represented on the Olympic programme contained in particular the final date for entries, the time-table for the different types of sport, and the technical regulations under which each contest was to be held. In order to be able to publish the conditions in five languages in a perfect translation, nothing was published in a foreign language of which the text had not been translated by a foreigner. In Berlin the work of translation was principally done by the resident representatives of foreign newspapers. But even in this the Organizing Committee made the experience that sport has evolved its own technical expressions in the different countries, with which all who speak that language are not necessarily familiar. The creation of a sport dictionary with the collaboration of the various National Olympic Committees and International Federations was the result of practical necessity. The booklet was placed at the disposal of all the official centres of the Olympic organization both in Germany and abroad, and contributed to mutual understanding and to the harmonious progress of the Games.

Nevertheless, all language difficulties could not be avoided. Only the example of the language of gymnastics need be mentioned. Whereas Germany has created her own gymnastic expressions, in France a special gymnastics language which explains in a few short words a series of exercises is unknown. It was therefore necessary to formulate the gymnastic regulations in such a manner that neither by their vocabulary nor printing could they lead to any misunderstandings. This was secured by including a large number of sketches, photographs, diagrams of exercise series, and pictures of apparatuses. The Organizing Committee went still further. It had small-gauge films of the gymnastic exercises for men and women prepared, and placed them at the disposal of the National Olympic Committees.

In the same way, as long as two years before the commencement of the contests, the “Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme” (Ordnance-Survey) made contour maps for the long distance events of the Olympic Games, the Marathon race, the 50 kilometre walk, and the 100 kilometre cycling road race. These data were printed and submitted to the IOC and the International Sporting Federations early in 1935 for approval. In a few weeks the last corrections could be made and the final printing done.

In response to an enquiry addressed to the National Olympic Committees regarding the number of books of regulations required, the latter were ordered on special forms. At the same time copies of the regulations were placed at the disposal of press representatives, foreign representatives of the Organizing Committee, and other interested bodies. The total number of books of regulations printed in German, French, English, Spanish and Italian amounted to 115,000. This number was distributed as follows amongst the different branches of sport and languages:

Branch of Sport	German	English	French	Spanish	Italian
Athletics	2,250	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000
Weight-Lifting	1,100	1,000	1,000	750	250
Wrestling	1,000	1,200	1,000	500	250
Boxing	1,000	1,450	1,000	500	250
Fencing	950	1,200	1,400	600	250
Shooting	750	1,000	1,000	500	300
Pentathlon	750	1,000	1,000	500	250
Gymnastics	1,000	1,200	1,200	500	250
Equestrian Sports	1,000	1,750	1,750	500	300
Cycling	1,000	1,000	1,000	600	300
Swimming	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	250
Rowing	1,050	1,400	1,000	750	300
Canoeing	550	750	550	100	100
Yachting	1,050	1,200	1,000	500	250
Football	1,000	1,000	1,000	250	250
Hockey	750	1,000	800	500	250
Handball	750	750	500	250	250
Basketball	500	1,000	750	250	100
Polo	500	750	750	250	100
General Orders	4,000	4,000	3,000	1,500	1,000
Art Competition	1,040	900	460	370	840
	22,990	28,050	23,160	11,670	7,090
Total Edition (including preliminary edition of 22,040): 115,000.					

The books of regulations were despatched in April, 1935 to the National Olympic Committees in the order of their distance from Berlin. A specially prepared notification of despatch was sent to the National Olympic Committees and the reply served as receipt for safe arrival.

In accordance with the Olympic Statutes, the regulations for the different branches of sport may not be altered later than eight months before the contests begin. After this date, January 1st, 1936, the Organizing Committee published a handy collection of all the rules in the five languages. This "Handbook of Sports Regulations" contained not only the regulations with accompanying diagrams and sketches, but also the rules for the Olympic Art Competition and a concise list of the final dates of entry for the Games. The handbook was sent by the Organizing Committee to the members of the IOC, the National Olympic Committees, the International Federations, and also supplied to the book trade. As a work of reference, this book with its 322 pages of text in addition to sketches and explanations proved itself most useful to all departments connected with the Olympic Games, to the press, and to sporting experts.

Olympic Identity Cards

The Organizing Committee provided active participants, accompanying officials, and members of the National Olympic Committees and the IOC, with Olympic identity cards. The cards were sent to the National Olympic Committees who took responsibility for their being filled-out, certified, and distributed.

The statistics of the issue of Olympic identity cards showed the ratio between the number of active team members and the total number of cards issued. Altogether one-third of the total number went to active competitors. Accordingly, about two-thirds of the identity cards were issued to officials, judges, or to persons accompanying the teams or standing in some relation or other to them. It was not possible for the Organizing Committee to check the persons to whom Olympic identity cards were given

as it was entrusted to the National Olympic Committees to account properly for their distribution. The lists of the identity cards issued were handed in to the Organizing Committee at the time when teams arrived. Speaking generally, the large number of non-active persons who had received identity cards came as a surprise to the Organizing Committee, which had itself been very sparing in the issue of these special passes.

The Olympic identity card entitled the holder to the following privileges:

1. Grant of the German travel visa free of charge by the German consular authorities.
2. Reduced fares on all steamship, railway and air lines of the world. The extent of the reduction could be seen in a booklet published by the Organizing Committee, "Travel and Transport Reductions."
3. Customs facilities granted by the Reich Ministry of Finance.
4. 50% reduction in fares on the German State Railway, and free baggage up to 75 kilogrammes including sports apparatus.
5. Free travel on all Berlin systems of transportation.
6. Special advantages for the "Chefs de Mission" after arrival in Berlin; these including the right of admission to the seats reserved for competitors in the Stadium.

The Olympia identity card did not confer the right of free admission to the scenes of competition without a participants' badge or participants' ticket.

Olympic Identity Cards Issued

Nation	Identity Cards	No. of Athletes	Tickets for Demonstrations	Nation	Identity Cards	No. of Athletes	Tickets for Demonstrations
Greece	148	46	—	Canada	320	106	—
Egypt	114	67	—	Latvia	130	30	—
Afghanistan	48	19	—	Liechtenstein	25	6	—
Argentina	154	56	—	Luxemburg	141	55	—
Australia	66	33	—	Malta	35	14	—
Belgium	337	143	—	Mexico	101	35	—
Bermuda	23	7	—	Central America	25	—	—
Bolivia	11	2	—	Monaco	25	6	—
Brazil	199	74	—	New Zealand	40	7	—
Bulgaria	131	27	—	Norway	260	86	50
Chile	103	50	—	Austria	578	218	—
China	154	69	10	Panama	25	—	—
Colombia	37	8	—	Peru	116	64	—
Costa Rica	—	1	—	Philippine Islands ...	39	31	—
Denmark	313	139	44	Poland	322	132	—
Esthonia	126	36	—	Portugal	102	24	—
Finland	300	119	210	Rumania	212	69	—
France	463	240	—	San Salvador	40	—	—
Great Britain	570	240	—	Sweden	427	186	1,430
Haiti	20	1	—	Switzerland	455	229	—
Holland	389	162	—	Spain	300	—	—
Honduras	20	—	—	South Africa	83	27	—
India	83	32	—	Czechoslovakia	452	197	—
Iran	21	—	—	Turkey	200	64	—
Ireland	5	—	—	Hungary	566	267	31
Iceland	56	15	—	Uruguay	100	49	—
Italy	610	222	—	U.S.A.	665	355	—
Japan	381	176	—	Germany	1,827	422	4,353
Jamaica	3	1	—	Attachés	60	—	—
Yugoslavia	265	120	—	Aero-Club	142	—	—
Total					2,962	4,785	7,353

The Card Index

A general card index, with the necessary auxiliary card indexes, was prepared. In these the name of every person in any way connected with the Olympic Games at Berlin, 1936, was recorded (competitors, trainers, judges, physicians, members of the International Olympic Committee and the National Olympic Committees, Chefs de Mission, representatives of the Federations, captains of teams, guests of honour and other invited guests, representatives of the press, masseurs).

The card indexes were also needed to assure the proper lodging of these individuals in the quarters officially provided for them (the Olympic Village and the quarters in Köpenick and Kiel) or in private lodgings (hotels, boarding houses, etc.). An enormous task of organization thus had to be solved within a short period of time. It was necessary that all card indexes should be in proper working order on the opening day of the Games. The success attained in this field was made possible above all by the use of "Kardex" apparatuses, card indexes and codes. These proved in every way highly satisfactory. It was always possible to find quickly and use the entries in the card indexes.

It was necessary to take the following steps in the preparation of the cards: The entries of competitors were made on the prescribed entry forms, which for the most part arrived late on the last day on which entries could be made. After the entry form had been examined and filed under the sport to which it referred, the entries were assembled and mimeographed copies of them were made. These could then be sent immediately to the offices interested (directing headquarters, the press, the Sporting Department, the card index department, the interpreters, etc.) The card index was compiled on the basis of the entries which had arrived. Since it was necessary to make up the auxiliary card indexes at the same time, 3 to 6 copies of each card were made. In order to make sure that all copies would be clearly legible, 12 electric typewriters were used for this work.

The preparation of cards with the names of the official guests proved more difficult, since the lists of the Olympic identity cards necessary for this work were practically without exception handed in only upon the arrival of the foreign teams in Berlin. Some of them were not handed in till even later.

The different card indexes were used as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| I. The General Card Index | } | in the offices
of the Organizing Committee
in Hardenberg-Strasse. |
| II. The Index of Guests | | |
| III. The Press Index | | |
| IV. The Index of Masseurs | | |
| V. The Administrative Card Index in the Olympic Village | | |
| VI. Index of Accommodations in Kiel and Köpenick and in the Olympic Village. | | |

For these different card indexes, either 5 (or 6 in the case of competitors in the yachting or rowing events) or 9 copies of the cards were made, as follows:

I. General Card Index

- Blue cards, arranged alphabetically and containing the name of every person, irrespective of his nationality or his connection with the Games.
- Red cards, arranged according to countries. The competitors, etc. were listed here on the basis of their nationality and the total number of persons from each country could thus be determined.
- Yellow cards showing in which sport and competitions the individual was entered.

In this index the cards were arranged according to sports, and under the individual sports they were arranged according to the various events. In the latter category the countries were again separated and the competitors



Each arriving team was officially welcomed at the Town Hall
The State Commissioner, Dr. Lippert, greets the Australian guests, who are led by Mr. H. G. Alderson.

from each country were arranged alphabetically. It was thus possible to find each competitor under his sport and also to determine the number of competitors in each type of sport and event.

In the case of similar sports, it frequently happened that a competitor was entered in more than one contest. In this case an additional white card was made out for him for each contest. The arrangement of this index was exactly like that of the sport index, being according to sport, contest, country and the alphabet. It therefore showed the identity of the competitor, his nationality, and in which contests he was entered.

The Sport Index for the Olympic Stadium. One card:

A red copy of the index cards, arranged according to countries and alphabetically under each country. After its completion, this card index was placed in the directing loge of the Olympic Stadium. It served two purposes: It was useful for reference purposes when inquiries were made concerning particular athletes, and it was also of great value in the checking of the results in the central recording bureau (correct spelling of the names, etc.)

The Sport Index for the Olympic Village. One card:

Blue cards, arranged according to countries and alphabetically under each country. This index comprised all competitors except those in the yachting and rowing events and the women competitors. Thus, every competitor who lived in the Olympic Village was recorded here. This index served the following two purposes: It safeguarded the check of the procurement of declarations of amateur status, and it was also an immediate source of information of an sporting or of a personal nature. One of the duties of the superintendent of this card index was to procure the signed declarations of amateur status. He gave the forms necessary for this purpose to the captains of the teams or the officers of the Honorary Service, who transmitted them to the athletes. When received, the signed declarations were placed behind the cards of the competitors. Since a hole was punched in the cards, it was always possible to see which declarations had not yet come in. This was very necessary. The signed declarations of amateur status were not always returned with the required promptness and exactitude, and the Olympic Regulations required that they should be handed

in before the competitors participated in a contest. The card index was often used to obtain other information, particularly concerning mail.

The Sport Index for Kiel. One card:

A yellow copy of the index cards, arranged according to countries and alphabetically under each country. After it had been assembled in the offices of the Organizing Committee, this card index was sent to Kiel. It showed all the crews of the individual yachts and also served as a basis for procuring the declarations of amateur status.

The Sport Index for Köpenick and Grünau. One card:

A yellow copy, also arranged according to countries and alphabetically under each country. This card index was also prepared in the offices of the Organizing Committee and then sent to the quarters of the rowers in Köpenick near Berlin.

II. The Index of Guests

In order to have a record of the guests of honour, and especially the invited guests of the XIth Olympiad, Berlin, 1936, a special index of guests was prepared. This was subdivided according to various principles. The first object was to have an alphabetical record. It was also necessary that the card index should show at any time which and how many complimentary tickets and invitations had been sent out for the different festivities and to whom they had been sent.

The subdivisions of the index were as follows:

- a) The alphabetical index contained the names of all guests of honour. It was arranged according to the different personages and served to show the number and type of all complimentary tickets for festivities which the guests of honour attended.
- b) The group index:
 - (a) The cards were arranged in this index according to the names of the individuals for the purpose of sending out complimentary tickets and invitations to all festivities.
 - (b) The second subdivision served the same purpose. Here, however, the cards were arranged according to government and departmental offices.
- c) The index of nations served the purpose of grouping the guests of honour according to their nationalities. Thus it was possible to learn immediately which individuals a specific country had delegated guests of honour.

III. The Press Index

Four copies of the cards for the press index were prepared. The index was subdivided as follows:

- a) For foreign countries, according to country and city,
- b) For Germany, according to cities,
- c) For Berlin, alphabetically according to the names of the newspapers.

The press index had to fulfil five conditions. First and most important, the German and foreign newspapers had to be ordered according to cities. In addition to the addresses of the newspapers, the cards showed the names and Berlin addresses of the journalists representing the newspapers. A special column showed the number of press tickets for the events in the Stadium and elsewhere which had been given to the newspaper in question. A further column was for the German and foreign news agencies. Their representatives were seated in the glass compartment above the press

stand. The cards also showed the letter boxes of the newspapers in the Press Headquarters or in Grünau. The auxiliary indexes were distributed as follows:

- a) In the offices of the Committee on Hardenberg Strasse (a blue card) for the purpose of the central guidance of all representatives of the press.
- b) In the press loge in the Olympic Stadium (a yellow card) for purposes of reference when inquiries were made concerning individual journalists.
- c) In the Press Headquarters in the Schiller Theatre Building (a red card). The principal purpose of this index was to keep a record of the Olympic Stadium tickets and other tickets given out to the press. Only thus was it possible to care properly for the numerous representatives of the press from all parts of the world. The department for private letter boxes also made use of this index in distributing incoming letters.
- d) In the German Post Office Department, Herbart Strasse, Charlottenburg (a white card). This was used for the special telephone service provided for the journalists at their private quarters. It also made possible the rapid delivery of letters which were incorrectly addressed.

IV. The Index of Masseurs

The index of masseurs consisted of two yellow and two red cards. The Professional Association of Masseurs in the Government Public Health Department provided for the treatment of the competitors by expert men and women masseurs. In order to facilitate proper registration, the masseurs were listed in three groups according to their ability. The individual indexes were distributed as follows :

- a) In the division for masseurs in the Public Health Department (a yellow card). Here all masseurs were listed.
- b) In the Sporting Department in the Olympic Village, to comply with requests made by the foreign teams.
- c) In Grünau or in the quarters in the Palace at Köpenick: Special masseurs for rowers.
- d) In the velodrome on the Avus: Special masseurs for cyclists.

V. Olympic Village

The administrative card index in the Olympic Village was subdivided into the following indexes:

- a) The index of competitors, with three cards for each competitor.
- b) The wage index, consisting of guide cards and plain cards with the corresponding double entry journals.
- c) The personnel card index, with one personnel card for each individual.
- d) The register of quarters for the telephone office, with the equipment and slips for the necessary entries.

VI. The Card Index in Kiel

The registers of accommodations in Kiel and Köpenick were valuable in the administrative work. They were especially useful in facilitating contacts with the yachtsmen in Kiel and the rowers in Grünau and Köpenick, in making telephone connections, handling inquiries, giving out information, etc. For this purpose, the main telephone offices and the telephone offices in the principal quarters were provided with registers of accommodations arranged according to names.

A further card index was prepared in order to facilitate the accommodation of the official guests. This card gave general personal information concerning the visitor and the capacity in which he had come to Berlin, and especially his home and Berlin address. These cards were also made out in quadruplicate. Two cards remained in the lodgings department, where one index was arranged alphabetically and the other according to countries. Thus exact information could be quickly ob-

tained. The third card was sent to the main card index. There, for purposes of general information, it was placed alphabetically in the index of all cards. The fourth card was sent to the Official Olympic Lodgings Bureau. Thus this office could easily check the accommodation of the Olympic guests. The card index could also be consulted by the customs authorities, who thus learned the names of the foreigners present and could grant them special customs facilities.

All card indexes were arranged almost exclusively after the manner of "sight" indexes. The irregular receipt of the individual entries affected the preparation of the cards. It would have been technically very difficult and would have required twice or three times as much work constantly to arrange and rearrange the sight index. There were finally a total number of about 10,000 competitors and official guests to be listed. In order to make it possible to use the card index at any time, all cards were alphabetically arranged in the "preliminary" index immediately after they had been made out. Through alphabetical guide cards arranged in groups of 500, the subdivision was made so practical that any desired card could be found very rapidly.

After the conclusion of the Olympic Games, the card index continued to be of great value. It made possible the proper re-addressing of the letters which continued to come in from abroad for a long time. It was also extremely useful in making up the lists of names of all competitors and official guests for the Official Report, in compiling the official results of the contests, the lists of victors, etc. The card index was always consulted in checking the spelling of foreign names. It should be especially mentioned that those with no experience in this type of work quickly became proficient in the use of the equipment.

Entries

In addition to the publication of the "Handbook of Regulations," a special brochure, "Entries," was also issued in five languages, this providing in clear order the instructions concerning the filling in of entry forms, the final entry dates and copies of the entry forms issued by the Organizing Committee. Three different entry forms as well as three auxiliary forms for yachting, equestrian sports and sporting costumes were distributed, these being designated as follows:

1. Entry Form for Nations
2. Special Form for the Clothing of the Teams
3. Entry Form for Teams
4. Entry Form for Individuals
5. Special Form for Yachting
6. Special Form for Equestrian Sports

The entry and special forms had to be filled in by typewriter with two carbon copies, this being specified in the Olympic rules. The original and duplicate had to be despatched to the Organizing Committee, while the triplicate remained in the hands of the National Olympic Committee of the country in question. In 1924 and 1928, different entry forms were used for each type of sport, but in the case of the Eleventh Olympic Games it was not possible to arrange a system of numbers or colours that would cover all of the 19 different sports. The simplification of the entry forms begun in 1932 was thus further developed.

The final entry dates were arranged on a table in chronological order for the benefit of the National Olympic Committees. The final date for sending in the "Entry Form for Nations," which constituted the general announcement of participation in the Eleventh Olympic Games as well as the type of sport in which the country wished to compete, was established on June 20th, 1936 in accordance with the Olympic Statutes. A separate form was required for each type of sport, this also containing a list of the competitions for which athletes were entered.



The final dates for despatching “Entry Forms for Individuals” and special forms were established as follows :

Types of Sport	Time-Table	Final Date of Entry 12.00 p.m.
Yachting	August 4th to 14th, 1936	July 15th, 1936
Athletics	August 2nd to 9th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Weight- Lifting.....	August 2nd to 5th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Fencing	August 2nd to 15th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Modern Pentathlon	August 2nd to 6th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Wrestling.....	August 2nd to 9th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Football	August 2nd to 15th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Hockey	August 2nd to 14th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Basketball	August 8th to 14th, 1936	July 18th, 1936
Polo	August 3rd to 8th, 1936	July 19th, 1936
Shooting	August 6th to 8th, 1936	July 22th, 1936
Cycling	August 6th to 10th, 1936	July 22th, 1936
Handball	August 6th to 14th, 1936	July 22th, 1936
Canoeing	August 7th to 8th, 1936	July 23th, 1936
Swimming.....	August 8th to 15th, 1936	July 24th, 1936
Boxing	August 10th to 15th, 1936	July 26th, 1936
Gymnastics	August 10th to 12th, 1936	July 26th, 1936
Equestrian Sports	August 12th to 16th, 1936	July 28th, 1936
Rowing	August 11th to 14th, 1936	July 28th, 1936

The variation in the final dates was due to the Olympic regulation requiring that the entry for a type of sport had to be despatched at least 15 days before competitions in that sport were scheduled to begin. Aside from this, it would not have been possible from the point of view of organization to have classified, examined and dealt with the flood of entries in a shorter period of time.

Even before the closing dates for entries, the National Olympic Committees of those countries which intended to participate actively in the Olympic Games were requested to forward information concerning the size of their teams, the entry office providing special forms for this purpose. Houses and beds in the Olympic Village were distributed on the basis of this information. In view of the fact that lodgings were provided for the rowers and canoeists in Grünau, for the horsemen in Ruhleben, for the yachtsmen in Kiel and for the women participants in the Women’s Home at the Reich Sport Field, it was necessary to secure accurate information concerning the distribution among different types of sport.

The Attachés appointed by the National Olympic Committees with the approval of the Organizing Committee six months before the opening of the Games were able to inspect the quarters assigned to their respective teams and to express individual wishes. The assignment of lodgings was the subject of a circular letter which contained general information about the different lodgings in order that every nation might be accorded equal rights. In addition to the Olympic team, the team leader for each sport, four members of each National Olympic Committee, a doctor, a trainer, a masseur and one assistant were permitted to live in the Olympic Village. Due to the fact that the elimination competitions in various countries often continued until immediately before the final entry date and the Organizing Committee therefore lacked accurate information concerning the size of the teams, the assignment of quarters involved many difficulties.

As a means of providing a view of the progress made in entries, the entry office issued its first comprehensive table on May 20th, 1936, this containing the names of all the nations, the number of active participants entered by each in the different forms of sport and the number of accompanying

personnel. Other columns were also included to show the distribution of active participants at the different lodgings centres. These lists were not only utilized at the various offices but were also placed in the hands of the National Olympic Committees, the Attachés, the directors of the different lodgings, the various sporting headquarters and the Press Bureau. The list was constantly enlarged and new publications issued from time to time. These provided the basis for the distribution of lodgings until the final entry forms arrived.

With the arrival of the "Entry Forms for Individuals" many decided changes in the provisional lists became necessary. Judging from the information received in correspondence, it was estimated that 53 nations with about 5,000 athletes would participate. In order to deal with the expected flood of entries and to distribute these as quickly as possible to the various bureaus, the entry office was divided into different departments. A card index was arranged after the closing date for general entries on June 20th, this containing in addition to the types of sport and individual competitions, the names of every nation, both participants and non-participants in the different fields. This index remained in the entry office, while a duplicate was utilized for the press publication of entries on June 22nd. The nations enrolled for each competition and sport could thus be seen at a glance. When the "Entry Forms for Individuals" had been received, the number of entered participants was added in each case to the index, this continuing until the last entry had arrived.

After June 20th the Olympic Press Bureau was also provided with a chart revealing the entries of the National Olympic Committees. Over 2,500 individual entries arrived before the first final date. Since many of the "Entry Forms for Nations" were received during the days preceding the final date it was possible to provide the Publicity Department with material on June 21st.

The entry forms were filled in in the language of the different countries and had to be translated into German before they were copied and distributed in order to simplify the routine work. An alphabetical dictionary was compiled in the entry office containing all of the common expressions in German, English, French, Italian and Spanish, and this was of considerable assistance when the "Entry Forms for Individuals" began to arrive. A list of the entries according to nations was also cut into stencils and distributed to the Directing Headquarters, Sporting Department and various other bureaus after these had arrived but before they were officially announced on June 21st in order that the different departments might be constantly informed about the latest developments.

Many National Olympic Committees telegraphed their intention of participating and the fact that they had despatched the official entry forms, this being true principally of the overseas countries. According to the regulations of the International Olympic Committee, an "Entry Form for Individuals" for a competition may be submitted only when it is preceded by the "Entry Form for Nations," and for this reason many divergencies were noted upon the arrival of the latter forms. The National Olympic Committees pursued the plan of not limiting the competition in the different events too greatly so that they would later have the privilege of sending as many active participants as they chose. It developed that in some cases no participants were named for competitions which had been included in the general enrolment of June 20th, and on the other hand, it also happened that nations requested permission to enter participants in competitions for which no general entry had been received. In such cases there was no recourse but to decline these requests of the National Olympic Committees.

The first closing date for "Entry Forms for Individuals" was midnight on July 15th. These forms also had to be examined and dealt with rapidly since the dates followed one another without intervals and entries for several forms of sport arrived on the same day. Each form was stamped with the time of its arrival, since according to the Olympic Statutes, forms might not be accepted at the



The Canadian team before the War Memorial.

entry office after midnight of the final date. It was also necessary to compare the signatures of the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees or their representatives as well as those of the Presidents of the various National Federations. The number of athletes as well as substitutes for the different competitions had to correspond exactly with the regulations, and individual entries could be accepted only for those competitions for which a general entry had been made on June 20th. It was often necessary to cable different countries in order to call their attention to the approaching final entry date and to obtain their lists of active participants. As a precautionary measure practically every country was telegraphed a few days before June 20th in order to call attention to the final date so that this would not be overlooked, the work of the Organizing Committee being thereby expedited and simplified. An extensive correspondence was carried on in order to clarify the questions which constantly arose, and lack of time often necessitated communication by telephone or telegraph either directly with the National Olympic Committees, who in many cases made use of a telegraphic code word, or with the Attachés in Berlin. In cases where an entry was telegraphed it was necessary to send a written confirmation immediately. One of the busiest days during the entire period of preparation was July 18th, when in addition to the individual entries for athletics with about 890 names, the lists of participants in weight-lifting, wrestling, fencing, modern pentathlon, football, hockey and basketball also arrived. The individual entries were copied and distributed, since in addition to the aforementioned offices they were also necessary for the programme department. The duplicate of the original entry form with a translated copy was forwarded to the respective sporting authority so that the drawing of lots for the order of competition could be arranged. Many questions had to be postponed until the Secretaries-General or Presidents of the National Olympic Committees arrived, these already being en route to Berlin. Problems arose mostly in cases where a country did



The Japanese team leaders honour Germany's fallen soldiers.

not possess a National Federation for a particular sport, when the number of competitors entered exceeded the stipulated figure, when no entry form was submitted for a particular competition or when the signature was lacking.

The general entry which had been received from Spain on June 20th was withdrawn because the country had become involved in a civil war and was not in the position to send active competitors. An especially difficult situation arose concerning the entries from Brazil, which possessed two National Federations for athletics, rowing and swimming, one of which was affiliated with the International Federations, the other with the National Olympic Committee. It was not until during a committee meeting of the International Olympic Committee immediately before the beginning of the Games that the question of the Brazilian participation could be clarified.

According to the regulations of the International Olympic Committee the arrival of entry forms had to be confirmed immediately, but this was simplified through the printing of form letters in five languages in which merely the type of competition had to be entered. A confirmation letter was also forwarded to the Attaches. A table showing the final entry dates and the entries received from the various nations was compiled and completed from day to day. This table revealed at a glance the different sports for which each nation was entered as well as the number of nations enrolled for each sport.

As soon as a final entry date had arrived the compilation of the list of participants was begun for publication. The names of those entered for each sport were forwarded to the printer so that under the direction of the respective sporting authority the forms could be prepared. The printing of the lists of participants was completed as soon as possible. The proofs were corrected not only by the entry office but also by the respective sporting authorities so that the different departments

and the press could be provided with accurate lists. The same system was used in printing each list of participants, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order with Greece leading and Germany, as host country, completing the list. The competitions in the different forms of sport were arranged in conformity with the "Handbook of Regulations," the participants in each competition being arranged in alphabetical order according to countries and numbered consecutively. Care had to be observed in this connection that athletes who engaged in more than one competition in the same sport or in two different sports, as for example, Afghanistan in athletics and hockey, were numbered only once.

A final list for each type of sport was issued and distributed within two days of the final closing date. The total publication of lists of participants was between 1,000 and 1,500 for each sport, these being distributed by an efficient circulation system to the Attachés, the directing authorities, the press, the Sporting Department in the Olympic Village, etc. Following the publication of the final participants list on July 28th a complete compilation 400 pages in size was issued in a limited number and distributed to the members of the International Olympic Committee before the beginning of the Olympic Games. In view of the short period of time at disposal it was possible only through intensive cooperation between the directing authorities, the printer and the entry office to complete the publication of the list of active participants before August 1st. The entries were as follows:

Men	4,433
Women	360
Total	4,793

It is easily understandable that the activities at the entry office increased from day to day with the approach of August 1st. At least one nation arrived daily, and in many cases four or five with numerous athletes and team leaders had to be dealt with. The first task was to clear up all questions concerning the entries, many of the Presidents and Secretaries-General inquiring personally concerning their entries and doing everything possible to simplify the work of the entry office.

That it was possible in spite of the numerous difficulties and complications to catalogue and arrange the many entries is due principally to the thorough preparatory work carried on by the Sporting Department. Many doubts and misunderstandings were easily solved upon the arrival of the teams, since matters that could not be dealt with exhaustively by letter and cable were cleared up in a few minutes at the offices of the Sporting Department or in the Olympic Village when all parties were present. As soon as entries were received and all questions concerning them settled, the lists were sent to the press and the programme department. They were published in the papers and added to the increasing files of the programme department, which later published a complete list of all the competitors entered for the various events.

Once begun, the process continued automatically and the names of all 4,793 active competitors found their way into the various lists, the programme and the newspapers. The operation of this department was exemplary in every respect, and if the reader will pause to consider the haste with which the work had to be carried on, the night hours that were spent completing routine work that could not be accomplished during the day, he will appreciate the true extent of the victory won by the entry office.

Sport Management and Technical Delegates

With the arrival of the teams, the work of the Sport Managements for the different forms of sport began. These were appointed by the Organizing Committee for supervising competition in the

various fields as the trustees of the respective International Federations. They were assigned special tasks for the solution of which they alone were responsible, these being as follows:

1. Cooperation with the technical commissions appointed by the International Federations in compliance with the Olympic regulations. The technical commissions were entrusted with the examining and testing from a technical point of view of the different sites of competition provided by the Organizing Committee and the preparations for the competitions. This work was in most cases simplified through the fact that the International Federations assigned these tasks to members of the Sport Committees of the Organizing Committee and the Sport Managements.
2. Compilation of the lists of referees for each type of sport. The referees at the Olympic Games were appointed and assigned to their work by the International Federations. The Organizing Committee provided only identity cards and badges for these referees and forwarded them to the Sport Managements. The final distribution was carried out by the International Federations or their representatives.
3. Preparations for the drawing of lots and the necessary measures for the completion of this work. With the drawing of lots the final dates of competition were established.
4. The appointment of a staff of honorary assistants in addition to the international referees for aiding in the carrying out of the competitions. These assistants, who were engaged in the technical organization of a sport, were selected by the Sport Managements from the various departments of the Reich Association for Physical Training. The Sport Management was requested by the Organizing Committee to appoint professionally interested assistants for maintaining contacts with the press, photographic press, film and radio. Their task consisted in supervising the work in these fields while considering the sporting requirements and in providing the press with current reports concerning the progress and results of the different competitions.

In compliance with the Olympic Statutes, the following technical representatives were appointed for the Berlin Games by the International Federations:

Sport	Name	Nation	Sport	Name	Nation
Athletics	Björnemann	Sweden	Cycling	Burgi	Switzerland
	Ekelund	Sweden		van den Berch-	Holland
	Stankovits	Hungary		van Heemstede	
Weight-Lifting . .	Mensik	Czechoslovakia		Rousseau	France
	Schweich	France	Swimming	Donath	Hungary
	Rosset	France		Forn	England
Wrestling	Kampmann	Germany		Drigny	France
	Smeds	Finland	Rowing	Fioroni	Switzerland
	Csillag	Hungary		Müllegg	Switzerland
Boxing	Söderlund	Sweden	Canoeing	Eckert	Germany
	de Kankovsky	Hungary		Böhlen	Germany
	Mazzia	Italy		Eckmann	Germany
Fencing	Mayring	Germany	Yachting	Kewisch	Germany
	Lajoux	France	Football	Fischer	Hungary
	Rozonyi	Hungary		Bauwens	Germany
Shooting	Bock	Germany		Mauro	Italy
	Preußner	Germany	Hockey	Demaurex	Switzerland
	Haberland	Germany		Wette	Germany
Pentathlon	Wibom	Sweden		Liégeois	Belgium
Gymnastics (Men)	Huguenin	Switzerland	Handball	Burmeister	Germany
	Schneider	Germany		Tilchner	Austria
	Dalbanne	France		Haßler	Germany
Gymnastics (Women)	Warninghoff	Germany	Basketball	Hafner	Switzerland
Equestrian Sports	Couvé	Holland		Jones	England
	Hector	France		Marek	Czechoslovakia
	Andreae	Germany	Polo	Gannon	England
				Anderson	England

The Procurement of Equipment

The preparatory work for the procurement of high-grade equipment for the Olympic Games, began during the first days of January, 1935. There was no basis for estimating the requirements. Lists of the type and amount of equipment used in previous Olympic Games did not exist. Therefore it was necessary to prepare an approximate list of the quantity of equipment required, in collaboration with the various departments of the Reich Association for Physical Training. This list also took into consideration the necessary purchases for the 10 training fields in the Olympic Village and near the Reich Sport Field. After the offices of the Reich Association and the International Sporting Federations had approved this list, the Organizing Committee communicated, in September, 1935, with German and foreign firms selling athletic equipment, which had been recommended by the International Federations and the Reich Association departments. Most of the equipment was ordered in the months from September to December, 1935, to be delivered by the end of May, 1936. Everything was ready on the 1st of July, with the exception of the built-in platforms for the boxers and wrestlers in the Deutschland Hall. These could not be installed until later because other events took place in the hall during the month of July.

The finishing posts, which in form and size were in accordance with the contest regulations, were 1.37 metres above the ground and 20 x 80 millimetres thick. They formed a suspended rectangle, which enabled the judges accurately to observe the finishing line. A vertical slot 8 centimetres long, was cut in the finishing posts at the height of 1.22 metres. The tape was drawn through this slot. The tape was not of linen. It was a piece of woollen yarn, of 8 to 12 threads, which was renewed for each runner. The tape was not held by the judge or his assistants, but was firmly fastened, and was broken by the first runner. On one side of the finishing line was a staircase for the judges at the finish. On the other side was a staircase for the timekeepers. Two German factories for athletic equipment had been very successful in constructing these staircases, in accordance with the international regulations. The international regulations apply only to the staircase for the judges at the finish. At the try-outs, the Organizing Committee had temporarily used a bench for the timekeepers. The staircase for the timekeepers was constructed according to German ideas, taking as a model the Swedish bench. The tiers were low, and there were 10 wooden seats. Ten timekeepers could sit, close behind one another, on these steps. The dimensions of the staircase for judges, on the opposite side of the finishing line, were determined by the regulations. Out of consideration for the spectators, it was important to make it possible to see through this staircase, without detracting from its safety. It was therefore constructed as a steel scaffold.

In order to determine the best kind of starting pistol, the Organizing Committee carried on experiments with various types and calibers of weapons, in collaboration with the "Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt" and with Olympic Starter Miller (Munich). It was decided that the caliber 380 revolver was actually the best. This was provided with an electrical appliance for timing.

The baton used in the relay, the only equipment required for the flat races, is exactly prescribed by the contest regulations. Most of the competitors and promoters of athletic events did not realize this fact. Otherwise batons of varying thickness or with different kinds of grooves would not have been used in training for the Games. At the meeting of the International Amateur Athletic Federation in Stockholm, in August, 1934, a new type of hurdle was suggested for the hurdle races, which should be in the form of an "L" rather than an inverted "T". This form was chosen because it was less dangerous for the runners. The old type of hurdle rises into the air when it is knocked over. The new hurdle falls directly to the ground without endangering the runner. The



The finishing line. Right to left: the timekeepers' "staircase," the uprights at the finishing line, the judges on their similar staircase, and the tower for the timing camera.

1.6 metre hurdle was constructed so that it would be overturned by a weight of 3.6 kilog. When the 80 new hurdles purchased for the contest (6 x 10 = 60, plus 20 reserve hurdles) were examined, the representative of the International Amateur Athletic Federation doubted whether the hurdles should fall when subjected to a driving weight of 3.6 kilog., or whether they should not be able to resist this weight. Since the contest regulations state that the hurdles may fall when subjected to a driving weight of 3.6 kilog., the Organizing Committee concluded that the hurdles should not fall if subjected to 3.599 kilos. It would be advisable in the future to provide that the hurdles should be overturned by a weight of at least 3.7 kilog. in order to avoid any difficulty at the examination. The Organizing Committee had only the measurements of the new type of hurdles, with no directions as to their manner of construction. No model was available. The German athletic equipment industry rendered expert assistance in developing the final form, which the International Federation later praised as an excellent solution of the problem. The hurdle consisted of a steel framework, which could be adjusted to three heights for the 80, 400 and 110 metre hurdle races. The Organizing Committee also further developed the 3.66 metre wide hurdle for the 3,000 metre steeplechase, as compared with those provided in Los Angeles and Amsterdam. The hurdles used in 1928 and 1932 were too light. There was danger that they would fall over when the runners knocked against them. Therefore a heavier form, with cross-pieces 12 centimetres wide, was chosen. Thus it was possible for the runners to jump on the hurdle and jump down from it, if they no longer had enough strength to jump over it. The little marking pegs in different colours, with iron points, which were provided for the broad jumpers, deserve to be mentioned. These eliminated the necessity for unaesthetic distinguishing marks, such as shoes and handkerchiefs. Very few of these marking pegs were returned to the apparatus room. The competitors thought them so attractive that they kept them as souvenirs. The take-off boards for the broad jump were ash blocks 20 centimetres

square. The oak blocks originally placed in the Olympic Stadium had proved to be too hard. The glued ash blocks offered the necessary resistance, and yet were sufficiently flexible. The distance of 8.06 metres in the broad jump and 16 metres in the hop, step and jump, proved that the take-off boards were good, and could be recommended for use in the future. Ordinary standard uprights proved satisfactory in the high jump.

The International Commission chose as uprights for the pole vault those which had the longest pegs to hold the cross-bar. The regulations prescribe that these pegs may be 7.5 centimetres long. In connection with the high jump and the pole vault, a measuring device must be mentioned, which had already been tried out at the contests for the German championships. This consisted of a T-shaped wooden frame, provided with a plumb-level and a hydrostatic level. On the vertical bar was a metrical scale and a small projecting piece of iron to measure the height. In this manner it was always possible to read the height from below. Measuring with a tape is always unreliable in the case of pole-vaulting because the human eye is incapable of measuring in a vertical direction. The spectators were informed of the progress of the contest by means of a scoring tower, on all four sides of which the height of each jump was posted. In constructing this device, it was important to avoid obstructing the view of the spectators. Therefore the lower part was open, and the figures, which were 2.25 metres high, were merely hung from the top. The cross-bars for the high jump and pole vault were of Oregon pine, 4 metres long, and with black and white stripes. Half of these were purchased from a German firm, and half from a Finnish firm. A superior feature of these cross-bars was the fact that they bent very little in the middle.

The Organizing Committee wished to satisfy all the wishes of the competitors by providing exceptionally fine discuses and javelins. For this reason, only javelins and discuses of Finnish birch were used. One-fifth of these were provided by a Swedish firm, two-fifths by a Finnish firm, and two-fifths by a German firm. As a matter of fact, experience has shown that competitors are unable to distinguish between German and Finnish throwing equipment, when both are made of Finnish birch. Some of the equipment could not be used, because it was too much overweight. Thus only a few of the Swedish javelins could be used, since most of them were 25 to 30 grammes overweight, while the International Federation only permits a maximum margin of 10 grammes. When the discuses were tested in the vacuum provided for this purpose, it was found that the form of many of them did not fulfil the requirements. In the shot put, the competitors were given a free choice between iron balls filled with lead, solid iron balls, and brass balls filled with lead. The same choice of hammers was offered. The Organizing Committee had unfortunate experiences in purchasing the balls for the shot put. It proved that a number of factories had disregarded the specifications in manufacturing these balls. One firm had cut its trademark deep into the ball. Another had cut in the figures showing the weight too deeply. In both cases, the testing commission considered that these indentations might be an aid to the competitors. Many balls were stated to meet the weight requirements of the regulations, which actually were up to 100 grammes overweight. Ninety percent of the 40 iron balls were rejected after the first weighing by the Department for Athletics because they were overweight. The apparatuses were weighed at the testing on a scale specially made for this purpose, which weighed to one-tenth of a gramme.

The Organizing Committee had the same unfortunate experiences with the hammers. The competitors were allowed the choice of all approved types of handles. They preferred hammers of the Finnish type and German Christmann hammers. The length and weight of all the hammers used were in accordance with the regulations. The regulations require that the total length shall be 1.22 metres. All hammers were tested by the IAFF. Those in accordance with the regulations were stamped.

With the exception of the pole for the pole vault, competitors could use no equipment furnished by themselves. This was true even if the competitor could prove that the equipment complied with the regulations. The only possible exception to this rule was in the case that he submitted his equipment to the IAAF at least 10 days before the Games, and that no objections were made. A set of the track and field equipment provided for the Games was chosen by the IAAF, stamped, given serial numbers, and locked in a store room until the contests began. Thus the competitors had only the choice of the equipment which had been officially approved. They could be sure, however, that they would receive the very best equipment.

The sprinters were provided with starting trowels in leather cases, on which were printed the words, "XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936." The competitors were pleased with these souvenirs. The result, however, was that other equipment was also looked upon as souvenirs. The judges who were responsible for the return of the equipment had difficulty in preventing the competitors from carrying off javelins, discuses, relay batons, etc.

The Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre proved highly suitable for the gymnastic contests. There have seldom been gymnastic contests as important as those of the XIth Olympic Games. For the twelve-exercise competition, consisting of six compulsory exercises and six optional exercises, the following apparatuses were required: horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, long horse, and rings. The apparatuses used had to conform to the requirements of the International Gymnastic Federation. The regulations differed from those for the track and field events in so far as the teams of the different nations were permitted either to use the apparatuses provided by Germany or to bring their own if they corresponded to the international sizes. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, and, to some extent Japan, took advantage of the opportunity to bring their own apparatuses. It had originally been feared that this would disturb the progress of the contests. However, the changing of the apparatus did not prove to be a disturbing factor. The specifications for gymnastic apparatus of the German Gymnastic Association had become outdated as the result of the experiences of gymnasts and the efforts to adapt the apparatus to the international regulations. The collaboration of the German gymnastic apparatus industry made it possible to develop apparatus which not only conformed to the regulations, but fulfilled every wish through the excellence of the material, its form, and the construction of its individual parts. Thus, contest apparatus resulted from the XIth Olympic Games, which can be considered as standard and fulfilling the most exacting requirements.

The horizontal bar was made more elastic by lengthening the bar to 2.40 metres and by making the bearings independent of the clamping device. The bar no longer stiffened when subjected to an outward pull, but moved with the performer. The gymnasts found this very desirable, especially during the large swings. The elasticity of the parallel bars, both at the centre and at the ends, was increased through the lengthening of the cross-pieces to 3.40 metres. This advantage resulted in more liveliness in the high turns and rolls over the bars. The ends, which protruded further than those of former apparatuses, offered greater freedom of movement in the backward exercises. In connection with the greater elasticity, the last-named advantage aided the gymnast in swings from the edge of the bars. The dimensions and form of the horse were made to comply with the international regulations. Its length was only 1.80 metres (it was formerly 1.90 metres), and its neck was no longer thin. The supporting surfaces for the side exercises and turns were equally wide and long, on both sides of the side horse. The neck was broadened and shortened by 10 centimetres. This lessened the danger of not getting a good hold in the long horse vault. Minor changes were also made in the rings. At the suggestion of a Berlin gymnast, the wooden rings were not turned out of one



Left: The American divers, Boughner, Adams and Gestring, examine the German Brandsten diving board.

Right: Marjorie Gestring and Degener at the American Brandsten board.

piece and riveted. They consisted instead of many small individual pieces of plywood, glued together, with an iron core. They offered as good holds as the earlier rings, and had the advantage of greater weight. Rings of the older type were also used. The rope was suspended from a hook. This eliminated the danger that the rope might become twisted and interfere with the progress of the exercise. The parallel bars for the women were made unusually heavy. This was because exercises were performed on cross-pieces of different heights. The highest cross-piece was 2.30 metres high. The balancing beam for women, which is 1.20 metres high, 5 metres long and 8 centimetres wide, has become a popular piece of apparatus in Germany. The apparatus for the men's contests brought by the Finns and Czechoslovaks, made a splendid impression. The supports of the parallel bars were firm. The cross-pieces, like those on the German bars, were 3.40 metres long, and were especially elastic, permitting the gymnasts to perform the exercises with great buoyancy. In technical details they scarcely differed from the German apparatuses. The Czechoslovak gymnasts had brought their own ring support for two rings. This was set up by four mechanics from a Czechoslovak factory for gymnastic apparatus.

Valuable experience were also gathered with regard to balls. The German Football Department decided in favour of the English T-shaped opening, although a number of balls with normal opening had been provided (12-sections, goldchrom leather and cow hide). Football players still prefer balls with lacing, and have no confidence in the patent bladder. The first testing showed that very few of the balls complied with the regulations with regard to the most important points: size and weight. In the case of the handballs, which despite their smaller size are heavier, the Organizing Committee found that most of the balls were too small, although the specifications had stated the exact size required (58-60 centimetres). The handball players also preferred balls with lacing, that is, without a patent bladder.



The authorities in Germany had had little experience in procuring basketballs. Since this game is very little played, the regulations concerning the size and weight of the ball were insufficiently known. Despite these difficulties, the German factories provided splendid balls, which won the admiration of the players. The back boards were constructed according to a sketch in an Italian book. The standards were cemented in the ground, and proved very satisfactory. Movable standards are, however, preferable, since they needed not be anchored in the ground. A counter weight was provided on the back of the standards. The Olympic basketball standards permitted play beneath the back boards, since the basket was some distance in front of the boards and below them. Despite their greater experience in this game, the other nations praised this first attempt of the German factories.

There were great difficulties in procuring the hockey balls. When 50 dozen Indian hockey balls were received 14 days before the beginning of the Games, the President of the International Hockey Federation found that the balls were too heavy and too large. Since time did not permit ordering new balls from India, the Organizing Committee ordered balls from England by telephone. These were brought by airplane to Berlin. They complied with the regulations of the International Hockey Federation. The equipment needed for polo-in particular the balls and mallets-were also ordered from England.

The wrestlers used three mats, 8 x 8 metres square. These consisted of individual sections, each 2 x 2 metres in size, which were held together by a frame. Since these mats were also new in Germany, many models had to be made before the technical details were determined. It was necessary to upholster the wood and make a gently sloping frame, one metre wide around the mat. Several German firms collaborated in developing equipment of high quality, which may serve as a model for future contests,

The International Federation wished the boxing rings to be 5.50 x 5.50 metres in size, with rubber-covered ropes. After extensive tests and negotiations, the final form of the gloves was determined only a few days before the beginning of the Games. In these gloves, the position of the thumb is somewhat further inward than in the former gloves. Many boxing experts expressed doubts, before the beginning of the Games, as to the necessity for the new form and its correctness. However, it was warmly approved by the great boxing nations, the U.S.A. and England.

For the first time in Germany, a water polo pool was chosen with lines consisting of laths which were fastened together. This offered the advantage of clearer marking of the boundaries over the simpler method with strings and cork. It is hard to shift the lines to the side. Although French water polo balls were at first requested, German balls were used exclusively.

In diving, the Americans used the original Brandsten diving boards. The Germans used only the so-called German Brandsten boards. Experts now agree that since the springiness of the boards can be adjusted, there is no longer any difference in this respect between the two boards. Divers choose one or the other merely because they are accustomed to it.

In general, it can be said that both the German and the foreign equipment used at the Games proved very satisfactory. All German and foreign firms made every effort to deliver the best possible equipment.

The success of the Olympic Games can also be described as a victory for the manufacturers of sporting equipment. Moreover, the industry gained many new ideas for improvements in the existing equipment. In this connection the Berlin Festival has exerted a favourable influence on sport throughout the world and through improved equipment has pointed the way to higher achievements.

The Telephone and Telegraph Communications for the Sporting Organization

The telephone and telegraph have never before played such an important role in the organization and carrying out of a sporting event as was the case at the Olympic Games in Berlin. Scarcely a spectator at the Reich Sport Field, in the Dietrich Eckart Theatre, or at the other athletic fields suspected the existence of the many threads which connected all the places concerned, often separated by many miles. This communication network contributed greatly to the success of the Games. It was even more important in aiding the rapid and sure transmission of the anxiously awaited results to the outside world.

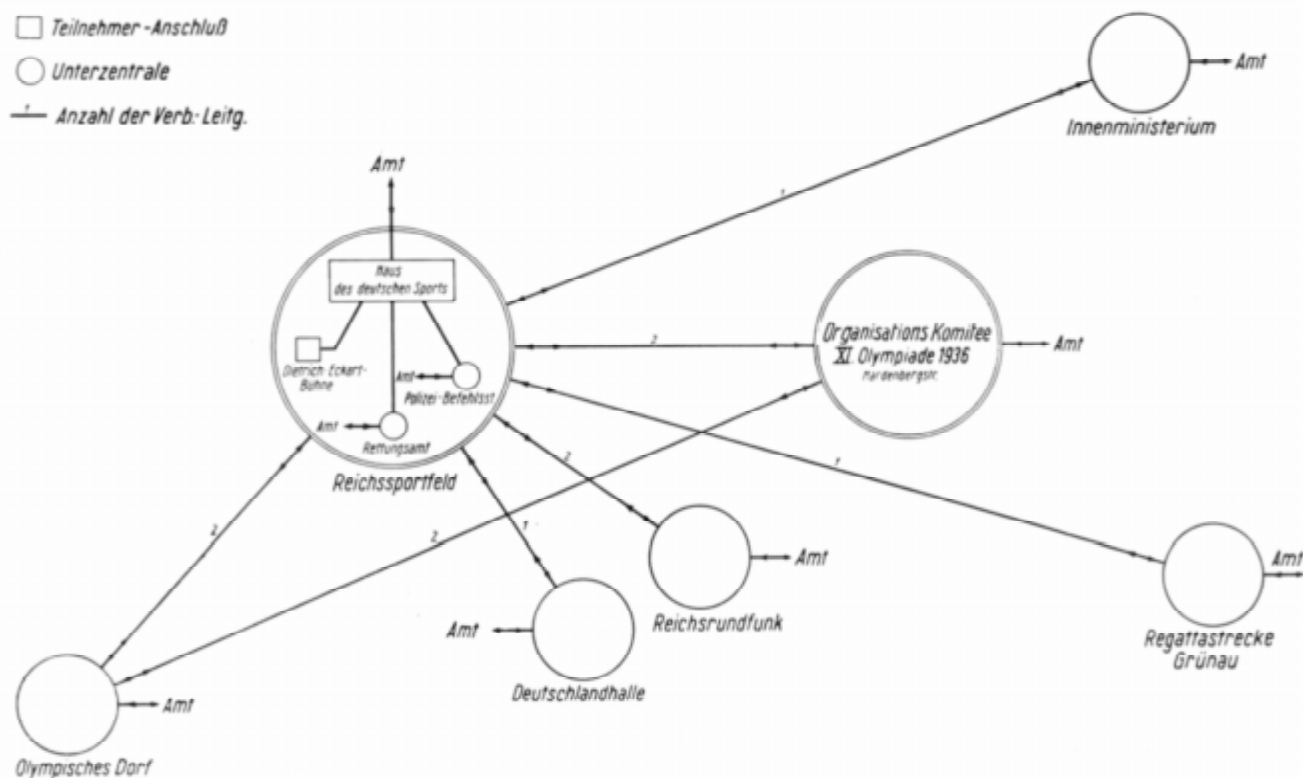
The work of organizing the Games was considerably facilitated by the use of Siemens telephone installations. Thousands of requests for information and for tickets had to be answered daily. Two main numbers had been included in the telephone directory for these purposes, one for general information and one for inquiries concerning admission tickets. When the first main number was dialled, the call went over one of the 20 exchange lines to one of the 12 information desks. The person dialling was automatically connected with an information operator who was disengaged at the moment. When all desks were busy, a special control light burned above each of the 12 desks. This warned the operators to deal quickly with the conversations in order to take the waiting calls. When an operator had finished giving information, the call light went out and by pressing a key the desk was made free for a new call. If one of the operators could not give information in a required foreign language, she pressed a key. This turned on lights on all the other desks, indicating the desired language. At the same time, the call was disconnected from the desk of the first operator and was automatically held. The first operator who had received the call was now free to answer other inquiries. Any other operator could take over the waiting call by pressing a key. When this happened, the lights on all the desks went out. In difficult cases, the

operator could obtain further information through calling other offices in the building. An extension board also made it possible for her to transmit calls to an office of the Organizing Committee. Calls were also handled during the night and at other times when no one was at the information desks. At such times the calls were automatically forwarded to the post switchboard, which was in operation day and night.

The second main number served to handle requests for tickets promptly. Twenty-three exchanges were under this number. These were connected with the switchboards, but each exchange was indicated, so that the operators could at once transmit the calls further. Here also each incoming call was automatically routed to an operator who was free at the moment. Through turning a switch, all other incoming calls were answered at the two house switchboards. Here, by means of a sender keyboard, they were transmitted to one of the 80 auxiliary telephones authorized by the Post Office. The employees at these auxiliary telephones could, without the help of the operator, make inquiries by means of the house telephone or connect the call with another office. These 80 telephones of the Organizing Committee also had 10 outgoing exchanges at their disposition, with which they were automatically connected by lifting the receiver and dialling a special code number. It was of course possible in this case also to make inquiries by means of the house telephone without disconnecting the outside call.

These calls could also be transmitted to other telephones without the aid of the operator. Further, the leading members of the Olympic Committee had at their disposal, through the switchboard, five exchange lines. Since only a few people had access to them, these connections were always free for urgent calls which could not be postponed. Finally, for the purpose of making inquiries, there were two cross connections to the Olympic Village, two to the Olympic Stadium, and two to the Ministry of the Interior.

All responsible headquarters connected with the organization and carrying on of the Games had to be able to communicate with one another very rapidly. For this reason, a large telephone switch-



Plan of the telephone system installed for the Olympic Games.

board for about 620 connections was set up in the House of German Sport. These connections were maintained after the conclusion of the Games. They were for the most part for telephones within the House of German Sport itself. About 30 of them were equipped with secretary telephone stations. Also connected with this switchboard were the room of the directing officials, the various centres of competition, the posts of the judges; the posts at the announcement boards, the police headquarters, the medical central office in the storage depot, the telewriting headquarters, and the various towers. Places not on the Reich Sport Field, such as the Olympic Village, the various Ministries, and other administrative offices, were connected with this switchboard by means of cross connections. Outside calls were made over 30 general exchange lines and two private lines for the Reich Sport Leader. All centres connected with the switchboard in the House of German Sport could be immediately connected with the exchange by dialling a code number. Calls coming in from the outside were connected to the desired places by three switchboard tables.

In addition to this large installation, which served the entire Reich Sport Field, Siemens & Halske provided various other telephone installations. One was a lever selecting device for 20 telephones for which the connecting equipment was located in the inner passageway of the Olympic Stadium. This device was for the purpose of making rapid connection with the amplifying station in the case of broadcast transmissions by means of loudspeakers. There was a similar telephone installation for the manipulation of the searchlights which were located high above the seats. Through this installation, the directing officials could quickly transmit orders to the illuminators. The great success of the night performances showed how necessary such an installation was for the efficacious use of the searchlights. A loop line with various connections for portable telephones was laid on the field itself, in order that the results of the competitions might be rapidly reported to the announcement boards in the Stadium. Since it was necessary for the directing officials to remain in connection with all of the various headquarters, they were provided with a telephone for each of the different systems. For this reason a considerable number of telephones of the Stadium were set up in the main directing room.

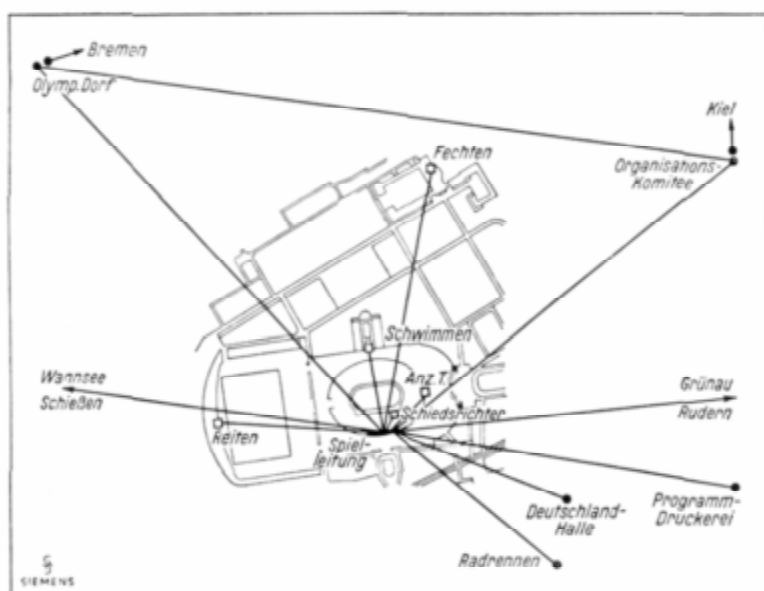
At the other competition sites, in the swimming stadium, on the equestrian ground and on the assembly field, there were telephone installations similar to those on the main field. Portable telephones in leather cases and switchboards manipulated by hand were used. In the swimming stadium there were connections for the announcers and for the telephones at the announcement board and at the diving tower. The telephone at the starting ledge of the swimming stadium had a cord 30 metres long, so that the observers could follow the swimmers along the length of the pool. The Police Department had its own telephone network on the Reich Sport Field with 30 telephones. The first aid service also had its own network, serving the infirmary building and seven first aid stations distributed over the whole field. These installations had hand-manipulated switchboards. They had also their own exchange lines and cross connections. Smaller but equally important installations facilitated communication between the different transformer stations, and also with the stage telephone system in the House of German Sport.

A very extensive telephone installation was erected for the radio broadcasts. It joined the connections for the microphones, for the directing room, and for the German and foreign broadcasting stations. For this, a hand-manipulated switchboard for four operators was installed, connected with over 300 telephones on the competition grounds and outside. Attached to this installation were numerous lines to the broadcasting stations, the long distance exchange, the broadcasting house, etc. There were further four interpreter's switchboards, each with 30 connections, which could be switched into the lines when it was necessary to translate a conversation. A dialling central exchange with

50 connections and two switchboards was installed for the internal use of the radio management. In the press post office on the Reich Sport Field there were a number of telephone booths for press calls. These had enough direct connections to the long distance exchange to permit almost every call to go through without delay. In order to facilitate the placing of these calls, where speed was urgent, a board with alternately illuminated numbers was provided. On the signal board appeared the number of the call slip, which had been given out when the call was booked, and the number of the booth in which the call could be received. The illuminated numbers were turned on from a keyboard desk by the same operator who connected the outside lines to the individual booths.

In addition to the extensive telephone installations on the Reich Sport Field, there were two hand-manipulated electric bulb switchboards in the Olympic Village. They served to connect the calls of the installation, comprising 1,200 connections and 80 exchange lines. The operators and the employees at the information desk were linguistically qualified and well informed.

Siemens teletypewriters were also used to assure the smooth functioning of the Games and rapidity of reporting. All sites of competition on the Reich Sport Field, as well as the jury room and the announcement boards, were connected to the directing office net. There were also telewriting connections to the Organizing Committee and to the sites of contests outside the Reich Sport Field, such as the Deutschland Hall, the shooting ranges in Wannsee, the Olympic Village, the regatta course in Grünau, the cycling stadium, and the yachtmen's quarters in Kiel. The North German Lloyd, which catered for those who lived in the Olympic Village, also had its own telewriting connection to its main office in Bremen. Each of these telewriting stations was directly connected with a typewriter in the central office of the directing officials. The machines were operated by members of a division of the information service of the Air Force. The telewriting receiving station in the multigraphing room may also be mentioned. The messages were received here on a page printer. Instead of the usual roll of paper, a stencil was inserted. Thus the teletyped message could be immediately placed in a multigraphing machine. Twenty to thirty minutes after the receipt of the results, about 1,500 multigraphed copies were ready for the representatives of the press. The telewriting system, on the other hand, transmitted messages



Plan of the telewriting network employed during the Games.



Telewriting machines at the Directing Headquarters in the Olympic Stadium.

to the Press Headquarters in the Schiller Theatre Building in Charlottenburg, to the Propaganda Ministry, and to other offices concerned. A department store, which placed the teletypewriter in its shop window, and a cafe in which the receiving machine was always surrounded by a group of interested people were also connected with the network. It if appeared that a message received in the telewriting central office of the multigraphing room should be sent over the telewriting system, a perforated strip was made simultaneously with the reception in full form. This perforated strip was then used to direct the sending machines of the telewriting network. The central office had also two further perforating machines for preparing other messages for sending. Germany's extensive public telewriting network was partially extended through specially built connections and was also placed at the service of the Olympic Games. Some of the teletypewriters were in the permanent business rooms of the Berlin editorial offices. Others were in the hotel rooms of visiting journalists. Some news agencies and large newspapers had placed their teletypewriters in their press booths on the Reich Sport Field. Thus messages could be transmitted to the publishing company without any delay, and could be in print a few minutes after the conclusion of the events. In this



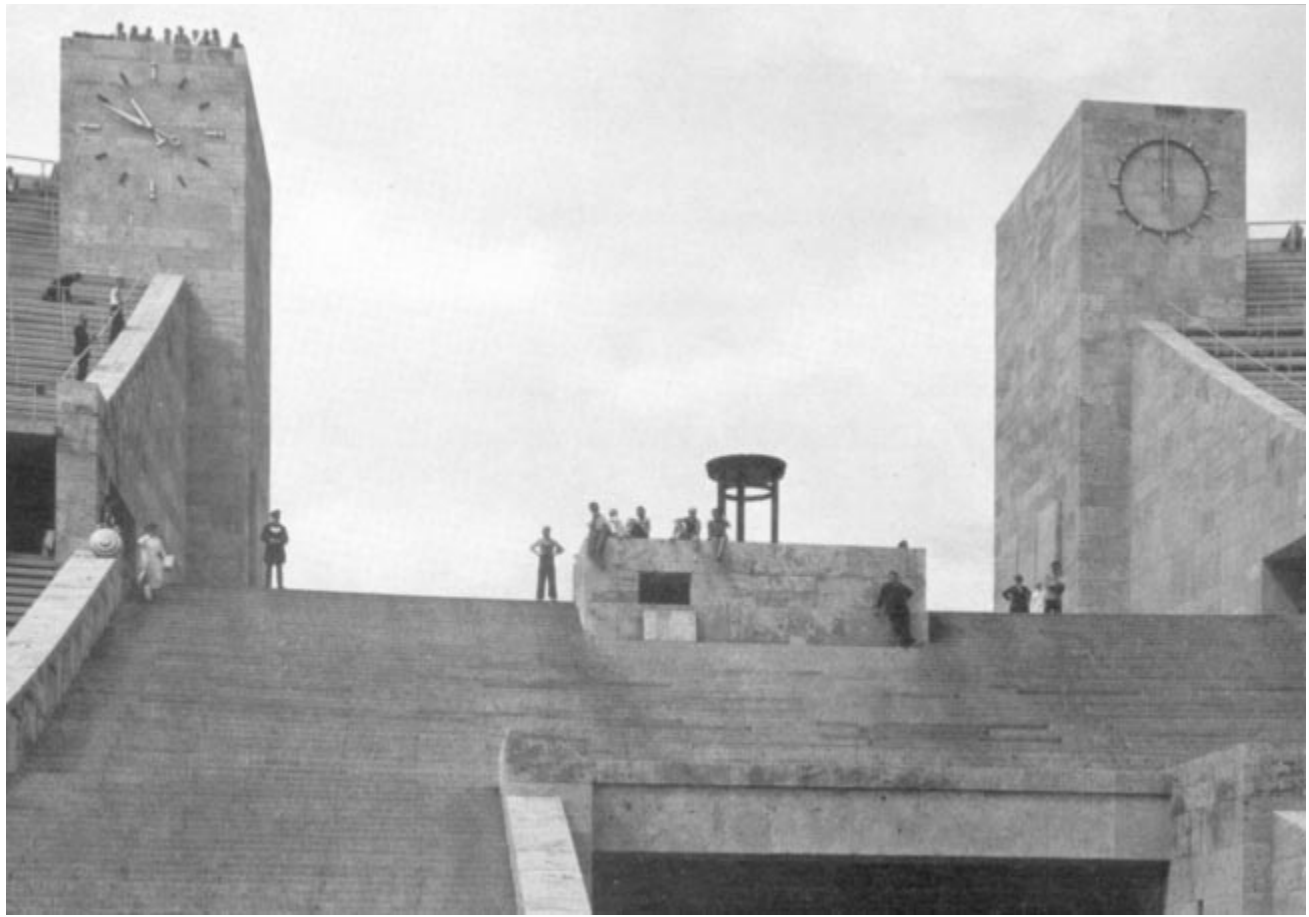
The transmitting room of the telewriting system.



Telewriting receiver in a cafe.

manner, messages were sent with great rapidity to Zürich, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm and London. The arrangement made by the Dutch News Agency deserves to be mentioned, since it placed its entire telewriting network at the service of the Games. The messages coming from the Reich Sport Field were received in Amsterdam by a machine with perforators. Through a perforated strip they were transmitted to the press network, which had over 70 members. Thus, even the small provincial newspapers in Holland received the news as promptly as the large papers, and each individual paper did not need to send its own representative to report the events.

It was absolutely necessary that all the inter-dependent offices should always know the correct time. In order to be sure that the time should be uniform, numerous electric clocks were installed. In all, there were about 150 clocks, which were regulated by a master clock in the central telephone exchange. In each case the clocks were adapted in form to the architecture of the individual rooms. There were of course also many clocks out of doors, as for instance, on the Olympic Gate.



The electric clock and second stop-clock on the Marathon Gate of the Olympic Stadium.

The clock on the Marathon Gate aroused particular interest. On one of the towers was an auxiliary clock with a large dial. On the other tower was an electric stop-clock—the largest ever made. The dials of the clocks were 11.5 feet in diameter, so that they could be easily seen from all parts of the large arena. The stop-clock had a second and a minute hand, which were so connected that when the second hand completed one revolution, the minute hand moved forward to the next line. A synchronized motor connected with the network operated the hands through special gears. The clock was stopped from the post of the time-keeper on the field through the pressing of a button. By pressing another key, the hands were returned to zero along the shortest route, so that the clock could be quickly placed in operation again.

In the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, which was also the scene of sporting competitions, the installations had the important task of assuring proper collaboration between all the various points on the theatre grounds. For this purpose there were three telephone installations and one luminous signal system. Two telephone installations provided communication between the connection stations for the microphones and loudspeakers, the amplifying central office and the directing room. Through moving a lever on the telephone, one could obtain the desired number on these lever connecting installations. Instead of bells, the telephones were equipped with luminous signals in order to avoid noise. The third telephone installation served to connect the directing room with the staff at the three illuminating towers. There were telephone loudspeakers on the towers, so that the men's hands could be free for the operation of the searchlights. The luminous signal installation served the purpose of indicating to the actors the exact moment at which they should go on to the stage. Various signal lights were distributed in the theatre and in the adjoining wood. They were operated from the directing room. A control light showed that the signal light was actually burning. The illumination of the signal light was the sign to be ready and its extinction was the sign to go on the stage.

Assistance by the German Army

It is certainly true that the Army's greatest contribution to the success of the Games was the Olympic Village. But in other respects, too, the German Army gave assistance to the Games as will be clear from this book. It is, therefore, only necessary to mention here that the Defence Forces aided in an outstanding manner in the sporting organization of the Games.

For instance, the General Headquarters of the Third Army Corps arranged a veterinary service on the Ruhleben Race Course for the German and foreign horses, which was carried out by three veterinary officers. In the weighing-room a veterinary surgery, well equipped with instruments, medicines and bandaging materials, was fitted out, and this was also placed at the disposal of the foreign veterinary surgeons. Horses seriously ill could be sent by horse-ambulance to the Army District Horse Clinic where they were treated by the most up-to-date methods. Participating nations were informed in their own language of the veterinary service arrangements. For farriery purposes, master-farriers and shoeing-smiths were sent by the Army with appliances and a large stock of horseshoes. The veterinary service detailed for Ruhleben sent staff and equipment to carry out the veterinary duties also at the polo matches, the dressage tests, jumping, and the three-day-event. During the Olympic Games the direction of the veterinary service was in the hands of the Chief Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. Hilgendorff.

The Signal Corps solved a great problem. For the Marathon race, the 100 kilometre cycle race, and the 50 kilometre walk, the Army constructed an extensive telephone system by means of which not only the time when the different sections were passed in the races was registered for the judges, but a possibility was also created of keeping the public continuously informed regarding the times recorded at the different points on the course. By command of the General Headquarters, Signal Division 43 from Potsdam, partly by utilizing the public telephone lines, constructed the technical installation for this news service. Eleven telephone stations were set up along the Marathon course. As the runners' route followed the same course on the outward and return journeys it was possible to give 22 sectional reports of the contest. Thirteen speaking points were provided for the 50 kilometre walk. One hundred and twelve miles of telephone cable had to be laid by a company of Signal Division 43, in part under-ground, in order to make this extensive transmission of news possible.

In the 100 kilometre cycle race judges and public were kept informed about the state of the race from 12 speaking points. Sections of Signal Division 23 constructed a telephone system for the Olympic pentathlon and the three-day-event, and this too provided a quick news service for judges and spectators. Furthermore, a section 20 men strong was responsible for erecting the loudspeaker installation at the Lustgarten and Unter den Linden. If in addition we consider the telephone installations in the various Olympic dwellings (Olympic Village, Döberitz, Elsgrund, International Youth Encampment at Rupenhorn, and the International Physical Education Students Encampment at Eichkamp), which were also manned, served and partially installed by the Signal Division, this contribution of the Army to the Olympic Games deserves full recognition.

Pioneers were available for the Olympic rowing regatta at Grünau. Under the direction of Major Henke (Pioneer School II) a section of pioneers built a pontoon bridge 884 feet long for the pedestrian traffic between Grünau and Köpenick. In addition, the Division erected stands for judges and signalling groups, as well as pontoon ferries.

The carrying out of the flag ceremonies was entrusted to a naval section specially trained for this work. It was under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Grupe from the battleship "Deutsch-

land,” and consisted of 3 officers, 16 petty officers and 135 men. All ships and flotillas, and also marine detachments, took part with their trained signalling staffs.

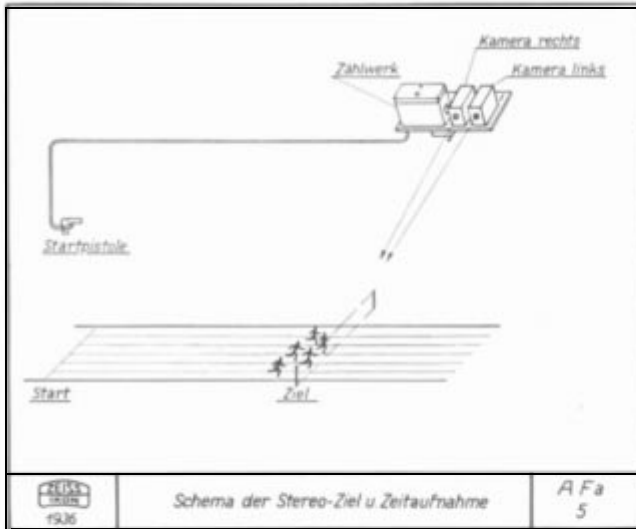
The Air Force contributed 2 searchlight batteries for the Festival Play. On the opening day the Army Carrier-Pigeon Institute at Spandau liberated 25,000 German and foreign carrier-pigeons. If we add the services rendered by the Navy for the events at Kiel, it will be seen that Army, Navy, and Air Force played a splendid part in the preparation for and the carrying out of the Olympic Games of 1936.

Timing

The improvement and perfecting of timing apparatuses was one of the most important tasks of the Organizing Committee. First of all, the stop watch service was arranged, which handed out every day to the managements of the different kinds of sports the loan watches which had been tested by the “Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt.” The stop watches, which had been bought in Switzerland (Ratrapantenzähler) were of the same Omega quality that had been used at the Games of 1928 and 1932, and which cost between 180 and 450 marks per watch. They were used in all the contests in which timing by the hand is prescribed. The watches were controlled daily by a watchmaker from the factory and the “Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt” tested their accuracy every day.

Taking as a basis the experience obtained with the Kirby Camera at Los Angeles, the Organizing Committee, in collaboration with the “Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt” as well as the Zeiss Ikon and Agfa firms, developed an Olympic timing camera capable of recording the events at the finishing line with a stereo-cinematographic camera taking a hundred photographs a second. In order to take photographs covering the whole breadth of the course at the finish, the camera was placed on a 40 foot tower. It was to be expected that, with the short and medium distance races, the contestants would, in certain cases, cross the line with only very short distances between one another. The slow-motion film of the finishes, which is also recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Association as a documentary basis in case of protest, was used for facilitating the work and control of the judges and the time-keepers. The procedure is as follows:

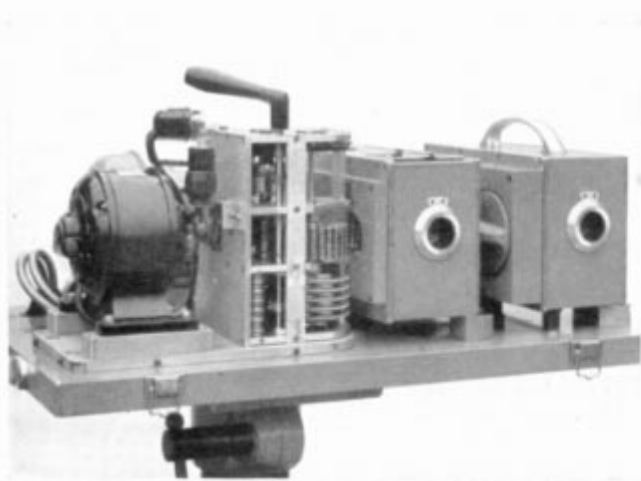
A sensitive contact is attached to the pistol and through the starting shot an impulse of current is released, setting the time-recording mechanism in action. This mechanism is coupled with the slow-motion camera at the finishing line. The camera taking the photos remains out of action until the runners are approaching the finish. The camera then takes the photographs at the finish and records the time which has elapsed from the beginning of the contest. In order to deliver the photos in the shortest possible time to enable the judges to arrive at a decision, a special quick-development film was manufactured permitting cinematographic photographs to be thrown on the screen in the judges’ lodge ten to twelve minutes after the runners had passed the finishing-line. The tape at the finish does not play any part in the work of the time-film apparatus. This apparatus continues working until all the runners have passed the finishing line. The time released by the starting pistol for all runners in common is photographically recorded for every single runner. In throwing the image on the screen for the judges, it was possible, by a simple device, to adjust the position and the time of every single runner at the finish, this quite independent of the well-known unreliability of the human eye. During the games, this mechanism rendered excellent service. In addition to the timing camera, the Organizing Committee used the time printer developed by the firm of Löbner, Berlin, not only for flat races, but also for riding, rowing and canoeing competitions.



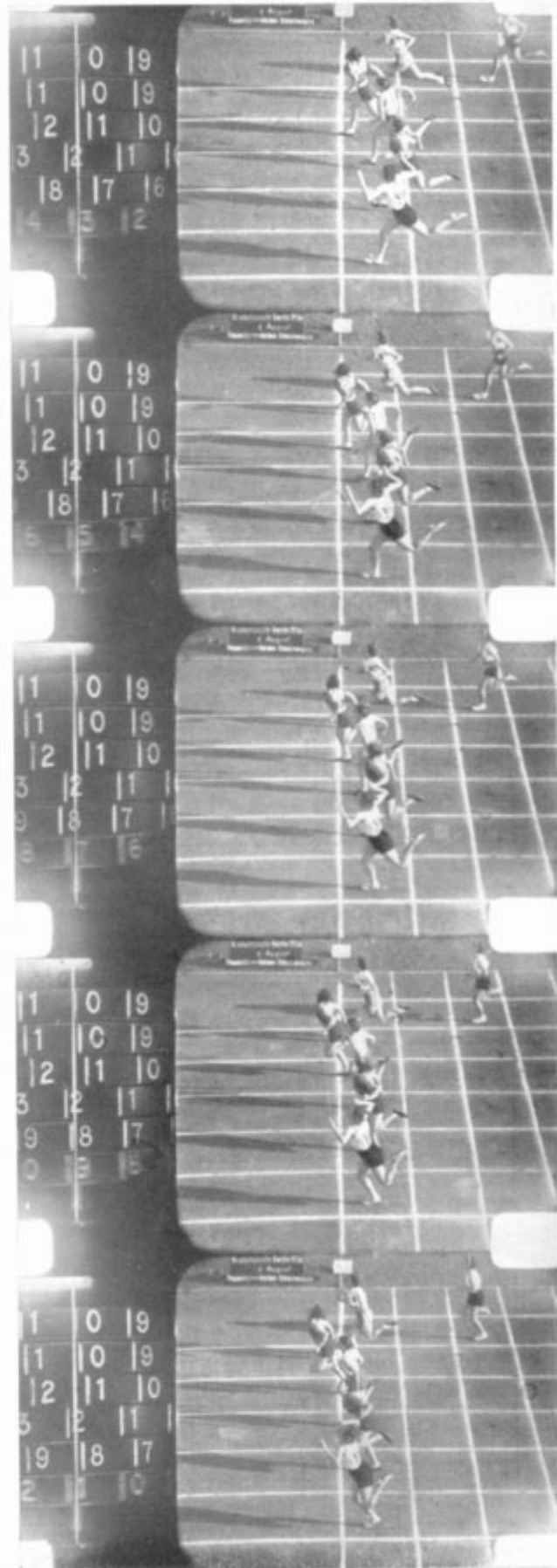
Plan of the timing camera.



Starter Millers pistol is equipped with a sensitive contact.



The timing camera with the timing device uncovered.



Timing film of the 80 metre hurdle race for ladies. The bottom row of figures indicate hundredths of a second, the second row tenths, the third row full seconds, etc. The times recorded from top to bottom are as follows: 11.729, 11.769, 11.789 and 11.809 seconds. The victor, Valla (Italy), crosses the line in the second picture from above, being followed by Steuer (Germany) in the lane farthest left, as shown in the bottom picture.

A timing equipment of this nature comprises the following parts:

- a) a precision chronometer as master timepiece which can be set in action by hand, by starting pistol, by means of a starting-band or photo-cell release,
- b) a contact-starting-pistol which, when the starting shot is fired, sets in motion both the precision chronometer, and the time-recording mechanism of the chronographs. The time is taken at the winning-post by means of hand apparatuses which are used by the time-keepers.

The Electric Hit Registering Apparatus for Épée Fencing

Épée fencing is a sport in which a series of complicated, unexpected individual movements, following each other with lightning rapidity, determine the winner. The rapidity of fencing, with its present highly developed technique, requires a recording apparatus able to register hits which often could not be seen with the human eye.

It is also important, that in fencing with naked weapons, the fundamental distinction between sport fencing and duelling is that in duelling the opponent is usually rendered hors de combat by a hit. In sport fencing the opposite is true. The fencer who has made a hit, which he wishes to be recorded, cannot and does not wish to take up a defensive position. His opponent sees that he is undefended, — usually before he realizes that he himself has been hit. The counter-thrust follows so quickly after the thrust that they appear to the judges to be simultaneous hits. Depending upon the position of the judges in relation to the fencers, the counter-thrust may often appear to be the first hit.

The electric hit registering apparatuses developed by the Organizing Committee, were used in Berlin to assure the accurate judging of hits. At the points of the épées, electrical contacts were built in, from which wires led along the épées to the hilt, thence under the clothes of the fencer to his back, and thence over a pulley to a registering apparatus. There was one apparatus for each pair of fencers. In the apparatus, the current switched on by the hit operated a relay, with the assistance of which the time of the hit was determined. This is necessary in order also to record those hits whose period of contact is so short that they could not be safely judged by the human eye.

The apparatus used at the Olympic Games registered the hits $\frac{1}{100}$ second after they had taken place. In order not to register very light touches of the opponent with the épée, which would not have resulted in a wound in a duel, it was necessary that the body of the opponent should be hit with a pressure of 250 grammes in order to close the circuit. Thus light touches did not count as hits, and were not recorded, even though the hit made a dent in the clothing of the opponent, and thus was visible.

The relay mentioned above had two further functions, in addition to determining the time of the hit. When the circuit was closed, it caused two lamps to light, and a alarm (signal bell) to sound for each fencer. Thus the judges were both visually and acoustically informed of the hit. The signal bells can be switched off, if it is desired not to distract the attention of fencers on a neighbouring fencing floor. In this case, the registering is only visual. An auxiliary apparatus could be connected, in order to inform the spectators of the hits. This apparatus transmitted the effect sent by the relay to the electric light system. The turning on of lights on the side of the fencer scoring, informed the spectators of the hit. In addition, the relay switched on a second electrical apparatus, which switched off the current of the second fencer $\frac{1}{20}$ second after the hit. A subsequent counter-thrust was not registered. If the counter-thrust took place within $\frac{1}{20}$ second after the first hit, the relay of the second fencer registered the hit, since his current had not yet been switched off by the



Touches in the épée fencing competitions are registered by the ringing of bells and flashing of signal lamps.
Team competitions in progress in the Cupola Hall of the House of German Sport.

first fencer's relay. The lights for both fencers were turned on, and both bells rang. The two thrusts counted as a double hit.

In constructing the apparatus, it was made impossible for the users to adjust the time of switching off the counter-thrust. In judging the processes which follow one another—the closing of the circuit, the period of the first relay, and the period of the second relay—the possibilities of error are so great that judging mistakes are inevitable if auxiliary instruments are used. This would be true even with the use of good stop-watches. The adjustment is only possible by means of an oscillograph or a modern relay measuring apparatus.

The development of the sport is tending to make the period of time between the hit and the switching off of the counter-thrust still shorter, in order to determine the first hit more exactly. The apparatus can be adjusted for considerably shorter periods of time than $\frac{1}{20}$ second. This is established as a norm in the international rules.

The signal is turned out by the judges by pushing a button. Thus the apparatus can again operate. The apparatus is so made that no current flows when the blades are touched during the fencing. No signal results from a thrust against the opponent's hilt and a resulting closing of the circuit, or from a thrust against the sword of the opponent, or against the woven metal carpet with which the fencing floor is covered. A secondary contact resulting from one of these occurrences, does not cause the relays to operate. The signals always show the fencer hit.

The testing of the apparatuses used in the fencing contests was done by the "Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt" in Berlin.

Announcement Boards

The quick transmission of events to press and public was one of the chief problems of the Organizing Committee, aside from the measuring equipment required for the technical presentation of the sporting competitions. Great value was attached to visible announcement boards which fulfil their tasks independent of linguistic difficulties. Of special importance was the evaluation apparatus of the seven judges during spring-board and high diving. On the basis of international experience, and in collaboration with the Swimming Federation, an apparatus was devised by the Organizing Committee, by means of which the evaluation of all judges were made known to the public simultaneously, by releasing, from the referees' table, figures chosen on a keyboard. The equipment comprised seven chairs for the judges, each chair being equipped with one arm-rest upon which the evaluation apparatus was mounted. Protecting shields prevented the keyboard from being seen from the sides or front. The absence of a second arm-rest simplified sitting and rising. Above each chair was placed a box containing cards with the numbers, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7.5, 8, 8.5, 9, 9.5 and 10. An electrical appliance for elevating the number cards was installed between the legs of the chairs. A special switch-box was provided at the referee's table, this containing six signal lamps, a locking device, a key for elevating the number cards at every judge's chairs and a releasing key.

The working of the apparatus was as follows: After the dive, the judges pressed the keys of the numbers awarded. The key remained down. The referee sounded the gong as a sign that he considered the evaluation to be at an end. Here upon, he pressed his locking device. No judge was able to alter the figures thereafter. After pressing the locking device, the referee pressed the switch. The figures appeared above the heads of the judges. A new dive was in preparation. The referee pressed the discharging key, the locking-device and the evaluation keys of the judges could again be operated. The show figures fell back into their case. The apparatus was in readiness for the next dive. A similar scoring apparatus was devised in order to keep the public and press informed of the progress of the competition which was spread over large district during the cross-country tests of the modern pentathlon and the three-day-event. The scoring device gave a picture of a part of the cross-country district on which the position of a single rider was always indicated by means of incandescent lamps.



A judge presses the button indicating the appropriate score number.



The referee has pressed the key which causes the scores to appear above each judge's chair.

The desire to acquaint the public with the results of the track and field events despite linguistic difficulties led to the erection of score boards at the four corners of the Stadium arena. These boards were connected with the site of the actual contest, e.g., the shot put, discus or javelin throwing, by means of a circular cable connection. The intermediate results of an event were available to all spectators in the shortest possible time, without overburdening the loud speaker. Similar apparatus to inform the public of the judges' decisions without delay were set up for weight-lifting and wrestling. These consisted of glass balls set up over the judges' seats, which were built into the platform. The judges caused their lamps to burn red, green and white by means of a switchboard. The public was at all times optically cognizant of the results. An illuminated writing installation was used in the Deutschland Hall for contests in weight-lifting, wrestling and boxing. The momentary position of the tournament was indicated on prepared tables.

Dressing Rooms

Because of the great number of participants, the question of dressing rooms at the various sites of competition demanded special attention. It was necessary to provide rooms which were large, clean and equipped with sufficient wardrobe space, massaging tables, etc. and which possessed adjoining shower rooms and toilets.

Following the first tour of inspection, it was decided that out of the 21 scenes of competition which would be utilized for the 19 different forms of sport, only 11 were adequately supplied with dressing rooms. Six new sporting centres which were under construction could be equipped according to the wishes and suggestions of the Organizing Committee. In two cases, additional cabins were constructed in the dressing rooms already available, and in another, the entire facilities had to be enlarged. At the beginning of the Games, the 21 scenes of competition included 236 dressing rooms in which 2,280 athletes could be accommodated simultaneously. The distribution of these rooms among the different nations was made upon the basis of the probable number of participants, and these provisional arrangements proved in most cases to be satisfactory. In allotting the dressing rooms to the various teams, three factors had to be considered:

1. Size of the team,
2. Political and linguistic relations of the teams to one another,
3. Special training methods.

For practical and technical reasons it was not always possible to allot each nation an individual dressing room, and in combining several national teams in one dressing room, the aforementioned factors had to be carefully considered in order to avoid friction of any kind. The distribution which was thus achieved proved to be satisfactory since no complaints of any kind were received, but difficulties arose in connection with certain sports such as fencing and basketball because the dressing rooms were constantly in use.

Young sportsmen were appointed by the Organizing Committee to look after the dressing rooms, and these young men, who were placed at the disposal of the Organizing Committee by the National Socialist Educational Institutions under the supervision of Director Schirrmeister, soon succeeded in gaining the friendship of the foreign sportsmen. In the appointment of these dressing room caretakers it was emphasized that they should remain at the same post during the entire period of the Games. Twenty principal caretakers, 30 assistants and 12 women caretakers were appointed by the Organizing Committee.

The team members were provided with printed instructions concerning the distribution of dressing rooms at the different scenes of competition, these including information in five languages as well

as sketches indicating the exact location and the best route of approach. In this connection, the Organizing Committee endeavoured to map out routes which would enable the participants to reach their dressing rooms without coming into contact with the crowds of spectators. The motor-coaches always parked at the same spot so that the athletes had no trouble in following the well-marked route to the dressing rooms, each of which was designated by a placard and the flag of the nation to which it had been assigned.

Horticultural Measures

The large area, the short time for preparation and the unfavourable soil conditions of the Reich Sport Field made the laying out of the grounds difficult. When it is considered that the area to be laid out could not be cleared for the purpose till at most a year before it was to be used, it must be admitted that the newly laid out grounds stood the test extraordinarily well. It was possible to lay down old turf only for the arena of the Olympic Stadium, the hockey stadium and one of the training fields. This turf, already ten to thirty-five years old, had not received especially good care, being turf of the old horse race course, which had indeed been regularly cut and watered, but had always had very light sandy earth as subsoil.

To grow grass in the natural soil of the arena of the Reich Sport Field was impossible, because this consisted of white, almost washed-out sand. There was no natural loam, no binding earthy matter, and the sterile surface soil could not keep even any of the heavy rainfall or snow. The underground water, too, lay very deep, between 65 and 117 feet below the surface, so that the natural community of plants there could consist of only dry sedges and copses of heather, broom, birches and pines. Only in the gorges at the edge of the upper surface, in spots of soil well blown over and rained upon, was it possible for more exacting kinds of plants, such as oak and mountain-ash, to thrive.

A new layer of earth therefore was laid on the white sand so that the new soil thus formed would hold the water from rain and artificial sprinkling. It was not heavy soil, but was of a rich kind, to which was added about a tenth of loam and strong natural manures. These natural manures (oxen straw-dung) were in an earthy (oxydized) state when applied, that is, they were old, rotted and cold, and rich in living bacteria. These materials of earth and manure were very carefully mixed and pulverized and the new soil, enriched with this addition, amounted to about 20 to 25 centimetre according to need. When the old sods had been carefully laid down and rolled in and the new seed had taken root, a top dressing consisting of potash, phosphorus and nitrogen was placed on this foundation four or five weeks afterwards. This top dressing did not consist of the salt compounds of the chemical elements named, but the artificial manure salt was previously, months before, dispersed in pulverized turf mould, watered in and then several times mixed. There was at the time no fear of the strong salt solutions becoming effective, which otherwise would have disturbed and even destroyed the bacterial life in the soil.

Of course, the composition of the grasses was also important. Such grasses had first of all to be chosen as would entirely correspond to the soil conditions of the site and whose growth should not be seriously molested by even the most vigorous sporting performances. In general the grasses for the turfed surfaces of the Reich Sport Field were composed as follows:

20% English raygrass	10% sheep fescue
10% white clover	10% meadow panicle
20% red fescue creeper	5% timothy
20% fiorin	5% long grass.

The wide expanse of the May Field formed the only exception to what has just been stated. Here old turf was also used. It came from the inundation district of the Spree and was little suited to hard use. The soil was prepared in the same manner as the other and it was to be expected therefore that the sods laid down upon it would adapt themselves biologically to the new subsoil. They did so, and grasses of the same mixture as already described were sown into the seams of the sods. In less than two or three months the old turf, which on its former site had been only a little more than a metre above the underground water level, was seen to have biologically so adapted itself to its new situation as to sustain even the hardest strain made upon it in the polo matches.

According to the meteorological observations of former years, cool, unsettled or damp weather could scarcely be expected during the first weeks of August, which mark the high summer period in North Germany. Unfortunately, the hopes of ideal summer weather for the Games were to a certain extent doomed to disappointment. During practically the entire period of 16 days the weather could not be described as summer-like, and as a result the horticultural experts and gardeners looked forward to the days of principal activity with more than usual apprehension. That it was possible in spite of the unfavourable weather conditions to prepare the Stadium arena in such a manner that for three weeks it could be used almost constantly by thousands of performers for sporting, dancing and marching purposes, speaks highly for the skill of the gardeners.

The wet, cold weather caused considerable anxiety, for it prevented the much trodden and crushed grass plots from drying out. If the new earth had contained only a very little more loam, it would have been impossible to hold the sports on sappy turf. In this connection it may be mentioned that a sports ground of turf differs from a natural meadow in that the former must be at all times in such a state that it can be trodden on, whereas a meadow, for natural reasons of vegetation and soil, cannot be, so that the best and most natural conditions for a meadow are not the best for a grass sporting field.

These fundamental facts have often been confused in the preparation of sporting fields. Had we, for example, prepared a heavy, rich soil base for our turf instead of the light soil containing only one tenth loam, it would have been necessary to hold the sporting competitions of soft, wet ground.

But a sporting field should be well nourished, though it must not be quite sappy, but—from the point of view of the soil and vegetation conditions—lightly stepped. A practical sportsman will know that this means that the turf must be tread-proof but not slippery. But a lightly stepped lawn, under unfavourable conditions of soil and climate, is in danger of becoming scorched. For this reason it must be possible for well-cared-for sporting fields to have at all times two following provisions at hand:

- 1) An effectively working watering equipment,
- 2) Dry, substantial top dressing.

The Reich Sport Field has an equipment for watering the grounds on such a scale that they can suffer no harm from months of hot, dry weather. It should here be added that for natural and economic reasons the grass should be watered, wherever this is practicable, only during the time between sunset and sunrise. Water given during the hours of night is very much more lasting in its effect on vegetation than that given in the daytime. It is a common fact, yet little known, that, for example, a tenth of a cubic meter of water given to a plant at midnight can have the same effect as a cubic metre at noon of the hottest day. The principal reason for this is that at midnight the plant receives the benefit of almost all the water given to it, as the difference of temperature between the water and the air is considerably less than when the sun is shining, the temperature of the air near



Evening view at the Reich Spurt Field.

the sunned soil being capable of rising to double of what it is in the free air current. Water given to grass on a dry, hot day evaporates so quickly that only a small fraction of it reaches the roots. Another advantage of night watering is that the pores of the soil are then open and receptive, which is not the case on hot days, but, as gardeners say, the soil is hard against water and air.

The top dressing is also of the greatest importance for turf-laid sporting grounds to be in good condition. It is perhaps more important than plentiful artificial watering. Top dressing that affects the grass too sharply and quickly should not be used when the turf tends to become stepped. All acids of whatever kind are fatally poisonous to all vegetable and bacterial life, as also acids that form the salts of artificial manure when they come into contact with moisture in the soil or plants. In the care of sporting fields, use must not be made of organic manures that have a too rapid effect or that consist of decayed meat and fish. However favourable may appear the use of blood or fish meal, these should nevertheless be strictly avoided. In gardens and nurseries where these organic manures have been applied with the greatest success, the gardeners are known to have suffered severely from boils. As it is almost certain that no active sportsman can help some time or other coming into contact with the ground, this hitherto somewhat unknown fact just mentioned should be borne in mind.

If really good, nourishing, acid-free compost is not procurable, then such top dressings may be



Effective landscaping at the Reich Sport Field.

used as do not contain harmful ingredients and are free of the risk of forming injurious acids. The German artificial manure Huminal B is an example of an entirely excellent top dressing. It contains potash, phosphorus and nitrogen in watery solutions that have been absorbed by turf mould and thus physically united. A third of a cubic meter of this mixture suffices for the top dressing of 300 square metres of a grass sporting plot, which, after a few days, can again be played upon. The same good results have followed the use of horn meal and horn parings.

However important may be the top dressing used during the period of vegetation, it cannot take the place of constant care of the soil throughout the year with twenty or thirty grass cuttings. The administration of the Reich Sport Field has therefore provided that all the grass cut, all fallen leaves and all other fallen dead parts of plants shall be heaped up with earth. The large compost heaps are under strict observation to prevent loss of gas and formation of acids. Important chemical material, such as carbonate of lime, added to the compost heaps, will secure the full activity of the soil for years, if at the beginning of spring there is given back to the grass plots in earthy form what mowing machines and scythes have taken away.

Meteorological Service

The Local Climatic Peculiarities of the Reich Sport Field

Natural landscape conditions are much changed on the Reich Sport Field by the great erections. While no important special climatic features are developed on the open sporting grounds and the May Field, it is otherwise with the Olympic Stadium, the swimming stadium, the tennis stadium and the hockey stadium. Such a special climate is most marked in the Olympic Stadium. On the upper gallery and passageway there is the same climate as on the roof of a high house exposed to all the winds, and general weather conditions find their full expression here. When a strong direct west wind is blowing, this is also true for all the other open parts of the interior. The west wind blows through the Marathon Gate into the arena as if through a sluice and, apparently without any great eddies, distributes itself fairly evenly. But in the case of weaker west winds and slight deviations from a westerly direction, winds of every strength produce eddies at the sides of the Marathon Gate.

With the wind blowing from other directions there would be a definitely symmetrical double circulation if these conditions were not much disturbed by the Marathon Gate. In the case of moderate south-east winds, the determination of the wind direction in the arena showed very disturbed circulation. The normal symmetrical double circulation is broken up as the chief current from south-east is diverted eastwards by the Marathon Gate. The direction of the wind in the arena is accordingly very different locally, and frequently at various points in the arena the direction of the wind is opposite to that prevailing at the upper edge, namely the main air current.

The sunken part of the interior space is also subject to climatic changes caused by windy and cloudy weather. The masses of air can only reach the arena proper from all sides if they fall 65 to 130 feet. This expresses itself in a rise of temperature, although slight, and a clearly reduced relative moisture. When the conditions are favourable to radiation, with little wind and a cloudless sky, the differences are much greater. In the first place local air currents are set up, which are drawn along the ground from the colder upwards to the higher parts. The light-coloured stone work absorbs warmth slowly though strongly, and remains warmer than its surroundings until the evening hours. The heated air rises in the interior, drawing after it fresher air masses from outside, which, however, in falling, are warmed by the hot masses of stone. Furthermore, special climatic conditions are developed more extensively in the lower part of the interior than higher up. In particular, air movements are definitely less here, and therefore also the extent of the cooling.

The effect of the absorption of the sun's rays is still further increased by the counter-radiation of heat from the upper parts of the Stadium. When the Stadium is fully occupied, the reflex action of the light, covered concrete is less, but the hindering of the radiation by the human bodies can in this case easily lead to a conservation of heat. The cooling surface in the lower part of the interior is very small, and in such cases climatic conditions of pure super-heating result.

The formation of special climatic conditions is most notable in the underground halls (March Hall) and the connected passages and tunnels. At night when there is no wind the cool masses of air sink down here and collect at the deepest places. During the day a suction effect arises in the interior as the result of the heated and upward-eddying air-masses, which cause the cold air to stream after them into the arena in gusts. Under such weather conditions there is always a powerful draught with a wind speed up to 20 feet per second in the entrance to the March Hall under the Olympic Fire and in the openings of the tunnels, further influenced by the slope of the passages down to the arena. The cold air spreads out in gusts through the open door of the

March Hall and mixes with the warm air in the interior. Near the openings, therefore, there are rapid and considerable changes of temperature which at half-minute intervals reach an average of 3.6° F.; the real differences, i.e. momentary temperature differences, are much greater. When the outside temperature was 91.4° F. (31% relative moisture), temperatures of 69.26° F. (relative moisture 71%) were recorded in the March Hall. The gusts of cold air spread out in a certain area about the openings, sometimes as far as the centre of the arena, until they are caught up in the ascending eddies of warm air. The great differences in the rate of cooling which thus arise are found unpleasant. The relative moisture on the grass, which is always kept moist, is somewhat higher than in the lower tiers of seats, and the velocity of the wind is also higher, so that it is easier to avoid overheating in the arena itself than on the tiers of seats.

The Weather During the Olympic Games

After bright weather until as late as July 31st, 1936, clouds drew over Berlin during the night before August 1st. The warm air rising from the south-east, with constant south-east winds, brought an occasional slight precipitation which, however, remained too small to be measurable. On August 2nd the thick layer of cloud at first remained, the weather being warm and misty. In spite of the small amount of absorption, cumulus clouds formed during the forenoon in the very moist air (approximately 80% relative moisture to a height of 5,000 m), and these clouds' only seldom permitted the sun to shine feebly. From 3.05 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. slight, not measurable rain fell on the Reich Sport Field, and the temperature simultaneously fell 5.4°, the relative moisture increasing by 20%. The wind veered to the west and towards afternoon became noticeably stronger. Late in the afternoon it cleared up. On August 3rd, after single rain drops had fallen from 11 o'clock on, a heavy shower of rain passed over from 12.15 to 12.40 o'clock, bringing with it a cooling of 6.3° F. and an increase in moisture of 30%. A further slight shower followed towards 2.00 p.m. In spite of passing clouds, the air became warmer again till, after 6.25 p.m., single rain drops fell again, passing into a heavy shower about 7.00 p.m.

The changeable westerly weather conditions continued on August 4th. With changing cloud conditions it remained cool; between 12.58 and 1.25 p.m. a slight shower of rain passed over, not measurable on the Reich Sport Field, and brought a reduction in temperature of 7.2° which was only temporary, and an increase of moisture of 25%. The variable cloudy weather continued till evening with single slight showers. On August 5th, too, the arrival of cool air currents continued; with variable, but for the most part heavy, clouds. A shower of rain fell between 11.37 and 12.04 o'clock with a fall in temperature of 6.3° F. and an increase in relative moisture of 25%. Further showers followed. Later the temperature remained cool, and on the 5th and 6th it remained 7.3° below the normal average for these days. On August 6th cool and cloudy weather prevailed the whole day, it only clearing up quite temporarily about 1.30 p.m. It was not till evening about 6.00 p.m. that the wind fell, and at the same time the clouds disappeared except for high thin cirri.

With this the cool, windy and rainy period of westerly weather practically ended. August 7th, too, at first brought slight clouds at medium and high levels, but sunshine caused an increase in temperature. Towards midday the clouds became denser at the middle levels. The wind velocity, however, was small, and the general character of the weather pleasant, in spite of a few drops of rain. With slight wind the sky was fairly clouded the whole of the next day. About 1.45 p.m. single drops of rain fell again; heavy thunder showers were observed in the south from 2.15 - 2.30 p.m. Towards evening the thick layers of high cumulus clouds broke up. High pres-

sure weather conditions now supervened, and the high cirrus clouds disappeared. Only on the 9th towards midday, as a result of the absorption, were fine-weather clouds formed.

The fine weather period reached its climax on August 10th and 11th. With an almost clear sky and moderate winds from the south-east it became very warm during the day. The normal temperatures were exceeded by about 5.4° on the average. On August 12th, especially towards evening, it gradually became dull, and the midday temperature remained lower than that of the previous days. Cool and moist maritime masses of air flowed over the Berlin district during the night before the 13th and brought a refreshing wind with shower clouds. The frequent light showers which fell remained for the most part too small to be measured. As a result of wind and cloud there was no great cooling during the night before the 14th. Towards 9 o'clock the sun broke through for a short time. At about midday rain fell locally in various quantities, and this held on till evening without much break, bringing not less than 1.72 inches of rain at the Olympic Village. That is more than half the rainfall normally expected for the whole month of August. About .6 inches fell at the Reich Sport Field. The temperature was very low, for the most part about 57.2° F., i. e. about 6.3° under normal. This, however, again practically closed the westerly weather period. The character of the weather during the next two days was once more very pleasant. There was a heavy mist early on the 16th, and towards midday single cumulus clouds formed with very slight movements of air.

The Weather Service During the Games

In connection with the Olympic Games two principal duties were entrusted to the "Reichswetterdienst" (Reich Meteorological Service) :

1. The meteorological examination of the local climatic conditions of the Olympic Village at Döberitz, the Reich Sport Field in Berlin, and the Kiel Bay, as well as the continuous observation of the course of the weather during the Games.
2. Advising all concerned as to the weather to be expected.

The preparatory meteorological measurements on the grounds of the Reich Sport Field and the Olympic Village were made by the Reich Meteorological Service. With a staff of 6 to 9 observers continuous measurements of temperature, moisture, and wind velocity were made. During the Games themselves special measurements were made regularly, and also according to the state of the weather. For the total period of the Games the following observations and records were arranged :

- a) In two thermometer huts at the Olympic Village, at the northern entrance and the Waldsee : temperature and moisture.
- b) At the Women Home on the Reich Sport Field: temperature, moisture, wind direction and wind velocity.
- c) At the southern tunnel entrance to the Olympic Stadium: temperature, moisture and wind velocity. For this a newly constructed apparatus was used which indicated the temperature of the dry and wet thermometers on an electric aspiration psychrometer at intervals of 20 seconds.
- d) In the tunnel of the Olympic Stadium: temperature and moisture,

- e) On the tower of the Herder School in Berlin-Charlottenburg: sunshine record and total radiation from sun and sky.

During the athletic competitions the following measurements were added:

- f) A comparison once every hour of the registering apparatus in the interior of the Stadium with the aspiration psychrometer (Assmann).
- g) During sunny weather the measurement 2 or 3 times daily of 2 cross-sections through the interior of the Stadium in a north-and-south and east-and-west direction with the aspiration psychrometer (Assmann) and the anemometer.
- h) Daily, as far as possible every 3 hours, measurements with a psychrometer and anemometer at the Women's Home, meadow, tennis stadium, Hüppe Field, swimming stadium and May Field,

For this climatological service the Meteorological Office provided a meteorologist and a technical assistant for each half-day. The weather forecast service was carried out by the Meteorological Station at Tempelhof, Berlin. During the period of July 20th to August 16th special forecasts were published twice daily (7.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m.) which contained information about clouds, rain, temperature and wind, and also an indication as to the general weather conditions. These reports appeared in four languages (German, French, English, Spanish) and were placed at the disposal of the Organizing Committee in an edition of 96 copies—especially for posting on bulletin boards. The weather chart published daily by the Tempelhof Meteorological Station also served to give information about the general position of the weather, and the Organizing Committee at first obtained 40 and later 94 copies of this chart. Furthermore, during the period from July 27th to August 16th a meteorologist was constantly at the disposal of the members of the Organizing Committee for personal consultation. To keep this meteorologist in continuous touch with the practical weather service at Tempelhof, two meteorologists took half-daily turns at the Tempelhof Meteorological Station and on the Reich Sport Field. When the weather conditions were unsettled the one on the Reich Sport Field in addition obtained telephonic information from the Tempelhof Station. The meteorologists appointed for the climatic service and for the forecast service on the Reich Sport Field were in continuous touch with one another, The Tempelhof Meteorological Station also undertook to provide the advice for the flying events at Rangsdorf (July 20th) by sending a meteorologist there. Furthermore, the participants in the Olympic Aviation Rally (July 28 th to 30 th) were also advised in the usual way regarding flying conditions.

The meteorological advice for the yachting races in the Kiel Bay was provided by the Kiel-Holtenau Meteorological Station. In order to determine exactly the factors important for yachting, that is to say, especially the velocity and direction of the wind, and also forecasts of changes of wind and weather, 13 special observation points were set up in the district of the Kiel Bay. When local observers were not available, members of the technical staff of the Reich Meteorological Service were detailed to make the observations. At six of these stations observations were made with a hand anemometer, at four with contact anemometers, at one station with a Steffens-Hedde anemograph, and at one with a transportable gust recorder. One station was not provided with instruments. The results of the observations were transmitted continuously from 6 a.m. till further notice to the Kiel-Holtenau Meteorological Station, whence they were at once sent on by telephone to the two starting-ships, "Najade" (inner course) and "Undine" (outer course), which were connected by cable with the land. On each starting-ship a meteorologist was present from 9 a.m. onwards,



A sunny day at the Elsgrund Encampment.

who every hour drew a wind chart, on the basis of the wind reports, for those directing the races. He further kept himself continuously informed about the further development of weather conditions by telephonic consultation with the Kiel-Holtenau Meteorological Station. These meteorologists were in a position to give information to those directing races and to yachtsmen about the state of the weather, and especially about wind conditions, and to advise regarding starting times and points. In addition, special forecasts in four languages were published daily at 7 p.m. by the Kiel-Holtenau Station, and duplicated in an edition of about 150 copies (particularly for the purpose of posting up, and for distribution to all participating yachts). At the same time, together with these forecasts about 20 copies of the 7 p.m. weather-chart of the previous day were distributed, which proved itself very useful for giving meteorological information to the yachtsmen. Furthermore, at 7 p.m. the Kiel-Holtenau Meteorological Station delivered to those directing the races a photographic copy of the wind diagram made by its wind recorder, with explanations for the outer and inner courses, in order to assist their decisions. The observations are to be used later as the basis for the climatological investigation of the Kiel Bay which is planned.

After the close of the Games the preparation of a comprehensive report about the results of all the investigations arranged in connection therewith was compiled for scientific purposes.

Through this brief report an attempt has been made to indicate the manner in which the weather influenced the progress of the Games, the performances of the athletes and the results of the Olympic regatta in Kiel. The at times unfavourable weather undoubtedly affected the competitions in many cases but could not prevent record achievements from being made.

The Daily Programmes

A programme covering the competitions in all of the 19 types of sport had to be compiled. It was decided to issue a single comprehensive daily programme so that the spectator would be able to gain an idea of all the activities which were taking place on any particular day, and at the same time not be encumbered by a considerable number of different programmes for the various events. Special programmes were issued only for fencing and yachting. It thus happened that in spite of numerous curtailments the programme at times reached the size of 76 pages. The smallest programme, that for the opening ceremony, contained 36 pages. Including the fencing and yachting editions, the total publication of all 18 programmes contained 1,020 pages, 121 tons of paper being required for the text pages and 22 tons of enamelled paper for the covers.

The competitions at the Olympic Stadium always occupied the first place in the programmes, the events at the other Reich Sport Field scenes of competition following. As a means of providing a comprehensive review for the entire day, a general plan of the different scenes of competition with the hours of commencement and transportation connections to the auxiliary events was provided. A similar plan for the following day was printed at the back of each programme so that the spectator could make his arrangements in advance. A schedule of the competitions for each day and the following day with the hours of commencement was also included.

The programme was not intended merely as a means of orientation regarding the activities on any particular day, but it also contained a report of the results arranged according to sports and a list of Olympic victors in the Games of 1936, this being augmented each day. Announcements concerning auxiliary presentations, exhibitions, demonstrations in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre and special events of all kinds as well as a report about the tickets available for the following day were also included. The most important regulations governing the different forms of sport were printed in English and French for the benefit of foreign visitors.

For purely technical reasons, the original plan of adorning the cover page of each programme with an actual photograph from the Festival of 1936 could not be realized in a daily addition of 100,000 copies. To obtain a good reproduction of the picture and then to have the programme ready as early as 7 a.m. for sale at the different scenes of competition was naturally impossible. The intention of adorning the cover with artistic designs in colours was also finally relinquished in favour of specially effective photographs depicting the different forms of sport.

Although the editorial staff was not able in some cases to deliver the final text of the programme until 11 p.m., the publishers nevertheless succeeded not only in producing the programme within the required time limit, but also sent copies by mail to numerous subscribers outside of Berlin. For the publication of the programmes alone the publisher engaged a staff of 250, which was divided into day and night shifts. The type-setting and engraving department employed 50 men, the press room required 128 for printing the text pages and cover, and 90 were engaged in the bindery.

The plans and illustrations as well as the covers had to be ready before the beginning of the Games so that during the heat of activity only the text pages remained to be prepared and printed. With the support of the different departments of the Reich Association for Physical Training and other organizations, this task was successfully accomplished. The extremely heavy enrolment necessitated an increase in the size of the programme, so that many plans and designs for the illustrations as well as text pages had to be revised. Additional difficulties arose because of the late closing date of entries in various types of sport and because of special wishes expressed by the departments and federations. For these and other reasons it was often impossible until the last moment to know

exactly the size of the programme. In some cases extra space had to be created while in others the problem of filling free pages arose.

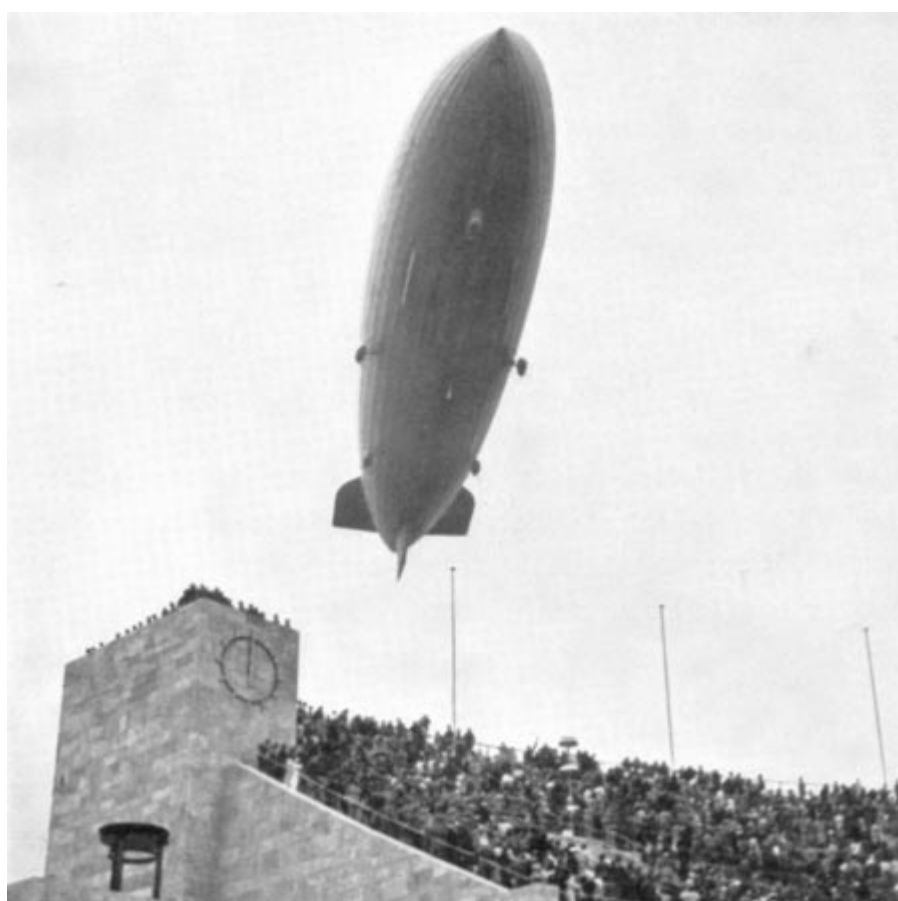
Printing errors here and there could not be avoided in view of the speed with which the programme had to be produced. Although many of the visitors undoubtedly noticed these mistakes, the fact that they received their programmes punctually every morning compensated for such shortcomings.

Daily Programmes Published

Date	No. Pages	Edition	Date	No. Pages	Edition
August 1st	36	100,000	August 10th	76	60,000
„ 2nd	52	100,000	„ 11th	76	60,000
„ 3rd	52	50,000	„ 12th	76	50,000
„ 4th	52	50,000	„ 13th	76	50,000
„ 5th	60	60,000	„ 14th	76	50,000
„ 6th	68	60,000	„ 15th	60	50,000
„ 7th	68	60,000	„ 16th	52	50,000
„ 8th	76	60,000	Fencing	44	5,000
„ 9th	60	60,000	Yachting	60	10,000
				1,020	985,000

Closure to Air Traffic

In view of the experience gained at Los Angeles it was considered right to close for air traffic those districts of Berlin used for the Olympic Games. The Air Minister complied with our wish and as from July 1st, 1936 issued a regulation under which the Olympic Village, the Reich Sport Field and Grünau might not be flown over for the period of the Games. Those living at the Olympic Village were thereby assured of undisturbed rest, and on the Reich Sport Field attention was not diverted by airmen or even advertisement balloons. Only the airship “Hindenburg,” which later met with such a tragic end, was permitted to fly over the Stadium before the beginning of the ceremony on August 1st, 1936. Furthermore, on August 9th before the beginning of the Marathon race, an aeroplane was commissioned for photographic purposes in order to secure views of the grounds of the Reich Sport Field when occupied at the maximum,



The “Hindenburg” visits the Olympic Stadium on the opening day.



The Eleventh Olympic Games occupied the limelight of international publicity in 1936. Germany was assigned the honourable task of presenting this largest sporting festival that the world has ever seen.

German organization, German hospitality and German enthusiasm for the Olympic ideals created the background for an incomparable example of true Olympic competition. The German nation thus provided the world with renewed proof of its capability and its willingness to cooperate in large international projects designed to further universal peace.

Dr. Goebbels

PRESS – FILM – RADIO

Press Activities Before the Games

Without the cooperation of the international press the Olympic ideals would never have become popular throughout the world nor would the Berlin Games have been able to achieve such a great triumph. It is natural to assume that the Olympic Games, like every other great sporting event, would have attracted the attention of the press without any special efforts of the organizers, but since it was intended from the very beginning to lend the Festival a distinction above that of any other sporting festival, the organizers of former Olympic Games developed special means of informing and instructing the general public through the medium of the press. Following the example of Amsterdam, the organizers of the Los Angeles Festival in 1932 began the publication of a press service, "News Releases," in five languages many months before the Games and later also issued an official announcement bulletin, "Olympic." Both of these publications contributed decidedly towards furthering the Olympic publicity and ensuring the success of the Los Angeles Games.

The Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games was also aware of the importance of a thorough, well-considered press campaign to the final success of the Festival. The same general aims were observed in this work that applied to the radio and other forms of publicity. It was first necessary to awaken and further interest in every country of the world since only when they had the support of the public could the Olympic Committees of the different nations hope to send a team to Berlin. All of the National Committees and especially those in the smaller countries welcomed this form of assistance. A second object in the Olympic publicity was to provide the world with reliable information concerning the preparations being made in Berlin for the Games. And finally, the German people had to be made thoroughly conscious of their role as hosts to the visitors from throughout the world.

The publicity campaign for the Eleventh Olympic Games began immediately after the return of the German team from Los Angeles. The first task was to prepare the ground for the foundation and financing of the Organizing Committee, and for this reason the first publicity was of a strictly German character. Short articles and reports were supplied from time to time to the German press and especially to the Berlin newspapers for free insertion, and it was possible even at that time to gain the cooperation of the outstanding news services, particularly the official German News Agency.

After the Organizing Committee had been definitely established in the summer of 1933, the necessary steps for extending the publicity to the international field could be introduced. It was decided to issue a press service in five languages, German, English, French, Spanish and Italian, and to supply it free of charge to the outstanding newspapers throughout the world. This "Olympic Games News Service," as it was called, was also the official information bulletin of the Organizing Committee, and for this reason was supplied not only to the press but to the members of the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Federations and other bodies connected with the Olympic Games. For the time being, the Olympic News Service was published every four weeks, and in order to avoid complaints regarding unequal distribution, it was decided that the issue in each language should have the same contents and that all should be posted at the same time. With the help of the mailing files of Los Angeles, recommendations of the German diplomatic and consular representatives in foreign countries and the assistance of the Newspaper Science Institute of the University of Berlin, about 3,500 addresses were carefully selected, these comprising principally

daily papers but also magazines. Special attention was naturally paid to the sporting press. In addition to the press, 1,500 additional addresses were included in the mailing list. The first issue numbered 6,000, and it was decided that the most practical method of publication would be printing. As the interest in the Olympic News Service grew, it was necessary to order a reprint of 1,000 of the first edition. In view of the fact that not only the News Service itself but also photographs and matrices were distributed, the only method of despatching was as printed matter through the postal service. The envelopes were addressed by the Addressograph method, while special initials were appended to the addresses to indicate the language and number of copies desired, and whether photographs or matrices should be included. In order to avoid errors in despatching, it was decided to print each language on a different coloured paper. Foreign collaborators of high competence were engaged for this work, only those being selected whose mother tongue was the required language and who possessed journalistic ability. They were requested not to translate material literally, but to rewrite it in their native tongue.

The preparations for the Olympic News Service were concluded at such an early date that it was possible to issue the first number shortly before Christmas, 1933, and to supply the press with two important items of news: the announcement that the Reich Sport Field would be constructed and that the Organizing Committee had just sent the official invitations to the National Olympic Committees throughout the world. This first number was accorded a glad reception in practically every nation. A questionnaire was included in each envelope enquiring whether the addressee could utilize photographs and matrices for reproduction purposes, in which language he wished to receive the Service, and how many copies. These questionnaires were filled in and returned within a few weeks by about 80% of the addressees, and numerous recipients of the News Service requested it in two or more languages. This wish was fulfilled in the majority of cases, but caused difficulties later when it was no longer possible to issue the Service in every language at the same time. In cases where an addressee requested a large number of copies, it was first ascertained for what purpose he intended using these. Although the Organizing Committee pursued the general policy of despatching the News Service directly, it also sent it in bulk to the National Olympic Committees, different federations and prominent travel offices for distribution to their sub-organizations.

Beginning with issue No. 17—a total of 33 numbers were published—the 5 original languages were increased to 14, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Polish, Hungarian, Czechoslovakian and Portuguese being added. The press and the sporting associations of those nations which were now able to receive this Service in their own language were very grateful. The total publication of the News Service finally grew to 24,000 copies, these being distributed to 7,150 addresses, of which 2,030 were German and 5,120 foreign. A total of 3,690 newspapers and magazines received the Service, including 615 German and 3,075 foreign.

The success of the News Service, measured by the number of reports printed from it, was extremely satisfactory, and it can be taken for granted that the countless newspaper and magazine cuttings which soon began to arrive at the Press Department of the Organizing Committee were only a small fraction of the reports actually printed. The newspapers of Northern, Eastern and Southern Europe published a large number of the News Service items, but the greatest success was achieved in the Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries. A considerable number of reprints were made in India and the Far East, these including translations into the native languages. The newspapers of the English-speaking countries showed less inclination to reprint the material of the News Service, but utilized it now and then as the basis for their own articles or for ideas. The photographic service

proved to be especially useful. From the press cuttings and the correspondence received from foreign newspaper offices it was revealed that in some countries photographs of definite types were preferred, but that matrices were seldom utilized. The despatching organization was soon able to ascertain the wishes and requirements of the different countries.

According to the reports received by the Organizing Committee, the Olympic News Service was appreciated throughout the world as a regular, dependable, and rich source of information, and as an effective means of publicizing the ideals of the Olympic Games. The compiled 33 numbers of the News Service also provide a valuable document covering the preparations for the Olympic Games of 1936.

It goes without saying that publicity of the type circulated through the Olympic News Service in so many languages and sent through the mail could not fulfil all the demands of the international press. In the first place, it was too slow, since the translation and printing of the material, even in spite of the greatest haste, required at least a week. Days and even weeks also went by before the News Service arrived at its destination in the distant countries, so that it was natural that the important news items should be sent throughout the world by the various news agencies in a much shorter period of time. Still more delay was caused by the principle of despatching the News Service in every language at the same time, a principle, incidentally, which was difficult to carry out owing to the press requirements in the different countries. In view of these facts the Organizing Committee planned from the very beginning an auxiliary service which would be resorted to as a supplement to the News Service as soon as the approach of the Games and the increasing interest in the preparation could no longer be coped with through this somewhat ponderous method



“Attention! Lovelock is coming!” Photographers waiting for the Olympic victor.

of reporting. No special apparatus was created for this auxiliary service, but from the summer of 1934 onward especially important announcements and news items were not retained until the next issue of the News Service but were immediately communicated to the official German News Agency which circulated them throughout the world. As the demand for news in the different parts of the two hemispheres grew after the spring of 1935, an increasing number of reports were circulated by other means than the News Service. The reports and news items which assembled at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee were examined, revised, edited and displayed in the Press Department, this occurring at first weekly but as the Games approached, almost daily. They were also submitted to the German News Agency and several other reporting services, the "Reichssportblatt," the German Broadcasting Company and the German Railway Publicity Department. The German News Agency and Broadcasting Company arranged for the immediate circulation of such reports throughout Germany, and the "Reichssportblatt," the outstanding sporting organ in Germany, devoted a special section to these news items from the Press Department of the Organizing Committee. The Publicity Department of the German Railway placed its services at the disposal of the Organizing Committee for the distribution of Olympic news in foreign countries. The material was sifted and arranged according to its appropriateness for the various countries and was then sent to the foreign representatives of the German Railway who placed it at the disposal of the press. The Short Wave Station of the German Broadcasting Company also utilized the news items supplied by the Organizing Committee in arranging its overseas broadcasts.

This system of auxiliary news circulation, which developed entirely in response to the demand, was completely adequate for equalizing all of the shortcomings of the Olympic News Service. It must also be remembered that the Organizing Committee was not the only source of information for the press, since most of the National Olympic Committees maintained their own connections with the newspapers of their respective countries, and it thus happened that numerous reports appeared in the international press before they arrived at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee. As soon as the public interest had been definitely aroused, the large news agencies and newspapers did all in their power to exhaust every possible source of information, and the principal task of the Organizing Committee as the Games approached was that of directing this interest of the press and public and of correcting any false reports which appeared. It was also interested in emphasizing the cultural aspect of the Games and of maintaining a high intellectual standard in the publicity. These aims could be pursued through the News Service but not through the aforementioned auxiliary system of press reporting. The Organizing Committee also desired to attract the attention of art circles throughout the world to the Olympic Art Competition, and decided at the beginning of 1936 to issue a special "Art Service" in connection with the Olympic News Service, four numbers appearing at irregular intervals in German only. Each issue numbered 500, and these were sent to the outstanding daily papers and especially to the editors of art magazines. In so far as it was necessary during the final months before the Games to direct the tendencies in press reporting and to correct false reports, particularly concerning the advance sale of tickets, the Organizing Committee could approach the press directly through the Government press conferences. This method, which was made possible through the efforts of the Chairman of the Press Commission, Ministerial Councillor Berndt, produced more immediate and complete results than could otherwise have been hoped for.

In view of the extreme importance press photography has attained during the past decade, the Organizing Committee endeavoured to supply as many pictures as possible, the Olympic Games News

Service being utilized for this purpose. One or two pictures, plans, maps or sketches were included in each issue for reproduction as electrotypes or half-tone engravings. Matrices of each picture were also produced as well as black and white prints of drawings and gloss-finished copies of photographs for reproduction purposes.

The matrices were preferred by smaller newspapers and magazines because they could be easily used for casting cuts and thus involved little expense. On the other hand, they had the disadvantage of all being the same size, and therefore could not be made to fit the column widths of the different papers, since international standards for illustration sizes and column widths do not exist. Moreover, the matrices for half-tone engravings had to be produced with a very coarse screen so that they could be utilized for rotary news presses. They were thus naturally unsuited for magazines which are printed more carefully and on higher quality paper. Nevertheless, the matrices included in the News Service were used almost as often as the photographs or reproduction prints, although these latter enabled cuts in any size or screen to be produced. Each picture published in the News Service was given an order number by which the matrix or photograph could be applied for, although newspapers which regularly utilized the pictures of the News Service received the necessary material without special orders on their part. A total of 89 pictures were published in connection with the News Service, the matrices, photographs and reproduction prints which were circulated throughout the world numbering about 100,000.

The Organizing Committee realized, however, that a photographic service such as that provided in connection with the News Service would scarcely meet the demands of the illustrated periodicals, although it was valuable to the daily press. Consequently, the Organizing Committee maintained close connections with all of the photographic agencies located in Berlin or having representatives there, encouraged them to produce photographic series connected with the Olympic constructions and procured photographic permission whenever possible. The photographers were glad to utilize these advantages, and supplied the international channels of circulation with a wealth of excellent photographs so that the international press could obtain first-class material at any time.

The Organizing Committee also established a small photographic service of its own in connection with the Press Department, principally for the purpose of obtaining a complete photographic record of the Olympic preparations and in order to be able to supply visiting journalists with special photographs at low cost and without copyright difficulties. With this end in view the Organizing Committee engaged the photographic expert, Dr. Wolf Strache, to deliver an assortment of 60 photographs monthly, and from these one, or sometimes two, dozen were reproduced in the usual size and placed at the disposal of journalists at production cost. Special wishes of large illustrated periodicals which desired exclusive series could be satisfied from the files of the photographic service, or Dr. Strache could be commissioned to take special photographs. Four weeks before the beginning of the Games this service was discontinued in favour of the commercial photographic service organized by the Press Department.

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The connections between the Organizing Committee and the press were also carried on to a great extent through the personal relations between representatives of the two groups. It need not be mentioned that the visits of German and foreign journalists to the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee increased constantly after 1934, and the great success of the Los Angeles Games in 1932 resulted in an unusual number of American press representatives making the trip to Berlin, foremost among them being Bill Henry of the "Los Angeles Times," who had served in the capacity

as Sport Director at the American Festival of 1932. The journalists all wished to inspect the Reich Sport Field and Olympic Village while they were under construction and this wish was always granted. As the visits of journalists began to increase in number after the spring of 1935, regular tours of inspection were arranged by the Organizing Committee. During the final five months preceding the Games the number of journalists who made shorts visits to the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee to obtain the "latest news" increased rapidly, the average being 50 visits per day, while the number of telephone calls and written requests for information increased by 100%. In addition to the countless announced and unannounced visits of press representatives, the Organizing Committee maintained personal connections with the permanent representatives of German and foreign newspapers in Berlin and invited them from time to time to receptions or conducted tours through the Reich Sport Field or Olympic Village.

The Press Organization at the Olympic Games

In the arrangement of facilities for the press representatives at the Olympic Games, several fundamental principles and demands had to be given special consideration, more so even than at any former Olympic Festival.

1. The programme of the Eleventh Olympic Games was more extensive than any previous one. In addition to the two sporting demonstrations, it included 19 different types of sport, each of which comprised elimination, semi-final and final heats. Nevertheless, the entire programme had to be squeezed into 16 days. Never before was the task of the reporters so complicated and difficult, nor were the organizers faced with a greater obligation to simplify the work of the journalists through efficient arrangements in order to enable them to be present at several events on a single day as well as to obtain accurate lists of results.
2. Germany, like Holland, the host country of the Ninth Olympic Games, possesses a highly developed press organization, and is surrounded by countries in which newspapers play an equally prominent role. With the increased enrolment of participants, it was naturally expected that the number of journalists would also increase as well as the number of "alleged" journalists. It was thus necessary to erect especially large press boxes and to take the following precautions :
3. Special measures had to be taken in order to separate the actual press representatives from their more or less dilettant colleagues and to afford them advantages. The representatives of the large news agencies were naturally given first consideration.
4. The "alleged" journalists who utilized their actual or pretended journalistic capacity as an excuse for free admission to the Games had to be eliminated as much as possible and prevented from taking advantage of the special press facilities.

With these points in view, the details of the press organization were discussed and laid down by the Press Commission of the Organizing Committee. This Commission was under the direction of the Deputy Press Director of the Reich Government, Ministerial Councillor Alfred Ingemar Berndt, who, as an active member of the Organizing Committee, devoted his full attention and support to the task. The Press Commission also enjoyed the cooperation of the Technical Committee of Sporting Editors in the Reich Federation of the German Press and of the Reich Association for Physical



The large press stand immediately above the Government loge.

Training through its representatives and leading sporting editors such as Dr. Hans Bollmann, Kurt Doerry, Herbert Obscherningkat, Erich Schönborn and others who were not only valuable in an advisory capacity but also as active collaborators. The proposals which the Director of the Press Department in the Organizing Committee made to the Commission were based upon his personal experiences at the Olympic Games of Amsterdam in 1928 and the reports dealing with the Los Angeles Festival of 1932.

The following press accommodations were provided at the different scenes of competition, these being placed in the midst of the spectator stands. In this connection it should be mentioned that the press boxes at all of the former Olympic Festivals were decidedly smaller.

	Total No. Seats	Seats with without desk desk	
Olympic Stadium	974	692	282
18 cabins for news agencies (8 seats in each).....	144	144	—
	1,118	836	282
Swimming Stadium	366	45	321
Hockey Stadium	195	24	171
Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre (Gymnastics)	401	—	401
Equestrian Events (Dressage)	364	—	364
Polo (May Field)	233	—	233
Fencing :			
Cupola Hall and Sport Forum	84	—	84
Tennis Courts	100	—	100
Wrestling and Weight-Lifting (Deutschland Hall)	400	176	224
Boxing (Deutschland Hall)	400	176	224
Rowing (Grünau)	379	—	379
Canoeing (Grünau)	329	—	329
Cycling Stadium	389	—	389
Cycling Road Race (start and finish on the Avus Race Track)	175	—	175
Wannsee Shooting Ranges	50 standing room		
Football Elimination Matches :			
Post Stadium	250	—	250
Mommsen Stadium	238	—	238
Hertha BSC	220	—	220
Handball Elimination Matches :			
BSV 92 Field	100	—	100
Police Stadium	120	—	120
Basketball (Tennis-Stadium)	150 (50 seats, 100 standing room)		
Cross-Country Riding (Döberitz)	250	—	—
Cross-Country Race, Modern Pentathlon, Wannsee Golf Course	100	—	—
Kiel	80-100	[special press boats)	

The System of Ticket Distribution and the National Quotas

The Organizing Committee, in keeping with its fundamental principle, decided to grant the press representatives free admission to every Olympic presentation, but in view of the experience gained at the Berlin Games, it is doubtful whether this practice will be continued in the future. Representatives of large newspapers assured the Organizing Committee that they would gladly have paid for additional seats in the press boxes for their reporters, since this expense in comparison with their total expenditures for reporting the Games would have been extremely small. The charging of admission to the press box would also have solved the problem brought about by many who requested accommodations merely because they were free.

It was originally planned to give each press representative a general pass admitting him to every scene of competition, this being based upon the supposition that the number of reporters admitted would be confined to the seats available in the press box at the Olympic Stadium. The lesser number of seats at the other scenes of competition, as, for example, the rowing course or swimming stadium, would be equalized by the fact that the entire group of press representatives would scarcely wish to be present at the same event, and a distribution would come about automatically. Reporters who were interested only in one form of sport, as for example, swimming or boxing, were to be placed in a special category because they would have little use for a general pass, and an admission ticket for their particular competitions was to be presented to them.

The Organizing Committee believed it would be sufficient to place a definite number of general press passes at the disposal of each participating nation, these to be in proportion to the number of competing athletes, and in addition thereto, to provide special journalistic passes for supplying any greater demand. This was explained to the National Olympic Committees in one of the first circular letters despatched, it being pointed out that the National Olympic Committees would have entire control over the distribution of passes and that applications from newspapers should be forwarded to them. It was estimated that general passes to the extent of 10% of the number of participants would be allotted to each country, and no limit was placed upon the number of special journalistic passes. Unfortunately, this system was not understood by numerous National Olympic Committees nor by the press itself, passes far in excess of the 10% quota being requested in many cases, and so many special journalistic passes being ordered that no space would have remained in the press boxes of the additional centres of competition for the holders of general passes. The correspondence from various National Olympic Committees, especially those in Europe, indicated that the majority of the large newspapers in the respective countries intended to send complete staffs of reporters to Berlin. The Organizing Committee might have made the condition that the general passes issued in such cases would be invalid for the auxiliary scenes of competition if special passes were issued. This would have meant, however, that practically every general pass would have had to be limited in its validity to the Olympic Stadium and perhaps to one or the other of the additional centres of competition. It was thus deemed more advisable to select a system of special tickets such as had been used in Amsterdam during the Games of 1928. The Dutch Organizing Committee had not issued general passes but blocks of tickets for each scene of competition.

In considering the Amsterdam system the fact had to be taken into account that although the Organizing Committee reserved one fourth of the press seats for German journalists, this quota was by no means sufficient since we hoped to provide every newspaper and magazine which wished to send a representative to the Games with a general pass. It developed that there were about 800 such newspapers and magazines, and their reporters would scarcely have been satisfied had they not been granted the possibility of attending at least several competition sessions in the Olympic Stadium or other centres of activity. Even this possibility could be realized only if a system of single admission tickets to the different events and stadia were adopted instead of general passes (Amsterdam System). The distribution of press tickets to the German newspapers was entrusted to the Organizing Committee by the German Olympic Commission, which was the National Olympic Committee of Germany.

After considerable discussion of this question, it was decided in the spring of 1936 to abandon the idea of general passes in favour of the Amsterdam system. It was realized that the Organizing Committee would be confronted with a great deal of extra work and that the journalists themselves

would have a certain amount of inconvenience, but on the other hand the Organizing Committee would be in the position to grant requests which it would otherwise have been compelled to decline. Through this system of individual admission tickets a greater number of journalists were able to be present, and the press boxes were nearly always full. Half-empty press boxes would have been noticeable to the spectators in the packed stands and would have made an unpleasant impression on the thousands who were unable to procure admission tickets. This revising of the press ticket system involved a new arrangement of the national quotas, the original ones now being limited to the Olympic Stadium, while new quotas were drawn up for each of the other scenes of competition, the interest of the various nations in the respective types of sport being taken into consideration. It developed that not only 10, but 13, 14 and even higher per cents of the active participants of a nation could be utilized as the basis for allotting press tickets, but this number had to be reduced to about one third for the Grünau regatta course, the swimming stadium and the Deutschland Hall. The allotment of tickets was always placed in the hands of the National Olympic Committees, which either supplied the Press Headquarters with a list of those to receive tickets or collected the tickets and distributed them personally immediately before the beginning of the Games. This system of distributing tickets to the foreign press was adhered to in every case except that of the large international news agencies. Since they would perform the main service in reporting the Games to the world, the Organizing Committee decided to deal with them directly without the mediation of the National Olympic Committees and to fulfil their requests in so far as possible without including the seats allotted to them in the quota of the respective nation. This special consideration accorded the international news agencies was gratefully recognized by the main offices as well as the National Olympic Committees.

The press tickets were not despatched in advance but were reserved at the Press Headquarters and could be collected two weeks before the beginning of the Games. German journalists received the tickets promised them upon exhibiting their membership card in the Reich Federation of the German Press (RDP), while foreigners were required to present their Olympic identity card. In this manner practically all of the press tickets were distributed before the beginning of the Games, only the last reserved tickets as well as those for the ball games and fencing being handed out later.

The press tickets, like all other admission tickets, were transferrable. But as a means of preventing these tickets being given to persons who were not journalists, the Organizing Committee established a regulation that upon entering a scene of competition the holder of a ticket should also exhibit his membership card in the Reich Federation or his Olympic identity card. This regulation naturally did not prevent all misuse of the press tickets since the controllers were not able to examine the credentials carefully enough during the rush hours, but it undoubtedly reduced it to a minimum.

Since the official press representatives from foreign countries to the Eleventh Olympic Games were designated by the National Olympic Committees, the press organization was decentralized from the very beginning. It was therefore impossible to compile an entirely accurate and complete list of the journalists who were present, but the files reveal the following statistics:

- a) 593 foreign publishing companies with about three times as many journalists. The names of over 700 foreign journalists were registered.
- b) 225 German publishing companies with about four times as many journalists. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the large Berlin publishing companies were represented by as many as 50 journalists on important days.
- c) 15 German and foreign news agencies with about 150 representatives.

- d) 55 German journalists from foreign countries.
- e) 30 German and foreign independent journalists.

An estimate of the number of press representatives from the different countries can be gained from the distribution of press badges, 1,800 of which were given out.

At the close of the Games about 1,000 journalists called at the Press Headquarters to request the badges which had been provided for them but which in the heat of activity they had not found time to collect. But even the total of 2,800 does not entirely cover the number of journalists present at the Festival. Through the reservation of a part of the press stand for German visiting newspaper men the total number increased decidedly, and if the foreign journalists present only for individual events are taken into consideration, the foreign quota was far exceeded.

The following list indicates the number of transferrable press tickets allotted to the different nations :

Press Quotas According to Nations

Afghanistan	3	Finland	15	New Zealand	3
Albania	1	France	29	Norway	14
Argentina	6	Great Britain	39	Panama	2
Australia	5	Greece	8	Persia.....	2
Austria.....	37	Guatemala	2	Peru	7
Belgium	19	Haiti.....	1	Philippine Islands	3
Bermuda	1	Holland and Dutch East Indies	22	Poland	18
Bolivia.....	1	Honduras	1	Portugal	8
Brazil	9	Hungary	18	Rumania	10
Bulgaria	11	Iceland	2	South Africa	8
Canada	11	India	7	Spain.....	6
Chile	5	Irish Free State	3	Sweden.....	20
China	6	Italy	29	Switzerland.....	32
Colombia.....	1	Japan	16	Turkey.....	12
Costa Rica	1	Latvia	7	United States of America	46
Cuba	1	Lithuania.....	2	Uruguay	4
Czechoslovakia	20	Luxemburg	5	Venezuela	1
Denmark	15	Mexico	7	Yugoslavia	13
Egypt.....	9	Monaco	1		
Esthonia	7	Morocco	1		

Total: 593

Badges and Parking Cards

Following the established custom, the German Organizing Committee also provided official badges for the journalists, these being issued at the Press Headquarters in addition to the press tickets. It was intended through this badge to simplify the entrance formalities, especially as the Games progressed and the controllers and press representatives had become slightly acquainted. For this reason, each journalist was obliged to wear his badge, although this alone did not entitle him to

admission. If a controller did not know a journalist, the latter was required to show his entrance ticket and Olympic identity card. A total of 1800 press badges were distributed during the Games, and journalists could also obtain an automobile parking card which entitled them to leave their cars in the immediate vicinity of the scenes of competition, as for example, the South Gate of the Olympic Stadium. Three hundred parking cards for four different grounds near the Reich Sport Field as well as for Grünau were distributed to the press.

Information Service for the Press

Since it often happened that on the important days of the Games competitions were being held simultaneously at six or seven different centres, it was possible only for the large news agencies and newspapers with an unusually complete staff to cover all the events by means of personal representation. The great majority of the press representatives had to depend upon receiving information immediately following the conclusion of the different competitions, and for this reason the existence of a dependable and rapidly operating system of collecting and distributing the results was of extreme importance to the press. A system was arranged as follows:

An honorary "press assistant" was assigned to each of the 19 types of sport included in the programme. These assistants were appointed by the different departments of the Reich Association for Physical Training, and each one organized his own staff of collaborators, their number being determined by the type of sport and facilities at the scene of competition. In most cases, eight

Glass-enclosed work rooms and all the equipment necessary for modern reporting.





The writing desks in the press stand.

reporters were required. A special representative was also appointed to the Olympic Village. The task of these assistants and their collaborators was to collect the results of competition and other important items of information such as the outcome of drawing, withdrawals, accidents, protests, etc. from the proper source, usually the juries, and to forward these immediately and in proper journalistic form to the Press Headquarters at the Olympic Stadium as well as distributing them to the journalists present. Reports were usually transmitted to the Directing Headquarters by telewriting apparatuses supplied by the Siemens and Halske Firm, though in isolated cases, as for example, football and handball, where only a few reports were necessary, the telephone was used. A messenger service was established for this purpose at the hockey stadium and Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, both of which were located at the Reich Sport Field. The telewriting apparatuses were operated by a special staff from the Aviation Corps composed of one officer and 50 men who had been selected from throughout Germany for this work. A local telephone system was installed by the German Post Office Department for sport reporting and as an auxiliary apparatus in case of interruptions in the telewriting service. This latter precaution proved, however, to be unnecessary. Physical education students, including 28 from the Berlin University Institute for Physical Training and 29 from the Reich Academy for Physical Training, offered their services as messengers. They also distributed copies of the reports at the press stands.

More than a dozen telewriting apparatuses were installed in the Directing Headquarters at the Olympic Stadium for maintaining connections with the press representatives at the different scenes of competition. When a representative wished to transmit a report to the Directing



Dr. Gerhard Krause,
Director of the Press Department.

Headquarters, at a signal pre-arranged one of the five recording machines and a perforating apparatus were coupled with the receiver so that it was possible for the report to be recorded simultaneously on a was stencil and perforated tape. The stencils were then inserted into a motorized Gestetner stenciling machine, which was installed in the same room, and in a few minutes hundreds of copies were distributed by the messengers to the press reporters present at the Olympic Stadium. The perforated tape was used for the telewriting system by which all of the reports transmitted to the Directing Headquarters by telephone, messenger or communication systems the different were forwarded to the different interested quarters. Receiving apparatuses were located not only at the stand for invited guests in the Olympic Stadium, the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee, Grünau, etc., but also at the Press Headquarters and in 15 offices of the German and foreign news agencies located in Berlin. No recording machines were installed at the press box in the Olympic Stadium, the Organizing Committee having decided to dispense with this equipment because of the expense involved as well as for technical reasons, lack of space and the fact that the press box did not offer complete protection against rain. The transmitting machines at the Directing Headquarters could be operated by hand or fed with perforated tape, in which case 400 letters per minute could be sent.

Two apparatuses which could be connected with the telewriting system were installed in the Press Headquarters, and one of them could also be used as a transmitting machine when the transmitter at the Stadium was not operating. The entire telewriting equipment was in operation two weeks before the beginning of the Games, messages being sent from the Press Headquarters. On July 18th, the day it was inaugurated, the Olympic Games News Service, as well as the other information services of the Organizing Committee including the special Art Service, were replaced by it. The second apparatus at the Press Headquarters did not print the messages on a strip of paper but, like the machines in the Olympic Stadium, on was stencils. The operators were trained so that they could insert new stencils during the short periods between the different messages. In this manner it was possible for all of the current messages to be reproduced immediately and placed in the files of the different journalists, the motorized Gestetner machines having a production capacity of 110 copies per minute.

In reviewing the working method of the reporting apparatus just described it must be borne in mind that every message was written but once, and this usually on a stencil, after which it was



Victor Boin, President of the International Sporting Press Federation.



Snapshots: Journalists at work.

transmitted by hand to a teletypewriter. From this point on, the process of reproducing the message at the Directing Headquarters, its transmission by means of the telewriting system and its second reproduction at the Press Headquarters were all automatically performed so that the possibility of errors was practically eliminated. From a technical point of view this system operated perfectly throughout the period of the Games. An average time of 20 to 30 minutes was required for a message to be reproduced and distributed to the Press Headquarters, after it had been issued by the press assistant at the scene of competition, usually in the form of multigraphed copies, and 10 minutes less were necessary for the Olympic Stadium. Most of the reports were copied and distributed at three different centres. The journalists at the Olympic Stadium or Press Headquarters who could not wait until the message was distributed had access to the bulletin board where a copy of reports transmitted by telewriting was posted.

Certain delays in the receiving of information were unavoidable, especially when the judges were required, as in the case of the dressage tests, to make complicated calculations. Other delays came about when certain press assistants received messages faster than they could transmit them on the telewriting apparatus. This happened, for example, on the first day of the athletic competitions, but the situation was later remedied through a press assistant being placed in the referees' lodge with a second telewriting apparatus so that he could also send reports to the Directing Headquarters. The reporting and transmitting system proved to be entirely adequate for the needs of the international press. One disadvantage, however, lay in the fact that the individual reporters in the Stadium and Press Headquarters were deluged with masses of material, which, although it was dated and numbered, was nevertheless difficult to classify.

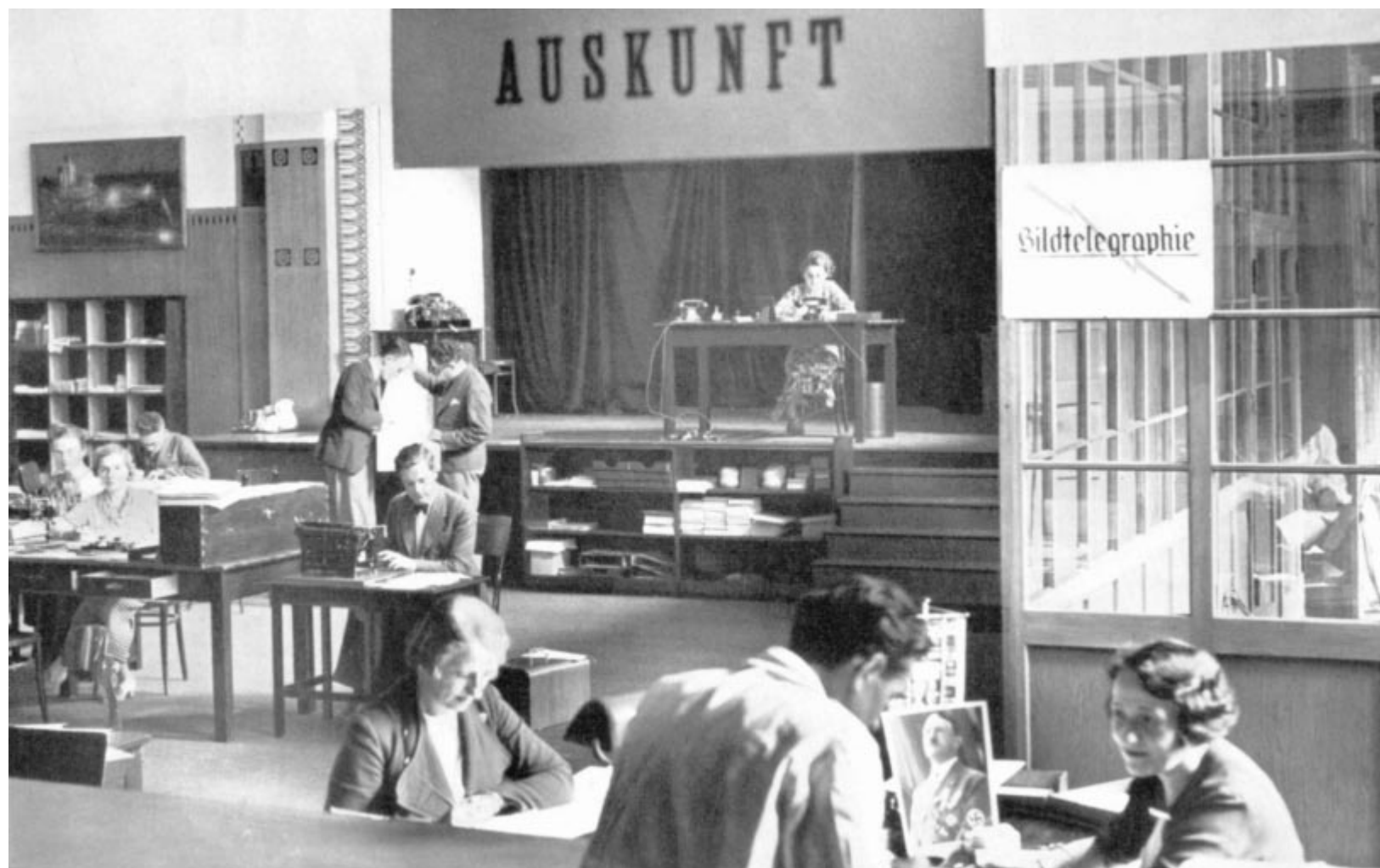
Press Post Offices and Working Rooms

It was not sufficient to arrange admission for the journalists to all of the presentations and to supply them rapidly with all possible information, but the Organizing Committee also had to provide opportunities for the composing and transmitting of press reports. For this purpose, post offices and working rooms were installed at every scene of activity. This work was undertaken to a great extent by the German Post Office Department, which complied with the wishes of the Organizing Committee in a most obliging manner. The Director of the Press Department of the Organizing Committee, who at the same time carried on negotiations with the Post Office Department, had

the opportunity of discussing all of the press requirements and the technical installations with the Post Office officials. The final arrangements were the result of mutual collaboration and proved to be entirely adequate. A more detailed description of the different centres installed with their telephone, telewriting and postal equipment is contained in the report of the German Post Office Department, so that only a few words will be devoted here to the installations at the Olympic Stadium.

The seats in the press box, except for the top and the bottom row, were provided with writing desks so that the reporters could make written or typewritten notes during the course of the competitions. A shelf was provided under each desk, and the messengers deposited the reports of the Olympic Press Service here. The rows of seats were also far enough apart that journalists could arise and depart without disturbing their neighbours. The press post office was situated immediately under the press box, and with its 50 telephone booths, numerous counters for telegrams and mail as well as 80 writing booths and 63 typewriters supplied by the Organizing Committee, it was adequate for meeting every demand. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether the activity here could have been carried on without friction had not the large news agencies been provided with individual, glass-enclosed cabins containing telephones for local and long distance communication, telewriting apparatuses, etc. Telephones with double ear-pieces and a breast microphone were also provided in the press box and were used at frequent intervals.

Journalists who wished to compose their reports in peace and quiet could retire to a special room located on the upper passageway and a short distance from the press post office. This room, which contained only 40 writing desks, was used comparatively little.



Information and photo-telegraphic service at the photographic section of the Press Headquarters.



Olympic Press Headquarters in Berlin-Charlottenburg.

The Press Headquarters

The Press Headquarters were created in order to provide a working and meeting centre in the city for the press during the Olympic Games and as a means of establishing contacts between the journalists and the Organizing Committee. The reception rooms in the Schiller Theatre Building on Bismarck Strasse near Knie proved to be especially suited for this purpose and were leased in April, 1936. The Press Headquarters were thus advantageously situated on the route leading to the Reich Sport Field and other scenes of activity while at the same time being in the immediate vicinity of the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee. The two large halls provided space for 300 writing desks, a post office with 9 counters and 32 telephone booths. The Press Department of the Organizing Committee also had space for its offices, bulletin boards (the “carousel”) and distribution files, while two further rooms were used for the photographic press service of the Organizing Committee.

The work of preparation included the compilation of an alphabetical register of all the newspapers represented as well as the individual journalists, this data being based on correspondence with the National Olympic Committees. The tasks also included the planning of seating arrangements at the press boxes of the various competition sites, the installation of telephones with the cooperation of the Reich Post Office Department, and finally the sorting of thousands of press tickets to be distributed to the visiting journalists. The Press Headquarters were confronted with an especially difficult task due to the previously described system of press tickets. The creation of special season tickets for the various auxiliary scenes of competition meant a doubling and even trebling of the work at the

distribution office. Since the Stadium passes and season auxiliary tickets requested by different newspapers were ready for distribution at the Press Headquarters, they could be handed out without any trouble. The newly arrived journalist merely had to identify himself, and after his credentials had been compared with those submitted by the National Olympic Committee, he was supplied with the press tickets allotted to him. In this manner it was possible to distribute all of the press tickets within a few days. This work was also simplified through the action of various Olympic Attaches, who collected and handed out the entire quota consigned to their respective countries. After the Games had begun, the only remaining task in this department was the distribution from day to day of the last remaining reserved tickets for the next day as well as those for the team competitions and fencing. These were single admission tickets and were not handed out in advance. It is easily understandable that numerous journalists who had not succeeded in obtaining tickets from their National Olympic Committees but nevertheless came to Berlin were particularly eager to acquire the single admission tickets. Through an appeal to the generosity and spirit of cooperation on the part of the journalists it was nevertheless possible to solve this difficulty.

In the distribution of the daily admission tickets, the large news agencies were naturally given preference, second consideration then being accorded to those nations for whom the various competitions had a special interest. Japan, for example, received a particularly large quota of tickets for the swimming competitions, Switzerland was favoured in the allotting of rowing tickets and Italy in the distribution of fencing tickets. The system of handing out these single admission tickets had to be kept as elastic as possible, adjusting itself to the demand in the case of the various contests. The prime attractions were naturally the finals of each event.

Two coupled Siemens telewriters, one of which recorded on paper and the other on a wax stencil, connected the Press Headquarters with the Directing Headquarters. The typed sheets of paper were immediately posted upon the bulletin board (the "carousel") while 1500 copies were made from the wax stencil, 1200 of these being placed in the special files assigned to the journalists. In the case of important announcements, translations were made into English, French and Spanish by special language experts. One of the telewriting apparatuses at the Press Headquarters could also be used as a transmitter for the telewriting system, so that it was possible to send messages from here, this proving to be especially valuable during the two weeks before the Games and in the late night hours.

The Press Headquarters in the Olympic Village

All requests on the part of the press to be admitted to the Olympic Village were granted by the Organizing Committee as long as the Village was not occupied, but after the first team had arrived it was closed to journalists just as to every other visitor, and those who for special reasons wished to visit it were required to apply for permission from the leader of the national team in question. This formality was later discarded in the case of foreign journalists, and the Olympic identity card and press badge were adequate for gaining admission. All of the official foreign journalists possessed these credentials, although the German press representatives were not provided with an Olympic identity card but the membership card in the Reich Federation of the German Press, which was not recognized in the Village. In order to solve the problem which thus arose, the Organizing Committee provided the German journalists with a limited number of special visiting permits, these being obtainable from the Press Department. One week before the Games began the Press Department sent a permanent representative to the Village for the purpose of collecting all of the material of interest to the press, this to be transmitted to the various headquarters by means of

the telewriting system. The Directing Headquarters were thus informed about the arrival of the different teams, visits of official personages, training reports and accounts of the evening entertainments in the Village.

It developed that the press assistant in the Olympic Village was called upon for a great amount of additional service, especially that of providing newspaper clippings for the active participants since many of these wished to preserve the accounts of their victories as they appeared in the German press. The Village press headquarters were also utilized as a centre of information, and it certainly would have been advisable to have installed a rapidly functioning and comprehensive information service in the Village such as that which existed in the city for the benefit of the press. Organizers of future Games would do well to provide several competent assistants in their Olympic Village and to develop its press headquarters in close connection with the Sporting Department of the Village into a central information office, where advice may be received in several languages.

The Guide Service

In order to achieve a personal note in his work, especially through interviews, an Olympic reporter must be accorded a certain amount of freedom, and care must be taken that he is not too much restricted by the control system. The Organizing Committee first considered the creation of a special form of permit for this purpose, but finally decided in favour of a corps of guides. At the request of the Organizing Committee, the S. S. Corps of the Eastern Division placed 40 specially selected members of the black-uniformed National Socialist guards knowing several languages in the Olympic service. They were assigned to duty each evening at the different scenes of competition, and their assistance was often utilized by the journalists. They were also called upon to act as interpreters. A press representative who wished to visit the shower rooms, loge of honour, etc. had merely to apply to the press assistant of the Organizing Committee in the press box and a guide was placed at his disposal. In such cases the guide was provided with a special permit signed by the press assistant so that he could pass every controller.

Publicity Material Concerning the Guests of Honour and Athletes

Upon arriving in Berlin, the journalists were handed a press guide book published in four languages. This book contained auxiliary information not included in the official guide book; since it was not

A few of the 300 writing desks in the Press Headquarter.



of interest to the general public but of importance to the press. Detailed information concerning the system of press tickets, the post office installation, rates, the photographic service, etc. was thus provided. A printed and numbered list of the invited guests containing the authorized spelling of the names and titles was also issued to the journalists, and during the competitions the Olympic Press Service informed the press of the arrival of distinguished guests by announcing the respective number. Through the utilization of this system the possibility of errors was reduced. As a means of providing information about the participants—a task which became increasingly difficult as their number grew—the Organizing Committee published a “Who’s Who” for all of the different types of sport, and for this purpose the members of each team were requested either before their departure from their native countries or upon arriving at the Village to fill in a questionnaire giving their name, nationality, age, height, weight and important details concerning their achievements and sporting career. About 60% of these questionnaires were returned to the Organizing Committee, and the material thus obtained was copied at the Headquarters of the Organizing Committee and placed at the disposal of the press before the beginning of the Games. The active athletes in each type of sport were listed in a special booklet, the names being arranged alphabetically without regard to nationality. For those who did not return the questionnaires, the compiler of the “Who’s Who,” Hans Borowik, utilized material from his files, which had been collected over a period of years. These booklets were welcomed by the press as valuable means of assistance.

Inspections and Festivities

Olympic Festivals usually signify so much work for the journalists that any side attractions are regarded as disturbances, and for this reason the Organizing Committee endeavoured to arrange the special presentations for the press so that they would not fall within the period of the Games. Exceptions were made for tours of inspection, which naturally were a part of the professional activities of the press but which for obvious reasons had to be made during the Festival. The first of these specially arranged functions was a tour of inspection of the entire Reich Sport Field on June 29th, about 200 press representatives having assembled at the Eastern Gate of the Olympic Stadium on this occasion. They were then conducted in groups of 20 to every part of the Reich Sport Field and the different technical facilities were explained to them by experts. On Thursday, July 30th this tour was repeated for the benefit of newly-arrived journalists and was extended to include the Olympic Village as well. A total of 250 German and foreign press representatives visited the Village for the first time on this occasion. Following the Reich Sport Field, the Deutschland Hall, which was to be the scene of the boxing, wrestling and weight-lifting competitions, was also inspected. The principal event in the programme of pre-Olympic press functions was a reception which the Reich Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, held on July 30th in the reception rooms of the Zoological Gardens for 1,200 representatives of the press, film, radio and photographic agencies. The members of the International Olympic Committee headed by Count Baillet-Latour and numerous personages of international importance were present at this event.

The Press Director of the Reich Government, Secretary of State Funk, greeted the guests, after which Count Baillet-Latour congratulated the press on the splendid support it had lent the Organizing Committee. The host, Reich Minister Goebbels, then spoke to the assembly. Recalling his own journalistic activities, Dr. Goebbels commented upon the personal satisfaction and joy which lies in the task of helping to form public opinion. He concluded his remarks by expressing the wish that the Eleventh Olympic Games might be a true festival of peace and that they might assist “in

furthering the happiness of nations, contributing to the welfare of the peoples of the world and creating a bridge upon which the different countries meet one another.” The President of the International Federation of the Sporting Press, Victor Boin, Brussels, replied in the name of his professional colleagues.

Since it was impossible to arrange for the press to accompany the Marathon and 50 kilometre walking race because of the many competitors and the large numbers of journalists, an inspection tour was held on August 4th and 9th, over 100 reporters participating. They were also provided with information pamphlets containing details about the courses of the long distance events. The Marathon course itself was inspected, since it included the most important stretches of the routes to be taken by the 50 kilometre walking race and the 100 kilometre cycling road race. A similar tour followed by a steamer trip was made at Grünau in order to acquaint the press with the canoeing and rowing courses, about 60 members taking part. Following an inspection of the technical equipment at the regatta course, the visitors were conducted over the stretches to be used for the 1,000 and 2,000 metre canoeing and rowing races as well as to the starting point of the 10,000 metre canoeing course on Seddinsee.

Under the slogan, “Sour Weeks - Joyful Festival,” an excursion for the press was arranged on the day following the close of the Olympic Games, and the journalists were thus given an opportunity of enjoying the scenic attractions of the Berlin environs. About 350 German and foreign journalists travelled by steamer to Potsdam and Werder where they were present at the festive inauguration of the newly completed stretch of the National Motor Highway between Magdeburg and Berlin. Travelling over the new highway, the guests arrived at Brandenburg where they were received by the Mayor of this historic town. The excursion attained special significance in that the Deputy Press Director of the Reich Government, Ministerial Councillor Berndt, read a short message of thanks from Reich Minister Goebbels to the press of the world. “The Statutes of the International Olympic Committee do not provide gold medals for press achievements during the Games,” declared Minister Goebbels, “but nevertheless many prominent as well as obscure men and women have worked untiringly at the various scenes of Olympic competition in a truly Olympic cooperative manner and have carried out an Olympiad of the press. It is true that no gold, silver or bronze medals were distributed, but championship performances and records were attained in spite of this. The highest reward for all those who participated is the realization that they fulfilled their duty in the true Olympic spirit.”

Statistics from the Reporting Service

A. Personnel		Carried forward: 35	82 persons
a) In the principal staff (Directing and Press Headquarters)	82 persons	Rowing	44
b) Press assistants at the various scenes of competition (honorary) :		Swimming	15
Athletics	6	Fencing	5
Equestrian Sports, Polo . .	12	Gymnastics	15
Boxing	8	Cycling	2
Weight-Lifting	6	Yachting	23
Canoeing	3	Football	8
		Handball, Basketball . . .	5
		Shooting	1
		Modern Pentathlon	1
		Hockey	9
			163 persons
To carry forward: 35	82 persons	To carry forward: 245 persons	

Carried forward: 245 persons:

c) Members of the Air Force (for operating the telewriting apparatuses)	63	„
d) S. S. Press Guides	41	„
e) Messengers (physical education students from the Reich Academy)	29	
University Institute	28	57 „
f) Operators for the copying machines	36	„
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Total number of employees and honorary workers in the Press Service	442	persons

B. Olympic Press Service

a) Number of messages announcing the results in the different types of sport:	
Athletics	245
Boxing	47
Wrestling	67
Weight-Lifting	11
Yachting	80
Canoeing	15
Rowing	68
Swimming	147
Fencing	48
Basketball	12
Shooting	13
Cycling	17
Handball	9
Hockey	22
Equestrian Sports	30
Polo	14
Modern Pentathlon	18
Gymnastics	46
Football	41
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Total:	950
b) General Announcements	376
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Total:	1,326

C. Material

a) Teletypewriters in use	34
b) Telewriting system :	
Sending apparatuses	2
Correspondence machines (headquarters, news agencies, publishing companies)	15
c) Multigraphing apparatuses	36
d) Stencils and paper copies:	
536	352,000 Grünau
1,724	2,218,000 Stadium
3,155	4,421,000 Press Headquarters
200	36,000 Fencing
48	20,000 Tempelhof
198	135,000 Deutschland Hall
120	57,000 Gymnastics
192	40,000 Olympic Village
100	20,000 Equestrian Sports (May Field)
150	10,000 Football
50	15,000 Hockey
2	10,000 Cycling
600	101,000 Referees' Loge
248	162,000 Swimming
396	130,000 Yachting (Kiel)
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7,719	7,727,000 Total

The number of stencils is calculated on the basis of the multigraphing of each individual report at the Stadium, other scenes of competition and the three Press Headquarters as well as its publication in foreign languages.

D. Statistics of the Photographic Press Service:

a) Photographers admitted	120
b) Total number of photographs taken	15,955
c) Photographs telegraphed :	
Main telegraphic office	332
Telegraphic apparatus of the Photographic Press Service	157
d) Personnel :	
Employees	32
Messengers, Hitler Youths	30
Messengers from the National Socialist Motor Corps	15

The Press Department

The head of the Press Department, Dr. Gerhard Krause, was a member of the Organizing Committee from January 1st, 1933, although during the first two years only in an auxiliary capacity. He conducted the affairs of the Press Department at the beginning with the help of a secretary, a second being added in April, 1935. The extension of the Press Department began in 1936 when the sporting editor, Fredy Budzinski, was appointed as assistant to Dr. Krause. Paul Steger assumed

charge of the Press Headquarters in the Schiller Theatre Building on July 1st, 1936, with Gert and Henning Schlottmann and Wolfram Wulsten as his assistants. The following special reporters were appointed for the different types of sport:

Athletics :	Rowing :
Karl Becker, Wiesbaden	Erich Maak, Berlin SW 19
Fritz Müller, Munich	
Wilhelm Wienstein, Stettin	Canoeing :
Karl Rocholl, Berlin-Schmargendorf	K. Keiling, Berlin
Ernst Bauer, Berlin-Lichterfelde-West	Equestrian Sports :
	Chief Riding Master Rau, Berlin W 35
Handball and Basketball :	Government Councillor Pulte, Berlin
Adam Nothelfer, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9	
Swimming :	Yachting :
R. Ladeburg, Berlin N 65	Magisterial Councillor Ziegenbein, Kiel
Weight-Lifting and Wrestling :	Shooting :
Wilhelm Steputat } Berlin-Charlottenburg 9	G. von Donop, Berlin-Grunewald
Voss }	Modern Pentathlon:
	First Lieutenant von Strotha, Stettin
Boxing :	Cycling :
Egon Müller, Berlin	F. Ahlswch, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9
Fencing :	Gymnastics :
Max Schröder, Berlin	Walter Hulek, Berlin-Charlottenburg
Hockey :	Football:
Dr. F. Lauer, Heidelberg	Lutz Koch, Berlin-Wilmersdorf

The German News Agency (DNB) Announces . . .

In order to provide an example of the extensive preparations and actual work which a principal day of Olympic competition signified for the press and especially the international news agencies, we have included a short report dealing with the activities of the German News Agency (DNB) during the Games.

One of the most difficult positions in sport is that of the referee, although he seldom gains the acclaim of the spectators. The work of the news services is similar. It is as indispensable to the press as a good referee to sporting competition, although the actual reports supplied by the agencies are scarcely recognizable in a well developed news story appearing in a daily paper. The German News Agency, which came into existence following the merging of the Telegraphic Union and the Wolff Telegraphic Bureau in 1934 and has expanded to the point where it now includes 359 editors, of whom 40 are engaged in the sport service alone, as well as 1,400 office workers and a large staff of individual workers and reporters, occupies a prominent place among the international news agencies. The German News Agency was even obliged to increase its sport service considerably in order to supply the daily press with adequate material.

The Berlin Festival became evident in the daily work of the German News Agency at a very early date, since it was necessary to establish connections with the Olympic Committees of the various nations through the efforts of the foreign representatives of the Agency and to acquire able and experienced workers for the German department, a task which was much more difficult to solve than would appear at first sight. The sport correspondents of the German News Agency were

required to compose their stories in telegraphic style and to dictate them directly into the machine so that they could be utilized immediately upon reception. This problem was solved, however, and the German News Agency obtained a staff of special sport correspondents who cooperated so well in covering all of the various aspects of the Festival that the total result achieved a point of perfection seldom encountered in this field of reporting.

The members of the special sport service received a great deal of experience in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, but the Summer Games required much more extensive preparations in order that satisfactory results might be obtained in reporting. The following programme of the German News Agency indicates the extent of the work involved:

1. Current reporting by the DNB sport service (about 30 folio pages daily).
2. Shorter versions for smaller newspapers.
3. Olympia matrix service for newspapers which require material in this form.
4. DNB sport telegraphic service (for German newspapers).
5. DNB ticker service (for foreign newspapers).
6. Olympia special service of the Weltbild G.m.b.H. (pictures with original captions).
7. Correspondence: "Popular Sport and Physical Education" (article service).
8. Special reporting in connection with the general DNB service (in addition to sport, also auxiliary presentations, congresses, receptions, social events, etc.).
9. Supplying of information to special groups such as the broadcasting companies, telegraphic service, etc.

In spite of the increased staff of workers, the headquarters of the German News Agency would never have been able to cope with the great amount of material had the work not been divided. The only solution was to transfer a part of the sport service to the Olympic Stadium and to install the necessary apparatus, and with this end in view a double booth was equipped in the Olympic Stadium press box. The installation of a special broadcasting room for the DNB radio service made it possible for 42 receiving offices throughout Germany as well as 550 newspapers to obtain their reports directly from the Olympic Stadium. A ticker sending apparatus was also included in the press booth for the transmission of reports to foreign countries and two teletypewriters were kept constantly in operation sending the publicity material compiled in the press booth to the central office in the city by means of special wires.

The German News Agency was also connected with the ticker service of the Organizing Committee by means of a teletypewriter and maintained direct connections with the main telegraphic office through two teletypewriters, so that incoming and outgoing telegrams could be transmitted without delay. Fourteen special telephone booths were installed at the various scenes of Olympic competition, thus enabling constant communication to be maintained with the press booth at the Olympic Stadium and the main headquarters in the city.

The editorial and technical personnel was increased considerably during the Games. The staff of the German News Agency in Garmisch comprised 15 persons, but in Berlin 12 were engaged in the Olympic Stadium press booth alone during the principal days of competition. In order not to interrupt the work, meals for the staff at the Olympic Stadium were transported by automobile to the Reich Sport Field and served in the booth. Three cars were provided for maintaining connections between the headquarters in the city and the Reich Sport Field. The reports broadcast by the DNB radio service comprised about 18,000 words daily, these being sent to the branch offices and the newspapers which subscribed to this service. The postal sport service comprised about 16,000

words daily during the Games, while between 8,000 and 10,000 words were transmitted by ticker. The general DNB service, which included auxiliary reports about the important events, was received directly and indirectly by 2,000 German newspapers, while the sport service (telegraphic, manuscript, matrix) went to about 10,000. Fifty-two large German publishing companies received an illustrated special service which dealt more especially with the auxiliary events of the Festival and comprised about 15 pages and 6 pictures daily.

Twenty-one foreign news services received the ticker messages, these including the principal news agencies in Amsterdam, Athens, Belgrade, Budapest, Bucharest, Helsingfors, Madrid, Oslo, Prague, Riga, Stockholm, Tallinn, Warsaw, Vienna, Lisbon, the Reuter Agency in London, Agence Havas in Paris, the Domei Agency in Tokyo, two large newspapers in Brussels and a branch office of the German News Agency in Cairo. A special tape machine manufactured by the Siemens Firm was used for transmitting messages to foreign countries, this operating not by cable but on the principle of wireless telegraphy. The messages were printed at the receiving office on a strip of paper, the process being the same as that involved in receiving photographs telegraphically. During the Olympic Games, the messages were typed on a teletypewriter in the DNB booth at the Reich Sport Field and cabled at the same time to the transmitting room at the Berlin DNB headquarters where they were received as written text and also on a perforated strip of paper. The messages in this form were broadcast by means of the transmitting equipment of the German News Agency, and arrived at the receiving offices in the form of ticker messages printed on a strip of paper. The messages which were received at the DNB headquarters from the various scenes of competition were not only transmitted in German but were immediately translated into English and forwarded by telewriting to other centres of distribution from which they were sent telegraphically to the Far East and various overseas countries.

When it was revealed that a foreign agency was not receiving the ticker messages clearly enough because of local disturbances, a telewriter receiving apparatus was installed in the Berlin headquarters of this agency so that direct connections could be maintained with the DNB reporting centre at the Reich Sport Field. For the first time, large numbers of photographs were transmitted telegraphically to Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Through the connections with thousands of newspapers and numerous agencies it was natural that the DNB reports should have found a prominent place in the German and foreign press, but the success of the carefully organized and rapidly transmitted Olympic service exceeded all expectations. No attempt was made to replace the special correspondents of the various papers, but in this case the reports of the DNB service were extremely welcome since the special correspondents were freed from a great amount of routine work and were thus able to give their time to the more personal aspects of the Festival. It was possible for them to find time for write-ups of assemblies and general events, which certainly would never have been the case had they been required to devote their full time to reporting the athletic competitions. The correspondents of numerous newspapers and agencies recognized the fact that their home offices would be rapidly supplied with adequate routine material by the German News Agency and that they could thus concentrate upon reporting of a special nature.

The German News Agency transmitted the events of the Eleventh Olympic Games to the world press in word and picture to an extent never before equalled; but more important than the success in itself is the experience which can be utilized for similar large events of the future, since with the increasing development of ways and means of news transmission the international agencies will be faced with new problems from year to year.

The Photographic Press Service

The Photographic Press Service of the Organizing Committee had the task of taking, reproducing and circulating photographs of every Olympic presentation to the press, athletes and public. A total of 125 experts were enlisted for this work, these being distinguished as the official photographers of the Eleventh Olympic Games through their special uniforms, arm-bands and identity cards. They were divided into two groups, one of which, comprising 69 (with white arm-bands), was commissioned to photograph the athletic competitions, while the other, comprising 56 (with red arm-bands), was authorized to record photographically all of the auxiliary Olympic happenings.

These men, of whom 49 represented 9 large photographic agencies while the others worked independently, had the responsibility of producing a complete pictorial record of the Eleventh Olympic Festival. More than 335 different events had to be covered, and the regulations of the International Sporting Federations brought into compliance with the demands of the world press. For this purpose, place tickets were distributed, these reaching the impressive figures of 1,400 before and 6,350 during the Games. By means of these tickets, the photographers were assigned to different positions each day and hour so that a complete photographic record could be obtained of each event. The series of pictures which resulted from this definite attempt at organization were generally conceded to be far above the average. The total production achieved under the auspices of the Press Photographic Service was 15,950 different photographs. Every sporting event, honouring of victors, presentation ceremony and reception was recorded in all its details and placed at the disposal of the press and general public. This total does not include the great number of photographs which, although they were completed and copied, were not deemed to be of actual value and for this reason were not circulated or offered for public sale. If they were included the number would be twice as high.

The messenger service comprising 15 members of the National Socialist Motor Corps which was organized by the Photographic Press Service for the benefit of the different publishers and reporters covered a total distance of 38,000 kilometres during the Games, and this at times under the most difficult conditions. The exposed films and plates were delivered within an unusually short period of time from the different scenes of competition to the two collecting centres (Schiller Theatre Building and Berlin SW 68, Charlottenstrasse) and sent from here to the laboratories. The messenger service was in operation from 8 a.m. till midnight, trips being made every 15 minutes during the rush hours and every 30 minutes during the slack periods.

The special exhibition room of the Press Photographic Service in which all of the photographs were placed on view with their order numbers and captions immediately after the various events was a scene of feverish activity. Although the foreign press was supplied to a great extent through the large photographic agencies in fulfilment of existing contracts, the sale of pictures directly to reporters was very satisfactory. Scarcely a reporter failed to examine the pictures after each event in order to gain an idea of what had been taken and perhaps also to take note of individual pictures for future reference.

In a special booth erected at the Reich Sport Field everyone had the possibility of examining the photographs taken of the different events and of ordering them for private purposes. The success of this arrangement is amply proved by the fact that the large exhibition room had to be closed at frequent intervals because of overcrowding, and the personnel, in spite of every possible reinforcement, was not always able to cope with the orders. The total receipts from the public and



The three Graces of the high-diving tower and the press photographers.
Right to left: Poynton-Hill, Dunn and Koehler, the victors in the high-diving competition.

press sales centres were 24,300 marks. Even after the Olympic Games had come to a close the Press Headquarters at the Schiller Theatre Building were open for photographic orders, and did not close until August 23rd.

The facilities for telegraphing photographs were not used to any great extent, 157 being sent from the special centres and 332 from the main telegraph office. This rather small total is probably due to the fact that through the cooperation of the German Post Office Department and the Luft-hansa, the mail was delivered at the Berlin Central Airport just in time to catch the planes, which convenience, combined with the unusually full schedule of flights which was maintained, enabled photographic material to be delivered with practically no loss of time. The German Zeppelin Company also postponed the departure of the "Hindenburg" from Saturday, August 15th to Sunday, August 16th because of the closing ceremony, and the prolongation of the ceremony caused an additional delay of 90 minutes to the aeroplane which was to transport the photographic material to Frankfort-on-Main so that the "Hindenburg" was also held up for the same period of time. Through this arrangement, however, it was possible by means of the normal air mail service to deliver photographs of the closing ceremony in America 50 hours after the Games had ended.

Auxiliary photographic press centres were also established in Grünau and Kiel. The Grünau facilities included a laboratory for photographs which were to be telegraphed, the other negatives being

sent by messenger to the laboratories in the city. Through special arrangements with the German Air Ministry an aeroplane was provided for transporting the photographic material from Kiel to Hamburg, where it was transferred to the plane which left each day at 12.45 p.m. for Berlin. This meant that the negative material was in Berlin at 2.50 p.m. and could be immediately distributed to the press. A specially equipped mine-sweeper provided for this purpose by the Navy afforded unusually good opportunities for photographing, and the same boat delivered the material to the outer pier near Falkenstein whence it was transported by motorcar in between 7 and 9 minutes to the Holtenau Airport.

The activities of the Photographic Press Service required 32 employees in the bureaus and sales centres, 30 Hitler Youth messengers for collecting and delivering photographic material at the scenes of competition and 15 motor-cycle messengers of the National Socialist Motor Corps. Due to the fact that the headquarters of the Photographic Press Service were open until 1 a.m., a considerable amount of extra work was demanded of all those employed. A budget totalling 28,000 marks was drawn up for the Service, this sum including personnel and construction costs, motor-cycle messenger service and all auxiliary expenses.

The quantity as well as the quality of the photographic material produced and utilized may be characterized as highly satisfactory, the German and foreign press both publishing many more than the normal number of pictures. The rapidity with which the photographs were completed and ready for distribution facilitated the work of the foreign reporters considerably. By means of the most modern photographic methods it was possible to keep pace with the progress of the events and to provide illustrations for the daily reports of the journalists.

The Creation of the Olympic Film

The task which the Olympic Film Company was called upon to perform was inevitably the strangest, the most incalculable and, in its way, the most responsible that has ever been entrusted to a director and his camera-men at any time in the history of the film. There was no precedent to go upon and it could not be prepared in any respect in the way usual with films. It was impossible to arrange for photographs to be taken at a time when the weather and light promised a certain amount of reliability. Under all circumstances the 'shot' had to be made during the sixteen days of the Summer Games. It was impossible to cut out any undesirable incidents, as is usually done in films. With very few exceptions it was impossible to repeat any 'shots' which were not successful because of bad light or because some cameramen had failed. It was equally impossible to arrange for photographs afterwards. What took place before the lens during the few minutes of the contests was past beyond recall, because no subsequent posed photograph, even if it had been possible, would have been able to reproduce with that particular atmosphere the excitement, the fever, the expression of the competitor, his attitude in the last tense efforts, the excitement of the public, the impression of the picture as a whole: That was the peculiarity of this unique task.

There was a factor of uncertainty in the case of each photograph. One had to be ready for anything at any moment. Innumerable incidents of all sorts and varieties had to be reckoned with. To give one example: Nobody expected that the German women's relay team would lose the gold medal by dropping the staff at the last change-over. It speaks volumes for the careful and meticulously exact distribution of the photographers that this completely unpredictable incident was recorded even on a slow motion film, although the hundred thousand spectators experienced a tremendous surprise during the few seconds of its happening.

Moreover, the task was responsible to a very high degree. The film had to be a document, a report on the first very large representative sports meeting of the New Germany. It had to report the initiation of the mighty Reich Sport Field. It may be that a future generation will again see Berlin Olympic Games, but coming generations shall still enjoy seeing the Games of 1936 and shall learn lessons from them. Hence the heavy responsibility of this task of documenting the games.

Many weeks in advance, Leni Riefenstahl, who took over the direction of the entire work, had to become acquainted with the multifarious details and with the almost cruel fact of the impossibility of surveying the whole task. She could not get together a crowd of the best cameramen without making a selection. After her selection had been made, it was necessary to assign each cameramen to specific tasks. The work had to be dealt with from a definite point of view, i.e. sporting contests, beauty in sport, Olympic idea. To grasp the sporting contests, which would take place for sixteen long days from morning till evening on the numerous sites, and often at the same time, was a question of the skilful and self-sacrificing activity of the cameramen. The intention was, however, that the beauty of sport should be recorded side by side with the sporting contest itself. The aim was not merely to photograph the course of a competition from the start to the winning post, from the beginning to the end, but rather also to render eternal in the film the special charms of the various kinds of sport, their special beauties, their grace and their power, and, not least of all, the gripping quality of the picture as a whole. For this purpose, the devotion of the camera people, be it ever so conscientious, was not enough. Imaginative cooperation on the part of the management was essential. Special details had to be traced and discoveries made with lightning speed. A feeling for the beauty of the individual contests had to be grasped and held fast in a fraction of a second.

The third and certainly not less important task was to give expression to the beauty of the Olympic idea with persuasive power, to express the idea of peacefully competing nations and the development and world-wide importance of the Olympic Games in general. Such circumstances required an organization able always to inspire the right thing at the right moment, making sure that at any given minute the right and necessary action was taken by every member of the staff. The programme of the 16 days had to be visualised beforehand by a kind of an imaginative camera. All its details had to be critically analysed and thoroughly investigated, keeping in mind the requirements of filming. Every member of the staff had to be thoroughly acquainted with the sites of the contests. They were all inspected in detail: the Lustgarten, where the torch bearer arrived, the streets on which the Führer would approach, the Olympic Village, the main Stadium, the swimming stadium, the polo field, the hockey field, the sea, the Spree, the Deutschland Hall, the fencing halls, the courses for the Marathon race and for the cycling races. No spot within the range of the Olympic events should be unknown to the camera-men.

The programme for the work reads as follows:

1. Manuscript, general management and administration by Leni Riefenstahl.
2. Activity of the camera-men.
3. Use of the material and the technical devices.
4. Organization and administration.

For months, members of the management of the Olympic Film went to the various training fields and to all kinds of sport contests to become acquainted with everything which would prove an asset for the Olympic Film. They prepared themselves to be equal to any emergency so that they might be able to deal with all incidents or accidents. The way in which the camera was to be focused

was tried out more than once. One of the most important matters, the difficult wheeling round of the apparatus, in order to accompany the proceedings, was repeated over and over again, during every kind of weather, with all light conditions and under all thinkable circumstances. It was sometimes tried out under apparently impossible conditions. All experiences were written down immediately and later used for the Olympic Games. Naturally all the cameramen finally employed could not take part in this extensive study. A group including Hans Ertl, Walter Frentz and Guzzi Lantschner formed this preparative committee.

All available technical devices had to be used in preparing for this task. From the beginning it was obvious that cameramen should enter the inner field of the Stadium as little as possible in order not to disturb the contests. On the other hand, the most important pictures had to be taken here, where seconds decided dramatic contests. On this field more than in any other place, the fever, the excitement, the expectation and the interest of the public found expression. Each single phase had to be caught in the lens. Therefore, towers were constructed for the cameramen, and pits were dug for them at the 100 metre track and at the grounds for the high jump and the broad jump. Anything that technical imagination could possibly create was tried out with the aim of obtaining photographs of a variety never attained as yet. A catapult camera was utilized. It consisted of a camera that moves on rails, automatically following the runner. Hereby the attention of the public, as well as that of the runner, was no longer being diverted by other human beings in the field. There were cameramen placed in aeroplanes circling over the field. One worked from an observation balloon. At the regatta course at Grünau, a special section was reserved for the boats of the camera people. The number of technical experiments undertaken by the preparative committee, the new attachments tried out on the cameras, surpassed anything ever attempted before. A camera was installed in an 8-oar boat for accompanying the rowing contestants. Another one was fixed on the back of a horse to discover how far the galloping horse and the camera could be co-ordinated.

The activity of the staff and the requirements placed upon the technical material required hard, untiring, continuous training on all the sites during the last weeks before the opening of the Games. The film group was soon in excellent form. All technical details had been prepared in the very best way; the focal distance and the slow motion camera had been carefully studied, so that photographs could be taken from the closest possible distance and the events could be seen in the greatest detail. The most suitable film material had been found, as well as the best filters.

Everybody was anxious lest the prophecies of bad weather might prove true. In expectation of this, all preparations were made for taking pictures under unfavourable conditions, like rain or insufficient light. The directress feared only one more obstacle: that the authorities and officials controlling the crowds might hamper the freedom of movement of the cameramen. Such difficulties could have proved fatal to the cameramen. Negotiations had to be carried on with the proper sport authorities and officials as well as those organizing the traffic. It might justifiably be expected that the officials would have some understanding for the documentary value of the Olympic Film; on the other hand, it was realized that the authorities would quite rightly give first consideration to the smooth presentation of the Games. Experience was based on the Los Angeles Olympic Games, which had proved that even there, in the center of the American film industry, little understanding for the needs of the cameramen was shown, and their movements had been continuously hampered by traffic and similar regulations. The fear proved justified. Many carefully drawn up manuscripts, many items of the programme of the Film were vetoed without pity. But on the whole, the members of the IOC and the local authorities took an attitude friendly towards the Olympic Film, and many difficult situations could be overcome through their cooperation.



Extensive preparations for the filming of the competitions. Leni Riefenstahl with the two camera-men, Hans Ertl and Guzzi Lantschner, taking measurements at what was later to be the high-jumping field. In the background: Dr. Diem (right) and Construction Councillor Sponholz (left).

The Olympic Film Company had been given the sole rights for taking pictures and making a film of the Olympic Games by its patron, Reich Minister Goebbels. In consequence, the directress of the company had unusual privileges during the Games. But without the friendly attitude of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, her work could not have been completed. The IAAF stated its viewpoint in a letter of July 27th, 1936. This letter explained to what extent the IAAF could give its assistance, and what the difficulties were. The letter reads as follows:

“The IAAF has carefully studied the filming of the track and field week during the Olympic Games. We took into consideration the fact that all has to be done to produce a model sport film of the Olympic Games of 1936. Therefore, we (the directing officials for athletics in the Organizing Committee for the XIth Olympiad), are glad to inform you, in the name of the IAAF, that:

1. You may use 2 pits for the camera-men taking pictures of the high jump at the high-jumping site, and another pit, 5 metres from the starting line of the 100 metre dash. One at the side of the finishing tape. One at the end of the 100 metre course. One at the southern side of the southern jumping course.
2. The following towers will be permitted: 3 towers in the center of the field during the longer races. One tower behind the start of the 100 metre course. A sliding rail behind the protecting grid for throwing the hammer during the qualifying tests. The towers must be removed immediately after use.
3. The following are forbidden on principle: The taking of motion pictures directly in front of the contestants in the races as well as in the throwing and jumping contests. All cameramen must operate sitting or prone. North of the northern jumping course and south of the southern jumping course, pictures may be taken from the lowered passageway only with the exception of the pits on the southern side.
4. In the throwing contests, the broad jump, and the hop, step and jump, only the first attempt (in the qualifying test, preliminary and final) may be photographed. In the men’s high jump, photographs may be taken of the qualifying test only up to a height of 1.80 metres, of the final up to a height of 1.85 metres, in the women’s high jump, up to a height of 1.40 metres in the qualifying test, and to 1.50 metres in the final. In the pole vault, up to a height of 3.60 metres in the qualifying test, and up to 3.80 metres in the final.



Professor Walter Hege at work on the roof of the press stand.

5. Immediately after the try-outs the camera-men must return to the lowered passageway. From there pictures may be taken without restrictions. The boundaries are the same as for photographing:
 - a) Pictures may be taken only from outside the running course. Boundary: grass.
 - b) Throwing and jumping boundary at least 3 metres on each side, marked by a yellow line.
6. The number of camera-men should not exceed 3 for throwing and jumping. The use of noiseless cameras is desirable.
7. If a competitor does not desire to have his picture taken, his wishes must be complied with immediately.
8. After the finals, the winners and those placing in the field events can be filmed during one trial each, provided that this does not disturb other contests.
9. The number of the daily identification cards for the Olympic Film and the News Reel camera-men will be fixed at
 - 6 for the inner field
 - 9 for the sunken passageway.

Cameramen taking each other's place must exchange their arm-bands behind the enclosure at the Marathon entrance.

The use of a catapult camera on sliding rails cannot be allowed on the 100 metre track, since that would not comply with the Regulations of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Permission cannot be given for the use of a special camera car for the Marathon Race. However, reverting to the desire of your company, formerly expressed, we should gladly admit one of your camera operators with a portable moving picture camera into the third car of the judges for filming the competitors in the race. Along the course we shall make all possible provisions for assisting the filming, especially near the control stations and the canteens.

The IAAF calls your attention to the fact that competitors in the Olympic Games may not take part in any public performance for filming purposes. The IAAF is convinced that the agreement made yesterday and this letter cover all the possibilities for filming the track and field events in a manner not possible at former Games.

Very respectfully yours,
(signed) S.Stankovits, Bo Ekelund
IAAF."



In the filming pit along the running course.



Microphone for sound pictures in Grünau.

An inner conflict was felt by every camera-men, as well as by the assistant manager and the organizing directress. It sprang up anew from each detail of the work. This was the conflict between the strong artistic temperament, asking for nothing but the expression of beauty, and the stern duty to produce a perfect and complete document of the Games, and in the third place the sporting spirit, the desire not to disturb the competitors and the public.

The creators of the Olympic Film were mentally and materially prepared on the opening day of the Games. The business manager had installed the administrative offices in the buildings of the Geyer Works on Harzer Street, in the south-east of Berlin. The cutting and archive rooms were ready. Head Manager Traut had found accommodation for his staff in the quiet "House Ruhwald," situated in a secluded park near the Spandauer Chaussee, only a few minutes from the Reich Sport Field. Here the cars waited, here the vast amount of material was stored. From here, the groups of camera-men started for their daily work on the sites. A staff of 80 camera-men and assistants and some 30 helpers lived in House Ruhwald. Four managers, first among them H. Kiekebusch, were at work. Each one of them had his hands full.

A special film department under Frau Leni Riefenstahl had started for Greece by car. They followed the torch bearers. Another department was later sent to Kiel for the yachting regatta. A permanent liaison group had its headquarters at the Olympic Village. They caught upon any subject in connection with the daily routine of the male competitors of the Games that might be interesting for filming. Another group was housed in Grünau in order to cover the training and the regatta. Still another group, under Manager Zielke, had started for the Kurische Nehrung. Skilled porters were ready in the Reich Sport Field to move and remove the apparatuses, the towers, etc. House Ruhwald -"Forest Rest"-had to be true to its name and was to provide a real home for the camera people during the preparatory period, as well as during the Games. Dormitories had been installed, storage room for the material, repair shops, offices and a canteen where 160 camera people were served daily. Endless transports loaded with new film material went backwards and forwards between the Reich Sport Field, House Ruhwald and the Geyer developing firm. Every section of film was examined on the following day. Daily reports covering the material of the previous day appeared



The "ladder" which was used for photographing the cross-country riding competition.



The tower erected in the arena of the Stadium.



The filming balloon designed by Dr. Sorge, the Arctic explorer.

in House Ruhwald, and the results were critically examined day by day. The evenings were reserved for a critical analysis of the working methods of the various camera-men, and the advantages or disadvantages of the material. The decisions for the following day were based on these analyses and the necessary changes and replacements were made. Between 3,900 and 4,875 feet of film were sent to the developing firm during every one of the sixteen days of the Games.

On the 20th of July, the directress stood at the cradle of the Olympic Games in Greece, from which the torch bearers started with the flame. The first foot of the film rolled off. The work had begun. There was no minute off during sixteen days. For sixteen days the camera people were in the firing line of this sport battle. Over 1,300,000 feet of film passed through the apparatuses. There was a minute plan for the activity of each camera-men. But over and over again unforeseen circumstances required a change of the schedule. As every spectator experienced, the abundance of impressions surpassed any expectations, so that every day was a new ordeal for all concerned. These camera-men, not being mere robots, but artistic and sensitive human beings, found themselves placed in a paradise for any camera-man. They had not only to define their own personal impressions in a way never experienced before. They had also to work with lightning speed in order to lose no valuable second. Dripping with perspiration they rushed to and fro untiringly with their heavy cameras. Not considering their own welfare they dashed madly along the long roads of the Reich Sport Field until they finally reached their destination, where, completely exhausted, they had to use the greatest energy in order to concentrate on their work and to collect the most beautiful and outstanding material for their part of the film. It was a long and hard fight indeed.

The competitors knew of the future importance of this film. Many of them, the winners above all, willingly underwent the ordeal of a repetition of the contest for film purposes. These repetitions were necessary, as it was always possible that the pictures taken with a large focal distance were

unsatisfactory on account of the late hours of the day or of bad weather conditions. It was, however, essential to catch the play of the muscles of the body, as well as the concentration of the face during a record performance as part of the sport contest. All sportsmen understood and assisted the cameramen most readily.

Towards the end of the Games almost all of the camera people had finished their task. Their directress had not even half finished her work. The 1,300,000 feet of film were at the developing firm. The material had to be roughly sorted, useless parts to be cut out. With the assistance of a large staff this work was completed within two months. The material was assembled in various sections and then tied together in blocks. At the end of October, 1936, the directress could begin selecting and organizing the useful material. This was a task of unequalled difficulty. Anyone seeing only a few hundred metres of that film, would be disconcerted by the variety of the material, and might think it all equally important. But some of it had to be cut, since the material would have made twelve long sporting films. How was it to be curtailed so that the film would not take more than one or two evenings to show. Never had a manager's task been more difficult. For ten hours a day, the curtains of the little projecting room were not pulled up. The pictures were shown on the screen for ten hours a day. An average of 6,000 individual pictures were shown each day during those ten hours. Altogether, two and a half months of most intensive work were necessary for the examination of the 1,300,000 feet.

May all those who in the future witness this film document, experience a breath of those great days when the Flame burned on the Reich Sport Field, the Bell tolled, and the world's best athletes measured their strength in combat for sixteen glorious days.

The World Listens to the Olympic Games

For the first time the Olympic Games were broadcast, the German Broadcasting Company making use of its whole artistic, technical and economic resources for the occasion so that the whole world could participate in the contest for the Olympic laurels.

When the German Radio began its preparatory work, no previous practical experience existed. It was necessary to plan and organize for months in order to meet all requirements. The Olympic Winter Games had already shown what demands the Summer Games would be likely to make on the resources of the broadcasting system-artistic, technical, and economic.

The squeezing of the sporting and artistic events into the 16 days of the Olympiad made it essential to work out a broadcasting scheme capable of transmitting the most exact Olympic programme ever drawn up. Only by this minute division was it possible to broadcast directly to the listeners of the world all the final contests of the Olympic Games in spite of the fact that the different groups of events were sometimes taking place simultaneously. In order to carry through the Olympic broadcasting programme without a hitch it was also necessary to provide very precise organization among the announcers. It may be noted that often 15 to 20 announcers of the German Radio were waiting at their microphones for the word of command to begin. Just as all calculations could be upset by the expected time for the 3,000 meter race being exceeded, so too the perfect carrying-out of the radio programme might be prejudiced by a radio reporter commencing late.

Although Germany's best radio reporters were employed to broadcast the Olympic Games, each of them went through a training extending over several months in transmitting national and international sporting events, so that a guarantee for the success of the descriptions was provided not

only by the general qualifications of the announcers but also by their experience in reporting sporting competition.

In order to secure uniform pronunciation of the usual sporting terms, as well as of the names of the foreign competitors, every radio reporter was provided with a compilation giving the 5,000 competitors in 28 languages, while the "Radio Guide Book" to the city of the Olympic world broadcasting station in three languages was at the disposal of the representatives of the foreign radio companies. To facilitate their work further, this guide Book contained maps of all the places where Olympic competitions took place, on which were indicated the microphones for foreign countries, and it also included lists of the Olympic victors, the Olympic records, and the existing world records.

The Organizing Committee paid a special tribute to the responsible duties of the radio reporters of all nations by placing at their disposal special "radio" seats from which they could follow the course of the events at such times as they were not engaged at the microphone. The Radio Pass enabled the foreign guests of the German Broadcasting Company to enter any of the places reserved for the broadcasting staff. These arrangements deserve to be specially emphasized in the interest of the international cooperation of the world broadcasting companies in the realm of international sport. They were highly praised by all the radio reporters employed in Berlin during the games.

Transmission facilities had to be created at 68 points in Greater Berlin and other parts of Germany. It was not only a question of the actual sites where the events took place, for during the 16 Olympic days, in addition to the sporting events themselves, there were other performances and demonstrations to be transmitted. A central control for all of these transmitting points was set up in the Olympic Stadium under the Führer's loge. The operators here had the duty of receiving the reports from the different centres of competition, switching them over, and passing them on via the German broadcasting system and via the systems of the world to listeners-in all over the globe. To this centre was given the name of the "40-Countries Exchange," because broadcasts were made to 40 countries of the world by a total of 41 companies. But in this connection we must remember that individual companies in their turn often relayed the reports made to them to more than 100 of their own transmitting stations. In addition, the reports sent out by the German Short-Wave Station were frequently received directly by the radio companies of the world, amplified, and relayed to their own transmitting stations.

In the 40-Countries Exchange hundreds of people worked above and below each other, and apparently all mixed up, in a space of inconceivably small dimensions, in cells which can only be compared with the honeycomb in a hive of bees. Here people called and spoke in 50 languages and dialects of the world. Nevertheless German listeners-in were not once addressed in Spanish or Chinese. And not once were Sweden, Japan or North America mixed up in this ant-heap by our technicians. It was not only a miracle of preparatory organization, of technical foresight and construction, but also a miracle of human skill and attention.

During the 16 days of the Games 3,000 Olympic transmissions were sent out into the world from this centre; 3,000 transmissions, spoken in numerous foreign languages into countless microphones at the scenes of competition and microphone cells, were received here and sent on to the right destination. The switch-board, 21 metres long, had 10,000 contacts, and every single one of these transmissions had to pass through it in order then to be broadcast from gigantic electric plants in Munich, Königsberg, Hamburg and two dozen other German cities. A tiny contact on this switchboard served the transmission stations of France, another those of Norway or Sweden,



“Here people called and spoke languages and dialects of the world.”
The “40 Nations Exchange located in the Olympic Stadium far below the Führer’s loge.

England or the Argentine, Japan or South Africa with exciting reports of the Olympic contests. These contacts were not made by means of lever-switches or contact-plugs as formerly used in the older telephone exchanges. The connection was made immediately by simply pressing a button into the terminal opening. A single button served 200 North American transmitting stations, which would have been instantaneously cut out had the engineer serving the contact made a mistake of only a centimetre.

This gigantic switchboard was erected in order to limit the sources of error. Yet the responsibility nevertheless remained with human beings. The radio engineers bore the responsibility hour by hour, day by day, with iron calm at their posts far below, under concrete walls yards thick, through which no murmur from outside could be heard, where neither outer light nor sunshine could pass, breathing artificial air, seeing by artificial light, and surrounded by electric currents which they mastered and sent round the globe. In this manner they silently served the Olympic ideals.

High above them, in bright sunlight on the tiers of the Olympia Stadium, another portion of this gigantic system might be found. One passed along a small passage, and then found a row of cell after cell, each containing two or three men in front of the microphones. If a word of greeting were spoken to them, the answers came back in French, Spanish, English, Portuguese, and thirty other languages. Here the radio announcers of the world were at work, their words being caught up by the central exchange deep below, and then sent round the world as electric waves, while above them the disc-recording machines rotated and held their words captive.

And if one entered the field of competition one met them all once more: microphones, amplifiers, radio reporters—the organs of the World Broadcasting Station. In Grünau they were at the regatta; in the Deutschland Hall at the contests and celebrations; at Kiel they sped about amongst the racing-yachts on small, fleet launches fitted out with short-wave transmitting sets, and were never weary of seeing that the Olympic idea should attract and inspire not only those thousands of active athletes and those hundreds of thousands of enthusiastic spectators, but that it should become more and more the common property of all the people of the world.

In connection with the German Radio broadcasting the daily Olympic Echo was specially popular. It provided the working population which was unable to hear the direct broadcasts with a synopsis of the Olympic events each day.

This “Olympic Echo” gave a resumé of the most important occurrences of the day in short broadcast reports, and in its form and contents represented a masterpiece in news reporting.

The compilation of the special news bulletins was arranged by a unit detailed for this purpose. In addition thereto travelling reporters were responsible for interviews with important personalities from home and abroad and for picking up those pleasant little happenings which took place on the margin of the greater Olympic events. For this purpose these special reporters were provided with a number of transmitting cars, and from early till late travelled about Berlin, sometimes with a particular object, sometimes seeking chance occasions.

All reports from the competition centres of the Olympic Games which were to be transmitted from German and foreign stations were introduced and closed by Paul Winter’s fanfare melody. With regard to the tone-character of the interval sign, the composer explained: “In the first part (fanfare I) the fanfares are to indicate reveille for the contest, for concentrating all the energies; in the second part (fanfare II) a crowning of the victor and the streaming forth of the Olympic ideals into daily life is signified.”

Even before the Games began, the German Broadcasting Company arranged a comprehensive preliminary Olympia programme, which was transmitted to the listeners-in of the world several times. This programme was intended to provide the radio audience with an introduction to the history and meaning of the Olympic Games and of the different types of Olympic sport, and in addition to make suggestions and to give practical hints about the best means of hospitality for Olympic guests in Germany and especially in the Capital. In this connection the Berlin Broadcasting Station gave regular lessons in the English, French, Italian, and Swedish languages, while the German Short Wave Station gave instruction in German for Olympic travellers coming from overseas. Of the pre-Olympic broadcasts we may specially mention the world broadcast, “Pax Olympica,” on the 4th of August, 1935, in which Baron de Coubertin spoke on “The Philosophical Basis of Modern Olympism,” and also the round-the-world broadcast of the July 5th, 1936, in which the Presidents of the Olympic Committees of the different countries sent out messages to the world.

The Olympic programme of the German radio began with the broadcast of the Olympic Torch Relay Run. For this purpose a special radio team was created—3 radio reporters, 3 radio engineers, and 3 drivers—for the purpose of accompanying the torch-bearers from Olympia to Berlin. They flew to Athens in the German passenger aeroplane, Ju 52 “Olympia,” while a 5½ ton cross-country transmitting car, decorated with the five Olympic rings and a plan of the distance to be run, as well as a tourist car were sent to Athens by rail.

After the removal of many international difficulties which ordinarily exist, the first speaking trials with Berlin could be made on July 16th. The authorities in the different countries concerned gave

Le printemps humain s'exprime dans le jeune adulte, celui qu'on peut comparer à une superbe machine dont tous les rouages sont achevés de monter et qui est prête à entrer en plein mouvement. Voilà celui en l'honneur de qui les Jeux olympiques doivent être célébrés et leur rythme, organisé et maintenu parce que c'est à lui que dépendent le proche avenir et l'enchaînement harmonieux du passé à l'avenir.

Comment mieux l'honorer qu'en proclamant autour de lui, à intervalles réguliers fixés à cet effet, la cessation temporaire des querelles, disputes et malentendus? Les hommes ne sont pas des anges et je ne crois pas que l'humanité gagnerait à ce que la plupart d'entre eux le devinssent. Mais celui-là est l'homme vraiment fort dont la volonté se trouve assez puissante pour s'imposer à soi-même et imposer à la collectivité un arrêt dans la poursuite des intérêts ou des passions de domination et de possession, si légitimes soient elles.

“The springtime of humanity expresses itself in youthful maturity, which might be compared with a superb machine complete in all of its details and ready for full operation. It is in honour of this youthful maturity that the Olympic Games must be celebrated and maintained in their rhythm because it is upon them that the near future and the harmonious linking of the past and future depend.

How could it be more appropriately honoured than through a proclamation that at regular fixed intervals all contention, differences of opinion and misunderstandings are to cease temporarily? Human beings are not angels and I do not believe that humanity as a whole would be benefitted should even the majority become angels. The truly strong man is he whose will is powerful enough to conquer itself and to cause his fellow beings to delay in the pursuit of their interests and their passions for domination and possession, however justified these may be.”

(Excerpt, together with the English translation, from an address broadcast throughout the world by Baron de Coubertin.)

every assistance to the German Broadcasting Company. In the night before July 18th the journey to Olympia was begun. The terrain made great demands on the drivers so that a speed of not more than 10 miles an hour could be attained. In Olympia the transmitting car was prepared and the microphones were set up. Punctually at 12 noon East-European time Berlin called. The first broadcast was made.

Unexpected difficulties were encountered. The thermometer indicated 122°F. The discs for the records which were to be made of the broadcast were made so soft by the heat that the recording needle cut deep into them. The only possibility was to cool the discs with the team's drinking water.

After the broadcast the transmitting car and the accompanying car returned to Athens. Here they found an instruction from Berlin to carry out a broadcast for the German station. The apparatus was connected in a telephone cell next to the main entrance to the Stadium, and in this manner the connection with Berlin was made. The runner appeared and the speaker made his report, but owing to the pressure of the crowd the cable was broken.

Then forward to Delphi. Owing to a misunderstanding only one cable had been laid, and under difficult conditions in tropical heat a second cable had to be laid in order to provide the necessary means of communication apart from the broadcast. After an hour this difficulty too was removed. The broadcast went off without further incident.

The journey was continued. At the Meluna Pass the runner was overtaken. The radio cars entered Saloniki in pouring rain. Here everything was ready. Berlin called after five minutes. The broadcast completed, the equipment was packed and the journey continued. The Greco-Bulgarian frontier was reached in rain and on bad roads. In Sophia there was a surprise. No cables had been provided. In a most friendly manner the Bulgarian Radio Company placed its services at the disposal of the German group. In Belgrade everything went smoothly. Broadcasts from Budapest, Vienna, and Prague were carried out by the transmitting companies in those places. On the 31st of July the German radio team again entered German territory.

With the lighting of the Olympic Fire in the Stadium the real Olympic work began not only for the Organizers of the Olympic Games but also for the radio. Even on the first day the necessity for the organization and its adequacy were proved. Neither on this day nor on any other of the 16 great days of heated activity was it necessary for the German Broadcasting Company to apply any of the reserve precautions. The great machine of the radio system ran from August 1st to 16th of the Olympic Year like finely devised clockwork.

During these days special responsibility lay on the shoulders of those who had not only to secure the correct transmission of the foreign broadcast reports, but also those who had to look after the reporters of the foreign broadcasting companies which were in Germany. The special duties were as follows:

1. Arranging transmissions desired by foreign radio reporters.

Forty-one foreign broadcasting companies sent 105 radio reporters to Berlin. During the 16 days they transmitted 2,328 reports. The transmissions were made partly direct, partly later by means of wax records. At the same time 20 direct broadcasts for Europe and 10 for overseas took place. In addition, 42 disc records were simultaneously made for foreign reporters. The differences in time between European and overseas countries necessitated a continuous day and night service. The principal difficulty in this part of the work consisted in allocating the available transmitting places amongst the reporters so as to satisfy all their wishes.

2. Personal assistance to foreign reporters.

The foreign department was also responsible for the personal care of the 105 foreign speakers. They were given quarters and passes, and a fleet of 20 motor-cars took them to the competition centres. As most of the speakers

had no knowledge either of the locality or of the German language, and in addition were not familiar with the German broadcasting service, 35 interpreters were placed at their disposal, these having also been trained as transmission assistants so that they were capable of advising the radio reporters. Finally the general Sport Information Service was also made available in suitable form for the foreign reporters.

3. Special service for the German short wave station.

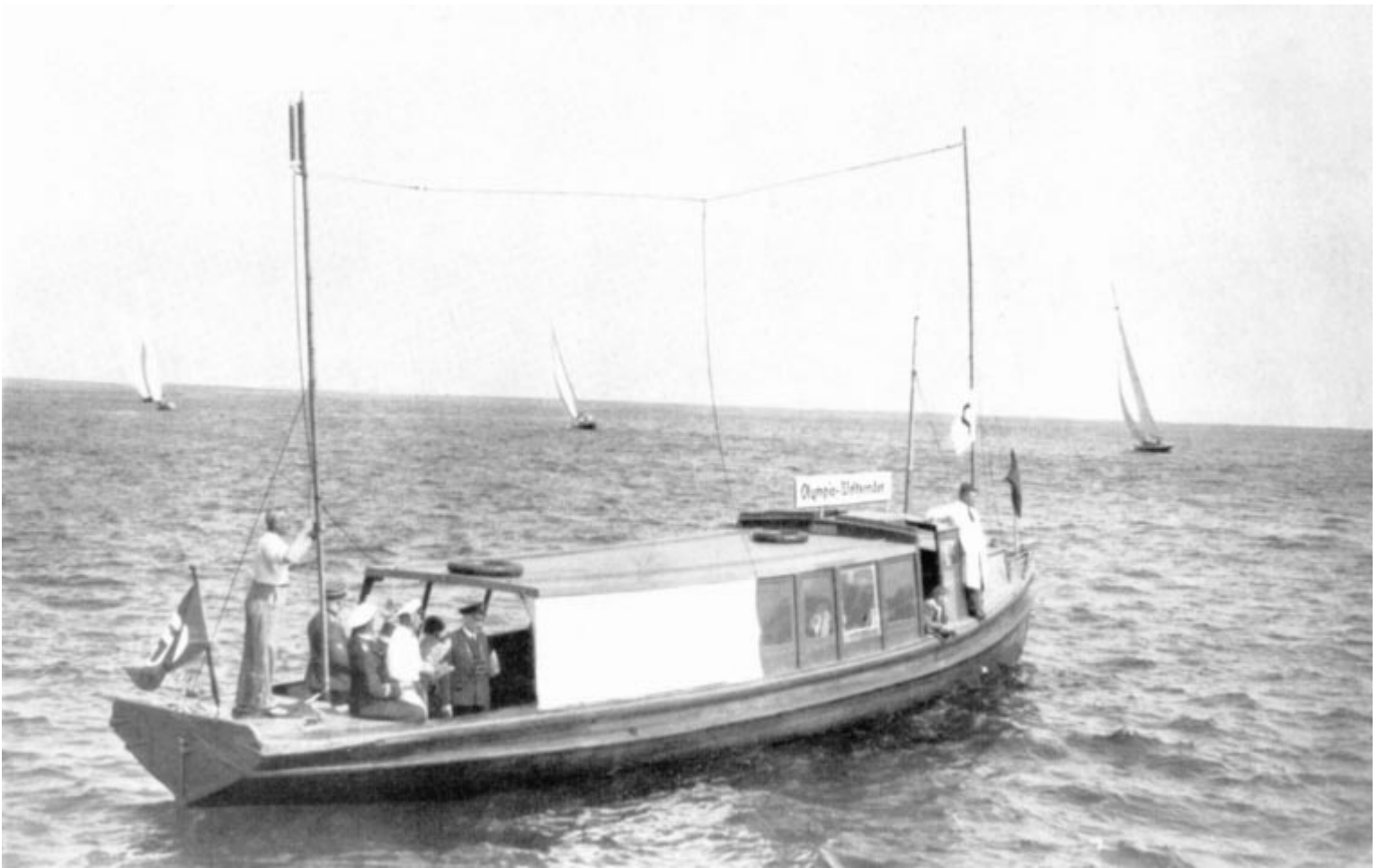
In connection with the service for the Short Wave Station, 176 special reports were made in 11 daily broadcasts totalling 84 hours of transmission. To correspond with the 6 zonal programmes the separate reports received during the day had to be combined into 6 collected reports for the different zones. This meant considerable editing and technical work. Three hundred and sixty-four disc recording hours were necessary, which represents a daily average of 22¾ hours. The broadcasts were made in German, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and Afrikaans.

Transmissions were made as follows:

Southern Asia	2 x 30	minutes	German and English
Eastern Asia	2 x 30	„	German and Dutch
Africa	1 x 60	„	German, English and Afrikaans
North America	1 x 30	„	German
	1 x 30	„	English
	1 x 15	„	English
Central America	1 x 30	„	German
	1 x 30	„	Spanish
South America	1 x 30	„	German
	1 x 30	„	Spanish
	1 x 30	„	Portuguese.

Part of these transmissions were received by overseas local transmitting stations and re-broadcast. The Marathon race, as the greatest athletic event of the Olympic Games, was to be given special prominence in the broadcast description. The idea was therefore adopted of creating an orchestra suite which should serve as a framework for the verbal reports. Herbert Windt was chosen as composer.

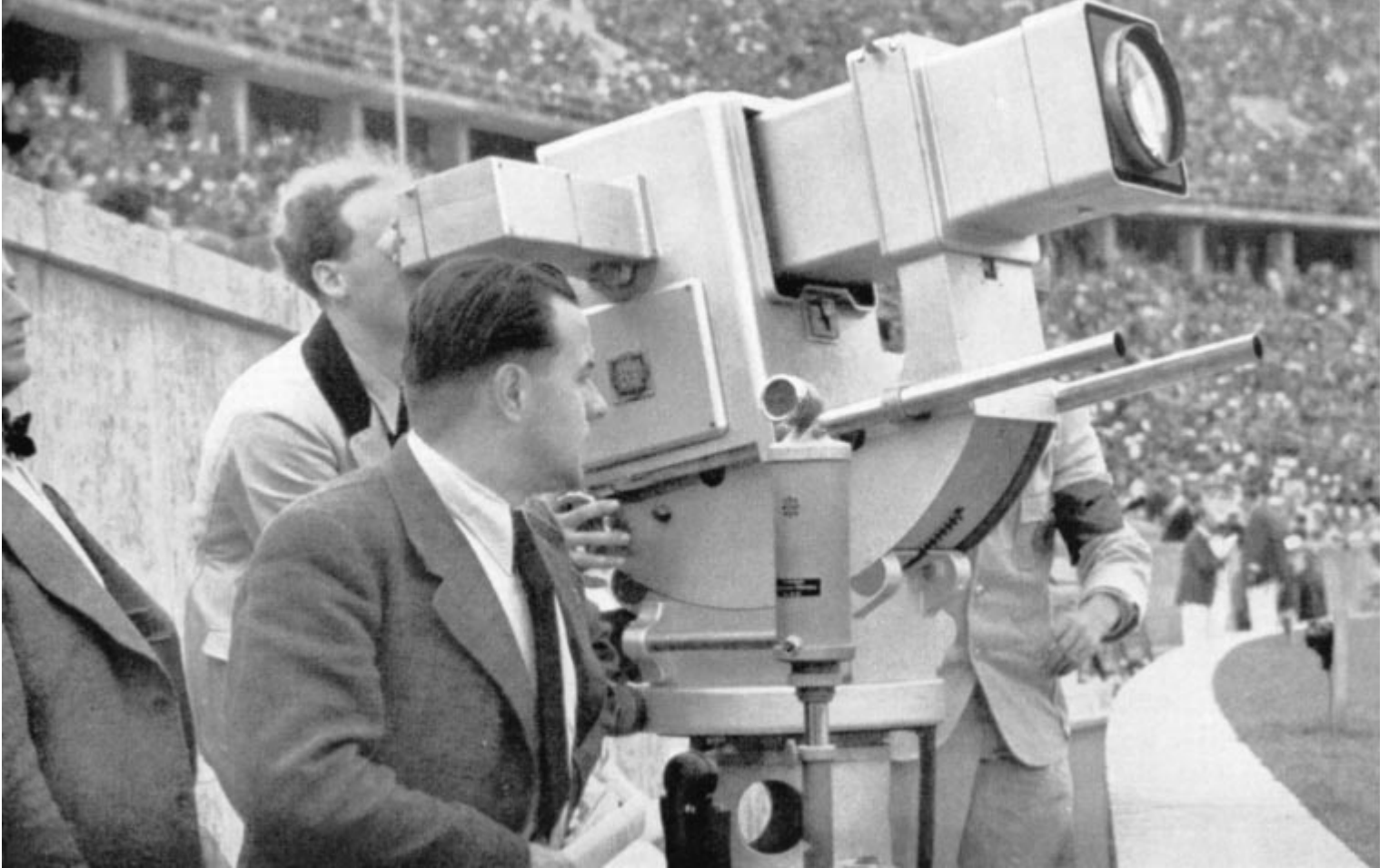
The task would have been easy if the composer had illustrated in one orchestral succession the expected occurrences of the Marathon race: the start, the struggle, weariness, collapse, and victory. Instead of making use of a multitude of suitable harmonies and tonal groups, he confined himself to a few themes which he wove together in counterpoint, the melodies constantly recurring. He arranged his composition in three movements, a short scherzo for the beginning, a continuous running movement, sometimes slow, sometimes increasingly swift, and a short victorious striding conclusion. The special feature was a single rhythm which ran through the whole, a running rhythm which never ceased and which bound together the separate and often harmonically different subjects. After the start of the Marathon race, those responsible for the broadcast had only the task of passing at the right moment from the opening movement of the music to the great succession of the theme of action, and later at the right time of introducing the onrushing, almost breathless finale. In the same way it was necessary to make the change from the music to the spoken report at the right places, and the music had each time to catch up the reporter's last word and continue it. The success was impressive. Listeners experienced the Marathon race in its greatness and endlessness, its struggle and outcome, and as a mighty dramatic event which was never interrupted. It was surely a coincidence that the collapse of Zabala, the last Marathon victor, immediately afterwards found expression in the music in an exciting, even touching manner. But it is only a proof that the bold attempt to create a connection between reality and an impression this time succeeded.



The floating transmission station for the yachting regatta in Kiel.

If this dramatic race was depicted by the reporters in such a way as to be a great broadcasting success, this was due not least to the fine cooperation between the staffs of the international broadcasting companies.

Television passed its ordeal by fire. After about 15 kilometres of special television cable had been laid to the Reich Sport Field, the following sites were chosen for setting up television reception apparatus : the Olympic Stadium, the swimming stadium, the Dietrich Eckart Theatre, and the May Field. The Farnworth camera of the Fernseh A.G. was placed in the Olympic Stadium from August 1st to 10th, in the Dietrich Eckart Theatre from August 11th to 13th, and again in the Olympic Stadium from August 14th to 16th. The apparatus was operated by a staff usually numbering 6 men on 16 days for a total of 100 hours. These pictures were relayed in 15 transmissions. The total time of transmission was 19 hours. The ikonoscope of the Telefunken A.G. was set up from August 1st to 16th in the Olympic Stadium. Served by three men on the average, the total operating time on 10 days amounted to about 60 hours. The ikonoscope made altogether 24 transmissions amounting to a total of 29 hours. The ikonoscope of the German Post Office was set up in the swimming stadium from August 1st to 16th. The total operating time also amounted to about 60 hours on 10 days. This yielded 26 transmissions lasting 24 hours. Each of these three ikonoscopes made 90,000 pictures every hour, so that during a total operating time of 220 hours 19,800,000 pictures had to be made. Of these 6,750,000 pictures were transmitted. The intermediate-film car of the German Post Office was stationed before the Marathon Gate between the Reich Sport Field and the May Field from August 1st to 16th. The total service time amounted to 100 hours, the number of transmissions was 32, lasting 34 hours. In order also to obtain a permanent record of the life of the Olympic Village the sound film team of the Reich Broadcasting Company was detailed for work there.



Telefunken camera for the German television network.

The normal programme of the television transmitter was only 2 hours daily, from 8 to 10 p.m. In order to deal with all the important competitions the Reich Broadcasting Company had provided for a considerable extension of television facilities during the Olympic days. The Company undertook the task of transmitting directly and simultaneously all the contests which could be reached by television either by means of the ikonoscope or the intermediate-film method. During the most important Olympic events special transmissions had to be arranged. On the 16 Olympic days the Paul Nipkow Television Transmitter operated additionally daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 to 7 p.m. The normal transmission time was in this way increased by 300 per cent. These transmission times were retained until the week following the Olympic Games in view of the continued interest amongst all classes of people. In 138 hours altogether 175 competitions were transmitted, and in addition the opening and closing ceremonies. The list of reporters for the television contained 15 leading German announcers. It was to be expected that the public television auditoriums available would not suffice for the demand, and the number of such rooms in Greater Berlin was therefore raised to 25, to which must be added the auditorium in Potsdam and receiving rooms in Leipzig. In these rooms according to an exact numeration a total of 162,228 people witnessed the XIth Olympic Games by means of television.

Technical Arrangements

The many different sporting grounds of the Olympic contests necessitated a notable increase in the technical means available. Broadcast reports were to be made from altogether 68 transmitting points. And at most of them it was requisite that up to 20 announcers should have the opportunity in speaking simultaneously. The central point of the organization was the chief technical office, at which all communications were dealt with and the necessary dispositions made regarding technical

resources and staff. The technical central point was the main switching station, the "40-Countries Exchange." The transmission system with its many ramifications was divided into three zones corresponding with the different switching methods applicable to the connecting lines. Zone I comprised the microphones in the Olympic Stadium (direct connection of the microphone currents with the 40-Countries Exchange). To Zone II belonged the other contest grounds on the Reich Sport Field (with amplification in special supervision rooms). Zone III was composed of all the other transmission points in and around Berlin. The long-distance conducting lines necessitated a special equalization of the broadcasts. In addition, thereto, the special travelling reporters had to be provided for separately. The central switching station, the heart of the whole system, was situated in the Olympic Stadium. Every report had to pass through this central exchange, quite independently of whether it was spoken at one of the competitions on the Reich Sport Field, at Grünau, at the Olympic Village, or at Kiel. In this respect it made no difference whether the broadcast was intended for Japan, North America, Finland, or the German broadcasting stations. This was made possible by an extensive network of cables, laid or supplied by the German Post Office. It comprised three sections, entirely separate in their function: the microphone network, the connecting network, the transmitting network. The lines connecting up the microphones had to be constructed with particular care by means of special cables. This was the more necessary as for the most part the lines had to be laid under stucco or the natural stone surfaces of the centres of competition. Because of the many terminal points the local connecting lines had to be carried through several switching stations in which the single lines were combined into many-stranded cables. The network of broadcasting lines comprised a number of special cables with extra strong and well-insulated wires. The reports for the German Radio were taken through the Broadcasting House in the Masurenallee. The reports intended for overseas nations mostly took their course via the Overseas Central Station to the short-wave transmitters in Zeesen operated by the German Post Office. One cable with 18 double wires led from the Reich Sport Field to a central station where the distribution was made to the countries of Europe. The cables ended in the chief distributing room, where, via the shunt-distributor, they led on to the great main switchboards, to the secondary distributing boards, and to the central telephone exchange. An important arrangement in the chief distributing room was a large construction with 60 cable equalizers. By means of a special plug these equalizers were hooked up with the proper connecting lines. A complete gauging apparatus belonging to the German Post Office always stood ready for the testing of lines or the detection of errors.

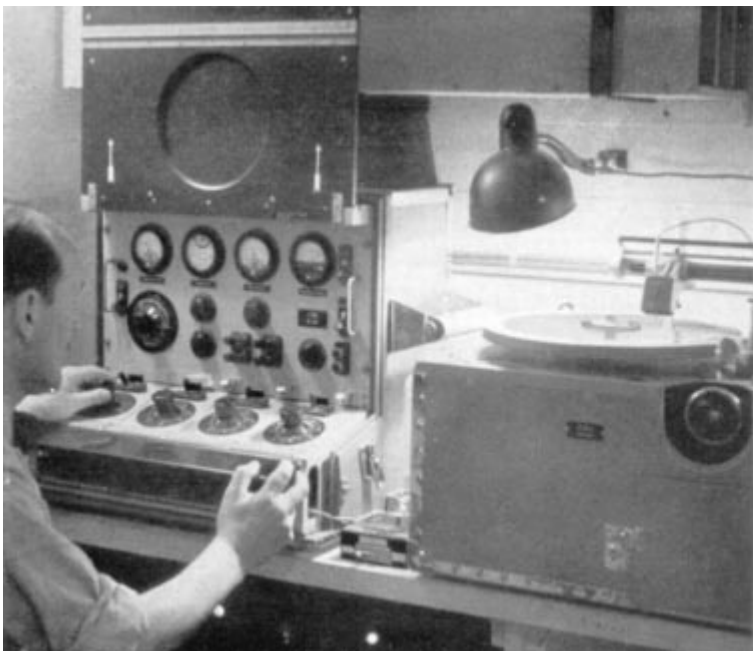
The actual switching for all broadcasts was carried out at the two main switchboards in the switch-room. They were constructed on the cross-line principle, which in this way was utilized for the first time in news technics on this scale. A signalling installation with 4,000 signal lamps, brought into direct operation by the process of switching, indicated the connection made in such a manner that switching mistakes were made practically impossible. Together the two boards provided a total of 10,000 switch combinations. It was necessary to provide this large number in order to be able to connect as required the 240 incoming connecting lines with any of the 30 outgoing transmitting lines, and in order to have a margin for additional switches. As the speakers' currents from the conducting lines were reduced, the 40-Countries Exchange had at the same time to be a great amplifying centre at which the currents of the broadcasts were amplified to an exactly arranged transmitting strength. When the 62 amplifiers were installed, their incoming and outgoing terminals were distributed on the switchboard in such a way that it was possible to connect any line with any amplifier.

A number of the reporters of foreign broadcasting companies were given only a short time during the day by their companies for the transmission of their report. In such cases the reports were recorded on discs and broadcast at the proper time. Altogether 45 combined recording and playing sets were installed. These sets too were connected with the main switchboard. Recording sets and amplifiers were set up in a number of small laboratories separated acoustically from one another. Thirty such cells were arranged immediately beside the control room.

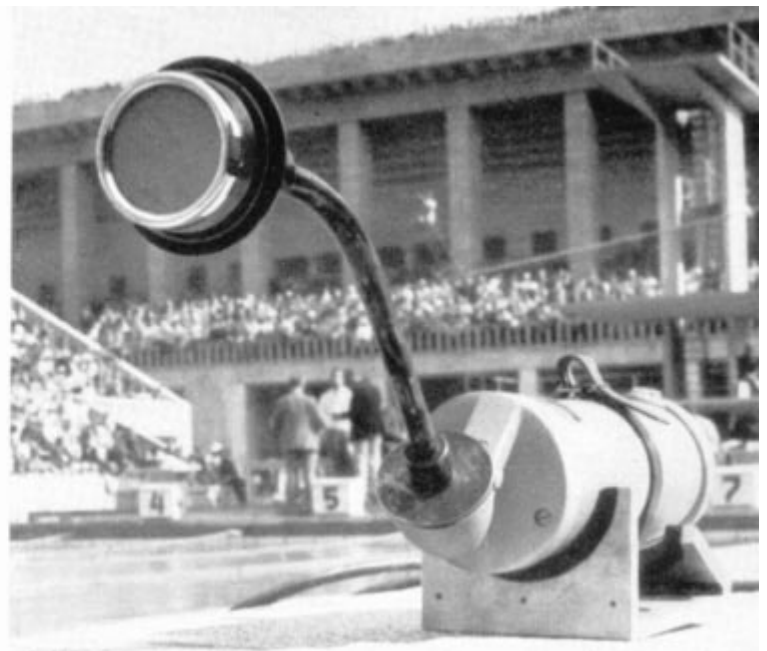
Thirty transmission lines were provided. Of these 18 were connected up with other European countries, while 10 led to the Overseas Centre and thence to the short-wave transmitters. Two transmitting lines were reserved for the German programme so that two different reports might be broadcast from two groups of stations. In order to differentiate between the lines leading to the various countries a distinguishing letter of the alphabet was allotted to each of the 42 connected broadcasting companies and this was sent over the line in Morse before the transmission began. The Morse sign alternated with the Olympic fanfare, and in this form was used as interval indicator during broadcasts.

With such a great number of simultaneous transmissions, it was necessary to secure rapid and certain supervision. This problem was solved by the creation of a loudspeaker-dialing system similar in construction to an automatic telephone system. Each of the programmes with which contact was to be made was denoted by a number. By choosing this number on a numbered dial an automatic system was set in operation which directed the vibrations of the respective cable to the loudspeaker. In the main the correct working of this arrangement was part of the duties of the engineers at the interpreting centres. It was they who had to discuss with foreign Post Offices and Broadcasting Companies the time of commencement of the transmission, changes of programme, and especially errors, and to supervise the programmes in respect of their technical quality.

A further important feature of the 40-Countries Exchange was the telephone room. In broadcasting it is necessary to provide a line for speaking in addition to the line bringing the broadcasting vibrations proper in order to make possible an understanding between the transmitting and receiving points. Accordingly for every microphone cable a speaking cable with telephone connections was provided. In this way foreign radio reporters were enabled to communicate directly with their broadcasting companies from each scene of competition. Altogether six intermediate exchanges for a similar number of telephone operators were erected. A further automatic system with 100 calling apparatuses



The words of the reporter were often recorded on a was disk and broadcast at another time. One of the 30 recording apparatuses in operation.



The splashing of the swimmers was captured by this "noise microphone" placed at the edge of the pool and broadcast simultaneously with the report in order to give the proper aquatic atmosphere to the broadcast.

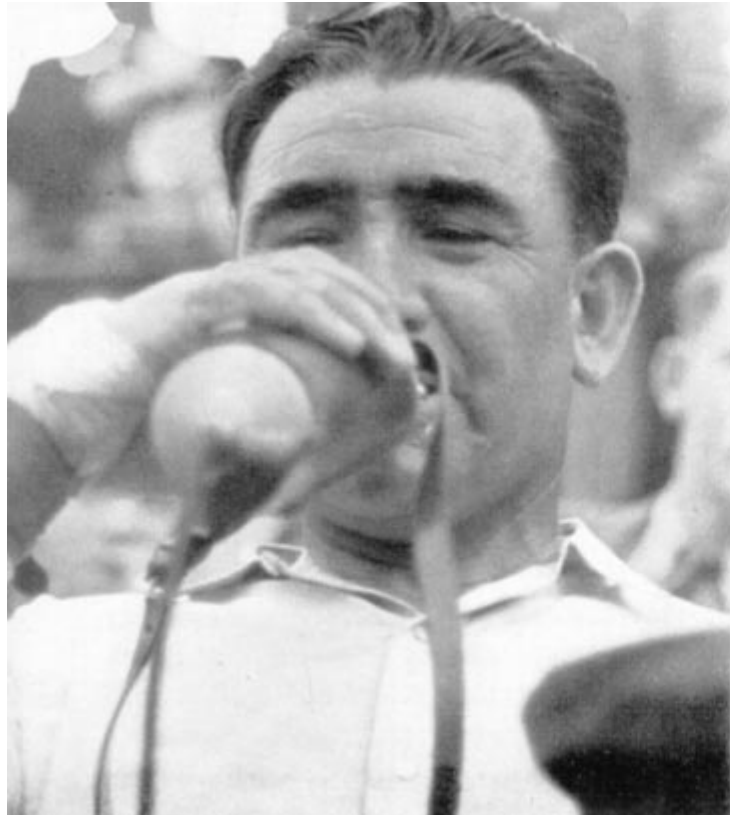


Foreign radio reporters at work.

made possible such messages as were immediately connected with the actual transmission of the broadcasts themselves. The first condition of every broadcasting service is an absolutely dependable method of measuring time. Electrically driven second clocks were therefore provided in every room of the Olympic World Broadcasting System operated by a control clock in the telephone room. A sports broadcast gives the best impression when the characteristic noises are reproduced in their right strength as background to the report. Nevertheless care must be taken that such noises do not drown the speaker's voice. This problem was solved as follows: At places which were specially liable to too much noise the message was sent through microphones insensitive to noise which reproduced the speaker's voice clearly and distinctly without subordinate noises. Nevertheless, in order to be able to give the natural "background of sound" so necessary for the general impression, at different points in the Olympic Stadium special noise microphones were also installed. At the outgoing terminals of the noise amplifiers ring circuits were connected which led into each of the amplifying cells. In this way it was possible to introduce into the report the noises produced by the competitions and the public in any intensity desired.

In addition to the 20 closed speakers' cells in the covered stands, other places for speakers had to be provided at the Stadium. Five microphone connections were distributed along the judges' sunken passageway. These were not far from the jumping pits nor from the finishing line of the races. As the number of speakers admitted to this passage was strictly limited further space for speakers with 10 microphones was erected in the covered circular way on a level with the 100 metre finishing line. For particular purposes microphone connections were also arranged on the Marathon Towers, the main steps, the indicator-board and the west towers flanking the Stadium. A total of 70 microphones could be employed simultaneously in the Stadium.

The other sites of competition on the Reich Sport Field also had to be fitted out with transmission appliances. Here secondary amplifying stations were built, their size being arranged according to the demand which might be expected. In the swimming stadium an amplifying room with 10 places was erected, and on the chief days an additional five transmitting cars had to be added. Here, too, special noise microphones were erected, particularly at the diving tower and at the edge



Millions throughout the world listened to the Olympic reports from Berlin.

of the pool. On the fourth and fifth storeys of the Bell Tower on the May Field space was found for two amplifying rooms at a height of about 100 feet, and these were provided with 12 amplification points. The microphones were installed on the main stand. In the provisionally erected hockey stand a room was fitted out with 15 amplification points. This secondary centre provided for the basketball and fencing grounds besides the two hockey fields. The switching and amplification room with 10 places which was in the House of German Sport was placed above the stage of the Cupola Hall on the second floor. Here the difficulties in laying the sensitive microphone cables were particularly great, for large searchlights with direct current were operated on the stage of the Cupola Hall. Adequately insulated lines were, however, successfully installed. While it was only necessary to provide two amplification places for the gymnastic demonstrations on the Dietrich Eckart Stage, special arrangements had to be made for broadcasting the musical and dramatic performances. These arrangements were connected with the existing microphone network of the loudspeaker system.

In Grünau, broadcasting conditions were particularly favourable. The amplification places were set up in separate cells in the Regatta Association's House lying close to the finishing line of the regatta course. For the foreign radio reporters the balcony in front of the amplification rooms was converted into seven reporters' cells by means of partition walls. From this point at least 800 yards of the course and the finishing line could be observed. Reporters' stands were provided at the start, at the 500 metre mark, at 1,000 metres, at 1,500 metres and at the finish. At the 1,000 metre mark a wooden observation tower 36 feet high was erected in the water. At the finish the reporter was on the main stand and could choose his position so as to be able exactly to observe the finishing line. The five speaking points were connected by a network of communication lines so that a connected report from all over the regatta course could be given. This broadcast report was also relayed via a circuit to the foreign radio reporters, keeping the latter continuously informed about the position of the race, even when for them the boats were still out of sight. Ten additional amplifying sets were erected in the basement of the Deutschland Hall, so that altogether, including the already existing German centre of transmission, there was the pos-

sibility of transmitting from 11 points here. The start and finish of the 100 kilometre road race for cyclists were situated on the "Avus" motor road. Furthermore, the Marathon race passed over the motor road and the turning point was situated near the northern loop. The distance of the 50 kilometre walk was also along the "Avus" through Grunewald. As it was intended to give reports of these events from intermediate points, the technical arrangements were so planned that they could be utilized for all three. A room was fitted out in the newly-erected north stand with the necessary apparatuses for combining the reports from the intermediate points on the "Avus." In addition, seven further amplification sets were erected for the foreign reporters. A special cable laid along the "Avus" provided the connection between this centre and the seven reporting points. The cycling stadium was provided with 10 amplification points. The speakers made their reports either from the covered stand or from the space inside the track. The grounds for the preliminary rounds of the handball and football competitions, the Post Stadium, the Police Stadium, the Mommsen Stadium, the BSV and Hertha grounds, were permanently fitted out with three amplification points.

The greatest care was also necessary regarding the preparations for the ceremonies taking place on August 1st. It was necessary to broadcast in unbroken succession the ceremony at the War Memorial, the services in the Cathedral and St. Hedwig's Church, the reception of the IOC in the Old Museum, and the youth assembly in the Lustgarten. This task required the creation of a secondary centre near the Lustgarten. The amplifying centre in this case was not a permanent construction on the spot. Here use was made of a transmitting car with eight amplifying units. Special microphones had to be employed at the celebration in the Pergamon Museum for reasons of space and acoustics. As amplifying centre a transmitting car was again utilized. Five amplifying units were erected for the reception of the Reich Government in the State Opera House. Here, as in the case of other greater celebrations, extensive cable connections had to be laid in the interior of the buildings. The same applied to the transmitting arrangements in the Berlin Town Hall, in the Palace, in the main auditorium of the University, and in the Adlon and Kaiserhof hotels.

The Reich Broadcasting Station at Hamburg was entrusted with broadcasting the Olympic Yachting races. As a result of experience gathered in other years during Kiel Regatta Weeks, the little seaside resort of Laboe at the outlet of the Kiel Bay was chosen as the central point for the work of broadcasting. On each of the race days quick launches with short-wave transmitters travelled from Laboe to the regatta course. From these launches the German and the foreign reporters made their reports, which were received on the antennae erected in Laboe and sent on to the receiving stations. A transmitter and a special receiving station were provided for each launch since it was necessary to speak on a different wave length from each boat so that the broadcasters who were working simultaneously should not interfere with one another. From the receiving stations the reports were either carried directly to the transmitting network or recorded on wax discs. It was therefore necessary to connect each receiving station with a special recording apparatus. A secondary station of the Olympic World Broadcasting System with receiving stations, disc-recording apparatus, etc., was erected at Laboe Harbour. Here the cables terminated which connected Laboe continuously with Berlin, and via Berlin with foreign countries; and here cells were constructed which enabled the speakers to send reports from the shores about the general atmosphere in which the events were being held. Transmitting cars were also stationed in Laboe so that they could be utilized anywhere if required.

A large staff was required for carrying out the broadcasts and it was also necessary to obtain

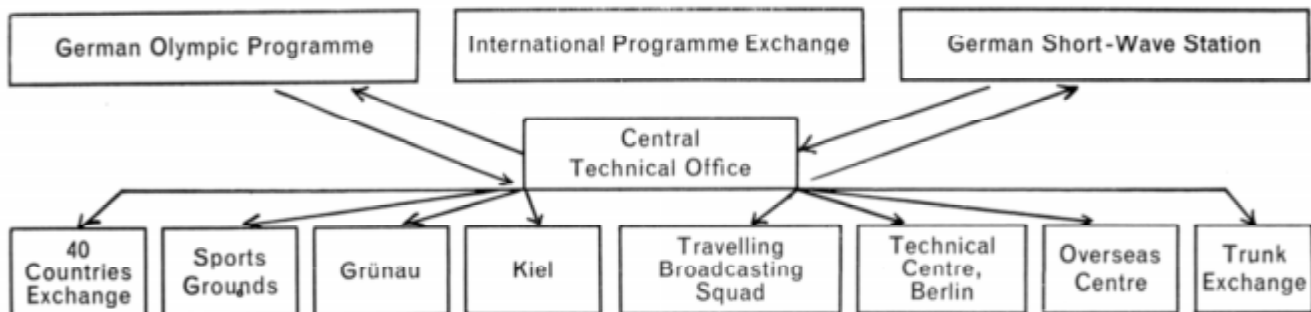
technical experts from the provincial German stations. All radio workers with similar tasks were combined into groups. More than 100 technicians did duty in the 40-Countries Exchange. The "Technical Direction, Sports Grounds" group comprised the technical staff which served the broadcasting apparatus erected at the centres of competition. According to the extent of the work involved, sub-groups of between 3 and 20 technicians were formed to receive the multi-lingual reports of contests at the swimming stadium, etc. The more important transmitting points were provided with interval-sign appliances in order to avoid confusing the numerous reports to be received simultaneously. Seven broadcasting cables were connected for the rowing regatta at Grünau, and in addition, six disc-recorders were set up. On the chief racing day, however, there were often more requests for broadcasts than receiving facilities. A way out was found by allowing two countries to use a disc-recording apparatus simultaneously. To deal with single broadcasts for which it would not have been worth while to erect special broadcasting facilities, a flying broadcasting squad was available, and altogether 20 transmitting-cars were drawn together from all over the Reich. Interviews, receptions, reports from Döberitz (pentathlon cross-country ride), from Rangsdorf (flying day) and many other events were broadcast to listeners by means of this express service. Four transmitting-cars were allotted to the exclusive use of the travelling broadcasting squad of the Berlin Broadcasting Station. Another car group was on continuous duty for the "Echo" reports of the German short-wave station. The travelling broadcasting squad had also to deal with some greater combined broadcasts, such as that of the 100 kilometre road race.

In addition to the division of the available staff into groups for organization purposes, the fact that the events at the different sports centres changed from day to day necessitated a distribution of the staff which was also different daily. The difficulty in this apportionment was due chiefly to the short notice at which demands were made, because the speakers often made their wish to broadcast dependent on the results of the earlier rounds. The organization was directed from the central technical office. Every desire to broadcast had to be made to this office on a special form. There it was necessary to determine as quickly as possible whether, and which, technical broadcasting facilities and apparatus could be made available for the purpose required, how they could be connected, and what staff must be allocated. Two lists were issued daily showing the staff allocation, and on these every Olympic technician found his job indicated. The list for each day appeared early in the morning, a second coming out in the afternoon for the following day. A special staff office was established to clear up doubtful questions and to give information of any alterations which might have become necessary. Difficult, too, was the allocation of technical appliances, as the facilities were limited in number. The times when technical apparatus was being used were indicated on large charts. Another task for the central technical office, which was essential to the success of the broadcasts, lay in informing all the different departments involved of the means by which each broadcast was to be carried out. With such a multitude of transmissions it was important for the engineer to know over which lines the report was to be conveyed to the 40-Countries Exchange, with which disc-recording apparatus or with which supervising cell it was to be connected there, and how it was to be relayed from there to the broadcasting station. All those participating in any way in the broadcast received a duplicate of the instructions. For the speaker this duplicate also served as authority for securing the allotted microphone.

Special measures were necessary for making the cable connections with other European countries. In Germany the lines available for broadcasting were already heavily engaged. The through-connection of a line, e.g. to Portugal, necessitated much negotiation with the foreign authorities. Frequently several other countries had to be traversed. These cable arrangements were in the hands

of the German Post Office. To avoid any friction, it sent a representative to the central technical office who made the necessary enquiries by telephoning directly with the central authorities in question. For the safe transmission of the measures agreed upon, a direct telewriting connection was made from the central technical office to the trunk telephone exchange.

Every day about 200 requests to transmit had to be worked out in all their details by the central technical office, entered on the numerous charts, and sent on to the respective services. The following diagram shows the route followed by instructions:



In order to be able to deal with any sudden switching requirements, special arrangements had to be made in the supervision rooms of the Berlin radio amplifying plant. In a few seconds the desired point of transmission could be connected with the broadcasting station. Special attention had to be paid to the signalling and calling arrangements by whose aid the speakers standing ready at the microphones could be informed without delay that their microphone was connected with the transmitter and that the broadcast could begin.

In the 16 days of the Olympic Games 539 broadcasts were connected and switched off again by the technical centre.

Not alone were the German Reich broadcasting stations employed, but the German Short-Wave Station was also kept supplied and during a 24 hour programme broadcast complete accounts from Berlin to Southern Asia, the Far East, Africa, and South, Central, and North America. The introduction of the Olympic reports into the current musical broadcasts were made in the overseas centre of the short-wave station. The reports of the overseas radio companies were also relayed through this overseas centre to Zeesen, whence they were passed on by the directing beam plants operated by the German Post Office.

In the case of broadcasts intended for foreign companies it was usual to transmit a trial message of 15 minutes. In this way the receiving station overseas had an opportunity of tuning in its receivers and transmitters so as to make a technically perfect broadcast possible. The transmission of these trials, in which music alternated with the spoken word, represented a further burden, both for the technicians and for the broadcasting staff. During the Olympic Games the overseas centre, in addition to the current musical programme and the news, dealt with 128 sports reports by the German Short-Wave Station with an average duration of 35 minutes each, and with 324 broadcast reports for foreign companies averaging 32 minutes each.

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By means of the German Olympic World Broadcasting System the Olympic Games found an echo in the world as they had never done before. Wherever anyone was interested in the Games, the Olympic World Broadcast enabled him to listen in at any point on the globe. German broadcasting thereby made a great contribution towards providing for all time a public forum for the Games, and one commensurate with the greatness of the Olympic ideals.



Munich welcomed the Olympic Year with a great display of fireworks. The entire German nation was in festive dress for the Games.

PUBLICITY

A Publicity Commission for the Olympic Games was formed on January 15th, 1934 for the purpose of directing the Olympic publicity in Germany and abroad, and after this time a regular campaign began even though the Games were still 2½ years ahead. A general plan was drawn up and the various publicity projects distributed over this period. As the Festival approached, the publicity naturally became more intensive since it was intended that the Games should be the outstanding international event of 1936 and that the world should receive complete information regarding every detail of their preparation and presentation. It was thus important that the publicity should be effective and that individual steps should be carefully distributed so that precipitate action would not weaken the entire campaign, and the publicity had to be arranged so that at different places and times periods of intense activity were followed by intervals of calm. This careful distribution of publicity from the point of view of place and time was governed by the conditions prevailing in Germany and abroad as well as the nature of the various publicity measures and their effectiveness.

The German publicity could naturally begin at an early date, and in this case the object was not so much that of attracting visitors to Berlin as of impressing the German people with the significance of the Games so that their intense interest and participation would be noticeable to foreign countries and especially to foreign guests. The principal task was thus that of instructing the German population about the history, character and object of the Festival as well as familiarizing it with the different forms of Olympic sport. For this reason, the publicity in Germany was carried on under the slogan: "Olympic Schooling and General Sport Publicity." It was only as the time of the Games drew near that the event itself became the principal subject of publicity.

The campaign in foreign countries did not begin until a later date, although the distances and time required for mail and transportation also had to be considered. The object in this case was principally that of publicizing the Games as a great sporting presentation and thus of attracting as many visitors as possible. Although careful arrangements were necessary for the German publicity as regards time and intensity, the campaign in foreign countries could proceed regularly and without special organization as soon as the publicity centres had been designated and material supplied.

The great variety of the publicity material utilized in Germany as well as the numerous channels made a more careful distribution as well as a more intensive campaign necessary. Every feasible means of publicity was utilized in Germany so that through careful organization the highest possible degree of effectiveness could be achieved.

The latest methods developed for modern publicity were utilized, and every means of distribution on land, sea and in the air was resorted to by the Publicity Commission in order to make the world "Olympic conscious." Nor was it sufficient to start the Olympic campaign in the different countries, but constant new initiative had to be supplied, especially in those nations where for political reasons a wave of opposition began to make headway. Effective organization and leadership, however, kept the Olympic publicity campaign in progress and the same favourable results were observed in foreign countries as at home.

The Publicity Organization

The entire publicity for the Olympic Games was under the supervision of the Publicity Commission appointed by the Reich Ministry for Propaganda. This Commission, which was directed by Ministerial Councillor Haegert and his assistant, Government Councillor Mahlo, contained the following members :

Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten, Secretary of State Lewald, Dr. Ritter von Halt, Herr Hamel, Dr. Diem, Ministerial Councillor Gossel, Government Councillor Ritter von Lex, Municipal Councillor Spiewok, Director Winter, Ministerial Councillor Ott, Ministerial Councillor Dressler-Andress, Ministerial Councillor Berndt, Ministerial Councillor Schlösser, Ministerial Councillor Hasenöhr, Vice-President Weidemann, Government Councillor Gutterer, Herr Carstensen, Government Councillor Bade, Government Councillor Biebrach, Government Councillor Weinbrenner, Government Councillor Schippert, Herr Fangauf, Herr Kurzbein.

The technical direction of the Publicity Commission was in the hands of Pay Christian Carstensen and contained the following departments :

German Publicity Department for Sport Publicity: Dr. Mehne, Dr. Janz and Herr Petzold

Foreign Publicity	Connections with the Organizing Committee, Reich Sport Leader, and German Railway Publicity Bureau; representing the Publicity Commission in questions pertaining to foreign publicity: Fritz Pasternek
Film	Werner Knackmuss
Congresses	Dr. Arthur Manthey
Protection of the Olympic Symbols	Frl. Irmgard Klewitz
Editorial Staff of the Magazine, "Olympic Games"	Dr. Richter and Professor Hitzer
Olympic Exhibition Atelier	Weisheit, Gramatzki, Kroll
Olympic Caravan	Weisheit

The Publicity Commission carried on its foreign campaign through the international organization of the German Railway Publicity Bureau (RDV) under its director, H. G. Winter. In order to further the Olympic publicity, the German Railway Publicity Bureau extended its foreign offices, establishing 24 new agencies in countries which were of secondary importance from the point of view of tourist traffic. At the beginning of the Olympic Games, this Publicity Bureau maintained 44 foreign offices in 40 different countries with a total of 175 employees.

EUROPE :

Belgium	Brussels
Bulgaria	Sofia
Denmark	Copenhagen
Esthonia	Tallinn
Finland	Helsingfors
France	Paris
French Riviera	Monte Carlo
Great Britain	London
Italy	Rome, Milan
Yugoslavia	Belgrade
Latvia	Riga
Luxemburg	Luxemburg
Holland	Amsterdam
Norway	Oslo
Austria	Vienna
Poland	Warsaw
Portugal	Lisbon
Rumania	Bucharest
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Zurich
Spain	Madrid
Czechoslovakia	Prague
Turkey	Istanbul
Hungary	Budapest

AMERICA :

U.S.A.	New York
„	Chicago
„	San Francisco
Canada	Toronto
Cuba	Havana
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
„	Sao Paulo
Colombia	Bogota
Paraguay	Ascension
Peru	Lima

AFRICA :

Egypt	Cairo
South Africa	Cape Town

ASIA :

China	Shanghai
Japan	Kobe
Manchukuo	Harbin
Dutch East Indies	Batavia

AUSTRALIA :

Australia	Sidney
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The directors of the German Railway and Olympic publicity offices abroad, who were not merely agents but publicity experts possessing a wide range of knowledge regarding the countries in which they were stationed, were appointed as the official representatives of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games. A special Olympic Department under the direction of J. W.



A rehearsal in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre.

Deutsch was established at the Berlin Central Bureau for dealing with all questions pertaining to the Olympic Games. This Department not only organized the entire foreign publicity campaign, but constituted a central office for contacts between the foreign representatives and the various German groups connected with the Olympic Games. The German Railway and Olympic representatives throughout the world were also obliged to remain in constant communication with the various National Olympic Committees in order to assist them in every way possible.

The Department for Sport Publicity, which was formed by the Publicity Commission for advertis-

ing the Games in Germany, was registered as an association. On the basis of a decree by the Reich Minister of the Interior, honorary representatives of the Department for Sport Publicity were appointed in every town of over 500 inhabitants, these totalling 19,500. Their duties included the establishment of connections with every sporting circle and organization, the encouragement and organization of community presentations, and the distribution and utilization of the material supplied by the Publicity Commission. Through special orders from the central headquarters of every State and National Socialist Party organization which maintained connections with the youth or other groups of the population, all of these were enrolled in the task of publicizing the Olympic Games.

Foreign Publicity

The following forms of publicity were utilized in the foreign countries:

Posters, pamphlets, the magazine, "Olympic Games 1936," the "Olympic Games News Service," the press service of the German Railway Publicity Bureau, series of lantern slides with lecture material, postcards and special seals, publicity badges, radio lectures, exhibition and show window material, advertisements, invitations to foreign travel experts, special publicity measures, Olympic receptions, and lecture tours by outstanding personages in the field of German sport.

The creation of the official Olympic poster has already been described in detail (Olympic Symbols). It should be mentioned, however, that special posters were provided for publicizing the Olympic yachting competition in Kiel and the torch relay run. Three posters were thus created for the Olympic publicity in foreign countries and were printed in the following languages and numbers:

	Official Olympic Poster		Yachting Poster	Torch Relay Run Poster
	25 x 40 inches	7.1 x 11.4 inches		
Editions	2	2	1	2
Languages	19	14	2	5
German	64,930	42,000	5,200	26,370
English	36,335	17,000	2,180	2,230
French	9,227	6,150	—	595
Dutch	3,676	1,720	—	—
Italian	4,139	1,825	—	—
Spanish	15,246	10,800	—	—
Swedish	1,514	800	—	580
Norwegian	1,000	500	—	—
Danish	1,000	500	—	—
Finnish	500	500	—	—
Hungarian	1,630	1,000	—	—
Czechoslovak	1,020	500	—	—
Polish	2,100	1,300	—	—
Portuguese	9,468	2,530	—	405
Serbian	2,000	—	—	—
Latvian	200	—	—	—
Rumanian	500	—	—	—
Bulgarian	1,100	—	—	—
Japanese	1,000	—	—	—
	156,585	87,125	7,380	30,180



A show-window display arranged by the German Railway Publicity Bureau in Buenos Aires.

The three posters were distributed as follows in the various countries:

Country	Official Olympic Poster large and small	Yachting Poster	Torch Relay Rut Poster
Bulgaria	2,152	—	100
Denmark	2,200	240	1,100
Finland	1,934	220	200
France	10,690	200	250
Great Britain	15,660	715	550
Italy	6,500	50	100
Yugoslavia	2,950	120	600
Latvia	840	50	260
Holland	7,200	350	1,240
Norway	540	230	550
Austria	3,630	300	300
Poland	3,620	220	710
Portugal	565	20	100
Rumania	2,625	120	410
Sweden	2,134	220	1,000
Switzerland	9,850	220	420
S p a i n	6,775	20	250
Czechoslovakia	5,490	220	1,200
Turkey	324	10	170
Hungary	2,950	10	1,100
Argentina	12,413	20	150
Brazil	19,150	20	230
Chile	2,760	20	80
Canada	5,100	100	350
Cuba	560	20	60
U.S.A.	20,610	940	650
Peru	1,110	20	30
China	1,100	—	50
Japan	3,607	50	150
Manchukuo	500	—	50
Dutch East Indies	990	30	60
Egypt	560	20	50
South Africa	1,000	20	100
Australia	4,350	—	150
	162,438	4,855	12,770

The publishing department of the German Railway Publicity Bureau under the direction of Dr. Hans Baumann and the technical leadership of Walter Herrmann produced three pamphlets in the following languages and editions :

	Enclosures	Olympic Prospectus	Olympic Pamphlet	Yachting Prospectus, Kiel
Editions	2	4	4	1
Languages	13	13	14	2
German	609,000	385,000	915,000	17,000
English	327,000	496,000	1,080,000	15,000
French	84,000	85,000	224,000	—
Dutch	32,000	68,000	93,000	—
Italian	17,000	39,000	77,000	—
Spanish	22,000	129,000	234,000	—
Portuguese	11,000	40,000	130,000	—
Swedish	33,000	40,000	34,000	—
Norwegian	10,000	—	—	—
Danish	11,000	40,000	34,000	—
Finnish	2,000	16,000	10,000	—
Czechoslovak	11,000	17,000	—	—
Hungarian	11,000	20,000	—	—
Polish	—	11,500	34,000	—
Serbian	—	—	10,000	—
Afrikaans	—	—	5,000	—
Japanese	—	—	11,000	—
	1,180,000	1,387,000	2,891,000	32,000



A show-window in London.

These were distributed as follows in the various countries:

Country	Olympic Prospectus	Olympic Pamphlet	Yachting Prospectus, Kiel
Bulgaria	3,300	7,200	50
Denmark	53,700	45,800	2,290
Finland	25,600	24,600	500
France	50,700	162,400	1,200
Great Britain	353,200	125,900	4,100
Italy	50,500	74,200	100
Yugoslavia	14,800	131,500	300
Latvia	2,500	5,400	300
Holland	198,200	77,300	2,250
Norway	1,200	2,000	650
Austria	23,600	48,900	700
Poland	24,400	42,100	300
Portugal	3,300	7,200	50
Rumania	6,400	24,200	200
Sweden	42,600	60,700	50
Switzerland	32,300	169,200	100
Spain	35,000	59,900	150
Czechoslovakia	38,800	85,500	400
Turkey	2,300	2,100	100
Hungary	28,100	50,600	300
Argentina	57,000	91,300	200
Brazil	150,000	106,100	350
Chile	9,300	21,900	200
Canada	37,500	68,000	1,050
Cuba	6,900	3,500	200
U.S.A.	219,600	410,000	5,050
Peru	3,300	9,400	100
China	1,500	8,400	200
Japan	15,000	27,500	600
Manchukuo	700	4,110	200
Dutch East Indies	8,400	11,300	400
Egypt	3,800	13,500	200
South Africa	4,300	9,500	300
Australia	7,000	30,400	500
	1,514,200	2,021,600	23,540

Other printed matter was sent by the German Railway Publicity Bureau to countries which had no definite Olympic representation and to interested circles in Germany and abroad such as the various departments, ministries, shipping companies, travel offices, the Organizing Committee, Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau, Party organization headquarters and interested individuals. An illustrated prospectus compiled by the Publicity Commission and entitled, "The Scenes of Olympic Competition in Berlin," was published and distributed in German, French, English and Spanish, the edition totalling 45,000. The following booklets and prospectuses were published and distributed by other organizations and groups interested in the Olympic Games:

Guide to Berlin	80,500
Short Guide to Berlin	38,200
"I Summon the Youth of the World"	11,800
Illustrated Berlin Prospectus	4,000
"Olympia, 1936" Plan of Berlin	1,000

In order to propagate the Olympic ideals in all of their significance and original meaning in the

widest possible circles of Germany and abroad, the Publicity Commission published its own magazine from June, 1935 to the beginning of the Games, this being issued in German, English, French and Spanish. In view of the fact that the Olympic Games are far more than an ordinary sporting presentation, an earnest endeavour was made to lend the new monthly magazine, "Olympic Games 1936," true Olympic form from the point of view of content and artistic make-up. This attempt was successful, and the enthusiastic reception which the magazine enjoyed throughout the world exceeded all expectations. The first number, which appeared in June, 1935 and was printed by the Buch- und Tiefdruck Publishing Company on the best enamelled paper, was unreservedly recognized by readers in every country, this being expressed in the wealth of reviews and complimentary letters which were received. The international press also made use of the privilege to reprint excerpts from the magazine. Baron de Coubertin, as one of the outstanding personages to praise the new magazine, sent a congratulatory letter to the editor which began with the following words:

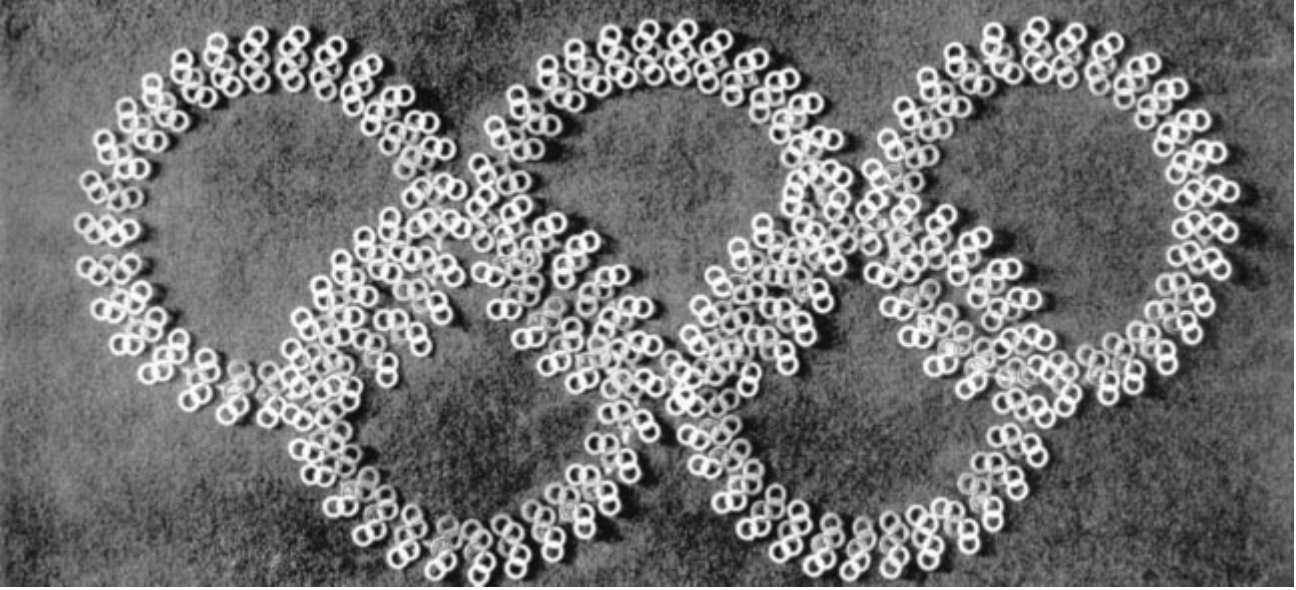
« Je vous remercie de l'envoi de votre premier numéro, que je trouve très beau et artistiquement compose. Je souhaite aux suivants le plus grand succès. »

Professor Mezö, Hungary, winner of the Olympic literary prize in 1928, characterized the magazine as an "eternally valuable enrichment to Olympic literature."

The editors of this richly and artistically illustrated publication regarded it as their duty to assist in fulfilling the cultural mission connected with the revival of the Olympic Games. The readers were conducted to the sources of Hellenic sport and its ideals of perfection and beauty, and outstanding experts from various countries portrayed and described the ancient and modern Olympic Festivals in such a comprehensive manner that the combined 15 numbers of the magazine constitute a sporting document of permanent value. Sporting activities in the participating nations as well as the extensive preparation being made in Germany in order to provide facilities in keeping with the dignity of the Festival were described and illustrated in detail. As the official organ of the Games, the magazine naturally contained a great amount of information for both participants and visitors.

The first number contained 32 pages and appeared in an edition of 60,000, of which 20,000 copies were printed in German, 20,000 in English, 10,000 in French and 10,000 in Spanish. It soon became necessary to increase both the size of the magazine and of the edition so that the final number printed at the beginning of August, 1936 was 86 pages in size and the total edition comprised 75,000 copies. The thousands of complimentary letters from throughout the world and the realization that they had contributed in furthering the Olympic ideal and in ensuring the success of the Berlin Festival constituted the highest reward for the editorial staff and publisher of this magazine, which has created a new precedent in the history of the modern Olympic Games and in Olympic literature.

The Olympic Games News Service, which is described in detail in another part of the book (Press, Film, Radio), was augmented by the special press service of the German Railway Publicity Bureau, which issued a regular series of press notices in various languages, provided the foreign representatives with publicity material whenever necessary and supplied visiting foreign journalists with information. The opportunity of making contacts with the international press which the German Railway enjoyed through its foreign representatives was utilized completely for circulating Olympic publicity. As early as three years before the Games the German Railway Publicity Bureau provided the foreign press with the first articles and reports, and later the 24 numbers of the German Railway Press Service, which was published in 14 languages and achieved an annual circulation of over 500,000, contained in each issue the latest Olympic news. Up to 1935 the most important editions



One hundred and fifty enamelled publicity pins arranged to form the Olympic rings.

of this service included a special Olympic enclosure. Several numbers of the "German Travel News," which is devoted to touring and travel in Germany, were published immediately preceding the Winter and Summer Games in an elaborate and illustrated form, and were devoted entirely to these events. The German Railway Press Service contained over 1,000 articles and reports concerning the Olympic Games.

In connection with its publicity for the Olympic Winter Games the German Railway Publicity Bureau issued a series of pamphlets under the common title: "Experience the Olympic Winter in Germany," and this later became the motto for the German travel publicity in general.

In response to local demands several foreign offices undertook to provide a special service of their own in addition to the regular reports printed in the official service. In Buenos Aires, for example, the "Actualidades Olímpicas" were published, the German Railway Publicity Bureau supplying information regularly by air mail. In addition to the material which was provided in the Press Service, 169 articles on Olympic topics by leading personalities in sport were prepared and circulated. On numerous occasions special material was obtained at the request of foreign journalists or newspapers. As a means of simplifying the distribution of photographic material, the German Railway Publicity Bureau issued a series of matrices containing 63 outstanding motifs from the Summer Games and 15 from the Winter Festival, the total circulation reaching 28,500.

The foreign press and also numerous foreign broadcasting companies made ample use of the material received as evidenced by the thousands of reprints. In Brazil alone, over 3,000 reprints were recorded in one month. In view of the great number of reports, articles and photographs available, the material sent to representatives in the different countries was carefully selected, but nevertheless the shipments to certain foreign headquarters, as for example, in U.S.A., Brazil, Chile and Argentina, had to be made in large packing cases. It would be impossible to give even an approximate estimate of the number of reprints which were made in the various nations.

The following are some outstanding facts and dates in the Olympic campaign of the German Railway Publicity Bureau :

Special Olympic enclosures in the German Railway Press Service: Issued once monthly after July 8th, 1935; twice monthly after October 14th, 1935; once weekly after November 6th, 1935.

Olympic reports in the German Railway Press Service regularly after January, 1935.

First report, "Olympic Preparations Begin—Formation of the Organizing Committee," appeared on January 23rd, 1934.

Olympic reports sent to foreign countries regularly after April 10th, 1933.

First Olympic article of the German Publicity Bureau, "Berlin, the Site of the Eleventh Olympic Games 1936," sent to foreign countries in June, 1933.

Total annual edition of the 24 Press Services: 515,570 copies (compare following table).

Name of Service	Language	Published	Illustrations M = Matrices P = Photos	Annual Edition
Deutscher Verkehrsdienst	German	thrice weekly	—	70,640
Deutsche Verkehrsblätter	„	once weekly	M (12,960)	137,800
Verkehrsnachrichten für die Schweiz	„	twice monthly	—	6,000
Verkehrsnachrichten für die Tschechoslowakei.....	„	6 times yearly	—	1,200
Verkehrsnachrichten für Österreich	„	once weekly	—	9,360
British Press Service	English	once weekly	P	28,200
British Press Service	„	once weekly	—	28,200
Bulletin d'Information (for France).....	French	thrice monthly	—	24,120
Bulletin d'Information (for Belgium).....	„	once weekly	M pl. P	5,630
Bulletin d'Information (for Switzerland)	„	twice monthly	—	4,000
RDV-Presse-Service	Danish	once weekly	—	19,720
Verkehrsnachrichten	Swedish	once weekly	—	10,400
Verkehrsnachrichten	Finnish	once weekly	—	5,630
Mededeelingen voor de Pres	Flemish	once weekly	M pl. P	5,630
Mededeelingen voor de Pres	Dutch	once weekly	M (960)	33,800
Nord-Sud-Press	Italian	once weekly	—	20,800
Német-Idegenforgalzi Tudòsitò.....	Hungarian	twice monthly	—	2,400
Miemiecki Biuletyn Turystyczny	Polish	once monthly	—	7,280
Verkehrsnachrichten für Bulgarien.....	Bulgarian	once weekly	—	2,600
Ferrocarriles Alemanes	Spanish	temporarily postponed	—	—
Actualidades Alemanes	„	once weekly	M pl. P	29,120
Actualidades Tecnicas	„	once weekly	—	29,120
Sondermitteilungen	„	once weekly	—	29,120
Informações sobre turismo na Alemanha.....	Portuguese	twice monthly	P (480)	4,800
24 issues in 14 languages amounting to an annual edition of 515,570				

The lantern slide series, "Olympiad," consisted of a lecture text and 65 lantern slides, each of which was explained in the text. One hundred and nine of these series comprising a total of 6,540 slides were sent to 33 different countries, and the lectures were held twice weekly after 1934. The distribution was as follows:

	109 Series Motifs	Slides		109 Series Motifs	Slides
Australia	37	37	Transport		3,352
Bulgaria	90	90	Rumania	65	65
Denmark	102	217	Sweden	121	465
Finland	102	102	Switzerland	102	297
France	121	354	Spain	102	167
Great Britain	121	381	Czechoslovakia	121	778
Italy	102	236	Turkey	25	25
Yugoslavia	121	389	Hungary	102	368
Latvia	121	309	Argentina	102	167
Holland	121	376	Chile	65	65
Austria	102	410	U.S.A.	121	611
Poland	121	230	Japan	84	115
Portugal	121	221	Manchukuo	65	65
		3,352			6,540

Postcards and seals with the motif of the official Olympic poster were distributed among the following countries :

Country	Seals	Postcards	Country	Seals	Postcards
Bulgaria	3,000	150	Turkey	1,000	300
Denmark	92,000	3,050	Hungary	86,000	2,850
Finland	141,000	1,100	Argentina	194,000	9,100
France	72,000	17,050	Brazil	50,000	1,100
Great Britain	252,000	13,000	Chile	24,000	3,050
Italy	60,000	850	Canada	35,000	5,150
Yugoslavia	45,000	1,750	Cuba	5,000	50
Latvia	2,500	550	U.S.A.	350,000	13,000
Holland	239,000	15,275	Peru	6,000	1,050
Norway	1,000	1,000	China	1,500	1,000
Austria	75,000	2,900	Japan	46,000	2,100
Poland	33,000	2,000	Manchukuo	5,000	500
Portugal	6,000	100	Dutch East Indies	21,000	550
Rumania	40,000	1,800	Egypt	14,000	1,100
Sweden	80,000	4,250	South Africa	10,000	1,100
Switzerland	120,000	8,250	Australia	5,000	50
Spain	35,000	7,000	Others	297,500	—
Czechoslovakia	90,000	2,750			

A publicity badge containing the five Olympic rings in original colours and executed in enamel was distributed in practically every foreign country.

In various nations the representatives of the German Railway Publicity Bureau were successful in gaining the cooperation of the broadcasting companies for the dissemination of Olympic publicity reports.

- Brazil: A 15 minute "Olympic Review" five times weekly from fourteen stations; a 30 minute Olympic broadcast once daily from one station.
- Italy : Olympic lecture and news every second Sunday between 8 and 8.15 p.m. from seven stations.
- U.S.A.: A special Olympic reporter arranged radio interviews with leading American sportsmen; broadcasts from the S.S. "Manhattan" during the voyage of the American team to Germany.
- Argentina: Olympic reports every Monday and Thursday after February 8th, 1935; a 15 minute Olympic broadcast daily after April 15th, 1935.

The show window department of the German Railway Publicity Bureau under the direction of Georg Emich was confronted with an unusual task from many points of view in providing the foreign offices and travel agencies with adequate window decoration material. Complete window sets containing models of the various Olympic constructions were installed in 9 different countries. They contained over 100 items and captions in 17 different languages. The average time of exhibition was 150 days. In order to provide material for window decoration in a more economical manner, models of the Reich Sport Field 7.8 x 5.9 feet in dimension as well as a cross section model of a house in the Olympic Village 3.3 x 2.3 feet in size were manufactured. Thirty-nine of these sets were produced with captions in 9 different languages, and were sent to 17 countries. Each model was exhibited for about 100 days.

Less important travel offices, hotels, club-rooms, etc. were provided with cardboard models. One hundred of these were arranged with captions in 14 languages and sent to 34 countries. The exhibition duration of each model was about 80 days,

Large photographs were also used for show window publicity. They were produced by the German Railway Publicity Bureau and consisted principally of specially mounted group photographs showing the Olympic athletes in training and containing their autographs. The leading personages on the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee were also photographed for this purpose. A total of 850 of these photographs were sent to 27 different nations with captions in 10 languages. They were displayed in the show windows for an average of 100 days.

As a means of augmenting the window decorations, 23,000 Olympic rings were produced in different sizes and from various materials for the interior adornment of travel offices, clubs, sport shops and department stores.

Advertisements in newspapers and magazines constituted a prominent form of foreign publicity, these totalling 1,347 in 17 countries.

In order to instruct the officials in foreign travel offices about Germany and to provide them with valuable information on the organization of group tours to the Olympic Games, the German Railway Publicity Bureau arranged 18 study tours, each group being composed of about 12 participants.

In connection with the Olympic publicity, receptions were held in various countries, these usually taking place in the rooms of the German Embassy or Legation. The guests invited on such occasions included members of the International Olympic Committee, the President and members of the National Olympic Committee of the respective country, the sporting and daily press, and the diplomatic corps of the capital city. The rooms were usually decorated after the manner of a small exhibition, while Olympic films were shown and addresses held in most cases by a representative of the German Railway Publicity Bureau. The invited guests naturally included leading personages from the travel agencies, sportsmen; authors and at times Olympic athletes. About 30 Olympic receptions were held, among which those in Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile, Rio de Janeiro, New York, Havana, Toronto, Lima, Paris, London, Rome, Vienna, Budapest, Zurich, Stockholm, Belgrade, Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Riga, Warsaw, Cairo, Reval, Tallinn and Kobe were outstanding.

Olympic publicity was also carried on in various parts of the world by means of special measures and inventions. In Sidney, Australia, for example, a kite containing a long streamer with the inscription, "Olympic Games Berlin 1936," was designed, and hundreds of thousands were thus able to read these words as they fluttered in the air. On the occasion of the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race, the London office of the German Railway Publicity Bureau engaged 40 sandwich-men to carry large Olympic placards along the river shores and through the crowded London streets. In Chicago, the stunt flier, Gerd Achgelis, did exhibition flying in a machine on which the Olympic symbols were painted. Since it was not possible to arrange another form of publicity on the occasion of an outstanding sporting presentation in Philadelphia, an aeroplane with a long trailer upon which the words, "Visit XIth Olympic Games, Berlin" were inscribed cruised over the stadium. During one of its sojourns in the New York Harbour, a special Olympic exhibition was held in the sumptuous halls and promenade deck of the "Europa." Large signboards 20 x 45 feet in dimension were erected at important crossings in France, Chile, Brazil and other countries for the purpose of advertising the Olympic Games, and numerous placards were also placed in the London and Buenos Aires underground stations. Special Olympic exhibitions were organized in Kobe, Milan, Posen and other cities. The Paris office of the German Railway Publicity Bureau installed a large illuminated sign on the house of the Cie. Française de Tourisme, and Olympic publicity material was displayed in the windows and show-cases of the large hotels in practically every country.



Pay Christian Carstensen, representative of the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, was entrusted with the supervision of the publicity for the XIth Olympic Games.



Rooms of the large travelling exhibition.



The "Olympic Caravan" visited over one hundred German towns. The Caravan drawn up on the market square in Rostock.

Publicity in Germany

One of the principal aims of the Olympic publicity in Germany was that of arousing an intelligent interest in the Games on the part of every German, and for this reason it was necessary to augment the general publicity by a special campaign for the propagation of sport. The slogan, "Olympia, a National Mission," was thus adopted for the German publicity, and Dr. Diem used this as the title for the preface to a publication series. It was intended that no German should feel himself merely to be a visitor at the Games but that everyone should share in the responsibility of presenting them.

The general German publicity campaign and Olympic schooling were introduced in November, 1934 through a proclamation signed by Reich Minister Frick, Reich Minister Goebbels and Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten, a million copies being distributed throughout the country. In connection with this publicity, the series of "Olympic Sport Booklets" proved to be especially valuable. Twenty-six of these dealing with the various forms of Olympic sport were accurately compiled by experts in the different fields, and editions numbering up to one million enabled them to be sold at an extremely low price.



The Olympic Exhibition.

In order to prevent the Olympic publicity from flagging, special events were organized from time to time to renew public interest. These included various intensive publicity weeks which were devoted partly to stimulating interest in different forms of sport, athletic organizations in various parts of the country or physical training in general. The climax was reached in the Reich Sport Publicity Week, which took place between May 26th and June 2nd, 1935. The services of the press, film and radio were enlisted for this event. These publicity weeks consisted principally of large community sporting festivals in different parts of the country in which all of the organizations, federations and other groups participated. Special films and lantern slide series provided by the Department for Sport Publicity through the auspices of the Regional Film Headquarters of the National Socialist Party were used for indoor presentations which also included an auxiliary programme of sporting demonstrations. In the large community outdoor festivals emphasis was naturally placed upon the sporting competitions.

As a means of furthering this work of instruction an Olympic Exhibition was opened in the autumn of 1934 for the purpose of enlightening the visitors concerning the history, development and aims of the Games. The object in this case was to reveal the direct connection between the modern Olympic Games and those of antiquity as well as to portray their rapid growth since 1896. In addition thereto, the constructions and other preparations for the Berlin Festival should be exhibited and the general campaign of sporting instruction for the German people demonstrated in order to prove that Germany was well prepared to provide a fitting reception for the guests from throughout the world. The Olympic Exhibition was inaugurated on February 8th, 1935 in Berlin and covered about 12,670 square feet of space.

The first room was dedicated to the Führer, who, following the death of the Reich President, accepted the patronage over the Games. The central object in this room was a bust of Adolf Hitler, while the Olympic Oath and opposite it the pledge of Divine Peace from ancient Greece were inscribed on the walls in gold letters. Between these two inscriptions stood the words of the Führer: "In the New Reich emphasis is placed not only upon knowledge but also upon strength." The following rooms were devoted to the Festival in ancient Olympia, and a model of the old sanctuary provided the visitor with a conception of the extensive buildings which once stood in the place of the present ruins. Pictures from old Greek vases were reproduced in comprehensive series in order to reveal the progress of the ancient Festival, while plaster casts of famous statues and originals lent by the



Designed after the manner of the paintings on Greek vases, large posters acquainted the spectators with the course of events during the six days of the ancient Festival.

different museums augmented the exhibits. A symbolic picture connected the ancient with the modern Festival, and the revival of the Olympic Games by Baron de Coubertin, whose portrait occupied a place of honour on the wall, was described by means of artistic tablets. The development of the Games was revealed in the adjoining rooms through large photographs, the last of which was a scene from the Los Angeles Stadium in 1932 with the word, "Berlin," on the announcement board. Plaques, medals, certificates, etc. were displayed in show-cases. A large portrait of the Führer and Reich Minister Frick with the title, "We Shall Build," greeted the visitor in the rooms devoted to the constructions for the Berlin Festival. The demolition of the old stadium and the construction of the Reich Sport Field were presented photographically, and models of the Olympic Stadium and other structures at the Reich Sport Field as well as the Grünau regatta course and the Olympic Village were displayed.

Other rooms were given over to the organization of the Games. A map of the world revealed the participating nations and also the distances as compared with those in ancient Greece. An exact programme of the Summer and Winter Games was included, and show-cases contained regulation booklets, publicity material, an Olympic uniform, and plans for the preparation of the Games. The adjoining room was devoted exclusively to the Torch Relay Run from Olympia to Berlin, a large map being used to illustrate the route over which the Olympic fire would be carried across Europe. The tasks of the Reich Sport Leader and the Reich Association for Physical Training were explained by means of tables and statistics, and a special exhibition series was arranged to show the preparation of the German Olympic team. The uses of the supporting fund for German sport, known as the "German Sport Assistance," and its many branches for the purpose of aiding German sport and the individual sportsman were revealed. A room devoted to the German sporting badge and containing a picture revealing youthful competition was designed to encourage sporting activity among the visitors, an adjoining hall contained exhibits from the sporting life of the National Socialist organization, "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy), and the last room was given over to a model of the youth tent encampment on Heer Strasse as well as to a mural painting. The exhibition had as its object the furthering of the Olympic schooling, and the impressions which the visitor gained during his tour of inspection were augmented by a short film dealing with the Olympic construction work and sporting preparation, which was shown in a large room at regular intervals.

Exhibition dates :

Berlin	from Feb. 8 to April 7, 1935	59 days
Hamburg	„ May 10 „ May 30, 1935	21 „
Munich	„ June 12 „ July 2, 1935	21 „
Stuttgart	„ July 30 „ Aug. 18, 1935	19 „
Cologne	„ Sept. 7 „ Sept. 27, 1935	21 „
Frankfort-on-Main . . .	„ Oct. 25 „ Nov. 24, 1935	31 „
Hindenburg	„ April 25 „ June 21, 1936	27 „
	Total :	317 days

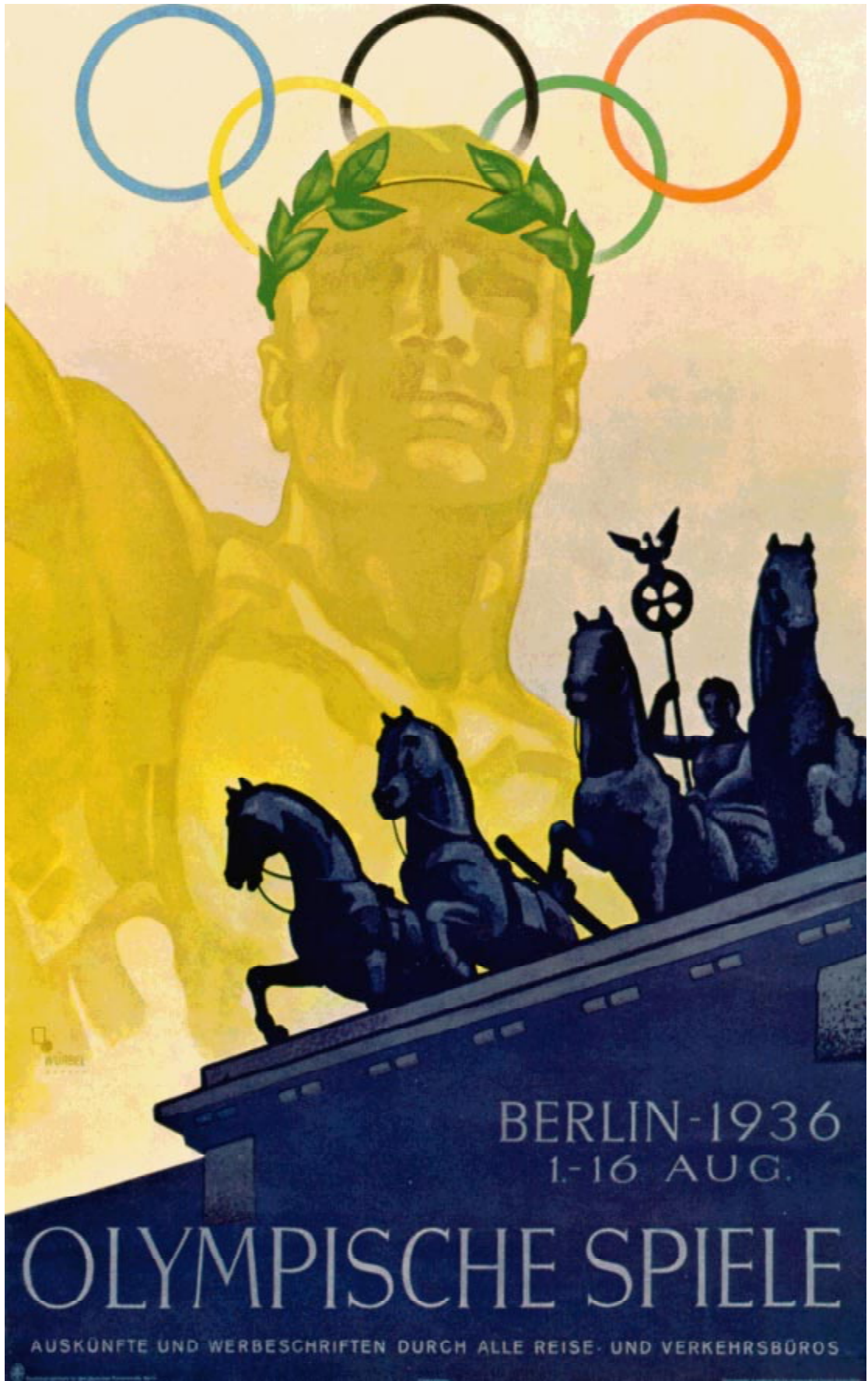
Total number of visitors: 250,000

This large travelling exhibition was naturally confined to the large cities of Germany since considerable time was required for dismantling and setting up. In order to combat these difficulties and at the same time to widen the circle of exhibition visitors, the Publicity Commission decided to create the “Olympic Caravan.”

The Caravan consisted of four large Diesel lorries, each with two trailers. Upon arriving at a village the vehicles were drawn up in a circle and a large light-proof tent capable of accommodating 200 persons was erected in the centre. Olympic publicity films were shown here by means of the most modern sound film apparatus. The construction of the vehicles was unique. Since the width prescribed by law for the public highways was inadequate for exhibition purposes, each lorry and trailer could be divided lengthwise through the middle and a section inserted so that the interior space was practically doubled. Covered passageways led from one vehicle to another and light was admitted through skylights since the wall space was required for exhibiting purposes. Nine large rooms were thus acquired, eight vehicles containing a floor space of 210 square feet each, and a main room obtained through combining three trailers being no less than 740 square feet in size. In this manner an unusual amount of exhibition space was achieved, which, combined with the large central tent, totalled 5,903 square feet. A crew of 12 accompanied the Caravan on its long journey, so that visitors throughout Germany enjoyed the services of a skilled personnel.

This exhibition presented in a more compact form the same displays as the large Olympic exhibition, and here, too, the visitors were able to obtain vivid impressions of ancient Olympia and its Festival. Tables, posters and photographs were used to describe the revival and development of the modern Games. The main object, however, was not merely to acquaint the visitors with the history, growth and aim of the Festival, but to awaken in every German heart a high degree of enthusiasm for the great task which Germany had assumed in undertaking to present the Eleventh Olympic Games. Numerous models, detailed plans and photographs enabled those who visited the exhibition to gain a clear impression of the extensive work of preparation made possible by German spirit and will. Interest was also aroused in physical training, which has become the moral obligation of every German, and convincing statistics revealed the significance of sport to the people and the nation.

The Olympic Caravan began its journey, which was to carry it 6,200 miles and include every German province, on September 1st, 1935, its mission being to interest the entire nation in the Olympic ideals and the Berlin Festival. Only 1½ days were required for transferring the entire exhibition from one town to the next, and it was thus possible for the Caravan to make two to three day visits in almost 100 towns. It was in these smaller, more isolated centres that the exhibition achieved its greatest success. The arrival in a new town or village was an event of the utmost importance for the entire district. When the Caravan was drawn up in position on the market square surrounded by the venerable gables of the old houses and the German flag alternated with the white Olympic banner on the high masts, multitudes of curious spectators crowded round the



The official Olympic poster.
Design: Werner Würbel, Berlin.

huge vehicles, each of which was painted light grey and inscribed with the words, "Olympic Caravan." Over 600,000 persons inspected the exhibits in the Olympic Caravan.

Two prize competitions were announced as a means of gaining support for the Department of Sport Publicity :

A general competition with 1,000 prizes (admission tickets to the Berlin Festival and Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen in addition to free accommodation).

A school competition in which the pupils were requested to submit works of art dealing with the theme, "Olympia."

This second competition provided the incentive for the exhibition, "Olympia and the School," which was shown in 16 towns and attracted about 500,000 visitors.

A publicity medal produced in 1935 by the Mitteldeutschen Stahlwerken A.-G., Lauchhammer, at the instigation of the Publicity Commission also proved to be a valuable means of assistance in impressing upon the German nation that the Olympic Games were a national task. This medal, which was cast in metal, revealed an athlete waving the Olympic banner with a swastika in the background. The words, "In the Year of Olympic Preparation," were inscribed around the edge in 1935, and in 1936 the medal contained the inscription, "In the Year of the Olympic Games." The reverse side of the medal exhibited an eagle with the five Olympic rings. The Bavarian State Mint also produced a special medal depicting on one side the goddess of victory holding a laurel wreath, while the reverse side revealed the Olympic Bell in relief. The mould for these memorial medals, which were cast in silver and bronze, was created by the Munich sculptor, Karl Roth.

In the case of every large presentation, ambitious business men are inclined to commercialize the publicity in a manner which is not appropriate to the aims and deeper significance of such events. For this reason it was necessary to protect the Olympic symbols, and the Publicity Commission decided upon the following measures :

1. Regulation of the Advisory Board for German Trade concerning the utilization of the official Olympic symbol (five connected rings) on June 28th, 1934 and published in Issue No. 148 of the "Reichs- und Staatsanzeiger" (Reich and State Gazette).
2. Patenting of the Olympic ring design on pins and brooches in two sizes, through registration in Berlin on June 30th, 1935 under No. 42,365.
3. Patenting of the Olympic Bell as a symbol of the Olympic Games of 1936 with its motto, "I summon the youth of the world," through registration in Berlin-Charlottenburg on June 22nd, 1933 under No. 41,136.
4. Decree of the Advisory Board for German Trade for the protection of the word, "Olympic," and the prevention of its utilization for commercial purposes.

In connection with the publication of these regulations, the Publicity Commission, with the cooperation of the different commercial groups, issued a series of necessary directions and explanations. The Olympic symbols should not be used on posters or prospectuses for the purpose of private advertising because it would not be in keeping with the high ethical value of this Festival if its symbols were to be utilized by individual enterprisers for private means. Nor should the symbols be used on articles of everyday usage when these have no connection with the Olympic Games. In all such cases the Publicity Commission refused its permission. It was also intended that ordinary articles and delicacies which were not actually souvenirs should not be sold under Olympic names or adorned with Olympic symbols. There was to be no "Olympic Liqueur," "Olympic Cigars" or

chocolate "Olympic Bells." On the other hand, the utilization of "Olympic" or the symbols of the Games for articles which had a direct or indirect connection with the Festival, such as sporting apparatuses, sport clothing, etc. was approved. Articles which could be definitely classed as souvenirs were also permitted to be sold as long as they met with the prescribed regulations.

It was natural to assume that the Olympic Games would bring with them a flood of souvenirs of all kinds, and the endeavours of the merchants to utilize this opportunity for special sales is also understandable in view of the fact that the public is also eager to buy. There was a danger, however, that mass production of souvenirs would lead to a deterioration in quality, and it was therefore deemed necessary to call the attention of the industries and retail trade to their responsibility and urge them to place only those articles on the market which would emphasize the significance of the Olympic Games and represent German quality workmanship.

In view of the fact that the Berlin Festival would be looked upon as representative of Germany's cultural life and regarded with critical eyes by the entire world, the Publicity Commission assumed the special task of submitting every article adorned with the Olympic symbols to careful examination. A committee was formed for this work in which official representatives of the Publicity Commission as well as the ministries, Advisory Board for German Trade, the Reich Industrial Association, the Chamber of Fine Arts and the various industrial groups concerned were included. Following detailed discussions, an official statement, "Directions for the Production of Olympic Souvenirs," was published in the daily and professional press as well as broadcast throughout Germany so that the branches of industry and trade which were concerned were provided with exact information.

Hundreds of enquiries, designs and completed articles were submitted to the Publicity Commission every week for examination. Since the examining committee was composed of experts from the different fields of industry, trade and designing, those who submitted articles or plans could be sure that they would be carefully judged. In many cases it was not easy to decide because many factors had to be taken into consideration, as for example, distressed areas in Germany in which various articles were manufactured or the varying tastes on the part of foreign visitors.

The proper form of expression was achieved for each kind of material and manufacturing process. The reputation of German manufactured goods would have suffered if imitations had been resorted to which, although they appeared to be of costly material, were in reality of inferior quality. This applied especially to mechanically produced articles in which an attempt was made to imitate hand-work. The examining committee did not presume to encourage or reject articles which followed certain tendencies in taste and style, but endeavoured merely to bring about a standard in taste and to enforce fundamental principles which are commonly recognized in the manufacture of high-class articles in Germany.

As a result of these endeavours, it could be noticed during the Festival that every branch of industry had willingly complied with the advice of the examining committee and Olympic souvenirs in every price range could be purchased. It might even be said that the activity of the Publicity Commission brought about a certain revolution in the production methods of the souvenir industry since it was often possible to obtain highly satisfactory artistic results without any increase in cost.

One was able to find the most popular souvenirs such as pocket knives, cigarette lighters, letter openers, paper weights and objects of the metal industry with the Olympic rings or Brandenburg Gate designed in a simple but artistic form. Jewellers also produced a large assortment of jewelry, watches, table services, cups and mugs upon which the Olympic symbols were effectively embossed. Special care was naturally taken to prevent any confusion between souvenirs and the official Olympic



Two interior views of the "Olympic Caravan."

medals and badges. Attractive plates, bowls and vases ranging from low-priced articles to costly objects of art as well as colourful scarfs in which the different national flags were effectively utilized as a decorative motif were extremely popular among the visitors. Countless other objects which cannot be itemized in these pages bore evidence to the ability and taste of the German manufacturers. Inspection tours which were made by members of the Publicity Commission accompanied by police officials through the shops of Berlin during the Games revealed that with few exceptions the retail dealers had kept their shops free of non-authorized, tasteless articles.

The German Retail Merchants' Association also took special measures in order to enable the shop keepers to cope with the expected influx of visitors. As early as the autumn of 1935 courses in salesmanship, languages and shop decoration were organized in every part of Germany which was likely to be visited by large groups of tourists. The local committees examined shop fronts, show-windows and shop interiors, and it could be noticed that as a result of suggestions and advice many unattractive metal signs disappeared.

According to the regulations drawn up for the decorating of show-windows, the Olympic rings could be utilized in this connection only if they served to enhance the general scheme of decoration in the street and were not connected with advertisements for wares. The Olympic Bell could be used only for special decoration purposes. In order to prevent cheap or shoddy application of the Olympic rings, all decorations containing them had to be approved. Decisions were made in hundreds of cases regarding decorative schemes, and advice was also given. The experience gained at Garmisch-Partenkirchen and other Bavarian localities during the Olympic Winter Games were valuable in the arranging of decorations for the Berlin Festival. The various measures taken proved to be correct, and except for a few individual cases which were immediately suppressed, there was scarcely any misuse of the Olympic symbols. Olympic rings which were to be displayed in Berlin had to be cut or constructed from stiff material and rendered weatherproof. Various other cities, such as Kiel, Leipzig and Dresden, organized Olympic show-window competitions. Regular control inspection by the German Retail Merchants' Association revealed that shop keepers endeavoured through cleanliness, order and courtesy to make a good impression on the foreign visitors. The success of the Games provides adequate proof of the correctness of the extensive publicity measures. In addition thereto, the activities of the Publicity Commission served to propagate sport among wide circles of the German population, a trend which has continued undiminished since the Olympic Games.



Everything arranged for the guests. English-speaking taxi-chauffeurs.

PROVIDING FOR THE GUESTS

General Administrative and Financial Measures of the Reich, the State of Prussia and the Capital City, Berlin

In preparing for and presenting the Eleventh Olympic Games the Organizing Committee performed a task which gained the unqualified recognition of the entire world. This success would not have been possible in its full extent, however, had not the Reich, the State of Prussia and the Capital City solved in advance the extensive administrative and financial questions which an international event such as the Eleventh Olympic Games always entails.

During more than three years of cooperation between the Organizing Committee and the Reich, Prussia and the City of Berlin, the facts were always borne in mind that the Games themselves are an international event, that their presentation is the exclusive affair of the various Olympic committees and groups, that the Public Authorities are concerned only with the task of guaranteeing an appropriate presentation of the Festival and that in this connection support should be granted in every way possible. The entire National Socialist Organization recognized the same principles, and the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, the Deputy of the Führer, Reich Minister Hess, and the Reich Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, expressed this fundamental attitude in the following directions :

1. The presentation of the Games from the sporting point of view shall be governed by the Olympic regulations and rest exclusively in the hands of the President of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Lewald.
2. The participation of the German national team shall be supervised by the President of the German Olympic Commission, Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten. He shall also represent German sport in every connection and on every occasion unless he is substituted by the Reich Government itself or, in accordance with the Olympic Regulations, by the Organizing Committee.
3. All measures in the fields of publicity, press, radio, film and art shall be under the supervision of Secretary of State Funk in the Reich Ministry of Propaganda.
4. All public measures taken by the authorized Reich, State and local authorities to ensure the appropriate presentation of the Festival shall be under the direction of Secretary of State Pfundtner of the Reich and Prussian Ministry of the Interior.
5. The supervision of all police measures in connection with the Olympic Games shall be in the hands of Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police, Himmler, while the Police President of Berlin, Count Helldorff, shall be entrusted with their execution.
6. Matters in connection with the Games which pertain to the National Socialist Party shall be decided by the Deputy Regional Leader, State Councillor Görplitzer.

Through these decrees, the fields of authority of the Olympic committees and groups, the public authorities and the political organizations were distinctly defined.

The Appropriation of the Necessary Funds

The Organizing Committee could not rely upon any considerable income until the sale of admission tickets began, or in other words, until shortly before the beginning of the Games. The work of organization, however, as well as the Olympic constructions in Berlin and Kiel had to be completed long before this time.

The Reich Government therefore provided in its annual budget for 1933 the funds necessary for the organization of the Games and the installation of the necessary administrative apparatus. A decision of momentous importance to the Berlin Festival was that of the Reich Government in 1933 to finance the facilities for competition in Berlin, especially the Reich Sport Field, and the necessary constructions on the regatta course in Grünau with state funds. Additional means were also appropriated at a later date for the erection of a yachting home and the extension of the Olympic Harbour in Kiel. The German Army under the Reich War Minister, Field-Marshal von Blomberg, offered especially valuable service to the Olympic cause through constructing and equipping the Olympic Village, while the assistance rendered by the German Railway, Post Office Department and Broadcasting Company was also considerable. The Reich Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, authorized the appropriation of funds for an extensive publicity campaign in Germany and abroad.

The financial cooperation of the State of Prussia was especially significant in two connections. In 1933, the Premier of Prussia, General Goring, and the Prussian Minister of Finance, Professor Popitz, responded to the request of the Reich Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, by agreeing to sell the land necessary for the Reich Sport Field to the Reich at a price which was not equal to one-sixth of its selling value. Prussia thus contributed in a truly generous manner in the creation of this great sporting centre. A further financial obligation of considerable proportions which was met by Prussia alone was the providing of a comprehensive auxiliary policing system during the period of the Festival. The Berlin and Kiel Police Departments carried out extensive organizing measures with the result that all of the Olympic presentations as well as the unusual amount of



One of the two statues executed for the House of German Sport by Breker.

traffic during the Games progressed without disturbance of any kind. In each city it was necessary to reinforce the local personnel through additional officials from other cities and to train the entire force in view of the countless additional services it was called upon to perform. The additional technical installations and equipment necessary for carrying out the police duties were also adequately provided. In order to secure streets of approach to the Reich Sport Field which would be adequate for meeting every demand, the City of Berlin was called upon to appropriate millions of marks, and the decoration of the streets, especially the "Via triumphalis" leading from the Town Hall to the Olympic Stadium, the landscaping of the outlying sections of the city, the arrangements for the cooperation of the Berlin school children in the Olympic Festival Play, the Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau, the Interpreter Service, the accommodations for the youthful Olympic

The
Goddess of
Victory on
the Reich
Sport Field
executed
by Meller.



visitors and the extension and increasing of the municipal traffic service all required the expenditure of considerable funds.

The Olympic Constructions

The great variety in the modern Olympic competitions required numerous facilities and constructions. The planning and erection of the Grünau regatta course, which is certainly one of the most attractive in the world, provided no special difficulties for the experienced administrative staff. A considerably greater task, however, was the completion of the Deutschland Hall with its accommodations for 20,000 spectators in a remarkably short period of time, the cooperation of the Municipal Authorities and the Reich Sport Leader being enjoyed in this case. Naturally, the

most extensive administrative project was the construction of the Reich Sport Field, of which the Olympic Stadium provided the central and most important part, and which in its entire extent resembled a sporting city. The execution of this task alone deserves a short comprehensive description.

The stupendous proportions and also the fundamental plans for the Reich Sport Field are due to the German Chancellor himself. After a personal inspection of the land designated for this purpose on October 5th, 1933 he issued the following directions:

“An Olympic Stadium with accommodations for 100,000 spectators will be erected, and a swimming stadium and equestrian field will also be included. Adjoining the Stadium there will be a parade ground adequate for large demonstrations. A spacious open-air theatre will be constructed in the attractive Murellen valley in the north-west corner of the Stadium grounds. The partially completed German Sport Forum will be increased through the extension of the gymnasium building and through the construction of a new swimming hall, dormitory and especially a large administrative and instruction building to be known as the ‘House of German Sport’.”

The German Reich was responsible for the completion of this extensive project, and it was placed under the personal direction of the Reich Minister of the Interior, he being responsible for the Olympic preparations and German sport in general. His first task was to clear up all legal questions preliminary to the beginning of construction. Then, as chief constructor, he had to arrange a well-organized programme covering the architectural structures for the sporting competitions, and in Berlin, special traffic and transportation measures, the necessary technical facilities and the artistic adornment of the Capital City. His greatest task was naturally the arrangement of this entire programme so effectively that every part of it would be completed in time for the Olympic Games.

The Reich Minister of the Interior formed a “Reich Sport Field Construction Commission” under the Chairmanship of Secretary of State Pfundtner, and it assembled for the first time in December, 1933 to consider and examine all of the various questions pertaining to the construction project. The designing of the different structures at the Reich Sport Field was placed in the hands of the architect, Werner March, who enjoyed the assistance of Professor Schulze, Naumburg, and the late Dr. Steinmetz. The municipal construction questions which concerned Berlin directly were handled by the Director of the Municipal Board of Construction, Councillor Kühn. The important question of the sporting facilities at the Reich Sport Field was placed in the hands of the Reich Sport Leader, von Tschammer und Osten, who devoted his special attention to the correct designing and equipping of the Sport Forum since it was to be the future centre of German physical education. All problems pertaining to the presentation of the Olympic competitions were under the direction of the President and Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Dr. Lewald and Dr. Diem. Through the membership of the Director of the Reich Board of Construction, Councillor Reichle, on the Construction Commission, the examination of every design and project from a technical point of view was assured. The landscaping of the entire Reich Sport Field was carried out under the supervision of Professor Maurer and especially that of the landscape architect, Professor Wiepking-Jürgensmann.

The Reich Ministry of Finance established its own board of construction, the “Reich Stadium Construction Bureau,” at the Reich Sport Field in November, 1933 for the supervision of construction measures in so far as these concerned the Reich directly. This office was directed by Government Construction Councillor Sponholz. Through the acquisition of 328 acres of land from the former owners, chief among these the Berlin Racing Association, which gave up its Grunewald Race Track, the question of possession of the entire Reich Sport Field was solved before the end of 1933.

The year 1934 was devoted largely to the planning of the construction programme for the Reich Sport Field. On October 31st, 1934 the Führer again visited the premises, on which occasion he approved the plans for the various constructions and made important suggestions concerning their execution and the type of material to be used. He was also in favour of the plans for municipal improvements and street building in connection with the Games. The suggestion that the Reich Sport Field be adorned with modern works of art met with his hearty approval. The incorporation of the Reich Sport Field into the entire Grunewald district from the point of view of landscaping was solved through the creation of a fringe of trees and shrubbery around the entire plot.

A new network of streets with seven radial roads of approach was planned in order to accommodate the masses of spectators during the Games. A bridge 91 feet wide led to the eastern main entrance of the Olympic Stadium, a second bridge 58.5 feet wide was constructed on the street of approach to the western entrance of the May Field, and two existing bridges were widened from 38 to 94 and 104 feet respectively. Parking space for 8,000 cars was provided at the Reich Sport Field and in its immediate vicinity, and the German Railway enlarged the two Municipal Railway Stations in the vicinity of the Reich Sport Field to the extent that 50,000 people could be accommodated in one hour.

Special care was taken in the installation of communication equipment at the Reich Sport Field. The German Post Office Department established four separate post offices and 300 telephone connections as well as direct communication with the city by means of a pneumatic tube service, and the radio facilities installed by the Reich Broadcasting Company and general constructors enabled not only the German but also a number of foreign companies to broadcast the events directly.

The Reich Minister of the Interior devoted special care to the problem of obtaining suitable works of art for the Reich Sport Field. In September, 1934 he commissioned the architect, Werner March, to make a general plan indicating the points where plastic decorations could be used, and in February, 1935 he formed a "Committee for the Artistic Adornment of the Reich Sport Field" under the direction of Secretary of State Pfundtner. This Committee which included prominent artists as well as administrative representatives, drew up plans during a number of meetings for the adornment of the entire Reich Sport Field and recommended that competitions be held for the execution of the principal tasks.

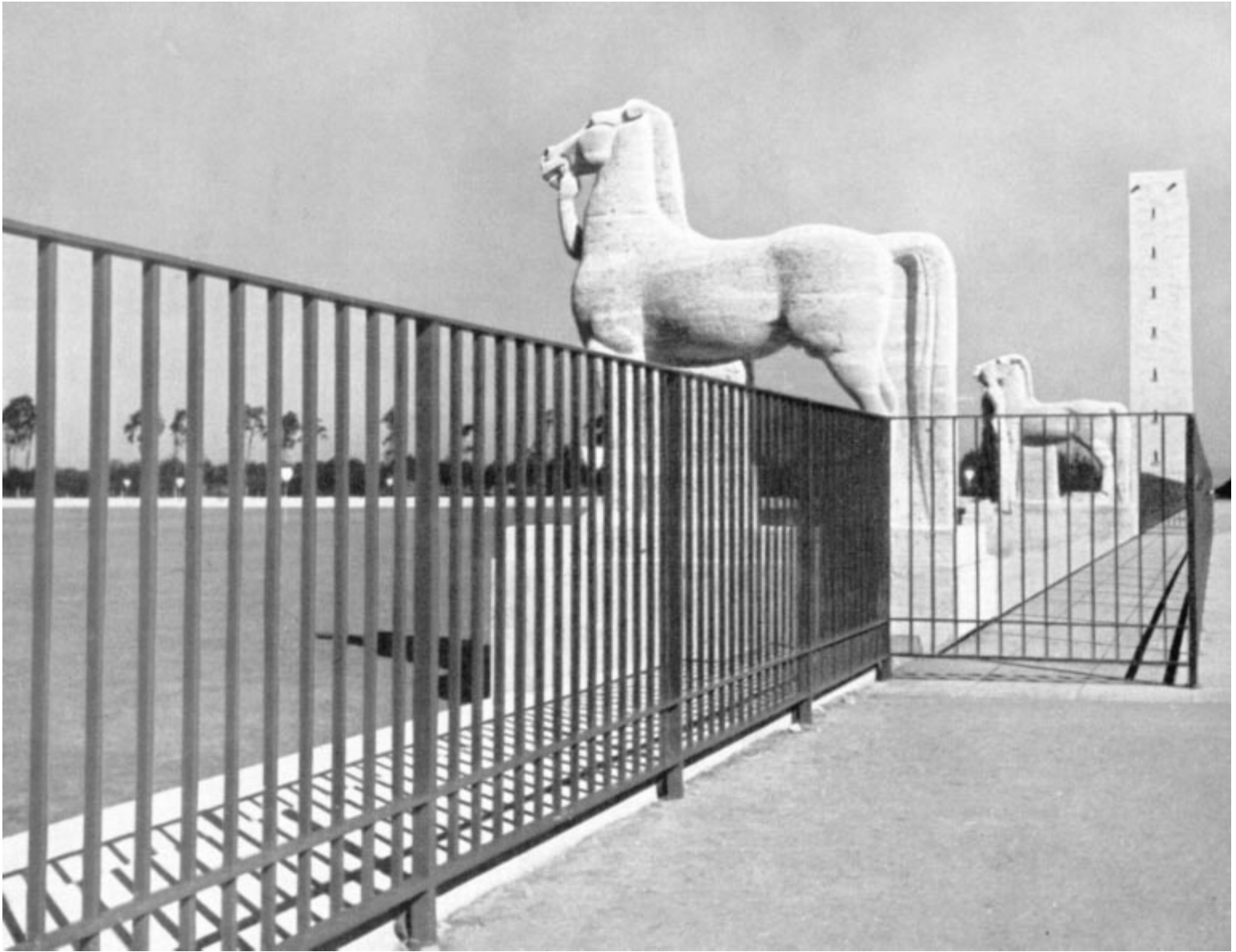
This project was generously supported by the German Chancellor and by Reich Ministers Goebbels and Rust. Through a special grant from funds at the disposal of the Führer it was possible to adorn the spacious semi-circle of recreation land opposite the swimming stadium with a huge figure of a boxer by Professor Joseph Thorak, Berlin. The Reich Minister for Propaganda assumed the costs of the two massive entrance columns at the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, these being executed by the Berlin sculptor, Adolf Wamper. The Reich and Prussian Minister for Science and Education assisted in the project of providing artistic adornment at the House of German Sport by commissioning Professor Rämisch, Berlin, with the creation of two pillars crowned by eagles at the entrance, Professor Kolbe, Berlin, with the designing of a reclining youth on the eastern wall of the swimming hall, the Sculptor, Willy Meller, Cologne, with the execution of relief figures at the entrance to the gymnasium, and Arno Lehmann, Berlin, with the production of two ceramic reliefs to be placed over the entrances from Jahn Square to the swimming hall and the gymnasium.

The Reich Minister of the Interior, as constructor of the Reich Sport Field, also awarded numerous contracts for large plastics and other works of art, these including two groups depicting horse tamers by Professor Wackerle, a Goodness of Victory by Meller, a bust of the Führer by Thorak,



Relief statues at the entrance to the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre executed by Wamper.

a youth group by Mages, Kaiserslautern, two statues by Breker, Berlin, two groups of athletic couples by Professor Albiker, Dresden, a tournament horse by Kübart, Berlin, a national symbol for the eastern entrance to the Olympic Stadium by Professor Richard Klein, Munich, and two relief figures of eagles for the principal loge of the Olympic Stadium by Schmidt-Ehmen, Munich. In addition thereto, Herr Reemtsma, Hamburg, contributed two resting water buffaloes by Professor Strübe, Berlin, for the western side of the Forum swimming pool and Herr Neuerburg, a decathlon athlete by Professor Kolbe for the principal entrance hall of the House of German Sport. The planning, constructing and equipping of the Reich Sport Field in its gigantic proportions naturally demanded the expenditure of huge sums. The removal of a half million cubic yards of earth, and the construction of the Olympic Stadium, the six flanking towers, the Bell Tower and the building complex of the Sport Forum cost millions of marks, and the utilization of natural stone from every part of Germany for the exteriors of the various constructions, especially the columns encircling the Olympic Stadium, as well as the landscaping of the entire premises through the transplanting of about 1,000 full-grown trees also involved great expense, but on the other hand lent to the entire project the dignity and harmony which were demanded of anything so representative of the Third Reich. The total budget including the construction costs, salaries, purchases of land and other incidentals reached the imposing figure of 40,000,000 marks.



Horse-tamers between the Stadium and May Field designed and executed by Wackerle.

The City of Berlin appropriated about 8,000,000 marks for the street construction programme in connection with the Reich Sport Field, the German Railway and Post Office Department each spent almost 1,000,000 marks and the German Broadcasting Company estimated its total expenditure at 1,500,000 marks.

The Reich Minister of Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk, and Secretary of State Reinhardt both contributed in an outstanding manner towards the success of the Olympic Games through generously appropriating the financial means for the completion of the Reich Sport Field. The Reich Minister of the Interior assumed the cost of the artistic decorations, being assisted in this respect by the Adolf Hitler Grant provided by the German industrial groups.

Other Administrative Measures

No inconsiderable assistance in the solution of this great general task was rendered by the willing cooperation of all of the Reich, provincial and municipal authorities in dealing with countless individual problems and contingencies, which although they were not obvious to the casual observer, nevertheless played an important part in the success of the Festival. These included among others questions pertaining to passports, customs control and foreign exchange, the extensive obligations of the various branches of the Police Department, the securing of adequate accommodations for

hundreds of thousands of visitors, the regulating and controlling of prices, and the extensive field of medical and first aid service. The actual extent of the work performed can by no means be adequately described in the following chapters, but that the Organizing Committee regarded this support as especially valuable is proved by the fact that representatives of all the outstanding departments were enlisted as members of the Committee.

Any attempt to estimate the extent of the administrative and financial measures necessary for the preparation and presentation of the Olympic Games must lead to the conclusion that the Reich, the State of Prussia and the Capital City did all in their power to guarantee the success of the Festival in Germany, to uphold the dignity of the Olympic ideals and sustain the reputation of German administrative ability.

The German Railway

The German Railway did not fail to do its part to assure the success of the Games. Steps were taken to prepare the necessary organization, extensive construction was undertaken, and considerable traffic and technical preparations were made. These proved adequate, and thus the German Railway contributed to a large extent to the final success of the Olympic Games. In April 1934, when the first construction plans were made, there was no information available concerning the amount of long distance traffic which could be expected. So far as the Municipal Railway



Loudspeakers installed to assist in directing the crowds at the railway stations.

was concerned, it was only known that the Olympic Stadium was to accommodate 100,000 spectators, and that immediately adjoining it there would be a number of other contest sites. It was therefore decided to plan for a maximum capacity on the section leading to the Reich Sport Field. This required considerable rebuilding and extension of existing constructions. The first plans of the German Railway Headquarters in Berlin were abandoned after the Führer had caused the earlier drafts to be replaced by the magnificent arrangement of the Reich Sport Field. The cost of the German Railway constructions near the Reich Sport Field was 1,300,000 marks. The Reich Sport Field station immediately adjoining the Olympic Stadium was remodelled to accommodate the great crowds which were expected. In order to increase the capacity of the station, it was necessary to instal a new automatic switch for the branch track from the main track to the Reich Sport Field Station, and to extend the safety devices in the Reich Sport Field switch room and in the service room on the platform for the suburban trains.

At this point, as well as at the Heerstrasse and Deutschlandhalle Stations, automatic "track free" signals were constructed in order to permit the accommodation of the greatest number of trains. At first, only an increase in the number of ticket offices and ticket lanes was planned for Pichelsberg Station, located in the immediate vicinity of the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, the polo field and the riding ground. However, since the changes in the programme made shortly before the opening of the Games would involve the handling of a larger amount of traffic, a new entrance and a foot bridge leading to it were built at the west end of this station. With the construction of the Deutschland Hall and the re-naming of the station (Eichkamp) to "Deutschlandhalle," lanes of entrance and ticket offices similar to those later used for the Reichssportfeld Station were also constructed here. In accordance with the expectation of increased traffic to be handled at the station in Grünau, extensions were made to the ticket examination boxes, and at the station in Staaken a special platform was built to accommodate visitors to the gliding contests. The first part of the enormous reconstruction project of the Zoological Garden Station was completed before the beginning of the Olympic Games with the opening of the new Municipal Railway platform. The reconstruction work of Tiergarten Station and the reconstruction of the overhead railway bridge across Charlottenburger Chaussee were so planned and executed as to insure completion before the opening of the Olympic Games. Finally, the construction of the North-South Municipal Railway was so accelerated that the section between Stettiner Station and Unter den Linden was completed before the opening of the Games. The facilities at the Friedrichstrasse Station were placed entirely at the disposal of the long distance railway and Municipal Railway traffic. The need for a special line of trains between the Reich Sport Field and Charlottenburg was met by the construction of a new track at the Charlottenburg Station. In order to avoid an excessive voltage drop in the power and track lines due to the quick succession of trains at the Reich Sport Field Station, a mobile transformer with two rectifiers of 1,200 kw each was employed at the Reich Sport Field Station. Consequently, an average of 780–800 volts tension was maintained even during the times of the most rapid sequence of trains.

No definite information concerning the expected long distance traffic was available until shortly before the opening of the Olympic Games. In spite of this, the ramps and the safety devices of Grunewald Station were extended to accommodate special trains. This was done principally to relieve the congestion at the Anhalter Station.

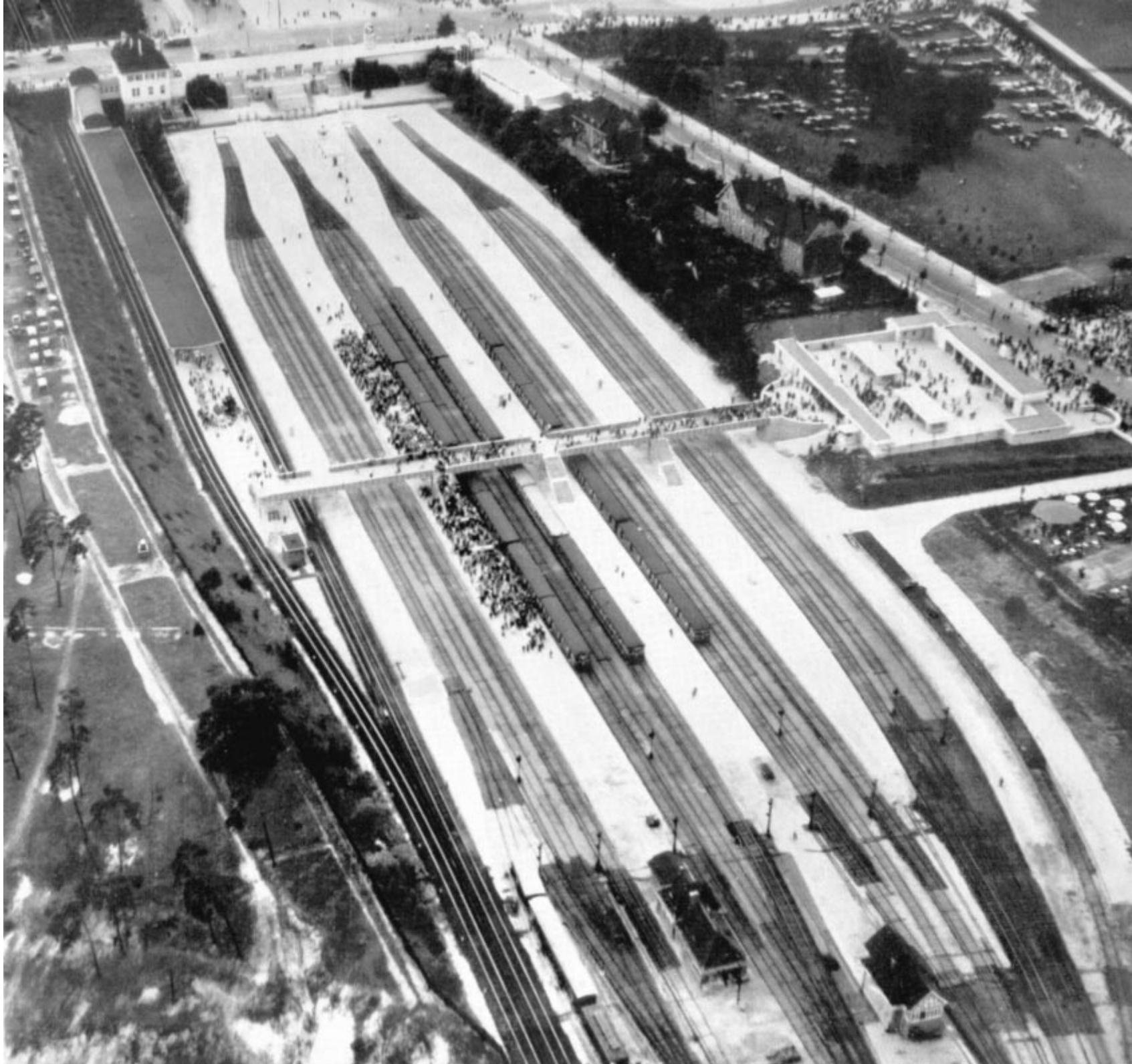
The construction of the "Strength through Joy" Station at Heer Strasse Station, which was also meant to relieve the long distance stations, was furthered by the German Railway. The handling of local traffic, however, and the arrival of trains over the Municipal Railway freight tracks by way of the steep single-track connecting stretch involved great difficulties. Cost of construction was covered

by the National Socialist "Strength through Joy" Organization, and the construction work was done by the German Railway, using the municipal connecting tracks of the Exhibition Grounds. The new station was equipped with two platforms each 975 feet long, and the necessary safety and signal devices. A covered entrance between the two platforms served also as an entrance to the newly constructed, adjoining "Strength through Joy" City.

The construction work had to be executed, for the most part, on the basis of rough estimates of the distribution and amount of traffic which could be expected. However, it was believed that the necessary organization could be prepared only on the basis of more exact data. Therefore, in the autumn of 1935, the German Railway Headquarters in Berlin were already in touch with the Organizing Committee in order to obtain information concerning the amount of traffic expected. In April, 1936, the German Railway Headquarters in Berlin formed an Olympic Commission. The manager was its chairman and the Commission was made up of the superintendents and traffic managers. In its first negotiations with the Organizing Committee and the other Olympic offices, this Commission learned that in the case of the Olympic Games it would be much harder than in the case of other large assemblies to make reliable estimates of the amount of traffic to and from Berlin. There was no choice left but to estimate the traffic needs on the basis of the number of entrance tickets sold (over 4½ million) and the seats available. Taking many things into consideration, including the great interest which the Berlin public always shows in sport contests, it was decided that about 1,200,000 visitors to the Olympic Games could be expected to use the railway facilities. This estimate proved to be too small, since the number of visitors from other towns than Berlin amounted to 1,350,000.

In the preparation of schedules, the traffic distribution, as well as the number of passengers to be transported, was another factor of great consideration. In the case of former mass meetings, only two traffic waves, that is, one to and one from the contests, were involved. However, in the case of the Olympic Games, a daily traffic to and from Berlin during the period from August 1st to 16th was to be expected. All visitors to the Games received a reduction of 33 1/3% on the railways. The necessary result was that many people preferred to use the regular through and fast trains rather than the only slightly cheaper special trains, which involved a definitely set time of arrival and departure.

Based on the expected needs, special theoretical schedules were set up indicating the maximum numbers of trains on all the lines approaching Berlin, and special attention was given to grouping the trains so that the heaviest traffic arrived during the hours of 3 a.m. to 1 p.m., and departed during the hours of 9 to 12 p.m. Inasmuch as the heaviest traffic was expected from the South, Southwest and West of Germany, the greatest consideration was necessary to lessen the greatly burdened sections of Weissenfels-Berlin and Stendal-Berlin. To this end the Olympic special trains were switched to the somewhat lesser burdened Belzig stretch from Southwest and Central Germany, and to the Potsdam stretch from West Germany. The maximum train schedules were prepared in conjunction with the provincial headquarters, thus laying the practical foundation for the general train schedule conference (June 16th-20th), which in turn made the final arrangements for the increase of regularly scheduled trains, the supplementary trains, and the special trains which had been already booked. The Olympic long distance traffic was carried out without any noteworthy increase of the managing personnel. Only one highly qualified official was added to the chief train direction staff, since in addition to the great rush of business, still further demands were placed on this staff through the compiling of special reports in connection with the daily output of traffic. No arrangement was made for traffic and train inspections because they were not thought to be of any practical value at the



The new Reich Sport Field Station. Upper right: The entrance to the Olympic Stadium.

highly burdened stations, especially as heavily frequented sections of the Berlin railway were short. As a special measure in case of accident, emergency cars were kept in a state of readiness. Besides this, the 60-ton crane of the German Railway Headquarters in Breslau was kept in readiness at the Tempelhof yards. At long distance stations and some of the Municipal Railway Stations, the emergency Red Cross depots administered first aid in cases of accident or illness. This relieved the station management of some of its work in this connection. Aside from the purely technical considerations, precautions had to be taken on the occasion of

major presentations for sudden and heavy traffic, and above all, for the smoothness of operation in conveying travellers to and from their destinations. The arrival of the competitors in regular and special trains from the 53 participating countries attracted great numbers of spectators to the various railway stations. The handling of the traffic on the platforms, in the reception rooms, and in the immediate vicinity of the stations involved special measures which, throughout the period of the Olympic Games, had to be carried out on even a larger scale, since most of the Olympic visitors did not come to Berlin in special, organized groups, but for the most part, travelling alone.

In order to keep requests for information at a minimum, travellers on fast trains arriving in Berlin were presented with a pamphlet distributed by the train personnel, entitled "With the Municipal Railway Service, Berlin, to the Olympic Contest Sites," and with a memorandum by the Olympic Lodgings Bureau. This memorandum urged the travellers to leave the platforms quickly. On days when many visitors were expected, the Peoples Welfare Office had arranged for ambulant lodging accommodation officials to be present on the express trains bound for Berlin in order to give information. The information desks of the Olympic Lodgings Bureau in the large railway stations helped considerably in alleviating the work of the large number of information officials and interpreters. The special contingents of railway police were increased in number to 400 during the period of the Olympic Games. These were called upon only in rare cases. Loudspeakers at the stations gave directions and information to travellers. In order to avoid congestion in the various station entrance halls, the personnel at the ticket offices of the long distance and Municipal Railway stations and in the luggage rooms was increased by about 360 people. The fact that almost all the passengers used return tickets and purchased in Berlin only supplementary tickets for fast and express trains aided considerably in the quick handling of ticket sales and passenger and luggage traffic entry. The luggage rooms were greatly enlarged.

The measures taken in connection with the Olympic long distance traffic proved successful. The volume of business and traffic handled was in keeping within the estimates. The scheduled through and fast trains were already on July 26th carrying large numbers of passengers, and on July 28th it was necessary to run supplementary trains in conjunction with the scheduled trains in order to accommodate the incoming traffic. The number of passengers arriving increased daily, and on August 1st, the opening day of the Olympic Games, it reached its first maximum with 147,250 passengers. About the same number of arrivals were accommodated on the 8th and 15th of August, while the highest number was reached on the closing day of the track and field events, August 9th, when the number of travellers was 159,700. The departure of visitors was naturally greater in the second week of the Olympic Games than in the first, and reached its maximum point on the closing day of the Games, when 195,650 visitors left the city. All told, during the period between July 28th and August 18th, about 4,100,000 passengers used the long distance lines, and of this number 2,100,000 were arriving passengers and 2,000,000 departing passengers. If one considers the figure of 64,000 arrivals and departures in June, 1936 as representing normal traffic, the conclusion may be drawn that the additional number of arriving and departing travellers accommodated during the period of the Olympic Games reached 2,700,000.

During the period from July 28th to August 18th, 2,241 special trains were run to and from Berlin, in addition to 86 non-stop special trains. At the "Strength through Joy" Station, 89 trains arriving and the same number leaving the station were handled.

In general it may be said that the Olympic long distance train service was carried out with a minimum amount of exertion and with no noteworthy irregularities. Only a few special trains could

not be run on scheduled time and had to leave much later, but this was due to the fact that the sport contests lasted longer than had been anticipated.

In addition to the long distance traffic, the handling of traffic within the city and to the suburbs required a great deal of work. At the beginning of 1936 the preparation of the Municipal Railway Olympic schedule was begun. On the sections between the Reich Sport Field or Pichelsberg and the city, there were normally 6 trains per hour in each direction, running between Grünau, east of the city, and Spandau. For the Olympic Games there were to be 24 trains an hour. Thus there was an interval of 2½ minutes between trains. Further, 6 steam trains per hour would run in each direction over the long distance tracks of the Municipal Railway between Schlesischer Station and the Reich Sport Field. For several hundred yards before they reached the Reich Sport Field Station, these trains would use the same track as the Municipal Railway trains. If everything went smoothly and the trains were able to leave the stations promptly, this schedule permitted the transportation to and from the Reich Sport Field of 48,000 persons per hour in each direction. On the Ring Railway, where the greatest number of people changed trains at Westkreuz Station, it was intended to use 12 trains per hour in each direction on weekdays, and 15 on Sundays. The schedules of the regular trains on the Municipal and Ring Railways were not changed. In addition to the regular trains to the Reich Sport Field and on the Ring Railway, with 10 minute intervals, it was necessary to have 18 more trains per hour on the Reich Sport Field section, and 6 more per hour on the Ring Railway.

In connection with the regular Municipal Railway schedule with 10 minute intervals, three completely independent groups of special trains were employed. There was also an interval of 10 minutes between each of these trains. One group of these trains ran between Schlesischer Station and the Reich Sport Field Station, the second between Schlesischer Station and Pichelsberg, and the third between Charlottenburg and the Reich Sport Field Station. On the western part of the Ring, a group of trains with 10 minute intervals was added between Wilmersdorf–Friedenau and Weissensee. To care for the great crowds at Westkreuz Station, a special group of trains with 10 minute intervals was necessary on Sundays between Westend Station and the Zoological Garden Station. On weekdays, about an hour was added to the regular time during which trains ran between Westend and the city. Thus the people returning in the evening from the “Germany” Exhibition adjoining Witzleben Station, did not need to change trains at Westkreuz. At Westkreuz they would have encountered crowds of people changing trains in the other direction, if an athletic event on the Reich Sport Field had happened to end at the same time.

The schedules were made up separately for each day in accordance with the Organizing Committee’s programme of events. This was due to the fact that their employment depended upon the importance of the Olympic events and the times at which they began and ended, which varied from day to day. For the steam trains running to the Reich Sport Field on the long distance track of the Municipal Railway, a 10 minute schedule was included in the long distance train schedule. At the Reich Sport Field Station, it was arranged that the trains of one group should always stand at the left side of the intermediate platforms, C, D, and E. The other group came in on the right side. The side platform, F, was reserved for the steam train, and platform, G, was for a reserve train. The trains on the Municipal Railway running to the Reich Sport Field were marked in front with the letters of their group. It was found that this facilitated the work.

Eleven new complete trains had been acquired, some of which, however, had to be used for the partial opening of the North-South Railway. The number of Municipal Railway coaches was still insufficient for the Olympic schedule. Therefore, the usual inspection was carried out before the regular time, and 21 additional complete trains were made available for use.

Unforeseen time changes in the programme of events often necessitated shifts in the schedules of the different train groups of the Municipal Railway. The schedule of the special trains had been made flexible through their division into different groups and their separation from the regular train schedule. It was for this reason that the employment of the trains was prompt and fulfilled all demands throughout the entire Games. There was serious congestion only on Sunday, August 9th.

The loudspeaker installations at the Pichelsberg, Westkreuz and Grünau Municipal Railway Stations were of great value in handling the traffic. On the extensive Reich Sport Field Station, it would have been impossible to handle the large crowds at the conclusion of the various events without loudspeakers. The traffic was directed by loudspeaker from the traffic tower on platform D, from which the entire station could be seen. Directions were given to the passengers and the station personnel. Experience showed that the choice of the announcer and the manner in which information is given determine the success of the employment of a loudspeaker. The calm and partly humorous words of an announcer can work wonders in the crush of a large crowd. The traffic supervising officials had nine loudspeakers on the Reich Sport Field Station. These could also be used individually or in pairs to make announcements affecting only certain parts of the station.

The crowds at the Reich Sport Field Station at the conclusion of events were often much too large to be accommodated. Therefore it was necessary at such times to close the gates. They were reopened upon appropriate instructions from the loudspeakers. At Westkreuz Station, also, the crush was so great that in addition to the loud-speakers, the station police had to cooperate to prevent accidents.

In the period from August 1st to 16th, a total of 28,400,000 passengers travelled on the Municipal Railway. Of these, 8,000,000 used the additional trains. Over 4,400,000 passengers travelled to and from the stations of the principal contest sites: the Reich Sport Field, Pichelsberg, Heerstrasse and the Deutschland Hall. On the two Sundays during the Games, the number of passengers reached a new high point: On August 9th there were 2,220,000 and on August 16th, 2,150,000 passengers. On these days there was the further difficulty that the crowds did not begin to travel early in the morning, as is the case on ordinary Sundays. On August 9th they did not arrive at the stations until about 10 o'clock. On August 16th they began to appear at about 9 o'clock. On the first Sunday 760 special trains were used and 421,000 passengers were transported to and from the four stations serving the Olympic contest sites. On the second Sunday there were 725 special trains, and 381,000 passengers were transported over the same stretches. It should be mentioned here that in the traffic figures given the free travelling done by the 6,400 competitors and others with Olympic identity cards is not included. The increased number of season tickets sold during the Olympic Games is also not taken into consideration. The tremendous amount of traffic on the Municipal Railway during the Olympic Games can also be judged from the amount of electric current consumed. In round figures, this was 1,120,000 kw. per day, which was about 44% more than the consumption in the same period of the preceding year.

The receipts from passenger and luggage traffic in August, 1936 were 117,580,000 marks. This was 12 million marks more than the receipts in August, 1935. The total August receipts of the German Railway were 354,493,000 marks. The expenditure was 311,505,000 marks.

The increase in long distance and local traffic made an increase in personnel necessary. In estimating this, the long duration of the maximum amount of traffic had to be given special consideration. The requirement was filled by employees of the staff of the German Railway Headquarters in Berlin who were acquainted with the district in question, and also by bringing in men from the repair shops



Just arrived and feeling slightly hesitant and uncertain.



Sincere farewells between the foreign athletes and their German sporting comrades.

and railway yards and using employees who had not yet entirely completed their training. A large number of the employees were obliged to postpone their holidays. Despite these measures, the work required of many employees on the most important days was far in excess of what they usually performed. However, in their enthusiasm for the success of the great event, they were able to handle the additional tasks. It was only through the self-sacrifice and great conscientiousness of all the employees that the smooth functioning of the Olympic traffic was made possible.

A communication of April 13, 1935 from the German Railway to the Organizing Committee indicates the extent to which reductions in price were granted for passenger and freight transportation. In this communication, the following is stated:

We express our willingness to make the following reductions in price on the stretches of the German Railway leading to the Olympic Games:

I. In Germany:

- a) for competitors, including those accompanying them (physicians, masseurs, trainers, managers of teams) and for judges,
 1. 50% reduction in price for tickets on slow, fast and express trains, for the journey to and from the location of the Games (Berlin, Kiel, Garmisch-Partenkirchen).
 2. Free transportation on the Municipal, Ring and Suburban Railways during the Games and during their stay in Berlin.
 3. Free transportation of luggage, including athletic equipment, up to a maximum weight of 150 lbs. for the journey specified under 1, provided that the type, the manner of packing, the size and the weight of the luggage permits its rapid loading into the freight cars.
- b) For visitors to the Games,
 1. 33 1/3% reduction in price for single tickets on slow trains for the journey to and from the location of the Games. In the case of fast or express trains, the full supplementary fare must be paid.

2. For groups (a minimum of 12 persons), 33 1/3% reduction in the regular price (including a corresponding reduction in the price of fast or express train supplements).
 40% reduction for groups of 25 or more adults, 50% reduction for groups of 50 or more adults.
 Also one person may travel free of charge for every 12 to 19 adults in a group; 2 persons for 20 to 39 adults, and 3 for 40 to 99 adults. One further ticket is free for every further fraction of 50 adults. Such groups must be registered 2 days before the beginning of the journey at the station where the journey begins, giving the date on which they will depart, their destination, the trains on which they will travel, the class of ticket and the number of persons in the group.
3. In special trains for parties,
 50% reduction in price for a minimum of at least 300 full 3rd class fares or 200 full 2nd class fares from the starting station to the destination of the special train.
 60%, reduction in price if one of the following conditions is fulfilled: If the special train is booked for the return journey and the return journey is completed within a calendar day, or if double the minimum number of tickets are bought for any one special train, or if a minimum of 5 special trains are ordered for several consecutive days and a daily average of twice the minimum number of tickets is bought.
 The reductions of 50% or 60% are also granted for the journey to the starting station of the special train and for the trains connecting with the special train at its destination.
 This distance could not be longer than that covered by special train nor greater than 60 miles.
 The same reductions are granted for the return trip. The full price must be paid for fast and express train supplements on the connecting stretches. Two persons may ride free of charge for every 100 adult special train tickets, or portion thereof. If more than 500 adults travel on a special train, 3 of them may travel free of charge for every 100 additional persons.

The families of competitors are granted the reductions for visitors to the Games listed under b).

II. Abroad :

Competitors and visitors who reside abroad are granted a 60% reduction in the price of fast train tickets, provided that they remain in Germany at least 7 days. Travel bureau ticket booklets (MER ticket booklets) will be issued for this purpose. These can be obtained at foreign MER offices, or, in the case of German ships, at a MER office at the port of arrival. The reduction is granted from the German frontier to the German frontier, for any desired distance and on all stretches of the German Railway. It is granted also for any travel within and through Germany. When leaving Germany it is not necessary to use the same frontier station as was used when entering Germany.

The booklets are valid for 3 months.

The conditions stated under I a) No. 3 apply to luggage and sport equipment.

The price reductions are only on the basis of the present prices.

GERMAN RAILWAY
 Head Administration
 The General Director
 (signed) Dorpmüller



Olympic representatives
 of the ABC states.
 Jeanette Campbell,
 Argentina;
 Maria Lenk, Brazil;
 and Raquel Martinez,
 Chile.

The German Post Office Department

The XIth Olympic Games made extraordinary demands on the German Post Office Department, and it was therefore necessary that arrangements be made in order to cope with the increase in incoming and outgoing mail. It is true that the experience gained at the Xth Olympic Games in Los Angeles and the Winter Olympic Festival at Garmisch-Partenkirchen would be valuable, but the fact remained that there would certainly be a great number of visitors and a considerable increase in the total traffic, although it was impossible to make any definite estimate of the extent of this increase.

The Postal Service

The preparatory work for the Games in Berlin began in August, 1933 with the plans for the special post offices to be built on the Reich Sport Field and at the Olympic Village, as well as the other necessary installations. This work was constantly revised and extended, the plans for the structures and competition sites being frequently changed. Influenced to a great extent by the desire to assure that the constructions should be pleasing architecturally, the wishes of the authorities concerned did not assume final form for some time. In the spring of 1936 the demands made upon the German Post Office Department increased so greatly that the Reich Post Ministry appointed a special Commissioner for the Olympic Games. The President of the Organizing Committee immediately made this Commissioner a member of the Committee. The Berlin Post Office Administration was in charge of the preparations and the future direction of the work. One high official of this Administration was appointed for the postal, and one for the telephone and telegraph service. The figures given by the Olympic Lodgings Bureau as well as other official headquarters and organizations concerning the expected number of visitors were used as the basis for the new installations. It is true that these figures were founded to some extent only on estimates. Through them, however, it was possible to set certain limits for the preparations and the subsequent organization. The Olympic Games in Berlin were to take place not only on the principal competition sites of the Reich Sport Field, but also on other locations, some of which were not yet constructed. It was necessary to include all of these places in the postal, telephone and telegraph service. Therefore, at all the larger scenes of competition special post offices were erected, or, if only a small amount of postal communication was to be expected, special telephone and telegraph stations were installed. At the principal centres of competition, in the Olympic Stadium, in the Deutschland Hall, on the regatta course at Grünau, as well as in the Press Headquarters, there were also special post offices for the press. These could only be entered by the authorized international press representatives who were registered with the Olympic Committee. These post offices were intended to permit the journalists to work without having to contend with the crowds. On the days when semi-finals and finals took place, the necessity for this arrangement became obvious, since the special post offices for the general public were at times so overcrowded that control officials were necessary to preserve order.

A large number of writing desks and typewriters were provided in the press post offices, so that the journalists had every opportunity of working undisturbed. In the Press Headquarters and in Grünau every journalist had his own private letter box, where he could always find his incoming post and the latest printed results of the contests. A special loudspeaker installation in the Press Headquarters announced the times of departure of the air mail, and was also used for calling the journalists to the telephone. Both special post offices in the Olympic Stadium (the press post office and the one for the general public) were connected to the pneumatic letter delivery system of Greater Berlin. Thus they were also connected to the Tempelhof Aerodrome. Urgent messages could therefore

be sent out with great rapidity. In addition to the special post offices, seven post offices in cars were available during the Games. These could be used when required at the less important competition sites and congested traffic points. They could also travel long distances, as for example, in connection with the Marathon race. Each had three counters and four telephone booths. Their telephones could be connected with the telephone system at any point where they stopped. The public and especially the foreign guests were particularly pleased with these mobile post offices, which made it possible to telephone from any desired point. A list of all the special post offices and stations with their installations is given on page 401.

The following special stations were created for the internal use of the German Post Office:

1. The Olympic Post Omnibus Office in Berlin-Haselhorst, which supervised the omnibuses of the German Post Office.
2. The Olympic Postal Bureau in the Charlottenburg 9 Post Office. This bureau gave information, sent out stamps, and had a cancellation desk.
3. The central clearing depot in the Berlin C 2 Post Office. All insufficiently addressed mail was handled here.

In accordance with the world-wide importance of the Olympic ideals, special Olympic postage stamps and postcards were issued, these including eight denominations of postage stamps and two postcards for the Games in Berlin, and two special postcards for the Olympic yachting competition at Kiel. In addition, booklets of stamps were also prepared, some of which gave the postal tariff in four languages. There were also two blocks of four stamps each on special water-marked paper, these comprising all of the eight denominations. A fixed supplement, printed on the postage stamps and postcards, was added to their price, this being used to further German athletics. For this reason, the German Sport Assistance was especially active in selling these stamps. During the period of the Games, from August 1st to 16th, special Olympic cancellation machines were used to cancel the postage stamps at the special post offices in Berlin and Kiel, as well as at the stamp mailing depot. These were as follows:

There was a total of 16 different cancellation stamps with varying inscriptions. As it was necessary to make several machines with identical inscriptions, these were provided with distinguishing letters. The total number of special Olympic cancellation machines was 193.

The special post offices accepted everything except large packages. Telegrams could be sent and telephone calls made. These post offices also maintained a general delivery service and cashed travellers' cheques. Packages were received and given out at the Olympic Village, at the post office for the general public in the Olympic Stadium, and at certain storage post offices.

Due to the measures which had been taken well in advance, the organization functioned smoothly and extraordinary rushes of business on certain days were handled without difficulty. In general, there was only a limited increase in the number of postal money orders, consignments of valuables



and packages sent. On the other hand, great numbers of registered letters and even more air mail letters were sent. The registered letters were mostly for the purpose of sending and cancelling postage stamps for stamp collectors. Due to the advantageous air connections from Berlin in every direction, the press representatives in particular welcomed the opportunity to send fairly long articles and pictures by air rather than by means of the more expensive telegraph or wireless. The great crowds who filled the special post offices on all contest sites wished for the most part to buy Olympic postage stamps and have them cancelled. At times, especially before and after the competition, there was an extraordinary rush at certain special post offices, which could only be handled through pre-arranged auxiliary measures. The most important of these measures was the employment of about 100 itinerant stamp salesmen (usually 40 at one time in the Olympic Stadium), from whom the public could make the desired purchases without entering the post offices. The same purpose was served by 10 recently developed mobile counters, which were used on this occasion for the first time. At these counters Olympic postage stamps were sold and could also be cancelled at once if desired. The selling was also expedited through the sale of souvenir sheets, on which a complete set of the 8 Olympic stamps had been pasted. These were very much sought after by philatelists and souvenir collectors. Over 200,000 of these sheets were sold during the 16 days. 85,000 such stamp sets were cancelled for the German Sport Assistance alone. Among these were 25,000 sheets on which each individual stamp received a different cancellation.

A special stamp sending and cancellation desk was created in the Olympic Postal Bureau of the Charlottenburg 9 Post Office. This desk was intended to relieve some of the burden on the special post offices caused by the collectors' requirements for stamps. All the requests by letter, which came in from all parts of the world, for the sending and cancellation of Olympic stamps, were dealt with at this desk. Up to 4,000 orders were received daily, these including entire baskets full of ordinary letters, registered and insured letters. Over 100 employees were kept busy day and night, sorting and dealing with these letters. Thousands of requests, written in all the languages of the world, had to be filled. There were often requests for certain of the Olympic cancellations, or for all 193 with the different distinguishing letters of the alphabet. An especially large number of letters and postcards were sent to North America on the "Hindenburg" on August 5th and 16th. Three thousand registered letters were delivered by one firm alone for the voyage on August 5th. Four thousand five hundred picture postcards with Olympic stamps were cancelled and sent to foreign countries for one large German firm and another concern sent 34,000 postcards. A total of more than 50,000 orders were filled, requiring the cancellation of about 1,200,000 letters and postcards and the sending of over 1,400,000 stamps either loose or pasted on. In addition to the ordinary letters, it was necessary to prepare and send over 66,000 registered letters.

Aside from the business at the special post office, there was naturally a considerable increase in business at the post offices in the busiest parts of the city, and particularly in the West End. Therefore, in the period from July 20th to August 20th, 66 additional offices for the sale of stamps



The special postage stamps issued by the German Post Office on the occasion of the Olympic Games. Eight stamps, each with a different cancellation stamp.

were opened in different parts of the city, and the number of salesmen was increased, especially near the Reich Sport Field and at the Municipal Railway and Underground Railway stations. Postal employees were also stationed in the municipal traffic kiosks, where they sold stamps and gave information concerning all postal matters. This measure proved very helpful. In Potsdam, which was visited by great numbers of the Olympic guests, a corresponding information desk was also created in the post office. Linguistically qualified employees were placed behind the counters in the busiest post offices. Thus the numerous foreigners who came to the post offices could also be accommodated without difficulty.

There was a considerable increase especially in the number of letters sent, due to the crowds of visitors from outside Berlin. In order to assure prompt despatch of this mail, numerous letter boxes were installed at the Reich Sport Field, its entrances, and at the other competition sites, in addition to the letter boxes at the special post offices. The intervals of time between the collections from these additional letter boxes varied according to requirements. The mail collected from these letter boxes was given the appropriate cancellation and taken to the competent Berlin letter sorting offices. Supplementary and additional night collections were made from all street letter boxes in Greater Berlin. The total number of outgoing letters in the period from August 1st to 16th was 102,000,000, or 17,000,000 more than the normal number. The measures taken (the establishment of special cancellation offices, the increase in personnel at the letter sorting offices, increased night service and extension of the office dealing with foreign post) resulted in the smooth functioning of the task of handling the mail, even though this work was made considerably more difficult on account of the greatly increased number of letters addressed to foreign countries.

The transportation of mail in the city and to the railway stations was increased through 70 additional despatches on work days and 55 additional Sunday despatches.

Prompt rail transportation of all mail was assured by carrying mail bags on 26 trains which did not normally carry them. This was done in connection with the following cities : Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-Main, Breslau, Königsberg (Prussia), Görlitz, Frankfurt on the Oder, Stargard and Stolp.

In order to expedite the despatch of the large amount of air mail, and above all the press letters, all mail capable of being handled in this way was sent out from the special post offices in the Olympic Stadium and the Press Headquarters through the pneumatic letter delivery system. There was also a special motorcycle service which delivered directly to the central aerodrome all press and other urgent mail which was handed in after the regular despatches had left the post offices. The authorized photographic firms could hand in press photographs to be sent through the mail at a special receiving office for this purpose, which was open day and night. Finally, the photographers themselves could deliver their express packages at the aerodrome immediately before the departure of the planes. In the period from August 1st to August 16th, a total of 482,000 pieces of air mail were sent. This represented an increase of 270% above the normal amount handled. In the same period, 142,000 air mail letters were received, as against 70,000 letters in normal periods. This represented an increase of 100%.

In the period from August 1st to 16th, about 54,000,000 ordinary letters were received. This was an increase of about 5,000,000, or 10% above the normal figure. The large proportion of express letters and mail from abroad increased the work considerably, and at certain post offices it was necessary to augment the delivery personnel and the number of motorcycles in order to assure the rapid delivery of express letters.



Temporary stamp-selling stands for collectors.

The delivery of the large amount of insufficiently addressed post from other parts of Germany and from abroad caused special difficulties. In order to guarantee the proper delivery of mail to the numerous Olympic visitors, each registered visitor was given an address card when he received his accommodation slip. This card was sent to the post office after it had been filled in. On the basis of these cards, a special address card index was compiled, which was used at a distributing depot. A great amount of educational work was carried on through the press and the radio, and especially through the literature advertising the Games. Nevertheless, approximately 832,000 pieces of mail were received which were insufficiently addressed. Among these, 69,000 were from foreign countries. Due to the special measures taken by the central distributing depot at the Berlin C 2 Post Office, 66% of the insufficiently addressed mail from other parts of Germany and 86% of that from abroad could be delivered to the proper recipients. Among these were addresses like the following :

Mr. X	To
Olympic Visitor	Jac Y
One of the best Hotels	Conductor of a Party
Berlin	Berlin

At the office for returned letters, which handled the letters sent from Berlin which could not be delivered at their destinations, the amount of returned post increased to 2,000 pieces per day. Ninety per cent of these were picture postcards of the Olympic Stadium, which had been posted with insufficient addresses, or even with no address.

The great rush of business during the Games also necessitated a special organization of the postal motor vehicles. In order to be in a position to meet sudden increased requirements, all delivery motor vehicles—separated according to types—were organized into squadrons under a squadron leader. The squadron leaders were responsible for their prompt employment and proper use. In addition to a great number of new acquisitions, numerous supplementary vehicles were assembled in Berlin. Special rooms had to be made available or rented for their accommodation and servicing. In order to handle passenger traffic during the Games according to a uniform plan, all the traffic organizations of the capital—the German Railway, the Post Office Department, the Berlin Transportation Company, the passenger steamer service and private concerns—were united in an

Telephones
and binoculars
installed by the
Post Office
Department at
the Reich Sport
Field.



Olympic Traffic Committee. The State Commissioner of Berlin, the Police President, the Mayor and the Olympic Lodgings Bureau also belonged to this Committee. In collaboration with the Berlin Transportation Company, the German Post Office Department organized special postal omnibus tours in Berlin, its suburbs, and the surrounding country. For this purpose approximately 200 omnibuses and chauffeurs were assembled in Berlin and Potsdam. These were under the direction of the specially created Olympic Post Omnibus Office in Berlin-Haselhorst.

The total number of postal motor vehicles during the XIth Olympic Games was as follows:

147 motorcycles without side cars, 231 motorcycles with side cars, 123 heavy duty lorries, 53 lorries, 15 small lorries, 27 trailers, 243 $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton electrically driven lorries, 443 2-ton electrically driven lorries, 200 omnibuses (of which 60 were in Potsdam), 7 mobile post offices and 18 passenger automobiles. There was thus a total of 1507 motor vehicles.

All but 10% of these motor vehicles were fully employed for the Olympic traffic. Since the regular personnel was not sufficient to man all these vehicles and since chauffeurs from other parts of Germany were not considered suitable, not being acquainted with the city, approximately 400 chauffeurs were retrained or newly trained.

Telephone and Telegraph Communications

The description on pages 276-281 of the telephone and telegraph installations for the sporting organization, deals mainly with the installations for this purpose. The following account is designed to give a survey of all telephone and telegraph installations placed at the service of the Olympic Games. It was not merely necessary to provide telephones and teletypewriters, constituting as they do the indispensable nervous system of the organization and preparation for the Olympic Games. During the Games themselves, it was intended that the hundreds of thousands of visitors, and especially the radio and press representatives, should have an opportunity of sending messages rapidly to all parts of the world. It was the task of the German Post Office Department to realize this great aim. The following pages describe the manner in which the different installations were built up, their functioning, and their success.

An extensive network of cable conduit units was laid on the Reich Sport Field in order to provide for the many required lines, the number of which could not at first be estimated. These were so arranged that the necessary wires and cables could be connected to them without disturbing the construction of the Reich Sport Field and its streets of approach. The main conduit, with nine pipe openings, and several side conduits were laid from the City to the Reich Sport Field. The conduits

surrounded the Stadium in two large rings, one inside and one outside the arena. They were supplemented by numerous connecting and feeding conduits. The total length of the new cable conduit units laid was 96 miles.

These conduits held the new cables necessary for the special post offices, stations and numerous telephone connections on the competition sites, for the proper functioning of the telegraph and wireless communications, and in particular for the radio transmissions. There were a number of cables of special construction for radio and television purposes. Aside from these, 1,300 double telephone wires were connected to the Berlin network on the Reich Sport Field alone. These were all three-way wires so that communication was assured in case of disturbances. There was a special cable for radio purposes with a 97 double-strand core leading from the trunk exchange via Grünau to the Zeesen broadcasting station. Another special, newly laid cable with 100 double-strand wires ran from Spandau to Döberitz, with an extension to the Olympic Village. Within Berlin several new special cables were also needed from the long distance telephone exchange to the telephone stations of the Reich Radio Company. On the occasion of the Games, a total of 4,163 miles of double wires were provided for telephone and telewriting purposes, and 4,238 miles for the radio.

The telephone installations at the special post offices and special stations are partially included in the survey on page 401. This list shows at once that in the entire telephone organization the press was given special consideration, in accordance with its importance. In the press post office of the Olympic Stadium alone there were 48 sound-proof telephone booths. In addition, on the press stands in the Olympic Stadium, in the swimming stadium and in the hockey stadium, there were approximately 200 contacts where portable telephones could be plugged in. The representatives of the press could receive these telephones daily upon request from the postal personnel. If desired, they were equipped with ear phones and breastplate transmitters. Thus the journalists could make local and long distance calls from their seats at any moment during the competitions and could receive calls while watching the contests. The separate glass compartment of the large German and foreign news agencies above the press stand was equipped with a great number of telephone and teletypewriter connections. It was possible at any moment for the reporters in this compartment to transmit to their home offices oral and written accounts of the contests taking place before their eyes. Their home offices could also telephone to them at any time in order to make inquiries. They could describe the progress of the contests up to the moment that their home papers went to press. Care was taken that even the press calls to the most distant points should go through without any loss of time. The Berlin long distance exchange, with its approximately 1,200 long distance lines, was placed in the service of the Olympic communications, and had been augmented by an additional 116 German lines and 73 lines to foreign countries. As a part of the Berlin long distance exchange, a special Olympic long distance exchange was created with 76 switchboards, which handled all



"Paging
M. Shemais,
Egypt!"

calls coming in from the press telephones. This Olympic trunk exchange was in a position to make immediately any desired connection with points in Germany or abroad. In order to insure the effectiveness of this service, special operators were employed at the telephone booths of the press post offices. All of these operators could speak at least one foreign language and they were distinguished by special uniforms and badges. They took bookings for calls from the press representatives, reported them to the Olympic long distance exchange, and waited at the telephone until the desired party was at the other end of the line. Thus, through technical and other measures of organization the most distant points were obtained in an extremely short time, Istanbul, for example, in 4-5 minutes, Tokyo in 2-3 minutes. In the case of European cities for which several lines had been specially made available, the person booking the call could usually wait for it with the receiver in his hand. The work went so smoothly and rapidly that the special luminous figure installations provided as a precautionary measure in the press post offices of the Olympic Stadium and the Deutschland Hall scarcely ever came into operation. It had been intended that these should inform the journalists, through the ringing of a bell and through illuminated numbers, that the desired connections had been obtained. In order to locate quickly, among the hundreds of thousands of Olympic guests, the journalists and spectators who were wanted on the long distance telephone, postal messenger boys carried large, easily visible boards with the names of the desired individuals through the press stands or the stands for spectators. These proved to be very successful (see picture on page 395).

In addition to the installations in the special post offices, approximately 400 other public telephone and toll telephone booths were erected at the competition sites and outside them to meet the requirements of the many visitors. The unusually great number of calls made from these stations and booths proved how necessary they were. Before and after the contests, people sometimes waited in line to telephone even in front of the group of 32 telephone booths at the southern entrance of the Reich Sport Field. From the booths on the competition sites alone, over 254,000 local calls and 3,000 long distance calls were made. In order to aid the many foreign guests in using the automatic toll telephones, the directions were printed in English, French and Spanish as well as in German.

The extensive telephone installations in the Olympic Village had been constructed with special care. The smaller of the two new telephone switchboards served the administration and the entire business organization of the Village. This was for 200 telephones. Approximately 700 connections from the individual dwellings and 23 toll telephones were connected with the larger, main switchboard. Forty-eight lines connected the Olympic Village with Berlin. A pamphlet, printed in several languages, gave information concerning the use of the telephone, and listed all the connections to the two switchboards. At the rowing regattas in Grünau an accompanying boat which broadcast the results of each stretch was equipped with a short wave transmitter belonging to the Central Office of the German Post Office Department.

The installations for the entire telephone service proved to be equal to the greatest requirements. During the period of the Games, from August 1st to 16th, a total of 1,170,000 long distance and rapid interurban calls were made through the Berlin long distance exchange. This was 14.7% more than during normal periods. In the same period, 60,200 calls were made to foreign countries, or 20% more than the normal number.

For the telegraph service, the start-stop apparatus customary in Germany was used. The Press Headquarters and all the special post offices on the principal competition sites were connected by several lines to a special start-stop office in the Berlin main telegraph office. When required, they could be directly connected with the larger cities in Germany and abroad. In the press post office in the Stadium there were also two direct connections to Emden for the overseas cable service. The

Press Headquarters and Grünau were each connected with Emden by one line. Telegrams to overseas countries which were not cabled were sent by wireless. In addition to the installations for the regular service, the following special measures were taken for this purpose:

1. In addition to the existing wireless telegraph connections with Japan, one further wireless connection between Berlin und Tokyo was established for Olympic telegrams.
2. One short wave transmitter was made available in Nauen for a special service of the German News Agency to Japan which was to be carried on as a part of the Transocean Telegraphic Press Service.
3. One short wave transmitter was available in Zeesen for another important special Olympic service of the German News Agency, which was also to be sent by the Transocean Service.
4. At the request of the American press concern, Press Wireless Inc., a special wireless telegraph line from Berlin to New York (the Press Wireless Inc. station) was opened on August 1st for press telegrams.
5. The Rehmate wireless transmitting station (transmitting station for the Transocean Telegraphic Press Services), which was in the process of construction, was finished before the schedule time, so that on August 1st two short wave transmitters could be put into operation there.

Many telegrams were sent from the competition sites especially after the finals. In every case the installations provided were equal to the demands. Over 50% of the telegrams handed in at the special post offices were to foreign countries, most of them being to overseas countries. Among these, there were some of 500 to 1,000 words. The greatest number of telegrams and the greatest number of words were sent to the U.S.A. and Japan. The above mentioned wireless connection with Tokyo, established especially for Olympic telegrams, proved to be very helpful in the service to Japan. Good results were also obtained through the new wireless connection with the Press Wireless Inc., New York (Prewi). In both cases it was possible to reduce the delivery time of the telegrams to an absolute minimum. For example, the delivery time of a telegram to Tokyo from the time it was handed in until it was delivered was only 8 to 9 minutes. It is true that at times it was necessary to send the telegrams to Japan and America from all the possible transmitters. The telegrams to Tokyo, in particular, were at certain hours of the day sent simultaneously over three wave lengths instead of only one, as had been originally intended. A total of 900,800 telegrams were handed in at the Berlin main telegraph office during the period from August 1st to 16th, of which 105,000 (approximately 13%) were Olympic telegrams. The incoming telegrams for Olympic guests were delivered on an ornamented form without additional charge if they were not of a purely business nature.

The existing public telewriting network was placed in the service of the XIth Olympic Games. Numerous telewriting lines for new subscribers had to be connected. These were used for teletypewriters in uninterrupted use, teletypewriters periodically in use, telewriting transmission within a building, extensions to permit simultaneous reception at several points, extensions to the public telewriting network, and finally, as auxiliary telegraphic offices for teletypewriters. The last mentioned installations were especially in demand. They considerably relieved the burden on the other means of communication provided at the competition sites.

A special teletypewriter connection for interrupted service was provided for the Swedish newspaper, "Nya Dagligt Allehanda," of Stockholm. A special teletype service for subscribers was organized between Berlin and London. This was the so-called "Telex Service," in which five large news agencies

participated. Four four-wire lines between Berlin and London were permanently available for this service. In addition, two reserve lines were also provided.

On the basis of the experience at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, it was expected that a great many photographs would be sent by telegraph. Therefore, in addition to the two existing stationary transmitters with receivers, four further transmitters were provided at the photograph office of the main telegraph office. Two portable transmitters were set up on the Reich Sport Field, two in Grünau, three in the Press Headquarters and three at Kiel for the Olympic yachting competitions. One supplementary portable transmitter was held in reserve for special requirements. There was not as much business, however, as had been expected. Since the airmail connections from Berlin were particularly good, German and foreign journalists made the most extensive use of this cheaper means of sending photographs. The photographs which were telegraphed were for the most part those made by private individuals, and only rarely photographs of the Photographic Press Service. The problem of size was probably a determining factor. The photographs of the Press Service were 4.5 x 6 inches, while a telegraphic photograph is 3.25 x 4.5 inches. Moreover, the period of time between the taking of the photograph and the moment it was ready to be sold was often so great that it no longer seemed worth while to send the photograph by telegraph. The complete technical success in sending photographs by radio to Japan should be especially mentioned. This was done for the first time on this occasion.

The Reich Radio Company (RRG) had complete control of all reporting over the radio. The German Post Office Department had the task of providing the necessary lines and transmitters for the transmissions to Germany and to foreign countries, as well as the necessary network for the transfer of messages between the transmitting stations. The existing installations in Berlin were not sufficient for transmission on the scale planned for the Games. Therefore, extensions and new installations were provided well in advance. They included a local network for radio transmissions from all competition sites and other places (exhibitions, festivities, etc.), the connection of long distance lines for transmissions from the Olympic yachting competitions in Kiel, the enlargement of the existing radio amplifying installation in the Berlin long distance exchange, the extension of the short wave transmission installations in Zeesen and of the network for the control of these transmitters.

As a central office for all radio transmissions, the Reich Broadcasting Company erected on the Reich Sport Field a special amplifying room. This was the "40 Nations Exchange," which is described in detail in the report on the radio. Since transmissions were not made simultaneously from all competition sites and other points of interest, special collecting points for the lines, "line junctions," were created at the Berlin long distance exchange and at a specially erected switching point in Westend. The radio transmission lines from the stadia and other sites not situated on the Reich Sport Field led to these junctions and were switched through to the amplifying room on the Reich Sport Field when required. For this purpose, 260 double-strand cables were required between the long distance exchange and the Westend collecting point, and 297 between the Westend collecting point and the Reich Sport Field. For those exceptional transmissions which were sent out from the Radio House on Masurenallee, 160 further double-strand cables were available between the collecting point and the Radio House. The Deutschland Hall and the regatta course in Grünau were each connected to the collecting point by seven double-strand cables. Four transmission and four announcement lines were provided for the transmission of the yachting races in Kiel. For this purpose it was necessary to set up special radio amplifiers in the intermediate amplifying offices and in Berlin. In all, 369 transmissions were made to foreign countries in Europe.

In order to be equipped for overseas transmissions, the short wave transmitters and directive beam



Travelling post office with counters on one side and telephone booths on the other.

installations in Zeesen were increased in number. During the Games, the “zone transmissions” were made from Zeesen at fixed times announced beforehand. (Zone I = South Asia, II = East Asia, III = Africa, etc.). Further transmission, “Ipa transmissions” (Ipa = International Programme Exchange), were to be received by the radio companies in overseas countries and re-broadcast for their listeners from their own broadcasting stations. A total of 224 zone transmissions and 570 “Ipa” transmissions, or 794 in all, were made to overseas countries. At times, the entire German radio network was required for the numerous German and foreign transmissions which were made simultaneously.

There should also be mentioned a special radio transmission for the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), New York, from the special Hamburg-Berlin train provided for the Olympic competitors from North America. According to a telegram received from the CBS, this transmission was very successful. The modulation given over the train wireless transmitter was received by the Spandau exchange and sent to the long distance exchange over an ordinary Berlin-Spandau train wireless line. A transmitter in Zeesen was used for the short wave transmission.

Loudspeaker installations were erected to make it possible for those living in mass quarters and tent encampments to follow the Games by listening to the announcements and descriptions given over the radio. These were connected by special wires to the radio amplifier in the Berlin long distance exchange. It was also necessary to make lines available for the “Olympic Train.” With three sub-stations (Lustgarten, Tiergarten and Zoo), and approximately 100 large loudspeakers, this was used principally to broadcast the Olympic radio programme at the busiest points of the city. In order to permit those people in Berlin who could not attend the Games to see and hear the events, unusual preparations were made for television transmissions. The number of television rooms in Berlin was increased from 11 to 28. They could be visited free of charge. The number of visitors was at times so great that it was necessary to issue special admission cards. From August 1st to 16th, approximately 100,000 visitors to these television rooms were counted,

The television telephone service between Berlin and Leipzig was also extended on the occasion of the XIth Olympic Games through the erection of a third television booth at the Exhibition, “Germany.” The German and foreign visitors were to be given an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this new branch of the technique of long distance communication. In addition to the television conversations to Leipzig, local television conversations between the different Berlin television booths were introduced, these being very popular.

In the city of the yachting regatta, the German Post Office Department had also begun its preparations well in advance. The following special measures were taken on the water and on land to serve the communication requirements of the press and the general public: A special post office for the general public on Düsternbrooker Weg, which was the chief street leading to the Olympic centres

in Kiel; two special post offices in the principal quarters of the German and foreign yachtsmen and visitors, one being in the Olympic Yachtsmen's Home and the other in the Hotel Bellevue; a press post office in the rooms of the Institute for World Economy on Düsternbrooker Weg. Finally, sufficient telephone booths and places where stamps could be obtained were provided in and in front of the special post offices, at the Olympic grounds and in the city. New long distance lines were provided for the additional long distance calls.

The postal service functioned smoothly everywhere. When the crowds were large, itinerant postage stamp salesmen were employed at the busiest points. Special arrangements were necessary for delivering mail to the yachtsmen and visitors living on the Olympic grounds. When necessary, their mail was delivered to the yachts by motor boat. Mail bags were also delivered in this way to the German and foreign craft lying in the Bay. The special postage stamp despatching station established in Kiel during the contests had to deal with a total of 6,660 orders. In the press post office there was a special switchboard with direct lines to Berlin and Hamburg to expedite the long distance calls, especially those of the press. A total of 28 long distance lines to Berlin and 34 to Hamburg were made available. Thus, calls were put through so promptly that in general connections to Berlin and Hamburg required only one to two minutes, and calls could also be made to foreign countries with extreme rapidity. A special start-stop connection from the press post office to the Kiel telegraph office assured the prompt handling of the numerous telegrams. Additional telewriting connections from the Kiel telegraph office to Berlin, Hamburg and Emden were provided. Through the establishment of a telewriting exchange, Kiel was also connected to the German public telewriting network. Through this installation, the technical bureau in Kiel could always be directly connected with the Sporting Department of the Organizing Committee in Berlin. For the same reasons that applied in Berlin, relatively little use was made of the installations provided for sending photographs by telegraph. The regattas at the two competitions sites (inner and outer course) were transmitted by two pinnacles of the Reich Broadcasting Company, equipped with short wave transmitters, to a radio house erected at the entrance of the Kiel Bay. There they were recorded on wax records and then re-transmitted by wire to the Olympic world transmitter in Berlin. The previously mentioned four transmission and four record lines from the radio house in Kiel to Berlin served this purpose. Approximately 19 miles of double lines were laid for the large loudspeaker installation operated by the city administration of Kiel on Hindenburg Ufer. This informed the visitors to the yachting regatta of events on the Bay and important events in the Berlin Stadium. The Navy had stationed ships at the starting point and finishing point of the two courses for the technical management. The Navy also laid one cable 3,900 feet and one 7,800 feet long to connect these ships directly with the technical bureau on Hindenburg Ufer. Since the supply of current involved was smaller, the German Post Office Department installed sounders which functioned very well. Because the one track tramway line through the Olympic area could -often not be used during the competitions, the German Post Office Department organized an omnibus service between the Kiel main railway station and the Olympic grounds on the Kiel Bay. This operated well even when the crowds were at a maximum. A total of 14,880 miles were driven and 90,000 persons transported. The number of omnibuses used simultaneously rose to 27. On special occasions, one omnibus left every minute. The public especially welcomed this service. The additional postal and communications service in Kiel occupied approximately 200 employees.

Pamphlets and guidebooks concerning all the special measures and installations of the German Post Office Department were distributed to the Olympic visitors in German, English, French and Spanish.

These attractively designed booklets contained information on a variety of subjects relating to the

German and international postal systems. They were especially welcome to the press representatives, who were naturally interested in the quickest possible means of dispatching their reports and illustrations. The special arrangements made by the German Post Office for the forwarding of press material to the trains, aerodromes and ships augmented the facilities outlined in the booklets and enabled the journalists to proceed with their work, confident that their reports were being furthered in the shortest time possible.

The Post Office Department engaged 2,250 additional employees for the postal service and 1,040 for the telephone and telegraph service. A large proportion of these employees were linguistically qualified.

German and foreign observers agree that the German Post Office Department succeeded in establishing the most rapid and reliable connections possible with all parts of the world during the Olympic Games. This success was due to the extensive use of all modern means of communication, and above all, to the self-sacrificing and cheerful cooperation of the entire personnel.

Special Installations of the German Post Office Department in Berlin during the XIth Olympic Games, 1936

No.	Special Post Offices and Stations	Counters			Express telegraph Apparatuses	Start stop	Pneumatic post	Telephone booths in post offices for		Additional telephones on the contest sites	Writing Desks	Letter Boxes	Postage stamp automats	Itinerant stamp salesmen	Cancellation machine for special days
		Post	Tele-graph	Tele- phone				Local Calls	Long distance						
I. Special Post Offices															
1	Berlin Olympic Stadium Post Office (for the General Public)	12	2	2	—	3	1	10	10	160	30	3	—	40	28
2	Berlin Olympic Stadium Post Office (Press)	2	3	3	—	6	1	40	6	—	67	4	—	—	8
3	Berlin Olympic Swimming Stadium Post Office	—	1	2	2	2	—	3	8	17	9	1	—	—	5
4	Berlin Olympic Riding Field Post Office	1	1	1	—	2	—	2	5	15	15	1	—	—	4
5	Berlin Deutschland Hall Post Office									6					
	a) Lobby	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	3	1	5	4	3
	b) Riding hall	2	1	2	—	1	—	10	6	—	30	1	—	—	5
6	Berlin Heerstrasse Olympic Camp Post Office	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	10	1	—	—	9
7	Berlin Olympic Village Post Office									15					
	a) for the General Public and the Press	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	5	2	—	4	4
	b) for Residents in the Village	3	1	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	16	2	—	—	14
8	Berlin Olympic Press Headquarters Post Office	2	4	3	3	2	—	15	15	13	80	2	—	—	8
9	Berlin International Athletic Students Camp Post Office	→	2	←	—	—	—	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	3
10	Berlin "Strength through Joy" City Post Office	→	11	←	—	—	—	2	17	5	6	4	—	—	9
11	Berlin "Germany" Exhibition Post Office	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	47	—	16	8	10	2	5
12	Berlin-Grünau Regatta Course Post Office									35					
	a) Press	1	1	3	2	3	—	25	6	—	37	—	—	—	2
	b) General Public	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	8	—	16	3	5	10	14
13	Berlin International Canoe Camp, Müggel Lake, Post Office	→	2	←	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	1	5	—	3
14	Berlin-Treptow Stralauer Fischzug Post Office	→	1	←	—	—	—	1	4	—	10	2	2	2	2
15	Rangsdorf Aerodr. P.O. with special room for the press	2	2	2	—	—	—	4	2	—	6	1	—	—	—
16	Mobile Post Offices (7)	3 each			—	—	—	4 each		—	as re- quired	1 each	—	—	2 each
II. Special Stations, etc.															
	Special telephone stations:														
1	Hockey Stadium (Reich Sport Field)	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
2	Berlin-Wannsee Rifle Ranges	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	3	3	8	1	5	2	—
3	Post Stadium, Lehrter Strasse	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	4	10	1	5	6	—
4	Mommsen Athl. Field, at the Deutschlandhalle Station.	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	4	—	2	—	5	—
5	Athletic Field of the Berlin Sportverein 1892, Schmargendorf Railway Station	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	4	—	2	—	5	—
6	Police Stadium, Chaussee Strasse	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	2	—	5	—
7	Velodrome on the Athletic Field of the Berlin Sport Club, on the Avus	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	2	—	5	—
8	Stands at the North curve of the Avus	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	10	—	2	—	5	—



King Boris of Bulgaria visits the Olympic Village. He is conducted by M. Tchaprachikov, member of the IOC, and the Commandant of the Village, Lieutenant-Colonel von und zu Gilsa, to the quarters of his countrymen.

Visitors to the Olympic Village.





The German Chancellor and Field Marshal von Blomberg chatting with the German runners.



Left: Crown Prince Umberto of Italy with the Italian team.

The Berlin Transport Company

Berlin public transport was confronted by a formidable task during the Olympic Games, although the conditions for dealing with the Olympic traffic were in so far favourable as the site of the Games themselves lay within the municipal area of the town, thus facilitating the use of the usual lines of communication.

In order to deal with the transport of the millions who were expected to arrive, a committee was formed of representatives responsible for traffic and communications in Berlin. Director Benninghoff of the Berlin Transport Company presided over the committee, which included the members and representatives of the following transportation organizations and public authorities :

- Berliner Verkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft (BVG) (Berlin Transport Company)
- Reichsbahndirektion Berlin (Berlin Head Office of the Reichsbahn)
- Reichspostdirektion Berlin (Berlin Headquarters of the German Post Office Department)
- Reichspostdirektion Potsdam (Potsdam Headquarters of the German Post Office Department)
- Reichsverkehrsgruppe Kraftfahrgewerbe (Reich Transport Group, Motor Vehicles)
- Reichsverkehrsgruppe Binnenschifffahrt (Reich Transport Group, Inland Shipping)
- Staatskommissar der Hauptstadt Berlin (State Commissioner for Berlin)
- Stadtverwaltung Berlin, Verkehrsdezernat (Municipal Administration of Berlin, Transportation Dept.)
- Polizeipräsidium Berlin, Abteilung III (Police Headquarters, Dept. III)
- Polizeibefehlsstab (Police Commanding Staff)
- Reichsausschuss für Fremdenverkehr (Reich Committee for Tourist Traffic)
- Olympia-Verkehrs- und Quartieramt (Olympic Lodgings Bureau)
- Landesfremdenverkehrsverband Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin-Brandenburg Tourist Traffic Association)

The committee delegated the business of dealing with the traffic within the town to the BVG and the German Railway. The work of the committee included organizing excursions, hiring out omnibuses, regulating taxi and motor-coach traffic in town and the surrounding country, as well as arranging for pleasure steamers.

As a result of the negotiations between the BVG and the construction headquarters of the Reich Sport Field it was decided that the chief means of communication for the Reich Sport Field should be the Underground, which had its station "Reichssportfeld" situated immediately opposite the Olympic Gate and its sidings and operating works nearby. Certain alterations were carried out at the entrance of the station; new ticket offices were put up to deal with the increased numbers and 10 new barriers were erected. Further building preparations were carried out at the station of "Neu-Westend," which was the next Underground station nearest town. A broader approach was constructed from "Olympische Strasse" to the station. The supply of current was improved along this part of the Underground line, in readiness for even the most extreme traffic rush. At the transformer works at Kaiserdamm another rectifier was put in and the electric current rails were rearranged. The technical preparations were carried out in such a way that it was possible to run a 1½%- 2 -minute service on those lines of the Underground leading to the Reich Sport Field. To facilitate the tramway communications the tram terminus at "Stadionallee" was altered and enlarged, three new tracks, each 1,950 feet long, being laid. The terminus ground was paved to make it more convenient for pedestrians and brilliant illumination was installed for the traffic at night. By running the cars in circuit instead of transferring them from one line to another enabled the service to operate smoothly even when dealing with excess traffic. A terminus was arranged for the omnibuses at the Olympischer Platz and parking space was reserved for additional buses.

All foreign members of the Olympic teams and their companions were transported free of charge by the BVG and all other transportation facilities under its control on showing their Olympic identity cards. In order to enable the other Olympic guests to use the means of communication of the BVG over a longer period while only paying once, it was decided to introduce day tickets and 10-day tickets. These tickets could be used on all the regular service routes of the BVG an unlimited number of times. The price of the day tickets was fixed at 1.50 RM. and that of the 10-day ticket at 13.50 RM. Apart from this the usual tariffs of the Berlin transport services remained unchanged. The special omnibus service route running to the Reich Sport Field conveyed passengers for the uniform price of 50 pfennigs per journey without breaking their journey. The day tickets and 10-day tickets were available on these routes on paying an additional 25 pfennigs per journey. The fare on the special route to the Olympic Village was 60 pfennigs.

In order to deal with 20,000 to 25,000 persons per hour the Underground provided a two minute service with eighth coach trains. The trains were so timed that the platforms were not overcrowded and there was no interruption in the service. In addition to increasing the usual number of trains there were two series of reserve trains which could be put into operation by the management of the Underground as the occasion and the traffic demanded. The times for these trains were so arranged that they could be put on and taken off in such a way that the regular time-table of the usual train service was not interrupted or altered in any way. Because of the numerous facilities of changing on the Underground on to the direct "A" line running to the Reich Sport Field, it was easy to reach this spot by Underground from every part of Berlin.

In addition to the tram service Nos. 72 and 93, which ran direct to the Reich Sport Field, it was considered advisable to put on extra tram services to handle the traffic bound for the Reich Sport Field. Accordingly three special lines were run as well, Nos. 106, 145 and 158.

Besides this those tram services which ran along the Heer Strasse to the Reich Sport Field, such as Nos. 58 and 75, were also used by the visitors going to the Reich Sport Field.

Numerous reserve cars were provided for the service Nos. 72, 93, 58 and 75, so that the trams ran every $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 minute to the Reich Sport Field or from there to town after the performances. The extensive sidings at the terminus made it possible to have a large number of trains waiting at the end of the performances which were quite adequate to deal with even the biggest crowds. As there was no regular omnibus service to the Reich Sport Field, three special services were introduced from the Town Hall in Steglitz, the Anhalter Station and Alexanderplatz. There were four further services which ran on special occasions from the Zoo Station, Bayerischer Platz, Stettiner Station and Zeughaus on Unter den Linden. The omnibus service was a kind of express service, the buses running as specials without keeping to any of the usual bus stops.

The BVG made extensive preparations for visitors attending the regatta at Grünau. The Underground was of no use, as it did not run as far as Grünau. The tramway service was therefore increased, particularly Nos. 86 and 83, which ran right up to the spectators' stands at Grünau. The tram service Nos. 87, 187 and 95, which run from the central part of Berlin and its southern suburb to Köpenick, were all increased and arrangements made for passengers changing from these lines to the lines Nos. 86 and 83.

Special mention must be made of the omnibus service to the Olympic Village. As there was no means of public transport, an omnibus service was introduced at the instigation of the Organizing Committee. The buses ran to and from the Adolf-Hitler-Platz and the Zoo Station.

The crowds of visitors to the Olympic Village on visiting days made this bus service indispensable

as early as October, 1935. It was not found necessary to introduce any special measures or new constructions to deal with the traffic connected with the other scenes of competition in various parts of the town.

In adopting special measures for the traffic it had to be borne in mind that it was not only the transport to the competition centres which had to be dealt with but also the increased number of passengers everywhere in all the means of transport all over Berlin. It was necessary to add to the usual time-tables and put up supplementary notices of services at the tram stops as well as increasing the night services, as the usual closing-time had been extended.

In order to make the ticket collectors' task easier at the end of the performances, the usual transfer time limit for tickets valid for either Underground, tram or omnibus was done away with at the "Reichssportfeld" Underground station. This meant that passengers arriving by Underground at the Reich Sport Field could take their return tickets straight away without running the danger of not being able to use them later on on either the trams or buses.

Statistics reveal the gigantic transport achievements carried out by the BVG. On the greatest rush day the Reich Sport Field Underground station saw 90,000 persons arrive and depart. In the rush hours the number of passengers rose to 20,000 per hour. The tramway service ran 70 double-wagon trams an hour via the Adolf-Hitler-Platz, which was equivalent to conveying about 14,000 people. On the days of the greatest crowds it is estimated that about 140,000 passengers were conveyed by tram to and from the Reich Sport Field. On such days there were as many as 150 double-deck six wheel omnibuses drawn up at the Olympischer Platz after the performances and the special omnibus services to the Reich Sport Field conveyed altogether as many as 45,000 persons per day. Taking into account the number of trips above and beyond the usual Berlin town traffic which were undertaken because of the Olympic Games already and after the actual events took place, the total number of trips on tram, omnibus and Underground for the Olympic Games amounted to 18,837,000. Of this total 8,840,000 fell to the tramways, 4,313,000 to the omnibuses and 5,684,000 to the Underground. On August 15th, 1936, the day of the greatest crowds, the trams, omnibuses and Underground in Berlin conveyed a total of 3,730,000 passengers; of these more than 1,317,000 belonged to the actual Olympic Games traffic, that is, all passengers above and beyond the normal number of a Berlin working day. In order to deal with this additional traffic the BVG had to put in an extra mileage of 3,253,400 car kilometres, which was divided as follows: tramways 1,635,600, omnibuses 657,700, Underground 960,100.

The normal working staff was of course quite inadequate when keeping to the usual working hours. As on the other hand there was no question of appointing extra labour for the very short period of the Games, and indeed it was quite impossible to train anyone in so short a time, special staff arrangements were made. First of all, the holidays of all the members of the Berlin transportation companies were arranged on a special plan in 1936. During the period of the Games no holidays were granted at all, so that during the rush days every available member was at hand. In addition to this the working time was increased during the month and besides this during the period of the Olympic traffic the working hours were increased from an average of 8 hours per day to 9 or 9½. By such measures it was possible to cope with the additional work without increasing the working staff. Where it was necessary to deal with extra work at any of the traffic centres, additional help was transferred from one department to another. For the rest every member of the transport staff was carefully prepared for the work ahead of him for weeks before the Olympic Games by means of printed instructions in the "Olympic Guide" which was handed out to every working member. Extensive preparations were made for excursions and trips outside Berlin. It was of course assumed



Pariser Platz.

Hundreds of thousands of visitors and millions of Berlin citizens created unprecedented problems for the Berlin Transport Company, but they were all satisfactorily solved.



Signposts at the Reich Sport Field indicating the direction to the Underground and omnibuses.



The new Reich Sport Field Underground Station during the Olympic Games.



Signpost indicating the direction to the tramways.

that with Berlin's lovely surroundings of lakes and woods a number of Olympic visitors would take the opportunity of paying a visit to the immediate neighbourhood of the city and also the more distant beauty spots of the Mark Brandenburg. It was necessary to co-operate with the other transport companies and the BVG, and the German Post Office devised a programme of excursion trips to various points in Brandenburg, which included numerous beauty spots and places of historic interest. Most of the motor cars for hire were provided by private Berlin omnibus companies whose number of vehicles were increased by the addition of those lent by outside companies, an arrangement organized by the Motor Trade Department of the Reich Transport Group. The circular tours through Berlin were reserved for the regular Berlin sight-seeing companies. A traffic centre was established on the premises of the BVG in order to have a general survey of the means of transport necessary for the excursion traffic and of the hire of cars, and to be able to adjust the supply and demand of vehicles as required. Dr. Krüger, the Transport Manager of the BVG, was in charge of this traffic centre. By means of the omnibuses of the BVG and hired coaches about 60,000 persons were taken on excursion trips to the surrounding country of Berlin. In addition to these, a great number of passengers were conveyed by the motor-coaches of the Reich Post as well as the buses belonging to private owners. All the advertising and publicity of the Berlin transport companies for the Olympic traffic was done on uniform lines. A guide-book was published under the title of "The Means of Transport in Berlin during the Olympic Games 1936." A similar booklet was published dealing with the excursions outside Berlin and the hiring of cars and coaches. The advertising department of the BVG supervised the compilation of the material, the printing and the publishing of the advertisement pamphlets. A number of traffic signposts were put up in the neighbourhood of the Reich Sport Field

and for the direction of the traffic loudspeakers were erected at various points or mounted on motor-cars. All the tram and bus stops on routes leading to the Reich Sport Field bore the Olympic sign of the five rings with placards of the time-tables etc. And all trams and buses running to the Reich Sport Field had a special sign showing a picture of the Stadium besides the five rings. On the Underground line "A" the direction of all trains running direct to the Reich Sport Field was shown on all stations by the sign of the five rings.

All the measures adopted by the BVG proved so effective during the great traffic rushes at the time of the Olympic Games that they will be used on future occasions under similar conditions.

Olympic Motor Staff

For the period of the Games the Olympic Motor Staff set up two fleets of cars, one for the IOC and for the prominent guests, so that cars could be provided for the members of the International Olympic Committee, the guests of the German Government, the Organizing Committee, and the Reich Sport Headquarters. Furthermore, the National-Socialist Motor Corps (hitherto to be designated as the NSKK) set up a fleet for the service of the Organizing Committee, and an emergency fleet consisting of motor-cycles and lorries for orderlies' journeys, transport, and special duties desired by the Organizing Committee and the police staff officers. As one of its important tasks, the NSKK took over the direction of the car service for the united conveyance of the



"Drive slowly!" Motor-cyclists of the Motor Corps assist in directing traffic.

IOC and the Organizing Committee, especially for the opening ceremonies. Finally the NSKK arranged a courier service which conveyed the mail of the press, the news agencies, the photographic firms, the radio, etc. every 15 minutes by motor-cycle from the competition sites to the central distribution office in the city, and thus ensured the continuity of news reports and broadcasts.

The Motor Vehicle Service and emergency fleet of the NSKK, about 300 strong, received uniform dress: a grey-green driver's combination-suit with the NSKK badge and the black NSKK cap. In addition, every man on his left arm wore a yellow arm-band with the Olympic motor insignia (the Brandenburg Gate and the five Olympic rings on a red background with a broad black border). This official Olympic motor insignia was repeated on car flags, pennants, name-plates, arm-bands and warning signals. It could be seen everywhere that German cars were allotted to the service of the Olympic Games-at the frontiers, in the country, in Berlin and at Kiel. The NSKK placed the following motor-vehicle units at the disposal of the respective bodies:

International Olympic Committee	48 PC
National Olympic Committees	44 PC
National Safety Service	2 PC
State Police, Berlin	2 ML
Police Commanding Staff	35 PC, 25 MB
Detective Force	11 PC
Motorized Traffic Police, Berlin	3 ML, 3 PC, 10 MB
Police Staff, Döberitz	12 MB
Organizing Committee	57 PC, 25 MB
Road Assistance Corps, Berlin 1-4	1 ML, 4 PC, 10 MB
Guide Service	1 PC, 6 MB
Road Assistance Corps, Brandenburg I-IX	approx. 100 ML, PC, MB
German Red Cross	1 ML
German Press Director	1 PC
Reich Broadcasting Company	3 MB
Reichssportverlag (Reich Sport Publishing Company)	6 MB
Reich Sport Headquarters	10 PC, 1 MB
Reich Youth Headquarters	2 PC, 2 MB
Guests of Honour of Various Departments	20 PC
Staff of Military District	1 PC, 2 MB
Motor Service Staff	4 ML, 7 PC, 4 MB
France	4 PC
Italy	2 PC
U.S.A.	2 PC
Switzerland	2 PC
Holland	2 PC
Great Britain	1 PC
Turkey	2 PC
Egypt	1 PC
Argentina	1 PC
Japan	4 PC
Hungary	1 PC
Sweden	1 PC
PC = Private Car	
MB = Motor-Bicycle	
ML = Motor-Lorry	



One of the many diligent Olympic workers. A courier of the National Socialist Motor Corps receives photographic material from a Hitler Youth.

In close collaboration with the Police Headquarters of Berlin, the Police Headquarters of Potsdam, and the gendarmerie for Brandenburg, the Olympic Motor Service assisted in all the preliminary work for ensuring rapid, efficient and safe traffic in the streets and squares of Berlin and neighbourhood during the Olympic Games. It had to enter into consultations about all questions concerning car parks, garage facilities, the closing of streets to traffic, and also about the control of traffic at the Reich Sport Field, the Olympic Village, the roads of approach, and within Berlin itself. The firms with permits from the trade organizations bore the service sign of the Olympic Motor Service duly countersigned. Special attention was paid to the creation of a Garage Office working in cooperation with the Olympic Lodgings Bureau at Columbus House. In addition to his living quarters, every Olympic guest received information as to where his car could be kept. Where there was insufficient roofed space, fenced and guarded parking grounds were prepared by the City of Berlin.

Together with the central office at Columbus House, Potsdamer Platz, the Olympic Motor Service arranged a tourist motor service which was entrusted with the task of giving tourist information to strangers and foreigners, especially at the frontiers, in overseas ports, and on the main highways of approach. The Olympic regulations about crossing the frontier arranged with the National Authority for German Motor Sports and the Reich Ministry concerned afforded our foreign Olympic guests every possible facility. In order to assist foreigners entering Germany in motor vehicles for the Olympic Games, Olympic customs certificates were issued by all frontier customs offices against a small payment, and these entitled the bearer to a single entry during the period from July 25th to August 18th, 1936 and to departure from July 25th to September 16th, 1936. The holder of this customs certificate when entering the country undertook to take his car out of Germany again within the period stipulated. During the time from July 25th to August 18th, 1936, in the case of foreign motor-vehicles, the motor fuel contained in the main petrol tank was admitted free of duty. The regulation which limits the duty-free quantity to 20 liters was not enforced during this period for such cars. Foreign travellers, possessing a foreign motor vehicle and no

customs permit, but who were in possession of a valid passport, received the Olympic customs certificate. In addition to their home identification sign the vehicles had to carry behind either the national sign of their native country in accordance with the international agreement regarding motor vehicle traffic or a plate on which the name of the country was clearly indicated. The frontier had to be re-crossed by September 16th, 1936 at the latest.

In addition to this, the Minister of Transport for the Reich and Prussia in a further decree also provided facilities for foreign motor lorries engaged in their proper business. In accordance therewith foreign motor vehicle employers were freed from the regulations governing professional passenger transport in Germany. In particular, the compulsory permit for foreign motor vehicle employers was not necessary. For the protection of German owners, foreigners were forbidden to pick up new passengers within the Reich unless they were in possession of a proper permit. These facilities applied to motor vehicles entering Germany during the period from July 15th to August 16th, 1936, and leaving not later than September 16th.

About 60 Olympic information bureaus of the German Automobile Club were distributed over the Reich, and were made uniformly recognizable by the Olympic motor vehicle sign. This sign was also used during the Games by all technical and ambulance stations, and by service vehicles within the district of the Olympic 60 mile traffic radius and within the Capital. At the information bureaus the motorist on arriving could obtain complete information and advice about tourist, technical, and financial questions, and in addition could obtain the Olympic road map of Germany drawn to a scale of 1: 1,000,000. The Olympic motor plaque prepared by the Olympic Motor Service at the request of the Organizing Committee, and the only official insignia of this kind, was obtainable at a price of 5.80 marks each. This badge artistically displayed the Brandenburg Gate above the 5 Olympic rings. After the middle of July, and also at the request of the Organizing Committee, the Olympic motor pennant was issued by the Olympic Motor Service. This pennant, which was available to every driver of a motor vehicle, achieved a special souvenir value by reason of the official stamp. The sale price of the pennant was 4.50 marks. For foreign and German visitors to the Games with caravan cars or their own tents, a motor camp was prepared in connection with the canoe camp on the Müggelsee, and its organization was entrusted to the DDAC.

In order to assist the executives, specially selected members of the NSKK were combined after July 1st into the auxiliary police service of the Olympic Motor Service. In order to assist the police in regulating traffic and parking arrangements, the Berlin Motor Brigade provided 2,000 men daily within the Capital, Motor Brigade "Mitte," 100 men at Potsdam, and Motor Brigade "Nordmark," 500 men at Kiel. The NSKK Motorboat Detachment was available with many boats and selected drivers to assist the water police on the eastern and western Havel-Spree waters, and also to assist the Regatta Management at Grünau. The NSKK Motor Brigades, "Ostmark" and "Mitte," in the Administrative Districts of Potsdam and Frankfort on the Oder provided motor-cycles with sidecars whose drivers assisted the gendarmerie on duty. Furthermore, the NSKK undertook the traffic control and safety service at narrow roads, on the portions of the National Motor Roads already completed between Berlin-Stettin and Berlin-Magdeburg, and also the warning service at dangerous level-crossings on behalf of the German Railway.

For a period of three weeks the Olympic Motor Service provided a road assistance service in collaboration with the Motor Brigades, "Ostmark" and "Mitte," with the German Red Cross, the German motor fuel firms, and the guilds of the motor vehicle industry which were concerned. The basic idea of this road assistance service was the "camouflaged" mobilization of all the

technical and ambulance stations and assistance cars on the roads to Berlin within a radius of about 60 miles of the Capital. Camouflaged to the extent that they were not visible along the highways, all staff members, stations, and vehicles were nevertheless held in readiness day and night. The NSKK road officials alone provided the patrol service on each of the 9 road sections. After July 25th every driver of a motor-vehicle coming to Berlin was halted for a few moments at the beginning of the 60 mile zone on each approach road by a gendarme and NSKK patrol made recognizable by the yellow arm band and the Olympic flag. In a few minutes the arriving guest was informed by NSKK interpreters that at this point he was passing through the entrance gate of the Olympic traffic area and requested to adhere to the traffic regulations. Every foreigner was given a memorandum in several languages, in which the most important German traffic rules were contained, and also a motor technical language guide in 7 languages. At the same time every driver of a motor vehicle could, for 25 pfennigs, obtain a section map on which the technical and ambulance stations, repairing shops, tanking stations, information bureaus, pilots stations, etc. were indicated on his road of arrival as far as the centre of Berlin. All available assistance and service stations on the roads of approach within the 60 mile zone were denoted by the uniform Olympic motor vehicle sign, which was also worn on a yellow band on the left arm by all the drivers of the service vehicles of the International and National Olympic Committees in Berlin, and in the whole country by the active NSKK men. From the moment the driver coming to Berlin had been instructed by the patrol of the road assistance service at the entrance to the Olympic traffic area, he could drive on without difficulty and with the certainty of finding help and support everywhere without loss of time. The sign posts set up for the Olympiad by the NSKK facilitated the passing of cross-roads and branch roads. On every road of approach an NSKK man trained in traffic and ambulance work was provided as road patrol, and in Berlin 10 towing-cars were held in readiness, so that all the conditions were provided for a smooth passage through the Olympic traffic area and the avoidance of traffic blocks. The Road assistance service of the NSKK, apart from the 60 mile zone, provided assistants for the customs officials at all the frontier stations involved. These NSKK men distributed the Corps Commander's memorandum for motor drivers, and affixed a label to the windscreen with the words, "Keep to the right."

The motor guide service created by the Olympic Motor Service was active in the district, Berlin-Potsdam. On five of the main roads of approach to Berlin specially arranged stations were at the disposal of motorists in Wannsee, Buchholz, Friedrichsfelde, Tempelhof, and on the Heer Strasse, and at these 30 NSKK men versed in foreign languages did service day and night for three weeks before, during and after the Olympic Games. The attention of every motorist arriving at the Capital from outside Berlin or from another country was drawn by means of notices visible from a distance, to the piloting stations in which traffic guides and interpreters were available. For a single day or for the duration of the Games the motorist could hire a competent pilot versed in languages and in all traffic regulations and motoring questions. Working in collaboration, the Motor Brigades of Berlin, the Motor and Hitler Youth, the Students' Organization and the Olympic Lodgings Bureau arranged a service which not only carried out splendidly all the piloting and interpreter arrangements for those arriving in Berlin by careful organization beforehand, but which also gave welcome technical assistance through its various ramifications to all motorists arriving for the Olympic Games. Connected therewith was the drivers' office for providing chauffeurs speaking foreign languages for foreign motorists, especially the members of the foreign Olympic missions and national teams.

The Olympic Motor Service set up a technical service at Columbus House, Potsdamer Platz,

which acted particularly in an advisory capacity, and to some extent functioned as trustee on behalf of German motoring. This technical service, in collaboration with the Reich guilds and associations of the motor industry, the German Railway Publicity Office, the German Association for Tourist Traffic and the City of Berlin, was responsible for the technical motor service with all the connected questions of accommodating and providing for motor vehicles in and around Berlin (workshops, garages, tanking stations, tires, car hire, foreign motor-coaches, towing, etc.), and finally also for supervising prices in the interests of all visitors to the Olympic Games who arrived in Berlin by car, motor-cycle, or motor-coach.

The NSKK carried out the same duties in Kiel as in Berlin during the Olympic days there. The total effort was as follows:

from July 1st Technical and Tourist Motor Service	} Approximately 5,500 NSMC men daily
„ „ 1st Auxiliary Service to Gendarmerie	
„ „ 21st Auxiliary Police Service	
„ „ 21st Motor Pilot Service	
„ „ 25th Road Assistance Service	
„ „ 25th Driving and Courier Service	
„ „ 25th Assistance at Frontiers	
„ „ 25th Motor Camp	
„ August 4st Motor Service to Kiel	
„ „ 14th in Kiel	
„ „ 17th in Berlin and Brandenburg	

It must be gratefully recorded that, in the interests of our foreign guests, these NSKK men were given 20 or more days of leave from their private activities.

Accommodating the Olympic Visitors

The Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau (to be designated henceforth as OB) was suggested during a meeting of the Organizing Committee on January 22nd, 1934. Following this meeting, Dr. Lewald proposed to the Mayor of Berlin that the Municipality should assume the task of securing accommodations for the Olympic guests. He also suggested that a cheap lunch be provided at a standard price. This latter wish, after being discussed at length, was abandoned out of consideration for the Berlin restaurant business.

The first question naturally concerned the approximate number of Olympic guests to be expected. The original estimate was 60,000, which proved to be far too low. These 60,000 were to be accommodated as follows : 20,000 in hotels, 15,000 in pensions, 15,000 in private homes and 10,000 in mass quarters. The number which could be accommodated in the hotels and pensions was placed too high, since according to the statistics of the Association of Restaurants and Hostels, this does not exceed 21,500. At the end of November, 1934, Herr Ludwig, who up until this time had dealt with questions concerning the accommodations for Olympic visitors, was transferred to another department, and Municipal Councillor Engel entrusted the Business Manager of the Berlin Tourist Association, Dr. Ronnefeld, with this task. This change was of fundamental importance for the further development of the OB since a hitherto municipal task was placed in the hands of a non-municipal organization, the Berlin Tourist Association. It also meant the extension of the field of activity to include problems pertaining to tourist traffic. The foundation was thus created for the multiple services of the OB, which gained the recognition of every national and international professional group in this field.



An Olympic band concert. The brass section of the Philharmonic Orchestra plays on Unter den Linden.

The grouping of hotels according to price, as had been originally planned, was relinquished in favour of the following elastic price groups:

1. 4 to 6 marks
2. 6 to 10 marks
3. 10 to 15 marks
4. over 15 marks

Three price groups of 3, 4.50 and 6 marks were also established for private rooms, and through the efforts of the Propaganda Ministry, the cooperation of the National Socialist People's Welfare Association (NSV) was enlisted in the task of securing private lodgings.

In August, 1935 Dr. Ronnefeld became an official in the Reich Federation for Tourist Traffic, and Dr. Ebert was appointed Business Manager of the Berlin Tourist Association. At the same time, Herr Herrmann from the SS Headquarters was placed in charge of the special Olympic work. Under the conscientious leadership of Municipal Councillor Engel, Dr. Ebert and Herr Herrmann began the practical work of developing the OB.

The somewhat lengthy title, "Official Accommodation Headquarters for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin, 1936," was shortened to "Olympic Transportation and Lodgings Bureau" with the permission of the Propaganda Ministry as a means of simplifying it for foreign applicants. The main task of the OB for the time being was the securing of rooms, it having been estimated that 100,000 private accommodations in the western part of Berlin would be essential. It was also decided that the OB should establish information booths at each railway station, and guide service for foreign visitors was centralized through the OB assuming charge of this work.

The OB was divided into the following departments and branches:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Lodgings Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Private quarters b) Hotels and pensions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official guests 2. General guests c) Mass quarters | <p>II. Information and Transportation Department:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Information offices b) Interpreter service c) Automobile guide service d) Excursions <p>III. Linguistic Assistance for Olympic Guests.</p> |
|---|--|

No changes were made in this plan, the various departments and branches being merely extended to meet demands.

Lodgings Department

According to the available statistics, the number of visitors who remained overnight in Berlin during the Olympic months of July and August, 1936 compare as follows with the same months of the previous year:

Month	Total No. Visitors Registered		No. Foreign Visitors	
	Visitors	Nights Spent	Visitors	Nights Spent
July 1936	146,746	350,403	41,091	143,464
July 1935	96,951	198,591	19,947	53,077
August 1936		977,795	74,515	485,044
August 1935	238,465	276,267	23,695	71,111
July and August combined 1936	125,705			
	385,211	1,328,198	11,5534	628,508
	222,656	474,858	43,642	124,188

These statistics provide a clear picture of the number of visitors who remained overnight in Berlin during the two Olympic months. They also include the ordinary number of travellers before and after the Games. In making its estimates, the German Railway established an interval of 22 days from July 28th to August 18th as the Olympic travel period.

During the first six months of 1936 the total number of visitors to Berlin was about 12% higher than that of the corresponding period for the previous year, and the number of foreign visitors about

17% higher. It can also be presumed that even without the Olympic presentations the number of travellers and tourists would have increased during the months of July and August by the same proportion as compared with the previous year, and the number of visitors in excess of the normally expected quota represents those who came because of the Olympic Games. Reckoning upon this basis, the additional Olympic traffic is as follows:

Month	Additional No. Visitors Registered			
	Total		Foreign Visitors	
	Visitors	Nights Spent	Visitors	Nights Spent
July	40,000	130,000	18,000	81,000
per cent ¹⁾	35.0	58.0	76.0	131.0
August	100,000	670,000	47,000	402,000
per cent ¹⁾	70.0	216.0	170.0	483.0
Total	140,000	800,000	65,000	483,000
per cent ¹⁾	55.0	150.0	126.0	333.0

¹⁾ Per cent of the number of visitors normally expected had the Olympic Games not been held.

According to these statistics, the Olympic Festival brought about an increase of approximately 140,000 in the number of visitors who remained overnight in Berlin, the number of nights spent amounting to 800,000. Of these numbers, 75,000 were visitors from other parts of Germany who spent a total of 317,000 nights in Berlin, while 65,000 were foreigners who spent 483,000 nights in the Capital City. (All those with their permanent place of residence in a foreign country are counted as foreigners.) This increase was confined almost entirely to the period between July 28th and August 18th.

The grand total of the visitors who spent more than one day in Berlin during these three weeks, i.e. the number expected under ordinary conditions in addition to the Olympic guests, can be estimated on the basis of the statistics for 1935 and the increase during the first half year of 1936. This computation reveals that 220,000 visitors spent 1,050,000 nights in Berlin, these numbers including

145,000 German visitors who spent 495,000 nights and
75,000 foreigners who passed 550,000 nights.

These statistics do not include the visitors who obtained lodgings with relatives or friends since it is impossible to estimate this number. It is natural to assume, however, that many persons abroad utilized the occasion of the Olympic Games as an opportunity of visiting relatives in Berlin, especially in view of the reduced railway rates. The members of the Berlin sporting clubs were also extremely active in providing free lodging for sporting friends from abroad so that they might attend the Olympic Games. Upon taking all of these factors into consideration one must conclude that the number of unregistered visitors to Berlin between July 28th and August 18th was at least as large as if not larger than those officially registered. Thus, it can be estimated that the total number of visitors to the Capital City during these three weeks was at least one half million, and the total number of nights spent between 2 and 2¹/₄ million. An average of more than 20,000 overnight visitors arrived in Berlin each day during this period. Since each visitor remained an average of five days, it may be calculated that more than 100,000 guests slept each night in Berlin.

These figures by no means cover the entire number of Olympic visitors, since the "daily guests," or visitors who did not remain in Berlin overnight, are not included. An estimate of their number can be gained, however, from the records of the German Railway Headquarters during the period

of the Games. These statistics indicate that in addition to the 100,000 overnight visitors in Berlin there were also 100,000 daily guests each day during the three weeks of the Olympic period. The above figures merely represent the average, however, since the visitors were not distributed so regularly during the entire period of festivities. A record was probably reached on Sunday, August 9th, when between 250,000 and 300,000 visitors were in Berlin, this number naturally including those who had remained from the previous day.

The fact that the number of foreigners who remained overnight in Berlin during the months of July and August, 1936 was decidedly higher than usual is deserving of special notice. Whereas during the first half of 1936 foreign visitors constituted 12% of the total number of visitors and spent 19% of the total number of nights, these figures increased for July and August to 30% and 47% respectively. During the actual days of the Olympic competitions, foreign visitors constituted 34% of the total number registered and spent 53% of the total number of nights. In other words, more foreigners remained overnight in Berlin during the period of the Games than visitors from other parts of Germany.

Total Number of Visitors and Nights Spent in July and August, 1936, According to the Type of Lodging

Type of Lodging	Germans		Foreigners		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Registered Visitors						
a) In hotels and pensions	228,807	84.8	72,620	62.9	301,427	78.3
b) In private rooms supplied by the OB	33,680	12.5	28,386	24.6	62,066	16.1
c) In private rooms supplied by the Association for Germans Abroad	586	0.2	982	0.8	1,568	0.4
d) In 76 mass quarters supplied by the OB	330	0.1	5,940	5.1	6,270	1.6
e) In 3 tent encampments	5,877	2.2	2,461	2.1	8,338	2.2
f) In mass quarters supplied by the Organizing Committee	397	0.2	5,145	4.5	5,542	1.4
Total a—f	269,677	100.0	115,534	100.0	385,211	100.0
No. Nights Spent						
a) In hotels and pensions	502,869	71.9	300,583	47.8	803,452	60.5
b) In private rooms supplied by the OB	127,961	18.3	171,343	27.3	299,304	22.5
c) In private rooms supplied by the Association for Germans Abroad	2,431	0.3	5,367	0.9	7,798	0.6
d) In 76 mass quarters supplied by the OB	5,280	0.8	30,077	4.8	35,357	2.7
e) In 3 tent encampments	53,109	7.6	24,140	3.8	77,249	5.8
f) In mass quarters supplied by the Organizing Committee	8,040	1.1	96,998	15.4	105,038	7.9
Total a—f	699,690	100.0	628,508	100.0	1,328,198	100.0
Average Length of Sojourn (Number of nights spent by one visitor)						
a) In hotels and pensions	2.2		4.1		2.7	
b) In private rooms supplied by the OB	3.8		6.0		4.8	
c) In private rooms supplied by the Association for Germans Abroad	4.1		5.5		5.0	
d) In 76 mass quarters supplied by the OB	16.0		5.1		5.6	
e) In 3 tent encampments	9.0		9.8		9.3	
f) In mass quarters supplied by the Organizing Committee	20.3		18.9		19.0	
Total a—f	2.6		5.4		3.4	

The foregoing table reveals the distribution of the visitors during the months of July and August according to their type of lodging, although it should be borne in mind that lodgings in private houses and common quarters were limited in general to the period of the actual festivities, or in other words, to the interval between July 28th and August 18th. The time of sojourn in the lodgings provided by the Organizing Committee was somewhat longer because those accommodated included the foreign Olympic participants and the accompanying personnel. The statistics for the hotels and pensions include, on the other hand, the regular travellers before and after the Games during the entire two month period.

About 85% of the German visitors but only 63% of the foreigners were accommodated in hotels and pensions during the months of July and August, while 12.5% of the German visitors and 25% of the foreigners found lodgings in the private rooms supplied by the OB. The mass quarters and dormitories were also occupied principally by foreigners, German lodgers exceeding in number only in the tent encampments. Of the total number of nights passed by German visitors in Berlin during July and August, 72% were spent in hotels and pensions, the proportion being 48% in the case of the foreigners.

The percentage of the actual Olympic guests who stopped at hotels and pensions during the period between July 28th and August 18th is even lower. With the aid of the official police registrations it may be estimated that a total of about 130,000 visitors spent 500,000 nights in hotels and pensions. It can thus be concluded that they could not accommodate more than about 60% of the overnight visitors nor had they space for more than 50% of the total number of nights spent. According to the statistics of the Brandenburg Section of the Association of Restaurants and Hostels, Berlin possesses accommodations for about 12,500 persons in her hotels and for a further 9,000 in pensions, or in other words, for a total of 21,500. It was thus possible for the Berlin pensions and hotels to provide for about 475,000 overnight sojourns in Berlin during the 22 days between July 28th and August 18th, this exclusive of all emergency or auxiliary quarters. Through the aforementioned 500,000 overnight sojourns the facilities which the Berlin hotels and pensions were able to provide were completely utilized during the Olympic period.

The following table indicates the nationality of the foreigners who visited Berlin during the months of July and August. According to the number of registrations, Czechoslovakia leads the list with 15,163 visitors, being followed-by U.S.A. with 14,408 and Sweden with 10,255. Calculated on the basis of the nights spent in Berlin, U.S.A. holds the leading place with 75,747, Czechoslovakia being second with 57,747, Sweden third with 54,347 and Great Britain and Ireland fourth with 39,539.

The districts located in the vicinity of the Reich Sport Field were naturally preferred by the visitors, and Charlottenburg with 14,711 guests and a total of 83,680 overnight sojourns heads the list. Wilmersdorf, Tiergarten and Schoeneberg follow in the order named, each having accommodated a considerable number of out of town guests. Of the remaining districts, only Mitte and Kreuzberg, both of which are conveniently situated from a point of view of communication, Steglitz, Zehlendorf and Spandau, which lie in the neighbourhood of large sporting grounds, and Tempelhof are deserving of mention. The number of overnight visitors who found quarters in the other districts was insignificant. Moreover, the concentration of the visitors in certain districts is also due to the fact that the number of private rooms available was greater.

Visitors to Berlin and Nights Spent During July and August, 1936
(Exclusive of those accommodated by the Olympic Youth Lodgings Bureau)

Nation	July, 1936		August, 1936		Total	
	Visitors Registered	Nights Spent	Visitors Registered	Nights Spent	Visitors Registered	Nights spent
I. Germany	105,727	206,939	163,950	492,751	269,677	699,690
II. Foreign Countries:						
1. Danzig	704	1,694	818	2,772	1,522	4,466
2. Austria	1,699	5,183	4,054	24,931	5,753	30,114
3. Czechoslovakia	2,948	5,976	12,215	51,771	15,163	57,747
4. Hungary	729	2,145	1,979	18,852	2,708	20,997
5. Yugoslavia	403	1,122	1,692	10,592	2,095	11,714
6. Rumania	810	2,236	1,523	13,749	2,333	15,985
7. Bulgaria, Greece and Albania	808	3,814	1,359	15,133	2,167	18,947
8. Italy	1,539	5,539	2,653	15,976	4,192	21,515
9. Switzerland	1,467	4,274	2,679	16,509	4,146	20,783
10. France	1,665	4,721	3,353	17,895	5,018	22,616
11. Spain and Portugal	516	2,426	653	5,616	1,169	8,042
12. Great Britain and Ireland	3,427	10,507	5,159	29,032	8,586	39,539
13. Holland	1,404	3,973	2,639	15,303	4,043	19,276
14. Belgium and Luxemburg	503	1,556	1,116	6,598	1,619	8,154
15. Denmark	3,950	7,564	4,664	16,512	8,614	24,076
16. Sweden	3,491	8,234	6,764	46,113	10,255	54,347
17. Norway	908	2,347	1,343	7,449	2,251	9,796
18. Finland	674	2,327	1,315	11,609	1,989	13,936
19. Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Memel District	1,062	3,424	1,476	11,820	2,538	15,244
20. Poland	1,159	3,084	2,120	12,550	3,279	15,634
21. Russia	98	409	143	1,082	241	1,491
22. U.S.A.	6,617	23,732	7,791	52,015	14,408	75,747
23. Canada	278	1,454	157	2,821	435	4,275
24. Central America	234	1,481	370	3,885	604	5,366
25. South America	1,355	12,464	1,346	19,975	2,701	32,439
26. Asia including Turkey	1,489	13,122	1,347	21,219	2,836	34,341
27. Africa	525	3,626	704	8,643	1,229	12,269
28. Australia	139	1,530	205	2,368	344	3,898
29. Other countries	418	3,500	2,878	22,254	3,296	25,754
Total II (1—29)	41,019	143,464	74,515	485,044	115,534	628,508
I and II combined	146,746	350,403	238,465	977,795	385,211	1,328,198

Private Quarters

Based on statistics of the usual number of visitors during the summer months and the results of the Olympic sale of tickets, it was calculated that accommodations in private homes for about 100,000 persons would be necessary during the Olympic period. It was moreover decided that in addition to the hotels and pensions these 100,000 private quarters should be provided in the seven western boroughs of Berlin, Tiergarten, Charlottenburg, Schöneberg, Steglitz, Zehlendorf, Spandau and Wilmersdorf. These boroughs were selected because of their favourable residential conditions and convenient location from the point of view of connections with the Reich Sport Field and the central parts of the city. The Berlin residents who wished to offer private rooms to Olympic visitors were required to register these at the headquarters of the local branch of the National Socialist Welfare Organization (NSV). Specially trained and informed assistants were then sent to inspect the rooms and to classify them according to the three price categories (3 marks for simple



And all of them were lodged and provided for.

rooms, 4.50 marks for more spacious rooms, and 6 marks for first-class rooms with all conveniences). Seventy local branches with a total of 1,450 assistants were engaged in this work. After a room had been inspected and accepted, the owner was required to sign a statement giving details about the location and furnishing of the room, at the same time absolving the OB from all claims should the room not be occupied. This entire campaign was completed in February, 1936, and a total of 102,000 private accommodations were thus assured.

From the experience gained in Garmisch-Partenkirchen during the Winter Games it was assumed that many more private accommodations would be necessary, and for this reason a second room campaign was begun in March, 1936 in order to obtain an additional 150,000 beds, the entire city of Berlin being taken into consideration on this occasion. The work was performed by 182 local headquarters of the National Socialist Welfare Organization with 3,680 assistants. The result was an additional 157,000 beds, which brought the total up to 258,000 accommodations, all of which had been examined and classified according to price. During the ensuing months several rooms were

withdrawn from this list because of removals and other reasons, so that during the Olympic Games an actual total of 242,273 beds were at the disposal of the OB, these being distributed among the different boroughs as follows :

Charlottenburg	33,487 Beds	Carried Forward	142,935 Beds
Horst-Wessel-Stadt	7,192 „	Treptow	7,824 „
Köpenick	5,395 „	Wedding	8,086 „
Lichtenberg	10,624 „	Weißensee	4,072 „
Pankow	7,208 „	Zehlendorf	6,977 „
Prenzlauer Berg	6,271 „	Mitte	6,493 „
Reinickendorf	8,233 „	Neukölln	14,364 „
Schöneberg	21,635 „	Wilmsdorf	21,142 „
Spandau	11,460 „	Kreuzberg	13,024 „
Steglitz	20,739 „	Tiergarten Nord	11,678 „
Tempelhof	10,691 „	Süd	5,678 „
	<u>142,935 Beds</u>	Total	<u>242,273 Beds</u>

The rooms which had been examined and accepted were catalogued at the headquarters of the OB by municipal filing clerks, divisions being made for the different boroughs. For guests who desired especially luxurious rooms a new 8 mark category was established, this making four price groups in all. These prices were for single accommodation per night and included service, shoe cleaning and light. The host was required to provide breakfast if the guests so desired, a price of 75 pfennigs being established for a Continental breakfast. Baths were priced at 1 mark each, and additional services of any kind were subject to a special agreement between the host and the guest. Each price was definitely established through a decree of the State Commissioner for the Capital City on May 9th, 1936 and could not be increased. A notice concerning the price of the lodging established by the authorities had to be exhibited in each room, and the local lodgings officials were required to see that this order was followed by unannounced inspection of different rooms. All of the local lodgings bureaus performed the unusual tasks assigned to them in an exemplary and efficient manner.

At the beginning of 1936, the OB sent application forms to all parts of Germany, and, with the assistance of the German Railway Publicity Bureau, to every foreign country. The Olympic visitors who desired lodgings in Berlin returned these forms to the OB, and upon receiving the price of the accommodations or at least an advance payment of 2 marks, the OB forwarded the application to the local lodgings bureau, which then informed the applicant that accommodations had been reserved. After being notified that his application had been fulfilled, the prospective Olympic visitor carried on any further dealings directly with the local lodgings bureau and not with the OB.

Four boroughs were reserved for foreign visitors, Tiergarten, Schöneberg, Wilmsdorf and Charlottenburg, these being sub-divided into smaller districts which were known as "Olympic Colonies." An endeavour was made to establish special Olympic Colonies for each country, a total of 31 thus being instituted. Within these colonies, 10 interpreting centres were installed for the benefit of the foreign visitors, all services being rendered free of charge.

In order to relieve the burden of the local lodgings bureaus and at the same time to facilitate arrangements for the Olympic visitors, the OB, in collaboration with the National Socialist Welfare Organization, established a special accommodation service on the trains running to Berlin. On July 30th and 31st and August 1st, 8th, 14th and 15th, two representatives of the OB were placed on each express train bound for the Capital City so that travellers coming to the Games had the possibility of ob-

taining lodgings directly without having to proceed to a local lodgings bureau upon arriving. The personnel for this service was supplied by the National Socialist Welfare Organization, 280 assistants being trained for the work in four six-day courses at the regional school of the Organization. Of these 280 travelling representatives, 220 spoke at least one foreign language, and the group as a whole commanded 16 languages. In addition to providing the visitors with lodgings, these assistants were required to give information on all matters connected with the Olympic Games. A total of 9,800 lodgings were thus distributed and information imparted in thousands of cases. This service, which was without precedent in the world, was genuinely appreciated by both German and foreign travellers. The assistants worked on an honorary basis, receiving only expenses. On the days when the service was not in operation, the train conductors distributed information pamphlets regarding accommodations in Berlin on all of the express trains bound for the City.

In order to avoid misunderstandings or disputes between the apartment owners and house proprietors or between the guests and the hosts, special adjustment bureaus were established for the purpose of dealing with all complaints, including those which arrived at the headquarters of the OB or the local lodgings bureaus. The adjustment bureau was appealed to in very few cases, however, since the clear directions which the Legal Department of the National Socialist Welfare Organization had issued to all of the various groups guaranteed the smooth operation of the entire project.

Hotels and Pensions

The work of the Hotels and Pensions Department was decidedly more difficult than that of the Private Quarters Department. Whereas the owners of private rooms were almost exclusively Berlin citizens of good social standing who offered their rooms in the spirit of cooperation on a national project, the hotel and pension owners were interested only from the point of view of business. It was not intended that the hotel trade should suffer because of the Olympic Games, but on the other hand the Municipal Authorities felt themselves obliged to take measures which would protect the Olympic visitors from unfair prices. For this reason, definite price categories for the hotels and pensions were established.

In order to prevent profiteering in the Berlin hotel trade, the State Commissioner issued a special decree on January 4th, 1936 which applied to the following groups:

- a) Commercial establishments belonging to the Association of German Restaurants and Hostels,
- b) Establishments not affiliated with the Association,
- c) Private rooms rented on a commercial basis.

After definite price categories had been established and the decree of January 4th, 1936 enacted, the OB requested the Association of Restaurants and Hostels to place at its disposal about 30% of the beds in the Berlin hotels and pensions. These were necessary for fulfilling the demands of the Organizing Committee, which was obliged to provide accommodations for the official guests. Over 3,000 beds were reserved for this purpose. After subtracting these from the total number at its disposal, the OB still had 3000 beds which were offered to Olympic visitors. The obtaining of these beds was accompanied by certain difficulties, and as early as September, 1935 the hotels and pensions informed the OB that they were sold out for the period of the Games. This statement was not true, however, and was given out by the different hotels principally because they feared they would no longer have control over their rooms if they enrolled them with the OB. Following several conferences during which

the necessity of obtaining rooms was made clear to the hotel proprietors, the aforementioned number of beds were placed at the disposal of the OB, although only until May 1st, 1936, with the provision that rooms which had not been reserved by this time should be returned to the hotel owners. This final date was prolonged several times since it proved to be impossible, especially in the case of the official guests, to obtain their applications for accommodations four months before the beginning of the Games. A final agreement was reached at the end of June, 1936 whereby the hotel proprietors signified their willingness to reserve the beds required for the official guests until the beginning of the Games and the others until July 12th, 1936, for disposal by the OB. In view of developments during the month of July, the hotels did not care whether the OB carried out this agreement to the letter, the important fact being that the hotel proprietors recognized the guests sent by the OB as reliable and capable of paying.

It became known during June and July that some of the Berlin hotels were not yet sold out for the Games, and furthermore, that only a few hotels were reserved for the entire Olympic period. In practically every establishment rooms were free on certain days because not all of the guests remained for the entire duration of the Festival. The OB was therefore confronted with the problem of keeping the hotels filled during the entire period, and for this purpose a distribution agency was formed by the OB and Association of Restaurants and Hostels. This office was open from July 28th to August 18th, and lists of free rooms in all the hotels were sent here twice daily. These were then forwarded to the information kiosks of the OB and supplied to the first applicants. The hotel distribution agency provided 2,474 persons with overnight accommodation for 6,424 nights, while the information kiosks supplied 6,024 persons with 18,160 overnight quarters.

The distribution agency therefore assisted materially in keeping the Berlin hotels full during the entire Olympic period. This institution was highly recommended by the hotel proprietors and was used in the same form by the Berlin Tourist Association for other presentations following the Olympic Games.

In general, it may be asserted that the work of the Lodgings Department progressed without friction of any kind, and the OB did not receive a single official complaint from Germany or abroad. Nor were claims made against the OB by any private house owner or lodger. It must be emphasized in this connection that the OB cooperated to good advantage with other official groups, especially the Organizing Committee and the German Railway Publicity Bureau, a fact which contributed largely to its success.

Information and Transportation

In addition to providing accommodations, the OB was also confronted with the task of arranging for the comfort and convenience of the visitors during the Games. Various information pamphlets and prospectuses were published by the OB with this end in view, and information supplied by it was also included in the folders published from time to time by the German Railway Publicity Bureau and Organizing Committee. A number of other means of assistance were also established, these including information kiosks, interpreter centres, guide stations for motorists, etc.

The first kiosks were erected in February, 1936 at the Stettiner Station, near the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church on Tauentzien-Strasse and near the Anhalter Station on Askanischer Platz. During the ensuing months similar kiosks were established at the Friedrich-Strasse Station, Zoo Station, Lehrter Station and at the Reich Sport Field. At the close of the Olympic Games the kiosks at the Zoo Station, Lehrter Station and the Reich Sport Field were removed, while those at the Stettiner Station, Friedrich-Strasse Station, on Tauentzien-Strasse and Askanischer Platz were taken over by the Berlin Tourist Association for general purposes.



In front of the Olympic kiosk. A police official commanding four languages is a useful source of information.

The information kiosks proved to be extremely valuable during the Games. Their principal mission was that of supplying advice concerning the Festival but they were also visited by numerous persons who desired information about Berlin and Brandenburg. Tickets for excursions, museums, conducted tours and the theatre as well as air travel could be bought here. Moreover, these kiosks were utilized from the very beginning by the Berlin Tourist Association Company as hotel registries.

With the cooperation of the National Socialist Motor Corps special guide stations were established on the principal highways for the assistance of motorists travelling to Berlin. In the course of a conference on May 26th, 1936 it was decided that the stations should be installed by the OB, and the National Socialist Motor Corps would provide the personnel and carry on the service. The OB thereupon bought five wooden houses which had formerly been used as milk stations and equipped them for this purpose. These stations were located in Spandau, Wannsee, Tempelhof, Lichtenberg and Buchholz on the highways leading to Berlin.

The direction of this special guide service was in the hands of Group Leader Albrecht of the National Socialist Motor Brigade, Berlin, and it was in operation from July 20th until August 20th, 1936.



The Olympic Lodgings Bureau with the five Olympic rings.

The Olympic kiosk near the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church in the western part of the City.



Service was carried on at the stations in two shifts, one from 6 a.m. till 3 p.m. and the other from 3 p.m. till midnight, while the central office in Columbus House, Berlin, was open from 6 a.m. till midnight. All of the guides were required to report first at the central office and were sent by motor-cycle from here to the various stations in response to requests. It proved to be necessary in the beginning to place posters in the larger hotels and banks, calling attention in German, French and English to the special automobile guide service. This led to a decided increase in the demands made upon this service.

About 650 calls for assistance were received, two-thirds being from Germans and one-third from foreigners. The guide service was established too early, and during the first days there was scarcely any demand, but towards the end of July its activity increased, and by the beginning of August it was necessary to establish both day and night service. At this time about 60 men were engaged in the work, and some of them were required to perform two services daily. So many requests for assistance were received at the Wannsee Station that an auxiliary centre had to be established at the railway station. This service was also utilized in many cases by the drivers of large motor lorries and vans en route to Berlin, and it was by no means unusual for the guide to be asked to take the wheel because arriving guests were often so tired that they did not trust themselves to drive their cars through the Berlin traffic. Such wishes were granted in every case.

Provisions also had to be made for accommodating the cars of Olympic visitors, this being not only in the interest of the travellers, but also in that of general traffic. With this end in view, special parking grounds were provided in different parts of Berlin for the cars which could not be taken care of by the garages. A contract was drawn up with the Spandau Patrolling and Protective Company for the special supervision of these parking grounds. The following fees were collected by this Company for its services:

Automobiles	for	8	hours	.....	— .50 RM.
Motor-cycles	„	8	„	.....	— .30 „
Bicycles	„	8	„	.....	— .10 „
Automobiles	„	24	„	.....	— .75 „
Motor-cycles	„	24	„	.....	— .50 „
Bicycles	„	24	„	.....	— .20 „

Included in these fees was insurance against theft to the amount of 10,000 RM. Parking permits could be obtained by motorists or cyclists at the guide service stations, local lodgings offices and

all branches of the OB. The city provided 35 different parking grounds with a total capacity for 28,000 cars. These were not utilized, however, to the expected extent, and after the first week the number was reduced to five. The probable reason for this surprisingly slight utilization of the municipal parking grounds is that many motorists left their cars in the environs of Berlin in order to avoid any traffic congestion in the city. Moreover, the Police Department designated a great number of streets for parking purposes a few days before the beginning of the Games, and these were used by numerous motorists because they offered more convenient and cheaper parking facilities. Many motorists also parked their cars under the nearest street lamp in their neighbourhood since this is not prohibited in Berlin. Difficulties or thefts were not reported in any part of the city. The garages were full during the entire period of the Games.

Plans were made for a uniform system of excursions and hiring of omnibuses during the Festival, and with this end in view a special traffic regulating commission was established on May 14th, 1936 under the supervision of Director Benninghoff. In addition to the Berlin Transportation Company, which had a controlling interest in the project, the German Post Office Department, the Reich Traffic Association, private enterprisers and the OB were also represented on this commission. Its task was to provide omnibuses for regular excursion trips and for hiring to private groups. The programme of excursion tours was drawn up by the OB with the cooperation of the Berlin-Brandenburg Tourist Traffic Association.

The actual demands in this field did not come up to expectations, this being due partly to the uncertain weather conditions during the first half of the Games and also to the fact that Berlin offered so many attractions and such an extensive programme of entertainment that the majority of the visitors chose to remain in the city rather than undertake excursions. Although the demands for regular excursions proved to be disappointing, arrangements for special group excursions in hired omnibuses were attended by greater success. The companies which conducted sight-seeing tours in Berlin and excursions to Potsdam reported an excellent business during the Games. The sight-seeing tours in Berlin arranged by the National Socialist Organization, "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy), and carried out in the omnibuses of the Berlin Transportation Company were extremely popular.

The Interpreter Service

In order to enable the Olympic visitors to gain some conception of the developments in the Third Reich and to place them in a position for acquainting themselves with the actual life in Germany, an attempt had to be made to eliminate the language difficulty, since this is always an obstacle to the proper appreciation of foreign customs and activities. Except in the case of the athletes, the problem of providing language assistance for the foreign guests was placed in the hands of the OB, and an adequate staff of dependable and well-trained interpreters and guides had to be formed. In order to achieve unity in this work, a central organization of all interpreters and guides was formed for the first time in the history of Berlin. Expert information as well as an understanding of the psychology of foreign travellers was necessary for this work.

From the moment of arrival, every foreign visitor was afforded the possibility of speaking his own language. If travellers from abroad wished to utilize their short stay in Berlin to become acquainted with German life and customs, a telephone call to the special headquarters established by the OB was sufficient for obtaining an expert guide and interpreter. Or if foreign visitors wished to meet their countrymen for a social hour or the exchange of impressions, they merely needed to pay a call at one of the 10 centres provided especially for this purpose.

Customs Facilities

The German customs authorities cooperated readily with the Organizing Committee. The Reich Ministry of Finance granted an exemption from customs duties which in every way met the wishes of the Organizing Committee and facilitated the entry into Germany of the foreign guests. The officials were directed to avoid all difficulties in dealing with the competitors and those accompanying the national teams who possessed Olympic identity cards.

In order to assure the smooth functioning of the customs work, the large pieces of luggage of those with Olympic identity cards as well as packages sent to them were not dealt with at the border, but at their place of destination, that is, near the Olympic Village. It was also necessary to facilitate the handling of the luggage of all foreign visitors to the Games in Berlin. For this reason, the State Finance Office at Berlin established the following special customs offices: the Berlin-Olympic Village Customs Office, the Berlin-Reich Sport Field Branch Customs Office, the Berlin-Grünau Branch Customs Office, a branch customs office at the Rangsdorf Aerodrome near Berlin, and a branch customs office at the Zoological Garden Railway Station in Berlin.

At the request of the Organizing Committee, the Reich Finance Minister granted extensive customs exemptions to the competitors in the Games. If certain conditions were fulfilled, the following were free of duty: food, wine, tobacco, medicines and massage material which the foreign competitors brought with them in their luggage, or received through the mail or by freight. All gifts sent to the Olympic teams were also free of duty under certain conditions. This was also true of the food which the North German Lloyd imported from abroad to use in catering for the Olympic competitors, as well as certain quantities of forage imported from abroad for the horses which participated in the Olympic equestrian events.

A special Olympic customs certificate for foreign motorists aided them considerably in the formalities necessary when crossing the border.

The cheerful cooperation of all the officials on duty assured the smooth carrying out of all the customs measures.

Passport Facilities

To remove all restrictions of a bureaucratic nature, the German government offices abroad were instructed that no visa was required for foreigners visiting the Olympic Festival. An Olympic Identity Card or an Olympic Stadium pass served as proof of identity for the applicant. The German customs authorities also accepted the Olympic identity card as proof of identity.

A special arrangement was arrived at between the Organizing Committee and the United States of North America. The elimination contests of the American athletes for selection as members of the national team took place only three days before the competitors' departure for Germany. As it would have incurred great difficulties and considerable expense to get passports for American nationals, the American Olympic Committee asked Germany to recognize the Olympic identity card in lieu of a proper passport, The Reich Ministry of the Interior willingly acceded to this request.

Monetary and Currency Questions

The Olympic competitors and the visitors of the Games who came from abroad used German currency almost exclusively to defray the cost of their travelling expenses and their sojourn in Germany this being drawn from special Reichsmark credit accounts. The "tourist mark" was



Four American cavalry officers with their wives enroute to the land of the XIth Olympic Games on board the Hamburg American liner, "Hansa."

mainly in circulation and these could be bought by persons residing abroad at a considerably lower price than the regular Reichsmarks in the form of traveller' cheques, drafts, and letters of credit through foreign banks and tourist offices. These travellers' cheques, etc. could be cashed at the German banks and financial institutions. On an average, the sum of 50 marks could be withdrawn per person per day.

During the Games, the Reichsbank granted a number of facilities. Special instructions were issued to the exchange depots on the frontiers for prompt and preferential attention to incoming visitors. With the consent of the Reichsbank a number of further exchange depots were opened, for instance, at the Berlin-Tempelhof Aerodrome, the Reich Airport in Frankfort-on-Main, on the Reich Sport Field, the Olympia Harbour in Kiel and the big Berlin and Hamburg hotels.

A bank was also opened in the Olympic Village to attend to the financial requirements of the competitors, for whom, through the courtesy of the Reichsbank, it was not necessary to draw their tourist marks in person, as an authorized representative of every National Olympic Committee was entitled to draw a lump sum for the competitors, team managers and accompanying personnel.

The Reichsbank, furthermore, issued special instructions regarding the cashing of travellers' cheques for foreign visitors. Contrary to the usual regulations, the daily quota for Berlin from July 15th to August 31st, 1936 was raised to 100 marks. The exchange depots were also entitled to pay this amount for five days in advance during the Games upon presentation of Olympic tickets. If visitors required tourist mark amounts over and above the daily quota, these were granted upon application to the Reichsbank. The Reichsbank had organized a special Olympic Service during the Games, which was open and at the disposal of visitors outside of the usual business hours on Sundays

and week days. By these means, foreign visitors were given the opportunity of being able at any time to obtain reliable information about the supply, withdrawal and use of the tourist marks. In consequence of the difficult foreign currency situation in various countries, all visitors were not able to procure tourist marks. This drawback was also remedied, and by releasing Reichsmarks from other barred credit accounts tourist marks at a reduced rate were appropriated. Tickets for the Games had to be paid for in foreign currency by all Olympic visitors residing abroad. The Organizing Committee had been authorized to use a part of the foreign currency accumulating to purchase foreign foodstuffs and sporting apparatuses. All financial transactions in connection with the XIth Olympic Games were carried through to the entire satisfaction of our foreign visitors.

Reception of the Teams at the Stations

The duty of the Organizing Committee to look after the teams began with the moment the men crossed the frontiers into Germany. At many border-stations the teams were welcomed by representatives of the Organizing Committee. Special reception committees had been formed in the port cities under the auspices of the authorities and sporting associations. These extended the first greetings of welcome to those teams hailing from oversea countries. The Organizing Committee instructed its Sporting Department to arrange the receptions in Berlin. The Sporting Department was kept informed of the times of arrival by representatives of the Olympic forwarding agents. Their service commenced at the frontiers. Only very few teams complied with the requests of the Organizing Committee to inform it of the exact day of arrival, either by cable or letter. Thus in many cases the Sporting Department had to find out for itself, through a specially arranged information service, the day and hour of the arrival in Berlin. At the request of the Organizing Committee the German Railways arranged for special trains with teams to arrive at fixed hours. In certain cases special trains were also provided, warranting the quickest conveyance of the Olympic teams to Berlin. To facilitate the housing question, the Organizing Committee had sent out to the National Olympic Committees a supply of labels to be fixed on the trunks and bags of the respective teams prior to their departure. The colour of these labels were red for the Olympic village, violet for the women's home, green for the quarters of the rowing and canoeing crews, blue for the lodgings of the yachtsmen at Kiel, and brown for the parties connected with the various displays.

Such marking of the luggage by colours enabled the Sporting Department to take the teams to their respective lodgings in the quickest possible way. The luggage was taken over during the journey and sent by the deputies of the Organizing Committee and the City of Berlin straight to the respective quarters, while the guests were welcomed at the station. Thus the teams, on arriving at their Olympic quarters, found their luggage in their rooms.

The German Railway had taken care to have the larger Berlin stations decorated with flags and festoons. During the reception, the platforms were barred against the public so as to enable the President of the Organizing Committee and his deputy to welcome the team. During these receptions the band of the Olympic village played the national anthem of the particular country whose team had just arrived. Subsequently the teams were taken by special omnibuses of the Army Transport Department to the Berlin Town Hall. Here the Commissioner of State, Dr. Lippert, welcomed the guests on behalf of the City of Berlin. The keys of the City of Berlin were given to the team which had arrived first. This was done to show that the Olympia guests for the time of the Games were regarded as citizens of Berlin enjoying equal rights. The leaders of the teams were

given memorial medals, whereas the members received a book on Berlin as a souvenir. While driving through never-ending lanes of cheering crowds on their way from the station to the Town Hall, and from there to their quarters, the Olympic athletes easily perceived how keen an interest the population took both in the Olympic Games and the teams. On arriving at their quarters the teams were welcomed by the manager of the quarters. Those staying at the Olympic village were greeted by the Commandant.

The Police

The work of the police was especially important in assuring the success of the Games and the smooth handling of the unusually large crowds. Above all, the police had the difficult task of solving all the various traffic problems, and of preventing, or at least lessening, the dangers which result from the gathering together of so many people. The task of the Berlin police on the occasion of the Olympic Games was especially difficult, because no event had ever before taken place in Berlin, which even remotely approached the Olympic Games in international importance. The task was made more difficult because there were an unusually large number of foreigners among the innumerable visitors. Most of these were not acquainted with the German regulations, and even had no knowledge of the German language. The Berlin police were fully conscious of the difficulty of their task. They had made it their aim to carry out the necessary administrative work well in advance. Through the most painstaking organization, they hoped to assure the completely smooth and safe carrying out of all events and performances, and of the traffic. Despite the unusual circumstances, Berlin and Kiel were to prove the high degree of safety and order which existed in Germany. The police also wished to be active helpers and advisers for the guests, and thus prove their close association with the public. In consideration of these tasks, the Reich Ministry of the Interior ordered the creation of a special Police Commanding Staff for the XIth Olympiad. This staff dealt with all matters of interest to the police in connection with the Olympiad. The direction of this special staff was in the hands of the Berlin Police President, Count Helldorff. As director of the local and provincial police authorities, the final responsibility would in any case have been his. All the offices which exercised police authority, either directly or indirectly, were united in the Police Commanding Staff. In addition to the chiefs of divisions of the Berlin Police Headquarters, the following worked under him: the SS, the State Secret Police, the Guard of the Führer, the SA, and the National Socialist Motor Corps. One representative of each of the following also worked under him: the Organizing Committee, the Ministry for Propaganda, the State Commissioner of the City of Berlin, and the Potsdam Police President. For the purpose of organizing the events in Kiel, representatives of the corresponding Party organizations and State and municipal authorities in Kiel joined the Police Commanding Staff.

Since the offices represented on the Police Commanding Staff could not constantly concern themselves with the details of police preparatory measures, a smaller managing staff was formed as a working committee. The Berlin Police President appointed the director of the Traffic Department of the Police Headquarters as head of this committee. In May, 1936, the latter organized his own office in the building in Berlin-Charlottenburg in which the Organizing Committee had its offices. Here the activities of the Police Commanding Staff were centrally organized. It was desired to obtain from the beginning the closest possible cooperation with the other offices represented on the Police Commanding Staff. Therefore, in agreement with these, special liaison officers were appointed. Thus all important questions could be discussed during the period of prepar-

ation with the members of the Organizing Committee and with all other offices concerned. It was above all important to make sure that the different Party formations should be available to be called upon at any moment for use at the principal events and performances. In addition to their normal tasks, these organizations had numerous special missions during the Olympic Games. The SA, the National-Socialist Motor Corps, the Party Political Organization, and the Civil Air Defence Society were detailed for cordon duty. The National-Socialist Motor Corps performed valuable service in aiding the control of traffic. As in the case of all large meetings, the SS was required to perform police duty. It was necessary to prevent any possibility of misunderstandings and to coordinate the orders carefully. The District President in Potsdam directed the police measures necessary in connection with the Olympic Village and the Döberitz encampment. A police liaison officer maintained constant connection between him and the Police Commanding Staff.

Preparation of the Personnel

The first and most important task of the newly formed police office was to make sure that sufficient personnel and equipment would be available. The personnel provided for normal conditions was, of course, not sufficient to deal with the great crowds which were expected in Berlin and Kiel. The Police Headquarters of the cities concerned—including Potsdam as well as Berlin and Kiel—required considerable additional personnel. It was natural that under these conditions the first measure taken was that no leave was granted to police officials during July and August. As a reinforcement for the period from July 23rd to August 16th, 1936, 1,585 general police officers were assigned to general duty with the Berlin police, as well as 128 officials with linguistic qualifications. To supply the requirements of the intelligence Department of the Berlin Police Headquarters, the members of two classes for constables and one officers' class of the Technical Police School were assigned to duty. To supplement the personnel of the water police for the Grünau contests, 15 officials of the water police were transferred to Berlin from other parts of Germany for the period of three months. An additional number of 176 criminal police officials for special duties were assigned to the Prussian Criminal Police Office in Berlin. Twelve of these were assigned to the Potsdam Criminal Police, since an unusual number of visitors could also be expected in that city. Of the remaining 164 officials, 133 were placed on duty with the Criminal Police Office and 31 with the Criminal Department of the Berlin Police Headquarters. Similar preparations were made in Kiel. In that city, an additional 138 constables were at the disposition of the general police for supervisory duties. An additional 100 could be called in from Hamburg if required. During the period of the Olympiad, the Kiel water police was reinforced by one officer and 28 constables. The information and supervisory service of the criminal police was increased by 14 criminal police officials from other parts of Germany. At the request of the Mayor, 12 men and 2 women were assigned to aid the regular officials in controlling prices.

Despite the considerable reinforcement of the normal personnel, it was to be expected that the police personnel would nevertheless not be sufficiently large. It was desired to avoid any further reduction of the regular police forces of the other German Police Headquarters. Therefore members of the local Nationalist Socialist formations were assigned to auxiliary duties. Thus, approximately 2,000 men of the National Socialist Motor Corps performed auxiliary police service. They supervised parking places in the theatre, cafe and business districts, and especially near the contest sites and on the streets in the centre of the city where parking was permitted. They also aided in directing traffic at especially busy crossings. A daily average of 1,400 of these men were on duty. The Political Organizations such as, the SA, SS, NSKK and the German Air Sport Association provided over

Police official giving traffic directions near the Stadium from a special automobile equipped with a loud speaker.



50,000 men for cordon duty on the “big” days. Eighteen men from the main office, “Trade and Crafts,” of the Berlin District Office of the National Socialist Party, aided the special patrol officers of the general police, the department for the supervision of trade and commerce, and the criminal police in supervising itinerant vendors. In Kiel, 178 men of the National Socialist Motor Corps aided in the direction of traffic. The Kiel Police received a reinforcement of 111 SA men from the Lockstedt Training Camp for supervisory service. Thus, including the other supplementary personnel, 28 officers and 717 constables were available in that city. Different organizations of the Party provided approximately 6,300 men to aid the Kiel Police on the opening day and the day on which the Olympic fire arrived.

This unusual number of additional officers were by no means superfluous and every one of them was called upon for duty. The extraordinary interest in the Olympic events was so great that only through a well-planned and comprehensive regulation of traffic was it possible for the programme on the opening day and upon the arrival of the torch relay runner to proceed without delay.

In 1933, the teaching of foreign languages to police officials began in the Professional Police School and in special courses at the Berlin Police Headquarters, to enable the officials to give information to foreign guests in the Capital City in their own languages. After an examination in the spring of 1936, these officials were given regular instruction for interpreter service during the Olympic Games. They were supplemented by the 130 constables with linguistic qualifications who have

already been mentioned. The Criminal Police Department of the Police Headquarters and the Prussian Police Office also had at their disposal 48 officials with linguistic qualifications. These were trained to supplement the control of foreign visitors, hotel patrol, and for service in the office of the Criminal Police Commissioner. Similar training was carried on in Kiel.

It later developed that this preparation of the police personnel decisively aided in the successful carrying out of the necessary police measures. However, it would have been ineffective if the necessary technical equipment had not also been provided. A large amount of new equipment was necessary in order to make the activities of the police fully effective. For the most part, this was purchased with funds specially appropriated for the purpose.

Employment of Personnel and Traffic Measures

It was, of course, impossible to determine beforehand the amount of traffic which could be expected. Estimates could only be based on the experience at the Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the number of seats at the Olympic contest sites, and general considerations. The estimates made on the basis of these considerations varied considerably. It was certain, however, that the traffic figures would be higher than they had ever been before in Berlin or in any other German city. As a basis for the preparations, it was assumed that from 15,000 to 20,000 automobiles from places outside the city would be in Berlin during the entire period of the Games. In addition, several thousand motor-cycles were expected. Above all, however, an extraordinarily large number of visitors could be expected, who would come by train. In this connection, the organization of visitors to the Games and the City of Berlin by the National Socialist Organization, "Strength through Joy," was very important. In the vicinity of the Reich Sport Field, this organization had constructed special railway tracks, and in connection with them had erected large dormitories and banquet halls—the so-called "Strength through Joy City." The number of visitors expected to arrive here was estimated at from 10,000 to 30,000 persons.

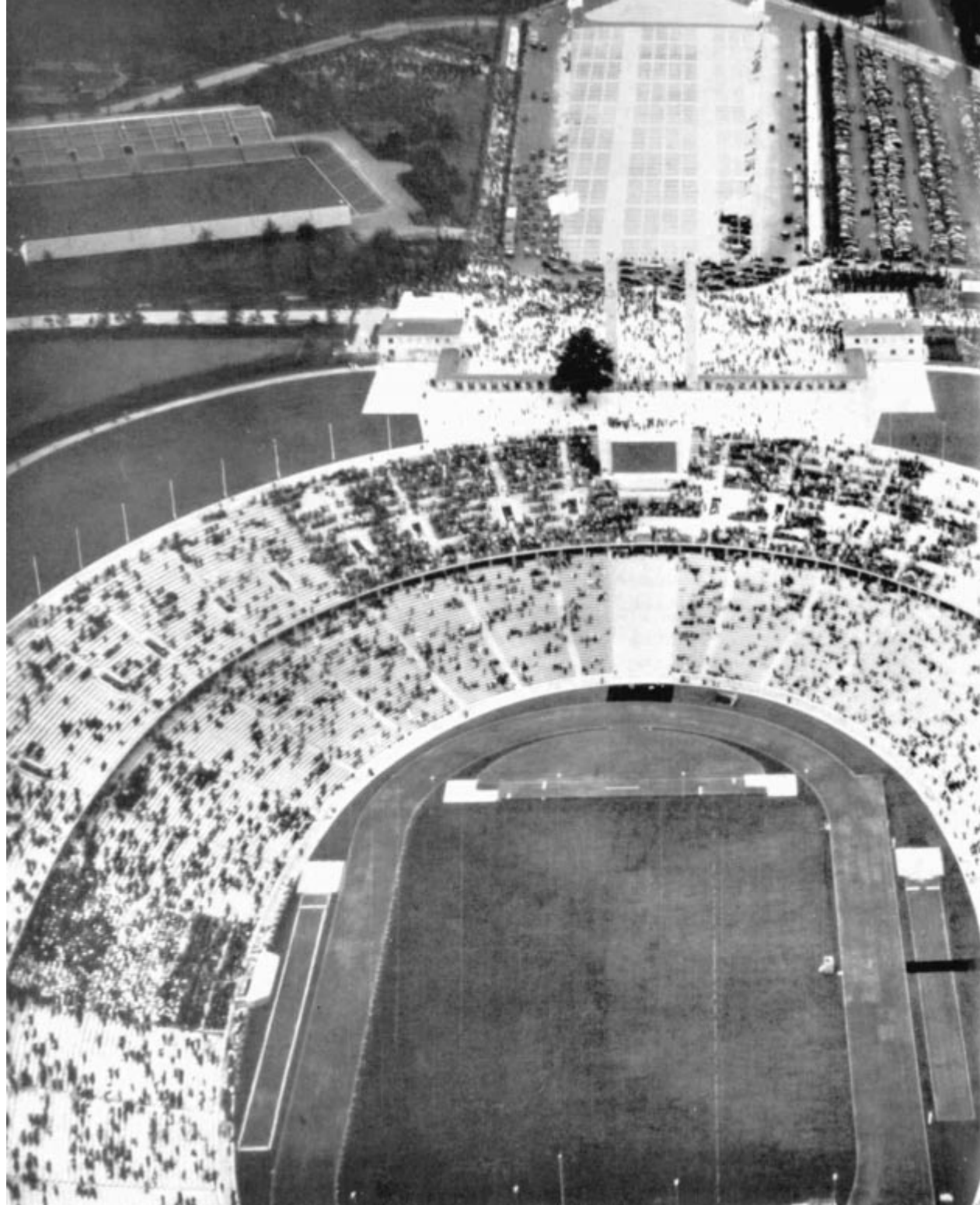
In addition, it could be expected that on the different days of the Olympic Games there would be a great variation in the number of people arriving in Berlin and the number of visitors to the contest sites. This would inevitably make the organization of activities of the police much more difficult. Since the size of the police personnel is always determined by the necessity for a large number of men for temporary, special requirements, the sixteen-day duration of the Games required special care in the organization of the police service. On the one hand, it was necessary that the required large number of officials should always be available. On the other hand, it was essential to avoid any unnecessary duty, even for a short period of time, since thus the energy and the strength of the men would be adversely affected. A new classification of the available policemen was introduced: the major supervisory service, the intermediary supervisory service and the minor supervisory service. In the case of alarm, the major supervisory service consisted of an entire Berlin General Police Force, reinforced by a group of 1,000 additional policemen; these were all under the direction of the Commander of the General Police, Division West. The intermediary supervisory service consisted of the men of the police stations, enforced by altogether 750 men, who were detailed to act as an emergency detachment. For the minor supervisory service, only 400 men were detailed to the police stations, who had to act as an emergency detachment in case of alarm.

The following figures show best the importance of the police during the Olympic Games: Including the staff of all commands, all special police stations and special commands, 452 officers and 11,501 constables were on duty on the opening and closing days. During the other principal days of com-



In the city streets.
Traffic officer in his
White Olympic
uniform.

petition, 200 officers and 5,500 constables were in active service, and on the ordinary days, 60 officers and 2,000 constables were on duty. The number of motorized policemen had been increased by 148. Considering the immense reinforcement of the police force around the various competition grounds and along the main roads leading to them, a reorganization of the command was felt to be necessary. Around these main places, the division of responsibility was made on a new basis. New sections were formed for the general police, and special stations were erected for the other police formations. The centralization of the command was especially difficult in Berlin, where the events were distributed over an enormous territory, from the Olympic Village to the Reich Sport Field, and to Grünau at the other edge of the city. Three new main sections were formed: City, Reich Sport Field, and Grünau. The Reich Sport Field area was subdivided into six sections that surrounded an inner district. These sections were under a special officer, the Reich Sport Field Commander. This organization had been planned early enough to be taken into consideration during the construction of the Olympic Stadium. The administration of the Reich Sport Field installed the necessary offices from the beginning. A special telephone system was installed to assure the smooth distribution of commands. A sevenfold subdivision was made of the districts surrounding the Reich



Sport Field section. These were the sectional and police station districts which were forced to coordinate their measures with those of the Reich Sport Field Commander in order to secure the smooth course of the enormous traffic. These seven border sub-sections each had a commander, whose task it was to remain in constant communication with the commanders of the six sectors. The traffic problem was attacked from three sides. The estimated figures formed the basis for Berlin. There was traffic regulation in the city, the guiding of the traffic to the contest sites and the distribution of the traffic around these sites. Special measures had to be planned for the Olympic road races. The plans for the traffic regulation within the city could be based on the experiences of former single events, when a considerable amount of traffic had to be contended with. Beyond that, one had only to multiply the



The Olympic Games will start in two hours. Birdseye view of the section under the supervision of the Reich Sport Field Commander.

figures obtained on such occasions and consider that at certain places, such as Unter den Linden, the Lustgarten and Kurfürstendamm, extraordinary numbers of vehicles and pedestrians would be congregated. The number of traffic policemen was therefore considerably increased. The flow of traffic was not to be interrupted by any traffic jam. The requirements of the parked vehicles had also to be considered. Parked and moving vehicles represent two different aspects of the traffic problem. In a certain sense they are in opposition to each other. The drivers of moving vehicles wish the entire street to be clear, while those who park desire a great deal of parking space. It was the most difficult task of the police to satisfy the desires of both parties during times of such unusual traffic. Experience shows that different kinds of traffic prefer certain streets. Investigations were made to determine



Traffic arrangements at the Brandenburg Gate.

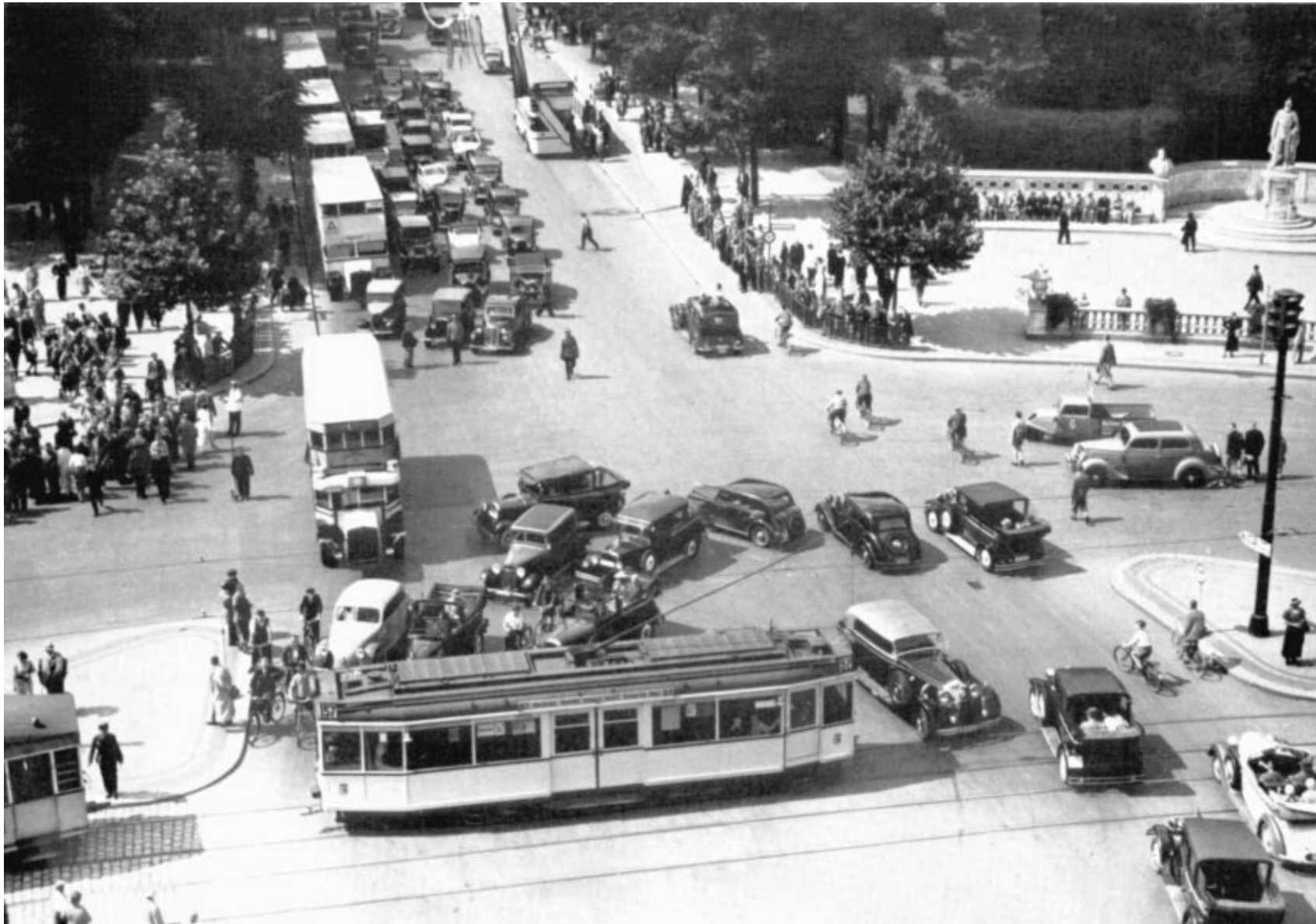
which streets were preferable for this or the other requirements. The result was that certain streets proved to be of more importance for moving traffic, while others were better suited for parking purposes, and a third kind could be used for both. Accordingly, certain streets were kept free from parked, or even temporarily stopped vehicles. And certain other streets were more or less entirely devoted to parking. For the third kind, no special measures were necessary. In this connection it should be mentioned that the prohibition of parking in streets where there was a great deal of traffic required the provision of neighbouring streets where the vehicles could be parked. The result was the police order of July 23rd, 1936 forbidding parking in certain streets and declaring other streets as "streets for parking."

Such streets were declared "streets for parking" which should be mainly devoted to parking purposes. Through traffic was forbidden on such streets. In some cases they were made one-way streets. Such streets for parking only are fundamentally new in the history of traffic. Until this time, the sole and only purpose of a street had been to serve the flow of traffic. Now "parking streets" were established in order to serve the requirements caused by the increased number of motor vehicles. Experience taught afterwards that this innovation was useful. The public was pleased with it. Only a few protests were sent in to the police.

Certain objections were heard, however, these coming principally from the inhabitants of houses in the streets which had been designated for parking purposes alone. Moreover, it was asserted that due to the reservation of certain streets for parking, considerable detours would be necessary to reach one's destination. The objections of the street inhabitants were met and settled through the creation of a traffic lane even in the parking streets and also through special measures to keep the entrances to the houses free of parked cars. In answer to objections of the second type it could be pointed out that in spite of the longer distance to be travelled the motorist could nevertheless arrive at his destination in less time because the streets open to through traffic were not obstructed by parked and parking cars.

In order that the streets reserved for parking might be utilized to their full extent, cars were parked at right angle, diagonally or parallel to the curb depending on the width of the street. On some occasions different parking systems were utilized on each side of the street. The main consideration was the arranging of a system for each street which would enable motorists to park and depart without difficulty and at the same time not unduly obstruct the traffic lane.

Parking was also simplified through the painting of white lines on the street surface to indicate the reserved spaces, and in addition thereto, a number of officials and assistants were constantly on duty to make sure that the cars parked properly and that every motorist could withdraw from his parking space without difficulty. This precaution also served to increase the safety of the cars, because in case of a fire or other accident they could be quickly removed.



Olympic traffic at Hindenburg Platz.

It was naturally impossible to provide a sufficient number of policemen for this work unless other more important policing duties were to be neglected, and consequently the members of the National Socialist Motor Corps were called upon to assist. They were carefully instructed in their duties, and in the case of difficulties were authorized to assist the police in carrying out necessary measures. Assistance was also rendered in the same manner in the streets where parking was not permitted. An additional service rendered by the Motor Corps was the organization of special towing squads in the different sections of the city. Cars which were parked in such a way as to hinder traffic as well as those which for one reason or another stalled in traffic were quickly towed aside and traffic jams were thus avoided. Members were also stationed along the principal streets with large placards containing a reminder, especially to foreign motorists, to drive on the right side.

As a means of indicating the streets reserved for parking purposes signs were placed at the crossings on the main thoroughfares. These contained a large "P" in white on a blue background, as prescribed in the international motoring regulations, and in addition thereto, the word, "Parkstrasse," and a large white arrow on a blue background pointing in the direction of the street reserved for this purpose. Special traffic measures were required for certain streets, such as Unter den Linden and Kurfürstendamm. Not only the specially dense traffic had to be considered here, but the beauty of these streets had to be preserved. At certain hours the number of pedestrians on certain streets (Unter den Linden, Wilhelm Strasse) increased so much that the traffic police were obliged to close these streets to vehicular traffic.

The provision for the smooth working of the traffic to and from the contest sites was also very difficult. More traffic than ever before was to be expected on all the streets leading to those places. The normal traffic measures would not suffice. From 10,000 to 15,000 vehicles would drive to the main events on the Reich Sport Field. Half this number was expected for the Olympic rowing regatta at Grünau. The traffic organization for these two sites had to be different.

An investigation had to be made to ascertain if the existing streets were sufficient for the traffic requirements. The main arteries leading out of the city—Unter den Linden—Charlottenburger Chaussee—Bismarck Strasse—Kaiserdamm—Heer Strasse, Berliner Strasse—Spandauer Strasse—Spandauer Chaussee, and Kant Strasse—Neue Kant Strasse—Masuren Allee—Reichs Strasse—could be considered sufficient for the traffic expected. Assuming that the main traffic would travel along these streets, an enlargement of the parallel streets: Maikowski Strasse—Knobelsdorff Strasse—Platanen Strasse, was at first planned. Certain difficulties arising later on could have thus been avoided. But the plan was not carried out. Charlottenburger Chaussee had been enlarged some time before, and met the requirements of the Olympic traffic. On this route, only the "Grosser Stern" square had to be enlarged. This was done. The traffic could have passed through there without any difficulties if the flagpoles had not been put up in such an unfortunate way that the middle passage, as provided for special purposes, could not be used. The street, Unter den Linden, had also been changed especially for the Olympic Games, taking into consideration the requirements of the flowing traffic as well as of parking. The streets, Bismarck Strasse—Kaiserdamm—Heer Strasse, could be considered wide enough because of their three traffic lanes. Difficulties arose merely at Knie because of the number of main streets crossing here; this caused several traffic jams. Here, also, the erection of flagpoles proved impractical, as they were put up in such a way as to prevent the passage of traffic through the centre of the square, and this left only two narrow traffic lanes between the flagpoles. For the other two streets the enlargement of the tunnels under the Spandauer Chaussee and the construction of the connecting street to the Reich Sport Field from the north should be mentioned. Equally important was the construction of the new road between Messedamm and Halensee, a new direct

connection between the southern and south-western suburbs with their main roads leading into Berlin. Long distance traffic now no longer had to touch the centre of the city. The only direct main roads from the east were the Heer Strasse and the Olympische Strasse. It was assumed that about 2,500 vehicles per hour could arrive on these two streets, if they travelled at an average speed of 22 miles per hour and seven abreast. This would have meant more than three hours for the arrival of 10,000 cars. Afterwards it was found that the traffic progressed considerably faster. Nevertheless it had proved very useful that the press and radio had asked the public to start some time before the beginning of the events. Otherwise the motorist would have left at an hour suited to normal times, and a bad traffic jam would have arisen at the Reich Sport Field. Hours would have been wasted in untangling this jam. In consequence of such an incident, the arrival of the Führer, of the International Olympic Committee, of the Diplomatic Corps and the members of the Government would have been delayed, so that the entire programme of the Olympic Games would have been disorganized. In order to safeguard the smooth development of the traffic, it was necessary to use the main roads continuously to their highest capacity. The traffic had to be distributed on Heer Strasse and Olympische Strasse so that no gaps could arise. Therefore the police at points distant from the Reich Sport Field had to distribute the cars in the various possible directions. The most important of these points were Knie and Adolf Hitler Square. The latter square was the last crossing where traffic could be divided up, directing the cars either to Heer Strasse or Olympische Strasse. On account of the unsuitability of Adolf Hitler Square for handling the entire stream of traffic, it had been necessary to branch off part of the traffic at Knie, directing the cars over a small detour — Berliner Strasse—Spandauer Chaussee—Reichs Strasse to Olympische Strasse. This meant that from Adolf Hitler Square on, as much of the main traffic as possible had to be directed via Heer Strasse and only the superfluous traffic could be turned into the Reichs Strasse—Olympische Strasse, while the traffic volume still lacking on the Olympische Strasse was obtained from Berliner Strasse via Knie. For this purpose it was necessary to install a telephone connection between the police officers at Adolf Hitler Square and those at Knie, so that they might constantly communicate with each other. In order to safeguard the smooth functioning of the traffic, the main arteries leading to the contest sites within the city had to be kept free from cross traffic. For this purpose, on the days of the main events a motor-traffic boundary was instituted, At certain hours only those cars were allowed to enter the main arteries which could show a ticket for the contests or had important business on these streets. Important business was defined as such business as could not be carried on during other hours. The public was informed hereof through the press and radio. Certain crossings were barred altogether. Only a certain small number of main crossings which were especially suited to traffic regulation could be used. Although the establishment of this boundary resulted in a great deal of additional responsibility and work for the police, it proved to be a very valuable measure. Despite the smaller number of vehicles concerned, the traffic regulation for the regatta sites at Grünau was equally difficult. Only one main road existed, Adler Gestell, with only one lane. This road was always very much used, even in normal times. The normal traffic was to remain undisturbed if possible, without thereby endangering the smooth functioning of the extra traffic. The traffic from Berlin's western suburbs to Grünau went via Buckow. It reached Adler Gestell at a point where another part of the traffic had already been branched off to another street. The cars coming from the north of Berlin had to take the road via Friedrichsfelde—Köpenick—Wendenschloss and finally arrived at the eastern bank of the Dahme. The remaining traffic from Treptow was divided in Niederschöneweide. One branch consisted of the people who had parking tickets for the event. They used the road Köpenick—Grünauer Strasse—Regatta Strasse, and arrived at the regatta site

proper. The other cars had to use the road via Adler Gestell–Adlershof. Even after carrying out all these special measures, it could not be avoided that during the rush hours on several occasions, the traffic on the Adler Gestell could travel temporarily only in one direction. On the whole, the special traffic programme proved very suitable.

Two viewpoints had to be considered for the section surrounding the competition grounds: On one hand, enough space for parking had to be provided and order had to be kept on the parking grounds. On the other hand, the requirements of those immense crowds had to be considered who arrived by means of public transportation. The police had been able to influence the construction of the Reich Sport Field with regard to the traffic problems which would necessarily arise from the directing of crowds up to 150,000 persons to the different scenes of competition in the most effective manner. The streets around the Reich Sport Field had been enlarged, and a wide empty field was left all around the Stadium. The field was surrounded by a fence. Only those people who had tickets to the Stadium were allowed to pass through this fence. From the beginning, the important problem of parking had been given consideration. Endless difficulties would have arisen if the arriving cars had blocked the streets. From 10,000 to 15,000 vehicles were expected. The existing parking places could only serve 4,000 cars and 1,500 motorcycles. The problem was rendered even more difficult when, shortly before the opening of the Games, some of the planned new parking grounds at the north of the Stadium had to be used for a different purpose. Since the police did not want to enforce their right to that space for parking purposes, it was necessary to find a new area to be used for parking. Negotiations with the Ministry of the Interior resulted in the creating

Parking Grounds. On the field between the Stadium and fence are the cars of the Olympic Motor Car Staff for the Olympic Committee.





Waiting for the arrival of the Führer. The hundreds of thousands who formed a wall on both sides of the main artery from Brandenburg Gate to the Stadium did not make the task of the traffic police easier.

of parking grounds in the woods south of the Municipal Railway, and various other smaller parking grounds. All of these together would have served no more than 2,500 cars. The police had to find additional reserve parking space, and a number of nearby small streets which were unimportant for the main traffic, were held in reserve. Using all these parking grounds, a total of 14,000 cars could be parked. On some days, this figure was actually reached.

The crowds arriving by means of the Underground, Municipal Railway and tramway had to be guided to the Reich Sport Field in such a way that, if possible, they did not cross the path of the motor traffic. Therefore, Trakehner Allee, at the Municipal Railway exit was closed to motor cars. For those who arrived by the Underground or tramway and had to cross Romintener Allee or Stadion Allee, the problem was less difficult, as these streets were not much used for motor traffic. One disagreeable consequence of closing Trakehner Allee to motor traffic was the fact that now there were two sections of parking space which had no communication with each other. Should one section be overcrowded, it would not have been possible to send the overflow to the other section. This shows once more the great importance of correct direction of the traffic from the very beginning at the distant traffic centres as Knie or Adolf Hitler Square. The two police posts there had to be informed in time if an overcrowding on either side was to be expected. The principle that crowds of pedestrians should not be interrupted by motor vehicles required that no cars be

allowed on the field between the fence and the Stadium proper. Whenever exceptions were made to this rule, the consequences were unfortunate.

The traffic regulation in Grünau was based on an expected figure of 5,000 cars and 1,000 motorcycles and bicycles. Although there were not nearly enough permanent parking grounds near the regatta site, it was not very difficult to create extra parking grounds, since the country around the site consists mainly of meadows and forests.

All pedestrians had to cross the main road, Adler Gestell. This threatened to disturb the smooth flow of the motor traffic, if not even to cut it off entirely during the most crowded hours. Therefore, a pioneer battalion of the Army constructed bridges across the street for the use of pedestrians. This safeguarded the smooth flow of the traffic. Bus terminals were established at points where other motor traffic had ceased. The buses stopped after having passed the parking grounds.

For the handling of those competitions which did not take place on enclosed contest grounds—the Marathon race, the 50 kilometre walk, and the 100 kilometre cycling road race—police measures were necessary along two lines. In the first place, any disturbance of the contests had to be prevented. On the other hand, the normal traffic in the streets was not to be interrupted. As far as possible, such streets were chosen that under normal conditions had little traffic. Whenever the public had to be kept off the road, this was done only for the shortest possible time. Immediately after the last contestant had passed, traffic was again allowed on the street in question. Only one side of certain streets was used, so that the normal traffic could pass on the other side. On these streets, it was, however, necessary to watch carefully to be sure that the last vehicle of the counter traffic had left the street when the first contestant arrived. In no case was the entire course of the contest barred to traffic. Only one section after the other was closed. The sections were formed according to the various possibilities of conducting the traffic over detours. A special communication service was established. News of individual sections were sent in to a central office, which issued the orders. This also worked very satisfactorily. The streets were temporarily cleared without any difficulty for the arrival of the Olympic fire.

The water police also had to perform special tasks. As early as the winter months of 1935–36, preparations were begun. A considerable increase in the traffic on the Berlin lakes and rivers had to be expected, and it was hoped that all guests would take home the very best impression. All boats carrying passengers had to undergo an inspection in regard to their safety. This order was repeated in the early summer. Boat owners were warned to employ only a competent staff and not to admit more than the permissible number of passengers on the boats. At the same time, a regulation tariff for tickets was fixed in order to protect the passengers against ship owners who might try to obtain exorbitant prices or, on the other hand, offer reduced prices while using inferior boats with untrained crews. The Inland Waterways Department and the water police were in charge of traffic on the waters around Berlin. They supervised the safety of the boats, inspected their crews, investigated the figures on passenger accommodations, and examined the condition of the landing places. The police stations had to cooperate with the Inland Waterways Department and the water police in regard to safety and order at the landing places.

For the handling of the Olympic contests on the Dahme at Grünau, dispositions had to be made concerning limitations of the water traffic. The traffic on the section between Dämeritz Lake and Müggel Lake had to be controlled, and the floating stand for the Olympic Games had to be supervised. The measures taken by the water police were intended, above all, to prevent any disturbance of the contests on the water. Everything which could have become the basis for a complaint on the part of the foreign participants had to be avoided. This was also true of the training period. Therefore,

the normal water traffic had to undergo many restrictions, even during the training. On the other hand, in order to be fair to the needs of the normal boat traffic, negotiations between the boat companies and the management of the regatta began in January. Based on these negotiations, the new traffic regulation on the Dahme provided mainly time-table changes for the boats, thus vacating the course during certain hours. Trips had to be dropped from the schedule only on the days of the regatta itself. The ferry on the Dahme, which crosses the regatta course, could always run except on the days of the regatta.

For the Kiel Regatta preparations also had to take into account all possible obstacles in order to assure the smooth and safe handling of the traffic. The dispositions had to be applicable to all kinds of different situations. For that purpose, two police sections were formed: "Olympic Yachting District" and "City." The problems were somewhat similar to those in Berlin. Two main sections of traffic had to be dealt with: the traffic to and from the Olympic contests, and that within the city. The only approach street, Düsternbrooker Weg, provided considerable difficulties. Even for normal traffic, it is so narrow that occasionally it can be used only as a one-way street. For the entire time of the regatta, the street was declared a one-way street and the tram car was not allowed to operate on it. It was replaced by a bus service leading through side streets. For several other streets, the same provisions had to be made. The entire city proved to be unsuited for the handling of large crowds. This was especially true of the principal street through the older part of the city, Holsten Strasse, on which there are two tramway lines, in some sections with one, in others with two sets of rails. In order to avoid traffic jams and accidents, this street was entirely closed to through traffic. In general the streets were narrow, with poor visibility at the intersections. A thorough investigation had to be made in order to find ways and means of handling the expected crowds. Bus stops were established at points where the other traffic was not too much hampered, and where the passengers could get off without being endangered by other cars.

Under such unusually difficult conditions, any traffic accidents, cars parking on grounds not provided therefore and stalled cars would have had very unfortunate consequences. Because of this, two towing services were established in addition to an ambulance service. The police caused the city to reconstruct certain parts of the town. Certain crossings such as Prinzengarten-Wasser Allee, Klaus Groth Square, Niemandsweg-Reventlow Allee and Niemandsweg-Linden Allee were improved. For the handling of the traffic within the Olympic section, three stages of traffic were possible, calling on duty three corresponding groups, with three reserve groups. Stage I required measures for the normal traffic. Only a few streets were declared one-way streets: Hindenburg Ufer, from south to north, Düsternbrooker Weg, Linden Allee, for the traffic into town, Schwanenweg Allee and Reventlow Allee leading to Düsternbrooker Weg from the water, and Karolinen Weg leading to the water sites. Stage II was for the occasions when the streets would be used only by pedestrians or for contest purposes. For this stage the entire Hindenburg Ufer was closed to vehicular traffic. Stage III was in action when Düsternbrooker Weg was blocked by automobiles and had to be cleared for the arrival of the International Olympic Committee and the members of the Government. For this case, not only the Hindenburg Ufer, but all of the Düsternbrooker Weg and Linden Allee as well as all connecting roads between Niemandsweg and the water front, were closed to traffic. Niemandsweg was made a one-way street with its entry in the north. In the city, all of Holsten Strasse was barred to through traffic, and streets like Hospital Strasse with its entry in the north, Brunswiker Strasse from Hospital Strasse to Dreiecksplatz in the direction of that place and the Klinken Strasse toward the main railway station, were made one-way streets for the time being.

Other one-way streets were the streets leading from the Hochbrücke to the water front in the suburb Holtenau in the north. Similar preparations were made for the suburb Friedrichsort.

Closed streets and one-way streets outside the Olympic section were designated during the Olympic Games by traffic signs. The carrying out of the traffic measures was under the supervision of traffic policemen. Inside the Olympic section, it was necessary on the first day to use all three stages of traffic. After stage III was in action, the Düsternbrocker Weg was cleared of all other traffic, so that 5,000 men of the National Socialist organizations and the public could approach without interruption. During the next days traffic decreased on account of the rain. However, the police did not alter the regulations which were already in force. When the weather improved, an increase of traffic immediately had to be handled. Every day traffic stage II had to be ordered several times. The dispositions for Holsten Strasse in the city district proved to be especially valuable. The system of different stages of traffic within the Olympic section proved to be excellent, as was shown by the very much decreased number of traffic accidents during the days of the Olympic yachting competitions. Not the least important measure was the careful provision of parking grounds. The parking grounds had been insufficient in number, especially near the Olympic section. There was only one ground available, situated near the Olympic Home, for the active participants in the regatta and for the members of the Yachting Committee. An organizing committee was formed for dealing with the problem of parking, consisting of a traffic officer, two members of the National Socialist Motor Corps and one representative of the City of Kiel. They chose streets without much traffic as well as unused private and public grounds near to the water front which would be good parking grounds. These places were surveyed, equipped and provided with signs. They could serve as many as 4,000 vehicles.

The work of the water police at Kiel was especially important. The first events were held in May, 1936, when the preparatory yacht races of all German participants took place. June brought the elimination races for the German yachts and yachtsmen. In July followed the Trimm Regatta for German and foreign participants. For this regatta, the Navy made the technical dispositions which were carried out at the Olympic Yachting Regatta proper. The Navy provided a life boat for each starting boat, in addition to the boats for judges. The police were responsible for all additional safety measures. Based on the experience of the annual Regatta Week at Kiel, the water police employed its boats, which were equipped with a lift buoy, long irons for marking the place of accidents, a towing device with a .8 inch rope 163 feet long, a throwing rope and good field glasses. One boat supervised the Inner Bay, and another the Outer Bay.

The water police was on duty in connection with the contests and other events between 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. Daily at 7.30 a.m. boats were on duty near the southern barrier (Tirpitz-Mole and Buoy No. 8). One boat was on duty outside the harbours of Laboe, Möltenort and Heikendorf. At 9 o'clock the race courses had to be vacated by all boats not belonging to the race. After that the harbours and the southern barrier were closed to all through traffic. Only boats with the special permission of the Yachting Committee and flying a special flag could enter. The water police rendered assistance in a number of cases. Another equally important task of the water police was the supervision of the accompanying steamboats.

The Prevention of Crime and Begging

Although the principal task of the police was the organization of traffic and the handling of the vast crowds, there were other not less important problems to be solved. The campaign against crime had to become even more energetic during the Games. Experience shows that international



Ticket speculation was forbidden
... but one liked to serve as a desk to an attractive girl discus thrower from Poland.

and local criminals always take advantage of the assembling of large crowds. These criminals had to be intimidated. It was necessary that crimes should be promptly and severely punished.

The preventive work began long before the opening of the Games. It was most important to prevent foreign criminals from crossing the German border for their dishonest purposes. In 1935, the Prussian Criminal Police Office communicated with numerous foreign police organizations in order to obtain information concerning known criminals. This material was used for a handbook, containing more than 1,000 descriptions of international criminals with photographs, finger prints, etc., and descriptions of their specialities. This book assisted in recording the specialities and the identity marks of the known criminals in the shortest possible time. It will be valuable long after the Olympic Games for the prevention of crime everywhere in the world. In Germany all criminal police departments in question, all police stations at the frontiers, and the special Alien Police in Berlin were given this book.

The principal work of the criminal police started with the opening of the Olympic Games. The criminal departments of the newly installed special police stations for the Olympic Games were often used for other than their proper task. Foreigners wanted special information and came with their personal problems and wishes to the special police stations. In the criminal field, these stations had to deal with cases of offences of all kinds. The Reich Sport Field Special Police Station was especially valuable in facilitating the quick dispatch of the charges. Especially in the field of pickpocketing by international pickpockets, it soon developed that a great number of the pickpockets had been deterred from continuing their activities. Later it was learned that criminal gangs whose advance guard had been caught and immediately dealt with preferred to stay away from Germany altogether. This explains the comparatively small number of 64 charges against pickpockets. Forty-nine were immediately brought before the court of summary justice, where they were sentenced to jail in many cases. Among these 64 cases were 39 foreigners, which shows clearly the part that international crime plays on such occasions.

In order to safeguard the visitors to Berlin against over-charging, the sale of tickets for the events had to be supervised. There were so many applications for the tickets that it was not sufficient merely to prohibit the paying of excess prices. Raids had to be undertaken, especially near the Reich Sport Field, the Deutschland Hall, and outside the building of the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft, Mauer Street, where the official ticket office for the Olympic Games was located. There were 270 charges on account of ticket speculation. Forty-eight of the violators were foreigners. The raids against pickpockets and ticket speculators were not more important than the patrolling of hotels. As many as 702 boarding houses and 532 hotels, and 115 pensions of questionable reputation had to be supervised. A special patrol service was in charge of the 32 main hotels and luxurious restaurants, while the district patrol service watched the night clubs and the underworld meeting places. This careful preparation may account for the fact that only 27 persons were arrested by the police. The patrol service in some cases was asked to settle disputes in which foreigners were involved. The central department for missing people at the Prussian Criminal Office had to increase the personnel and prolong working hours. All the 49 cases of missing visitors to the Olympic Games could be cleared up in a short time. The cause for the disappearance of many was an all-night drinking tour, for others it was a sudden attack of illness that forced them to go to a hospital, where they were subsequently found. A good deal of work was handled by the identification department of the police. The work of the policewomen of the criminal department should be especially mentioned. The policewomen who worked in the counter-espionage department and the police station Döberitz had not only to take part in the patrol service around the Olympic Village and its surroundings, but were also detailed to the Women's Camp "Elsgrund." The office of the police women was for public use called the "Information Bureau." This caused a great many requests to come to the office. From the very beginning constant readiness and adaptability were necessary. At the same time the police women took an interest in the young women gymnasts living in the camp. Towards the end of the time they knew each other so well that intimate friendships developed. Though this was not work in their field of criminology, it was just as important in its own way. Considering the matter as a whole, one can say that due to the careful and comprehensive organization, no unexpected, unprepared-for situations arose during the Olympic Games. The preventive actions directed against the activities of international criminals proved the most useful of all; crime could thus be crushed at the source. Another aspect of this success is expressed by the fact that no serious crimes were committed in connection with the Olympic Games. The cases that had to be tried were usually minor offences. The criminal police at Kiel could show the same results. Begging was also successfully suppressed. The measures for the prohibition of begging which already had been in use for the last few years showed their result here. During the Olympic Games in Berlin only 104 beggars were arrested. A special new branch of begging was invented, which went under cover of collecting autographs. By warnings in the papers and instructions given to the general police and the criminal police, abuses could be reduced to a minimum.

Hygiene and Food Supervision

The President of the Police, as the supervising authority for the safeguarding of health in Berlin during the Olympic Games, had merely supervisory functions during the time of the Games. The organization of hygiene within the Olympic Village and the Olympic competition grounds was under the direction of State Councillor Conti of the Public Health Service, and, within the rest of the City, under the direction of the Central Bureau of Hygiene of the City of Berlin. The supervisory functions of the President of the Police consisted mainly in examining the preparations as to their

adequacy, and in eliminating all factors that could prove injurious to the health of the public and of the participants in the Olympic Games. All authorities concerned took the initiative and cooperated in an exemplary manner. Prostitution had to be under especially close supervision by the police, since large crowds always multiply the danger of contagion. In order to counteract all possibilities of spreading venereal diseases it was necessary to abandon, more or less, the ideas of criminal prosecution in favour of merely guarding the public health. Therefore, the Central Bureau of Hygiene of the City of Berlin established an auxiliary clinic for the immediate investigation of persons under the suspicion of being infected. It was open day and night. The police had the task of bringing suspected persons to the clinics. This required really painstaking precautions in order to avoid mistakes. On the other hand, they had to try to bring all infected persons, if possible. The success was gratifying. While during the former Olympic Games the number of cases of venereal diseases increased, this could not be said of the events of 1936.

Kiel as a port, required still stricter measures. Here the difficulties were especially great. But here also a good result could be shown.

Bad weather conditions in June had caused an increase in dysentery. The average figure of new cases, which is 5 per week for Berlin, usually increases slowly to between 20 and 30 in September and October under general conditions. In 1936, however figures for June went up to between 50 and 70 per week. In consideration of the dangers arising from the assembly of large crowds in common quarters, very strict and difficult dispositions had to be carried out. The Medical Department of the Police Headquarters itself organized counter measures. They had to be enforced in all Berlin districts, although not with equal strictness, since not all districts were endangered alike; most especially threatened were all quarters serving crowds of people, like dormitories and camps, and especially tent camps. Their hygienic installations had been closely supervised, and during the Games they were constantly controlled by doctors and officials of the Sanitary Police. This resulted in an absence of epidemics during the Games. Not even the number of cases of dysentery among the Berlin population increased, and the extra hospital beds provided in case of need were not used. Nor was an increase of dysentery or other epidemics recorded in Kiel.

The police was also in charge of the veterinary supervision of the horses. Three hundred and forty horses participating in the Games had to undergo a blood test. The tests for mucus and dourine proved negative.

The supervision of food was of the utmost importance. Normally, the Reich Ministry for Food and Agriculture is in charge of the handling of the food supply for the population of Berlin. But at the beginning of May the police cooperated with the Ministry and suggested the necessity of an increased importation of live stock in order to curtail the dangers arising from transportation from a great distance during the hot and perhaps even sultry months of August. The State and Municipal Office for the Inspection of Domestic Meat in Berlin, as well as the Offices for the Inspection of Foreign Meat experienced no difficulties arising from the new measures.

The number and quantity of food articles that had to be confiscated because they were spoiled was extremely small, owing to the ample precautions taken. This was mainly due to the quick turnover of the goods and the favorable weather conditions. Credit for this fact must be given also to the conscientious handling of the food by all persons dealing with its distribution and to the constant Veterinary Police supervision, as well as the daily controls of the producing, manufacturing and distributing food industries. Not a single case of food poisoning occurred within the district controlled by the Berlin Police. No charge were brought on account of spoiled food. The same holds true for Kiel.



Auxiliary Police Measures

In addition to its principal duties the Police Department also had an extensive programme of auxiliary tasks to perform. Its activities were not limited to regulating traffic and combatting crime but also included precautionary measures against fire and the inspection of all new constructions to ascertain that they were safe. Work in these two fields began long before the Olympic Games, the extensive Olympic construction projects demanding special attention.

Particular precautionary measures were necessary in connection with the wooden stands in Grünau. An adequate number of fire extinguishers were provided here and open fires of all kinds were forbidden in the souvenir and refreshment stands. Through early negotiations with the Fire Department, the Olympic Lodgings Bureau and the Berlin Youth Headquarters measures for policing and safeguarding the common dormitories against fire had to be arranged, and the necessary steps had also to be taken in connection with the “Kraft durch Freude” (Strength through Joy) City, which was entirely of wood. An especially responsible task confronted the Police Department on the occasion of special functions such as the official reception at the State Opera House on Unter den Linden and the garden party given by the Premier of Prussia.

Police inspection was also necessary in the artistic field where care had to be taken that tasteless souvenirs which were in violation of the “Law for the Protection of National Symbols” did not



Berlin school children assembled on the May Field for a display. View from the tower of the Bell which "summoned the youth of the world."

come into circulation through the retail trade. Furthermore, the Police Department was responsible for carrying out the measures decided upon by the Municipal Authorities for the beautification of the streets, especially in Berlin. In this connection it was necessary to guard against the appearance of obtruding advertisements and the littering of streets and squares with leaflets, pamphlets, etc. In the interest of a uniform festive aspect strict orders were issued against the hanging of laundry on balconies to dry. Thanks to the diligent efforts of the police, unattractive advertisements and tasteless shop-window decorations were avoided both in Berlin and Kiel so that both cities were able to present creditable appearances to the critically observant foreign guests. A proper uniform was also prescribed for taxi chauffeurs.

Still another extensive field of police activity was the registration of visitors, since according to law, every Olympic guest was required to register his presence in Berlin. This task was accomplished through the cooperation of the Olympic Lodgings Bureau and the Berlin Tourist Association as well as the proprietors or hosts at the various lodging centres. Through a governmental decree the athletes were released from this obligation. In addition to classifying and filing the additional number of registration forms—four times as many hotel guests were registered in August, 1936 as in May—the local police stations and especially the Registration Department at the Central

Headquarters were called upon to answer numerous written inquiries as well as to deal with countless personal requests and telephone calls regarding the whereabouts of tourist groups, participating athletes, business acquaintances, etc.

Special arrangements were necessary for the disposal of found articles. For reasons of simplification a central lost and found bureau was established during the Olympic Games at the Central Police Headquarters, and a receiving office for found articles was also installed at the Reich Sport Field. This additional office, which was open every day including Sundays until the end of the Games, enabled articles found at the Reich Sport Field to be handed in immediately and then returned directly to the owners as soon as ownership was proved. During the Olympic period the found articles included 3,100 pieces of clothing, 440 umbrellas and walking sticks, 195 cameras, and 135 pairs of binoculars among countless other articles. Three fourths of these could be returned to the owners. The additional work which the lost and found office was required to perform can be realized from the fact that normally 130 pieces of clothing, 35 umbrellas, 15 cameras and 12 pairs of binoculars are turned in during a 16 day period; in other words, not one tenth as many as during the Olympic season. An auxiliary staff of five officials was required for dealing with this added work, but in spite of the increased demands the duties of the lost and found office were promptly and efficiently carried on.

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The highly satisfactory progress of the Olympic Festival proved that not only the sporting organization but also the preparation and execution of the various police measures were properly planned and directed. The latter activities are due in no small degree to the smooth cooperation within the "Police Directing Staff for the Eleventh Olympic Games, Berlin 1936" and with the different headquarters and organizations.

The location of the special Police Directing Staff in the same building as the Organization Committee proved to be of special advantage from the point of view of efficiency. Particularly deserving of mention are also the obliging cooperation of the Berlin Municipal Administration with all of its various departments, the "Working Committee of the Berlin Transportation Authorities for Olympic Traffic," and especially the departments of the National Socialist Party entrusted with Olympic tasks. That all of the officials, office employees and labourers, in spite of the unusual demands made upon their time and services, gladly lent their cooperation in carrying out their tasks to the last hour is due partly to careful organization but principally to the fact that every individual was inspired by the ideals of the modern Olympic Games and conscious of his part in insuring their success. The Police Department and officials in every branch of municipal service did more than their duty. Special recognition was accorded the self-sacrificing work of the police. The Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, in expressing on behalf of the German Chancellor his gratitude for the success of the Olympic Games, complimented the Police Department on its work, and the Reich Leader of the National Socialist Special Guards and Chief of the German Police, Herr Himmler, voiced his gratitude to the police officials for the fulfilment of their tasks in a manner becoming to the National Socialist State. The German Army also sent a message of appreciation and gratitude to the Berlin Chief of Police. All of the German and foreign newspapers in their reports on the preparations made for the Festival and its successful presentation found words of recognition for the police measures and their efficient execution. The police professional organs of Germany and foreign countries also devoted considerable attention to the Olympic arrangements of the German Police, especially comprehensive descriptions appearing in the Austrian, Danish, Czechoslovak, Finnish and Hungarian publications.

The Work of the Sport Headquarters in the National Youth and Welfare Department

The National Youth and Welfare Department was confronted with a number of important tasks in connection with the Olympic Games. A considerable amount of time and effort was devoted to the publicizing of the Games, and the Headquarters lent their full support in the preparation, maintenance and decoration of the athletic fields and swimming pools designated for training purposes and elimination competitions. During and following the Games a series of excursions were arranged to enable foreign guests to inspect various Berlin sporting fields and gymnasia.

The most outstanding and significant mission of the Sport Headquarters in the National Youth and Welfare Department, however, was the providing of lodgings and accommodations for the youth from throughout the world which came to Berlin for the Olympic Festival. This task was assigned to the National Youth and Welfare Department in September, 1935 because it possessed extensive experience in the field of arranging quarters and entertainment for visiting youth groups, and could therefore guarantee the satisfactory fulfilment of this project. The formation of an independent Olympic Youth Accommodation Bureau was thus essential.

Although not more than half of the available youth accommodations in Berlin were utilized, the total number of guests was nevertheless about 24,000 and the number of nights spent over 85,000. The participation of foreign youth groups was especially gratifying since about one-third of the youthful visitors came from other countries. Of the total number of beds provided for this group of Olympic visitors, about one-half were occupied.

Distribution of Accommodations at the Youth Quarters

A. District	Youth Quarters				Number of Guests				Number of Nights Spent		
	Provided		Utilized		Youths	Girls	Total	Number Foreigners among these	Germans	For- eigners	Total
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds							
Centre	8	955	6	565	1,447	153	1,600	399	2,777	1,249	4,026
Tiergarten	11	876	8	770	2,884	744	3,628	2,339	2,915	3,340	6,255
Wedding	13	1,160	7	749	737	268	1,005	320	1,902	1,509	3,411
Prenzlauer Berg	17	1,148	3	267	159	23	182	42	653	381	1,034
Horst Wessel	12	735	3	160	215	27	242	31	603	153	756
Kreuzberg	8	433	6	293	445	47	492	252	858	983	1,841
Charlottenburg	23	3,285	9	1,982	2,158	1,224	3,382	600	10,266	3,576	13,842
Spandau	19	1,627	14	1,190	1,033	745	1,778	271	6,021	1,048	7,069
Wilmersdorf	33	3,226	16	2,470	1,167	1,150	2,317	1,519	5,936	6,222	12,158
Zehlendorf	7	448	5	288	490	112	602	121	1,319	281	1,600
Schöneberg	25	1,188	6	547	915	198	1,113	118	3,749	327	4,076
Steglitz	17	1,300	8	604	446	397	843	174	1,584	523	2,107
Tempelhof	9	928	3	355	509	64	573	278	1,517	781	2,298
Neukölln	5	1,214	1	800	3,869	1,339	5,208	1,024	9,990	4,736	14,726
Treptow	12	535	4	262	113	6	119	38	396	99	495
Köpenick	12	696	3	240	61	35	96	40	165	493	658
Lichtenberg	6	310	3	167	71	11	82	16	198	54	252
Weissensee	5	336	2	206	29	2	31	10	118	10	128
Pankow	5	439	2	180	145	49	194	29	397	136	533
Reinickendorf	8	750	5	520	302	40	342	47	845	177	1,022
Total	255	21,589	114	12,615	17,195	6,634	23,829	7,668	52,209	26,078	78,287
Moreover from June 12th to 20th: a) Charlottenburg 3,205 b) Neukölln 2,740											
Total 84,232											



König Strasse, the first section of the "Via triumphalis," decorated for the Olympic Games.

The Decoration of Berlin

In view of the high honour which accrued to the Capital City of Germany in presenting the Eleventh Olympic Games, 1936, and being the cynosure of world interest, the Municipal Administration was obliged to do everything in its power to ensure the guests from throughout the world a pleasant sojourn and permanent memories of Berlin and Germany.

The work of preparation from the municipal point of view was not confined to questions of transportation and the construction of roads to the various scenes of competition, but also included the festive decoration of the principal streets of the city. As early as July 25th, the Capital City and especially the long thoroughfare, the "Via triumphalis," from Alexander Platz to the Reich Sport Field represented a sea of flags, streamers and pictures. The decorative scheme for Berlin, which was ordered by the present Mayor and President of the Council, Dr. Lippert, in collaboration with the Reich Minister of Propaganda, combined utility with beauty, simplicity and colourfulness in a highly effective manner.

The first section of the festive way, the König Strasse, leading from Alexander Platz to Kurfürsten Bridge, was spanned by 80 strands each containing 14 small German flags and 14 Olympic flags in alternating order. The central point of interest in this district was the square in front of the Town Hall on König Strasse with the 20 feet long banners of all the participating nations suspended from high masts. Round wooden shields attached to the masts at a height of about 6.5 feet bore the coats of arms of the different countries painted in oil. The Olympic Fountain designed



The Olympic Fountain executed by the sculptress, Hanna Cauer, in front of the elaborately adorned Berlin Town Hall.

by the sculptress, Hanna Cauer, and executed in stone and bronze, stood in front of the Town Hall. The decoration of the Lustgarten, the next important square along the “Via triumphalis,” was in the hands of the architect, Albert Speer. This square with its large stands and the Olympic Fire Altar was given an especially impressive character. Six metres long German and Olympic flags



The flags of the nations and the fire altar in front of the Berlin Palace.

were suspended at regular intervals along the festive way from Kurfürsten Bridge to the Frederick the Great Monument. The adornment of the historic street, Unter den Linden, was rich and varied. The central promenade was lined with 94 masts each 52 feet high and bearing a swastika banner 45,4 feet long. Masts 32 feet high with 19.5 foot banners of 236 German towns were placed along the pavement, arranged in geographical order. Round shields 5.2 feet in diameter were attached to these masts and were adorned with especially characteristic views of landscape motifs or architectural objects from 452 German towns, the pictures being painted in oil by outstanding German artists. Two statue groups 13 feet high representing two Olympic men competitors and two women athletes both striving for the highest Olympic honours were placed at the head of the central promenade on Pariser Platz. The leading runner in each group held a laurel wreath aloft. The motif used for Pariser Platz included the flags of all the participating nations, while the Bran-



Unter den Linden decorated with pennants and flags.

denburg Gate was adorned with swastika flags and green garlands. Three swastika banners 45.5 feet long and hung from each light mast formed the central decoration at Hindenburg Platz. The adornment of the Charlottenburger Chaussee occasioned much favourable comment on the part of the guests. Wreaths were suspended from the lamps in the middle of the street, and banners were hung from the suspension cables on each side. The "Via triumphalis" continued through long lines of swastika and Olympic flags via Bismarck Strasse to Adolf Hitler Platz. This last important square before the Reich Sport Field was decorated in a particularly impressive manner. Concentric circles of flag masts were erected on the central grass plot, the outer masts being used for the flags of the participating nations, the next circle containing Olympic flags and banners, while in the centre stood a round tower 65.5 feet high covered with oak leaves and crowned with twenty swastika flags as well as large gilded national symbols.



The Brandenburg Gate during the days of the Festival (Photographed from the "Hindenburg.")

Fifteen large festively adorned signposts were placed at every street crossing after the junction of Heer Strasse and Reichs Strasse, five of these being 78 feet high and the others, 55 feet, They were draped with flags which ascended in spirals to the large gilded Olympic rings at the top. Strands of small flags were also suspended from tree to tree along these streets, and the main thoroughfare from Alexander Platz to the regatta course in Grünau was decorated in a similar manner.

The flag masts, Berlin Town Hall and other municipal buildings were adorned with green oak leaf garlands, of which 58,500 feet had been ordered by the Municipal Authorities from the distressed area around Sebnitz. About half of these garlands were used by the Berlin Association of House and Land Owners for the uniform decoration of the houses along the "Via triumphalis," which was thus given an artistic and pleasing character.

The Municipal Administration also took care to have all disturbing and unattractive advertising



The last large square on the route leading to the Olympic Stadium, Adolf Hitler Platz (Photographed from the "Hindenburg.") Both photographs released August 4th, 1936 by the RLM.

removed, especially in the proximity of public buildings and along the festive way. Unsightly buildings and other "eyesores" were covered with greenery, this also being utilized for concealing construction projects on the principal streets. Everything possible was done to improve the aspect of Berlin, and it can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the Capital City and its principal street achieved a festive character such as neither the local population nor the guests from abroad had ever before witnessed. Berlin certainly did justice to the great tradition of the Olympic ideals.

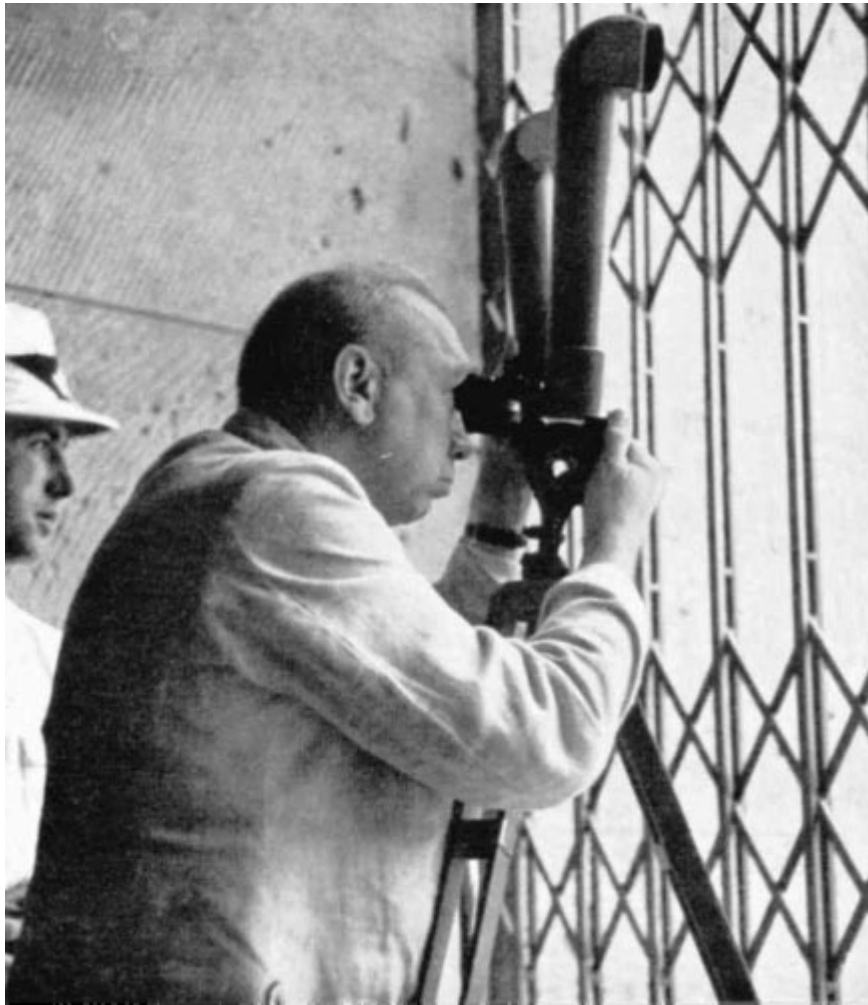
The citizens of Berlin also assisted the Municipal Authorities in their endeavours to give the Capital City an atmosphere of festivity during the Olympic days. Throughout the city but especially in those districts where a large number of foreigners had taken lodgings the house and apartment owners vied with one another in decorating their windows and balconies. Flowers and flags were used in profusion in adorning the house fronts and many a shop sign thus lost its prosaic character.

Hamburg and Bremen

The City of Hamburg had taken all measures in good time to accord the foreign guests a worthy reception and to look after their welfare during their sojourn in Hamburg. A special committee was appointed, in charge of the Senator for Interior Administration, and this closely collaborated with the Organizing Committee and the Reich Association for Physical Training. The reception of the foreign Olympic teams generally took place immediately after their arrival on board ship. The guests were welcomed by a representative of the Hamburg Senate, a representative of the Hamburg Olympic Games Committee and the District Representative of the Reich Sport Leader. The Hamburg Olympic Games Committee received official guests from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Iceland, Mexico, Portugal, and U.S.A. Apart from these, the Committee welcomed further guests, among them numerous Germans residing abroad and farmers from former German colonies. After these celebrations, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City Hamburg received the Olympic teams in the Town Hall. If there was sufficient time, entertainments were arranged for the guests on board ship or in town. After the Games, post-Olympic sporting presentations of various kinds were held in Hamburg and the numerous German and foreign Olympic competitors who had entered were given a splendid reception. A farewell celebration was held for the following returning Olympic teams: Brazil, Chile, Iceland, Mexico, Norway, and U.S.A. The Hamburg Committee was greatly pleased that the foreign visitors expressed their hearty thanks for its efforts on their behalf.

Like Hamburg, the Free Hanseatic City Bremen also provided a special Olympic Games Service. The Committee, "Bremen and the Olympic Games 1936," commenced work as far back as June and July, 1935. These early and thorough preparatory arrangements proved most useful, as quite a number of distinguished guests passed through Bremen on their way to the Olympic Winter Games in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Among the visitors arriving in Germany via Bremen, the Americans predominated and among these were numerous German-Americans, many of whom were visiting their mother country again for the first time. But Bremen could also welcome guests from nearly all other countries. The reception of Colonel M. Garland was celebrated in a most impressive manner, as he was America's envoy to whose care the Olympic Flag was entrusted, which he brought from Los Angeles. When the visitors disembarked, they received Bremen's first greetings on the Columbus Quay in Bremerhaven, and later a reception to welcome these guests of honour of the Senate was held in the historical Town Hall. From July 23rd to August 23rd all streets and public squares in the centre of the town were decorated according to a uniform plan. Everywhere the coats-of-arms of the mother countries of the foreign guests and the German swastika flag saluted our visitors. These foreign guests were gladly given an opportunity to gain an insight into German cultural aims and German forms of amusement blended with the North German customs peculiar to the Hanseatic City of Bremen. The climax of the sporting events in Bremen was the post-Olympic sports week from August 17th to 23rd and August 30th. Numerous foreign sportsmen, amongst them a Japanese swimming team, the Indian victors in the Olympic hockey tournament, the Finnish gymnasts, the American handball team and other prominent foreign athletes started against well-known German sportsmen. In the Olympic year Bremen considerably extended all sports grounds, especially the stadium near the Weser, which now accommodates 40,000 spectators.

Inspired by the sporting events which had brought them to Germany, many foreign visitors seized the opportunity for inspecting the athletic fields and sporting facilities of the harbour cities under the efficient leadership of the guides provided by the Municipal Administration.



A member of the medical staff at the binoculars installed above the telephone exchange of the First Aid Service.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE

For the Athletes

The supervision of the Medical Service at the Reich Sport Field and all other competition and training centres was placed by the Organizing Committee in the hands of Dr. L. Conti, Ministerial Councillor in the Reich Ministry of the Interior. A two-storey infirmary was equipped as the medical centre at the Reich Sport Field. It was located at the northern side of the premises near the swimming hall. Professor Gebhardt was the head physician at the infirmary and was also in charge of First Aid Depot No. III in the Marathon Tunnel and of Frisian House, since all of these were installed for the benefit of the participants. The directing headquarters were established in connection with First Aid Depot No. IV in the Smaller March Court. Dr. Bunz and Dr. Grube were on service here as assistants to the Director, Dr. Agena. The first aid assistants supplied by the Reich Labour Service were supervised by Dr. Lamprecht, and Dr. Forster was appointed as medical member of the juries. He alone possessed the right to enter the arena of the Stadium during competition and to summon first aid assistance.

The telephone network of the Olympic First Aid Service consisted of a central exchange possessing 13 connections with all of the first aid depots, the infirmary and the police station at the Reich Sport Field, two direct lines to the Berlin central office and one direct line to the First Aid Headquarters of the City of Berlin. Exact service plans which regulated the periods of duty of the physicians, the assistants at the different first aid depots, the Reich Labour Service detachments, the Red Cross officials, the emergency squad from the Berlin aquatic sport societies and the personnel

at the telephone central exchange and ambulance headquarters were drawn up so that efficient cooperation of all the different branches was guaranteed. Regular consultations of the supervisors made it possible for the service to be adapted to the requirements. A record of every case was kept by the different groups called into service, and daily final reports were sent to the main headquarters by messenger.

Only those physicians who could devote their entire time to this work were engaged for the Olympic Medical Service, and every doctor was assigned to a definite place of duty. Changes were permitted by the headquarters only in a few cases. In engaging physicians, dentists and chemists an attempt was made to keep the size of the staff as small as possible, but to obtain first-class experts. The selections were made from among several hundred doctors who declared themselves willing to undertake this work. The physicians, dentists and pharmacists were not compensated for their services. Their uniforms were similar to those worn by the referees. A total of 171 persons were engaged for this work, these including 63 at the Reich Sport Field, 30 at other scenes of competition, 9 at Grünau and 96 in Kiel.

A special Red Cross detachment consisting of 150 men was placed on duty at the Reich Sport Field, Deutschland Hall, cycling stadium and Eichkamp training grounds, these also being selected on the principle of obtaining a small number of efficient experts. Dr. Agena was appointed by the German Red Cross Headquarters as permanent physician during the Olympic period, and the Red Cross detachment was provided with permanent lodgings at Fasanenstrasse 23. The working hours were arranged in such a manner that Red Cross officials were on duty constantly at all of the first aid depots. Changes were necessitated more frequently than in the case of the physicians, however, because of the irregularity of the demands for services on the different days. The periods of duty could be easily regulated because the officials lived together in the same lodgings and could be despatched each day to the centres where their services would most likely be needed. The regular German Red Cross uniforms were worn, and the different groups received their meals either at the Fasanen Strasse lodgings or at their own field kitchen which was set up in the Smaller March Court. The Red Cross officials were not paid for their services, but were provided with travel money and reimbursed by the Olympic First Aid Service for any loss of salary incurred.

In addition to the Red Cross officials, 45 special assistants were provided by the Reich Labour Service. They were assigned to duty at the first aid depots of the competition and training grounds where only athletes were likely to require their services. They were selected from the Labour Service camps of the Berlin-Brandenburg region and were quartered in two barracks provided by the Municipal Westend Hospital. They were assigned to duty by the infirmary official, Labour Service Regional Physician, Dr. Lamprecht, wherever required and they wore the white uniforms of the Labour Service. Special transport lorries were employed for conveying the Labour Service assistants and the Red Cross groups to and from the different scenes of activity. Smaller groups which had to be conveyed considerable distances made use of automobiles. The medical assistants from the Reich Labour Service received their meals at the Westend Hospital. The German Red Cross also supplied 50 nurses and women assistants who were despatched to the different points where their services were required. Care was taken to have an adequate number of nurses and assistants wherever women athletes or groups of girls participated in presentations, and they were also assigned to the first aid depots which dealt with emergencies arising among the spectators.

The aforementioned infirmary contained 27 rooms, 15 on the ground floor and 12 on the first. Complete surgical equipment, including sterilizing and X-ray apparatuses was provided. In addition

o the director, the staff at the infirmary included one head physician, six specialists, three women masseuses, three nurses, two technical assistants and one secretary. The additional personnel at the infirmary was composed principally of experienced assistants from the clinical establishment of the Reich Sport Leader in Hohenlychen. Three women physicians were placed on duty at Frisian House to attend to the needs of the women participants.

The directing headquarters for the continuous service were established in the extensive rooms lining the March Tunnel beneath the Franconian Tower. The central telephone exchange of the Olympic First Aid Service was also located here. Three pairs of stationary binoculars were installed at the top of the Franconian Tower and near the mouth of the Marathon Tunnel so that the entire expanse of the Stadium could be commanded at all times. Eleven well equipped first aid rooms were installed at the Reich Sport Field. First Aid Depot III in the Marathon Tunnel was reserved almost exclusively for active participants, whereas most of the others were used only for spectators or for spectators and athletes. For this reason, Depot III was more fully equipped than the others.

Facilities were also provided here for examinations by foreign doctors who had accompanied their teams. Three first aid groups were placed on duty at the Reich Sport Field without being assigned to any special depot. A room in the swimming hall was especially equipped for dental work, and a travelling dental clinic was also provided, its activities being principally confined, however, to the rowers and canoeists in Grünau and Köpenick. It was under the supervision of Dr. Achtel, who enjoyed the assistance of a second dentist. The Central First Aid Depot consisting of three rooms was installed in the swimming hall, bandaging material and medical supplies being distributed from here to the other depots, including those outside the Reich Sport Field. The necessary material was provided to a great extent through the generous contribution of numerous firms. Distribution was made each morning on the basis of the requests received on the previous evening. The Central Depot was supervised by Herr Skibbe, who was assisted by a second chemist.

The ambulance service was controlled from the infirmary, where two special ambulances of the Olympic First Aid Service were on duty day and night. The ambulances of the Municipal First Aid Headquarters were used at the other scenes of training and competition. Two ambulances ready for immediate service were stationed at the mouth of the Marathon Tunnel and at the Eastern Gate, although if necessary they could be sent to other centres such as the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre if important presentations were being held there.

Special emphasis was placed on the motorizing of the entire first aid system at the Olympic Games, the vehicles connected with this service being permitted to pass the control gates at any time if this was necessary for the fulfilment of their duty. The doctors also possessed special passes which entitled them to admission and parking space for their cars.

The Deutschland Hall was provided with the following rooms for medical services: a waiting room, bandaging room, X-ray room and a club room for the staff. In addition to this principal first aid centre, one emergency room was also installed on the first and second galleries, and two on the third, while an ambulance was constantly present on week days. A directing physician was also on duty at the Wannsee shooting ranges, but due to the considerable distance involved the first aid groups were not sent from Berlin but provided by the local Red Cross organization. It was naturally necessary to establish first aid service at the cycling stadium. The services of 17 medical experts were enlisted for the Marathon race, and an automobile carrying two doctors followed the runners. Before the beginning of the race, two cars containing doctors and first aid officials travelled over the course in order to provide each station with the required personnel. The first aid

organization in connection with the 50 kilometre walking race and 100 kilometre cycling road race was similar,

Seriously injured or sick persons were brought immediately to the proper hospital through the services of the first aid officials, the infirmary alone receiving patients for temporary treatment in special cases. In order to facilitate connections between the team leaders and injured or sick foreign participants, the two most attractive wards in the Westend Hospital were placed at their disposal. Spectators who required more than temporary medical attention were brought either to the Westend or other hospitals where there were vacant beds.

Because of the first-class equipment of the new buildings, the general hygienic measures involved no difficulty. In order to avoid the necessity of vaccination against tetanus, the floors and grounds were often examined for tetanus bacilli, the results being in every case negative. Submerged basins containing a Sagrotan solution were placed before the entrances to the dressing rooms at the swimming stadium as a precaution against the outbreak of foot diseases such as interdigital trichophyty or "athlete's foot." These measures were scarcely necessary, however, since the climatic conditions were also unfavourable to the propagation of such diseases. The basins were in many cases disregarded by the athletes, who stepped across them, so that their actual value was questionable, but in any case, no sign of an epidemic was observed. As a means of developing closer connections with the foreign doctors and of enabling their wishes regarding conferences and tours through scientific institutions to be granted, a medical interpreter service under the leadership of Dr. Spranger was organized. The services of a number of doctors possessing a fundamental knowledge of foreign languages were obtained through an appeal in the professional journals so that one was provided for each foreign team doctor. Numerous foreign medical men made extensive use of this service.

A large first aid depot was established under the stands at Grünau, this serving athletes and spectators alike, although a small emergency depot was also installed at the headquarters of the Regatta Club principally for the Olympic rowers. The later erection of the stands over the water at Grünau made it necessary to provide a first aid depot there as well, this also being constructed under the stands. Even these facilities proving to be inadequate, an infirmary room was equipped in the basement of the Ahoi Yachting Club boat-house. Small emergency rooms were also provided near the stands of honour, in the eastern boat-house, at the eastern side of the lake stands and at the Wendeneck Boat-House. An observation tower was erected at the 1,000 metre point on the regatta course, and a first aid team with a boat was on duty here. An observation post was also established at the 500 metre point, and a first-aid team with a life boat was assigned to the starting point. An ambulance of the Olympic transportation service was constantly on duty at the first aid depot under the main stands, and a second ambulance was stationed on the opposite shore during competitions for spectators in the lake stands who might meet with accidents or suddenly be taken ill. A floating first aid depot was installed in a large life-boat, and five smaller emergency boats were placed at various points along the regatta course.

A special first aid room which was elaborately equipped and constantly occupied was installed at the Dorotheen School in Köpenick for the foreign teams, and an emergency room was established in the old Köpenick Palace. The infirmary of the Police Officers' School in Köpenick could be used for more serious cases, medical experts being on constant duty there. The travelling dental clinic performed any services required in this field, consultations being held each morning. Ten dentists were employed in this work. The services of several doctors and one dentist from Köpenick were also enlisted so that they could be summoned in cases of urgent necessity. The Life-Saving Associa-



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XI. OLYMPIADE BERLIN 1936

EHRENKARTE

Das Reichssportfeld mit dem Stocken-Turm

Diese Karte berechtigt zum Besuch sämtlicher sportlicher Veranstaltungen der XI. Olympiade

19 PRÄSIDENT DES ORGANISATIONS-KOMITEES 36

OLYMPIA-STADION-PASS

18849

X OLYMPIADE BERLIN 1936

1. Platz - RM 100,-

Block 4

R. 24
S. 42

Above: Complimentary ticket with leather folder—Below: Olympic Stadium pass.
The Olympic Stadium pass contained 20 entrance tickets for all of the presentations in the Stadium. Designs: Werner Beucke.

tion of the Berlin Aquatic Sport Clubs supplied the personnel of the first aid teams, 113 officials, nurses, women assistants and boatmen being engaged.

In contrast to Berlin, the large number of spectator boats in Kiel complicated the problem of first aid, especially in view of the fact that there was no means of communication, and for this reason the services of many doctors were required on the principal days. Every spectator boat contained one doctor and two first aid officials, 69 medical experts being enlisted for this work. The necessary first aid material was supplied by the Central Depot in Berlin, and since all of the doctors and first aid officials performed their services practically free of charge, very little expense was involved.

The daily reports of the different depot supervisors revealed the following statistics: Between August 1st and 16th, 430 cases were received at the infirmary, and since most of them required more than one treatment, these totalled 889. Those received for treatment included:

Athletes	157
Other participants and assistants	125
Spectators	148
	430

During the period between July 1st and 31st, 281 participants received treatment at the infirmary, or before its completion, at the temporary medical headquarters in the swimming hall. The total number attended to between July 1st and August 16th was thus 711, these representing 29 nations. A clinical review of the different cases of ailment and injury confirms the fact that the majority of the athletes did not require treatment for the so-called "typical" sport injuries, but for ordinary constitutional disturbances brought about by special conditions. During the early days of training and on occasions of weather changes, as on August 2nd, 4th and 7th, common colds were the most prevalent form of ailment, the athletes from the southern countries being most often afflicted. Simultaneous with colds or immediately following them, the athletes often suffered from sprained or torn muscles combined with blood extravasations in the musculature from even small exertions. These injuries always appeared, as was proved in such cases, in consequence of physical strain due to the incorrect application of strength. They were prevalent during the first week, but dropped in number thereafter. On the other hand, signs of over-strain became apparent towards the end of the Games, these including chronic inflamed condition of the muscles, membranes and joints. The well-known clinical fact was again substantiated in such cases, namely, that old injuries such as strained tendons at the joints, the tendency to dislocations, stretched muscles, etc. give rise to new injuries such as stiff joints, extravasations, weakening under constant strain, fallen and spreading arches, bone displacements, etc. during periods of great exertion.

Most of the cases requiring treatment were of a surgical nature, these including:

- 81 cases of superficial wounds and abrasions (insect stings),
- 58 cases of injuries to muscles (wrenches, tears, ruptured fasciculi, blood effusions under the fascia, torn tendons),
- 20 cases of injuries to the bony structure (fissures, fractures and contusions),
- 59 cases of severe injuries to joints (sprains, dislocations, displacements of the semi-lunar cartilage),
- 45 surgical cases of inflammatory trouble caused by boils, inflammation of cellular tissues, panaritium,
- 17 cases of serious injuries including some general cases were admitted to the Westend Hospital (appendicitis, sepsis, feverish gastrointestinal tract diseases, skull fractures with concussion of the brain),
- 12 cases of serious injury to the muscles and bones were admitted to the in-patient department of Hohenlychen (displacements of semi-lunar cartilage, fracture of the head of the tibia, torn crucial ligaments, periostitis of the elbow),



69 cases of internal diseases due, as already mentioned above, to colds, diarrhoea accompanied by influenza-like symptoms,
 54 cases were treated by the nose, ear and throat specialist for inflammation of the throat and of the middle ear and for boils in the auditory canal,
 32 patients applied to the eye specialist for treatment.

Five surgical operations of a more serious nature were performed with the aid of narcosis (treatment of wounds, reduction of displaced semi-lunar cartilage and the setting of fractured bones). Considerable demands were made upon the medical service at the Frisian House during the week of athletic competitions, this involving several difficulties, but the nurses performed their many duties in an efficient and willing manner. A total of 180 persons were treated, the complaints consisting principally of colds, light digestive complaints and minor injuries. Four cases had to be removed to the hospital. The ailments were distributed in the following general manner:

Colds	42
Wounds and infections	34
Fresh injuries	23
Old injuries	16
Muscular complaints	13
Digestive disorders	13
Eye and ear ailments	7
Illness involving high temperature	6
Sundry complaints	26
	180

In their size and equipment, the first aid depots at the Reich Sport Field were adequate for every demand, and the work of the Labour Service assistants, the nurses and the first aid officials of the Red Cross was exemplary. The entire organization, especially the connections with the directing officials, the providing of ambulances when necessary, and the supplying of bandaging and medical materials, was entirely satisfactory. The services of the first aid officials were required between 30 and 50 times daily, most of the cases involving slight ailments or injuries such as faints, flesh wounds, bruises, insect bites and stings, so that the ambulance service was seldom required, About 50 cases of diarrhoea among the personnel engaged in issuing the apparatus and managing the announcement board were treated on August 7th at First Aid Depot No. III in the Marathon Tunnel. Immediate measures prevented the spread of this complaint, and those afflicted soon recovered under proper treatment without revealing any serious effects. Numerous cases of conjunctivitis were treated at First Aid Depot No. IV in the Smaller March Court, this being due to the fine, dust-like sand on the running tracks. A considerable number of knee and ankle sprains as well as flesh wounds but no fractures occurred at the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre. The first aid depot at the swimming stadium dealt with the following cases:

From the water polo competitions:	From the high-diving competitions (10 metres):
5 finger sprains	2 cases of contusion of the shoulder
1 case of wrenched capsule of shoulder joint	2 cases of contusion of the foot
1 case of fracture of the orbital portion of the frontal bone	1 case of contusion of the thigh
1 Emphysema of the right orbital region	2 cases of excoriations
1 injury to the tibia.	

An elderly spectator died of angina pectoris in the Stadium during the competitions, but the other visitors did not realize that anything had happened because the body was immediately removed

without causing any disturbance. The services of the first aid officials were most frequently demanded on the evenings of large presentations, the periods of rehearsal before the gymnastic performances, especially those in which many girls and children were engaged, during the principal days of competition and on the occasion of sudden weather changes. First Aid Depot No. I (Olympic Gate), No. II (East Stand), No. III (Marathon Tunnel) and No. IV (Smaller March Court) were the centres of greatest activity in this field because they controlled the entire Olympic Stadium.

During the athletic competitions, medical services were demanded in the arena of the Stadium on 10 occasions, most of these being in connection with acute injuries of the feet and legs, two because of exhaustion, one owing of digestive disorders and once because of a foot wound. A Marathon runner was also treated for exhaustion and a rider was accorded medical attention in connection with a head wound.

A total of 3,521 persons received attention at the different first aid depots at the Reich Sport Field, these including:

	Women	Men
Athletes	344	725
Other participants	61	101
Spectators	953	1,337

The dental station in the swimming hall was called upon for service by 34 persons, 11 of these being athletes and 23 belonging to the accompanying personnel. Most of the cases demanding treatment were of an acute nature such as diseased roots, inflammation of the jaw and inflamed gums. The most severe case was that of a Chilean boxer who had two of his front teeth broken off. Seven persons were treated in Köpenick, these including 7 active participants and 5 members of the accompanying personnel. Although many of the cases were of a serious nature, they were treated so successfully that no one was prevented from competing or hindered in his training.

The Central First Aid Depot was arranged after the pattern of a dispensing pharmacy and supplied 23 depots as well as the first aid station in Kiel. Seven portable first aid kits were also given out for special occasions. The depots at the Reich Sport Field were supplied in the same manner, but each of them was also entitled to order special supplies needed from day to day during the Games. Articles in particular demand included massaging alcohol, soap, tincture of iodine and tumblers as well as medicine glasses. The greatest number of demands came from the infirmary, where everything necessary for the preparation and performing of operations had to be provided. The Frisian House also requested a considerable amount of material, nourishing and strengthening preparations, creams and ointments, linen towels, preventatives against colds and coughs and valerian preparations being supplied in quantities. Medical and bandaging material was also supplied to the first aid depots at the Deutschland Hall, where sticking plaster, bandaging and anodynes were principally required, the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, where bandaging, sticking plaster and skin protectives were demanded, the scenes of competition in Grünau and Köpenick, where considerable quantities of pharmaceutical supplies were needed, the dental station, which required principally disinfectives and anesthetics, and to the hockey stadium, stations along the course of the road races, the tennis courts, polo field, first aid automobile and the Kiel Yachting Home. In all, three cartons of bandaging material and medical supplies were distributed.

Ambulance service was required for about 200 persons, half of these being athletes and the remainder consisting of other participants, assistants and spectators. Most of these cases were serious collapses, injuries and sudden illnesses accompanied by fever.



An injured athlete is treated at the infirmary.

Special incidents were not announced from the Wannsee shooting ranges or Deutschland Hall. The cooperation between the doctors and the first aid officials was entirely satisfactory, and the organization proved to be adequate for meeting every demand. Cases in which treatment was required at the shooting ranges were limited to two athletes, four spectators and six additional participants. The injuries which frequently demanded treatment at the Deutschland Hall were in the nature of sprains and torn ligaments, this being explained by the type of competition (weight-lifting, boxing, etc.) which took place there. On the occasion of the Marathon race, nine runners were picked up by the first aid automobile which followed the race. A German participant exhibited symptoms of a thrombophlebitis, but the other runners were merely in a state of exhaustion and after resting and being given nourishment they rapidly recovered. One participant discovered after completing a race that his feet were so blistered that he could no longer walk and had to be carried on a stretcher to one of the omnibuses for conveyance to the Olympic Village. The first aid stations along the course of the road races were called upon for assistance in only three cases, two of which pertained to runners who had dropped out of the race because of exhaustion and muscular cramps, while the third concerned a woman spectator who had fainted but soon recovered. The following first aid automobile rendered service only once during the 100 kilometre cycling road race when a South African cyclist was thrown from his bicycle about two kilometres before the finishing line, suffering a large wound in the fleshy part of his forearm. Following emergency treatment, he was placed in charge of the surgical authorities at the Olympic Village. A second cyclist fell at the finishing line and had to be removed to the Westend Hospital while still a third was treated for a fractured

wrist with which he, nevertheless, had cycled 70 kilometres. Two cases of physical exhaustion rendered medical attention necessary during the 50 kilometre walking race, no other incidents being recorded either among the competitors or the spectators. The doctors assigned to the training fields outside the Reich Sport Field were not called upon for assistance. The cooperation between the doctors and the first aid teams from the Labour Service and Red Cross was efficient and pleasant in every respect.

A total of 956 persons were treated by the first aid depots outside of the Reich Sport Field, these including:

	Women	Men
Athletes	21	163
Other participants	30	96
Spectators	414	232

The wards of the Municipal Westend Hospital of Berlin which had been reserved for the clinical treatment of active participants received 68 athletes from 27 nations between June 22nd and August 19th. Their ailments were half internal and half surgical in nature. The following diagnoses were made:

Internal ailments:

Angina	10
Intestinal ailments	9 (one of which was Paratyphoid. Paratyphoid symptoms in 3 cases)
Grippe	2
Undefined ailments involving temperature	7
Pleurisy.. . . .	1
Haematuria	1
Renal colic	2
Abdominal disease	1
Inflammation of the eyeball	1
	<hr/>
	34

External diseases:

Injuries to bones and joints or diseases of same	11
Boils and inflammations of cellular tissues	9
Lymphangitis	3
Diseases of muscles	3
Flesh wounds	3
Appendicitis	3
Concussion of the brain	1
Urethritis	1
	<hr/>
	34

Five active participants were accepted at the Municipal Rudolf-Virchow Hospital for the treatment of skin and venereal diseases. In two cases the condition of the athlete was described as acute.

Every foreign team doctor was provided with a German colleague who commanded his language and assisted him constantly during his sojourn in Berlin, all arrangements to this end being made by the medical language service. Conducted tours were also arranged for the foreign doctors and members of the National Olympic Committees who were especially interested in the different technical aspects of physical training. About 160 foreigners visited the infirmary at the Reich Sport

Field and various other institutions which were of special interest to them. The medical treatment of foreign athletes, as well as the relations between the foreign first aid officials, the German doctors and members of the Olympic first aid service was simplified through the assistance of interpreters. The demands made on the first aid service by the foreign rowers were fortunately very slight, being confined principally to small injuries, catarrhs and light digestive disorders. More serious forms of illness were not observed. In spite of the unfavourable, damp weather conditions the rowers experienced no difficulty in acclimatizing themselves. Medical treatment was accorded to a total of 585 persons, these being distributed as follows:

At the lodgings of the rowers and canoeists:

	Women	Men
Athletes	4	101
Other participants	3	11

At the various first aid depots:

Athletes	6	146
Other participants	20	79
Spectators	88	127

Two active participants were received at the Köpenick Hospital with appendicitis and pneumonia, and two spectators were treated for ptomaine poisoning and grippe.

The first aid officials were called upon for service on but few occasions in Kiel, accidents of a serious nature being encountered neither among the athletes nor the spectators. Medicine against sea-sickness had to be administered several times to spectators on the accompanying steamers. The only injuries of a serious nature were a broken bone and a second degree burn. Several active participants were afflicted with congestion in the bronchial tubes, and one case each of Plaut-Vincent angina and Cholezystitis was observed. Among the spectators on land, 180 persons were treated. A total of 295 persons in Kiel required medical attention, these being distributed as follows:

	Women	Men
Athletes	7	108
Spectators	109	71

The compiled statistics reveal that single and repeated medical treatments were received by 6,370 persons in the infirmary and all of the first aid depots, including Grünau and Kiel, the individual totals being as follows:

Infirmary	711
Frisian House	180
First aid depots at the Reich Sport Field	3,521
First aid depots outside of the Reich Sport Field	956
Grünau	585
Kiel	295
Others	122

The ailments and injuries were in general the same at all of the different centres, comprising those which are customary at all large presentations: headaches, nausea, faints, cramps, foreign bodies in the eye and nose-bleeding. The only serious cases—aside from a few deaths already reported—were some fractured bones and circulation disorders.

The question of to what extent scientific examinations should be made was discussed before and during the Games, the directing officials finally deciding against undertaking such a task. As grounds for this decision it was pointed out that the Olympic Games are scarcely suitable for research purposes because detailed examinations would tend to interrupt the progress of the competitions and disturb the athletes. Moreover, the essential examinations before and following the Festival could not be carried out, and it was therefore deemed more advisable to postpone such measures until the occasion of less complicated national sporting competitions. Facilities were provided, however, in order to enable every foreign doctor to conduct the examinations he deemed necessary, but comparatively little use was made of these arrangements.

The total costs were held within reasonable limits. Exclusive of construction costs and the equipping of the infirmary, the first aid depots were installed and provided with their first allotment of medical supplies and bandaging material for the sum of 15,000 marks, while 25,000 marks were appropriated for the operation of the entire first aid service during the Olympic period, This was exceeded, however, to the extent of 897.31 marks. The principal expenditures were as follows:

1. Personal and administration	19,273.30 RM.	
Doctors (travelling expenses for those residing at considerable distances, special missions)		1,382.90 RM.
First aid teams and nurses (travelling expenses, compensation for loss of earnings)		17,410.45 „
2. Medical supplies and bandaging material	839.65 „	
3. Transportation and ambulance costs	5,784.36 „	
		<hr/>
		25,897.31 RM.

The Olympic first aid service proved to be adequate for every demand. It could be ascertained that in the case of the athletes the most prevalent forms of injury were those resulting from strenuous training and were confined to a large extent to strained muscles and ligaments. The results of treatment can be described as very satisfactory and withdrawals from competitions were extremely seldom. Nor was any difficulty encountered in looking after the spectators. Factors of great importance to the success of the medical and health service in connection with the Eleventh Olympic Games were the generous cooperation of the German doctors and medical assistants, the carefully planned schedule of service for the first aid teams at all of the scenes of competition and training, and the infirmary at the Reich Sport Field.

In conclusion, it may be stated that it was possible to fulfil every requirement of a medical nature in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and to provide the foreign guests and especially the medical experts from throughout the world with an example of German cooperation and skill.

The Visitors

First aid and health measures for the benefit of the Olympic visitors as well as for the Berlin population were under the direction of the Municipal Authorities, and were supervised by the Municipal Board of Public Health and the 20 branch headquarters in the different boroughs. Municipal Councillor Spiewok was in charge of the entire organization as the deputy of the Mayor. The planning and execution of all measures of a medical nature were placed in the hands of Dr. Schwéers, Deputy Supervising Physician of the Board of Public Health, and business matters pertaining to them were regulated by Director Zimmermann, also of the Board of Public Health. Through the cooperation of the medical experts of the Board of Public Health and the 20 directors of the branch

headquarters, a unified plan was drawn up and a comprehensive set of orders issued so that a firm foundation for the activities of every participating group was established.

During the period of preparation, it became evident that the personnel and the equipment of the City alone would not be adequate for dealing with the many problems which were bound to arise, and the National Health Headquarters for the Berlin district, the Association of German Physicians with headquarters at Berlin, and the German Red Cross of the Berlin district generously offered to cooperate. It was only through the support of these organizations and the great sacrifices in time and work on the part of their members that the necessary preparations could be planned and carried out.



Two first aid officials from the Labour Service carrying a slightly injured hurdler to the first aid depot.



A "first aid beacon" at the International Youth Encampment containing a stretcher, first aid material and a fire extinguisher.

ENTRANCE TICKETS

Fixing of Prices and Price Categories

In the chapter, "History of the Organization" of the XIth Olympic Games, the principles governing the handling of tickets have already been stated. Here a detailed account will be given of the work of the ticket office before and during the Games. The fixing of prices, price categories, and the sale of tickets will be especially treated.

At the 1932 Olympic Games, it was possible to adopt the system customary in the U.S.A. of one price category, or at the most two. In Berlin, however, it was necessary to take into consideration the entirely different financial circumstances and habits of European lovers of sport. This led us to base our division into categories on the system followed in Amsterdam, where, moreover, season tickets for the different sports had been sold. As contrasted with 324 different kinds of tickets in Amsterdam, there were 166 in Los Angeles, and 660 in Berlin.

In Los Angeles the Olympic Stadium pass cost 22 dollars, which, at the prevailing gold rate, was 92.40 marks. On June 19th, 1934, we established the following prices for Olympic Stadium passes:

100.—RM. for the 1st stand
 60.— „ „ „ 2nd „
 40.— „ „ „ 3rd „

The prices of season tickets for the most important sports were as follows:

Athletics (Track and Field Events) 1st stand 40.— RM.	Rowing 1st stand 40.— RM.
2nd „ 30.— „	2nd „ 30.— „
3rd „ 20.— „	3rd „ 25.— „
Swimming 1st „ 40.— „	1st standing room 20.— „
2nd „ 30.— „	Football. 1st stand 35.— „
1st standing room 20.— „	2nd „ 25.— „
Equestrian Sports 1st stand 40.— „	3rd „ 20.— „
2nd „ 25.— „	Boxing. 1st „ 40.— „
	2nd „ 30.— „

These prices determined the other entrance prices. For example, the total price of the 16 tickets for daytime events and 3 evening tickets in the Olympic Stadium pass, 1st stand, was 100.— RM. The total price of the 8 tickets for athletics (track and field events) in the Olympic Stadium pass was 32.— RM. A season ticket for the track and field events cost 40.— RM., while the individual tickets cost a total of 60.— RM. Reduced prices were granted only to those living in the "Strength through Joy City." The full price had to be paid for children.

All tickets were transferable. The passes and the season tickets were in the form of booklets, containing a ticket for each day. The individual tickets were valid without the booklet. On the first page was an address of welcome by the President of the Organizing Committee. On the back of the cover were the conditions governing the use of the tickets, and a plan of the grounds of the Reich Sport Field.

In general, special tickets for morning, afternoon or evening events were not issued. The season tickets and the entrance tickets marked for two periods of the day entitled their holders to attend the events in question during the day stated. In the mornings for the most part only elimination rounds took place. These competitions were not definitely decided upon until the night before.

The following abbreviations for the most important tickets were used on the order blanks, price lists and booking forms. Then a table of the prices is given, which also shows how the prices of the Stadium passes and season tickets were distributed over the individual days.

OP	Olympic Stadium passes	EBL	Individual ticket to the Exhibition Baseball Game	DSWI	Season Ticket for Swimming
DK	Season tickets (for one sport)			DREI	Season Ticket for Equestrian Sports
EK	Individual tickets for one day only	EMK	Individual ticket to the Military Concert	DRUD	Season Ticket for Rowing
EER	Individual ticket to the Opening Ceremony	ESR	Individual ticket to the Final Day (Riding and Closing Ceremony)	DBOX	Season Ticket for Boxing
EFL	Individual ticket to the Festival Play	DKL	Season Ticket for Athletics (track and field events)	DRIN	Season Ticket for Wrestling and Weight-Lifting
ETA	Individual ticket to the performance, "Music and Dancing of the Nations"	DKF	Season Ticket for Football	DFEN	Season Ticket for Fencing
		DHAN	Season Ticket for Handball	DHOY	Season Ticket for Hockey
				DTUR	Season Ticket for Gymnastics
				DPOO	Season Ticket for Polo
				DSEG	Season Ticket for Yachting

1. Tickets to the Olympic Stadium

Event	Day	Seats, 1st stand			Seats, 2nd stand			Seats, 3rd stand			Standing Room	
		OP	DK	EK	OP	DK	EK	OP	DK	EK	OP	EK
Opening Ceremony	Aug. 1	10.—	—	15.—	5.75	—	10.—	4.25	—	6.—	3.—	3.—
	Festival Play	Aug. 1	4.—	—	6.—	2.50	—	4.—	1.50	—	2.—	1.—	1.—
Athletics (Track and Field Events ¹⁾)	Aug. 2	4.—	5.—	10.— ²⁾	2.50	3.15	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	4.— ²⁾	1.—	2.—
	Aug. 3	4.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	2.50	3.15	4.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	3.— ²⁾	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 4	4.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	4.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	3.— ²⁾	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 5	4.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	4.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	3.— ²⁾	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 6	4.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	4.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	3.— ²⁾	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 7	4.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	4.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	3.— ²⁾	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 8	4.—	5.—	10.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	4.— ²⁾	1.—	2.—
	Aug. 9	4.—	5.—	10.— ²⁾	2.50	3.75	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.50	4.— ²⁾	1.—	2.—
		DKL, total price	40.—			30.—			20.—			
Football	Aug. 10	7.—	8.75	10.— ²⁾	4.—	6.25	8.— ²⁾	3.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.—
	Aug. 11	7.—	8.75	10.— ²⁾	4.—	6.25	8.— ²⁾	3.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.—
	Aug. 13	7.—	8.75	10.— ²⁾	4.—	6.25	8.— ²⁾	3.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.—
	Aug. 15	7.—	8.75	10.— ²⁾	4.—	6.25	8.— ²⁾	3.—	5.—	6.— ²⁾	1.50	2.—
		DKF, total price	35.—			25.—			20.—			
Handball	Aug. 12	4.—	6.—	6.—	2.50	4.—	4.—	1.50	—	2.—	1.—	1.—
	Aug. 14	4.—	6.—	6.—	2.50	4.—	4.—	1.50	—	2.—	1.—	1.—
Riding and Closing Ceremony	Aug. 16	10.—	—	15.—	5.75	—	10.—	4.25	—	6.—	3.—	3.—
Music and Dancing of Nations	Aug. 10	— ³⁾	—	6.—	— ³⁾	—	4.—	— ³⁾	—	2.—	— ³⁾	1.—
Baseball	Aug. 12	4.—	—	6.—	2.50	—	4.—	1.50	—	2.—	1.—	1.—
Military Concert	Aug. 13	4.—	—	6.—	2.50	—	4.—	1.50	—	2.—	1.—	1.—
	OP, total price	100.—			60.—			40.—			25.— ⁴⁾	
¹⁾ The tickets for the track and field events entitled their holders to attend the gymnastic exhibitions of the different nations. There were no special tickets for these exhibitions. ^{a)} The demand for DK was so great that EK were not issued. ³⁾ A supplementary entrance ticket attached to the Olympic Stadium passes could be used for this performance. ⁴⁾ Olympic Stadium standing room passes were issued only in exceptional cases by special arrangement.												
Repetitions of the Festival Play on Aug. 3, 14 and 19				1st stand 3.—RM.			2nd stand 2.—RM.		3rd stand 1.—RM.		Standing Room 0.50 RM.	

2. Tickets for the Equestrian Events, valid for the Dressage Tests on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August on the Riding Field (Polo Field of the Reich Sport Field), for the cross-country test on the 15th of August in Döberitz (standing room only), and for the jumping and following closing ceremony in the Olympic Stadium on the 16th of August.

Day	Seats, 1st stand		2nd stand		Seats, 3rd stand	2nd Standing Room	¹⁾ In addition there were sold at the gate, so far as room was available, half-day tickets for 2nd standing room, for 1.— RM., and for seats, 3rd stand, at the price of 3.—RM.
	DK	EK	DK	EK	EK		
Aug. 12–14	7.50 ea.	8.— ea.	4.25 ea.	4.50 ea.	6.— ea. ¹⁾	2.— ea. ¹⁾	
Aug. 15	2.50	—	2.25	—	—	3.—	
Aug. 16	15.—	15.—	10.—	10.—	6.—	3.—	
DREI:	40.—		25.—				

3. Tickets for Handball, valid for the 12th and 14th of August in the Olympic Stadium, and for the elimination matches on August 6, 7, 8 and 10 on the fields of the Berlin sporting clubs.

Day	Seats, 1st stand		2nd stand		Seats, 3rd stand	Standing Room	1) See B. for prices of the individual tickets to the hand-hall elimination rounds.
	DK	EK	DK	EK	EK	EK	
Aug. 6-8 & 10 Aug. 12 & 14 DHAN:	13.—together 6.—ea. 25.—	1) 6.—ea.	7.—together 4.—ea. 15.—	1) 4.—ea.	1) 2.—ea.	1) 1.—ea.	

4. Tickets for Swimming, including High Board Diving and Water Polo, in the Swimming Stadium (Reich Sport Field)

Day	Seats, 1st stand DK ¹⁾	Seats, 2nd stand DK ¹⁾	3rd stand DK ¹⁾	2nd Standing Room EK	Tickets to the swimming training from Aug. 3 to 7 were also sold at the gate for 1.— RM. 1) The demand for DK was so great that EK were not sold.
Aug. 8-15 DSWI:	5.—ea. 40.—	3.75 ea. 30.—	2.50 ea. 20.—	2.—ea.	
Continental Relay Race on the evening of Aug. 16					
Seats, 1st stand 5.—		Seats, 2nd stand 3.—		Seats, 3rd stand 2.—	
Standing Room 1.—					

5. Tickets for Rowing in Grünau (Regatta Course)

Day	Seats, 1st stand (Loges) DK ¹⁾	Seats, 2nd stand (Grandstand and DK ¹⁾	Seats, 3rd stand Floating grandstand. DK ¹⁾	1st Standing Room		2nd Standing Room EK	The grandstand on the bank was roofed over. The loges and seats on the bank were directly on the water and were not covered over. 1) The demand for DK was so great that EK were not issued.
	DK	EK	DK	EK	EK		
Aug. 11-13 Aug. 14 DRUD:	9.—ea. 13.— 40.—	7.—ea. 9.— 30.—	6.—ea. 7.— 25.—	4.50 ea. 6.50	5.—ea. 8.—	2.—ea. 3.—	

6. Tickets for Boxing in the Deutschland Hall

Boxing in:	Day	Seats, 1st stand DK ¹⁾	Seats, 2nd stand DK ¹⁾	Other Seats		Standing Room		1) The demand for DK was so great that EK were not sold.
		DK	EK	afternoon EK	evening EK	afternoon EK	evening EK	
2 rings 1 ring	Aug. 10-12	6.—ea.	4.50 ea.	2.—ea.	4.—ea.	1.—ea.	2.—ea.	
	Aug. 13-14	6.—ea.	4.50 ea.	2.—ea.	6.—ea.	1.—ea.	3.—ea.	
	Aug. 15 DBOX:	10.— 40.—	7.50 30.—	—	15.—	—	4.—	

7. Tickets for Wrestling and Weight-Lifting in the Deutschland Hall

Day	Seats, 1st stand DK ¹⁾	Seats, 2nd stand DK ¹⁾	Other Seats		Standing Room		1) The demand for DK was so great that EK were not sold.
	DK	EK	morning EK	evening EK	morning EK	evening EK	
Aug. 2-4 Aug. 5 Aug. 6-7 Aug. 8 Aug. 9 DRIN	3.50 ea. 3.50 3.—ea. 4.— 6.— 30.—	2.50 ea. 2.50 2.—ea. 2.50 3.50 20.—	1.—ea. 1.50 ea. 1.50 1.50	4.—ea. 4.— 4.—ea. 6.— 8.—	—.50 ea. —.50 ea. 1.— 1.—	1.—ea. 1.— 1.—ea. 2.— 3.—	

8. Tickets for Hockey in the Hockey Stadium (Reich Sport Field)

Day	Seats, 1st stand		Standing Room	In addition, so far as room was available, half-day tickets for 1.— RM. were sold at the gate.
	DK	EK	EK	
Aug. 4-6 Aug. 7-11 Aug. 12-14 DHOY:	1.—ea. 2.—ea. 4.—ea. 25.—	2.—ea. 3.—ea. 5.—ea.	1.—ea. 1.50 ea. 2.—ea.	

9. Tickets for Gymnastics in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre (Reich Sport Field)

Day	Seats, 1st stand DK	Seats, 2nd stand DK	Seats, 3rd stand DK	The demand for DK was so great that EK were not issued.
Aug. 10-12 DTUR:	5.— ea. 15.—	3.33 ea. 10.—	2.— ea. 6.—	

10. Tickets for Polo on the Polo Field (Reich Sport Field)

Day	Seats, 1st stand		Seats, 2nd stand	1st standing room	In addition, half-day tickets for 2nd standing room were sold at the gate for 1.— RM.
	DK	EK	EK	EK	
Aug. 3-7	6.— ea.	7.— ea.	4.— ea.	1.— ea.	
Aug. 8	10.—	12.—	6.—	2.—	
DPOO:	40.—				

11. Tickets for Fencing (with the exception of the Pentathlon), on the Reich Sport Field

Day	Cupola Hall EK	Tennis Stad. & Courts EK	Season tickets cost 35.— RM. and were not in the form of booklets. In addition, half-day tickets were sold at the gate for 2.— RM.
Rug. 2— 6	4.— ea.	—	
Aug. 7-11	—	4.— ea.	
Aug. 12-15	4.— ea.	—	

12. Tickets for Yachting in Kiel

Day	For accompanying steamers		The supplementary tickets attached to the season tickets entitled the holders to purchase tickets at the reduced price of 2.— RM. for the extension of the regattas.
	DK	EK	
Aug. 4-10	2.— ea.	2.50 ea.	
DSEG:	14.—1		

13. Tickets for Canoeing on August 7th and 8th in Grünau

Seats, 1st stand, cost 4.— RM.; seats, 2nd stand, 2.— RM.; standing room 1.— RM.

14. Tickets for the Cycle Races from August 6th to 8th in the Cycling Stadium on Messedamm

Seats, 1st stand: 6.— RM. standing room, 1st stand: 3.— RM. standing room, 2nd stand: 2.— RM. standing room on curves 1.— RM.

For the cycle training up to August 5th, tickets for adults cost —.20 RM., for children —.10 RM.

Course tickets on the Avus (standing room) for the 100 kilometre road race on August 10th cost —.50 RM.

15. Tickets for Basketball (Reich Sport Field)

Day	Tennis Courts EK	Tennis Stadium EK	In addition, so far as room was available, half-day tickets for 2.— RM. were sold at the gate.
Aug. 7-11	3.— ea.	—	
Aug. 12-14	—	4.— ea.	

16. Tickets for Shooting, Ranges in Wannsee, from August 6th to 8th

Tickets for rapid fire pistol shooting, target pistol shooting and small caliber shooting cost 2.50 RM. In addition, so far as room was available, half-day tickets for 2.— RM. were sold at the gate.

17. Tickets for the Modern Pentathlon

Aug. 2, 5,000 m. cross-country riding (Döberitz), 2.— RM. Aug. 3, épée fencing (Tennis Stadium), 4.— RM. Aug. 4, shooting (Ranges in Ruhleben), 2.— RM. Aug. 5, swimming (Swimming Stadium), 2.— RM. Aug. 6, 4,000 m. cross-country running (Wannsee golf course), 4.— RM.

18. Tickets for the Artistic Presentations. Festival Performances in the Dietrich Eckart Theatre

Day	Performance	Middle Circle	Lower Circle	Upper Circle
Aug. 2, 5, 6, 14 Aug. 15	"Das Frankfurter Würfelspiel" by Eberhard Wolfgang Möller Olympic Concert (the prize-winning compositions in the Olympic Art Competition)	6.— ea. 6.—	4.— ea. 4.—	2.— ea. 2.—
Aug. 4	"Herakles," oratorio by G. F. Handel	3.—	2.—	1.—
Aug. 7 & 16	"Herakles," oratorio by G. F. Handel	6.— ea.	4.— ea.	2.— ea.
Aug. 17	"Herakles," oratorio by G. F. Handel	6.—	2.—	4.—
Aug. 18	"Herakles," oratorio by G. F. Handel	3.—	1.—	2.—

There was no advance sale by letter of tickets for the events listed below.

A. Tickets for the Football Elimination Matches on Berlin sport grounds

Day	Post Stadium			Mommsen Athletic Field				Hertha Field			
	Seats, 1st stand	Seats, 2nd stand	Standing Room	Day	Seats	1st Stand- ing Room	2nd Stand- ing Room	Day	Seats	1st Stand- ing Room	2nd Stand- ing Room
Aug. 3-5, 7-8	4.— ea.	3.— ea.	1.— ea.	Aug. 3, 5-7	4.— ea.	2.— ea.	1.— ea.	Aug. 4, 6, 8	4.— ea.	2.— ea.	1.— ea.

The Olympic spectators were by no means limited to those who were fortunate enough to obtain tickets.





Secure in the knowledge that their seats in the Stadium are reserved two sons of Bavaria enjoy a noonday nap on the Reich Sport Field.

B. Tickets for the Handball Elimination Rounds on Berlin sport grounds

Day	Police Stadium		Day	Hohenzollern-Damm Sport Grounds	
	Seats	Standing Room		Seats	Standing Room
Aug. 6-8 & 10	2.— ea.	1.— ea.	Aug. 6-8 & 10	2.— ea.	1.— ea.

- C. **Marathon Race (turning point, north curve of the Avus), August 9th**
 Seats in the Anus stands, Königsweg, 1.50 RM. Course tickets for the Avus (standing room) —.50 RM.
- D. **Gliding Exhibition on the Staaken Aerodrome near Berlin, on the morning of August 4: —50 RM. (standing room)**
- E. **Olympic Art Exhibition** in the Exhibition Halls on Kaiserdamm from July 15 to August 16, 1936
 Ticket to the Olympic Art Exhibition: 1.— RM. Ticket to the “Germany” Exhibition: 1.50 RM.
 Combined ticket to the Olympic Art Exhibition and the “Germany” Exhibition: 2.— RM.
 Ticket to the Olympic Art Exhibition from the “Germany” Exhibition: —.50 RM.
- F. **Berlin School Children’s Song and Gymnastic Display, August 9, May Field. Seats in the Stands: 1.50 RM. Standing Room: —.50 RM.**
- G. **“Festival for the Competitors”** on August 16 in the Deutschland Hall. Tickets for spectators (for the performances):
 1st stand 3.— RM., 2nd stand 2.— RM.

The choice of price categories proved wise, as all classes of the population were given the opportunity of attending the Games. The large sale of Olympic Stadium passes and season tickets limited the sale of individual tickets for seats. Therefore many of those who attended individual events had to content themselves with standing room. While all those holding passes and season tickets did not use the tickets every day, they took care that relatives and acquaintances should use them. Only in this manner was it possible to ensure that the seats at every event would be filled. Otherwise, the tickets for the semi-finals and finals would have been sold out quickly, while the attendance would have been small on the other days and especially in the mornings.

Many people expressed the wish for a "General Pass," that is, a ticket which would have entitled the holder to attend every event. This wish could not be fulfilled, since at certain times contests were taking place simultaneously in twelve different places. Thus for 1,000 holders of general passes it would have been necessary to reserve 12,000 seats. Since the demand for tickets was great, such a procedure would have exposed the Organizing Committee to well-justified complaints. In addition, the capacity of the different places where contests were held varied greatly. It was also not possible to provide separate tickets for mornings and afternoons. The times for the different contests had been set, but changes in the number of competitors or weather conditions might have necessitated shifts in the programme. There was also the danger that the interval between the morning and afternoon contests might be too short to permit the evacuation and refilling of the seats.

The following are the conditions which governed the use of the tickets:

All tickets are transferable. They entitle the holder to attend the XIth Olympic Games, under the following conditions:

1. The holder is admitted to the place printed on the ticket for the period of time indicated thereon. He is required to show the ticket to the officials at all times, even in the stands, if requested to do so.
2. If the programme is changed so that no contests or other performances take place during the time for which the ticket is valid, the price printed on the ticket will be refunded. The holder of the ticket has no further claims.
3. No refund of the purchase price or replacement can be made for tickets which are lost or destroyed.
4. It is not permitted to resell the ticket at a higher price than that printed on it. Such resale makes the ticket invalid. A ticket so sold can be taken from its purchaser or subsequent holder. The holder has no right to demand reimbursement.

These conditions also apply to other misuses of tickets.

5. The holder of the ticket may leave the competition centres once between the morning and afternoon events (for example, during the athletic track and field events, swimming, gymnastics, riding, rowing, etc.) In the morning a hole is punched in the card, in the afternoon the right section is torn off. If the holder leaves the grounds during the afternoon, the card becomes invalid. The same condition applies to the evening contests and performances. Unless otherwise expressly stated, all seats are numbered.

The Printing of the Tickets

The tickets were designed by the artist Werner Beucke and printed by the Giesecke & Devrient Press of Leipzig which specializes in the printing of securities. The firms, Bajanz & Studer, Berlin, and Bireka A. G., Staaken, provided tickets for the elimination rounds as well as tickets needed shortly before or during the Olympic Games (for example, for the repetition of the Festival Play). Three principles governed the production of the tickets:

1. The print, size and colour of the tickets: as well as the order of the necessary particulars printed on the tickets, must be such that the many types can be differentiated at a glance.
2. Forgeries must be made practically impossible.
3. The ticket should be an artistic souvenir.

The tickets were divided into four principal types.

1. Tickets for the Olympic Stadium.

They were distinguished from the tickets for all other centres where contests were held by their size: 5 X 2.8 inches. In the centre was a picture of the Olympic Stadium from an original woodcut. The six colours for 1st and 2nd stand seats, 3rd stand seats on the east side and on the west side, standing room on the east side and standing room on the west side, were different for the first and second weeks. On the back of the ticket was a plan of the Olympic Stadium.

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



a) Olympic Stadium ticket, 2nd stand, for August 1st. b) Hockey stadium ticket, standing room, for August 9th. c) Season ticket, 1st stand, for the swimming stadium. d) Ticket for the northern curve of the Avus Race Course for the 100 kilometre cycling race. e) Ticket for the cross-country riding competition in Döberitz. Designs: Werner Beucke.

2. Tickets for other centres of competition.

They were 5.2 X 2.4 inches. In the centre was the Olympic Bell. It was also impossible in this case to have different colours for each category. Therefore a different colour was merely used for each site. On the back of the tickets was a plan showing the location of the different sites.

3. Tickets placed on sale after July 1st, 1936.

The danger of forgery was not great in the case of these tickets. They were therefore given a simpler form. They were principally tickets for the art exhibition, for the handball and football elimination rounds, half-day and similar tickets. In order to be prepared for unforeseen eventualities, 100,000 general tickets without dates or mention of location were printed in nine categories. It was necessary to use these tickets in several instances.

4. Blanket Passes.

These were special tickets of two types. One was of the same size as the Olympic Stadium tickets and valid only for this site. The other one, which was 5.2 X 2.4 inches, with no place indication, was valid for all events and performances. These passes were for visitors who could prove that their tickets had been lost. In special cases they were also used to fulfil urgent requirements for complimentary tickets, to permit the entry of groups in mass formation and for other special arrangements.

In order not to confuse the ticket controllers with a multiplicity of tickets, there were no further distinguishing features. The gatekeeper had first to look at the size of the tickets, in order to separate the people whose tickets were for the Stadium from those with tickets for other scenes of competition. The colours of the Stadium tickets indicated their categories. In the case of the other tickets, the colour showed the location of the contest in question. The next most important details, the date and entrance to be used, were clearly recognizable on the right section. The tickets were punched or invalidated by the first official. The second official had to notice the row and seat number on the left section. In the centre of the ticket were printed the hour at which the event began and the price. The daily tickets contained in the passes and in the season ticket booklets, as well as the individual tickets for the track and field events, football and handball differed only in respect to the prices printed on them.

At the time the passes were issued, the number of events and performances in the Olympic Stadium had not been definitely decided. Therefore a supplementary ticket was included in the pass without date or price. This became valid after a special announcement by the ticket office. This ticket permitted the holder to attend the evening performance, "Music and Dances of the Nations," which was decided upon after the passes had been issued. Similarly, two supplementary tickets were included with the season tickets for hockey. These were to be for the games which might be played on the 2nd and 3rd of August. Until all the entries had been made and the lots drawn, it was not possible to know whether games would take place on these days. The season tickets for yachting also contained two supplementary coupons which entitled the holder to buy tickets at a reduced price, in case weather conditions made an extension of the regattas necessary.

In printing the tickets, the same precautionary measures were taken as in the case of paper money. Printing proved difficult, as there were millions of variations. Complicated printing processes had to be worked out for this special purpose. It was difficult to print the seat numbers since as the rows grew smaller from top to bottom, there was a different number of seats in almost every row. It was also absolutely necessary to state the hour at which the different events began. Yet the constant increase in the number of entries required repeated changes in the schedule. Work at full speed could not begin until the beginning of 1936. The printing press did everything possible to speed up delivery. Meanwhile travel agencies and people who wished to come from overseas demanded the tickets. The consulates required the presentation of the tickets as evidence that their holders were



At the top of
the Stadium
the sailors at
the flag masts
and interested
juvenile
spectators . . .

entitled to free visas. Despite the necessity for speed, the printing company checked its work very carefully, and yet delivered the tickets in a short time. In printing the tickets it was further necessary to take into consideration the fact that scarcely one of the competition centres was completed, and that there might still be changes in the number of seats available for spectators. The final figures were learned only through measurements when the constructions were completed. While they were being sent away or after they had been sent, tickets had to be destroyed or reprinted. As a precautionary measure, several thousand additional tickets of each type were printed. If necessary,

the required data could be added to these in 24 hours. The tickets were in circulation half a year before the beginning of the Games. Aside from a few clumsy attempts, no forgeries appeared.

The printing process was easier in the case of the tickets not printed according to the procedure used for paper money. The row and seat number also were usually not printed on these tickets. These were issued shortly before the Games and during the Games. No forgeries of these were detected.

Complimentary Tickets

Under Paragraph XXVI, "Reserved Seats," the following is stated in the Olympic Statutes:

"Aside from a large stand reserved for the press, seats must be reserved for the following persons and invitation cards sent to them by the Organizing Committee:

Stand A: The members of the International Olympic Committee and their families.

Stand B: The Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations and their families.



... and below, the members of the IOC.

Stand C: The members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests, one ticket to be allotted for every 10 athletes competing, with a maximum of 20 tickets and a minimum of 4.
The Official Delegate of each sport in which a country is represented.
The Secretaries of the International Federations.
The members of the committees of the host country.

Stand D: The members of the various juries.

Further, 1500 seats near the finishing line for the participating athletes.

At the other contest sites:

Seats for the press and the occupants of Stands A and B.

A stand to which as many of those listed under Stands C and D will be admitted as can be accommodated. Seats for the competitors in the sport which is then taking place, but not for other competitors.

P.S.: Requests must be made through the attache of each country.

Special requests for invitations must be made in the same manner.”

The number of expected participants and visitors increased greatly during the period of preparation and consequently, the danger appeared that an exorbitant number of complimentary tickets would be demanded. The complimentary ticket could only be a general pass, which would permit the holder to attend any contest or performance at any time. Following the example set by Los Angeles, a steel engraving was chosen, which was executed by the engraver Herbst according to a design by W. Beucke. A leather case was provided for the tickets. This was made in different colours to facilitate the differentiation of the individual stands. A further subdivision was made in addition to that prescribed by the Olympic Statutes. There was a special stand for the members of the Government, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, and, for the first time at an international sporting event, for the radio announcers.

The seats for judges, listed under Stand D in the Olympic Statutes, were reserved partly in Stand C and partly among the seats for the competitors.

There were thus the following classifications:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Government loge (black leather) | 5. Stand C (guests of honour) (green leather) |
| 2. Diplomatic Corps (brown leather) | 6. Stand C (Blocks C and D) (blue leather) |
| 3. Stand A (IOC) (beige leather) | 7. Press and Radio (red leather) |
| 4. Stand B (NOC) (grey leather) | |

The leather cases of the members of the IOC carried their names in gold letters. The transfer of complimentary tickets was not forbidden. However, the Olympic badge (members of the IOC, NOC, etc.) was not valid without a complimentary ticket or an identification card. The officials were told to permit the holders of complimentary tickets to enter wherever they wished as far as possible. The exceptions to this were the arenas and the rooms necessary for technical purposes.

From the files of our predecessors we could not learn how many seats they had reserved for the holders of complimentary tickets at the different competition sites. The first requirement was that the seats should be easily accessible and provide a good view. Too much space should not be taken up, but consideration should be given to well justified wishes. For Stand C, for example, a total of 1,468 complimentary tickets were issued and a corresponding number of seats were reserved in the Olympic Stadium. All of the holders of these complimentary tickets attended the opening and closing ceremonies and some other events in the Stadium. For the holders of these complimentary tickets, 351 seats could be reserved in the swimming stadium, 261 seats in the hockey stadium, and 59 for fencing. On less important days there were sometimes empty seats, but the number who wished to see the finals was often so great that the officials and police were obliged to refuse them permission to enter. There were some protests against this unpleasant but unavoid-

able measure. However, in the end all concerned understood the situation and complied with the regulations. Even a guest of honour must arrive early if he is anxious to see the finals of an event. The table on pages 496 and 497 shows the seats reserved for guests of honour, the holders of complimentary tickets, participants and active competitors, members of the press and the radio.

Experience showed that, in addition to the track and field events, the guests of honour had a special preference for the swimming events. The number of seats reserved for them for these events was too small. The correct number of seats had been estimated for hockey, riding, rowing and polo. For gymnastics, weight-lifting, etc., the cycle races and the football and handball elimination rounds, too great a number of seats had been reserved.

The individual stands were separated from one another and from the other spectators by ropes. At every entrance and at the beginning of every row stood the words "Stand A," "Stand B," etc. In order to prevent the number of complimentary tickets in the form of "general passes" from being too great, a number of applicants had to be satisfied with complimentary tickets valid for only one day. These were ordinary tickets on which the words "complimentary ticket" had been stamped, which were given out free of charge for certain purposes.

The Olympic Statutes require that all competitors and judges shall have free entry to a block of seats in the Olympic Stadium which has been partitioned off. For this purpose the western half of Block D and Block E were reserved, a total of 2,628 seats. The competitor's badge with the Olympic identity card entitled the holder to enter this block. If these seats were not sufficient, there were further seats and standing room in the middle passageway and on the Marathon steps. The number of seats reserved was in accord with the interest of the different events and performances in the Olympic Stadium. On the average, about 4,400 seats were reserved.

At all other sites where contests were held, it was necessary to make a distinction between athletes competing in other sports and those competing in the sport in question. The Olympic identity card with the competitor's badge of the sport in question gave the holder access to the block for active competitors. A ticket stamped "competitor's ticket" gave access to the block reserved for other competitors. A portion of these tickets were distributed separately for mornings and afternoons. They were distributed to the members of the teams by the Sporting Department, in part before and in part during the Games. Further details are contained in the section, "Olympic Home."

The ticket office determined the number and position of the seats for which complimentary tickets were given out. The Sporting Department regulated the issue of complimentary tickets to the members of the teams and those accompanying them, the members of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations. All other requests were handled by the special office for guests of honour. Within the limits set, this office demanded from the ticket office complimentary tickets with an exact designation of their purpose, and gave a receipt for the tickets it received.

Special regulations governed the press and radio tickets. These are discussed in greater detail on page 308.

Organization of the Ticket Department

The first order for tickets was received on August 17th, 1932. Later it was necessary to fill out and send in the prescribed order form, at the same time sending a remittance to cover the cost of the tickets desired. After the receipt of the order, a provisional allocation of seats was made. Then the order form went to the bookkeeping department, where it was stamped upon receipt of the purchase price and returned to the reservations office. The seat was definitely reserved, and the person ordering received a "provisional seat assignment."

The seat assignment contained the name and address of the person ordering, and the number and type of the tickets allotted, with an exact designation of the block, row and seat numbers. These assignments were intentionally not given the character of negotiable instruments, something like a cheque, which could be exchanged by the holder for tickets at a given time. In that case it would have been necessary when sending the tickets first to call in the many thousand seat assignments, cancel them, and then hand out or send the tickets. The receipt of the bank or of the post office, if remitted by postal order, or the receipt of the ticket office, was the receipt of 'the purchaser for the money he had paid in. The seat assignments were made out with three carbon copies. The first copy was kept in the files of the ticket office. The second was enclosed with the tickets when they were sent. The third remained in the ticket store room as evidence of the disposition of the tickets. The seat assignments were made out on the basis of "provisional tickets." Since the places in which contests were to be held were not yet finished, and exact seating plans were not available, the provisional tickets were printed in a different colour for each type of seat, according to the general distribution of seats. Later they were 'marked according to the amount of space available for spectators and the blocks. Each sample ticket represented a seat. The provisional reservation was marked in pencil,

Among the spectators in the swimming stadium were Reich Minister of Education Rustand behind him Field Marshal von Blomberg and General Milch of the Air Corps.



Spectators in the hockey stadium when the Indian team won its final victory included the Maharaja of Baroda and the Duke of Coburg-Gotha.



and the final reservation in ink. Thus at any moment it was possible to see how many seats had been definitely sold, how many had been provisionally assigned, and how many were still available. The journal sheets on which the cashier's office entered the amounts of money received each day went to the bookkeeping department. Each entry was numbered. The same number was entered on the order form and seat assignment. The bookkeeping department examined the order forms and noted the day and amount received. The order forms and the seat assignments were arranged in numerical order. A check of each transaction was possible at any time. Accounts with travel agencies were handled in the same manner. The travel agencies were either given the commission to sell definitely designated seats, or they sent in large orders at one time. Payment was made within a period of time previously determined.

The actual tickets were sent out by registered mail in accordance with the retained copies of the seat assignments, the whole being duly controlled. All tickets coming in from the printing press were first arranged according to the existing information concerning block, row and seat numbers. On the basis of the copies of the seat assignments, the tickets to be sent out were then grouped together. This work was difficult and time-consuming, and demanded the greatest accuracy on the part of the office staff. To individuals alone, 17,000 registered letters, etc., were sent. On some days more than 1,000 were despatched.

The number of employees in the Ticket Department increased from 3 in January, 1935 to 57 in May, 1936.

Foreign Currency Regulations

Foreigners were required to pay for their tickets with foreign currency. In dealing with countries such as the U.S.A., Japan and England, this regulation caused no difficulty. However, some other countries had issued foreign currency regulations of their own. It was necessary for the Organizing Committee to carry on detailed negotiations with the Reichsbank and with the corresponding foreign authorities, in order to reach an agreement upon the manner of transferring these amounts. Fortunately, despite the many difficulties, a practical agreement was made with all countries, and almost all payments were received punctually.

The Sale of Tickets in Germany and Abroad

The commencement of the sale of Olympic Stadium passes had been set for January 1st, 1935. However, anxious prospective visitors sent in their orders even earlier. The work of the ticket bureau began on November 1st, 1934. The organization of the sale of tickets had to be arranged in a few weeks. It was decided from the beginning that the sale should be under the direct administration of the ticket office. Therefore it was necessary to create a system by which written and verbal orders could be filled directly by the ticket office. A complicated network of subordinate bureaus was necessary to advise the public and for the sale of tickets in other German cities and abroad. It was neither desirable nor possible for these bureaus to be under the direct administration of the Ticket Department. Negotiations were carried on in Berlin with the large travel agencies and steamship lines, who proved ready to take over the sale of tickets. They agreed to accept bookings for tickets in all their agencies and offices, and to do their own advertising. Financial dealings for all the branches of a firm had to be carried on with its central office in Berlin, Hamburg or Bremen. Thus the work of the ticket office was considerably facilitated. Agreements were made with the following travel agencies and steamship lines:

American Express Company, Ltd., Berlin
The Official Italian Travel Bureau (CIT), Berlin
German Africa Lines, Hamburg
Hamburg South America Steamship Company, Hamburg
Central European Travel Bureau, Ltd., Berlin
North German Lloyd, Bremen
Travel Bureau of the Hamburg America Line, Berlin
Wagons-Lits/Thos Cook & Son, Berlin.

In addition, special agreements were made with large foreign travel agencies who sent in their orders directly to the ticket office. A large number of German and foreign steamship lines, travel agencies, and private and public offices also took orders for tickets, which they transmitted to one of the above named travel bureaus. The names of these unknown helpers cannot be ascertained, but

we wish here to thank them for their support. All suggestions that one office in any particular country should be given the sole right to sell tickets were rejected.

Within Germany, the Army, the police force, the organizations of the Party, the National Socialist Organization, "Strength through Joy," the Reich Sport Headquarters and other organizations sent large collective orders for their members directly to the ticket office. Such collective orders also considerably facilitated the work.

The success resulting from well conducted publicity was surprising. The domestic demand became so great, that on May 31st, 1935 the sale of Olympic Stadium passes in Germany had to be stopped. The demand from foreign countries was at first smaller, due to the uncertain international political situation. It was not intended to sell 16-day tickets for all the seats in the Olympic Stadium. Also it was our duty as hosts to save seats for the foreign visitors who could not or did not wish to make definite plans many months in advance. Therefore it was necessary to establish quotas for Germany and for foreign countries. This was facilitated by the legal requirement that ticket orders from abroad should be paid for with foreign currency. Since Germans were unable to obtain foreign currency, they could not buy tickets abroad. Despite the temporary suspension of the sale of passes, which was announced in the press and over the radio, numerous orders for passes continued to come in. There was a considerable increase in the correspondence of the ticket office, and unfortunately also in the number of disappointed people.

The sale of season tickets began on July 1st, 1935. A special abbreviation was adopted for each type of ticket. For example, DKL was the abbreviation for the season tickets for the track and field events. The sale was subject to the following conditions:

1. The tickets ordered will be reserved if they are available. After the order has been noted, the person making the order is requested to send in the purchase price immediately.
2. After receipt of payment, the tickets are sent by registered mail to the address on the order form or to the office which has made the sale.
3. The tickets reserved will be again placed on sale if payment is not made within 10 working days after it has been requested. Special regulations govern orders from abroad.
4. An unlimited number of tickets may be ordered by each individual. However, the organizers reserve the right to make only partial delivery or to refuse delivery.
5. No reductions in price are granted to groups or individuals.
6. Tickets cannot be returned or exchanged.
7. Advance sale can be discontinued at any time.
8. Fulfilment of contract by both parties to be made in Berlin.

A programme and a plan showing the location of the principal stadia were attached to the order form. An exact time-table was also provided, since the purchasers of season tickets had the choice of 13 events which often took place simultaneously. All order forms were distributed in German, English, French, Italian and Spanish.

The initial demand for these tickets was also great. The opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events, swimming, riding and gymnastics aroused the greatest interest. The quotas for Germany were exhausted in October.

At the end of 1935 there was a sudden increase in the foreign demand. This came especially from the Scandinavian countries, Czechoslovakia, the Balkan countries, England, Holland, Switzerland, the U.S.A. and overseas. All the foreign tickets for the principal events (opening and closing ceremonies, track and field events, swimming and riding) were sold out by the end of June, 1936.



Visitors at the gateway to Frisian House. Women alone were allowed to enter.

On April 1st, 1936 the sale of individual tickets began. For some competitions, such as track and field events and swimming, all seats had been sold to the purchasers of season tickets. Therefore for these events individual tickets were sold only for standing room. Only a few types of season tickets were still on sale. Attached to the order form for individual tickets was an exact time-table, and also a description of those tickets which for reasons of organization would not be placed on sale until shortly before the beginning of the Games.

The demand for individual tickets was overwhelming. The ticket selling office was opened experimentally on the morning of April 1st with a personnel of 11. It was forced to close on the evening of the same day. The rooms were far too small to accommodate the thousands who wanted to buy tickets, some of whom had lined up before the door during the preceding night. Within 11 days, over 100,000 order forms were requested by letter. A great many orders were received for the types of tickets which we had already reported as sold out. Therefore, in addition to filling orders, we were obliged to carry on an extensive correspondence.

The Sale of Tickets through the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft

The experience of the 1st of April in the ticket selling office on Hardenberg Strasse, as well as the experience gained through handling written orders for individual tickets, led the Organizing Committee to initiate the selling of tickets across the counter on a large scale in Berlin from June 15th. The Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft was entrusted with this sale. The Deutsche Bank seemed especially suited for this task. This bank, which was very favourably situated in the centre of the city, had the largest counter space in Berlin. It had also a sufficient number of employees trained in dealing with the public.

For this reason the bank was able to cope with a very large number of buyers, which reached a maximum of about 30,000 on August 9th. The following additional details may be given concerning this method of sale:

The public was informed through the press and the radio of the sale of tickets at the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft.

In order to prevent any complaint that the Berlin population were being favoured more than the other Germans, the sale of tickets began simultaneously in all of the 270 branches of the Deutsche Bank throughout the Reich. This caused a great deal of work, since it required an extensive interchange of letters. Telephone calls from the other parts of Germany to Berlin also became so numerous that at times the telephone operators could hardly keep pace.



A small spectator from China with his mother in the Stadium.



Queue in front of the building of the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft where entrance tickets were sold publicly.

In Berlin, tickets were sold in the main hall of the bank's central office from 4 to 8 p.m. from June 15th to July 15th, and from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. from July 16th to August 16th. On the two Sundays during the Olympic Games, the 2nd and 9th of August, it was necessary to sell tickets from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. There were at first 16 counters for the afternoon sales, as well as a special information desk, for which the Organizing Committee provided persons knowing several languages.

Shortly before the beginning of the Games a rush began which made it necessary to establish a control and to limit the number of buyers who could enter the selling office at one time to 100. In consequence, there were often queues in front of the bank. It soon appeared that a great many people wished to exchange tickets. All those who had bought passes or season tickets and did not wish to see some of the events, tried to obtain, in exchange, tickets for other events. Therefore crowds gathered in the streets, which were finally mentioned in the press as one of the interesting sights of the city.

The greatest rush was recorded on the 9th of August, after it had been announced that there would be a repetition of the Festival Play. On this day about 6,000 people were already standing at 9 o'clock in the morning, in rows of 10 each, surrounding the entire large building, from Mauerstrasse to Jäger Strasse, Kanonier Strasse and Französische Strasse. A counter record of 30,000 persons accommodated in a single day was established.

Foreign visitors from all over the world also applied for tickets here. The National Olympic Committees in foreign countries had been informed by the Organizing Committee that tickets could be bought at the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Experience showed that a ticket seller's activities cannot be limited to taking in money. Many people came to the counters without knowing what they wanted to buy. Therefore it was necessary for the ticket seller to be well informed concerning the sports for which he was selling

tickets. The public even expected him to know, for example, which runners would compete against one another in the individual races. The sellers who were not already well informed concerning sports, quickly acquired considerable information on all these matters. To instruct them, special pamphlets illustrating the various sports were made up. These proved very useful. The information department also performed valuable services, especially with regard to the numerous foreign visitors. It was necessary to have a large personnel in the information department, as many people had their programme for several days made for them there.

When the rush was greatest, loud speakers in front of the selling office kept the crowds constantly informed. Every visitor was also given a list of the types of tickets available at the moment.

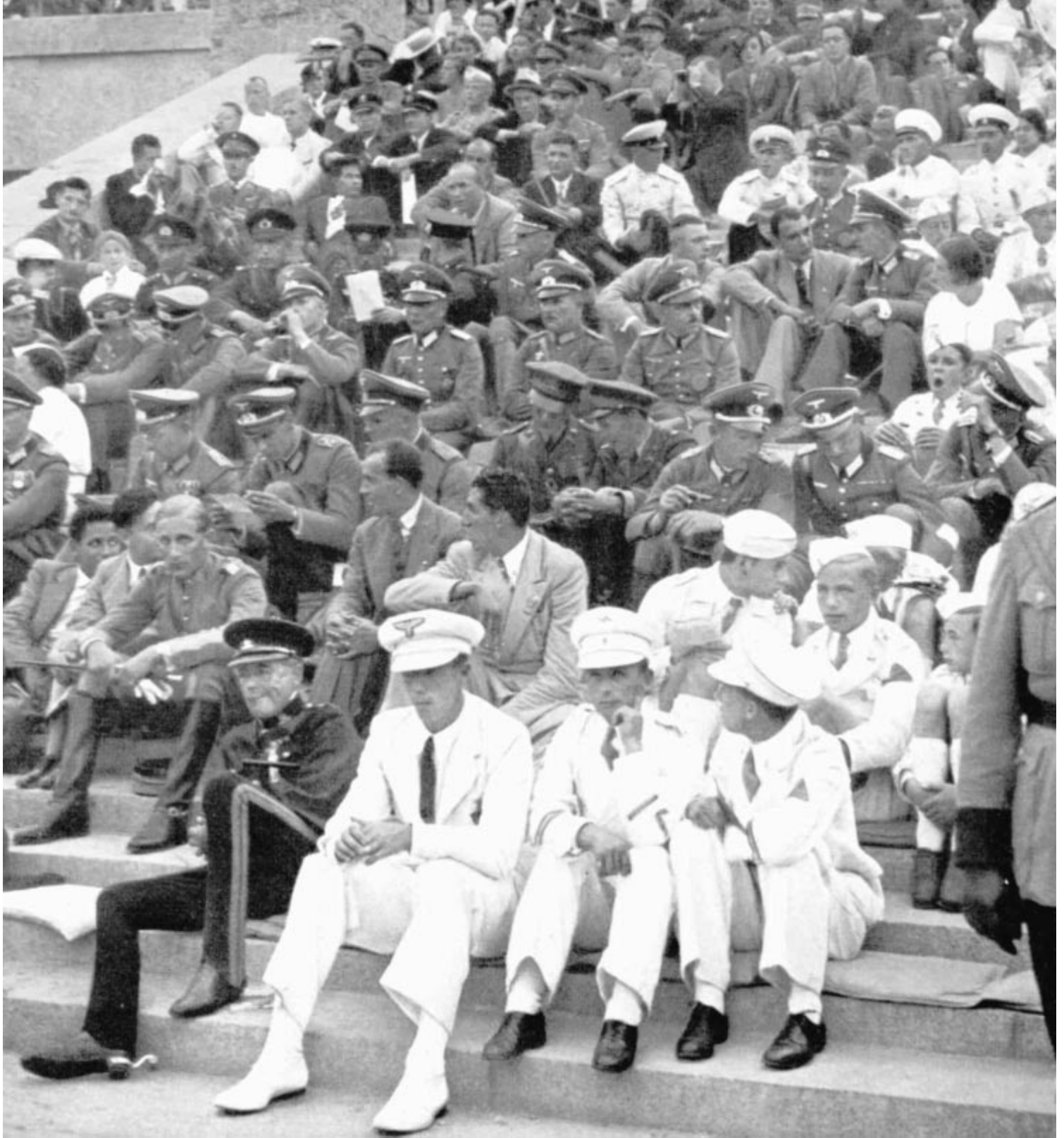
On an average, 75 employees of the Deutsche Bank und Disconto-Gesellschaft were occupied with the selling of the tickets. Of these, about 49 persons were in direct contact with the public, carrying on supervision, roping off, acting as cashiers, and giving information. About 26 were occupied with the accounts, counting the tickets, and the office work. In the last weeks, 50 further employees were necessary from 4 p.m. on.

Of the approximately 1,500,000 tickets representing a value of 3,560,000 RM. delivered to it by the Organizing Committee, the Deutsche Bank sold about 800,000 tickets, bringing in approximately 2 million RM. Of this, approximately 1,400,000 RM. was received over the counter in Berlin. The remaining 600,000 RM. were obtained through large deliveries of tickets and through sales by the branches of the bank. All tickets not sold by the Deutsche Bank were sent on the day before their maturity to the daily box offices. Among these, for example, were about 400,000 tickets for the football and handball preliminaries. These games took place on the different Berlin sport grounds and not on the Reich Sport Field, and for this reason did not attract many spectators.

The sale of tickets at the Deutsche Bank was intended principally for the German public. On July 1st, a further ticket office was opened on Hardenberg-Strasse to accommodate those foreign visitors who had come to Germany without tickets and had been unable to obtain them at the Deutsche Bank. Here the reserve stock of tickets was kept, including some types of tickets which had long been considered sold out. They were for last minute requirements which came from abroad or which for special reasons had to be given consideration. This office was open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. from July 1st until the end of the Games. It had a personnel of 12 especially competent people. An information department was also attached to this office, where foreigners could obtain advice concerning trips, theatres and other matters.

Daily Box Offices

Toward the end of July, it was seen that there were still tickets left for the less popular sports, which the ticket offices would not be able to sell. Therefore daily box offices were set up. These were placed in the hands of the "Dewag," which also provided the ticket control officials and the men who supervised parking. A central office in the administration building of the Organizing Committee received the tickets which were returned from the ticket offices making advance sales, redistributed them to the daily box offices, and handled accounts with the latter. The head of this central office also had to make sure that the box offices were provided with the necessary ticket sellers and the required small change. Head cashiers were in charge of the work at each place where a contest was held. It was difficult to know in advance how many ticket sellers would be needed, since the surplus tickets were usually not returned to the central office until late in the evening before their maturity. The "Dewag" overcame this difficulty by having available a number of reserve



Auxiliary seats for the active competitors on the day of the equestrian competitions.

ticket sellers, who could be immediately used if there was need for their services. For the most part the ticket sellers were former bank employees, who were chosen and engaged according to the same principles which governed the employment of the other ticket controllers. On certain days, as many as 150 ticket sellers were employed.

A total of about 650,000 RM. was received at the daily box offices. The daily receipts were delivered to the bank by the central office in rolls or packets. The "Dewag" was responsible for the correctness of the accounts, and had accordingly given a large bond against theft as well as against any deficit.

The Ticket Officials

The organization of the ticket control for all contests was entrusted to the “Dewag G. m. b. H.” under the direction of Major-General Huebner.

The estimate of the number of ticket officials needed, based on the model of the Stadium and the plans for the other sites of contest, had later to be considerably increased. The number finally required was in round figures 1,670. On certain days an additional 220 to 280 men were employed on the Berlin sport grounds for the elimination rounds. Tall men of prepossessing appearance were chosen. Over 500 knew foreign languages. The ticket offices instructed them by means of conducted tours, special courses and albums showing the tickets, identity cards and badges. In collaboration with the police staff and the “Dewag,” directions were issued concerning the location of the places where contests were to be held, official regulations, the number and posts of the ticket control officials, the location of the seats for guests of honour, competitors, the press, the radio and the public.

The control officials were also instructed concerning their places of duty before, during and after the various events, and were given directions for dealing with the different guests. These instructions were largely confined to exact details concerning the various tickets and identity cards. It was required that the control officials be able to distinguish at a glance between all the different categories of tickets and to direct the holders of tickets to their seats in a clear, understandable manner.



An obliging control official assists the Olympic victor, Riccardi.

Number of Seats Reserved for the Guests of Honour,

Site	Event	August	Number of Days and Events
I. Olympic Stadium	1. Opening Ceremony	1st	1
	2. Festival Play and Repetition	1st and 3rd	2
	3. Athletics	2th-9th	8
	4. Football	10th, 11th, 13th, 15th	4
	5. Handball	12th and 14th	2
	6. Music and Dances of the Nations	10th	1
	7. Baseball	12th	1
	8. Military Concert	13th	1
	9. Equestrian Sports and Closing Ceremony	16th	1
II. Swimming Stadium	10. Modern Pentathlon: Swimming	5th	1
	11. Swimming	8th-15th	8
	12. Relay of the Continents	16th	1
III. Hockey Stadium	13. Hockey	4th-15th	12
IV. May (Polo) Field	14. Polo	3rd- 8th	6
	15. Berlin Youth	9th	1
	16. Equestrian Sports	12th-14th	3
V. Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	17. "Das Frankenburger Würfelspiel"	2nd, 5th, 6th, 14th	4
	18. Herakles	4th, 7th, 16th	3
	19. Gymnastics	10th-12th	3
	20. Olympic Concert	15th	1
VI. Tennis Stadium	21. Modern Pentathlon: Fencing	3rd	1
	22. Fencing	7th-11th	5
	23. Basketball	12th-14th	3
VII. Tennis Courts	24. Basketball	7th-11th	5
VIII. Cupola Hall	25. Fencing	2nd-6th and 12th-15th	9
IX. Deutschland Hall	26. Wrestling and Weight-Lifting	2nd- 9th	8/15
	27. Boxing	10th-15th	6/11
X. Avus Motor Road	28. Marathon Race	9th	1
	29. 100 km Road Race	10th	1
XI. Grünau Regatta Course.....	30. Canoeing	7th- 8th	2
	31. Rowing	11th-14th	4
XII. Cycling Stadium	32. Cycling	6th- 8th	3
XIII. Döberitz	33. Modern Pentathlon: Cross-Country Riding	2nd	1
	34. Cross-Country Riding	15th	1
XIV. Shooting Ranges at Ruhleben.	35. Modern Pentathlon: Shooting	4th	1
	Shooting Ranges at Wannsee	36. Shooting	6th- 8th	3
XV. Wannsee Golf Course	37. Modern Pentathlon: Cross-Country Run.....	6th	1
XVI. Post Stadium	38. Football, Elimination Rounds	3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th	5
XVII. Mommsen Stadium	39. Football, Elimination Rounds	3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th	4
XVIII. Hertha-BSC Field	40. Football, Elimination Rounds	4th, 6th, 8th	3
XIX. Police Stadium	41. Handball, Elimination Rounds	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th	4
XX. Sport Ground on Hohenzollerndamm	42. Handball, Elimination Rounds	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th	4
XXI. Exhibition Halls on Kaiserdamm.....	43. Art Exhibition	July 15th to August 16th	33
XXII. Kiel Bay	44. Yachting	4th-10th and 13th	8

The following distinction has been made between "participants" and "active competitors." "Participants" include athletes and referees, while "active competitors" designate for instance the contests, the swimmers in the swimming events and so on. A boxer or a cyclist present

Eighteen compartments with 144 writing desks were furthermore placed at the disposal of the press.*) The radio reporters were given ten compartments with 80 writing desks. in the Olympic Stadium

Press and Radio, Participants and Active Competitors

Number of Complimentary Tickets per Day and Event Total of Seats Reserved										Total of Complimentary Tickets for the Duration of the Event						Total Complimentary Tickets									
Gov. Loge	Diplom. Corps	Stand A	Stand B	Stand C	Guests of Honour	Press	Radio	Participants	Active Competitors	Guests of Honour	Press and Radio	Participants and Active Competitors	Other Complimentary Tickets	Press and Radio	Participants	For the Duration of Each Event	For Each Competition Site								
167	175	136	210	1,468	4,333	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	3,627 ⁴⁾		6,489	1,051	3,637	2,128	—	—	13,305	266,874								
167	175	136	210	1,468	2,725 ³⁾	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	2,669 ³⁾	—	9,762	2,102	5,338	2,279	34	—	19,515		266,874							
167	175	136	210	1,468	1,705	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	4,413	—	30,888	8,408	35,304	14,321	—	2,517	91,438			266,874						
167	175	136	210	1,468	1,705	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	4,413	—	15,444	4,204	17,652	3,869	—	110	41,279				266,874					
167	175	136	210	1,468	1,555	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	4,413	—	7,422	2,102	8,826	1,839	—	—	20,189					266,874				
167	175	136	210	1,468	1,555	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	3,395	—	3,711	1,051	3,395	38,478 ⁷⁾	—	—	46,635						266,874			
167	175	136	210	1,468	1,555	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	4,413	—	3,711	1,051	4,413	1,785	100	—	11,060							266,874		
167	175	136	210	1,468	2,155	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	4,523	—	4,311	1,051	4,523	1,732	—	—	11,617								266,874	
167	175	136	210	1,468	5,202	974 ¹⁾	77 ²⁾	1,289	—	7,358	1,051	1,289	2,138	—	—	11,836									266,874
95	57	76	95	351	95	366	125	468	342	769	491	810	1,057	—	—	3,127										27,503
95	57	76	95	351	95	366	125	668	342	6,152	3,928	8,080	1,314	—	3,744	23,218	27,503								
—	—	—	—	—	351	271	87	228	114	351	358	342	107	—	—	1,158		27,503							
60	45	60	72	261	281	195	48	660	267	9,348	2,916	11,124	3,184	—	—	26,572			26,572						
50	108	108	108	350	412	233	72	441	200	6,816	1,830	3,846	5,450	597	400	18,939	50,171								
50	108	108	108	350	412	364	98	976	200	1,571	unlimited	—	19,000	—	—	20,571		50,171							
—	—	—	—	—	891	unlimited	—	—	—	1,571	unlimited	—	19,000	—	—	10,661			50,171						
—	—	—	—	—	2,558 ³⁾	372 ²⁾	140 ³⁾	—	—	10,232	1,488	560	75	—	10	12,365	35,774								
98	61	98	97	377	837 ²⁾	480 ³⁾	200 ³⁾	—	—	2,511	1,440	600	538	28	2	5,119		35,774							
—	—	—	—	—	332	401	66	2,336 ³⁾	422	3,189	1,401	8,274	2,105	—	—	14,969			35,774						
—	—	—	—	—	2,367	786	50	—	—	2,367	786	50	118	—	—	3,321	35,774								
50	50	50	50	80	200	100	20	260	100	480	120	360	500	—	—	1,460		11,320							
50	50	50	50	80	200	100	20	420	100	2,400	600	2,600	—	550	—	6,150			11,320						
50	50	50	50	80	260	150	20	260	100	1,620	510	1,080	200	300	—	3,710	11,320								
total: 200					100	90	10	150	100	1,500	500	1,250	150	650	75	4,125		4,125							
total: 119					59	84	37	250 ³⁾	100	1,602	1,089	3,150	—	200	26	6,067		6,067							
58	30	88	127	491	173	400	86	380	392	14,505	7,290	11,580	18,724	—	3,200	55,299	84,743								
58	30	88	127	491	173	400	86	580	428 ³⁾	10,637	5,346	11,088	1,853	511	9	29,444		84,743							
23	15	24	45	73	206	175	27	unlimited	—	386	202	unlimited	—	—	—	588	1,426								
23	15	24	45	73	256	175	27	100	6)	436	202	100	—	100	—	838		1,426							
100	70	70	122	431	233	329	35	600	200	2,052	728	1,600	126	—	—	4,506	14,845								
100	70	70	122	431	250	379	35	612	200	4,172	1,656	3,248	1,263	—	—	10,339		14,845							
36	18	48	51	72	103	389	35	300	50	984	1,272	1,050	1,146	300	700	5,452	5,452								
unlimited					200	200	30	100	200	unlimited + 200	230	300	—	—	—	730	730								
unlimited					295	250	50	100	200	unlimited + 295	300	300	1,103	—	—	1,998	1,998								
10	10	10	10	10	100	50	15	100	50	150	65	150	—	—	—	365	365								
10	10	10	10	10	100	50	20	350 ³⁾	—	450	210	1,050	—	—	55	1,765	1,765								
10	10	10	10	10	100	100	30	300	50	150	130	350	1,000	—	—	1,630	1,630								
50	20	50	20	80	65	250	61	300	201	1,425	1,555	2,505	1,700	400	400	7,985	15,836								
39	12	61	34	136	68	238	38	300	194	1,400	1,104	1,976	50	300	—	4,830		15,836							
35	21	35	23	46	66	220	30	300	231	678	750	1,593	—	—	—	3,021			15,836						
30	30	30	30	120	60	120	30	200	60	1,200	600	1,040	—	300	—	3,140	6,548								
40	40	40	40	64	48	100	20	200	60	1,088	480	1,040	500	300	—	3,408		6,548							
free admission					60 ³⁾	30 ³⁾	6 ³⁾	free admis.	—	1,980	1,188	fr. admis.	20	12	—	3,200	3,200								
Seats were provided on the accompanying boats according to the respective requirements.										Seats were provided on the accompanying boats according to the respective requirements.															
athletes engaged in the athletic competitions, the hockey players in the hockey at the swimming competitions, for example, would be regarded as a "participant."										185,600	64,222	169,001	132,191	4,682	11,278	total	566,944								

³⁾ Average.—⁴⁾ Issued as complimentary tickets.—⁵⁾ 1,168 seats for morning and afternoon respectively.—⁶⁾ 100 Seats, standing room unlimited.—⁷⁾ The additional ticket contained Pass was valid for admission.

Number of Visitors

The varying number of visitors in the Olympic Stadium, as can be seen from Nos. 28, 30, 31, 33, and 35, is due to the fact that the requirements for seats within the spectator stands differed according to the number of participants in, for example, the Opening Ceremony, the presentation, "Music and Dances of the Nations," the Military Concert, and the Closing Ceremony.

No.	Type of Sport or Event	Site	August	Number of Days and Events	Number of Seats Reserved and Sold				Total Number of Spectators during the Events
					Guests of Honour and Complimentary tickets	Press and Radio	Participants and Active Competitors	Seats Sold	
1	Athletics	Olympic Stadium	2nd.- 9th	8	45,209	8,408	37,821	654,683	746,121
2	Marathon Race	Avus Motor Road	9th	1	386	202	unlimited	13,399	13,987
3	Wrestling and Weight-Lifting	Deutschland Hall	2nd- 9th	8/15	33,229	7,290	14,780	82,640	137,939
4	Boxing	Deutschland Hall	10th-15th	6/11	12,490	5 857	11,097	105,321	134,765
5	Fencing	Cupola Hall and Tennis Stadium	2nd-15th	14	4,002	2,439	5,776	23,441	35,658
6	Shooting	Shooting Ranges at Wannsee	6th- 8th	3	450	210	1,105	845	2,610
7	Modern Pentathlon:				unlimited				
	5,000 Metre Cross-Country Ride	Döberitz	2nd	1	+ 200	230	300	2,943	3,673
	Epee Fencing	Tennis Stadium	3rd	1	980	120	360	770	2,230
	Shooting	Shooting Ranges at Ruhleben	4th	1	150	65	150	354	719
	Swimming	Swimming Stadium	5th	1	1,826	491	810	11,833	14,960
	4,000 Metre Cross-Country Run	Wannsee Golf Course	6th	1	1,150	130	350	980	2,610
8	Gymnastics	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	10th-12th	3	5,294	1,401	8,274	49,791	64,760
9	Equestrian Sports ¹⁾	May (Polo) Field	12th-14th	3	5,747	1,386	3,528	76,947	87,608
					unlimited				
10	Cross-Country Ride	Döberitz	15th	1	+ 1,398	300	300	14,671	16,669
11	Cycling (Training incl.)	Cycling Stadium	6th- 8th	3	2,130	1,572	1,750	22,392	27,844
12	100 km Road Race	Avus Motor Road	10th	1	436	302	100	2,796	3,634
13	Swimming	Swimming Stadium	8th-15th	8	7,466	3,928	11,824	117,013	140,231
14	Swimming Training	Swimming Stadium	3rd- 7th	5			free admission	61,814	61,814
15	Relay of the Continents	Swimming Stadium	16th	1	458	358	342	15,331	16,489
16	Rowing	Grünau Regatta Course	11th-14th	4	5,435	1,656	3,248	68,961	79,300
17	Canoeing	Grünau Regatta Course	7th- 8th	2	2,178	728	1,600	20,097	24,603
18	Yachting	Kiel Bay	4th, 10th and 13th	8			Seats were provided on the accompanying boats according to the resp. requirements	21,373	21,373
19	Football, Elimination Rounds	Post Stadium	3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th	5	3,125	1,955	2,905	84,718	92,703
20	Football, Elimination Rounds	Mommsen Stadium	3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th	4	1,450	1,404	1,976	12,849	17,679
21	Football, Elimination Rounds	Hertha-B.S.C. Field	4th, 6th, 8th	3	678	750	1,593	20,513	23,534
22	Football	Olympic Stadium	10th, 11th, 13th, 15th	4	19,313	4,204	17,762	332,274	373,553
23	Hockey	Hockey Stadium	4th-15th	12	12,532	2,916	11,124	157,531	184,103
24	Handball, Elimination	Police Stadium	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th	4	1,200	900	1,040	9,557	12,697
25	Handball, Elimination	Sport Ground on Hohenzollerndamm	6th, 7th, 8th, 10th	4	1,588	780	1,040	6,878	10,286
26	Handball	Olympic Stadium	12th and 14th	2	9,261	2,102	8,826	165,794	185,983
27	Basketball	Tennis Stadium and Courts	7th-14th	8	3,470	1,960	2,405	13,973	21,808
28	Baseball	Olympic Stadium	12th	1	5,496	1,151	4,413	81,505	92,565
29	Polo	May (Polo) Field	3rd- 8th	6	12,266	2,427	4,246	116,345	135,284
30	Opening Ceremony	Olympic Stadium	1st	1	8,617	1,051	3,637 ²⁾	78,054	91,359
31	Equestrian Sports and Closing Ceremony	Olympic Stadium	16th	1	9,496	1,051	1,289	80,478	92,314
32	Festival Play and Repetition	Olympic Stadium	1st, 3rd, 18th, 19th	4	51,808 ⁴⁾	2,636	5,338	268,311	328,093
33	Music and Dances of the Nations	Olympic Stadium	10th	1	42,189 ³⁾	1,051	3,395	46,202	92,837
34	Military Concert	Olympic Stadium	13th	1	6,043	1,051	4,523	81,717	93,334
35	Berlin Youth	May (Polo) Field	9th	1	20,571	unlimited	unlimited	16,553	37,124
36	"Herakles"	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	2nd, 5th, 6th, 14th	4	10,307	1,488	570	60,757	73,122
37	Olympic Concert	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	4th, 7th, 16th, 17th, 18th	5	4,481 ⁴⁾	1,468	602	70,437	76,988
38	Art Exhibition	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	15th	1	2,485	786	50	16,793	20,114
39	Participants' Festival	Exhibition Hall on Kaiserdamm	July 15th to August 16th	33	2,000	1,200	free admission	69,764	72,964
40		Deutschland Hall	16th	1	Admission on invitation tickets			1,851	1,851
Total:					358,990	69,404	180,249	3,161,249	3,769,892

¹⁾ See No. 31, "Equestrian Sports and Closing Ceremony" —²⁾ Issued as complimentary tickets.—³⁾ Those possessing an Olympic Stadium Pass were admitted on the grounds of the additional ticket contained therein.—⁴⁾ This table also contains the evening presentations held on August 17th, 18th, and 19th, which are not included on pages 496 and 497.

Receipts from the Sale of Admission Tickets

No.	Type of Sport or Event	Site	Number of Days and Events	Gross Receipts Marks
1	Athletics	Olympic Stadium	8	1,716,190.60
2	Marathon Race	Avus Motor Road	1	9,676.50
3	Wrestling and Weight-Lifting.....	Deutschland Hall	8/15	141,129.50
4	Boxing	Deutschland Hall	6/11	324,292.50
5	Fencing	Cupola Hall and Tennis Stadium	14	52,936.—
6	Shooting	Shooting Ranges at Wannsee	3	1,937.50
7	Modern Pentathlon	Döberitz, Tennis Stadium, Shooting Range at Ruhleben, Swimming Stadium, Wannsee Golf Course	5	37,260.—
8	Gymnastics	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	3	152,619.89
9	Equestrian Sports	May (Polo) Field, Döberitz	4	310,302.25
10	Cycling	Cycling Stadium	3	46,398.—
11	Cycling Training	Cycling Stadium	14	469.60
12	100 km Road Race	Avus Motor Road	1	1,398.—
13	Swimming	Swimming Stadium	8	372,579.—
14	Swimming Training	Swimming Stadium	5	61,814.—
15	Relay of the Continents	Swimming Stadium	1	28,807.—
16	Rowing	Grünau Regatta Course	4	380,419.—
17	Canoeing	Grünau Regatta Course	2	32,586.—
18	Yachting	Kiel Bay	8	49,235.—
19	Football, Eliminating Rounds.....	Post Stadium, Mommsen Stadium, Hertha-BSC. Field .	6/12	157,014.—
20	Football, Eliminating Rounds.....	Olympic Stadium	4	1,479,544.70
21	Hockey	Hockey Stadium	12	275,152.—
22	Handball, Eliminating Rounds.....	Police Stadium, Sport Ground on Hohenzollerndamm. .	4/8	28,831.—
23	Handball.. ..	Olympic Stadium	2	438,290.40
24	Basketball.. ..	Tennis Stadium and Courts	8	33,194.—
25	Baseball and Concert	Olympic Stadium	1	210,968.70
26	Polo	May (Polo) Field	6	308,461.50
27	Opening Ceremony	Olympic Stadium	1	519,473.85
28	Equestrian Sports and Closing Ceremony ...	Olympic Stadium	1	541,206.35
29	Festival Play and Repetition	Olympic Stadium	4	500,016.20
30	Music and Dances of the Nations	Olympic Stadium	1	93,390.—
31	Military Concert	Olympic Stadium	1	213,319.70
32	Berlin Youth	May (Polo) Field	1	12,133.50
33	“Das Frankenburger Würfelspiel”.....	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	4	200,202.—
34	“Herakles”	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	5	206,260.—
35	Olympic Concert	Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	1	58,150.—
36	Art Exhibition	Exhibition Hall on Kaiserdamm	33	39,281.55
37	Presentations at the Festival for the Participants	Deutschland Hall	1	4,503.—
				9,034,442.79

Number of Ticket Controllers Required

	Place	Head Controllers	Senior Controllers	Controllers
1.	Olympic Stadium	1	15	526
2.	Swimming Stadium	1	2	90
3.	Hockey Stadium	1	2	70
4.	Polo Field	1	3	140
	or Equestrian Ground.....	(1)	(2)	(95)
5.	Tennis Courts (Basketball)	1	2	40
6.	Gymnasium and Cupola Hall	(1)	1	40
7.	Dietrich Eckart Thecatre	1	2	95
8.	Deutschland Hall	1	6	190
9.	Cycling Stadium	1	2	70
10.	Avus	(1)	2	71
11.	Grünau	1	2	93
12.	Wannsee (shooting ranges).....	—	1	12
13.	Staaken Aerodrome.....	—	—	10
14.	Exhibition	1	—	12
15.	Döberitz (Military).....	—	1	15
16.	Wannsee Golf Club.....	—	1	30
17.	Olympic Village (sentry duty).....	—	1	18
18.	Reich Sport Field (safeguarding) . .	—	1	69
19.	Beat controls	—	1	30
		10	45	1,621
	For the elimination rounds:			
20.	Post Stadium	1	6	125
21.	Mommsen Stadium	1	2	90
22.	Hertha Sport Ground	1	2	80
23.	Field of the "Berliner Sport -Verein"	1	2	25
24.	Police Stadium	1	2	30

In addition to the experienced personnel of the "Dewag," there were among the ticket officials many students, former soldiers, pensioned government officials, pensioners and members of National Socialist organizations. Among those with linguistic qualifications, 250 spoke English, 140 French, 33 Italian, 20 Spanish, 10 each spoke Polish, Russian and Swedish, 5 each Danish, Norwegian, Hungarian and Dutch, 4 each Serbian and Rumanian, 3 each Finnish and Portuguese, 2 each Lithuanian and Bulgarian, one spoke Turkish and one Arabic.

The uniform of the ticket officials was the same for all the places where contests were held, for the Art Exhibition, and for the Olympic Village. They wore a single-breasted blue cloth jacket with red collar facings and white braid, with grey and red shoulder straps. Black cloth or white linen trousers were worn, and a cap with a red border. This cap had either a blue cloth crown or a white linen crown, depending upon the weather. The control officials wore the Olympic Bell as a cockade. On the left forearm each had a red badge with a white border, with the word "Kontrolle" and his serial number. The work was organized according to military principles. Twenty to 40 men made up a platoon, under the direction of a platoon leader (senior official). Each day the platoon leaders received from the management orders, on a printed form, for the employment of their men on the following day. They kept daily rolls, requested replacements when men were absent, regulated the detailed distribution of the work, and settled accounts with the management. At all the larger places there were head officials representing the management.

This decentralized organization proved satisfactory. The management worked in the closest collaboration with the Organizing Committee. Every evening the director consulted with the Organizing

Committee concerning the work of the following day. The officials were given general instructions. These were supplemented by special instructions for the individual sites of competition, which stated among other things:

- Blocks reserved for the members of the Government, guests of honour, the press, competitors, the radio, etc.;
- Entrances and exits for certain seats or groups of spectators. competitors, youths, holders of passes in the form of insignia, technical personnel, etc.;
- Distribution of the first aid personnel;
- Location of the lost and found office and the washrooms;
- Police station and fire department station;
- Post of the head controller and the platoon leader;
- List of the ticket officials and ushers and their special tasks.

Every control official carried with him the instructions and a table showing all the badges and insignia issued by the Organizing Committee. The following extract from the instructions shows how carefully the officials were prepared for their duties:

Every controller must constantly remember that he is under the eyes of the representatives of 53 nations. The success of the Olympic Games depends partly upon the work and the conduct of the control officials. Germany is the host. The official must combine the highest degree of courtesy with the greatest resolution.

A guest is never in the wrong. He must of course possess a valid ticket or identity card. The examination of tickets and the ushering must be carried out with the most conscientious accuracy, and in these matters the guests must comply with the regulations.

The holders of complimentary tickets, the press and foreign visitors are to be treated with special consideration.

In case of any breaches of the peace, the police are to be notified. The police must preserve order.

No one can demand entrance who does not hold a valid ticket or valid identity card issued by the Organizing Committee. Police officials, members of the fire department, postmen, members of the first aid service, and the adjutants of Ministers and members of their staffs must all have identity cards of the Organizing Committee.

On the Reich Sport Field, the first ticket control takes place at the police barrier, the next at the main entrance.

In the Olympic Stadium, those wishing to lodge complaints should be directed to the information department (East steps). Here is also the interpreter service.

The assistant of the Olympic Press Department on duty and the voluntary service of the SS are responsible for ushering and supervision in the press stand.

The voluntary service of the SS, the representative of the Organizing Committee and the leaders of the SS are responsible for ushering and supervision in the stands for guests of honour.

Stairs and passages must be kept clear. Nothing may be sold in the stands themselves. This prohibition also applies to the sale of programmes. The circulation of vendors among the public is not permitted on any part of the Reich Sport Field. The vendors who are admitted will all be assigned fixed positions.

The conduct of the control officials must at all times be dignified and correct. They are not permitted to lean against anything, sit, eat, drink or smoke while on duty, carry on conversations among themselves or with acquaintances, read newspapers or programmes, unbutton their uniforms or take off their caps.

It is strictly forbidden for controllers to ask for free tickets, sell any objects or accept tips. When the national anthem is played, the control officials must stand motionless and give the German salute. The chief control official must immediately report to the appropriate headquarters any damages, holes in the ground, damaged or missing seats or anything of a similar nature.

The chief control official must examine daily the measures taken for first aid and for extinguishing and reporting fires, and the condition of the drinking fountains, cloakrooms, telephones, etc.

Irrespective of their age, children must be provided with a full admission ticket.

It is forbidden to bring in bicycles, chairs, collapsible stools, wheel chairs, perambulators, ladders, dogs, or balloons.

Spectators may take photographs from the stands if they do not disturb others. They may not leave their seats for this purpose, or climb to elevated positions. It is forbidden to take flashlight photographs.

In addition to the theoretical preparation for their duties, the officials were given practical instruction on the Reich Sport Field and were also trained in special courses. The mass attendance rehearsals before the opening of the Olympic Games were of great value to the officials. On these occasions the full personnel was employed and performed the same tasks which were later required of them during the Games.

The so-called "beat controls" of three men each were a new feature in the organization. Several of these were allotted to the contest sites daily. It was their duty to aid and supervise the officials, to settle disputes concerning seats on the spot, to receive or act upon complaints made by the visitors. In all the stands, including those for the guests of honour and the press, the officials of the beat controls made sure that the spectators were occupying the right seats. They conducted spectators to their seats. They gave spectators who were unfamiliar with sports information in their own language concerning the contest or the rules governing athletic competition. Before the competitions began, the officials of the beat controls stood at the main gates and directed the crowds to the proper entrances.



Czechoslovak Olympic competitors and a native group in costume upon their arrival in Berlin.



The members of the IOC were guests of Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten at this charming spot on the Havel just outside Berlin.



Olympic Hymn

by Erich Lubahn

Welcome as our guests, ye Nations,
Through our open gates draw nigh!
Festive be our celebrations,
Honour be our battle-cry!
Youth would fain its strength be showing
And excel: Olympia!
Praise on thee by deeds bestowing,
Conquer well: Olympia!

Many nations' pride and flower
To the contest hither came;
And their prowess and their power,
Bright and clear burns like a flame.
Strength and spirit-do not tarry!
Hallowed name: Olympia!
Some will soon thy laurel carry,
Crown of fame: Olympia!

And with all our hearts thus beating
In a noble unity,
Let us all, our oath repeating,
Vow to honour thy decree.
Let the best then be victorious,
Joy on earth: Olympia!
And defeat be not inglorious,
Peace on earth: Olympia!

(Translated by Paul Kerby)

As an introduction, the Olympic Hymn, which in the meantime has been published, is reproduced here. Text by Erich Lubahn. Music by Richard Strauss. The song was unanimously accepted by the IOC as the official Olympic Hymn for all times to come.

FESTIVE ARRANGEMENTS

The Musical Setting of the Programme

On May 21st, 1935 the Organizing Committee instructed the Reich Chamber of Music to arrange the musical part of the Olympic Games. Particularly this side was to receive the attention due to it, here in the "Land of Music." Thus, from the opening meeting of the IOC on July 29th until the memorable festival which brought the XIth Olympic Games to an end, a choice selection of widely

varied musical recitals served as a framework to the Games. From a host of problems, directly or indirectly connected with it, and frequently alluded to in this book, only the most important ones can be mentioned here.

Jointly with the Organizing Committee the Reich Chamber of Music published a complete edition of the national anthems of all participating nations for chamber-music, brass bands and string orchestras. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra of wind instruments, conducted by Professor Franz von Blon, during their rehearsals repeatedly consulted the ambassadors and envoys of the participating nations in order to bring out the exact characteristics of each anthem.

The Olympic Concert formed a feature of particular interest in the great variety of musical recitals. It took place on August 15th, in the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre, and was attended by representatives of the Government of the Reich, the Diplomatic Corps, State and Municipal Departments, Party Organizations, as well as a number of foreign guests. The evening began with the Olympic Hymn by Richard Strauss, then followed an address given by Dr. Lewald. The next item of the programme was the performance of several musical compositions, which had been awarded the gold or silver medal. Waves of applause surged through the amphitheatre. With one exception all of the musical Olympic winners conducted their own works.

“Herakles,” an oratorio by Handel, was chosen by the Reich Chamber of Music, as well as the Organizing Committee, not only because there existed an inner link with the Olympic idea, but



also, as it was considered particularly suited for the Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre. It was performed on five evenings, on August 4th, 7th, 16th, 17th, and 18th. There were no tickets given out to the public for the full rehearsal. Altogether 100,000 people attended the performances. The festive performance on August 7th was attended by the Deputy of the Führer, several Ministers, and a great number of German and foreign guests of honour.

Summarizing the musical aspect of the XIth Olympic Games, it may be said that the Festival was musically enhanced and supplemented in a manner worthy of their importance. The cast included 3,500 people and the total costs amounted to a quarter of a million marks. This sum does not cover the Festival Play, "Olympic Youth," or the military concert.

The Festivities

In addition to the sporting competitions due attention was also paid to the artistic and social aspects of the Festival. On this point the Organizing Committee were in perfect agreement with the Government of the Reich and the leading authorities, who also wished to impart a truly festive character worthy of the importance of the Games to the auxiliary programme.

With the imposing opening meeting of the IOC on July 29th, 1936, which marked the beginning of the session of the IOC, the series of festivities commenced. The guests of honour assembled in the beautifully decorated auditorium of the Friedrich Wilhelm University. The Olympic Honourary Service formed a lane through which the members of the IOC, who were wearing for the first time the newly introduced golden chain of office, made their entrance. The meeting was opened with the "Andante cantabile" from the A Major Symphony by Beethoven. Then the Deputy of the Führer, Herr Rudolf Hess, welcomed the guests on behalf of the Führer and Patron of the Games. Following an address by Dr. Lippert, Commissioner of State, the Reich Sport Leader and President of the German Olympic Committee, Herr von Tschammer und Osten, spoke on behalf of the German Olympic Committee. Subsequently Dr. Lewald welcomed the guests of honour and the members on behalf of the Organizing Committee and the German members of the IOC. The president of the IOC, Count Baillet-Latour, discussed the idea underlying the Olympic Games, the tasks of the IOC and the aims of Coubertin. The "Assai agitato" by Robert Schumann concluded this impressive gathering.

In the evening of the same day the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, received the guests of honour and their ladies in the Pergamon Museum, where a particularly solemn and impressive performance awaited them. A programme of highest artistic merit representing a happy blend of classical Greek and German art was presented. The evening began with the musical piece "Pavane" by Schein. Next followed an address of welcome by Dr. Frick to his guests. The Adagio by Haydn led over to the address of the Minister for Education. When Minister Rust commemorated the soldiers who fell in the Great War, everybody present rose in honour of the dead of all nations. Next the sounds of the "Hymn to Apollo" rang out as a homage of the arts to strength and beauty, qualities whose personification the ancient Greeks attributed to Apollo. Another feature of supreme artistic quality was the dance suite by Handel performed by the members of the ballet of the Prussian State Theatre. The sounds of the "Chaconne" from Gluck's "Paris and Helen" brought this festive evening to a close. Afterwards a reception took place in the Schlüter Hall of the German Museum where Dr. Frick and his wife welcomed the guests.

During a lunch given by the City of Berlin in honour of the IOC on the 30th of July, Dr. Lippert, Commissioner of State for the City of Berlin, seized the opportunity of extending a hearty welcome to the foreign guests in the walls of the Olympic city. In the evening of the same day the Minister for Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, in the reception rooms at the Zoological Gardens welcomed the best known representatives of the press, film, radio and photographic press from all parts of the world.

On July 31st the Reich Sport Leader gave a luncheon in honour of the members of the IOC at his home. The house commands a fine view over the Havel, which at this point is very wide. It was also here that the Reich Sport Leader during the time of the Olympic Games received his numerous guests and arranged informal little parties for them. On the evening of July 31st the President of the Organizing Committee arranged a dinner in honour of the IOC in the White Room of the Berlin Royal Palace. Besides the members of the IOC and the Organizing Committee there were the presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations as well as their Secretary-Generals. Representatives of the Ministries and other guests with their ladies were also to be seen in the beautifully



Evening entertainment in the Pergamon Museum.

decorated rooms of the Palace. Dr. Lewald welcomed his guests in the Gobelin Gallery. The table was laid in the spacious hall which for this purpose had been attractively decorated both with flowers and the colours of every participating nation. The President of the Organizing Committee made a short address spiced with sparkling humour to his guests, and in particular to the ladies. In the course of the evening the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Neurath, and Count Baillet-Latour also addressed the guests. This festive gathering was much enjoyed by all the guests, and they remained in the historic halls of the Berlin Palace until a late hour.

On the evening of August 2nd, the president of the Aero Club, Wolfgang von Gronau, was host to all those taking part in the aviation rally. The guests assembled in the "House of the German Flyers." Corps Leader Hühnlein, on behalf of the German motorists, received the members of the automobile rally at the Kroll rooms on August 3rd. This invitation was preceded by an invitation of the Government of the Reich to the festival performance of "Orestie" at the State Dramatic Theatre. This performance was attended by a large number of official guests.

The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, Count Helldorf, invited the Olympic guests as well as the representatives of the Government and the National-Socialist Party organizations to a gala dinner in the "House of German

Flyers” on August 4th. At the same time the Organizing Committee extended an invitation to all former Olympic victors present in Berlin as well as to the members of the IOC. The reception took place in the sumptuously decorated rooms of the Town Hall of Berlin. About 400 guests attended the reception and many pleasant memories were revived on meeting again former acquaintances and comrades of old sporting days. Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt on behalf of the Organizing Committee, himself a former Olympic champion, welcomed the active members of eleven Olympiads. He pointed out that the Olympic spirit and comradeship never was, nor ever would be, subject to time or distance, but is everlasting. Films carefully selected from the former Olympic Games brought back happy reminiscences to those who attended the party. Everyone present enjoyed the carefree and happy spirit that characterized this well-arranged meeting. A gala dinner was arranged by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Baroness von Neurath on the evening of August 5th, 1937 in the historic reception rooms of the Charlottenburg Palace for the members of IOC and foreign princes and statesmen present in Berlin. Baron von Neurath and his wife received their guests in the big reception hall built by Knobelsdorff. The table had been set in the Golden Gallery, which is looked upon as one of the finest pieces of art created by this well-known architect. Through the tall open windows of the Gallery the sounds of soft music came from the summery park, where the band of the Berlin guardsmen was playing. The charm and atmosphere of this Frederician palace were enhanced by lavish floral decorations, the use of antique silver and porcelain and the warm glow spread by innumerable wax candles. Animated and engaging conversation made this evening pass all too soon. The official reception of the guests of honour of the Olympic Games by the Government of the Reich took place in the State Opera House on Unter den Linden. The auditorium and stage of this famous Temple of Art had been made into one great festival hall by the Munich Architect, Herr Oswald. Decorations in white and Pompeian red enlivened by rich and gorgeous festoons imparted a festive atmosphere to the immense hall. During this reception, which may be looked upon as the culminating feature in the series of Olympic festivities, Prime Minister Göring as the host welcomed his guests. The Prime Minister expressed the hope that every single visitor might take with him the impression of a nation whose sincerest wish and object it is to join hands in the spirit of genuine friendship and fellowship with every other nation of the earth. Some time later Dr. Goebbels, on behalf of the German Government, addressed the guests. He stressed the opportunity offered by the Olympic Games of bringing the great statesmen of the world together, thus affording them the opportunity for a personal exchange of opinions. Count-Baillet-Latour expressed in sincere words his heartfelt thanks to the German Government for the energetic support it had extended to the IOC and the Organizing Committee during their preparatory work. The kind reception, he declared, and the perfect way in which the Olympic Games in Berlin had been presented, would certainly multiply both in Germany and abroad the number of those who, under the sign of the 5 rings, are endeavouring to improve the mutual understanding of the peoples of the earth. A carefully chosen artistic programme served to entertain the guests. As a souvenir, the ladies were presented with the Olympic Bell made of white porcelain, the gentlemen with a book entitled “Germany,” which was a wonderful document of the spirit of the New Germany.

The President of the Radio Chamber, Herr Dressier-Andres, invited all radio announcers, German and foreign, staying in Berlin to a luncheon party at the Hotel Russischer Hof on Friday, August 7th. After having welcomed his guests the President pointed out the important role and gigantic task which the radio was to assume during the time of the Olympic Games. In the evening of the same day the Minister of War, General von Blomberg, gave a reception followed by a gala dinner in the “House of German Flyers” in honour of the members of the IOC, the Organizing Committee, the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations, as well as the representatives of foreign defence services. The 10th of August marked the final contests which took place at Kiel, the members of the IOC, press representatives and a small number of guests of honour being present on this occasion. Luncheon parties had been arranged on several warships for them, and in the evening a gala dinner was given in their honour by the city of Kiel. The next evening saw Ambassador von Ribbentrop as a host at his residence, surrounded by the members of the IOC and a number of guests of honour.

On August 13th the Prime Minister, General Goring, and his wife, gave a particularly charming party at their home. Artistic hands had changed the garden into a festive place of rare beauty. The Prime Minister and his wife received their guests in front of a tea pavillon. A special feature of the evening well worth mentioning was a fine exhibition of artistic dancing performed by members of the State Opera Ballet. Joy and happiness among the guests rendered the evening an outstanding success.

On August 14th, 1936 Dr. Lippert, Commissioner of State, gave a luncheon party in honour of the members of the IOC and Organizing Committee, in Stralau. Subsequently the guests, at an invitation from the Organizing Committee, went by steamer to Grünau to witness the final regatta events.



The Government reception in the State Opera House. In the centre loge, the royal guests from Bulgaria and Sweden, and Frau Göring seated; General Göring standing.

On August 15th the Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee, Dr. Diem, asked the Secretaries-General of previous Olympic Games, the Secretary-General to the IOC, as well as the Secretaries-General of the National Olympic Committees and International Federations to join him as his guests in token of true Olympic fellowship at the Stadium Terrace Restaurant. Dr. Diem on this occasion expressed his hearty thanks to all his fellow comrades for the great and responsible work performed by every single one of them for the benefit of the games in Berlin as well as for the previous Olympiads. The deacon of the Secretaries-General, Dr. Messerli (Switzerland), replied in a cordial manner. The President of the International Sporting Press Association, Victor Boin, termed the organization of the XIth Olympic Games a masterpiece and made special mention of the great merits of the President of the Organizing Committee and his Secretary-General.

Dr. Goebbels on behalf of the German Government arranged a garden party on Peacock Island on the last evening before the Games ended. This turned out to be an extremely attractive setting under a starlit summer sky, with no breeze stirring. About 2,000 guests were present. The natural charm of the dreamy island was enhanced by artificial lighting. Governed by the spirit of good fellowship and comradeship as well as happiness, the party went on until the small hours of the morning.

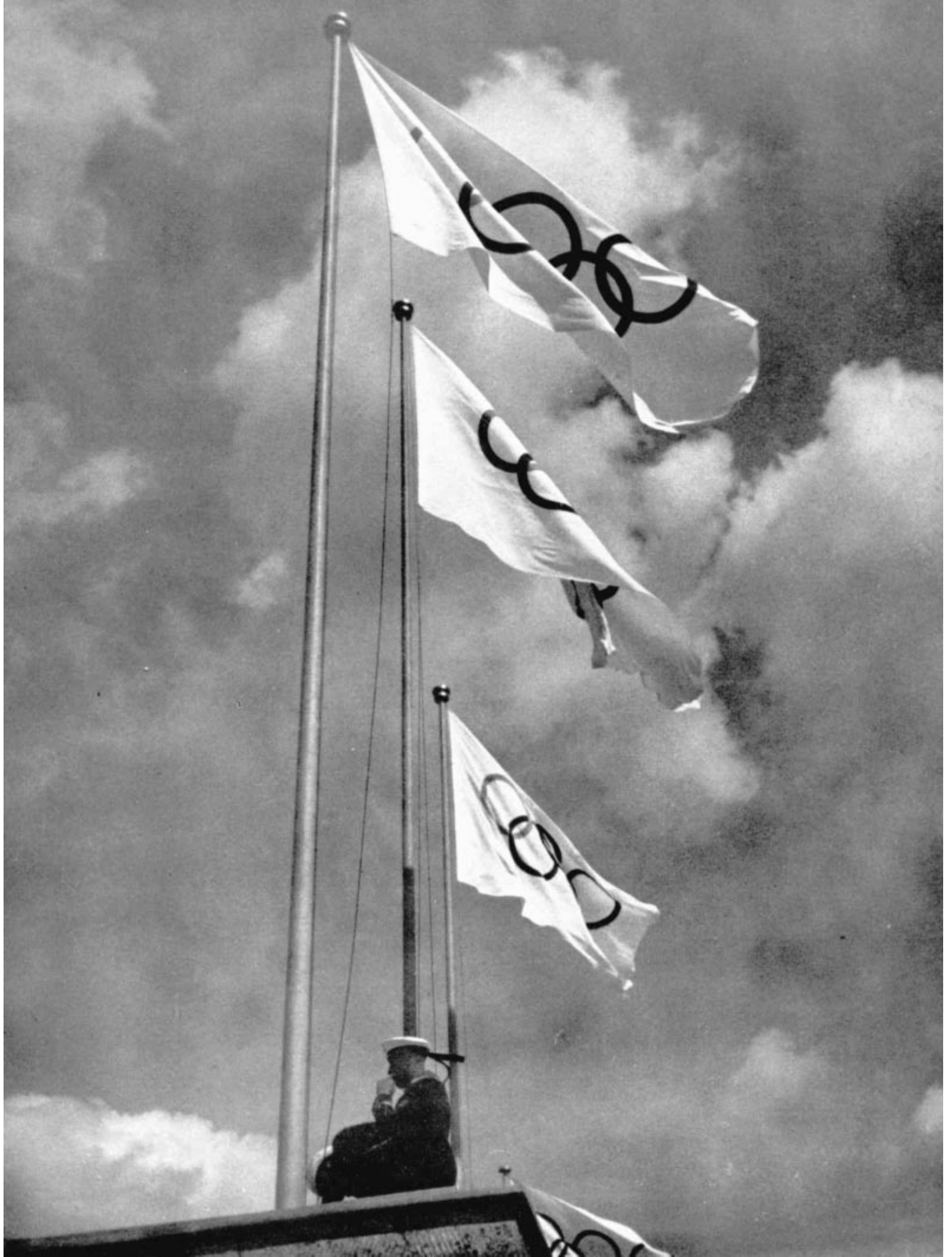
The last Sunday of the Olympic Games was already marked by the spirit of general leave-taking. The President of the German Olympic Committee, Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten, invited the members to a festival in the Deutschland Hall. Here Count Baillet-Latour briefly outlined in his address the aim of the Olympic Games. The Reich Sport Leader greeted both the happy winners and the honourably defeated equally heartily and expressed the hope that the Olympic Fire might never become extinguished in the hearts of competitors and spectators. He warmly recommended the spirit of comradeship as the most lasting link between men and nations. A carefully chosen programme served to entertain the members until the early hours of the morning.

Apart from these festivities arranged by Germany, there were a series of functions offered by various international organizations, e.g. the Football Association, the International Fencing Federation, etc. Moreover, several Ambassadors and envoys arranged parties during the time of the Olympic Games. Jointly with the German-Swedish Society the Swedish Gymnastic Society honoured the Swedish lady and gentlemen gymnasts with a party, at which there were also a number of German gentlemen present. They were awarded the Ling Medal in gold.

Care was also taken to make the relatives of the guests of honour feel at home during their sojourn in Berlin. For this purpose a committee made up of Berlin ladies had been formed under the auspices of Frau Margarete Frick, to whose particular care the lady relatives of guests of honour were entrusted. The committee composed of such persons as Frau von Bülow-Schwante, Countess von Dürckheim-Montmartin, Frau Furtwängler, Frau Goring, Frau Meissner, Frau Pfundtner, Frau von Schröder, Countess Schwerin von Krosigk and Frau von Tschammer und Osten had its permanent offices at the Adlon Hotel. It offered the lady relatives of the guests of honour the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Germany and her people. A programme of daily entertainments was prepared providing among other things visits to the museums of Berlin, excursions to Potsdam, theatrical entertainments and many more interesting features. A tea party, given by Frau Frick in honour of the ladies on the day when the IOC and Organizing Committee had left for Kiel to attend the sailing regatta may be regarded as the most outstanding feature of the activities of the Committee. A lunch given by Frau von Bülow-Schwante at her home brought the activities of the honorary committee to an end. The foreign ladies repeatedly took occasion to emphasize how much they had appreciated the great care and interest shown in their well-being and how much they had enjoyed the varied programme of entertainment.



Scene at the only festive evening arranged for the active competitors, the farewell banquet in the Deutschland Hall.



"Hoist Flags!" The Games have begun.

THE COURSE OF THE GAMES

The Torch Relay Run from Olympia to Berlin

Through the organization of the Olympic Torch Relay Run the Eleventh Olympic Games were introduced in a manner which in its impressiveness and significance could scarcely have been surpassed. For the first time in the history of the modern Games the Olympic Fire was ignited with a flame borne directly from the sanctuary of the ancient Festival. At its meeting in May, 1934 in Athens, the International Olympic Committee approved the proposal of the Secretary-General of the Organizing Committee to have this flame carried by relay runners from Olympia to Berlin. The National Olympic Committees of Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany—the seven countries through which the flame would be carried—were in complete favour of this project and gladly cooperated in preparing for it.

The Organizing Committee planned a route which would pass through the Capital City of each country. This was submitted to the National Olympic Committees during the autumn of 1934, and only slight changes were made thereafter. The final regulations were drawn up in the late autumn of 1935 and sent to the respective National Olympic Committees in their own language.

The relay run covered the following general route:

Greece (Olympia–Athens–Saloniki)	1,108 km
Bulgaria (Sofia–Zaribrod)	238 „
Yugoslavia (Nis–Belgrade–Novisad)	575 „
Hungary (Szeged–Budapest–Oroszavar)	386 „
Austria (Karlburg–Vienna–Waidhofen)	219 „
Czechoslovakia (Tabor–Prague–Teplice)	282 „
Germany (Dresden–Liebenwerda–Berlin)	267 „
	<hr/>
	3,075 km

The entire course was divided into stretches of 1,000 metres, and each of these was covered by a runner, who then passed the Olympic Fire to his successor. The Organizing Committee estimated that an average time of 5 minutes would be required for each 1,000 metres, and the National Olympic Committees of the different countries were authorized to make special provisions such as increasing the stretches in thinly populated sections or allowing more time for traversing difficult districts. In order to ensure the smooth progress of the run, each participant was required not only to be acquainted with his own stretch but the following one as well so that he could continue in the case of an unforeseen emergency. The selection of runners and the organization in each country remained in the hands of the respective National Olympic Committee.

The question concerning the manner in which the Olympic Fire should be conveyed had been considered at length by the Organizing Committee. The original idea was to follow the example of the ancient Greeks, who, according to information supplied by Professor Karo, carried fagots of narthex stalks, which were found especially in the highlands of Ephesus and the pith of which



The Olympic
torch holder.

Designed by
the sculptor
Lemcke.

retained fire for a long period of time. It was doubtful, however, whether such a fagot would burn for 12 days, and it was finally decided to utilize torches which could be carried openly. The next problem was to devise a satisfactory torch which would burn for a sufficient length of time and under all conditions.

None of the torches on the market at that time answered the requirements. Although a new torch would be ignited by each runner, the fact had to be taken into consideration that in case of an emergency a runner might be required to carry the same torch over a double stretch. It was therefore necessary to devise torches which would burn 10 minutes and which would not be affected by heat, rain, storms or falls. A magnesium torch was created which contained two fuses so that even should the burning part fall from the torch, the fuses would continue to glow and re-ignite it. The torches were encased in a reinforced covering in order to give them the required durability. The length of the torch including a cone-formed grip was 27.7 inches, its diameter 1.15 inches and its weight 1.5 pounds. The top of the torch consisted of a special inflammable substance so that it could be rapidly ignited when the flame was transferred from runner to runner. Sample torches were sent to the National Olympic Committees in the autumn of 1934 for trials

in the different countries, and after favourable reports had been received in every case, the manufacture of the torches was begun. A sufficient quantity was then sent to each National Olympic Committee during the spring of 1936.

The Organizing Committee presented a specially designed holder to each participant as a souvenir of the Torch Relay Run, this being designed by the sculptor who created the Olympic Bell, Herr Lemcke. The route over which the Olympic Fire was carried from Olympia to Berlin was engraved on the grip of the holder, and the Krupp Firm in Essen generously contributed a sufficient number of these in polished, stainless steel. The words, "In gratitude to the bearer," were also engraved on the holder. Its entire length was 10.4 inches and its weight 1 pound. The torches, which contained a wooden grip at the lower end, could be fitted firmly into these holders. The plate at the top of the holder protected the runner from flames which might be whipped by the wind. Holders and a special certificate for each runner and organizing manager were despatched to the National Olympic Committees in March, 1936.

Despatching List

	Brochures	Torches	Holders	Certificates
Greece				
Comité Olympique Hellène 4, Rue Capsali Athens	400	1,400	1,160	1,300
Bulgaria				
Comité Olympique Bulgare Rue "Preslav" 9 Sofia	400	300	262	280
Yugoslavia				
Yugoslavenski Olimpijski Odbor Radićev trg 2 Zagreb	400	690	625	650
Hungary				
Országos Testnevelési Tanács V. Alkotmány 3 Budapest	400	475	426	500
Austria				
Österreichisches Olympisches Comité Prinz-Eugen-Strasse 30 Vienna IV	400	275	240	260
Czechoslovakia				
Ceskoslovensky Vybor Olympijsky Prague Karlín 479	400	350	310	330
Germany				
Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen Fachamt Leichtathletik Berlin-Charlottenburg 9 Haus des Deutschen Sports	100	350	285	350
Total number despatched:	2,500	3,840	3,308	3,670

Customs difficulties which might have arisen in the case of the considerable numbers of torches and holders despatched to the different countries were eliminated as the result of a special appeal to the authorities of each country. The torches and holders were dealt with in a most obliging manner by the customs officials at each frontier, and could thus be distributed along the route at an early date.

Certain delays had to be allowed for, and for this reason an additional two-hour period was inserted for each 80—100 kilometres, these intervals being utilized in the larger cities for special ceremonies. In the case of slight delays, such a programme could continue until the runner arrived with the Olympic Fire. In every case the runners had to depart punctually and the entire relay run had to be organized so that the final torch bearer would enter the Olympic Stadium at the proper moment during the opening ceremony.

The special ceremonies in the cities through which the Olympic Fire was carried constituted an effective introduction to the Olympic Games. A model programme was sent to each town to be used as a general basis for the ceremonies. This programme included the following events: arrival of the runner, ignition of the Olympic Fire, singing of the hymn, "Burn, Olympic Flame," address by the Mayor, general singing, gymnastic exercises by the men, women and children, sporting demonstrations, singing of the Olympic Hymn, festive address dealing with the Olympic Games, folk dancing, folk songs, preparation for the departure of the next runner, words of consecration, singing of the national anthem, departure of the runner, pealing of the bells. Outlines for the address were also prepared in various languages. Otherwise, the arrangement of the special ceremonies was left in the hands of the National Olympic Committees, who performed their tasks enthusiastically and diligently with the result that impressive national festivals were often organized.

The Organizing Committee maintained constant connections with the groups in charge of the Olympic Torch Relay Run in the different countries. The reports received shortly before the first runner left Olympia indicated that an unusual degree of interest prevailed in every nation. Each of the 3,075 runners felt that he was an exponent of the Olympic ideals, and all cooperated gladly in the mission of transferring the Olympic Fire from hand to hand for 10 days and nights until the final bearer arrived at the Berlin Stadium on August 1st to ignite the fire which would burn throughout the Olympic period. All were conscious of the symbolic significance of this relay run, which represented a link, so to speak, between the ancient and the modern Festival. The eyes of the entire world were turned expectantly to Olympia when the Olympic Fire was ignited at noon on Monday, July 20th, 1936.

Olympia thus became once more for a day the centre of interest of the Greek nation, and representatives from throughout the country travelled to this spot to be present at the ceremony which marked the ignition of the first torch. The Greek Government also sent official representatives to the event, which was held in the Altis. The German Charge d'Affaires, representatives of the German Broadcasting Company and press correspondents from throughout the world were present at the altar erected in front of the new entrance to the north of the Prytaneion and outside the Altis. The "stele" of the reviver of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, was brought here from its old position. The ceremony of lighting the fire itself took place at the starting base of the Olympic Stadium, spectators not being admitted. Fifteen young Greek maidens entered the ancient stadium through the covered passageway in order to ignite the Olympic Fire with the aid of the hot noonday sun. A magnifying glass mounted upon an iron stand caught the rays of the sun which stood high above the Alpheios Valley and concentrated them upon inflammable material, which soon began to burn. The fire was then carried by the Greek maidens past the Temple

The Fire was carried from the starting post in the Stadium through the tunnel to the Sacred Grove, at the northern entrance of which the altar was erected. Here the relay run to Berlin began.



of Hera to the Fire Altar in front of the Altis where the first runners were waiting. After the Mayor of Pyrgos and a representative of the Greek Government had spoken to the company, the following message from Baron Pierre de Coubertin to the runners was read:

Athletes qui, dans vos mains ardentes, allez porter d'olympie à Berlin le flambeau symbolique, je veux, puisqu'il m'est donné comme fondateur et président d'honneur des Jeux Olympiques modernes, de vous adresser le premier la parole, dire en quel esprit ma pensée vous accompagne et quelle signification j'attache à votre effort. Nous vivons des heures solennelles car, partout, se lèvent autour de nous des spectacles inattendus. Et tandis que s'esquissent comme dans une brume matinale la figure de l'Europe et celle de l'Asie nouvelles, il semble que l'humanité va reconnaître enfin que la crise dans laquelle elle se débat est, avant tout, une crise d'éducation. Cinquante ans ont passé pour moi depuis ce jour de 1886 où écartant toute préoccupation d'ordre personnel,

j'ai voué l'effort de ma vie à la préparation d'un redressement éducatif, convaincu que nulle stabilité politique ou sociale ne pourrait être obtenue désormais sans une réforme pédagogique préalable.

J'ai conscience d'avoir rempli ma mission mais non totalement.

Des stades innombrables épars à la surface du globe s'élèvent maintenant les clameurs de la joie musculaire comme jadis, elles s'élevaient des gymnases helléniques. Nulle nation, nulle classe, nulle profession n'en sont exclues. Le culte de l'athlétisme rétabli n'a pas seulement consolidé la santé publique. Il diffuse une sorte de stoïcisme souriant propre à aider l'individu dans sa résistance aux épreuves et aux dépressions quotidiennes de l'existence.

Félicitons-nous de tels résultats; mais, par là, tout n'est point accompli. Il faut que l'Esprit soit à son tour libéré des liens que lui ont imposés les spécialismes outranciers, qu'il échappe à l'étroitesse oppressante des professions exclusives. Les vastes panoramas permis à notre temps doivent être montrés à chacun, au seuil de la vie active, fut-ce en une vision rapide. L'avenir est aux peuples qui, les premiers, oseront transformer l'instruction du jeune adulte.



The sun of
Greece ignites
the flame.

Car c'est lui — et non l'enfant — qui détient et régent le destin.

Ainsi s'établira la Paix vigoureuse et réfléchie convenant à une époque sportive, ambitieuse et volontaire.

Je vous confie mon message, le dernier sans doute que j'aurai à formuler. Que votre course soit heureuse. Le Comité allemand a apporté à la concevoir et à l'organiser des soins qu'apprécient toutes les nations. Elle débute par ailleurs en un lieu illustre entre tous, sous le signe de cet Hellénisme éternel qui n'a pas fini d'éclairer la route des siècles et dont les solutions antiques demeurent encore applicables à maint problème actuel.

Demandez pour moi à la jeunesse assemblée à Berlin qu'elle accepte l'héritage de mon travail et qu'elle achève ce que j'ai commencé, ce que la routine et la pédanterie ambiantes m'ont empêché d'accomplir jusqu'au bout — afin que soit scellée définitivement l'union des muscles et de la pensée pour le progrès et pour la dignité humaine.

Pierre de Coubertin.

To you, the athletes who with diligent hands will carry the symbolic Fire from Olympia to Berlin, I, as the reviver and Honorary President of the modern Olympic Games, should like to express the spirit in which my thoughts accompany you and the significance which I attach to your achievement.

We are living through a solemn hour, and unexpected spectacles are arising all around us. While the vision of the new Europe and Asia becomes apparent as in the mist of dawn, mankind is gradually beginning to realize that the crisis in to which it had sunk was principally one of education.

Fifty years have passed since that day in 1886 when I concentrated all of my efforts, to the exclusion of every personal interest, on the task of bringing about a reform in education, since I was convinced that neither political nor social stability could be achieved without a preceding pedagogical reform. I believe that I have fulfilled this task to a certain extent, though not completely.

At countless athletic centres throughout the world the friends of sport have facilities similar to the Hellenic gymnasia. No nation, class or profession is excluded from them. The revival of physical culture has not only served to further the health standards of nations, but it also diffuses a type of 'smiling stoicism' which assists the individual in resisting the trials and depressions of everyday life.

We may congratulate ourselves on this success, but much has still to be accomplished. The spirit must be released from the bonds imposed on it by extreme specialization so that it can escape the oppressive confines of exclusive professions. The vast panoramas which are open at the present time must be revealed to all those at the threshold of active life, even though it be for but one moment. The future will belong to the nation who first ventures to revise the education of the developing youth.

It is he-and not the child-who grasps and forms his destiny.

In this manner a vigorous and considerate peace will be created, heralding a sporting epoch characterized by ambition and will.

I confide to you my message, which is undoubtedly the last that I shall formulate. May your course be accompanied by good fortune. The German Committee has devised and organized the relay run in a manner which has gained the highest recognition in every country. It begins, moreover, at an especially renowned spot under the sign of that eternal Hellenism which has never ceased to illuminate the route of the centuries, and whose antique formulas are applicable even today for the solution of many actual problems.

Request on my behalf that the youth assembled in Berlin accept the heritage of my work and complete what I began, but which routine and worldly pedantry prevented me from achieving, with the end in view that the bond between the physical and intellectual forces may be sealed eternally for the progress and honour of humanity.

Pierre de Coubertin.

It was a moment deeply impressive in its solemnity when the first runner ignited his torch and, accompanied by the enthusiasm of the spectators who had gathered from far and near, began the first stage of the relay run which would end in Berlin. A broadcasting car of the German Broadcasting Company accompanied the Olympic Fire throughout its journey. In view of the fact that Greece possessed no radio network, a considerable number of difficulties had to be dealt with and overcome before the ceremony at Olympia could be broadcast. The Germany Broadcasting Company with all of its affiliated stations brought this unique event to every part of Germany, and numerous foreign companies transmitted the ceremony. A festive programme was also held in front of the



The first runner ignites his torch.

Berlin Town Hall during which the State Commissioner for the Capital City called upon the people to welcome the Olympic Fire. Like the German Broadcasting Company, the Olympic Film Company sent an expedition to Greece under the leadership of Leni Riefenstahl to accompany the Olympic Fire to Berlin. Countless enthusiasts lent their support to this event in the different countries so that the Torch Relay Run became a triumphal procession of the Olympic Fire from modern Hellas to Berlin, and one which will undoubtedly attain a permanent place in the history of the Games. The enthusiasm and participation of the population all along the route were without precedent. Even when the runner passed through a town or village in the middle of the night all of the inhabitants turned out to cheer him on his way.

There were naturally many difficulties to be overcome in spite of the fact that the relay run had been carefully prepared for by the National Olympic Committees of the different countries. The Greek authorities had decided to construct a highway from Olympia through Elis and Arcadia to Tripolis, and although this highway was not completed at the time of the Olympic Torch Relay Run, the accompanying automobiles could nevertheless pass over it.

GREECE

Olympia–Pont Ladon	37	km	37	km
Pont Ladon–Vytina–Tripolis	87.5	„	124.5	„
Tripoliss–Argos–Corinth	112.5	„	237	„
Corinth–Eleusis .....	..	66	„	303
Eleusis–Athens	22	„	325	„
Athens–Eleusis–Thebes	70	„	395	„
Thebes–Levadia–Delphi–Bralo–Lamia .....	..	183	„	578
Lamia–Domocos–Pharsale–Larissa	109	„	687	„
Larissa–Tyrnavos–Elasson–Servia–Kozani ...	138	„	825	„
Kozani–Verria–Gida–Saloniki .....	..	142	„	967
Saloniki–Lyngovani–Serrés	95	„	1,062	„
Serrés–Kula (frontier)	46	„	1,108	„
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,108		km	

1,108 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Comité Olympique Hellène, 4 Rue Capsali, Athens

Monday, July 20th, 1936

12.00 m. dep.	Olympia		
3.15 p.m.	Pont Ladon	37	km = 3 hrs.
9.15 p.m.	Vytina	50	km = 6 hrs.

Tuesday, July 21st, 1936

1.30 a.m. dep.	Tripolis	37.5	km = 4 hrs. 30 min.
6.45 a.m.	Argos	62.5	km = 5 hrs. 15 min.
11.00 a.m. arr.	Corinth	50	km = 4 hrs. 15 min.
	Ceremony at the Market Square		1 hr.
12.00 m. dep.	Corinth		
5.30 p.m.	Eleusis	66	km = 5 hrs. 30 min.
7.20 p.m. arr.	Athens	22	km = 1 hr. 50 min.
	Ceremony at the Stadium		1 hr.
9.20 p.m. dep.	Athens		
11.10 p.m.	Eleusis	22	km = 1 hr. 50 min.

Wednesday, July 22nd, 1936

3.45 a.m. dep.	Thebes	48	km = 4 hrs. 35 min.
7.45 a.m.	Levadia	47	km = 4 hrs.
12.05 p.m. arr.	Delphi	45	km = 4 hrs. 20 min.
	Ceremony at the Stadium		1 hr. 10 min.
1.15 p.m. dep.	Delphi		
2.45 p.m.	Amphissa	18	km = 1 hr. 30 min.
6.45 p.m.	Bralo	41	km = 4 hrs.
9.30 p.m. arr.	Lamina	32	km = 2 hrs. 45 min.
	Ceremony at the Market Square		1 hr.
10.30 p.m. dep.	Lamina		

Thursday, July 23rd, 1936

2.00 a.m. dep.	Domocos	35	km = 3 hrs. 30 min.
4.30 a.m.	Pharsalos	29	km = 2 hrs. 30 min.
8.30 a.m. arr.	Larissa	45	km = 4 hrs.
	Ceremony at the Market Square		1 hr.
9.30 a.m. dep.	Larissa		
2.45 p.m.	Elasson	60	km = 5 hrs. 15 min.
7.25 p.m.	Servia	51	km = 4 hrs. 40 min.
9.40 p.m. arr.	Kozani	27	km = 2 hrs. 15 min.
	Ceremony on the highway to Verria		1 hr.

Friday, July 24th, 1936

10.40 p.m. dep.	Kozani		
5.00 a.m.	Verria	67	km = 6 hrs. 20 min.
7.00 a.m.	Jida	23	km = 2 hrs.
9.00 a.m.	Philicos	21	km = 2 hrs.
12.00 m. arr.	Saloniki	31	km = 3 hrs.
	Ceremony at the St. Dimitri Church Square		1 hr. 45 min.
1.45 p.m. dep.	Saloniki		
5.45 p.m.	Lyngovani	46	km = 4 hrs.
10.00 p.m.	Serrés	46	km = 4 hrs. 15 min.

Saturday, July 25th, 1936

12.00 p.m. dep.	Sidirokastron	24	km = 2 hrs.
2.00 a.m.	Kula (frontier)	22	km = 2 hrs.

The principal difficulty encountered was that due to the Greek topography, the route leading at times along narrow mountain passes cut into cliffs and rising to elevations of 4815 feet without any form of protection. There were also the isolated country roads winding through the thinly populated Thessalian Plain, so that the runners had to be conveyed long distances in order to arrive at their posts. No trees grew along this stretch to protect them from the burning Greek sun, which at times brought about temperatures of as high as 122° F. Near Saloniki the expedition was overtaken by a severe storm and cloudburst which transformed all of the roads into a sea of mud. Rain and hail pelted the runners, but they as well as the torches withstood this severe test.

The Greek route was prepared in a most thorough manner. The runners were conveyed to their posts in motor-coaches, and those who had completed their stretch were collected by a following car. At other times an automobile preceded them, depositing the fresh bearers at their posts and taking in those who had completed their stretch. This system was used wherever changes had to be made on the open highways or in streaming rain so that the runners would not have to wait in the open. Since sporting clubs existed only in the larger cities, peasant youths from the districts through which the Fire passed were usually enlisted as torch bearers. They had enrolled in the lists circulated by the Greek National Olympic Committee and ran in their national costumes, which included the short, full skirt or "fustanella." In compliance with the suggestions of the Organizing Committee, the Greek Olympic Committee organized special ceremonies at various appropriate points, these being in the nature of popular festivals. King George of Greece himself at the head of the Government officials participated in the ceremony which took place in the Athens Stadium, the site of the first Olympic Festival of the modern era. The further ceremonies



The torch-bearer arrives at the Stadium of Delphi where a special ceremony has been arranged.

of this nature indicated the unusual degree of interest which the Greek people exhibited in an idea which was born in their country. On every occasion the orator expressed the gratitude of the New Hellas to the New Germany for having instituted the Olympic Torch Relay Run. Even in spite of streaming rain the entire population of Saloniki was present at the ceremony held there. From this city the course of the relay run passed through the rich plains of Serrés to the Bulgarian frontier.

BULGARIA

Kula (frontier)–Marinopole–Dupnica	128 km	128 km
Dupnica–Sofia	50 km	178 km
Sofia–Dragoman–Zaribrod (frontier)	60 km	238 km
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	238 km	

238 runners each covering one kilometre
 Organization: Comité Olympique Bulgare, Rue “Preslav” 9, Sofia

Saturday, July 25th, 1936

2.00 a.m. dep.	Kula (frontier)	
5.15 a.m.	Kresna	37 km = 3 hrs. 15 min.
9.30 a.m. arr.	Gorna Dzumaja	37 km = 4 hrs. 15 min.
	Ceremony	1 hr.
10.30 a.m. dep.	Gorna Dzumaja	
1.30 p.m.	Dupniza	34 km = 3 hrs.
6.30 p.m. arr.	Sofia	60 km = 5 hrs.
	Ceremony at the Alexander Nevski Church Square	1 hr. 30 min.
8.00 p.m. dep.	Sofia	
10.30 p.m.	Slivniza	30 km = 2 hrs. 30 min.

Sunday, July 26th, 1936

1.00 a.m.	Zaribrod	30 km = 2 hrs. 30 min.
	Yugoslav frontier	

On the night that the Olympic Fire reached the Greek-Bulgarian frontier and was passed on to the first Bulgarian runner, the following protocol was drawn up:

«Ce samedi 25 juillet de l’an 1936, à deux heures du matin et au poste frontière gréco-bulgare du village de Kula, je soussigné lieutenant-colonel e. r. Léonidas Ptéris, Commissaire général de la course du flambeau á travers la Grèce, ai, d’ordre de S. A. R. le prince héritier de Grèce Paul, Président du Comité Olympique Hellenique, remis à Monsieur Tenin G. Georgioff Commissaire Général de la Course aux flambeaux pour la Bulgarie le flambeau sacré qui m’a été confié à Olympic et que 1108 jeunes athletes hellènes ont transporté à travers la Grèce.

Ce flambeau, par son parcours, communiquera à l’univers l’esprit sacré olympique, afin que cet esprit inspire, comme dans l’antiquité, les Nations massées au Stade Olympique de Berlin, éclaire leurs pensées et donne à leurs âmes la force de servir l’Humanité et leurs pays par des actes nobles, chevaleresques et pacifiques.

Je vous remets ce flambeau sacré, symbole de l’esprit olympique, qui a illumine l’univers à travers les siècles. pour que vous le fassiez porter, intact jusqu’à Berlin, par les athletes Bulgares, Yougaslaves, Hongrois, Autrichiens, Tchécoslovaques et Allemands, et que par sa flamme soit allumé le feu sacré de la tour de Marathon.

Ainsi, sous l’égide de la nation allemande et de la gloire de la Grèce l’éternel esprit olympique brillera de nouveau à travers le monde.»

“On Saturday, July 25th, 1936 at 2 a. m. in the Greek-Bulgarian frontier village of Kula, I, the undersigned, Lieut.-Colonel Léonidas Ptéris, Commissioner-General for the Organization of the Olympic Torch Relay Run



Ceremony in front of the cathedral in Sofia.

through Greece, have, at the order of his Royal Highness, Prince Paul of Greece, the President of the Greek Olympic Committee, transferred to M. Tenin G. Georgioff, Commissioner-General for the Organization of the Olympic Torch Relay Run through Bulgaria, the symbolic Fire which was entrusted to me at Olympia and which has been carried through Greece by 1108 young Greek athletes.

In its journey, this Fire will communicate the sacred Olympic spirit to the universe in order that this spirit, as in ancient times, may inspire the nations assembled at the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, enlighten their thoughts and instil in them the power to serve humanity and their countries through noble, peaceful and chivalrous activities.

I give into your hands the sacred Fire, the symbol of the Olympic spirit which has illuminated the universe throughout the centuries, in order that you may have it carried intact by the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Hungarian, Austrian, Czechoslovak and German athletes to Berlin, where it will ignite the Fire at the Marathon Gate. Thus, under the protection of the German nation and redounding to the honour of Greece, the eternal Olympic spirit will again shine upon the world.”

The entire course through Bulgaria was marked off by the Bulgarian Labour Service, and wherever necessary, the men in their white uniforms undertook to improve the highways. The Kresna Valley, which had to be traversed by night, presented special difficulties for the runners. Ascending rapidly above the rushing Struma, the highway continued in the direction of Sofia. Excellent organization enabled every difficulty to be surmounted; the entire course was designated by road signs bearing the five Olympic rings, and mounted officials rendered assistance when their services were required. In addition to the scheduled ceremonies, short festivities were held in practically every village along the route. The most outstanding of all was the magnificent ceremony held in Sofia, on which occasion the broad square in front of the cathedral was packed with an enthusiastic crowd in festive attire. The transferring of the Fire to the Yugoslav runner at the frontier was in the nature of a demonstration of Bulgarian-Yugoslav friendship.

YUGOSLAVIA

Zaribrod (frontier)–Nis	94.4 km	94.4 km
Nis–Paracin	81.6 km	176 km
Paracin–Kragujevac	59.3 km	235.3 km
Kragujevac–Oplenac–Belgrade	125.4 km	360.7 km
Belgrade–Zemun–Novi Sad	78.7 km	439.4 km
Novi Sad–Stari Vrbas	42.5 km	481.9 km
Stari Vrbas–Subotica–Horgos–Frontier	93.1 km	575 km
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	575 km	

575 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Yugoslavenski Olimpijski Odbor

Radicev trg 2, Zagreb

Herr F. Neuhausen, German Travel Office

Knezev Spomenik 5, Belgrade

Sunday, July 26th, 1936

1.00 a.m. dep.	Bulgarian Frontier	
3.10 a.m.	Pirot	29.1 km = 2 hrs. 10 min.
8.40 a.m. arr.	Nis	65.3 km = 5 hrs. 30 min.
	Ceremony at the Market Square	1 hr.
9.40 a.m. dep.	Nis	
2.10 p.m.	Razanji	54.1 km = 4 hrs. 30 min.
3.10 p.m.	Pojate	12.8 km = 1 hr.
4.25 p.m.	Paracin	14.5 km = 1 hr. 15 min.
5.05 p.m.	Cuprija	8 km = 0 hrs. 40 min.
6.05 p.m. arr.	Jagodina	11.3 km = 1 hr.
	Ceremony at the Market Square	55 min.
7.00 p.m. dep.	Jagodina	
10.15 p.m.	Kragujevac	40 km = 3 hrs. 15 min.

Monday, July 27th, 1936

1.35 a.m.	Topola	41.4 km = 3 hrs. 20 min.
1.43 a.m. arr.	Oplenac	1.5 km = 7 min.
	Ceremony	30 min.
2.13 a.m. dep.	Oplenac	
2.20 a.m.	Topola	1.5 km = 7 min.
4.20 a.m.	Mladenovac	24.6 km = 2 hrs.
9.20 a.m. arr.	Belgrade	56.4 km = 5 hrs. 30 min.
	Ceremony	1 hr.
10.20 a.m. dep.	Belgrade	
10.45 a.m.	Zemun	5 km = 0 hrs. 25 min.
1.45 p.m.	Indjija	36.2 km = 3 hrs.
4.55 p.m. arr.	Novi Sad	37.5 km = 3 hrs. 10 min.
	Ceremony at the Market Square	1 hr.
5.55 p.m. dep.	Novi Sad	
9.20 p.m.	Stari Vrbas	42.5 km = 3 hrs. 25 min.
11.50 p.m.	Backa Topola	29.9 km = 2 hrs. 30 min.

Tuesday, July 28th, 1936

2.35 a.m. arr.	Subotica	33.9 km = 2 hrs. 45 min.
	Ceremony	1 hr.
3.35 a.m. dep.	Subotica	
5.45 a.m.	Horgos (frontier)	26.3 km = 2 hrs. 10 min.
6.00 a.m.	Hungarian Frontier	3 km = 0 hrs. 15 min.

The preparations in Yugoslavia were also adequate for meeting every requirement. The following example will serve to indicate the conscientiousness and deep interest with which preparations were made along the entire course. The school master of a small village in the heart of Serbia, Vlastimir Mladenovitch, organized his stretch in the following manner: During the final 15 days before the Olympic Fire was due to arrive, he had his 12 runners cover the course each day in order that they should attain the correct speed. In addition thereto, all of the stones had been removed from the 12 kilometre stretch, a large sign with the inscription, "Heartily Welcome," was set up, and a youth on a festively decorated bicycle was stationed at each lap to accompany the runner. The schoolmaster's preparations did not stop here, for he posted youths at every crossing to indicate the correct route by waving flags, and he himself accompanied the runners, standing on the running-board of an automobile with a large placard containing a sketch of the route in one hand and a watch in the other for controlling the speed of the torch-bearer. The veritable devotion of this village schoolmaster to his mission of furthering the great Olympic ideal is typical of the spirit of cooperation which was encountered throughout the country. Only once was it necessary for the organizing official to intervene, this being between Tovani and Jagodina, when, because of faulty material, the torches threatened not to hold out for the prescribed 1,000 metre stretches. In this emergency the runner with his torch was taken into the accompanying automobile and the distance to the next torch bearer covered as rapidly as possible. Torch after torch was ignited in this manner until, after 25 kilometres had been covered, the torches again proved to be in order. This incident, which gave rise to rumours that the Olympic Fire had gone out, meant that a considerable amount of time had been unintentionally gained, and in order to equalize this so that the runners could continue according to schedule, a bonfire was ignited in front of the gates to the town of Jagodina from which the next runner ignited his torch and departed promptly on the following lap. The danger of the Olympic Fire becoming extinguished was not present because the organizing officials, as a precautionary measure, also transported the Fire in a ship's lantern in the accompanying automobile.



Intense Olympic enthusiasm accompanied the Fire through the attractive country-side of Yugoslavia.

One of Yugoslavia's outstanding cyclists, who through a fall during the elimination races was deprived of the honour of representing his country in Berlin, accompanied the torch-bearers throughout Yugoslavia. With a reserve torch in his hand and the Olympic Fire burning in his bicycle lantern he rode beside the runners hour after hour through the heat and dust, singing and encouraging them on their way.

The population participated enthusiastically in the ceremonies which were held at Kragujevac as well as at the grave of King Alexander in Topola. In Belgrade the fountain on the Terazija was transformed into a high altar from which the Olympic Fire burned during the ceremony in the Capital City. Most of the Yugoslav runners belonged to the Sokol Federation, and many peasants ran in the curious long-tongued shoes common to the country. The Fire was carried through the villages inhabited by the German minority group by the descendants of Swabian peasants, who were cheered enthusiastically by the villagers.

Following ceremonies in Novisad and Subotica, the Olympic Fire was passed on to the Hungarian runners.

HUNGARY

Horgos (frontier)–Szeged (Szegedin)	19 km	19 km
Szeged–Kecskemét	83 km	102 km
Kecskemét–Budapest	84 km	186 km
Budapest–Szöny.	84 km	270 km
Szöny–Győr	48 km	318 km
Győr–Kittsee (frontier)	68 km	386 km
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		386 km

386 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Országos Testnevelési Tanács

V. Alkotmány-utca 3, Budapest

Tuesday, July 28th, 1936

6.00 a.m. dep.	Horgos (frontier)	
7.30 a.m.	Szeged (Szegedin).	19 km = 1 hr. 30 min.
11.30 a.m.	Kiskunfélegyháza	56 km = 4 hrs. 30 min.
1.30 p.m.	Kecskemét	27 km = 2 hrs.
5.30 p.m.	Sari	48 km = 4 hrs.
7.30 p.m.	Soroksar	24 km = 2 hrs.
8.30 p.m. arr.	Budapest	12 km = 1 hr.
	Ceremony at the tomb of the unknown soldier	1 hr. 30 min.

10.00 p.m. dep. Budapest

Wednesday, July 29th, 1936

2.00 a.m.	Tát	47 km = 4 hrs.
5.00 a.m.	Szöny	37 km = 3 hrs.
9.00 a.m.	Győr	48 km = 4 hrs.
12.00 m.	Moson	39 km = 3 hrs.
2.00 p.m.	Oroszvár	23 km = 2 hrs.
2.30 p.m.	Kittsee (frontier).	6 km = 0 hrs. 30 min.

The cross-beam at the Yugoslav-Hungarian frontier was raised and the broad band of the Hungarian asphalt highway stretched undeviatingly ahead, cutting through the endless plain of the Alföld. To the right and left lay the interminable fields of corn and sunflowers above which the straw roofs of the peasant homes and high rigging of the wells projected. On the stretch from Budapest to the frontier a slight detour was made through the Hungarian mining district, the torch-bearers running past high mining shafts and through workers settlements in order to bring an Olympic greeting



The Olympic Fire burning at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Budapest.

to the miners. The speed of the runners was increased slightly in Hungary in order to gain time for ceremonies in Szegedin and Kecskemét. In Kecskemét, famous for its fruit, an altar was erected on the idyllic market square and adorned with the Olympic rings formed of apricots. The peasants arrived in great numbers for this event, wearing their colourful traditional costumes. Gypsies along the way serenaded the runners with music and the gypsy chieftain, Magyari, performed during the ceremony in Budapest. The runners were dressed in the uniforms of their sporting clubs. The laps could be easily distinguished by the highway kilometre stones, at each of which the waiting runner could be seen sitting, or perhaps the torch alone kept vigilance while its bearer sought out a shady spot until his turn came to carry the Olympic Fire. Hungary, like Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, had prepared special road maps of the course to be covered by the Olympic Torch Relay Run.

Accompanied by jubilant cries of “Elyen!,” the runners hastened through the Hungarian landscape to the Austro-Hungarian frontier, where the guards were powerless in the face of the enthusiastic crowds that assembled there as the Fire was transferred to the first Austrian runner. The addresses of greeting and ceremony of passing on the Fire took place amidst boundless jubilation.

AUSTRIA

Kittsee–Berg–Wolfsthal	5 km	5 km
Wolfsthal–Gr.–Schwechat	55 km	60 km
Gr.–Schwechat–Vienna	8 km	68 km
Vienna–Stockerau–Horn–Waidhofen	125 km	193 km
Waidhofen–Heidenreichstein–Reingers (frontier)	26 km	219 km
		<hr/>
		219 km

219 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Österreichischer Leichtathletik-Verband, Wien III,
 Rudolf-v.-Alt-Platz 5
 Edgar Fried, Wien VII, Kaiserstr. 34

Wednesday, July 29th, 1936

2.30 p.m. dep.	Kittsee (frontier)	
3.30 p.m.	Hainburg	12 km = 1 hr.
6.00 p.m.	Markt	30 km = 2 hrs. 30 min.
7.30 p.m. arr.	Vienna	20 km = 1 hr. 30 min.
	Ceremony at the "Helden" Square	1 hr.
8.30 p.m. dep.	Vienna	
11.00 p.m.	Stockerau	30 km = 2 hrs. 30 min.

Thursday, July 30th, 1936

2.15 a.m.	Maissau	36 km = 3 hrs. 15 min.
4.15 a.m.	Horn	20 km = 2 hrs.
6.15 a.m.	Göpfrür	21 km = 2 hrs.
7.30 a.m.	Waidhofen	15 km = 1 hr. 15 min.
8.45 a.m.	Heidenreichstein	14 km = 1 hr. 15 min.
9.45 a.m.	Reingers (frontier)	12 km = 1 hr.

It was only with difficulty that the President of the Austrian Olympic Committee, as the first Austrian runner, could make his way through the crowd. The 219 kilometre stretch through Austria, which was the shortest during the entire run, lead over excellent highways. Neither the course through the Burgen district to Vienna nor the richly wooded highlands of Lower Austria offered difficulties. Motor-cycle squads cleared the way for the runners through the crowds gathered at all the principal points and the endless column of accompanying cyclists.

The ceremony in Vienna formed the climax to the festivities in Austria, and no one who was present is likely to forget the picture of the torch-bearer silhouetted against the evening sky as he approached the Heldentor to ignite the Olympic Fire at the altar high above the principal square. Spotlights played upon the tower containing the Austrian sporting banner and crowned by the Olympic flag which had been erected in the Burg Courtyard. The entrance of the Olympic Fire into Vienna took the form of a triumphal procession of quite unexpected proportions. The members of the Austrian sporting federations had all turned out at twilight, and an endless parade proceeded through the festively decorated streets to the scene of the ceremony at which numerous government and municipal personages were present. The slight delay in the departure of the runner from this ceremony was soon made up, and the fire arrived at the Czechoslovak frontier at the appointed minute.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reingers (frontier)–Jindr. Hradec.	28 km	28 km
Jindr. Hradec–Tabor	46 km	74 km
Tabor–Benesov	46 km	120 km
Benesov–Prague.	40 km	160 km
Prague–Terezin	62 km	222 km
Terezin–Teplice	30 km	252 km
Teplice–Peterswalde–Hellendorf (frontier)	30 km	282 km
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	282 km	

282 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Ceskoslovenská Athletická Amatérská Unie, Prag I,
 Karlova 20



Festive words of greeting drowned in exuberant enthusiasm. Dr. Theodor Schmidt, the Austrian member of the IOC, ignites the torch at the Austro-Hungarian frontier.

Thursday, July 30th, 1936

9.45 a.m. dep.	Reingers (Austrian frontier)	
10.30 a.m.	Nova Bystrice	8 km = 0 hrs. 45 min.
12.10 m.	Indrichuv Hradec	20 km = 1 hr. 40 min.
2.20 p.m.	Sobeslav	26 km = 2hrs. 10 min.
4.00 p.m.	Tabor	20 km = 1 hr. 40 min.
7.45 p.m.	Benesov	46 km = 3 hrs. 45 min.
11.00 p.m. arr.	Prague	40 km = 3 hrs. 15 min.
	Ceremony in front of the old Town Hall	2 hrs.

Friday, July 31st, 1936

1.00 a.m. dep.	Prague	
4.30 a.m.	Straskow.....	42 km = 3 hrs. 30 min.
6.15 a.m.	Terezin	20 km = 1 hr. 45 min.



The last Czechoslovak runner greets the first German bearer.

9.00 a.m.	Teplice	30 km = 2 hrs. 45 min.
11.45 a.m.	Hellendorf (German frontier) .	30 km = 2 hrs. 45 min.

The Olympic Fire was transferred at the Czechoslovak-Austrian frontier while two thick phalanxes of sportsmen and spectators looked on. State police were on hand to keep the way open. The special interest which was evidenced throughout Czechoslovakia in the Olympic Torch Relay Run is indicated by the fact that the President of the Republic participated in the ceremony which was held in Prague. On this occasion the venerable buildings on the market square lent a special impressiveness to the festivities. The runner departed for the German border at 1 o'clock in the morning, cheered by the enthusiastic spectators.

On Friday, July 31st, at 11.45 a.m. the last Czechoslovak runner handed the Fire to the German athletes in Hellendorf. Full of pride, the German runners carried the Fire in the direction of Berlin. Ceremonies were held in Pirna, Dresden and Meissen, the entire population participating. The organization of the German course was in the hands of the German Olympic Committee, which had authorized the Department for Athletics to make the necessary preparations.

GERMANY

Peterswald (frontier)–Hellendorf–Pima	20 km	20 km
Pirna–Dresden	20 km	40 km
Dresden–Meissen	28 km	68 km
Meissen–Grossenhain	19 km	87 km
Grossenhain–Elsterwerda	21 km	108 km
Elsterwerda–Liebenwerda	12 km	120 km
Liebenwerda–Herzberg	24 km	144 km
		<hr/> 144 km



The ceremony on Königsufer in Dresden.

	144 km	
Herzberg–Jüterbog	38 km	182 km
Jüterbog–Luckenwalde	14 km	196 km
Luckenwalde–Trebbin	19 km	215 km
Trebbin–Berlin–Lustgarten	40 km	255 km
Lustgarten–Stadium	12 km	267 km
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	267 km	

267 runners each covering one kilometre

Organization: Deutscher Reichsbund für Leibesübungen, Fachamt
Leichtathletik, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9

The entire route through Saxony was lined by phalanxes of the members of National Socialist Party organizations, school children and sportsmen. When the report that the Olympic Fire had crossed the German frontier arrived at the Market Square in Pirna, fanfares were blown by Hitler Youth groups, and as the last notes died out the church bells began to ring. In Dresden a special ceremony was held on the Koenigsufer opposite the Bruehl Terrace where members of the Reich Association for Physical Training and the different Party organizations had assembled on the steps. The arrival of the runner was announced through fanfares blown by the Hitler Youth trumpeters. While the Olympic Fire burned from a special altar, a musical programme was presented followed by an address from the Regional Leader of the Reich Association for Physical Training. The festivities concluded with gymnastic and musical presentations. During the ceremony the Olympic Fire was preserved on an altar. The third ceremony in Germany took place at the Market Square in Meissen, where the approach of the Olympic Fire was again heralded by fanfares blown from the towers of the town. After an Olympic Fire had been ignited at an altar in front of the Town Hall, the District Leader of the National Socialist Party and the Mayor of the town held

addresses, and afterwards the Mayor performed the ceremony of lighting the torch which was to be borne from Meissen in the direction of Berlin, and ran the ensuing lap.

The arrival of the Fire in Bad Liebenwerda was the occasion of a particularly impressive ceremony. As the night was starlit and warm, a festive air prevailed throughout the town, and more than 20,000 persons assembled at the principal square, which was bathed in the illumination of floodlights and thousands of candles. The flags of the 7 nations through which the Olympic Fire had been carried waved over the square, and three shots from the 1,000 year old landmark of the town, the Lubwart Tower, which was also illuminated and adorned with the five Olympic rings, announced the beginning of the festivities at about 10 p.m. Shortly after midnight, on the opening day of the Eleventh Olympic Games, the runner approached the festive square, greeted by enthusiastic spectators and the ringing of church bells. The Regional Governor, Councillor Jordan, delivered a short address of welcome, after which the next runner set out for Herzberg.

The final runner in the Province of Saxony handed the torch to a representative of District VI of the Athletic Federation at kilometre stone 65.6 on the former Saxon-Prussian frontier. The Olympic Fire was then conveyed by 154 runners to the boundary of the Berlin-Brandenburg District and passed on to representatives of Berlin-Brandenburg District III, the first runner receiving it at the crossing of the highways, Stolzenhain-Wendisch-Linda and Berlin-Dresden.

A ceremony was held in Luckenwalde in front of the War Memorial, the festive address being delivered by the Leader of District Department III for Athletics. The Mayor also spoke to the large crowd which had gathered, and the gymnastic and sporting clubs presented exercises and Olympic dances. The festivities terminated with the rendition of the Olympic Hymn. From here the Fire was borne through Ahrensdorf, Trebbin, Kerzendorf, Löwenbruch, Genshagen and Grossbeeren towards Berlin, and on August 1st at 11.38 a.m. a runner of the Berlin-Brandenburg District III accepted it at kilometre stone 7.3, the boundary of Greater Berlin. The Fire had thus reached the Capital City at the appointed time.

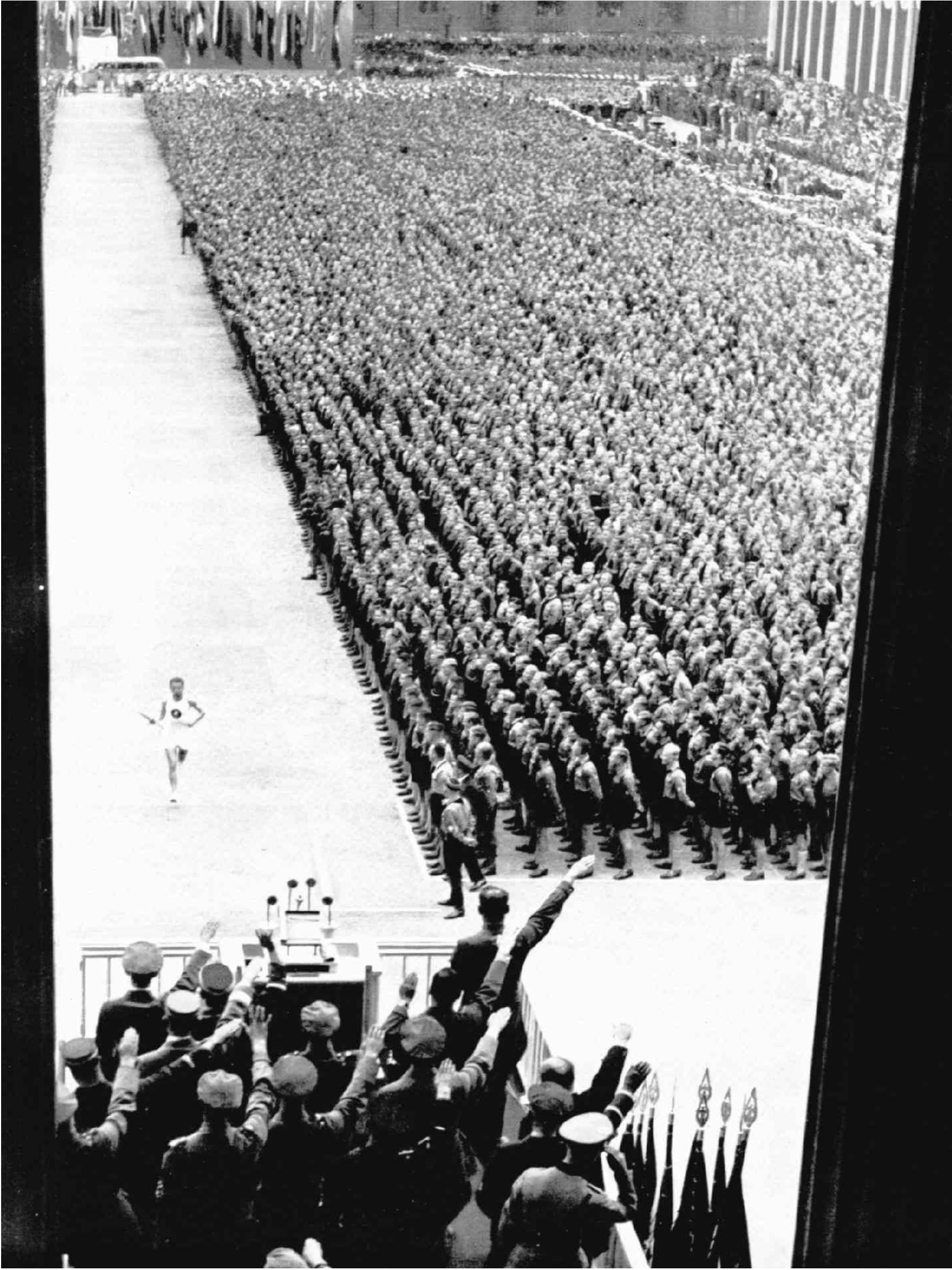
The Organizing Committee had planned a special programme for the forenoon of August 1st, its climax to be the youth ceremony in the Lustgarten. After 25,000 German youths as well as the youth groups from 28 nations had assembled in impressive array and members of the Reich Government had held addresses, trumpet fanfares announced the approach of the Olympic Fire. The Fire was deposited for the last time upon an altar before its triumphal journey to the Olympic Stadium through the countless spectators thronging the way.

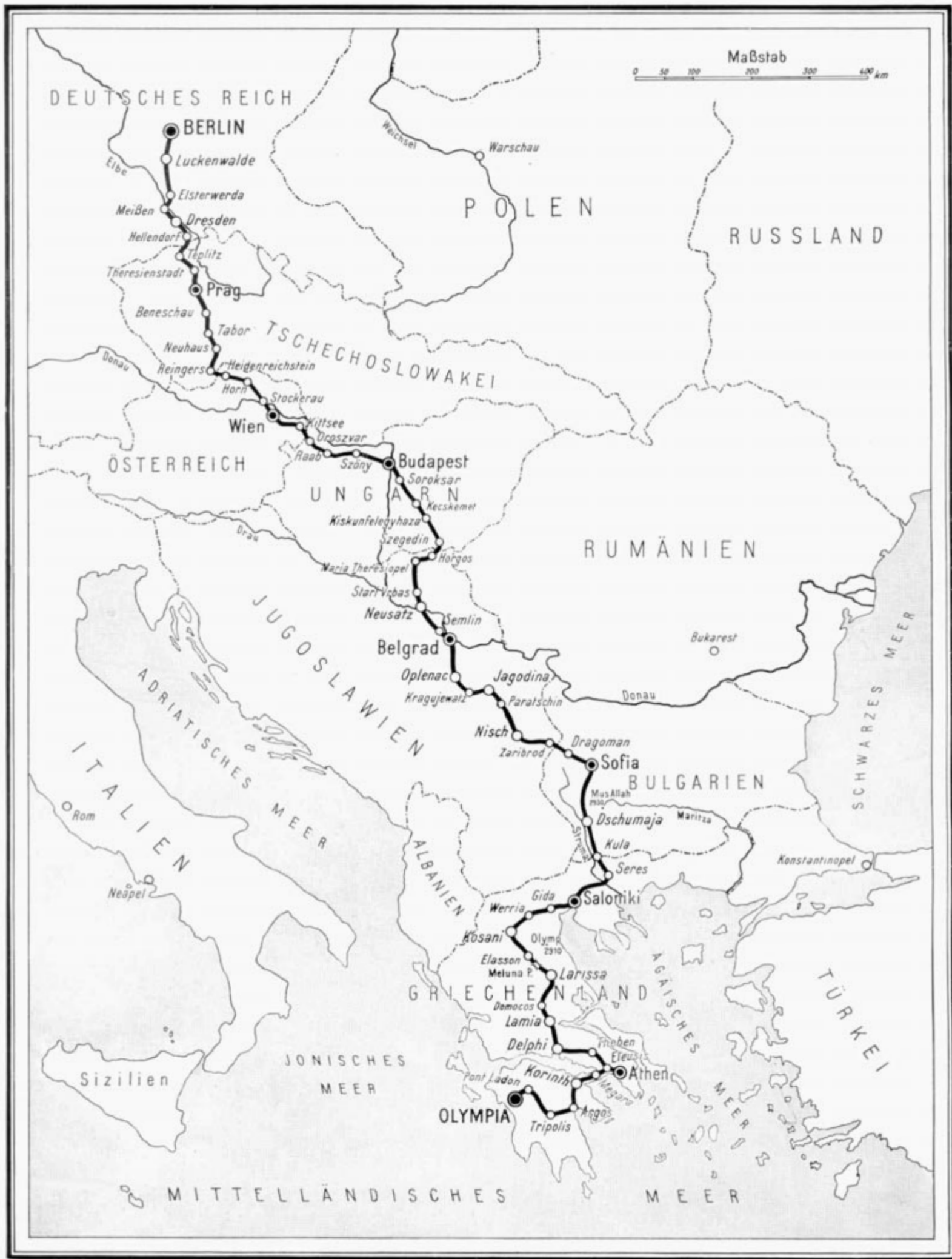
Fanfares greeted the entrance of the last torch-bearer, the Berlin athlete, Schilgen, into the Olympic Stadium, and thousands of eyes followed him as he ran down the track past the principal loge with easy strides, mounted the steps at the Marathon Gate and greeted the silent crowd with the raised torch. Then he thrust the torch deep into the bowl of the tripod, the flames burst forth and the impressive Torch Relay Run from Olympia to Berlin was completed.

The Torch Relay Run from Berlin to Kiel

During a meeting of the Yachting Committee it was decided to ignite an Olympic Fire on an old Hanseatic galley and to have it burn in the Kiel Bay during the period of the Olympic yachting competitions. The Fire should be ignited in the Olympic Stadium and carried to Kiel by relay runners on August 2nd and 3rd. The Athletic Department of the Reich Association for Physical Training was entrusted with the organization of this event.

The total distance covered in this run was 347 kilometres and the Olympic Fire passed from the Olympic Stadium through Nauen, Friesack, Wusterhausen, Kyritz, Pritzwalk, Putlitz, Parchim,





DEUTSCHES REICH

Maßstab
0 50 100 200 300 400 km

BERLIN

Luckenwalde
Elsterwerda
Meißen
Dresden
Hellendorf
Teplitz
Theresienstadt

POLEN

RUSSLAND

TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI

ÖSTERREICH

Budapest

Soroksar
Kecskemet
Kiskunfelegyhaza
Szegedin

RUMÄNIEN

JUGOSLAWIEN

Belgrad

Bukarest

ITALIEN

Rom

Neapel

BULGARIEN

Sofia

Konstantinopel

ALBANIEN

GRIECHENLAND

Lamia

Delphi

Korinth

Athen

Olympia

Tripolis

Argos

Sizilien

JONISCHES MEER

MITTELLÄNDISCHES MEER

AGAISSCHES MEER

TÜRKEI

SCHWARZES MEER

Crivitz, Schwerin, Gadebusch, Lübeck, Eutin and Plön on its way to Kiel. As in the case of the relay run from Olympia to Berlin, each torch-bearer covered a distance of 1,000 metres. An interval of 4 minutes was allowed for each 1,000 metres, this including the ignition of the torch, and the speed of the runners was controlled from an accompanying automobile provided by the Organizing Committee. The regional districts of the Reich Association for Physical Training selected the runners, the numbers being as follows:

District III, Berlin-Brandenburg	136 runners
District VII, Nordmark	211 „
<hr/>	
Total: 347 runners	

The torch-bearers wore white shorts and a white jersey adorned with the symbol of the Reich Association. As in the case of the Olympic Torch Relay Run, the torches were supplied by the Organizing Committee, while control, first aid and safety measures were in the hands of the police, first aid and fire departments. The runners were given special instructions regarding their carriage, the manner in which the torch was to be borne and the method of passing on the Olympic Fire to the next runner.

The running schedule was as follows: The first runner departed from the Olympic Stadium (western steps) on Sunday, August 2nd at 6.30 p.m., and the Fire passed through Nauen at 8.22 p.m., Friesack at 10.14 p.m., Wusterhausen at 11.26 p.m. and Kyritz at 11.54 p.m. On Monday, August 3rd it arrived in Pritzwalk at 1.54 a.m. where a ceremony was held on Adolf Hitler Strasse, the next runner departing at 5.02 a.m. The runners passed through Putlitz at 6.02 a.m., Parchim at 7.46 a.m., Crivitz at 9.22 a.m., Schwerin at 10.34 a.m. (ceremony in the Palace Courtyard), Gadebusch at 12.44 p.m., Lübeck at 3.36 p.m. (ceremony at the Holsten Gate), Eutin at 6.14 p.m. and Plön at 7.10 p.m., the torch-bearer arriving at the Marine Memorial in Kiel at 9.26 p.m.

Five well organized and successful ceremonies were held in connection with carrying the Fire from Berlin to Kiel, the Reich Sport Leader himself being the principal speaker at the ceremony in the Olympic Stadium. The entire run progressed without difficulties of any kind, all of the runners and assistants being promptly at their posts. The schedule was maintained throughout, and the last runner arrived punctually at 9.30 p.m. at his final destination in Kiel.



Youth carries the Olympic Fire to the Bismarck Tower on the Müggelberg near Grünau (tower to the right in the background).



The Olympic Fire burns in kiel. View from the Yachting Home.

The Torch Relay Run from Berlin to Grünau

The Olympic Fire was also carried to Grünau for the canoeing and rowing competitions by relay runners and burned there high above the regatta course from the Bismarck Tower. Five hundred and seventy-three athletes from the Olympic tent encampment participated in this event, groups of three runners being formed for each stretch, of which the centre one carried the Fire. Each group covered an average distance of 200 metres and the route led through Reich Strasse, Adolf Hitler Platz, across the Kaiserdamm Bridge, along Bismarck Strasse, Knie, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Unter den Linden, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, past the Berlin Town Hall to Molkenmarkt, along Mühlendamm, across Fischer Bridge, through Insel Strasse, Schultze Delitzsch Platz, Köpenicker Strasse, Schlesische Strasse, Treptower Park, Köpenicker Highway, across Markgraff Bridge, and through Berliner Strasse, Kölnischer Platz and Regatta Strasse to the stands at the finishing line. From here another group carried the Fire to the Bismarck Tower. The entire course comprised 37 kilometres, and the run was completed between 12.50 and 4.30 p.m.

This run began on Friday, August 7th, when the first torch was ignited at the tripod in the Olympic Stadium, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt holding a short address on this occasion. A second ceremony took place in front of the Berlin Town Hall in the presence of 1,000 youths to whom the Leader of District III of the Reich Association for Physical Training addressed a few words. At the Grünau stand the Olympic Fire was passed on to youthful members of the Canoeing Department of the Reich Association, who bore it in 10 festively adorned Canadian racing canoes across the Spree. The Reich Sport Leader spoke to the assembled youths before the Olympic Fire was borne to its final destination, and the Mayor of Köpenick received the last torch and ignited the Fire at the Bismarck Tower. Youths from the Departments of Athletics, Gymnastics, Hockey, Football, Canoeing and Rowing participated in the run.

The Opening Ceremonies

In arranging the festivities of the opening day, the organizers were motivated by two fundamental principles. In the first place, it was resolved that the events should not be confined to the Olympic Stadium. Not only the 100,000 who were fortunate enough to be present should enjoy this occasion, but the International Olympic Committee should realize that all of Germany participated in the festivities through which the athletes were welcomed and the days of competition inaugurated. The opening ceremonies should be designed to stress the close connections between the inhabitants of Germany, the Capital City and the Games themselves. It was thus obvious that this event would have to be more than merely the official ceremony at the Olympic Stadium, which would be heralded throughout the world by the radio and press. The festivities would have to proceed from the very heart of the city.

The second principle was based upon the wish to provide an artistic and impressive ending to the simple though imposing ceremony.

The first plan was realized through the organization of individual youth celebrations on the morning of the Olympic Day by the Berlin school children, as representatives of the youth of Germany. Special festivities were thus held on about 70 Berlin sporting and recreation fields on the forenoon of August 1st. The pupils from every Berlin school assembled at their playing fields under the direction of the District Physical Training Supervisors. In most cases they marched in closed ranks to the fields, where, in the presence of numerous spectators, they engaged in sporting competitions and games. Apparatus exercises, club-swinging and obstacle races varied with dancing, games and gymnastics. Relay races, handball and football matches and tennis provided a comprehensive picture of the many athletic pursuits of the Berlin school children. At each sporting centre the teachers or representatives of the Municipal Authorities called the attention of the youth to the significance of Olympic Day in short addresses. About 100,000 children participated in the presentations.

The climax of all these demonstrations was the ceremony which the Hitler Youth of the Berlin district arranged at the Lustgarten in response to a proposal by the Organizing Committee. The central point in this event was the arrival of the Olympic Fire, it having been planned to preserve the Fire at a special altar constructed in front of the steps of the Old Museum until the time for carrying it to the Olympic Stadium should arrive. This event harmonized well with the festivities which had been planned in honour of the International Olympic Committee, these including the religious service foreseen in the Olympic Statutes, the placing of a wreath at the foot of the War Memorial, the reception by the Führer and the festive procession to the Olympic Stadium. The active participants were not invited to these events in order to spare them all unnecessary strain, but the youth and student groups from the various nations were present. The National Olympic Committees were also invited, and they were permitted to bring with them a group from their respective nations in which Olympic athletes could also be included if they so desired.

The second principle which motivated the plans for the opening day, namely that of providing an artistic and impressive presentation as a fitting conclusion to the day, led to the Festival Play which was to be held during the same evening and in which the guests of honour as well as the youth and student groups would take part. The idea of the Festival Play, which has been described in detail in another part of this book, developed from a plan which the Secretary-General submitted to the President of the Organizing Committee as early as June 6th, 1930.

Every official quarter realized the extreme importance of ensuring the smooth and uninterrupted progress of every part of the opening day presentations, and for this reason a traffic control system providing for every contingency was created. The festive thoroughfare leading from the Lust-



On behalf of all the foreign representatives of sport, Count Baillet-Latour places a wreath at the foot of the German war memorial.

garten to the Olympic Stadium was the scene of principal activity, and the crossing and entering of marching columns had to be regulated exactly in order that the entire procession might proceed without a hitch. There were also countless thousands of spectators to be contended with, since the number of visitors far exceeded those who could be accommodated at the Reich Sport Field. In addition to those fortunate enough to obtain admission tickets large crowds assembled from foreign countries, all parts of Germany, and especially the region in the immediate vicinity of Berlin merely to live in the festive atmosphere and to witness the opening procession. Many enthusiasts even assembled along the "Via triumphalis" during the night hours of July 31st in order to be certain of securing a good position.

The Ceremony in the Lustgarten

As the long awaited day dawned, many uncertain and apprehensive glances were cast at the heavens, which were overcast and gave no indication of how the weather would be. Gay music was heard on Unter den Linden as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, this being played by the military bands of Infantry Regiments No. 9 and 21. With reveille calls and the melody, "Freut euch des Lebens," the members of the International Olympic Committee, all of whom were residing at the Adlon Hotel, were reminded that the great day had arrived and that at 9.30 o'clock a series of activities began which would continue until almost midnight.

From the time the military band appeared on Unter den Linden, every successive event had to be carefully organized. All of the marching columns and the youthful participants in the festivities at the Lustgarten, totalling 30,000, had to be assembled and arranged in proper order. The approaching columns should not be seen when the guests of honour arrived at the Lustgarten, but by the time



The Presidents of the IOC and Organizing Committee inspect the company of honour.

the short reception in the Old Museum had come to an end, the youth groups should have arrived at the edge of the Lustgarten, after which only a few minutes would be required for the entire company to assemble. The approach and departure of the youth and student groups, the arrival of the Olympic Fire, its further conveyance, the beginning of the festive procession in all of its various parts, the arrangements for the transportation of invited guests who were not to participate in the procession, the provisions for those guests who were to take part in the procession but were not to be received by the Führer, and finally, the exact coordination of the marching columns proceeding towards the Stadium all demanded an unusual amount of planning and exact preparation. The length as well as the marching or travelling tempo of each column had to be calculated in advance. The omnibus caravan, for example, in which the 5,000 athletes were conveyed from the Olympic Village to the May Field was 10 kilometres long. The members of the youth encampments, who were distributed along the route from Stössensee to the Grunewald Station, had to be conducted across several of the principal highways in order to reach their destination. These are merely a few examples of the many problems which had to be contended with in arranging the programme of the opening day ceremonies with their many thousands of participants.

Promptly at 9.30 a.m. the automobile column driven by the Olympic Staff of the National Socialist Motor Corps appeared in front of the Adlon Hotel. The members of the International Olympic Committee divided according to religious belief, the Catholic members then proceeding to St. Hedwig's Church with the President at their head, while the second group was conducted to the Evangelical Cathedral by the President of the Organizing Committee. Mass was celebrated at St. Hedwig's Church by the Bishop of Berlin, Count von Preysing, while Dr. Zöllner preached the sermon at the Evangelical Cathedral.

Following the religious services, the President of the International Olympic Committee proceeded to the War Memorial accompanied by the Commander of Berlin, General von Schaumburg, the State Commissioner, Dr. Lippert, His Excellency, Dr. Lewald, Reich Sport Leader von Tschammer und Osten, Secretary of State Pfundtner and Secretary of State Funk, and placed a wreath there on behalf of all the foreign sportsmen. Following this act, the other members of the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee also visited the Memorial. The guests of honour then assembled before the War Memorial while a special infantry battalion marched past in the direction of Brandenburg Gate. After this ceremony, the members of the International Olympic and Organizing Committees proceeded, cheered by the crowds, to the Lustgarten, which, in addition to the adjoining streets and squares, was kept free of spectators. Only the stands of honour in front of the Cathedral and along the Spree Canal were occupied, but the 780 members of the international youth encampment as well as the 965 participants in the physical education students' encampment, all of whom had been present at the memorial ceremony, rapidly took their places in front of the stands facing the open square. The guests of honour entered the oval room of the Old Museum where they were received by General Göring and members of the Reich Government. The President of the International Olympic Committee, Count Baillet-Latour, replied to the address of welcome by General Goring.

In the meantime, the 28,000 members of the Hitler Youth had arrived at the Lustgarten and taken position. The transportation of the different groups had been so arranged that the last trains of the Municipal Railway arrived at the Börse, Friedrich Strasse and Jannowitz Brücke Stations at 9.45 o'clock and the last trains of the Underground Railway discharged their passengers at the Weinmeister Strasse, Französische Strasse and Hausvogtei Platz Stations at about the same time. The marchers approached in columns of four and formed themselves in three groups consisting of eight, sixteen and finally forty rows. The formation was completed at 11.55 o'clock, and seven minutes later the groups had marched into the Lustgarten and taken their final position just as the guests of honour left the oval room and appeared at the top of the steps. The Olympic Fire arrived at the outskirts of Greater Berlin at 10.48 o'clock on the Berlin-Grossbeeren highway at kilometre stone number 7.3, the 73rd runner of the province accepting it here. The final route led through Wilhelm Strasse and down the central promenade of Unter den Linden to the Palace Bridge. The flame could be seen approaching over the countless heads of the assembled Hitler Youths, and cheers rang out as it came nearer. Then the last torch bearer ran down the centre aisle of the Lustgarten to the altar, which was erected before the steps of the Museum. Here the International Olympic Committee witnessed for the first time the lighting of the Olympic Fire. As the flames sprang up, the bearer ran back across the Lustgarten to a second altar in front of the Palace, where another Olympic Fire was ignited. This burned during the entire period of the Games.

With the festivities at the Lustgarten concluded, the members of the Reich Government, the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee proceeded through the ranks of the youth to the square in front of the Palace, where cars were waiting to convey them to the Palace of the Reich Chancellor in Wilhelm Strasse. Here they were received by Adolf Hitler, the Patron of the Olympic Games, and Count Baillet-Latour held the following speech:

Mr. Chancellor:

The International Olympic Committee considers it a very special privilege to be received by your Excellency on the opening day of the Olympic Games and to have the opportunity of expressing its gratitude for the interest that your Excellency has shown for the Olympic ideals.



The Patron of the Olympic Games, the German Chancellor, receives the Members of the IOC and Organizing Committee.

The Stadium and the various sites of competition which Germany, thanks to the extreme generosity of your Excellency has been able to construct, are equipped with the most modern facilities, and in their splendour and magnificence they remind one of the Colosseum of Rome or the Arena of Olympia.

The Village in which the youth of 53 nations will live together has been so cleverly arranged that it unites all the comforts of home with the advantages of a club.

Convinced of the favourable influence exerted by these Games in bringing about a spirit of understanding and accord between the nations of the world, your Excellency has always supported the efforts of the Organizing Committee under the Chairmanship of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Lewald.

The preparations for this event extend back many months because they are a part of the German plan for the methodical organization of physical education. I congratulate the German Olympic Committee upon its outstanding achievements under the leadership of its Chairman, Herr von Tschammer und Osten, and upon all that has been accomplished in Germany for the advancement of physical education.

The various cities of Germany possess stadia, athletic fields and swimming pools for which the magnificent German Institution for Physical Training, the winner of the Olympic cup of 1929 in recognition of its splendid presentation in Amsterdam, has provided for more than 10 years an increasing group of competent instructors. While the teachers were engaged in improving the standard of health amongst their pupils, the patrons of the Olympic ideals endeavoured to inculcate these into the hearts of the youth. Years have gone by, and today not only the athletes but the entire nation is imbued with these high sporting ideals.

The reception which Germany has arranged for her guests proves that the entire international sporting world is today united under the symbol of the five rings.

I feel certain that the stupendous preparations which Germany has made for the Olympic Games and which are particularly obvious in the excellent organization of the Festival will constitute a permanent monument to the contribution which she has made to human culture in general. All those who appreciate the symbolism of the sacred flame which has been borne from Olympia to Berlin are profoundly grateful to your Excellency for having not only provided the means of binding the past and the present, but also for having contributed to the progress of the Olympic ideals in future years.



The Führer arrives at the May Field and is greeted by the IOC and Organizing Committee.

The German Chancellor replied to the address of Count Baillet-Latour by expressing his gratitude to the International Olympic Committee in the following words:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee:

It is for me a great pleasure to welcome you personally and on behalf of the German people on the opening day of the Olympic Games, and to thank you, Mr. President, for the friendly words which you have just addressed to me.

I am deeply grateful to the International Olympic Committee for having allotted the Festival of the Eleventh Olympiad of modern times to the Capital City of the German Reich, thereby affording Germany the opportunity of furthering the eternal Olympic ideals. Germany gladly assumed the task of preparing for the present competitions in a manner which aspires to be in keeping with the ideals and traditions of the Olympic Games, and hopes that she has thereby contributed to the strengthening of the principles of international understanding upon which this Festival is based.

And you, gentlemen of the Organizing Committee, I would ask to accept my sincere thanks for the self-sacrificing and extensive work you have performed in preparing for the Games. I feel sure that your efforts will be rewarded in the success of the Festival.

The fundamental principles which were again revived in the Olympic Games of the modern era are of ancient origin, arising from that seat of culture where the Festival was celebrated for more than 1,000 years as the expression of the religious belief and symbol of the consciousness of strength which prevailed among the Hellenic people. This venerable site was excavated between the years, 1875 and 1881, under the supervision of German scholars according to an agreement concluded with the Greek Government of that time. The world was thus provided with



The festive procession arrives at the Marathon steps.

a more complete conception of the competition ground at this national Hellenic sanctuary, and also of the manner in which the Games were organized and carried on. The excavations, however, were at that time left incomplete. As a permanent memorial to the Festival of the Eleventh Olympiad, Berlin, 1936, I have decided to resume the excavations at the Festival and sporting centre of Olympia, begun in 1875, and to conclude them. I must express my thanks to the Royal Greek Government for having given its consent to this project. A sacred centre of ancient culture will thus be made available to present-day humanity. I hope that this work will assist in preserving the memories of the Olympic Games of 1936 throughout the future years. That unqualified success may attend the Berlin Festival is my sincere wish and that of the entire German nation.

The German Chancellor was then host to his guests at a luncheon served in the Palace.

The Opening Ceremony at the Olympic Stadium

The festive procession to the Olympic Stadium was scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock, and was headed by the members of the Reich Government followed by the International Olympic Committee, the Organizing Committee and finally the German Chancellor with his entourage. The route led through Wilhelm Strasse, Pariser Platz, the Brandenburg Gate and then along the "Via triumphalis" comprising Charlottenburger Chaussee, Bismarck Strasse, Kaiserdamm, Adolf Hitler Platz and Heer Strasse to the Olympic Stadium. The members of the Reich Government were conducted directly to the loges of honour, while the German Chancellor, the International Olympic Committee and

Organizing Committee proceeded to the Bell Tower Square. The streets, which were lined by members of the National Socialist Motor Corps, Storm Troops and Special National Socialist Guards, were thronged from beginning to end with countless thousands of spectators, and the enthusiastic applause proved to the International Olympic Committee that the German nation was actually and sincerely participating in the Festival. The streets resembled a sea of flags, and the rousing enthusiasm of the crowds rendered the trip from the centre of the city to the Stadium a veritable triumphal Olympic procession. Every square was densely packed, and handkerchiefs were waved from all the windows as Berlin greeted in true festive spirit the beginning of the Olympic Games. A few drops of rain did not dampen the enthusiasm, and the weather cleared up at the same moment as the German Chancellor entered the Reich Sport Field.

Every possible preparation had been made here for the festivities. On the night of July 31st, a comprehensive police control was instituted throughout the premises, especially against illegal parking, and the entrance gates were provided with controllers and police officials at 7 o'clock on the morning of the opening ceremony, while the entire surrounding district was carefully patrolled. A final roll-call of the control officials was held at 7.30 o'clock since deliveries could still be made at this time. After 9 o'clock all admission to the Reich Sport Field was forbidden, and by 12 o'clock every control, supervisory, fire inspection and post office official was at his post. All of the booths and stands were closed on this day and the sale of every article except programmes and guide books was prohibited. After 1 o'clock, spectators with admission tickets were permitted to enter the Reich Sport Field.

Much remained to be done during these final hours. Twenty thousand carrier pigeons were transported to the Stadium in 100 vans between 9.15 and 10.30 o'clock and placed in their cages along the south and north walls of the May Field as well as in the arena of the Stadium. The saluting company from Artillery Regiment No. 23 arrived at the Reich Sport Field at 1 o'clock, and a half hour later the first of the 170 motor-coaches conveying the athletes from the Olympic Village drew up in front of the Bell Tower. The fact that the last group of competitors arrived punctually at 3 o'clock speaks well for the careful preparations made in this field. Sufficient time was thus allowed for the formation of the athletes according to national groups on the May Field. The members of the international physical education students' encampment and the international youth encampment also arrived at the Reich Sport Field during this time, after having been conveyed in motor-coaches from the Lustgarten to their camps for lunch. They were assigned standing room in the middle and upper galleries of the Stadium. The gymnastic demonstration teams, which were quartered at the Döberitz and Elsgrund barracks, were transported by train to the Pichelsberg Station and marched from here through the Equestrian Gate and tunnel to the sunken passageway around the arena. The military battalion of honour arrived at 3 o'clock and formed in front of the Bell Tower.

The Olympic Stadium was packed long before the opening ceremony began, but the spectators were well entertained. The Olympic Symphony Orchestra composed of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the National Orchestra with other reinforcements presented a concert between 3 and 3.30 o'clock under the direction of Professor Havemann, and the airship "Hindenburg," which later met with such a tragic end, was given permission to cruise over the Stadium shortly before the Games began. It stood out majestically against the blue sky, the five Olympic rings and the inscription, "XI. Olympiade Berlin 1936," having been painted on its silver sides. With a huge Olympic flag fluttering from its gondola, it soared slowly and gracefully over the arena, while the spectators cheered enthusiastically. It greeted the thousands assembled for the Olympic Games as the symbol of German inventive genius and workmanship, and the embodiment of the revived German ideals in the field of aviation.



“Then the music of the 'March of Homage' by Richard Wagner mingled with the enthusiastic applause of the spectators.”

Shortly after 3.30 p.m., the members of the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee arrived in front of the Bell Tower and proceeded through the large gate to the May Field where they awaited the German Chancellor between the stands of honour and the formations of the active participants. The Führer arrived at the Bell Tower at 3.50 p.m., reviewed the military detachment accompanied by the Reich War Minister, General von Blomberg, and was greeted by the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee, the members of which then fell into position behind him. With the President of the International Olympic Committee at his right side and the President of the Organizing Committee on his left, the German Chancellor and the other high guests of honour crossed the May Field, greeted by the national teams formed here for the procession into the Stadium.

At the same moment the Führer appeared on the May Field, the inspiring tones of the Olympic fanfare composed by Paul Winter rang out from the two Marathon Towers under the direction of Military Band Master Schmidt. As the clock struck four, the German Chancellor entered the Stadium, descending the Marathon steps. His arrival was heralded by another fanfare, and the

spectators rose from their seats. Then the music of the “March of Homage” by Richard Wagner mingled with the enthusiastic applause of the spectators. The Führer proceeded along the red running track with his entourage to the loge of honour. As he reached the centre of the arena, he was met by the five-year old daughter of the Secretary-General who greeted him with “Heil, mein Führer” and presented him with a bouquet of flowers, for which he expressed his hearty thanks. Following the rendition of an introductory theme composed by Herbert Windt, he ascended the steps to the loge of honour and took his place between Count Baillet-Latour and Dr. Lewald. At this moment the strains of the German anthem were heard and the flags of the different nations were hoisted slowly to the tops of the numerous masts surrounding the Stadium by a detachment of sailors. Following a moment of solemn silence, all eyes were turned towards the West as the voice of the Olympic Bell was heard for the first time ringing lightly to begin with, then increasing in volume. It was heralding the commencement of the Games, and it was as though the words, “I summon the youth of the world,” which are inscribed upon its rim, became a reality, because the entrance of the national teams followed immediately thereafter.

The order in which the different nations shall enter the Stadium is established by the Olympic Statutes. As the land of origin of the Olympic Games and host at the first Festival of the modern era, Greece leads the procession and is followed by the participating nations in alphabetical order according to the system of spelling in the host country. A shield bearing the name of each nation was carried by a student from the German National Socialist Educational Institution in front of the respective national groups. Then came the flag-bearer, the officials, the women participants, the military competitors in uniform, and finally the men participants. A distance of 5 metres was maintained between the shield-carrier and the flag-bearer, and the national teams were twenty metres apart. These intervals were arranged by special control officials at the entrance to the Stadium.

The ranks were so arranged that the groups from the smaller nations marched one or two abreast, others being three, four, five and six to a line depending upon the size of the team. The two largest groups, U.S.A. and Germany, which brought up the rear of the procession, marched in ranks of eight. The first round of applause broke forth as the blue and white flag of Greece was borne into the Stadium, and preceding the officials, Louis, the Marathon victor of 1896, who had been invited to the Berlin Games as the guest of honour of the Organizing Committee, entered the arena. In his Greek costume and presenting a healthy, fresh, although weathered appearance, this 60-year old athlete represented the vigorous peasant vitality which was responsible for such a high degree of success at the first Olympic Festival of the modern era. The teams marched the length of the Stadium along the running track, and as they passed the loge of honour, the flags were dipped in salute. At the northern end of the running track they turned left and formed in rows on the broad expanse of the arena, presenting a magnificent picture against the green background of the field which aroused hearty enthusiasm on the part of the spectators. The order in which the nations marched into the Stadium is as follows:

Greece	Bulgaria	Great Britain	Canada	Norway	Switzerland
Egypt	Chile	Haiti	Latvia	Austria	South Africa
Afghanistan	China	Holland	Liechtenstein	Peru	Czechoslovakia
Argentina	Colombia	India	Luxemburg	Philippine Islands	Turkey
Australia	Costa Rica	Iceland	Malta	Poland	Hungary
Belgium	Denmark	Italy	Mexico	Portugal	Uruguay
Bermuda	Esthonia	Japan	Monaco	Rumania	U.S.A.
Bolivia	Finland	Yugoslavia	New Zealand	Sweden	Germany
Brazil	France				

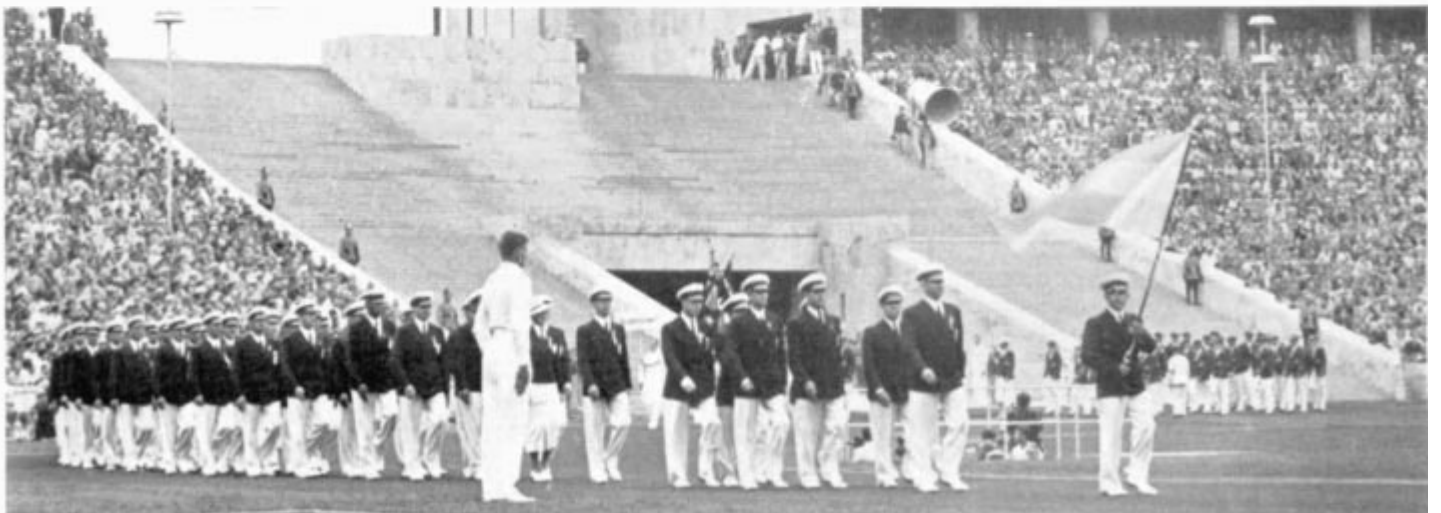


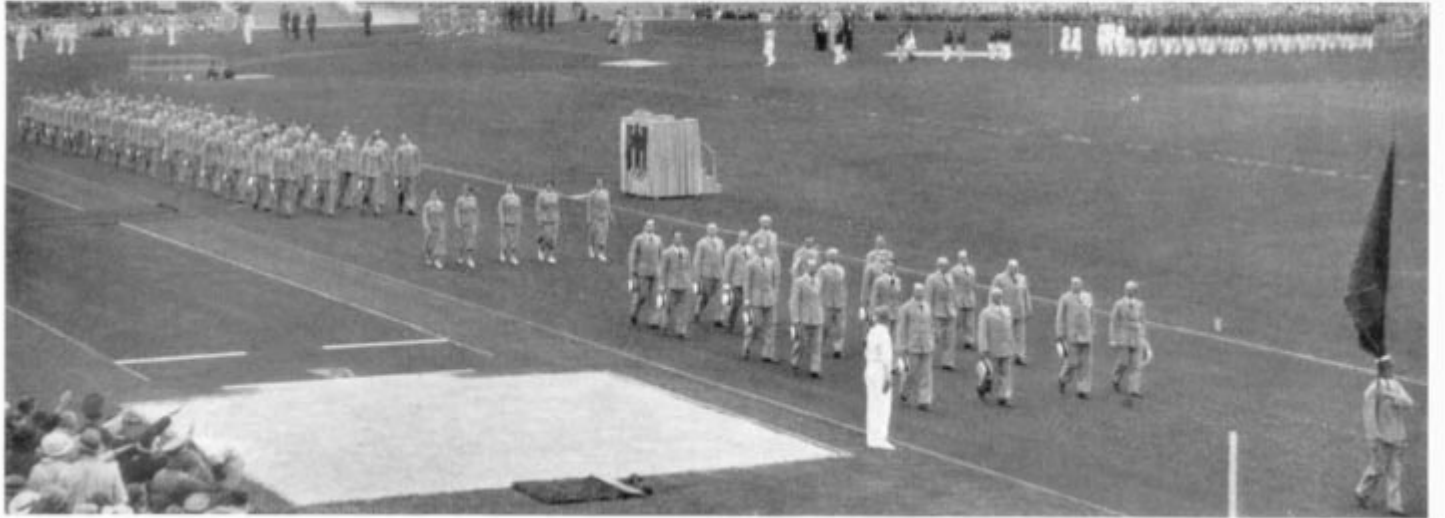
“Heil, mein Führer!”

Those who had the good fortune to be among the 100,000 spectators at this unforgettable drama could not help but participate emotionally in the spectacle. The hearts of the visitors beat in unison as nation after nation entered the Stadium. A world of brothers and friends, drawn together by the common Olympic ideals, had assembled at this spot. Like constantly recurring thunder, the applause of the countless thousands greeted the entry of each new nation, the sincere expression of honourable participation. “I believed,” wrote the correspondent to a Swedish paper, “that the walls would burst. Had there been a roof over the Stadium it would certainly have been blown away, since the entire bowl was a cauldron of stormy enthusiasm.” “At the reception accorded the French team, one had the feeling that a great moment had arrived in the history of the world,” declared a Parisian journalist in describing the event, and a countryman added, “Never was the War threat on the Rhine less than during these moments. Never were the French more popular in Germany than on this occasion. It was a demonstration, but one of comradeship and the will for peace.” Nor were the French the only ones to experience this hour of hearty friendship, since it was felt by every nation that entered the Stadium to be greeted by the boundless applause of the spectators. “It is a pity that Baron de Coubertin was not present,” declared a Danish journalist. “What a pleasure it would have been for him to see his great ideal realized in so magnificent and worthy a fashion in the gigantic, newly constructed Colosseum of Berlin!” We share the sentiments of this Danish correspondent, A bronze relief of Baron de Coubertin created by the Frankfort sculptor, Richard Werner, was placed in the assembly room of the International Olympic Committee in honour of the reviver of the Olympic Games, and at the instigation of Dr. Lewald, a German translation of his rich “Memoires Olympiques,” which had been out of print for years, was published by the Wilhelm Limpert Company, Berlin.



Greece
Egypt
Afghanistan
Argentina

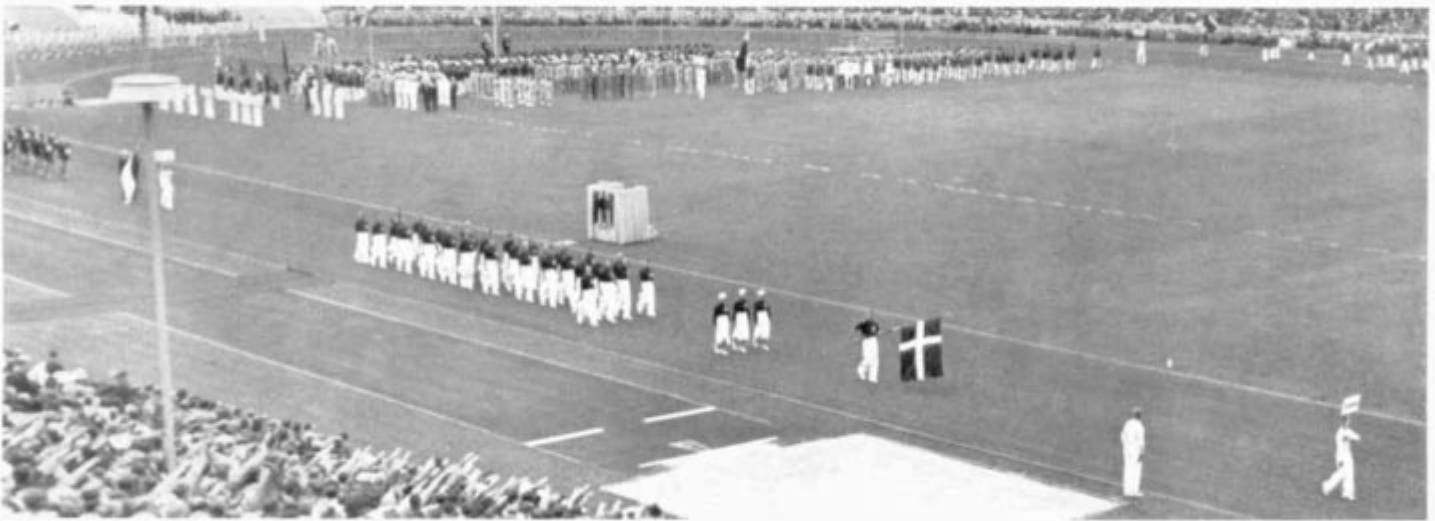




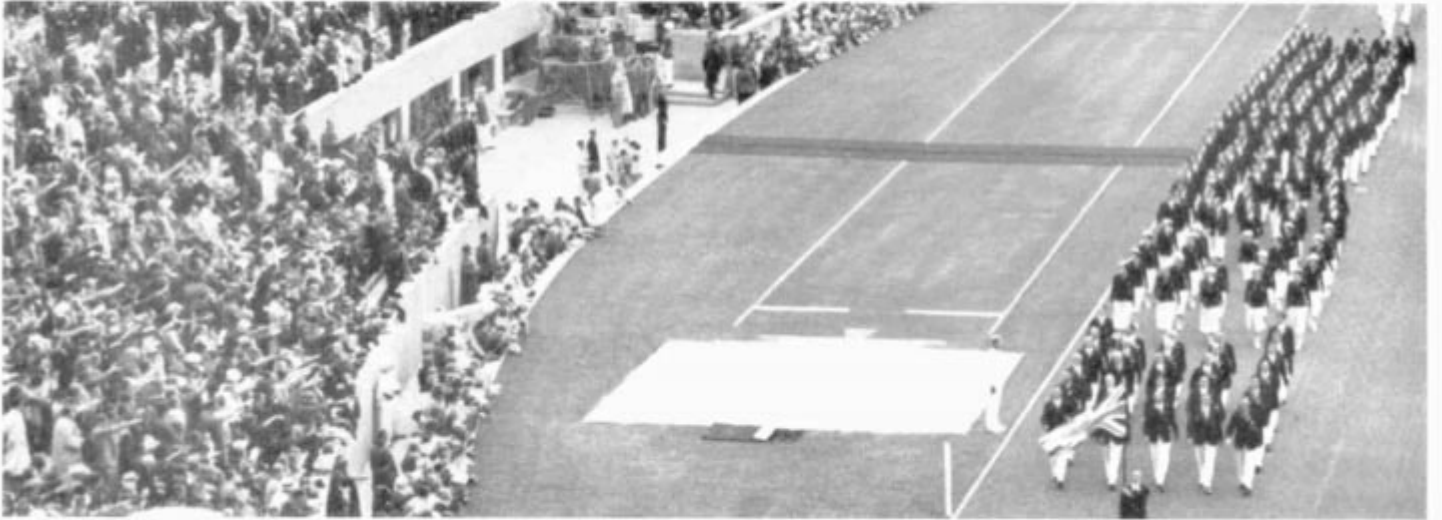
Australia
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia



Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
China

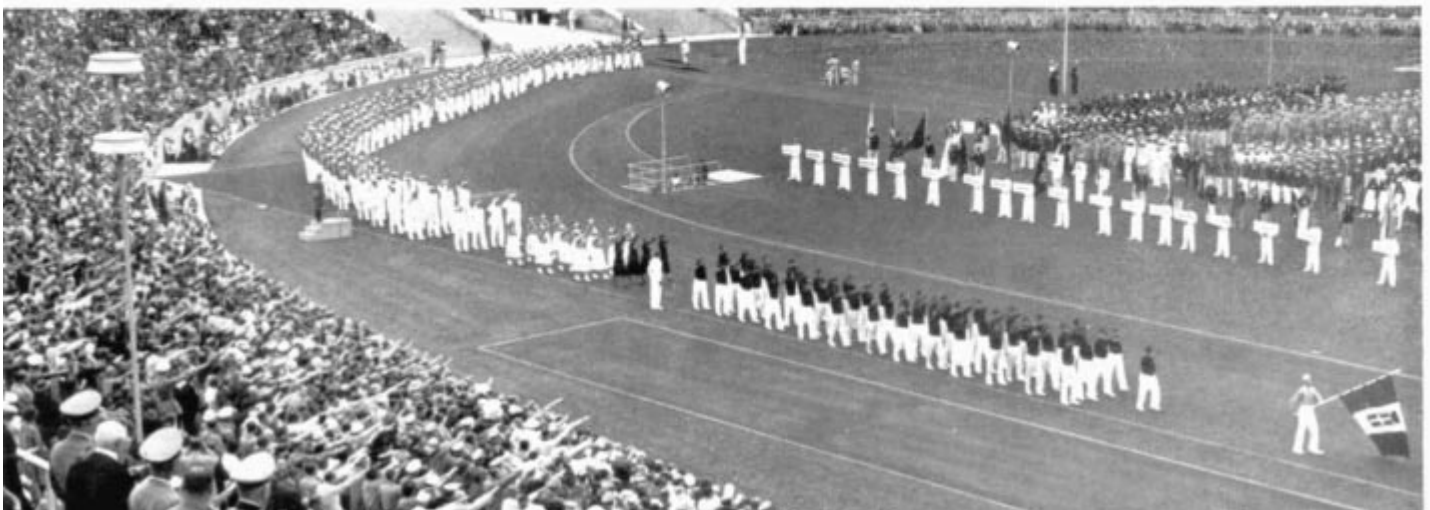


Colombia
Costa Rica
Denmark
Estonia



Finland
France
Great Britain
Haiti





Holland
India
Iceland
Italy

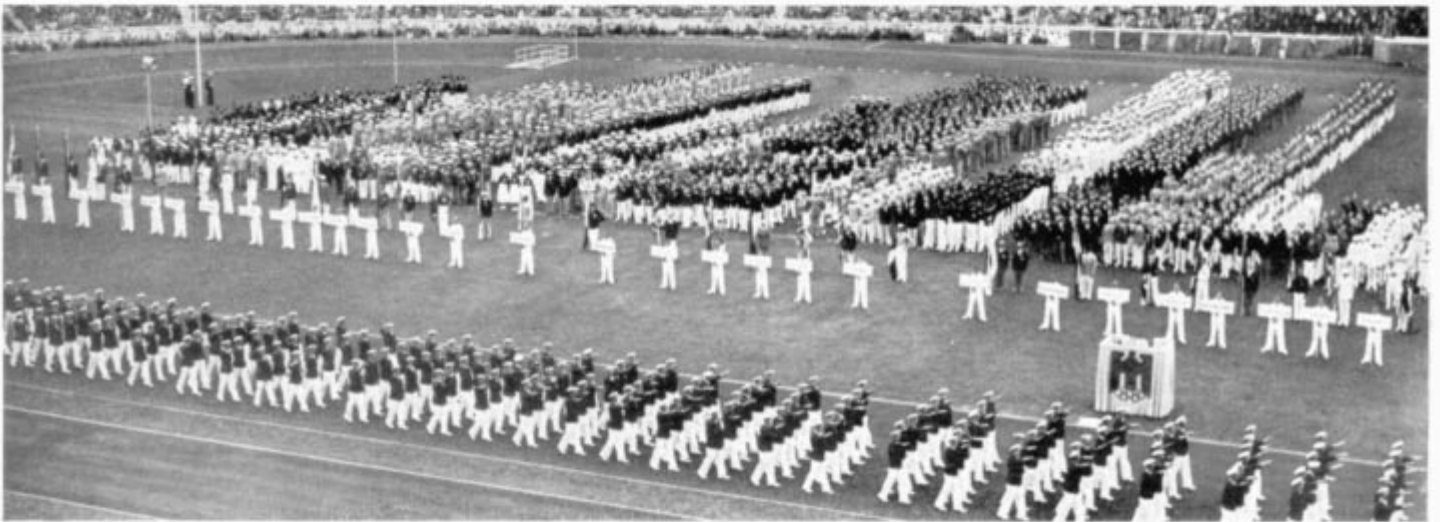
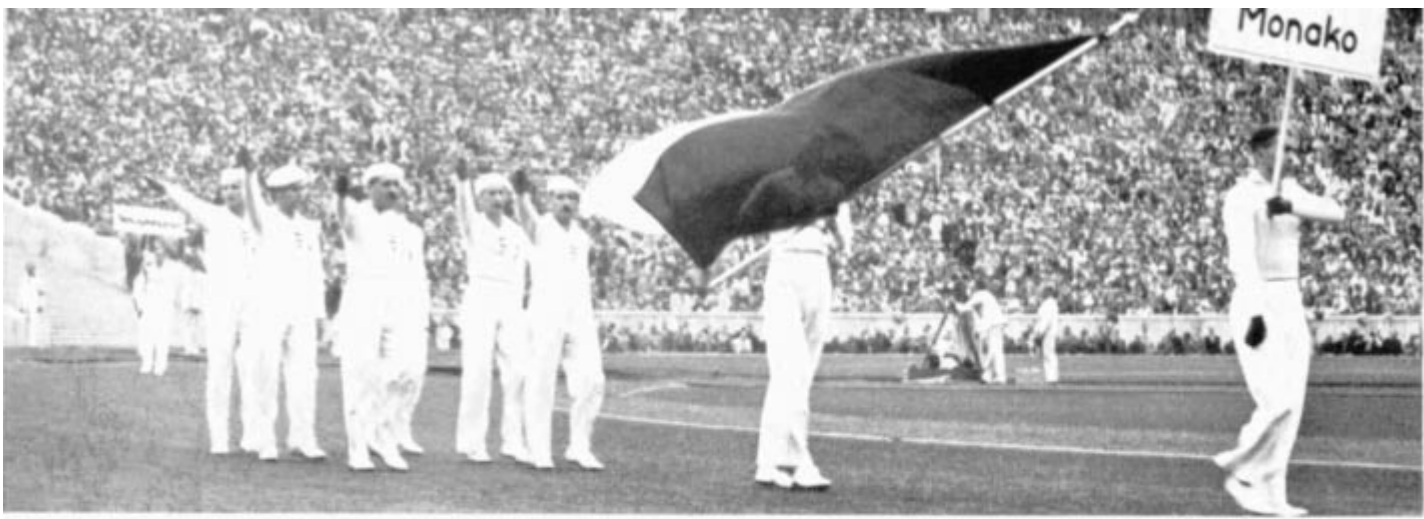


Japan
Yugoslavia
Canada
Latvia





Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Malta
Mexico



Monaco and
New Zealand
Norway
Austria
Peru



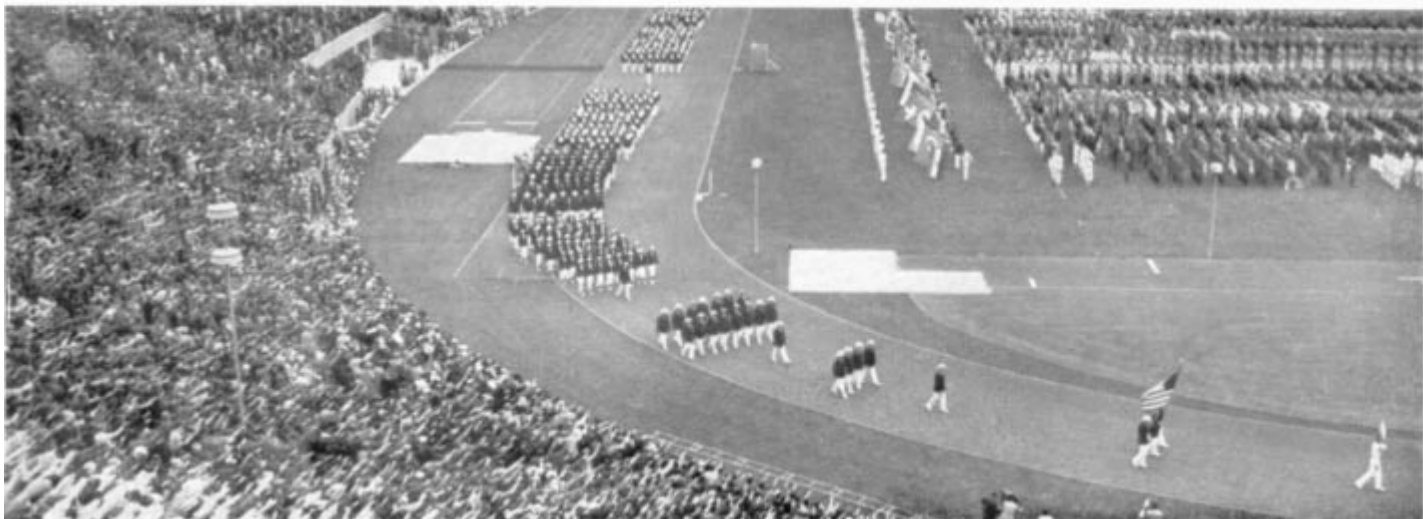


Philippine Islands
Poland
Portugal
Rumania



Sweden
Switzerland
South Africa
Czechoslovakia





Turkey
Hungary
Uruguay
U.S.A.



The German team brought up the rear. In front of it the large American team rounds the curve to take up its position on the field.
The festive entrance procession of the nations has ended.

Baron de Coubertin was present in spirit at the Berlin ceremony, however, and at 5 o'clock his voice was heard during an impressive silence emanating from the loudspeakers:

“L’important aux Jeux Olympiques n’est pas d’y gagner mais d’y prendre part; car l’essentiel dans la vie n’est pas tant de conquérir que de bien lutter.”

The same words then appeared on the announcement board in translation:

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

Then Dr. Lewald mounted the platform in the arena and held the following address:

My Führer:

In the name of the Organizing Committee of the XIth Olympic Games, Berlin 1936, I have the honour of welcoming you in gratitude and homage as Patron of the Games now to be held in our city in this splendid Stadium, which has been created in accordance with your ideas.

What words of welcome and thanks can be uttered here which do not lose their import in the overwhelming impression made on us by this majestic place with its noble proportions, or by the vigorous grace of the young



The flag of every nation was greeted in this manner.

athletes assembled here? Many famous and trusty men and women in Germany and in the other countries of the world have made the holding of these games possible. So now do I beg them and all of you, who by your presence here today contribute to the splendour and impressiveness of this great occasion, to accept this stirring picture of the flower of the world's youth as the best expression of our thanks.

In only a few moments now will appear the torch-bearer, who will bear the Olympic fire aloft to the tripod from which, during these festive weeks, the Olympic flame will ascend to the sky. He is the last of over 3,000 youths, belonging to seven nations, who for thousands of miles have followed one another in the greatest relay race which the world has ever seen. From the altar of the temple of Zeus in ancient Olympia, through Hellas and Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Hungary, through Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany, the flame has been carried. Over mountains and valleys, on hard or dusty roads, through rain and darkness, in the heat of the noonday sun and through the coolness of the nights, in order to create both an actual and a spiritual bond of fire between our German fatherland and the ancient Greek shrine, founded nearly four thousand years ago by settlers from northern lands.

With a moved heart, I thank the Olympic Committees of the seven countries for carrying through the relay run with loving care and enthusiasm; through the wonderful festivities held in connection with the run the Committees have brought the Olympic idea nearer to the eyes and the heart of millions of their countrymen. My eyes, passing round this mighty circle, are fascinated by the august spectacle of this peaceful union of the nations. Where is there another festival, where has there ever been one, at which have flown, alongside of the German banner and the Olympic standard, the flags of more than 50 participating nations? Before us, in rank and file, are many thousands of young men and women, the youth of over 50 nations, their friends and relatives all about in a gaily-coloured throng, and all inspired by one desire and one hope—a stately, brilliant and chivalrous festival. This mighty participation by the nations of the earth in the Berlin Olympic Games rests on the moral background of the Olympic conception. This is expressed in the Olympic oath which you, who are competitors, will presently take. To be an amateur means to follow sport free from selfishness and the commercial spirit, with only one aim—perfection; and only for the sake of developing those mental and bodily qualities which State and Nation have a right to expect from their citizens. The amateur principle is a lofty and a sacred one. Such a festival as this may be devoted to sport only so long as sport is not pursued with selfish aims but as a moral duty; not for pleasure only or for an empty craving after excitement, but with discipline and devotion to a higher ideal. Only then is it worthy of encouragement by governments and nations. Only then has it deserved the enthusiasm of youth and the presence of age. Only then shall it be sung by the Muses and honoured by the mind. For the Olympic Games as revived by Baron Pierre de Coubertin combine athletic contests with competitions in poetry, and the fine arts. Each one of you who takes part in these contests does so in accordance with the motto of the founder, that it is participation and not victory which is the glory and the true meaning of these games.

And so our hearts filled with gratitude and admiration for the man who, with the insight of a seer of genius and as one of the greatest educators of all times, 42 years ago revived for us and for the coming generations the ancient games of Olympia which had been sunk in oblivion for a millenium and a half. He, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, is now Honorary Life-President of the Olympic Games, and his spirited portrait in bronze now adorns the meeting room of the Olympic Committee in this Stadium. I also thank that great German master-musician, Dr. Richard Strauss, for his gift of the Olympic inaugural hymn, which, in accordance with the resolution passed yesterday unanimously by the International Olympic Committee, is to be the hymn for all future Olympiads.

With special warmth and feeling do I extend a welcome to the youth of over 50 nations, summoned here to us by the great Olympic bell from all the ends of the earth—a far larger number than at any previous Games, a veritable “*Ver sacrum*” a sacred springtime of the peoples, come here to compete for Olympic honour and victory. Today, as in ancient times, only those can be Olympic victors who, after hard years of training, are able at the critical moment to put forth their utmost resources of strength, courage, passion and the will to win—not for their own fame, but for that of their country and of the athletic ideal. And as motto for your contests I would like to give you the verse of the great German poet Schiller, made unforgettable by Beethoven's genius in the IX Symphony:

Glad as shining suns all glorious
Through heav'nly splendours roll,
Haste ye, brethren, to your goal,
Joyful as a knight victorious.



The President of the Organizing Committee, His Excellency, Dr. Lewald, speaks from the stand erected in the Stadium.

Some thousands of you, gathered together from five continents, during the next few weeks will be living together in close neighbourliness and comradeship at the Olympic Village. For its building we have to thank the German Army, which in this way made a very great contribution to the success of our peaceful games—a wonderful symbol of its own existence. In spite of the keenness of the contest and the ardour of the struggle, may harmony and friendliness, understanding and comradeship prevail between you all, so that a shining example may be created of that ideal, emphasized again and again by our Führer and Chancellor, of friendly cooperation between all the peoples. So shall this Festival of the Nations be a festival of victory for the best, a festival of peace for all. Let us, dear lovers of sport from far and near, seal this hope by stretching out our hands in spirit the one to the other. In honour of this festival let us rise from our seats with the great desire that, together, we may experience an incomparable Olympiad, chivalrous in its contests, unsurpassed in its achievements, unique in its pervading spirit—a bright link in that endless chain of Olympic Games which we firmly believe stretches out into the future. May God grant that!

And now, my Führer, I respectfully request you to proclaim open the Olympic Games of Berlin celebrating the XI Olympiad of the modern era.

When Dr. Lewald had concluded his address, the German Chancellor pronounced the following words amidst an impressive silence:

“I proclaim open the Olympic Games of Berlin, celebrating the Eleventh Olympiad of the modern era.”

Then the members of the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee entered the arena and formed to the right and left of the speaker's platform. The commander of the procession, Major Feuchtinger, gave the command, "Hoist flag!" and the Olympic emblem was slowly elevated to the top of the mast which had been erected at the western end of the Stadium. The artillery detachment fired saluting salvos, and clouds of carrier pigeons arose from the walls of the May Field. Each one bore the colours of the participating nations, and carried the news of the opening of the Games throughout the world. The trumpets were again heard from the Marathon Towers, this time playing the fanfare which introduced the Olympic Hymn. Richard Strauss himself conducted his composition, which was rendered publicly for the first time, and the Stadium resounded from the flood of melody as a gigantic chorus sang the jubilant verses.

As the Hymn came to an end and the resounding call, "Festival of peace! Olympia !," echoed through the Stadium, the cheers of the multitudes outside were heard, since the moment had arrived for which friends of sport throughout the world had been waiting. The Olympic Fire, which had left Olympia eleven days before, was about to arrive at its destination. A slender youth appeared at the East Gate of the Stadium holding a torch aloft. As in greeting, he remained for a moment at the top of the steps, then ran lightly into the arena and passed the phalanxes of the teams standing in formation upon the field. For many this was the climax of the entire Festival. With rapid, elastic strides he ran up the Marathon steps to the altar which contained the bronze tripod. After raising the torch again for a final time in greeting, he illuminated the Fire at the altar, which according to the regulations shall burn in the Stadium during the 16 days of the Games. It was a moment in which every heart beat faster, an occasion which in its solemnity impressed all alike.

Still a second greeting was brought from the classical homeland of the Olympic Games to Berlin. The first Marathon victor, Louis, mounted the steps to the loge of honour accompanied by the President of the Organizing Committee and the President of the Greek Olympic Committee, Bolanachi, and presented the German Chancellor with an olive twig from Olympia which he received with words of deep gratitude.

Then at a signal from the commander of the procession, the flag-bearers of the different nations approached the speaker's platform with their banners and formed a semi-circle around it. Accompanying the German flag-bearer was a German Olympic victor from 1932, Rudolf Ismayr, who, as representative of the youth of the world, mounted the platform. The flags were dipped, and while all of the participants raised their right hand, Ismayr took the Olympic oath on their behalf:

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

The "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel, directed by Professor Kittel, followed the Olympic Oath, and the chorus of 3,000 singers expressed in jubilant and impressive tones the overwhelming joy which came over every spectator at the sight of the assembled youth of the world. The members of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee proceeded to the loge of honour, and following the command, "Hoist flag!" the flag-bearers returned to their original positions. At 5.45 o'clock the marching order was given, and the teams left the Stadium, again passing through the Marathon Gate. The German Chancellor, who during the course of the following 16 days proved again and again his deep interest in the Festival, reviewed the teams as they marched from the Stadium, and after the last athlete had passed through the Olympic Gate he



Left: Reich Minister Frick, the Deputy of the Führer, Rudolf Hess, and Field Marshal von Blomberg.

The Führer: "I proclaim open the Olympic Games of Berlin, celebrating the Eleventh Olympiad of the modern era."

Right: The Crown Prince of Italy.

took leave of the Presidents of the International Olympic Committee and Organizing Committee and departed, while the concluding fanfare by Paul Winter was trumpeted from the towers.

The festival play, "Olympic Youth," which Dr. Carl Diem composed for the Olympic Games and which was arranged and directed by Dr. Hans Niedecken-Gebhard, formed a worthy finale to the eventful opening day. The thousands of children who literally surged into the Stadium, descending the broad Marathon steps in waves, the joyous music and singing, the dances and games on the green lawn of the arena, and the final magnificent dome of light formed over the whole scene by the searchlights all combined to make an impression on the hundred thousand spectators which will not soon be forgotten. The festival of the children served to introduce the Olympic competitions which stood in the limelight of world interest for 16 days. Three repetitions of the Festival Play, which is ably described by its author on pages 577-587 of this report, were necessary, so great was the interest it aroused among all who were present in Berlin for the Olympic Games, and on every occasion the enthusiasm aroused by the artistically arranged pageant of youth was equal to that with which the youthful performers were rewarded on the evening of the opening day.

Deeply impressed, the spectators remained in their places until the guests of honour had left the Stadium. Then the huge bowl began to empty itself shortly after 6 o'clock, and preparations for the evening Festival Play could begin.

Programme of the Opening Day

I. Reveille

- 8.00 a.m.** Reveille played by the military band.
Route of march (beginning 7.35 a.m.): Rathenower Strasse, Alt-Moabit, Moltke Brücke, Moltke Strasse, Königs Platz, Sieges Allee, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Hindenburg Platz, Pariser Platz (arriving 8 a.m.), Unter den Linden (Central Promenade), Schloss Brücke, Lustgarten. Return to the barracks in Rathenower Strasse by the same route.

II. Religious Programme

- 9.15 a.m.** Sixty automobiles supplied by the National Socialist Olympic Motor Staff arrive at the southern and northern sides of Pariser Platz. In charge: Brigade Leader Nord.

- 9.30 a.m.** Departure of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and Organizing Committee (OC) from the Adlon Hotel in special automobiles (divided according to confession), Protestants proceeding to the Berlin Cathedral in the Lustgarten and Catholics to St. Hedwig's Cathedral. In charge: von Lindeiner.

The automobiles required for the wives of the members of the IOC and OC remain in front of St. Hedwig's Cathedral, all others departing after discharging their passengers to the following parking grounds:

From the Berlin Cathedral: a) Automobiles for the gentlemen, through the Lustgarten, Schlossfreiheit, Schloss Platz and Gate II to the Palace Courtyard.

b) Automobiles for the ladies, to the Court of the Pergamon Museum.

From St. Hedwig's Cathedral: through Französische Strasse, Schloss Brücke, An der Stechbahn, Schloss Platz and Gate II to the Palace Courtyard.

10.00 a.m.

until 10.45 a.m. Religious services.

a) Protestant members of the IOC and OC in the Berlin Cathedral.

b) Catholic members of the IOC and OC in St. Hedwig's Cathedral.

Other persons who received special invitations from the Church Authorities are also permitted to be present at these services. The automobiles assigned to the IOC bear yellow labels, those of the OC, red labels. Cars belonging to persons invited by the Church Authorities do not have special labels, but are nevertheless permitted to pass.

Following the religious services, the members of the IOC and OC, without their wives, proceed to the south-west corner of the Zeughaus by the following routes:

From the Berlin Cathedral: via Lustgarten and Schloss Brücke,

From the St. Hedwig's Cathedral: via "Am Festungsgraben," Unter den Linden to Oberwall Strasse, Zeughaus.

The wives of the members of the IOC and OC are conveyed by car from St. Hedwig's Cathedral via Französische Strasse, Werder Strasse, Schleusen Brücke, Schlossfreiheit, Lustgarten to the eastern side of the Lustgarten where they take seats in the east stand. The automobiles are then parked in the Court of the Pergamon Museum.

The wives of the members of the IOC and OC also proceed from the Berlin Cathedral to the east stand in the Lustgarten.

III. Ceremony at the War Memorial

- 9.45 a.m.** Arrival of 1,000 members of the International Physical Education Students' Encampment and 780 members of the International Youth Encampment by the following routes:

International Physical Education Students: from the Potsdam Municipal Railway Station (arrival 9.30 a.m.) via Potsdamer Platz, Hermann Göring Strasse, Brandenburg Gate, Unter den Linden (Central Promenade).

International Youth Encampment: from the Lehrter Municipal Railway Station (arrival 9.30 a.m.) via Moltke Brücke, Moltke Strasse, Königs Platz, Friedens Allee, Brandenburg Gate, Unter den Linden. In charge: Körner.

until 10.30 a.m. Arrival of a battalion of honour (2 companies of infantry, 1 from the Air Force and 1 from the Navy) at the War Memorial. (Route of march same as that used for the reveille.) In charge: Major Fuchtinger.

until 10.55 a.m. Arrival of the IOC and OC (without ladies) at the south-west corner of the Zeughaus. In charge: von Lindeiner. Those who did not participate in the religious services arrive in automobiles supplied by the National Socialist Olympic Motor Staff, proceeding down Unter den Linden from a western direction. After depositing their passengers at the entrance to Oberwall Strasse, the cars proceed to the Palace Courtyard.

10.58 a.m. The Commandant of Berlin, General Schaumburg, greets the members of the IOC and OC at the south-west corner of the Zeughaus.

11.00 a.m. Accompanied by the Commandant of Berlin and led by Count Baillet-Latour, the members of the IOC and OC inspect the battalion of honour.

11.03 a.m. The President of the IOC, Count Baillet-Latour, approaches the War Memorial with several accompanying gentlemen to deposit a wreath. Thereupon the other members of the IOC and OC approach the War Memorial. During this ceremony the battalion forms for the march past.

11.08 a.m. The members of the IOC and OC leave the War Memorial and form in a group in front of it. In charge: von Lindeiner.

11.12 a.m. The march past begins, the companies proceeding in the direction of Brandenburg Gate to the barracks in Rathenower Strasse. The company from the Air Force turns into Universitäts Strasse where special motor-coaches are waiting for it.



“Hoist flag!” While salutes were fired, the Olympic flag was slowly raised to the top of its mast.

- 11.14 a.m.** The members of the IOC and OC proceed by foot across the Schloss Brücke to the Old Museum (Oval Room). In charge: von Lindeiner.
- 11.30 a.m.** Following the IOC and OC, the 780 members of the International Youth Encampment and 1,000 international physical education students proceed 6 abreast down the left side of the street in the direction of the Schloss Brücke and Lustgarten at a rapid pace and form here in front of the stands facing the square. In charge: Körner.



Clouds of carrier pigeons bearing the tidings of the opening of the Games far and wide.

11.45 a.m. The members of the IOC and OC are welcomed by General Göring in the Oval Room of the Old Museum. In charge: von Lindeiner.

IV. Youth Demonstration in the Lustgarten

Direction: Reich Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda

A. Formation

In charge: District Leader Axmann

Block I	8,800 Hitler Youths
Block II	8,800 German Youths
Block III	3,000 German Girls
Block IV	3,000 German Girls
Block V	5,000 Hitler Youths and German Youths
Total: 28,600	

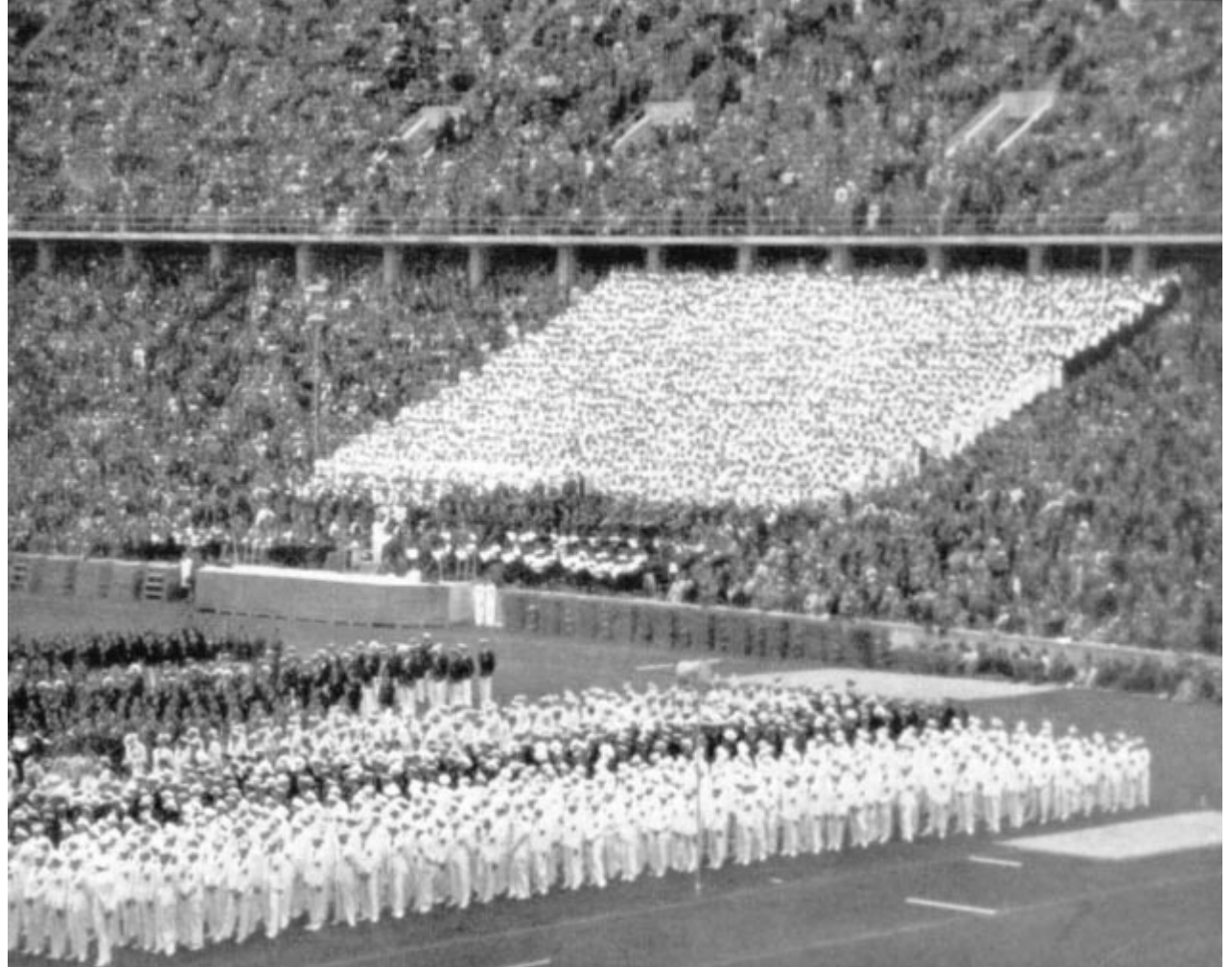
Arrival of the last train:

Block	Time	Municipal Railway Station	Underground Station
I and III	9.45 a.m.	Börse	Oranienburger Tor, Weinmeister Strasse
II and IV	9.45 a.m.	Friedrich Strasse	Französische Strasse, Friedrich Strasse, Hausvogtei Platz
V	9.45 a.m.	Jannowitz Brücke	

The groups marching four abreast from the stations form at three points in eight, sixteen and finally forty row columns.

- 8.00 a.m. The approaches to the stands are controlled by officials of the "Dewag," these having first been cleared of spectators without admission passes.
- 9.00 a.m. Police patrols close the approaches to the Lustgarten, only persons with passes issued by the Ministry for Propaganda being admitted.
- 10.30 a.m. Police patrols close the streets of approach from formation points II and III to traffic and remove all parked cars since the entire width of the street will be necessary for the approaching columns.
- 10.45 a.m. Three hundred members of the Marine Hitler Youth Organization march from the Palace Courtyard to the Lustgarten and take up position as special guards four yards in front of the stands. Responsible: Ahrend.
- 10.45 a.m. Formation of Group I in ranks of eight.
- 11.00 a.m. Group I marches to formation point II in ranks of eight and forms there in ranks of sixteen.

Richard Strauss lifts his baton, fanfares are heard and the gigantic chorus begins the Olympic Hymn.



- 11.30 a.m. Formation at point II completed.
- 11.45 a.m. Groups I and II march in ranks of sixteen to formation point III where ranks of forty are formed.
- 11.45 a.m. After the IOC and OC have entered the Old Museum, the Hitler Youth bands, drummers and trumpeters assemble at the assigned position in front of the Museum.
- 11.55 a.m. Formation at point III completed.
- 12.02 p.m. Entrance of the youth formations into the Lustgarten in ranks of forty.

B. Arrival by Car or on Foot of the Guests of Honour

The approach to the stands is from the direction of the Old Museum only, the guests proceeding along Strasse Am Zeughaus, Bode Strasse (formerly Museum Strasse), or across Friedrich Brücke. Approach is not possible via Schloss Brücke, Lustgarten or Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke.

The cars approach only from the west, the routes being as follows:

- a) Vehicles bearing labels (including the cars of the Ministers) proceeding along Unter den Linden, Charlotten Strasse, Dorotheen Strasse, Am Kupfergraben and Bode Strasse (formerly Museum Strasse).
Parking facilities: Cour tof of the Pergamon Museum, Museum Strasse and Burg Strasse (north of Friedrich Brücke).
The cars of the Ministers and Government officials who have been assigned to positions on the steps of the Old Museum are parked along the eastern approach to the Lustgarten on the Museum side, heading in the direction of the Palace.
- b) Vehicles without labels: Unter den Linden, Charlotten Strasse, Georgen Strasse and Kupfergraben (as far as Dorotheen Strasse).

C. Departure

After the flags have been carried from the Lustgarten, the IOC, the Ministers and Government officials who have been standing on the steps and the OC leave the Old Museum and pass through the centre aisle of the Lustgarten in the direction of the Palace. The formations along the central aisle face the aisle.

The cars for the IOC and OC have approached the central aisle from the right, passing behind block III. The same applies to the cars of the aforementioned Ministers and Government officials, these approaching from the Cathedral side. Departure of the cars in the direction of Wilhelm Strasse.

Departure of the other guests of honour takes place as follows:

- a) Automobiles with labels proceed from the parking grounds north of the Old Museum in a westerly direction via Eiserne Brücke, Hinter dem Giesshaus and Unter den Linden.
- b) Automobiles without labels proceed in a westerly direction, avoiding the street, Hinter dem Giesshaus.



The flame brought from Olympic ignites the Olympic Fire, which according to the Statutes of the Games, shall burn in the Stadium for 16 days.



Following the departure of the guests of honour from the Lustgarten, the members of the International Physical Education Students' Encampment and the Youth Encampment march past the steps of the Old Museum and Olympic Altar, proceeding through the central aisle between the Hitler Youth formations, over Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke and along Burg Strasse to the Municipal Railway Station, Börse.

Following the serving of refreshments to the Hitler Youth formations by the Bolle Firm, these depart in ranks of four to formation point I where the groups are dissolved as follows:

Block III across Kaiser Wilhelm Brücke, along Burg Strasse, Kleine Präsidenten Strasse to Monbijou Platz.

Block I following Block III over the same route.

Block IV across Schloss Brücke, along Niederlag Strasse, Werderscher Markt, Jäger Strasse and Markgrafen Strasse.

Block II following Block IV over the same route.

Block V via Schlossfreiheit, Schloss Platz, Breite Strasse, etc. as in the approach.

A guard of honour of the Hitler Youth remains at the Olympic Fire and before the altars in front of the Old Museum and Palace.

V. Arrival of the Olympic Torch Bearer in Berlin

The streets through which the relay runner is to pass have been cleared of traffic (in streets with two-way traffic, the opposing traffic is not disturbed). The Berlin population has been called upon to form along the route of approach. Police patrols keep the route open (assisted by the Storm Troops and other organizations).

10.48 a.m. The 73rd runner of the Berlin-Brandenburg District (227 runners in all) receives the Olympic Fire at the outskirts of Greater Berlin on the Gross-Beeren-Berlin Highway at kilometre stone 7.3.



“For many this was the climax of the entire Festival. It was a moment in which every heart beat faster, an occasion which in its solemnity impressed all alike.”

Berlin police officials keep the way open for the runner, prevent him from being overtaken by vehicles, and permit only the authorized cars to accompany him.

Route in Berlin: Gross-Beeren Highway, Berliner Strasse (Marienfelde), Gross-Beeren Strasse, Dorf Strasse (Mariendorf), Chaussee Strasse, Berliner Strasse (Tempelhof), Belle Alliance Platz, Wilhelm Strasse, Unter den Linden (central promenade), Schloss Brücke and Lustgarten.

12.50 p.m. Arrival at the Lustgarten. The organizing officials arrange for connections between Schloss Brücke and the headquarters at the Old Museum. Responsible: Nürnberg.

The departure of the runner from Schloss Brücke takes place at the instruction of the headquarters in the Old Museum (Councillor Gutterer).

The runner approaches the altar on the steps of the Old Museum, passing through the ranks of the Hitler Youth, and ignites the Olympic Fire, then returns through the central aisle and ignites the fire at a second altar behind which the flags of all participating nations are grouped.

until 4.00 p.m. The Olympic Fire is guarded by Hitler Youth detachments.

4.00 p.m. Bearing of the Olympic Fire to the Olympic Stadium by the following route: Schloss Brücke, Unter den Linden (central promenade), Brandenburger Tor, Hindenburg Platz, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Bismarck Strasse, Kaiserdamm, Adolf Hitler Platz, Reichs Strasse, Olympische Strasse, Olympischer Platz (north traffic lane), Olympic Gate, Eastern Entrance to the Olympic Stadium, Eastern Steps, southern running track to the Western Gate and ignition of the Fire at the tripod.

VI. Reception of the IOC and OC by the German Chancellor in the Palace of the Reich Chancellor

The lines formed for the Olympic Torch Relay remain in formation from the corner of Wilhelm and Leipziger Strasse to the Lustgarten and this route also remains closed to traffic.

Spectators assemble on Wilhelm Platz, leaving the street open.

At the conclusion of the youth ceremony in the Lustgarten the IOC and OC proceed in a motor column from the Lustgarten to the Palace of the Reich Chancellor via Schlossbrücke, Unter den Linden (southern traffic lane) and Wilhelm Strasse. The cars proceed from here to Mauer Strasse via Kaiserhof Strasse and park on both sides of the street. They receive special labels for the procession to the Reich Sport Field, the groups being as follows:

Group 1: Guests at the reception tendered by the German Chancellor who are not members of the IOC and OC, but who must pass by the Southern Gate of the Olympic Stadium: green triangular labels (for those who pass by the Marathon Gate, Group 2),

Group 2: Members of the OC and guests of honour who must pass by the Marathon Gate: triangular red labels,

Group 3: Members of the IOC: triangular yellow labels.

Automobiles with these labels will form in the following order along the central traffic lane of Wilhelmplatz (beginning on Wilhelm Strasse and continuing on Zieten Platz):

Group I: green labels

Group 2: red labels

Group 3: yellow labels

- 1.30 p.m. Reception by the German Chancellor.
- 2.00 p.m. Luncheon.
- 3.00 p.m. Departure of the cars of Group I (green labels) via Wilhelm Strasse, Unter den Linden, Brandenburger Tor, Hindenburg Platz, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Bismarck Strasse, Kaiserdamm, Adolf Hitler Platz, Heer Strasse, Reichssportfeld Strasse and Coubertin Platz.
- 3.05 p.m. Departure of the cars of Group 2 (red labels), passing along the same route as Group 1 as far as Heer Strasse, then proceeding via Reichssportfeld Strasse, Glockenturm Strasse to Glockenturm Platz.
- 3.07 p.m. Departure of the cars of Group 3 (yellow labels), the route being the same as that of Group 2.
- 3.13 p.m. Departure of the German Chancellor to Glockenturm Platz.

VII. Opening Ceremony in the Olympic Stadium

A. General Directions

The police kept the parking grounds free during the night of July 31st and patrolled the environs of the Reich Sport Field and the sections not open to the public.

- 7.00 a.m. The control officials at the entrance gates augmented, at least four officials of the Dewag being assigned to the Eastern and Southern Gates and the entrance to the tunnel. Increased police patrol on all approaches.
- 7.05 a.m. Systematic police control of the entire Reich Sport Field district and all unauthorized persons and cars removed. The police are provided with the necessary equipment for towing cars from the principal streets surrounding the Reich Sport Field.
- 7.30 a.m. Trial assignment of the control officials and cooperating police officials, including the police detachment designated for blocking off the interior parts of the Reich Sport Field.
- 9.00 a.m. Deliveries of food stuffs and wares of all kinds to the Reich Sport Field concluded. Exceptions to this rule are not permitted.
- 12.00 m. Ticket and identity card control officials assume their posts of duty; control and supervisory posts as well as the branches of the Fire Department are filled; the representatives of the Post Office Department assume their posts. All refreshment stands and booths in the Olympic Stadium are closed. The selling of refreshments and souvenirs in the Stadium is not permitted. Programmes and official guide books alone are distributed.
- 1.00 p.m. The entrance gates are opened.

B. Formation of Protective Lines Along the Route to the Reich Sport Field

Routes marked off:

1. Wilhelm Strasse from the Reich Chancellery, Unter den Linden, Brandenburger Tor, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Bismarck Strasse, Kaiserdamm, Adolf Hitler Platz, Heer Strasse, Glockenturm Strasse and the Bell Tower.
2. Adolf Hitler Platz, Reichs Strasse, Olympische Strasse, Olympischer Platz (northern traffic lane), Olympic Gate to the Eastern Entrance to the arena.
3. Lustgarten, Schloss Brücke, Unter den Linden (central promenade) where Route No. 1 is joined.
4. Southern exit, Coubertin Platz, Reichssportfeld Strasse to Heer Strasse and the central parts of the city.

until 12.00 m. The groups necessary for forming protective lines along Routes No. 1 and 2 must have arrived at their assigned places in order to prevent traffic disturbances through marching columns.

Lines form as these become necessary through the increasing number of spectators.

- 2.00 p.m. The lines along Route No. 1 are complete.

- 3.30 p.m. The lines along Routes No. 2 and 3 are complete (along No. 3 even earlier depending upon conditions at different points of the route).
- 3.30 p.m. The Eastern Gate and Eastern Entrance are cleared for the arrival of the Torch Relay runner.
- about 4.00 p.m. After the German Chancellor has entered the May Field and the battalion of honour has marched off, the protective lines along Route No. 1 withdraw to Platz am Glockenturm, Glockenturm Strasse. and Heer Strasse as far as the intersection of Reichssportfeld Strasse.
- 5.00 p.m. The lines along Route No. 4 are complete.
- about 5.00 p.m. After the Olympic torch relay runner has passed the lines along Route No. 2 are withdrawn from the Eastern Entrance of the arena to the Olympic Gate where they remain in readiness for the departure.
- about 6.45 p.m. The rest of the lines are withdrawn depending on the traffic situation at the various points. The departure of the groups who have formed lines may not take place along principal thoroughfares, nor may these be crossed at will. The routes of departure are clearly established.



The Marathon victor of 1896, Louis, presents the Führer with an olive branch from Olympia.

C. Approach of Motorized and Marching Columns

- 9.15 to 10.30 a.m.** Arrival of about 100 motor lorries with about 20,000 carrier pigeons.
Route of approach: Heer Strasse, Friedrich Friesen Allee (unloading of the pigeons destined for the Olympic Stadium at the corner of Friedrich Friesen Allee and Fahnenweg, from where they are transported via Fahnenweg, Fahnentor and the Marathon Gate to the arena of the Olympic Stadium).
For the May Field: At the Equestrian Gate for the southern wall, and at the Standard Gate for the northern wall.
- 11.00 a.m.** The arranging of the pigeon cages is complete, these being placed at the northern side in front of the music stand in the Olympic Stadium and before the southern and northern walls of the May Field.
- 1.00 p.m.** Arrival of the saluting company at the May Field, the route of approach being from Pichelsdorf via Heer Strasse and Glockenturm Strasse.
- 1.30 to 3.00 p.m.** Arrival of the active athletes from the Olympic Village in about 170 motor-coaches supplied by the Army, the route of approach being via Glockenturm Strasse.
The active athletes assemble at Glockenturm Platz.
The empty motor-coaches proceed in a north-eastern direction via Friedrich Friesen Allee where they park to the north of the Platz am Glockenturm until time to return. Responsible: Captain Aster.
Glockenturm Strasse, Friedrich Friesen Allee and Adler Platz closed to all other traffic.
- 1.30 p.m.** Departure of 1,000 members of the International Physical Education Students' Encampment in Eichcamp via Waldschul Allee, Neidenburger Allee, Heer Strasse Station, Heer Strasse (southern pavement), Friedrich Friesen Allee (western pavement), Equestrian Gate and Süddamm to the Sachsen Gate (arrival at 2.30 p.m.). Responsible: Professor Jaeck.
Distribution along the central passageway. Responsible: Körner.
- 2.00 p.m.** Departure of the 280 members of the International Youth Encampment from the encampment on Heer Strasse via Heer Strasse (southern pavement), Friedrich Friesen Allee (western pavement) and along the route followed by the physical education students. Responsible for the march: Dr. Kestner. Responsible for the formation in the Stadium: Körner.
- until 2.15 p.m.** Arrival of two special trains at the Pichelsberg Station with 1,730 members of the gymnastic presentation teams from the Döberitz and Elsgrund barracks. Route of approach: Schirwindter Allee, Reitertorweg to the Tunnel Gate, through the tunnel to the Marathon Steps and distribution along the sunken passageway. Responsible: Körner.
- after 2.50 p.m.** Until after the German Chancellor has passed the following streets are closed to all traffic: Wilhelm Strasse north of Wilhelm Platz, Unter den Linden, Brandenburger Tor, Hindenburg Platz, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Bismarck Strasse, Kaiserdamm, Adolf Hitler Platz, Heer Strasse and Glockenturm Strasse.
During this period even automobiles bearing special labels may not pass through or cross these streets except the automobile column bearing the guests from the reception in the Reich Chancellery and cars which display a round white label with a red border. Shortly after the procession has passed traffic may be resumed.
- 3.00 p.m.** Arrival at the Bell Tower of the battalion of honour (two companies of infantry, one from the Air Force and one from the Navy).
Marching route: Ruhleben Barracks, Ruhlebner Chaussee, Havel Chaussee and Glockenturm Strasse.
- 3.15 p.m.** The cars arrive at the parking grounds.
- 3.18 p.m.** Departure of the German Chancellor from the Reich Chancellery.
- 3.30 p.m.** Guests of honour and spectators have taken their seats in the Olympic Stadium.
- 3.30 p.m.** Arrival at the Platz am Glockenturm of motor column 2 (red labels) from the reception at the Reich Chancellery (members of the OC and guests of honour who are to await the arrival of the German Chancellor at the Marathon Gate).
- 3.35 p.m.** Arrival at the Platz am Glockenturm of motor column 3 (yellow labels) from the reception at the Reich Chancellery (members of the IOC). After discharging their passengers, the cars proceed along Friedrich Friesen Allee and Stadion Allee and park on each side facing in the direction of Coubertin Platz. The first cars park in front of the traffic island in front of the Stadium Terrace, those bearing triangular yellow labels (members of the IOC) on the northern side and those with triangular red labels (members of the OC) on the southern side.
All other cars arriving at the Bell Tower proceed to the parking grounds at the entrance to the tunnel (No. 1) in so far as they are not to join the return procession, otherwise they join this column.
- 3.45 p.m.** The entrances at the Southern and Olympic Gates are closed, only those with service passes being permitted to pass through after this time.
The seats are filled in the Stadium.
- 3.50 p.m.** Arrival of the German Chancellor at the Platz am Glockenturm via Glockenturm Strasse. The cars used in the procession proceed to Coubertin Platz via Friedrich Friesen Allee, Heer Strasse and Reichssportfeld Strasse where parking facilities have been provided in front of the Southern Gate.



Rudolf Ismayr, a German Olympic victor of 1932, takes the Olympic oath.

D. Programme

(Responsible: Major Feuchtinger)

- 3.51 p.m. The German Chancellor inspects the battalion of honour which has formed at the Platz am Glockenturm.
- 3.52 p.m. The German Chancellor passes through the Bell Tower.
- 3.53 p.m. The German Chancellor greets the Presidents of the IOC and OC. Fanfares are sounded from the towers of the Marathon Gate until the German Chancellor arrives at the Marathon Steps. Report of the saluting squad to the German Chancellor.
- 3.54 p.m. Greetings by the Presidents of the IOC and OC.
- 3.56 p.m. Followed by the IOC and OC, the German Chancellor passes through the ranks of the active participants formed on the May Field to the Stadium.
- 4.00 p.m. The German Chancellor enters the Stadium. As soon as he arrives at the Marathon Steps, the fanfares cease and the large orchestra plays the "March of Homage" by Richard Wagner until the German Chancellor has entered his loge. The Chancellor enters the Stadium by the western steps, and proceeds along the southern side of the running track to the loge of honour.
- 4.05 p.m. The Chancellor enters his loge, and after he has taken his place a stanza of the German National Anthem and Horst Wessel Anthem are played.
- 4.09 p.m. The "Olympic Fanfare" by Herbert Windt is played.
- 4.12 p.m. At the command, "Hoist flags!", the flags of all the participating nations are raised to the tops of the masts surrounding the Stadium by members of the German Navy. The Olympic Bell is rung.
- 4.14 p.m. Following the ringing of the Olympic Bell, the national teams enter the Stadium, Greece leading and Germany bringing up the rear. Military marches are played in the meantime.

- 5.00 p.m. The words of Coubertin are broadcast from the loudspeaker.
Address by the President of the OC, His Excellency, Dr. Lewald.
- 5.14 p.m. The German Chancellor announces the opening of the Games with the following words: "I hereby proclaim open the Olympic Games of Berlin celebrating the Eleventh Olympiad of the modern era."
- 5.14 p.m. The Olympic Flag is hoisted, salutes are fired by an artillery detachment and the carrier pigeons are released.
- 5.16 p.m. The Olympic Hymn by Richard Strauss is played.
- 5.20 p.m. The torch relay runner arrives at the Eastern Gate, passes along the southern running track to the western gate and ignites the Olympic Fire.
- 5.25 p.m. The Marathon victor of 1896, Louis, presents the German Chancellor with an olive branch from Olympia.
- 5.28 p.m. The IOC and OC proceed to the speaker's stand.
The flags of the nations are assembled in a semi-circle.
A representative of the German team mounts the stand.
- 5.29 p.m. The representative of the German team takes the Olympic Oath.
- 5.30 p.m. The "Hallelujah Chorus" by Handel is rendered.
- 5.36 p.m. The IOC, OC and flag-bearers resume their places.
- 5.40 p.m. The active participants depart from the Stadium through the tunnel to the May Field.
- 6.16 p.m. The German Chancellor leaves the Stadium. Fanfares are played.

E. Departure

- 5.45 p.m. The following streets are closed to east-west traffic as well as cross traffic until the German Chancellor has passed (motor-cycle police with yellow flags): Reichssportfeld Strasse, Heer Strasse, Adolf Hitler Platz, Kaiserdamm, Bismarck Strasse, Knie, Charlottenburger Chaussee, Brandenburger Tor, Unter den Linden and Wilhelm Strasse to Wilhelm Platz.
- about 6.00 p.m. At the conclusion of the opening ceremony the German Chancellor returns by the aforesaid route, the members of the IOC and OC following at a reasonable interval. Until the procession has departed all parking grounds are closed (except parking ground No. 1). The entrance from Reichs Strasse to Adolf Hitler Platz is closed until after the IOC and OC have passed.
One half hour after the conclusion of the opening ceremony the Stadium is emptied and all gates and entrances are closed.
- 6.45 p.m. The grounds in front of the Stadium as far as the Eastern and Southern Gates are cleared of spectators and closed.
- 7.00 p.m. The cars parked on Coubertin Platz depart.
- until 7.30 p.m. The Reich Sport Field and adjoining squares and streets are cleared of all debris (especially paper).
The active participants depart from the Platz am Glockenturm via Glockenturm Strasse.

VIII. Festival Play

- 6.45 to 8.00 p.m. Arrival of about 7,000 participants (girls, boys, singers and musicians) by special and regular trains at the Pichelsberg Station. The route to the Olympic Stadium leads along Schirwindter Allee and through the Equestrian Gates to the dressing-rooms assigned the different groups.
- 7.30 p.m. The control officials, police patrols, first aid representatives and members of the Fire Department assume their posts of duty. Representatives of the Post Office Department are also on hand and the control posts for identity cards and passes are constantly occupied.
Refreshment booths and stands are also closed during the Festival Play and only programmes and official guide books may be sold in the stands.
- 7.45 p.m. The gates are open.
- 8.00 to 8.30 p.m. Arrival of 2,600 girls and 900 boys in about 110 motor-coaches via Heer Strasse and Friedrich Friesen Allee. The passengers are discharged at the Equestrian Gate and the empty motor-coaches proceed along Friedrich Friesen Allee in a northerly direction, turn at Adler Platz and park along the Friedrich Friesen Allee facing in the direction of Platz am Glockenturm. The 2,600 girls march to the Marathon Tunnel Gate via Weg am Reitertor, Süddamm, Swabian Tower and the March Tunnel.
- 8.40 p.m. The entrances at the Southern and Olympic Gates are closed. Spectators are requested to take their places.
- 8.50 p.m. After the spectators have arrived at their seats the lights in the passageways are extinguished and rooms in the Stadium with windows facing the interior are darkened. Smoking is prohibited in the stands and along the inner passageways.
- 9.00 p.m. The Festival Play begins.
- about 11.00 p.m. The Festival Play ends.

Responsible for the contents:
(Signed) Titel,
Police Captain.

(Signed) Dr. Diem,
Secretary-General.

The Festival Play, "Olympic Youth"

It was the wish of the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to have the Games in Germany opened with Schiller's "Lied an die Freude" (Hymn to Joy) and Beethoven's music thereto from the Ninth Symphony. But it was found impracticable to include such a performance in the opening ceremony. It was therefore determined to have a festival play specially composed for the opening day, thereby carrying out a suggestion already made at Los Angeles and in Amsterdam. The festival play was intended for performance on the evening of the same day as an artistically constructed echo of the opening ceremony. It was not to be a theatre festivity and no dramatic composition was to be presented. Thus everything was excluded which would, like a stage-play, appear to the onlooker as a spiritual happening that he would have to explain to himself. A festival play had to be created in which youth made its appearance. This is the reason for the title, "Olympic Youth."

It was at first intended to have a prize competition, but after much deliberation, this idea was rejected, because it was difficult for our poets to accommodate themselves to the conditions of a stadium and because, as the prize competition for the Olympic Hymn showed, the Olympic idea was strange to them. Moreover, the task was not so much of a poetic as of a rhythmic creative nature. So Dr. Diem himself designed a festival play which in a loosely constructed series of several pictures showed youth of various ages in playful and sportive movements, concluding with a heroic contest of men, the lamentation of women and the final movement of the Ninth Symphony. He also composed the verse with which the reciter introduced and characterized each picture. Dr. Diem commissioned the producer, Hans Niedecken-Gebhard, with the entire management of the play, and the first design was altered and curtailed in work together that lasted months, till the design acquired the shape intended for performance, full of meaning and of a sensible distribution of the ever-varying optical and acoustic impressions. The intention was to show again and again: "It is in this way that youth shapes its youthful world; it is thus, obeying its own innate and sacred instincts, that it gives form to its still undeveloped forces."

The following was the final design agreed upon:

First picture: Children at Play.

The Olympic Bell rings, "I summon the youth of the world." A festive call of welcome, trumpeted from the top of the two towers of the Marathon Gate, summons the spectators to assemble. Down the stairs of the Marathon Gate stream 2,500 girls of eleven and twelve years of age and out of the Marathon Tunnel 900 boys flood into the arena, execute children's round dances and form the Olympic flag on the lawn.

Second picture: Maidenly Grace.

While the children are passing out through the Marathon Gate, the searchlights illuminate a multitude of 2,300 girls, 14 to 18 years old, as they stream in from the stairs on the east and perform round dances on the green. From their midst emerges one single figure and dances a waltz. Then follow games with balls, hoops and clubs, and the picture ends in a general group dance.

Third picture: Youths at Play and in a Serious Mood.

While the girls withdraw to the far end of the arena and form a circle, thousands of boys from the east and west steps storm into the field of play, resounding with the romance of all young life, while youthful groups of different nations, grouped round camp-fires, sing the national songs of their homeland, and go through happy boyish gambols on the turf. After these have run out, a thousand silk flags of all nations are seen descending the Marathon stairs. In a swinging march

the standard bearers carry their flags to the two sides along the cinder course and salute the symbols of the nations as they encounter each other. Finally, the forest of flags groups itself round the Olympic Fire and a youthful reciter speaks the Hymn of Fire:

Lohe,
Olympische Flamme,
himmelauf
flackernd
zum Freudenfest!

Heiliger Atem
der Reinheit,
der Schönheit,
des feurigen Geistes
erhabenes Sinnbild.

Du gleichest
der Seele der Jugend,
ewig verglühend,
ewig sich zündend,
sich immer erneuend.

Lohe auf Jahre,
bis wieder beim Feste
mit reinen Händen
Jugend dich trägt
zum Flammenaltare.

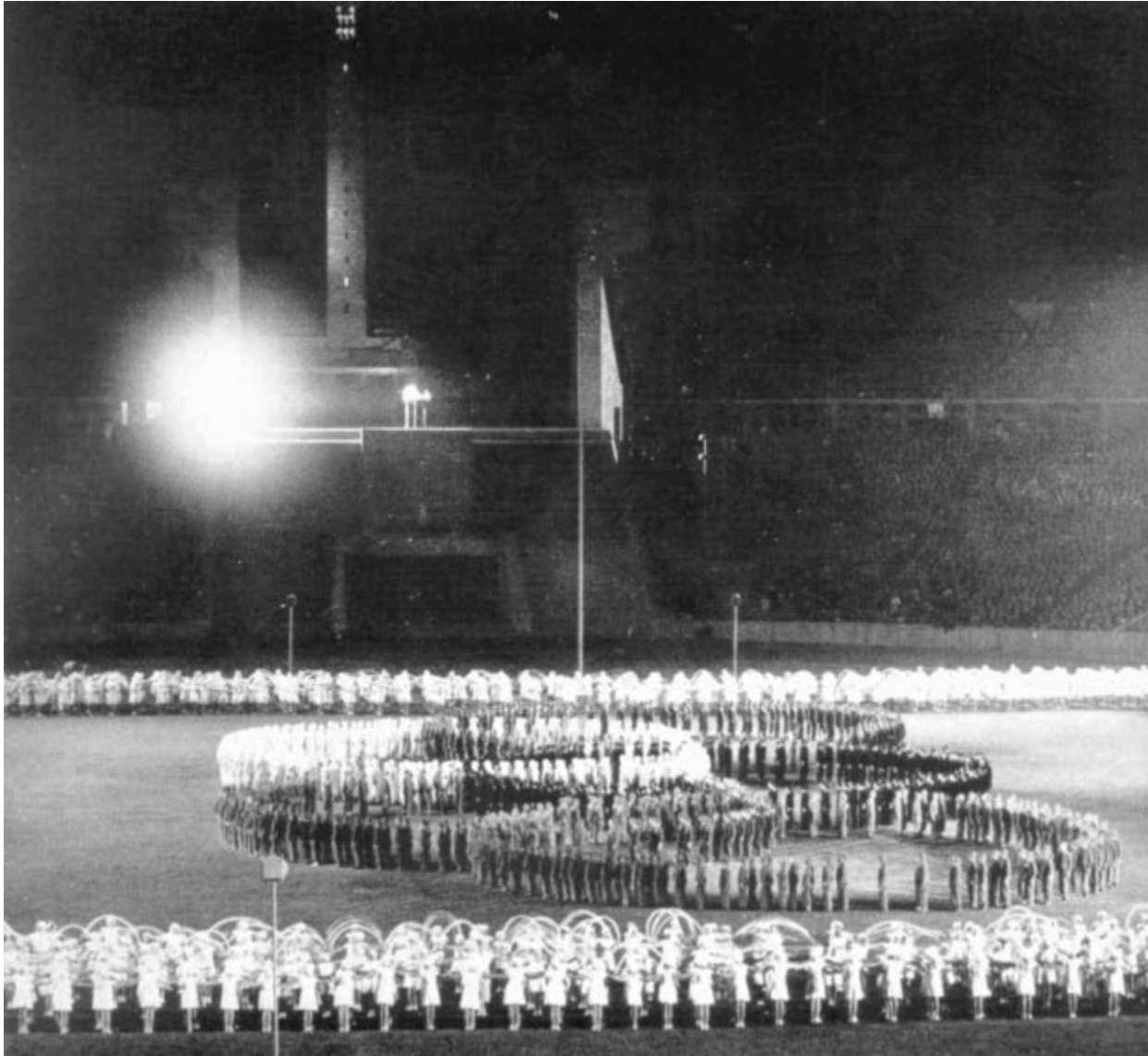
Fourth picture: Heroic Struggle and Death Lament: (a series of dances).

This picture of symbolic meaning follows after the reciter has emphasized the solemnity of the occasion with these words:

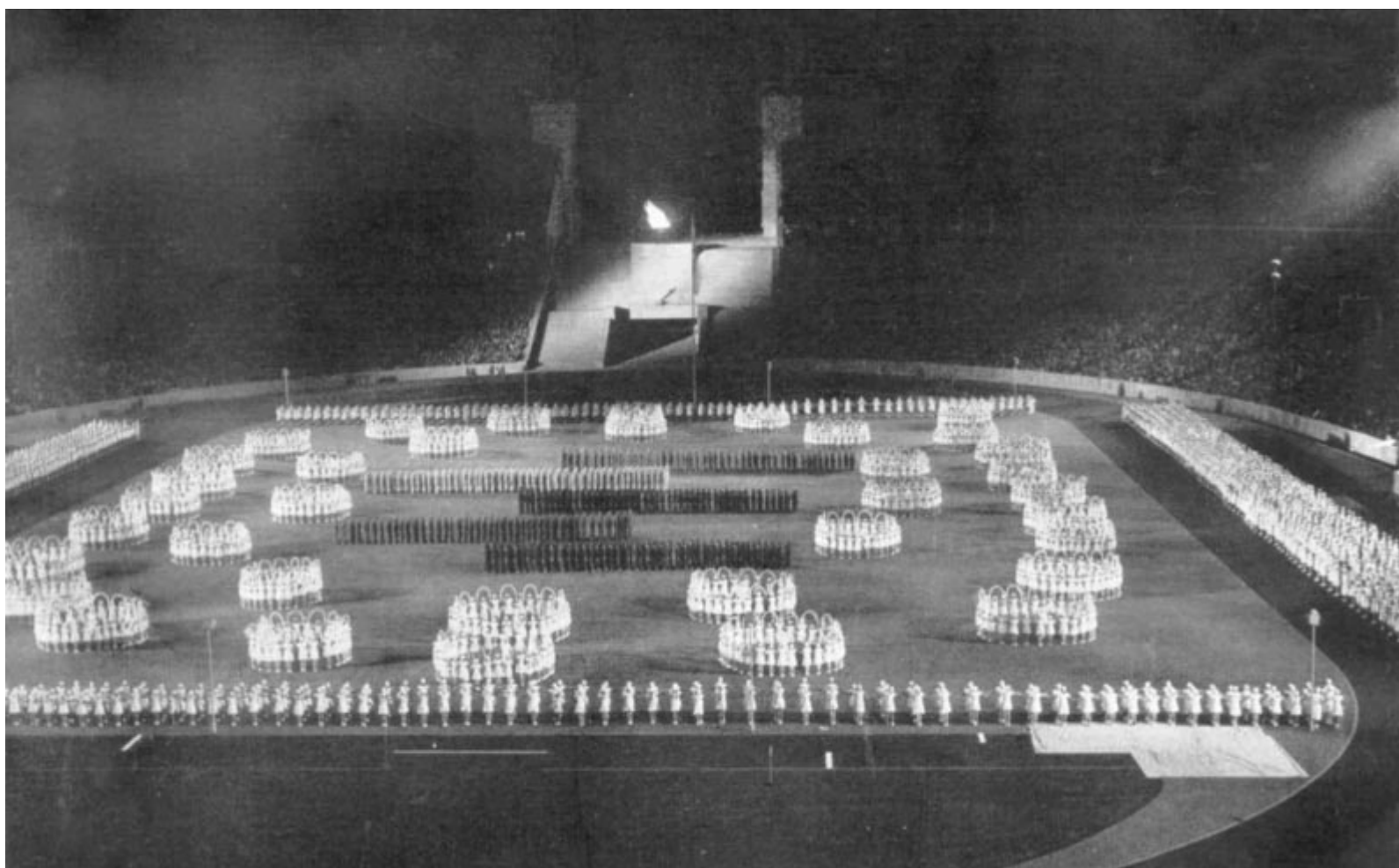
Allen Spiels
heil'ger Sinn;
Vaterlandes
Hochgewinn.
Vaterlandes höchst Gebot
in der Not:
Opfertod!

From the middle of the two long sides of the Stadium the phalanxes of dancing warriors advance. From their ranks emerge two leaders, encountering each other in a duel constructed as a dance. One of the two falls. The other triumphs over him in a dance of victory, and then, himself also wounded, falls down dead. The fallen heroes are borne away from the arena in solemn procession, while at the same time a long procession of wailing women fills up the whole space and performs the "Lamentation," dancing solemnly.

As the anguish of the sorrowing women dies away in hopeless monotony the closing hymn begins to be heard; the last movement of the Ninth Symphony and Schiller's "Lied an die Freude" summon all the participators in the play into view once more. High up in the sky shine the rays of the gigantic searchlights and form a vault like a dome of brilliant light above the arena. Flames of fire encircled



Round-dances during the Festival al Play, "Olympic Youth."



the edge of the Stadium, which is filled with thousands of flag-wavers, and the chorus sings the “Seid umschlungen, Millionen ! Diesen Kuss der ganzen Welt! Freude, schöner Götterfunken!” (May millions be embraced! This kiss to the whole world! Joy, divine spark!)

The staging of the Festival Play in the Stadium meant a new task never before attempted. It had to be taken into consideration that the play took place inside a circular structure and that the onlookers observed everything that happened to some extent from a bird’s eye perspective. It was necessary to see that the whole space should be newly enlivened continually by distributions of as many new formations as possible. The pictures therefore succeeded each other in constantly varying spatial formations to present their front towards all sides so that they should be for the spectators equally impressive from all sides. After the circles of playing children there came at once the round dances of the girls. This ended, in order to make an enclosed space for the single figure of the waltz (Palucca). In more and more attenuating circles, the groups of girls broke up in long rows.

The boys of the third picture entered in closely formed running groups. The camp tent groups in the semi-circular sectors of the inner stadium enlivened a mostly unused space of the large arena. Amongst these on the green turf happy boy’s games took place, which in spite of their gay liveliness maintained a symmetrical formation of all the many groups. In the flag march the whole width of the cinder course was for the first time filled up with young people. The dance of the young men in arms in its phalanx formation of the warriors depicted an entirely new scene on the green expanse, till finally in the lamentation of the monotonous train of sorrowing women presented again the harmonious form of the expanded oval.

It was also necessary to take care that the speed of the performance should be regulated in regard to the total impression. The time of performance was not to exceed 1½ hours, having regard to the climatic conditions and in order to retain the deep attention of an audience occupying such a vast expanse of space. Above all there were to be no disturbing intervals while thousands of the participants in a picture were leaving the stadium to make room for the marching in of new groups. The light furnished welcome assistance in this matter; when a picture was at an end, it died away in the dark, and all the sources of light were directed on the new groups entering, thus drawing the attention of the spectators to them. The light was also several times used for the purpose of supporting the impressiveness of the scenes. In the purely artistic formations of the dancing of heroic warriors and of the lamentation of women the searchlights slowly blazed out and were slowly extinguished. The deepest impression made, however, occurred when the living flame of the Olympic Fire streamed out its magic charm at the Marathon Gate.

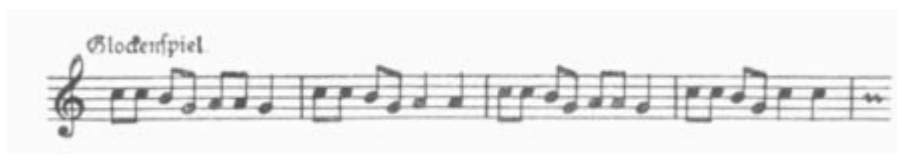
Special attention was given to colour effects in the whole and in details. The girls of the first scene were clothed in plain white smocks, the boys wore training suits and hoods in the colours of the Olympic Rings. The girls in the second scene were dressed in unbleached, natural coloured costumes with a rust-red border; amongst them Palucca in a fiery red dress. The group of club and ball players were dressed in orange coloured silk smocks. For the lively boys’ games we chose the gayest possible shorts in different colours and the flag bearers were all in white gymnastic costumes.

Costumes designed by Lotte Brill, in rust-red bordered with gold and sulphur yellow trimmed with silver were provided for both parties of the warriors in the artistically formed dance, “Contest of Heroes” (Harald Kreutzberg, Werner Stammer). The women in the “Death Lament” (Mary Wigman) were dressed in four different shades of grey. The reciter (Joachim Eisenschmidt), who had his place in front of the Olympic Fire, wore the white Olympic Festival costume.

An essential means for building up the entire play proved to be above all the inclusion of music. The task of musical composition was entrusted to Carl Orff and Werner Egk. Orff wrote the music to the round dances of the children and the girls. This was to accompany in simple rhythm the dance formations by Dorothea Günther, München; all kinds of flutes, in solos and choruses and a shawm, a chorus of bass viols, wood and metal staves, glass bells and chimes, large and small kettle-drums and drums, cymbals, triangles, tambourines and small percussion instruments of all kinds were the musical instruments of the talented orchestra of the Günther school, conducted by Gunhild Keetman. Glass bells announced the marching in of the children, and at the moment when the flutes set up a small march, the shawm blew the notes of an old song to the accompaniment of bass viols and bagpipes:



Flutes introduce the middle portion, a children's dance melody. The closing strains were formed of shawm, flutes and bells, with the addition of the chorus of the stave instruments.



The procession of girls was accompanied by flutes, tambourines, guitars and drums.



The round dance of the girls was formed in folk song manner on the ever repeating basses, supported by guitars and kettle-drums in varying strophic series.



The tenor flutes introduced the closing part. Lively flute music accompanied the ball games on the lawn teeming with figures.



Drums, kettle-drums, stave play, piccolos and pipes led.

The great orchestral music for the Festival Play, "Procession of Youths," "Hymn," "Flag March," "Weapon Dance" and "Lamentation," was composed by Werner Egk for a large and very variously constituted instrumental orchestra.

The music to the procession of youths had a lively, light character:



With the flag march it was not a matter of achieving the character of a military ceremony, but rather of finding the right expression to correspond to the moving gaiety of the procession of a thousand flags of all nations:



The Hymn:

Kampf der Kräfte, Kampf der Künste,
Kampf um Ehren, Vaterland,
Friede, Freude, Fest der Jugend,
Fest der Völker, Fest der Tugend,
ewiges Olympia!

Deine Flamme lohe weiter,
junger Seelen Feuerbrand,
durch die Zeiten, Glauben zündend
und die Zwietracht überwindend,
ewiges Olympia!

forms the appropriate conclusion of this symbolic act.



The two following musical compositions, “Weapon Dance” (a) and “Lamentation” (b), which immediately lead over to the closing parts of the Ninth Symphony, show the dramatic elements of life, fatality and destiny:

a.



b.



Of outstanding importance for the entire effect was the choreographic formation of details. The round dances of the little and big girls were composed by Dorothee Gunther and with the help of Maja Lex formed with most painstaking detail work. The intention was to make a choric dance which would be a notable rhythmical experience for all participants. No technical demands were to be made which could not be executed by non-professional dancers.

For the girls' round dance a design was chosen which in its first part represented a general greeting and at the same time a spreading out and a closing up again of all who were dancing. The spatial arrangement was well supported by shoulder ribbons. The basic movement of the dance was the natural hop.

For the round dances of the 10 and 12 year-old girls the still entirely undeveloped sense of space of a child had to be taken into account; the proportional distances between the children were attained by means of half-hoops. The rows were broken up into single units of 30 children each, the total effect being obtained by the spectacle of many dancing circles moving alike.

Thus the whole structure of the festival play was a result of the carefully thought out changes of space, light effects, colour effects, dance formations, of the reciter's words and the music.

The attractive background for the solo dancing of Palucca.



The technical and organizing work took up a year and a half. It was the generous and willing cooperation of the Central School Administration of Berlin that made it at all possible to get the required number of participants ready. The preliminary rehearsals began in the autumn of 1935 with the elementary and secondary schools of the following districts: Charlottenburg, Wilmersdorf, Schöneberg, Steglitz, Spandau and Tiergarten. After a class for leaders had been formed by Dorothee Günther for the teaching staffs of the different schools, these at first worked by themselves in their gymnastic halls. In the spring of 1936 several schools assembled on the sports grounds of the various districts, and in June for the first time long general rehearsals lasting five days were held on the Reich Sport Field. Hinrich Medau, who had undertaken the choreography and the working out of the ball, hoop and club games of the girls, also began with the rehearsals in autumn, 1935. The rehearsals for the boys in the third picture were taken up in the spring of 1936.

The entire work of rehearsals lasting many months was possible only by our having had the music by Egk and Orff as early as in the Summer of 1935 recorded for the gramophone, so that every school had the necessary music for the round dances in hand.

Before the composers began with their compositions we conducted trials in the Radio Company's studios of the separate effect of different instruments which were to give out a super-dimensional sound effect in the electro-acoustic transmission. For the purpose of securing entire agreement of movement and music, the music was composed and recorded on the gramophone according to the rhythmical movement of the girls. The supposed duration of the marching in and out was ascertained by means of a stop-watch and in this manner also the duration of the music.

Unusual difficulties were caused while we were in the midst of making the basic decisions for the final state of the music by the entirely unfinished condition of the Stadium. Above all, everything having to do with the acoustics had to remain a matter of theory till late in the spring of 1936, because the Stadium as a building was not yet complete and the electrical acoustic fittings not in working order. It was therefore also necessary that all questions relating to the acoustic effect, for instance of the Ninth Symphony, should remain unsettled. There was moreover the consideration of space, a matter that had to be determined for the preliminary rehearsals of the dances so that the practical tests could not be carried out till early in the summer.

Almost insurmountable difficulties were caused also by the weather conditions. During the principal week of the rehearsals in June, at the beginning of the school holidays, while the pictures of the boys and of the children had to be thoroughly rehearsed, there prevailed such a degree of heat that on one forenoon more than 50 children fainted and had to be attended to by the ambulance corps. At the end of July, on the other hand, only a few days before the performance, the weather was so wet and cold that many of the performers had to fall out by reason of illness. In addition to this the lawn and the cinder course had become so much affected by the rain that some rehearsals could be gone through only suggestively and other rehearsals had to be left out altogether.

The technical rehearsals were conducted in such a manner that in the autumn of 1935 the schools worked by themselves and in the following spring assembled on the sports ground in larger groups. All entrances in the scene that were to take place down the steps of the Stadium could, of course, be rehearsed only on the spot, As the building was not complete till late, the rehearsals had to be crowded together during the last weeks and months. Then in the month of July came the long summer holidays, immediately before the performance. So for the general rehearsal of these ten thousand performers, we had at our disposal only one week before the beginning of the holidays, from the 15th to the 19th of June, and from the 26th to the 29th of July. Our children showed their interest by coming back from their holidays one day earlier. On the 30th the public general



The dream
of all
youth :
Sitting
around the
campfire.

rehearsal took place and on the 1st of August the performance itself—an exceedingly inadequate period of time for a play of such dimensions. On these days the separate groups also rehearsed alternately from 8 o'clock in the morning till late at night. This was the only way in which it was possible to get the play ready so as to be sure that it would proceed smoothly.

Mary Wigman had in June worked out the choreography for the “Lamentation for the Dead” in Dresden with 30 girls of her school, and in July conducted rehearsals with 80 girls daily in the gymnastic halls and on the sport grounds of the Reich Sport Field, the choreography being rehearsed with the temporary loudspeaker fixtures in position. Harald Kreutzberg also worked through the whole of June with a group of 60 dancers untiringly for the “Weapon Dance.” It proved of great advantage to us that we were able to have the performances on the lawn filmed and photographed while the dances were being rehearsed for the purpose of improving the movements, which

in view of the very long distances could scarcely be corrected at the moment. The dancing performers for the groups under Wigman and Kreutzberg were assembled from all Germany with the greatest difficulty and then carefully selected in Berlin after several trials. For conducting the rehearsals and for the performance itself it was indispensably necessary to have a programme worked out technically and intelligently to the smallest detail. A festival play office was opened, which at first was situated in the house of the Organizing Committee, whence the plans of rehearsal were issued to the groups and where the entire correspondence for engagements and for the technical requisites was done. Early in 1936, in addition to this office, an office of works was set up on the Reich Sport Field, whence the details of the technical execution were directed. Then above all there was the question of regulating the traffic for the participating children; the children of the first picture were conveyed from their schools by the motor column of the National Socialist Special Guard and by the motor-coaches of the Reich Post in accordance with a time-table drawn up in detail, and then taken back again. For the other participants, tickets at reduced fares had to be given out daily, these being placed at the disposal of the Organizing Committee by the German Railway. As the number of participants was ten thousand and their rehearsals singly and in groups amounted to 2,250, the total number of single trips came to 150,000. A programme of rehearsals, showing every necessary detail was supplied to every person taking part. Erich Bender was Director of the Festival Play Bureau, and Joachim Eisenschmidt assisted in the artistic arrangements.

Of course, all possible technical facilities were brought into operation for carrying out the performance. Early in 1935 we settled with the chief engineer of the "Telefunken" Company theoretically what loudspeaker transmission would be required. A telephone and light signalling equipment of many ramifications was prepared by the representatives of Siemens & Halske to convey the orders of the directors to the participants and stage managers, who were often stationed at far distances away. The rehearsals were conducted by means of microphones and loudspeakers, which reached not only over the whole arena but also to the assembly grounds some distance away. The rehearsals had also at their disposal a short-wave apparatus so that they were not bound to any particular microphone stand and orders could be conveyed from all parts of the Stadium. For the lighting it was necessary to have supplementary illuminating power of six searchlights, which could be reached telephonically from the play director's box.

The play director's box was, during the concluding rehearsals and during the performance itself, situated in the middle of the press stand. The headquarters of the producer, who was assisted by Fritz Stieve, were also located here. Through the mediation of the Reich War Ministry we had two anti-aircraft batteries from the Air Force at our disposal to form the dome of light during the Ninth Symphony.

The Ninth Symphony was performed by 1,500 male and female voices of all the Berlin choral formations, conducted by Prof. Fritz Stein. The soloists were Ria Ginster, Emmi Leisner, G. A. Walter and Rudolf Watzke. A special series of amplifiers were set up for transmitting the concluding chorus.

Besides Orff's music for the childrens dances (youth orchestra of the Günther school), there were the National Orchestra of the Berlin District and the combined university orchestra to perform the Flag March and the Hymn by Egk. All the other music by Egk was recorded on discs and played by Conductor Fritz Müller, assisted by Herbert Köckritz. In conclusion there is to be said concerning this overpowering festival play that its success was due not only to all those entrusted with the details of the various tasks but to the enthusiastic devotion of ten thousand participants



The climax of the Festival Play, "Olympic Youth," by Dr. Carl Diem.

and large numbers of helpers in their preparation among the staffs of the schools, who through all weather always attended the rehearsals. It was therefore especially pleasing to all concerned that instead of the one performance on the 1st of August, besides the public general rehearsal, three more performances, on the 3rd, 18th and the 19th of August were necessary, so that the Festival Play was seen by half a million persons altogether.

The number of spectators would have been much greater had it been possible from a technical point of view to repeat the Festival Play in the Stadium after the conclusion of the Olympic Games. The interest aroused by the Olympic competitions and the festive atmosphere which prevailed was evident in thousands of requests for a repetition of the Festival Play. It was impossible, however, to maintain the gigantic company composed mostly of children for a longer period of time, and suggestions that the Play be presented in other German cities also had to be declined. The success of this endeavour was equal to that of the Games in general, and in addition to lending variety to the Olympic Festival by breaking the series of sporting events, it formed a worthy and dramatic conclusion to the 16 days of activity in the Stadium.

Sven Hedin's Address

The regulations of the Olympic Games gives the nation entrusted with their celebration the option of supplementing the programme in an intellectual direction. It is considered desirable that public sessions take place. "And," so it was recorded, "Coubertin himself recommended this phase of the Festival to us most warmly."

At first, we intended to pay homage to the Hellenic spirit by asking eminent scholars to speak at the Games. We thought of inviting one notable man of letters from each of the five continents and to let them appear in public in the name of science, similar to Herodotus, who, in days gone by, read his historical works at Olympia. In the course of our negotiations, we decided, however, to invite one man only, who, during the Games, should address the spectators as representative of the world of intellect and science. Our choice fell upon the renowned Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, who accepted our invitation and expressed his willingness to deliver a lecture at a meeting to be specially convened and also to address the competitors and spectators during one of the events in the Stadium.

This public speech of Sven Hedin was fixed for Tuesday, August 4th, and we arranged for it to be held in an interval directly after the conclusion of the 200 metre semi-finals. Accompanied by His Excellency, Dr. Lewald, Sven Hedin stepped on to the platform and held the following discourse, which was loudly applauded:

YOUTH OF THE WORLD!

"You have gathered here in noble and chivalrous competition to demonstrate before the whole world to what degree of perfection you have succeeded—by vigorous energy, by determined will-power and untiring training—in fortifying your strength in the contests for the Olympic laurel-wreaths of victory.

But the transient success of the moment does not suffice; your aim is a higher one. By mastering your body and straining every nerve to the utmost, you are moulding your character to achieve great deeds.

Do not be content to do what you are able to do, strive to achieve what you are not able to do—the impossible, the unattainable. By unbending will-power and systematic physical culture, you have a chance of attaining the highest aims for the honour of your nation and these will also prove a blessing and a benefit to humanity in general.

When Sophocles, 2,400 years ago, in an immortal choric composition, praised man as the most perfect and the greatest achievement of creation, he did not seek his audience in the Academy or in the Theatre; no, he chose the Stadium, at the foot of the Acropolis of Athens, for this purpose.

With young athletes, wrestlers and discus throwers who were destined later on to bear the responsibility for their country's future as his hearers, he celebrated in song man's divine power to dominate the earth, the sea, the air, animals and the mind—indeed all, except death.

Sophocles wished to convey that the walls of the Stadium did not mark the boundaries of the sphere of activities within which the younger generation had to struggle. No, their effort should embrace the whole world. They were to have full mastery over everything and should be able to make the hidden forces of nature their obedient servants. He said that the best way to attain the highest aims in life was by shaping body, character and soul to greatness and perfection.

Let the statutes of the Olympic Games, which call for endurance, untiring effort and chivalry, serve as the symbol and the fundamental idea for a new League of Nations, a world-embracing alliance, whose members, trusting in their belief in God and in their own power, will strive for mutual confidence, truth, and peace among all nations of the world.

At the conclusion of the Games, you will be returning to your homes, near and far, many of you adorned with the palms of victory. Go forth again to all quarters of the earth as heralds serving the good. The path you are now striding upon leads, through the boisterous upheavals of our times, to a world of imperishable beauty and to a human race living in happiness, brotherhood and harmony.

Only those competitors, who, with this object as their heart's desire and inscribed on their banners, have persevered in their efforts to attain the very summit of Olympus are worthy of the most cherished of all prizes—immortality."



Sven Hedin delivering his address to the youth of the world in the Olympic Stadium.

Sven Hedin's Lecture

Besides his address to the youth of the world, Sven Hedin had been invited by the Organizing Committee to lecture on the subject, "The Part Played by the Horse in the History of Asia," in the main auditorium of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. We append the verbatim text of the interesting lecture of the renowned explorer:

"It may be looked upon as a great presumptuousness to deal with the part played by the horse in the history of Asia in a short lecture. A number of terms would not suffice properly to perform this task.

So far as monuments, historic documents and traditions can be retraced into the past, the horse has been a faithful and indispensable helper and companion of man.

All Asiatic races, with few exceptions, employed the horse both for work and war. The migrations, marauding expeditions, and invasions of the brave nomadic races would have been inconceivable without these splendid animals.

In the course of thousands of years, the largest continent of this earth was conquered by innumerable races on horseback. The conquerors again were dislodged by new and vast cavalcades.

Ever since the dawn of history up to our times, man—be he soldier, merchant, ambassador or explorer—has become acquainted with Asia, step by step, through the aid of the horse.

Equestrian games and horse racing are very old pastimes in Asia, and I have attended events of this kind among Persians, the Kirghiz, Tibetans and Mongols. Polo in Persia is as old as the hills.

Eohippus is the North American species, Hyrazothesium the corresponding European of the oldest forerunners of the horse in the Eocene period.

An important three-toed intermediary period in the course of evolution is the Hipparion. American scientists are convinced that the North American Hipparion migrated to Asia by way of the Bering Strait, in those days terra firma.

Abel considers the horse—Equus—to be the offspring of the Hipparion. The Americans claim that the horse also underwent its process of evolution in America, and, at the beginning of the Quarternary Epoch, it spread over the entire Eurasian Continent. Like the Hipparion had done previously, it also proceeded by the Bering Strait.

All species living today are the offspring of the old Hipparion.

The Equus caballus became extinct on the American Continent during the Quarternray Epoch. The explorers met with no horses, but these were imported later on by the Spaniards.

The tame horses are either descendants of the Equus Pojevalski, which is still found in a wild state in Dzungaria, or of the Tarpan in South-Eastern Europe, or, finally, of a group of big European horses.

The Mongolian horse is undoubtedly a direct descendant of the Equus Pojevalski, whilst the noble Greek, Arabian, Assyrian, Babylonian, Persian and Egyptian horses are of Tarpan origin.

In Eastern Asia, the first domestication took place 2,200 years B. C., in Europe about 2,000 B. C., i. e. at the beginning of the bronze age.

At first, the wild animals were hunted to serve as food.

Then they were used for ritual purposes, for religious worship and as sacrificial animals.

Later they were employed as draught-animals for chariots and travelling coaches and, finally, the horse was used for riding purposes.

The first appearance of the horse in anterior Asia coincides with the immigration of the first Indo-European races, the Hittites and the Mitanni, about 2,000 years B. C.

These races were also the first to pursue, seize and tame the wild horse and, with the assistance of the horse, they then conquered the old Asiatic races.

“The Handbook for the Treatment of the Horse,” inscribed on 6 clay tablets, was issued 600 years later, or about 1360 B.C. It is in safe keeping here in Berlin, was discovered during the German excavations at the Boghaskoi, and its contents were published in 1931 by Hrozny.

This history of the horse is 1,000 years older than Xenophon’s famous handbook on horsemanship, which is exclusively and very fully devoted to the care of horses used for war and racing carriages. These animals, drawing a light vehicle, were able to travel a distance of 84 kilometres (more than 52 English miles) in one night.

The breeding and care of these animals had attained such perfection that an experience of hundreds of years must be assumed. With their splendid teams of carriage horses, the Hittites filled the inhabitants of Egypt with alarm. Herodotus relates that the large herds of horses constituted the principal wealth of the nomadizing Scythians and horse-flesh and mare’s milk were their most important food. We find excellent illustrations of horses on Scythian objects of art. The Scythians were martial and always fought on horseback, but, like all other races of ancient times, they had no stirrups. They suddenly attacked their enemies, withdrew quickly, only to hurl themselves upon their opponents in groups, until the latter were thrown into confusion and could then be easily annihilated.

After the death of a king, it was customary with the Scolotes to sacrifice 50 of his best servants and 50 of his finest horses at his grave-side. A stake was driven through the body of the horse, so that it was suspended in mid-air. A stake was also forced through the body of every servant and they were then placed on the horses backs. In moonlit nights this cavalry of death must have created a ghostly impression.

To this day, it is a custom among the Altaians and Teleutes, Tartar tribes in Siberia, to set a horse sacrificed to a god on end by passing a stake through its body.

In ancient times the most beautiful and most noble horses came from Persia. Everything termed “blood” in hipology is derived from this breed—with the Arabian, Spanish and English horses as intermediary links.

In all great, world-revolutionary wars in Asia, the cavalry was of tremendous and decisive importance. The following instances should suffice:

In the first place, we are reminded of Alexander the Great. When still a boy, he tamed the wild Thessalian horse Bucephalus, which later, as his charger, carried him through all his campaigns. Young Alexander, the conqueror of the world, rode on this trusty steed in the battles of Granicos, Issos and Gaugamela, so that Bucephalus may well claim to be the most famous horse in the world’s history.

The Persian soldiery, especially that composed of horsemen from all parts of Western Asia and commanded by their Satraps, fought very bravely, but they were badly defeated by Alexander’s superior cavalry. Darius escaped in his quadriga. It is said that he lost 100,000 men, among them 10,000 horsemen.

During the spring of the year 331, the giant army of the great king concentrated in Babylon, the Bactrians, the Sogdians, horsemen of tribes from the Indian Caucasus, the host of Hyrcanian and Tapurian horsemen from Chorusan, and men from Gedrosia, Kermania, Armenia and Syria. The object of the Persian Army was to force its way through the Macedonian phalanx by dint of the tremendous strength of its cavalry, its chariots and its elephants.

Prisoners asserted that the strength of Darius' army was one million and of these 40,000 were said to be horsemen.

And in spite of this concentration, the Persian King was defeated and escaped with only 3,000 horsemen and 6,000 men on foot.

Alexander's splendidly trained horsemen were instrumental in changing the countenance of the world, the Persian Kingdom was annihilated and the rule and intellectual culture of Greece was extended to all parts of Western Asia.

As Marco Polo has already related, the fair fame of Bucephalos was enhanced by the assertion of the Badakshinis that Bucephalos is the progenitor of all horses now living in Badakchan.

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The horse also played an important role in the history of the elder Han dynasty in China.

The ambassador Chang Ch'ien, who was sent on a political mission to Ta-yuan or Ferghana, by Emperor Wu-Ti returned in the year 126 B.C.

He reported that the king and the people of Ferghana possessed many excellent horses which sweated blood and were the offspring of supernatural horses.

When this news reached Emperor Wu-Ti, he desired to buy a few of these miraculous horses at all costs. His most dangerous enemies, the Huns and other nomadizing races of the steppe, only had small horses. The brave nomads were born equestrians. On the other hand, the Chinese had only learnt the art of riding from their neighbours of the great barren plains in the North during the latter half of the 4th century. Still earlier they had only used the horse as a beast of draught and as pack-horses or sacrificial animals.

The clever Emperor intended to produce a new and improved stock by raising it with the blood-sweating Ferghana stallions—horses enabling him to defeat the Huns. He sent a number of delegations to Ferghana to purchase some of these precious horses, but without success. One of his delegations returned with 1,000 gold coins and the image of a horse cast in gold. But the ambassadors were committed to prison and then murdered. In the year 104 B.C., the enraged Wu-Ti equipped a big army, with 6,000 horsemen, to take revenge and to gain possession of these precious horses by force. But a great part of the army perished in the desert, whilst the survivors were defeated in Ferghana. Only a tenth part of the men returned to Tun-Tu-Nwang.

Then the Emperor sent a new army of 60,000 men and 30,000 horses to Ferghana. Half of these troops reached Ferghana, laid siege to the capital and forced the King to surrender some 30 supernatural horses and 3,000 good stallions and mares.

The prestige of China was thereby restored, the Emperor had acquired the marvellous horses and could establish many studs.

These two campaigns brought the Chinese into touch with the highly developed Western civilization. New routes for merchandise, art, and thought were thrown open, and in the second century B. C. Buddhism at last spread in China. It is apparent that the horses have here also played an exceedingly important rôle in the history of Asia.

Immortalized in stone—I would refer to the famous rock sculptures in Persia—we find beautiful representations of horses which played a part in history.

Fifty years ago (in 1886), I admired one of the reliefs on the rocky walls near the small village Shapur, a monumental representation of an historic event. The horse of a royal rider is crushing a warrior, in a lying posture on the ground, with his hoofs. In front of the rider, a man, dressed in a Roman tunic and without head-gear, is kneeling, with arms uplifted, begging for quarter. The horseman is King Shapur, the Sassanid, and the kneeling man is Emperor Valerian, who was defeated in the year 257 near Edessa. The prone figure of the warrior symbolized the defeated Roman army.

The fashioning and the plastic faculty of the rock-carved horses of Nakoh-i-Rustem, not far from Pessopolis, is the work of a masterly sculptor, and one can immediately see that only thoroughbred horses were depicted.

In the neighbourhood of Tak-i-Bostan, not far from Kirmanshak, there is—in a rock grotto—a gigantic figure of King Khosro II Parwes (590 to 628) on his famous charger Shabdez, man and horse in armour. This masterpiece of Sassanidic art far surpasses, as Herzfeldt says, all its predecessors and compares favourably with the most famous equestrian statues of the Roman Empire and the early Renaissance.

Ever since the first aurora of history, an endless cavalcade, a carnival of horses has passed review through thousands of years and we hear the echo of the hoofs on the soil of Asia.

We also find the horse in Asiatic religious observances. When Prince Siddharta departed from the palace of his father to begin his mission as Buddha, the redeemer of man, he rode on the celestial Kantaka.

Confucius regarded the art of chariot-driving as one of the five virtues.

The sons of Islam, who were buried in the vicinity of the Prophet or other saints, are, on the final day, to ride to Bihest or Paradise, mounted on white horses.

Job says of the war-steed: "It paws the ground, is full of joyous vitality, and sets out to meet those clad in armour—it scents the strife from afar."

Let me add a few words about one of the world's greatest conquerors of all times.

With his enormous hosts of horseman and his small, wiry Mongol horses, Genghiz Khan conquered and founded the greatest empire of all times, a domain extending from the Mediterranean to the Pacific Ocean and from the Siberian Tariga to the Himalaya.

Every Mongol was a born equestrian, and Genghiz Khan called an armed race of horsemen into existence.

Very early in his career, he had 13,000 horsemen, divided up into 13 "guran" or squads, and he let every "guran" attack and operate like an independent squad, so as to bring pressure to bear on the flanks of his enemy or to break through the centre of his position.

All the people living in Filzjurten were his subjects, he ruled over 100 degrees of longitude and, as far as the foot of the Mongol horse was able to proceed, such territory was governed by him. Michael Pravdin correctly states that "Genghiz Khan's gigantic army possessed a violence of attack, magnitude and unity unexampled in the world."

During his march to the west, he had 25,000 horsemen and each equestrian had 3 to 4 reserve horses.

Many years ago, I crossed the Pamir mountain passes Terek-Davan and Kisil-art in the midst of winter, and I am, therefore, able to judge what it means to force one's way over these passes with 25,000 men in the depth of winter. To quote Pravdin, "It is an achievement compared with which Hannibal's and Napoleon's marches across the Alps with their soldiery appear insignificant." During his grandiose triumphal march, he overran the mightiest kingdoms and their ruins served as further stepping-stones to ensure to the Mongol races the premier position in the world.

Marco Polo has presented us with a very reliable report of the doings at the court of Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghiz Khan. Kublai Khan had, for instance, roads constructed, inns built, and he introduced a postal service with 300 to 400 horses at every post-station. For this purpose, 300,000 horses were distributed at various points of his vast empire.

Scarcely 200 years after Genghiz Khan there appeared, meteor-like, Tamerlan, another of the world's greatest conquerors, who, in 35 campaigns on horseback, gained sovereignty over Western Asia, from India to Moscow and from the south-west of Siberia to Egypt.

The Osmons then marched from east to west. On May 29, 1453, Sultan Mohamed II, who was on horseback, forcibly entered the Hagia Sophia, where a Greek bishop was celebrating the mass for the dead at the high altar.

A hundred years later West Siberia was conquered by Jermak and his cossacks. The horses, on whose backs the victors rode, travelled—like those of Alexander—from west to east.

In which direction will the next storm over Asia break loose, towards the west or the east. The future alone will be able to answer this question correctly. But then the horses will no longer be indispensable. Great Asia is a gigantic burial ground for fallen warriors and for broken-down horses.

I now can only devote a few minutes to my own horses, although they certainly deserve full appreciation. For just as the Bactric camels have carried me through the biggest deserts on the face of the earth and helped me to discover old ruined towns, so the horses were instrumental in carrying me through the mountainous districts of Asia and helped me to make important geographical discoveries. My gratitude towards these animals is consequently boundless.



The führer thanks Sven Hedin following his lecture.Text

Dies alles habe ich
 heute nur ganz flüchtig
 berühren können. Aber
 ich werde bald ein ganzes
 Buch über die Bedeutung
 der Pferde in der Geschichte
 von Asien und über die
 Rolle die sie in meinem
 Leben gespielt haben, schreiben.
 Dies Buch werde ich
 mit gebührender
 Ehrerbietung dem Andenken
 der XI. Olympiade widmen.

The name of the first horse I rode on in Asia was "Saietz" or "the hare." It was a medium-sized dapple-grey horse, an ambler, capricious, difficult to curb. This horse was my mount when I rode about among the Tartar villages in the Baku district and it taught me to sit tightly in the saddle. That was in the autumn of 1885.

During the following spring I rode quite alone from Teheran to Bushir, a distance of 1,500 kilometres in 29 days.

At each halting-place or "Tjaparkhanch," the horses are changed; that is called "tjapari."

I traversed Persia a second time on horseback from Baghdad to Teheran. On one occasion, I used five different horses to ride a distance of 170 kilometres—from Kirmanshak to Hamadan—in 16 hours. I had to submit myself to this feat of endurance, as I was travelling in the company of a post-office courier and his escort through a district infested by brigands.

In the midst of winter, I crossed the Pamir and rode through the snow bound Alai valley. The horses endured everything, snowstorms and 38 degrees (Celsius) below zero.

I lived among the Kirghiz for a long time. On one occasion, to please me, they arranged equestrian games, a "Baiga," on the plain at the foot of the Mus-tayh-ata.

Surrounded by all the Beks and chiefs of the district, I took up my position on horseback at the one end of the field, whilst about 80 riders assembled at the other end. A goat was dragged to a place in front of us. With a single stroke of his sword, a Kirghiz severed the goat's head from its body and let the blood flow until it stopped. The idea underlying this game is to take possession of the goat's body. One rider carries off the goat's body, pursued by all other horsemen. They approach in great haste, and the hoofs of 80 horses reverberate on the hard ground. The noise becomes deafening and is mingled with savage cries and the jingle of stirrups. They pass close to us in a cloud of dust. The first man throws the goat before my horses' feet. Like the Huns, they dash off again, ride out on to the plain, only to return in the next instant.

We were just able to retreat before the wild horde was quite near us once more and made a dash for the poor goat, whose body was still warm.

A struggle then started as if the prize were a bag of gold, men and horses all of a jumble in a cloud of dust. A number of horses fall, others rear and take fright. With their foot in the stirrup, the riders impetuously glide down to the ground and grope for the prize. A few have fallen off their horses and are in danger of being trampled down. Others are actually half hanging under their steeds, but all are working and struggling, amid wild disorder, to get near the fleece. Horsemen, who had fallen behind or had newly arrived, dash right into the group at a gallop and seem to ride over this pile of horses and men, the latter shouting and struggling.

At last one of the men has gained a firm grip on the goat, jams it between his right leg and the saddle, dashes out of the crowd and is away like a whirlwind across the plain, describing a big semi-circle, and pursued by all the others. They are back in a minute, the goat is again dropped at our feet, and so the struggle begins anew.

I wish to single out a few Tibetan reminiscences.

Thirty-five years ago today, on August 5, 1901, I was in the very heart of Tibet, 8 day's journey to the north of Lhasa, near the small lake Tso-neck. I was disguised as a Mongol and, in the company of two Mongols, was travelling in the direction of the Holy City.

On August 5th we were stopped by the Tibetans and taken prisoners.

During the next day 53 militia-men gathered near us, armed with spears, lances, swords, and long, black guns with a forked gun-rest.

Then these wild horsemen came dashing across the plain in a dense crowd, heading straight for our small tent. The Tibetans were brandishing their lances and spears over their heads and were howling like savages. They charged like attacking cavalry. The horses' hoofs clattered on the rain-sodden ground, the dirt splashed in all directions. Did they intend to ride us down or to kill us?

When the squad was not far away from the tent, the riders suddenly wheeled their horses round to the right and to the left and returned to their starting point in two detachments. The same manoeuvre was repeated a few times. They wanted to inspire us with awe. Then they commenced target shooting practice.

The Governor of the province arrived a few days later to force us to beat a retreat.

There is not sufficient time at my disposal to give you a description of the fine Tibetan equestrian games with bow and gun.

During my trans-Himalayan journey from 1906 to 1908 I came into closer contact with horses than ever before. I am sorry to say that I lost 140 horses and mules in the course of my travels. The rarefied air, bad pasture-land and severe cold made our route a *via dolorosa* for man and beast.

At the time there was a blank on the map of South-Western Tibet, a *terra incognita* of 65,000 English square miles. My faithful horses helped me to traverse this territory eight times and to complete the map of the Himalayan mountain range. And these animals also bore me to the unknown sources of the Indus and the Brahmaputra.

Through the horse I have become acquainted with the interior of Asia. It is, therefore, easy to understand how much I love the horse and how grateful I am for the faithful service rendered to me.

I only have been able to deal with this subject in a cursory manner. Soon, however, I intend to write a book about the importance of the horse in the history of Asia and the rôle it has played in my life. With due permission, I will dedicate this book to the memory of the 11th Olympic Games."



The outstanding athlete of the XIth Olympic Games, Glenn Morris, U.S.A., the victor in the decathlon.

THE SPORTING COMPETITIONS

In describing the sporting competitions the editors of an Official Report are confronted with two possibilities: They may present a vivid description covering the unparalleled events in all of their daily variety and enthusiasm, sacrificing at the same time the detailed accounts of the individual competitions, which are of value to the sporting expert; or they may compile a complete review without textual adornment of any kind but with the advantage that every competition is presented and described as a unit without regard to the time it took place.

Although the former type of reporting is undoubtedly the more attractive and less exacting, we persisted, in spite of the temptations to pursue this course, in our resolution to take the latter alternative and to produce summaries of the different events which will be of value to the different experts. Our only deviation from this path has been in the form of short descriptive introductions to the various types of sport, but even here we have endeavoured to preserve an objective tone in our comments. The order in which we have dealt with the competitions corresponds with that in the Handbook of Regulations and bears no connection with the importance or prominence of the various competitions.

Total Number of Competitors Entered (Reserves Included)

4,793 competitors representing 50 nations were entered for the competitions of the Olympic Games, 1936. Jamaica's entry, not being recognized were 360 women, 329

	Athletics		Swimming, water Polo		Rowing		Yachting		Canoeing		Weight-Lifting		Boxing		Wrestling		Fencing		Equestrian Sports		Shooting	
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.
Afghanistan	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	8	8	1	1	3	3	12	11	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	5
Australia	6	5	6	6	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	44	29	31	22	10	9	2	1	15	11	10	10	7	6	7	7	15	15	9	8	4	3
Belgium	14	12	13	9	7	7	5	3	10	9	—	—	8	8	12	11	21	20	3	3	3	3
Bermuda	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Brazil	10	10	15	15	28	22	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	5	4
Bulgaria	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1
Canada	28	28	17	16	12	10	1	1	8	8	—	—	7	4	5	5	8	8	—	—	—	—
Chile	11	10	5	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	9	7	—	—	4	3
China	23	22	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	39	30	18	13	17	17	2	1	18	13	7	6	16	8	13	13	14	14	9	9	8	7
Denmark	11	10	20	20	20	16	10	7	5	4	—	—	16	8	5	5	9	9	5	4	7	6
Egypt	5	4	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	4	4	4	3	7	6	—	—	1	1
Esthonia	7	7	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	4	4	2	2	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	38	37	3	3	—	—	12	12	3	3	—	—	6	6	14	13	—	—	2	1	8	8
France	55	39	21	17	24	19	15	14	3	3	8	8	9	6	10	10	19	19	9	9	8	8
Germany	80	77	48	46	34	26	28	14	29	14	10	10	16	8	21	14	16	16	9	9	9	9
Great Britain	52	49	38	37	21	18	23	14	4	3	5	5	16	8	6	6	19	18	6	6	—	—
Greece	19	15	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	4	8	8	—	—	8	8
Haiti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	21	18	26	25	13	11	14	8	11	9	—	—	8	8	—	—	12	11	9	9	4	4
Hungary	30	25	29	26	27	23	2	1	5	5	2	2	6	6	13	12	19	18	9	9	8	8
Iceland	4	4	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	36	32	3	3	23	22	24	14	1	1	4	4	16	8	11	10	16	16	6	6	9	9
Japan	47	46	40	34	18	16	6	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	—	4	4	—	—
Latvia	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
Liechtenstein	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Luxemburg	6	6	5	4	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	5	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	3	2	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	5
Monaco	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
New Zealand	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	11	11	3	3	1	1	20	14	1	1	—	—	6	6	3	3	6	5	6	6	4	4
Peru	9	9	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Philippine Islands ...	6	6	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
Poland	20	16	5	4	12	11	9	6	2	2	—	—	8	7	4	—	11	11	6	6	6	6
Portugal	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	3	8	6
Rumania	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	11	5	9	6	5	5	6	4
Sweden	44	38	21	17	6	5	18	14	12	9	2	2	4	4	18	14	14	13	9	9	7	7
Switzerland	27	19	23	14	22	16	12	6	11	9	6	5	8	8	17	13	21	18	6	6	—	—
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	8	7	5	5	—	—
Union of South Africa	16	14	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	11	7	9	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	82	78	49	46	29	26	25	14	10	10	10	10	16	8	14	7	22	22	8	8	6	6
Yugoslavia	32	21	19	12	16	14	1	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	11	5	14	12	—	—	1	1
Total																						
Countries	43	43	36	36	24	24	26	26	19	19	16	15	33	31	29	29	30	29	21	21	30	29
Competitors	882	773	533	455	366	314	257	169	158	121	83	80	245	179	245	200	332	310	131	128	152	141

¹⁾ One participant (Afghan) was entered for and competed in two types of sport (hockey) and athletics), but was only counted once in the vertical these numbers are increased to 4,794 and 3,960, when the horizontal figures are added for the total sums. No consideration was taken in this table competitions are shown on the

and Types of Sports in Which They Competed

as such, was added to that of Great Britain. 49 countries with a total of 3,959 competitors started in the competitions. Among those entered of whom competed.

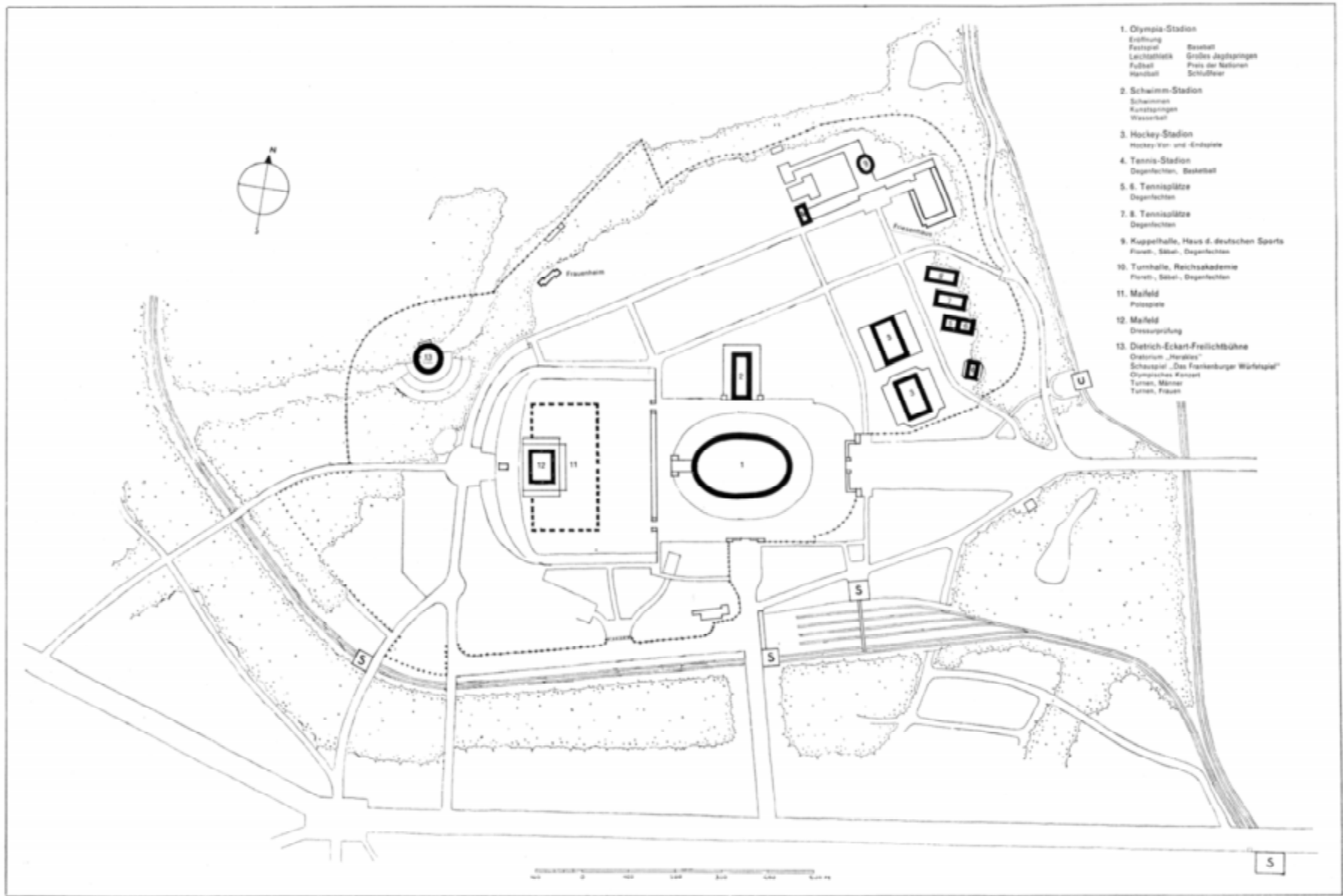
Gymnastics ent.	Pentathlon comp.	Cycling		Football		Handball		Hockey		Basketball		Polo		Number Types of Sports		Total Competitors ¹⁾			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	—	2	2	19	13	Afghanistan ¹⁾	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	8	8	56	51	Argentina	
—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	33	32	Australia	
8	2	2	14	10	20	13	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	220	176	Austria	
—	3	3	8	8	—	—	—	—	22	17	14	8	—	14	14	143	121	Belgium	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	5	Bermuda	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	Bolivia	
—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	9	9	81	12	Brazil	
7	—	—	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	28	24	Bulgaria	
—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—	10	10	106	95	Canada	
—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	8	8	50	40	Chile	
—	—	—	1	1	22	11	—	—	—	14	13	—	—	7	7	69	54	China	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	6	Colombia	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	Costa Rica	
16	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	14	14	195	163	Czechoslovakia	
—	—	—	14	11	—	—	—	17	16	—	—	—	—	12	12	139	116	Denmark	
—	—	—	—	—	18	11	—	—	—	10	7	—	—	9	9	67	53	Egypt	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	8	8	37	33	Estonia	
8	3	3	2	2	21	11	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	12	12	120	107	Finland	
8	3	3	12	8	—	—	—	22	18	14	11	—	—	16	16	240	200	France	
16	3	3	20	12	22	16	22	22	22	14	10	6	4	19	19	426	348	Germany	
8	3	3	13	11	22	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	15	15	242	205	Great Britain	
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	46	41	Greece	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	Haiti	
—	3	3	17	11	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	—	—	12	12	156	129	Holland	
16	3	3	10	8	22	11	22	16	21	15	13	—	8	19	18	265	209	Hungary	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	12	Iceland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	19	—	—	—	—	4	4	33	27	India	
16	3	3	16	11	22	14	—	—	—	14	13	—	—	16	16	220	182	Italy	
8	—	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	15	13	11	8	—	11	11	177	154	Japan	
—	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—	—	5	5	30	24	Latvia	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	6	Liechtenstein	
8	—	—	6	4	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	55	44	Luxemburg	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	14	11	Malta	
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	6	4	8	8	35	32	Mexico	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6	Monaco	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	7	7	New Zealand	
—	—	—	3	3	22	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	86	71	Norway	
—	1	1	5	4	22	12	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	9	7	63	40	Peru	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	6	6	31	28	Philippine Islands	
—	—	—	5	4	22	17	—	—	—	14	10	—	—	14	14	132	111	Poland	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	24	19	Portugal	
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	69	52	Rumania	
—	3	3	6	5	22	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	186	151	Sweden	
8	3	3	12	11	—	—	18	17	22	13	13	8	—	16	16	229	174	Switzerland	
—	—	—	5	4	19	11	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	7	7	64	49	Turkey	
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	27	25	Union of South Africa	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	6	6	49	37	Uruguay	
16	3	3	7	6	17	11	14	13	15	14	14	—	—	18	18	357	312	U.S.A.	
16	—	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	121	90	Yugoslavia	
16	16	16	31	30	16	16	6	6	11	11	22	21	5	5	—	—	50	49	Total
175	42	42	229	176	327	201	118	105	214	171	271	199	33	21	—	—	1,793 ¹⁾	3,959 ¹⁾	Countries Competitors

column, "Total Competitors," so that the final figures show 4,793 competitors entered and 3,959 who started. Owing to the double Afghan entry, of any double entry in one type of sport so that each competitor is only counted once. Athletes who were entered for or started in two or more tables for the various types of sport.

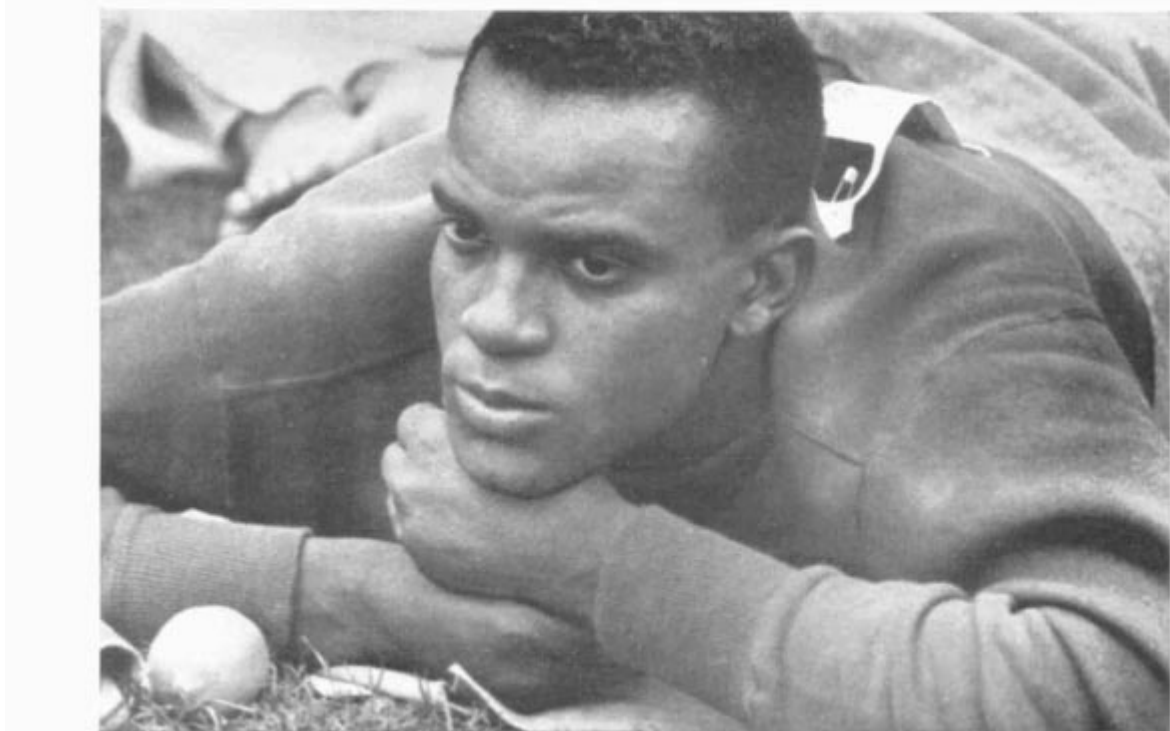
Participation of Women in the Olympic Games, Berlin, 1936

	Total Competitors				Women Competitors									
	Men		Women		Athletics		Swimming		Fencing		Gymnastics		Yachting	
	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.	ent.	comp.
Afghanistan	19 ¹⁾	13 ¹⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	55	50	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	29	28	4	4	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austria	200	159	23	17	8	8	—	6	3	3	—	—	—	—
Belgium	137	116	6	5	2	2	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazil	75	66	6	6	—	—	5	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	28	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	88	78	18	17	7	7	8	7	3	3	—	—	—	—
Chile	49	39	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	67	52	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombia	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	180	150	15	13	2	1	3	2	2	2	8	8	—	—
Denmark	124	101	15	15	—	—	12	12	3	3	—	—	—	—
Egypt	67	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estonia	37	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finland	115	102	5	5	4	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	228	189	12	11	5	4	4	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
Germany	381	306	45	42	17	15	17	16	3	3	8	8	—	—
Great Britain	203	168	39	37	11	10	17	16	2	2	8	8	1	1
Greece	44	40	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haiti	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	134	110	22	19	9	8	11	10	1	1	—	—	1	—
Hungary	247	191	18	18	1	1	6	6	3	3	8	8	—	—
Iceland	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
India	33	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	205	169	15	13	7	5	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Japan	160	138	17	16	7	7	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Latvia	30	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liechtenstein	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxemburg	55	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	14	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	35	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monaco	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	84	69	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	63	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philippine Islands	31	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	121	100	11	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—
Portugal	24	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rumania	67	50	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sweden	176	143	10	8	1	1	4	3	2	2	—	—	2	2
Switzerland	224	169	5	5	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Turkey	62	47	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Union of South Africa	27	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	49	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	308	272	49	40	16	13	17	16	3	3	8	8	5	—
Yugoslavia	105	75	16	15	6	5	—	—	2	2	8	8	—	—
Total														
Countries	50	49	27	27	20	20	20	19	17	17	8	8	4	2
Competitors	4,433 ¹⁾	3,630 ¹⁾	360	328	111	98	134	122	42	41	64	64	9	3

¹⁾ The Afghan competitor entered for two types of sport is only counted once.



The various sites of competition on the Reich Sport Field.



Four Olympic victors:

Tajima (Japan) in the hop-step-and-jump, Lovelock (New Zealand) in the 1,500 metre race, Hein (Germany) in the hammer-throwing competition, and Johnson (U.S.A.) in the high jump.



The President of the IOC, Count Baillet-Latour, and Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, who was in charge of all the track and field events.

Athletics

In preparing for the athletic competitions the cooperation of the IAAF and the outstanding authorities in this field were enlisted in order that the work might be carried out on the highest possible level. The IAAF placed its member, Dr. Karl Ritter von Halt, Germany, in complete charge of this task, and persons were selected as organizers who not only possessed the confidence of the IAAF but who were competent to direct competitions in the Stadium. Due to the cooperation of the Council of the IAAF, whose member and President of the Technical Commission, S. Stankovits, Hungary, generously placed his vast experience at the disposal of the organizers, a group of friendly collaborators was formed which conquered every difficulty through rapid and exact planning. An important task in the preparations for the athletic events was the selection of referees and juries, since according to a decision of the IAAF, these should be composed for the first time in the history of the Olympic Games exclusively of experts from the host country. In explanation of this significant decision it was pointed out that the smooth progress of the competitions could be guaranteed only if the staff of referees and judges were accustomed to work together, and such a staff must perforce be limited to sportsmen from the host nation.

With this end in view the best German referees and judges were selected several months before the beginning of the Games and trained for their special tasks. Persons were preferred for these posts who themselves had been active competitors a short time before, and they were assigned to the competitions in which they had personally engaged. Understanding, personality and fluency in foreign languages played prominent roles in the selection of this staff. The referees soon became the comrades of the competitors, their calm demeanour and ease having its influence on the athletes. The official starter, Herr Miller, stated afterwards that he had not found it necessary to exchange more than a few words daily with the starting referees regarding their tasks, which in itself indicates the high degree of understanding which prevailed on all sides. A total of 144 referees and judges were engaged in this work, and the highest reward and recognition for their services were the words of a member of the IAAF, Bo Ekelund, Sweden, who at the end of the athletic competitions spoke on behalf of the IAAF as follows:

My dear comrades:

At the conclusion of the magnificent Olympic Festival, in the success of which you have all cooperated, I have the pleasure of expressing on behalf of the IAAF its deep gratitude and unreserved appreciation for your services. The success of the Games would not have been so outstanding had not every one of you fulfilled your duty loyally at your post.

The IAAF took it for granted from the very beginning that the staff of referees and judges would function well in every respect, and it was not disappointed. We have assembled today to conclude our work together and to take leave of one another. The President of the IAAF, Herr Edstroem, has authorized me to extend to you his hearty greetings and to inform you that the cooperation between the jury of the IAAF and the German staff has aroused his deep admiration and joy. There was not the least dissention and the jury was not required to intervene on a single occasion. The impartial and objective attitude of the entire staff is deserving of special praise. Its decisions were beyond all doubt.

Another task of considerable proportions in the preparatory work was that of constructing the running track and throwing ring so that they would stand up under constant usage. The most experienced experts in the preparing of running tracks were called to Berlin and the results of competition reveal the success of these endeavours. The track was constructed in the following manner:

1. 4.8 inch layer of crushed brick,
2. 3.2 inch layer of cinders between .8 and 1.2 inches in coarseness,
3. 2.2 inch layer of sifted cinders up to .48 inches in coarseness mixed with 30% finely crushed clay,
4. 1 inch layer of crushed Aachen "red earth" between 0 and .4 inches in coarseness mixed with 25% fine clay,
5. .8 inch layer consisting of 50% crushed Aachen "red earth" between 0 and .2 inches in coarseness, 20% powdered tile and 30% clay.

For the discus and shot-put ring the following composition was used:

1 cubic metre of sifted cinders up to .48 inches in coarseness mixed with finely crushed clay in the proportion of 1:1, and in addition thereto .5 cubic metre of cement.

This mixture was placed on the ring in a layer 4 inches thick, which was then covered by a .8 inch top layer composed of 50% Aachen "red earth" between 0 and .2 inches in coarseness, 20% powdered tile and 30% clay.

Compared with earlier Olympic Festivals, the athletic competitions in Berlin represented improvements of the records in several cases. If the results in 1936 are studied in comparison with those of Los Angeles in 1932, the following facts become obvious:

The Olympic athletic programme includes 29 different competitions. In 15 of these the records of 1936 were better than those of 1932, in three they were equal, and in seven inferior. The results of the 3,000 metre steeplechase, the Marathon race, the 50 kilometre walking race and the decathlon are not included in this comparison for the following reasons: Through an error the course of the



Olympic victors during the ceremony of awarding honours: Lord Burghley, winner of the 400 metre hurdle race in Amsterdam, Trebisonda Valla (Italy) and Forrest G. Towns (U.S.A.) victors of 1936.

3,000 metre steeplechase in Los Angeles was 460 metres too long, the impossibility of obtaining equal road conditions for the Marathon and 50 kilometre walking races renders it inadvisable to make time comparisons in this case, and a new system of scoring the decathlon was utilized for the first time in Berlin. Those who broached the opinion that the records achieved at Los Angeles represented the ultimate limit of accomplishment were compelled to revise their judgment following the Berlin Games. In 1932 the assumption was general that due to the ideal conditions provided

by the Californian sun and the excellence of the running track the Olympic records established in Los Angeles would stand for many years. The prophets and theorists were wrong because a short four years later the achievement curve continued its upward trend, an indication that the Berlin Stadium running track also must have been in excellent condition and that the athletes who competed in the Eleventh Olympic Games were capable of still greater achievements.

The Men's Competitions

For the 100 and 200 metre events the Americans were convinced that there was but one favourite: Owens. Without even exerting himself this phenomenal runner from U.S.A. completed all of the various stages in the elimination heats and was clocked once at 10.2 seconds, which except for a rather strong back wind would have constituted a new world record. In the final race he met his countryman, Metcalfe, who was second to Tolan at the Los Angeles Games, and Wykoff, who had also ran on the 400 metre relay team in 1932, as well as the three European runners, Osendarp (Holland), Strandberg (Sweden) and Borchmeyer (Germany). At 30 metres from the start Owens had already decided the race in his favour. At 70 metres Metcalfe broke free of the field and even advanced on Owens, without, however, endangering his chances of victory. Osendarp succeeded in forging ahead of Wykoff and Strandberg strained a ligament at the 50 metre mark leaving the fifth place to Borchmeyer. The time of the victor was 10.3 seconds.

The rhythm in his running and the almost machine-like exactness of his leg movements also contributed in giving Owens the victory in the 200 metre flat race. The other runners to qualify for the final event were the herculean American athlete, Robinson, the Dutchmen, Osendarp and van Beveren, the Canadian, Orr, and the Swiss runner, Haenni. Owens, running on the inner lane, succeeded in overtaking the field at the 70 metre mark and eliminating all competition except Robinson. At the completion of the curve he was also left behind and Owens won in the new Olympic record time of 20.7 seconds.

The final of the 400 metre race was a purely Anglo-Saxon affair, the Americans, Williams and Lu Valle, the Englishmen, Brown and Roberts, and the Canadians, Fritz and Loaring, having overcome all competition in the elimination and semi-final heats. At the starting shot Brown set a fast pace in the outer lane so that Williams running in lane 5 was not able to overtake him until the 300 metre point had been passed. As Brown slowed down, Lu Valle also passed him so that the two Americans reached the end stretch first. Twenty metres from the line Brown overtook Lu Valle and was just one metre behind Williams at the finish.

The competitors for the final victory in the 800 metre race were chosen in six elimination and three pre-final heats. The 19 year old, long-legged American youth, Woodruff, was the favourite. In the final race he was last in the field at 50 metres but leading at 200. After 400 metres he fell to the rear so that he was again last, but by spurting he regained his position at the head of the field and crossed the line in 1: 52.9 minutes in front of the rapidly advancing Italian, Lanzi, and the Canadian, Edwards, who had participated in the same race at Amsterdam in 1928.

In the 1,500 metre race America was forced to bow before an opponent who ran a magnificent race from the first to the last metre. He was not the Italian victor from Los Angeles, Beccali, who was regarded as the favourite, but the New Zealander, Lovelock. At 400 metres from the start Cunningham, U.S.A., took the lead, being followed by Ny (Sweden), Beccali (Italy) and Lovelock. Four hundred metres from the finishing line Lovelock advanced from fourth place to first, continued his spurt at an even increased pace and crossed the line in a new world record time of 3:37.8 minutes. Cunningham came in second followed by Beccali, San Romani and Edwards.

During a pre-final competition in the 100 metre hurdle race, Towns (U.S.A.), set a new world record of 14.1 seconds, which fact coupled with his superior hurdling technique made him the outstanding favourite in the final race. Until after the fourth hurdle had been crossed Towns was led by his countryman, Pollard, but he passed him and crossed the line as victor in 14.2 seconds. Up to the last hurdle Pollard maintained second place but here he stumbled and lost one metre, which was sufficient to enable the Englishmen, Finlay, to pass him and gain second place.

As in the case of Towns over the 110 metre hurdle stretch, Hardin was conceded outstanding chances for victory in the 400 metre event. In addition to his running speed—he had covered the same distance flat in 49 seconds—his hurdling technique was also superior to that of any other competitor. Running in the outer lane he crossed the finishing line in 52.4 seconds, being followed by Loaring (Canada), White (Philippine Islands), Patterson (U.S.A.), Padilha (Brazil) and Mantikas (Greece).

Finland demonstrated her ability in long distance running in the first of these events on the athletic programme, the 3,000 metre steeplechase. The elimination heats had revealed that the Los Angeles victor, Iso Hollo, had lost none of his form and could cover the obstacles and water barriers with the same fleetness. Immediately at the start of the final race he took the lead, followed by his countrymen, Mattilainen and Tuominen. In the semi-final lap Iso Hollo left the field behind and his two compatriots seemed to have secured the second and third places for themselves when Dompert (Germany) began to overtake them. Mattilainen was able to maintain his position and achieve second place but Tuominen was forced to let the German runner pass him and thus had to content himself with fourth place. Iso Hollo won by a considerable margin in 9:06.8 minutes.

The tunnel leading from the dressing room to the arena. Nishida and Oe (Japan) on their way to competition.



Two Finns were also victorious in the 5,000 metre race, Hoeckert and the victor in the same competition four years ago, Lehtinen. They and a third compatriot, Salminen, set a rapid pace but the tall Swede, Jonsson, the Japanese, Murakoso, and the Pole, Noji, were able to hold their own. Lash (U.S.A.) increased his pace to such an extent in the fourth and fifth laps that he was not able to maintain it and fell behind. At the end of the fifth lap only the small Japanese runner, Murakoso, was able to keep pace with the Finns, but two laps before the finish he was also defeated and Hoeckert, by spurting at the end, crossed the line in 14:29.2 minutes followed by Lehtinen and Jonsson.

The expected Finnish victories were realized in the 10,000 metre race, Salminen, Askola and Iso Hollo winning in the order named. Up to the sixth lap the Japanese, Murakoso, was able to maintain his position but 500 metres from the finishing line he was forced to admit defeat. Salminen won in 30:20.2 minutes.

In the Marathon race, Zabala, the Los Angeles victor, was forced to withdraw before the first part of the course had been covered. Son (Japan) and the Englishman, Harper, ran side by side for a considerable distance, but after 35 kilometres the Japanese runner left Harper behind and continued alone to win the event in 2:29:3 hours. The second place went to Harper, who was followed by the Japanese runner, Nan.

Whitlock, England's champion walker, won the 50 kilometre walking race. For 30 kilometres he permitted Stork (Czechoslovakia) and Dalinsch (Latvia) to lead, but then he forged in front followed by Schwab (Switzerland). At the 42 kilometre mark Whitlock also left Schwab behind and crossed the line in 4:30:41 hours with an advantage of 200 metres, Schwab coming in second.

At the Los Angeles Games the American team set up what was then thought to be the unsurpassable record of exactly 40 seconds in the 400 metre relay race, but Owens, Metcalfe, Draper and Wykoff accomplished the impossible in Berlin. In the case of this event America abandoned her customary practice of entering only fresh runners in the relays and made use of her outstanding sprinters. Even during the elimination heats the four Americans equalled the old world record, and in the final race Owens established a margin over the other runners which his countrymen could increase at will. As the final runner, Wykoff, broke the tape the stop-watches showed 39.8 seconds. Italy gained second place in 41.1 seconds before Germany, which although she was really fourth behind Holland, was automatically moved up to third when the jury disqualified Holland because the final runner, Osendarp, had dropped the baton 15 metres from the finishing line.

The Americans, Cagle, Young, O'Brien and Fitsch, were defeated in the 1,600 metre relay event by the English team composed of Wolff, Rampling, Roberts and Brown. Germany and Canada competed for third place, the third German runner, Voigt, deciding the issue by establishing a decisive margin.

Jesse Owens was awarded his fourth gold medal in the broad jump. Long (Germany) equalled in his second jump of the final competition Owens' record of 7.87 metres set up during the elimination trials, but the American immediately bettered his distance to 7.94. In his last trial Long missed the take-off sill and did not jump, while Owens jumped 8.06 metres, thus establishing a new world record. Long was second with Tajima (Japan) third.

The hop, step and jump competition was won by Tajima (Japan), who increased the world record in this event to 16 metres. Two additional Japanese, Harada and Oshima, as well as Metcalfe (Australia), Woellner (Germany) and Romero (U.S.A.), had qualified for the final competition. Harada gained second place with a distance of 15.6 metres, being followed by Metcalfe. That three Japanese were able to qualify for the final in this event indicates that they were especially well prepared for it.



Tense and important moments: Preparing for the start.

The high-jumping competition resulted in a threefold victory for America, Johnson, Albritton and Thurber winning the first three places in the order named. Out of 22 entrants, only the three Americans and the Finn, Kotkas, cleared the 2 metre height. Johnson jumped 2.03 metres but failed to clear the bar at 2.08 for a new world record.

Sixteen competitors cleared 4.10 metres in the pole vaulting event, but by the time the crossbar had been raised to 4.15 metres only the three Americans, Sefton, Meadows and Graber, and the two Japanese, Oe and Nishida, remained in competition. The height of 4.35 metres was not attained by any of the jumpers on the first trial and only by Meadows on the second. Even he did not succeed in clearing 4.45 metres. In the jump-off competition between the two Japanese and Sefton to determine the second and third places both Nishida and Oe cleared the bar on the first trial while Sefton failed. The Japanese declined to continue competition and the team manager awarded Nishida second place and Oe third.

The javelin-throwing competition at Los Angeles was won by Matti Jaervinen with a distance of 72.71 metres and in the intervening years he had improved the world record to 77.23 metres so that he was conceded prominent prospects of victory in Berlin although suffering from a slight injury. To the general surprise of everyone the three Finnish competitors and the Swede, Atterwall, failed to equal the distance of 71.84 metres achieved by the German athlete, Stoeck, on his second trial of the final. The gold medal thus went to him, the silver to Nikkanen and the bronze to Toivonen. Jaervinen did not place among the winners.

In addition to his victory in javelin-throwing Stoeck also gained third place in shot-putting. The elimination competitions ended with the Finn, Baerlund, leading with a throw of 16.03 metres, followed by Woellke (Germany) with 15.96 metres, Stoeck (Germany), Francis (U.S.A.), Torrance (U.S.A.) and Zaits (U.S.A.). Like Stoeck in javelin-throwing, Woellke won this competition on his second trial, putting the shot a distance of 16.20 metres. Baerlund improved his distance to 16.12, which, however, did not save him from defeat. The third trial did not change the order of the winners: Woellke, Baerlund, Stoeck.

Luck similar to that of Jaervinen in javelin-throwing attended Anderson (Sweden) in discus-throwing. In both 1934 and 1935 he had exceeded the 50 metre mark, but because of an injury suffered in 1936 he was not in form and did not even succeed in qualifying for the finals. Schroeder (Germany) was also far from his usual form although he did manage to remain in competition until the end. The outstanding competitor in the final field of six was the American, Carpenter, who improved his distance of 49.36 achieved during the eliminations to 50.48 and thus won the gold medal. The silver medal was won by a compatriot of Carpenter, Dunn, with a distance of 49.36 metres achieved during the elimination competitions, and third place was awarded to the Italian, Oberweger, also on the basis of his performance in the eliminations.

The hammer-throwing competition soon developed into a contest between the two Germans, Hein and Blask, and the Swede, Wangard. Blask had qualified for the finals with a throw of 55.04, Hein with 52.13 and Wangard with 52.05 metres. On the first of the final throws Hein achieved a distance of 54.70 and Wangard 54.83 metres. The second trial resulted in 54.85 metres for Hein, so that he stood before Wangard with a margin of 2 centimetres. On both of his attempts Blask did not succeed in equalling his elimination distance. The third throw decided the competition in Hein's favour when he threw a distance of 56.49 metres and thus broke the Olympic record set up by Blask during the eliminations.

The decathlon represented a purely American victory, her athletes, Morris, Clark and Parker, winning all three medals. Glenn Morris, who in the beginning was behind Clark, advanced with each competition and finally emerged victorious, breaking his own world record. Following the fourth competition, the high jump, Clark was leading with 3,320 points, followed by Morris with 3,282 and Parker with 3,187 points. At the end of the eighth event, the pole vault, Morris was leading with 6,633 points, followed by Clark with 6,480 and Parker with 6,194 points. The ninth competition, javelin-throwing,

enabled Morris to increase his total to 7,305 points and following the last event, the 1,500 metre race, his score was 7,900 points, this constituting a new world record. Clark achieved second place with 7,600 and Parker was third with 7,275 points. Huber (Germany) attained 7,087, Brassler (Holland) 7,046 and Guhl (Switzerland) 7,033 points.

The Competitions for Ladies

Helen Stephens (U.S.A.) won the 100 metre flat race for ladies in the same decisive manner that Owens had. won this event in the men's competition. At the 50 metre mark she had left all her competitors behind and sprinted across the finishing line in 11.5 seconds with a running style that many men athletes might well envy. Walasiewiczowna (Poland) and Krauss (Germany) were second and third respectively.

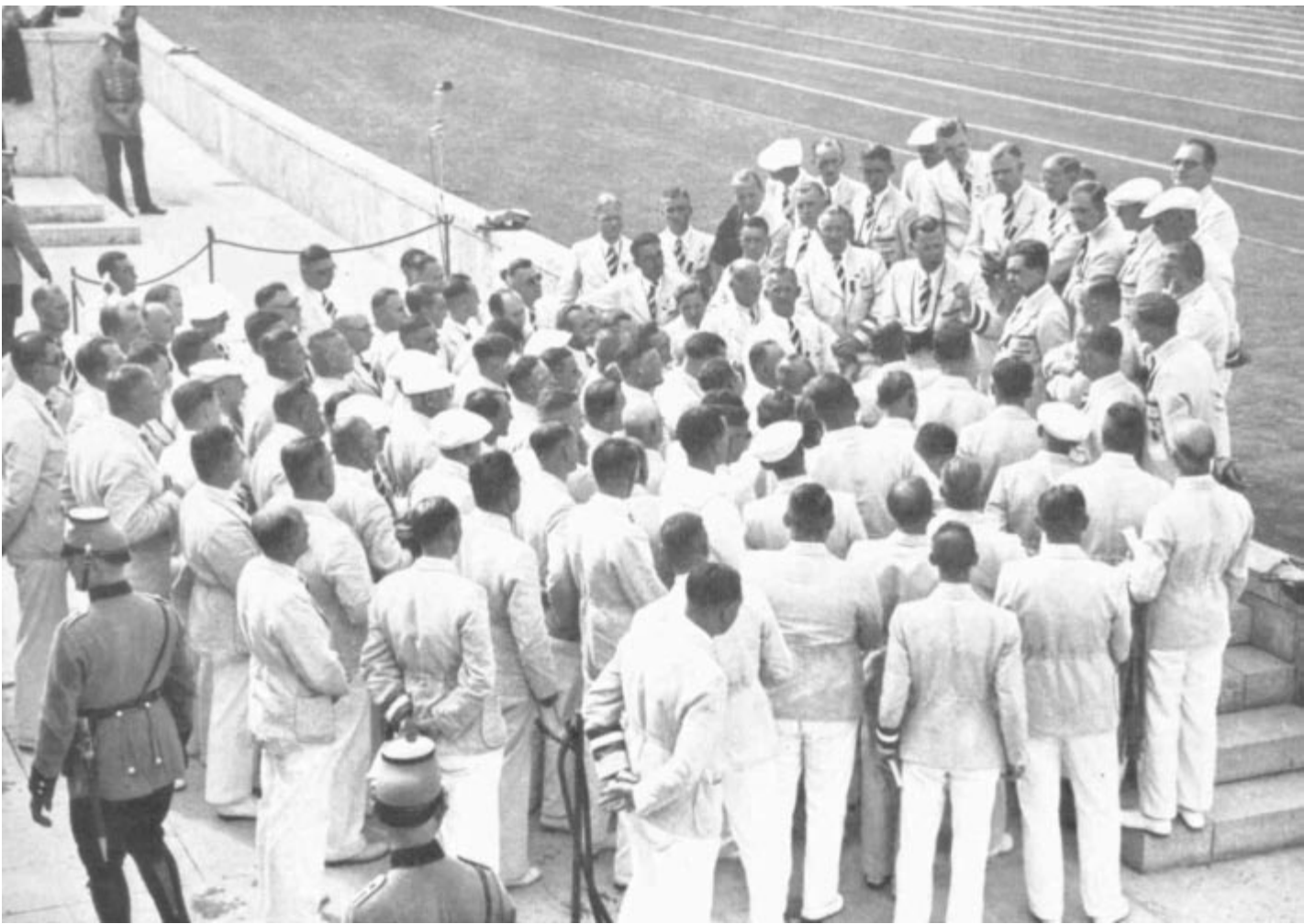
Unlike the 100 metre event, the 80 metre hurdle race ended almost in a tie, Valla (Italy), Taylor (Canada) and Steuer (Germany) reaching the tape practically simultaneously. The judges could not determine who was the victor but the timing camera indicated that Valla was a fraction of an inch ahead of the others and that Steuer crossed the line before Taylor. The time for all three was the same: 11.7 seconds.

The German ladies' relay team in the 400 metre event, which was composed of Krauss, Dollinger, Albus, the three competitors of the 100 metre final race, and Doerffeldt, was regarded as the favourite. In the first elimination heat the American team was victorious over Canada and Holland with a time of 47.1 seconds and in the second round Germany established a new world record of 46.4 seconds in defeating Great Britain and Italy. The final race looked like a German victory because Albus had forged ahead of the field and Krauss and Dollinger had increased the lead to about 9 metres at the time of the final exchange. It is doubtful whether even a Helen Stephens could have overcome such a handicap. Then the baton was dropped during the final exchange between Dollinger and Doerffeldt and Helen Stephens won the event, second and third places going to England and Italy.

Predictions that Gisela Mauermeyer (Germany) would win the discus-throwing competition seemed justified following the first elimination competitions. The Munich athlete achieved a distance of 47.63 metres, being followed by Wajsowna (Poland) with 46.22, Mollenhauer (Germany) with 38.59, Nakamura (Japan) with 38.24, Mineshina (Japan) with 37.35 and Lundstroem (Sweden) with 35.82 metres. The only one able to improve her performance in the final competition was Mollenhauer, who threw a distance of 39.80 metres, although this did not change the final result. All six contestants maintained the order achieved in the elimination competitions, an unparalleled case in Olympic history.

The Olympic victory in javelin-throwing was won by Tilly Fleischer (Germany) with a distance of 45.18 metres, which was attained on her second trial of the final competition. Luise Krueger (Germany) gained the silver medal by throwing a distance of 43.29, also on her second trial, while the bronze medal went to Kwasniewska (Poland) for her throw of 41.80 metres.

Five competitors in the high jump succeeded in clearing the height of 1.58, these being Odam (Great Britain), Csák (Hungary), Ratjen (Germany), Kaun (Germany), and Nicolas (France). Only Kaun, Odam and Csák succeeded in clearing the bar at 1.60 and all failed at 1.62 so that a jump-off competition was necessary. On her next attempt Csák jumped 1.62 metres while the other two failed. The bar was then lowered to 1.60 but the German girl also failed to clear this distance so that the places were awarded to Csák (Hungary), Odam (Great Britain) and Kaun (Germany) in the order named. In view of the fact that the Hungarian athlete cleared the bar at 1.62 metres only in the jump-off competition this height was not recognized and she was awarded her victory for having jumped 1.60 metres and in addition thereto having won the jump-off.



Referee Ernst Bauer's last words to his diligent co-workers.



Active athletes besieged by autograph seekers while enroute from the Olympic Village to the Stadium.



Drawing lots for the running lanes.



Starter Miller fires his initial shot. The first elimination heat of the Olympic Games.

Number of competitors who were entered for and who started in the

	100 metres		200 metres		400 metres		800 metres		1,500 metres		5,000 metres		10,000 metres		Marathon Race		3,000 metre Steeple-chase		Men 110 metre Hurdle		400 metre Hurdles		50,000 metre Walk		High Jump		Broad Jump		
	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	
Afghanistan	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Argentina	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Austria	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Brazil	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canada	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	—	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Chile	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
China	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	3	2	1	3	3	
Colombia	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	3	3	
Denmark	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	2	1	
Egypt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Esthonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Finland	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	
France	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	—	2	2	2	2	3	—	3	3	
Great Britain	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	
Greece	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Holland	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Hungary	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Iceland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
India	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Italy	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	2	2	
Japan	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	3	
Latvia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Liechtenstein	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Luxemburg	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Malta	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mexico	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norway	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	
Peru	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
Philippine Islands	2	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	
Poland	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	
Portugal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rumania	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	
Sweden	3	2	1	—	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	
Switzerland	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	1	1	2	1		
Union of South Africa	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—		
U.S.A.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Yugoslavia	3	1	3	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	3	1	2	1	
Germany	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Total																													
Competitors	69	63	55	44	52	42	52	43	52	44	48	41	40	30	59	56	33	28	35	31	38	32	35	33	49	40	49	43	
Countries	31	30	27	22	31	25	29	24	29	27	25	23	22	18	28	27	15	13	21	20	22	20	16	16	26	24	29	27	

various Track and Field Events and total numbers of the nations

Hop, Step and Jump		Pole Vault		Javelin		Discus		Shot Put		Hammer		Decathlon		4 x 100 metres		4 x 400 metres		100 metres		80 metre Hurdles		High Jump		Javelin		Discus		44 x 100 metres		Total Numbers ²⁾	
entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed	entered	competed
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	
2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5		
2	1	3	2	1	—	2	2	3	—	2	1	2	1	8	—	6	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	4	44	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	8	4	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	6	4	28	28
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	
3	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	5	4	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	22		
1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6		
—	—	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	6	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	30		
1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	
—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	4	4	38	37
1	—	3	2	1	—	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	8	4	8	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	55	39
1	1	1	1	—	—	2 ¹⁾	2 ²⁾	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	4	8	5	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	8	4	52	49
1	1	1	—	2	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	5	—	6	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	15	
1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	6	4	—	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	6	4	21	18
1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	4	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25		
1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	4	8	4	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	36	32
3	3	3	3	2	1	1	—	2	1	2	2	2	—	8	4	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	—	—	47	46
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	
2	2	1	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	16	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	
2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	6	4	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	38	
—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	19	
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	4	8	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	8	4	82	78
2	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	5	—	32	21
3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	8	4	8	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	8	4	80	77
36	31	36	30	35	28	38	31	37	22	31	27	36	28	122	60	106	49	31	30	23	22	20	17	16	14	20	19	62	32	882	773
21	19	23	21	21	19	18	17	19	14	17	16	21	17	18	15	16	12	15	15	12	11	14	12	11	10	12	11	10	8	43	43

¹⁾ One of these competitors was entered for Jamaica but started for Great Britain.

a) These total figures were not established by addition of the figures from each competition, since many of the athletes were entered for and competed in various events.

TIME-TABLE

August 2nd

Finals: 10,000 m.; Shot Put; High Jump; Javelin Throw-Women
Second Rounds: 100 m.
Elimination Rounds: 100 m.; 800 m.; Shot Put; High Jump; Javelin Throw-Women

August 3rd

Finals: 100 m.; Hammer Throw
Semi-Finals: 100 m.
Second Rounds: 800 m.; 100 m.-Women
Elimination Rounds: 400 m. Hurdles; 3,000 m. Steeplechase; Hammer Throw; 100 m.-Women

August 4th

Finals: 800 m.; 400 m. Hurdles; Broad Jump; 100 m.-Women; Discus Throw-Women
Second Rounds: 200 m.; 400 m. Hurdles
Elimination Rounds: 200 m.; 5,000 m.; Broad Jump; Discus Throw-Women

August 5th

Finals: 200 m.; Discus Throw; Pole Vault; 50,000 m. Walk
Semi-Finals: 200 m.
Second Rounds: 80 m. Hurdles-Women
Elimination Rounds: 1,500 m.; 110 m. Hurdles; Discus Throw; Pole Vault; 80 m. Hurdles-Women

August 6th

Finals: 1,500 m.; 110 m. Hurdles; Javelin Throw; Hop, Step and Jump; 80 m. Hurdles-Women
Second Rounds: 400 m.; 110 m. Hurdles
Elimination Rounds: 400 m.; Hop, Step and Jump; Javelin Throw

August 7th

Finals: 400 m.; 5,000 m.; Decathlon: 100 m.; Broad Jump; Shot Put; High Jump; 400 m.
Semi-Finals: 400 m.

August 8th

Finals: 3,000 m. Steeplechase; Decathlon: 110 m. Hurdles; Discus Throw; Pole Vault; Javelin Throw; 1,500 m.
Semi-Finals: 4 x 100 m. Relay
Elimination Rounds: 4 x 100 m. Relay; 4 x 400 m. Relay; 4 x 100 m. Relay-Women

August 9th

Finals: Marathon Race; High Jump-Women; 4 x 100 m. Relay; 4 x 400 m. Relay; 4 x 100 m. Relay-Women

GOVERNING BODIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

a) Controlling Authorities

International Amateur Athletic Federation President: J. S. Edström (Sweden) Hon. Secretary: B. Ekelund (Sweden)	Department for Athletics in the Reich Association for Physical Training Chairman: Dr. K. Ritter von Halt Secretary: F. Haßler
International Jury (with the exception of the 50,000 m. Walk) J. S. Edström (Sweden) B. Ekelund (Sweden) A. Brundage (U.S.A.) J. Genet (France) E. J. Holt (Great Britain) March. L. Ridolfi (Italy) S. Stankovits (Hungary) Dr. K. Ritter von Halt (Germany) Secretary: W. Björnemann (Sweden)	Organizing Headquarters (Germans only) Director: Dr. K. Ritter von Halt Organization of the Competitions: E. Bauer Technical Organization: G. Schröder Competition Bureau: Manager: F. Haßler Secretaries: O. Sabel, B. May, K. Ehrmann Field and Apparatuses: W. Blume Field Control: Dr. W. Lüdeke News Service: Dr. O. Betz Press: Managers: Dr. G. Krause, F. Müller Associates: K. Becker, W. Wienstein, K. Rocholl Photography, Film, Radio: W. König Announcements: Ch. Bauer, E. Ritzen Announcement Board: W. Liesener Arm Bands: W. Scholz, K. Kehr, H. Rummelt Announcers: W. Gantter, H. Jopski, W. Eulenstein Medical Service: Dr. O. Forster
International Jury for the 50,000 m. Walk J. Genet (France) Cav. U. Frigerio (Italy) F. Guilleux (France) E. H. Neville (Great Britain) W. J. Palmer (Great Britain) T. Tegner (Sweden) H. Emerich (Germany)	

b) Juries

(Germans only if not otherwise stipulated)

Track Events

Directors: E. Bedarff, W. Klein
Secretaries: K. Lieniger, F. K. Wilhelm
Starter: F. Miller
Clerks of the Course (Starter's Assistants): K. Umgelger, W. Umgelger, Dr. K. Boldt
Judges at the finishing line:
President: P. Aust
Members: G. T. Kirby (U.S.A.), E. Drechsler, H. Federkiel, K. Haas, J. Krüger, J. Maehrle, E. Neuenhofen, E. Bier, J. Schröder
Timekeepers: Prof. Dr. O. Misangyi (Hungary), Ch. Dieges (U.S.A.), G. Beil, W. Franczok, H. Groll, W. Hans, R. Hesse, M. Hofmann, L. Jall, J. Lindner, O. Mößner
Track Judges: W. Bremenfeld, F. Freyland, J. Peck, P. Veit, H. Söhngen
Lap Scorers: K. von der Fenn, O. Quanz, H. Kornau, E. Altmark, P. Freyer, K. Prieß
Intermediate Times: H. Dallmann

Marathon Race and 50,000 m. Walk

Director: H. Dallmann
Secretary: Hollesch
Judge at the finishing line: H. Zwierzycki
Timekeepers: J. Krüger, W. Sattler
Control Officials: W. Cohlke, E. Rokohl, G. Rademacher, E. Heise, F. Gerloff, H. Wenzel III, W. Sternasky, A. Lehmann II

Jumping Events

Broad Jump and Hop, Step and Jump
Director: Dr. A. Böhmig
Secretary: W. Zipkat
Judges: H. Pache, F. Reuter, K. Röpcke, J. Schmid, F. Steppat
High Jump and Pole Vault
Director: F. Huhn
Secretary: J. Scheerbarth
Judges: R. Droz, H. Koch, T. Kuhnmüch, K. Möllet

Throwing Events

Shot Put, Discus
Director: E. Junghenn
Secretary: R. Grotebrunne
Judges: A. Bode, F. Danhauser, F. Heidinger, B. Pohl, H. Zeder
Hammer and Javelin
Director: R. Schaufele
Secretary: E. Schmidt
Judges: R. Bek, E. Panknin, L. Schmiege, R. Weinhardt

Decathlon

Directors: E. Altmark, P. Freyer
Secretary: K. Prieß

Judges at the control and announcement stations of the Marathon Race and the 50,000 m. Walk and other referees:

B. Piephardt, H. Zemang, W. Drews, G. Großmann, G. Amberger, E. Hellmich, G. Segall, E. Langner, Fr. Naumann, W. Wenzell, W. Pawelzik, R. Popp, M. Lehmann, K. Hoffmann, M. Günther, H. Thomas, B. Rintisch, H. Wanke, E. Löhrich, E. Schmidt, E. Wierzbinski, R. Hansel, E. Kretschmer, W. Küsters, F. Treubrodte, G. Kleist, H. Köhler, W. Kober, W. Junack, A. Lück, W. Kramm, R. Hilpert, G. Drömer, A. Rosin, H. Hientsch, K. Hientsch.

RULES

The rules governing the Track and Field Events were those of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. In the case of disagreement on the interpretation of these rules, the English text alone was authoritative.



The athlete and the referees.

Sefton (U.S.A.) is an interested spectator as preparations are made for him to Pole Vault.



The outstanding superiority of Jesse Owens was evident in the first elimination heats. Only the small anemometer shown at the right prevented him from setting a new Olympic and world record.

100 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Jesse Owens (U.S.A.) 10.3 sec.

Second: Ralph Metcalfe (U.S.A.) 10.4 sec.

Third: Martinus Osendarp (Holland) 10.5 sec.

Athens, 1896: T. Burke (U.S.A.).....	12.0 sec.	Stockholm, 1912: R. Craig (U.S.A.)	10.8 sec.
Paris, 1900: F. Jarvis (U.S.A.)	10.8 sec.	Antwerp, 1920: Ch. Paddock (U.S.A.).....	10.8 sec.
St. Louis, 1904: A. Hahn (U.S.A.)	11.0 sec.	Paris, 1924: H. Abrahams (Great Britain)	10.6 sec.
London, 1908: R. Walker (Union of South Africa) .	10.8 sec.	Amsterdam, 1928: P. Williams (Canada)	10.8 sec.
		Los Angeles, 1932: E. Tolan (U.S.A.)	10.3 sec.

Entries and participation. Entered: 31 nations with 69 athletes. Competed: 30 nations with 63 athletes.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation.

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 10.3 sec., P. Williams (Canada), 1930. — Olympic Record: 10.3 sec., E. Tolan (U.S.A.), Los Angeles, 1932.

First Round • August 2nd • Beginning at 10.30 a.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; dry ground; temperature between 18° and 19° C.; wind velocity between 1.6 and 1.7 metres per sec. on the track; wind coming diagonally from behind.

The two best of each heat qualify for the Second Round.



- 1st Heat
1. Strandberg (Sweden) 10.7
 2. Yoshioka (Japan) 10.8
 3. Kersch (Germany) 10.8
 4. Carlton (France)
 5. Sakellariou (Greece)

- 2nd Heat
1. Berger (Holland) 10.8
 2. Dannaher (Union of South Africa) 11.0
 3. Marchand (Switzerland) 11.2
 4. Sande (Argentina)
 5. Bauer (Yugoslavia)

- 3rd Heat
1. van Beveren (Holland) 10.8
 2. Grimbeek (Union of South Africa) 10.9
 3. Toomsalu (Esthonia) 11.0
 4. Salcedo (Philippine Islands)
 5. Sanchez (Columbia)
 6. Khan, Mohd Mohammad (Afghanistan)

- 4th Heat
1. Gyenes (Hungary). 10.7
 2. Suzuki, B. (Japan) 10.7
 3. Virtanen (Finland) 10.9
 4. Bronner (France)
 5. Cuba (Peru)
 6. Gutierrez (Columbia)

- 5th Heat
1. McPhee (Canada). 10.8
 2. Lindgren (Sweden) 10.8
 3. Paul (France) 11.0
 4. Fahoum (Egypt)
 5. Poh (China)

- 6th Heat
1. Theunissen (Union of South Africa) 10.7
 2. Hornberger (Germany) 10.7
 3. Beswick (Argentina) 10.9
 4. Sariola (Finland)
 5. Ingvarsson (Iceland)
 6. Ospelt (Liechtenstein)

- 7th Heat
1. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) 10.8
 2. Sir (Hungary) 10.8
 3. de Guzman (Philippine Islands) . 11.1
 4. Seeger (Switzerland)

- 8th Heat
1. Borchmeyer (Germany) 10.7
 2. Humber (Canada) 10.8
 3. Gerö (Hungary). 11.3
 4. Chen, K. K. (China)
 5. Bencini (Malta)

- 9th Heat
1. Wykoff (U.S.A.) 10.6
 2. Sweeney (Great Britain) 10.7
 3. Fondevila (Argentina) 11.0
 4. Ahjopalo (Finland)
 5. Dominos (Brazil)
 6. Frick (Liechtenstein)

- 10th Heat
1. Osendarp (Holland) 10.5
 2. Pennington (Great Britain). 10.6
 3. Orr (Canada) 10.6
 4. Struckl (Austria)
 5. Whiteside (India)

- 11th Heat
1. Haenni (Switzerland) 10.7
 2. Holmes (Great Britain) 10.8
 3. Frangoudis (Greece) 10.8
 4. Mersch (Luxemburg)
 5. Liu (China)

- 12th Heat
1. Owens (U.S.A.) 10.3¹⁾
 2. Sasaki (Japan) 11.0
 3. Xavier de Almeida (Brazil) 11.1
 4. Devrint (Belgium)
 5. Torreggiani (Malta)

¹⁾ Equalled World and Olympic Record.



First semi-final heat. Owens did not extend himself but nevertheless won in 10.4 seconds.

Second Round • August 2nd • 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; dry ground; temperature between 18° and 19° C.; wind velocity about 2.3 m. per sec. on the track; wind coming almost directly from behind

The tree best of each heat qualify for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat

- 1. Strandberg (Sweden) 10.5
- 2. Osendarp (Holland) 10.6
- 3. Wykoff (U.S.A.) 10.6
- 4. Hornberger (Germany)
- 5. Gyenes (Hungary)
- 6. Holmes (Great Britain)

Lanes from inside to outside
Hornberger—Gyenes—Strandberg—
Holmes—Wykoff—Osendarp

2nd Heat

- 1. Owens (U.S.A.) 10.2¹⁾
- 2. Haenni (Switzerland) 10.6
- 3. Sir (Hungary) 10.7
- 4. Yoshioka (Japan)
- 5. Grimbeek (Union of South Africa)
- 6. Lindgren (Sweden)

Lanes from inside to outside
Grimbeck—Owens—Haenni—Lindgren—
Yoshioka—Sir

3rd Heat

- 1. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) 10.5
- 2. Pennington (Great Britain) 10.6
- 3. van Beveren (Holland) 10.7
- 4. Theunissen (Union of South Africa)
- 5. Humber (Canada)
- 6. Sasaki (Japan)

Lanes from inside to outside
Pennington—van Beveren—Theunissen—
Sasaki—Humber—Metcalfe

4th Heat

- 1. Borchmeyer (Germany) 10.5
- 2. Sweeney (Great Britain) 10.6
- 3. McPhee (Canada) 10.6²⁾
- 4. Suzuki, B. (Japan)
- 5. Berger (Holland)
- 6. Dannaher (Union of South Africa)

Lanes from inside to outside
McPhee—Suzuki—Berger—
Borchmeyer—Sweeney—Dannaher

¹⁾ Better than the World and Olympic Record; not recognized, however, because of too strong following wind. ²⁾ Decided by time camera.



Second semi-final heat. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) crossed the line first, followed by Osendarp (Holland) and Borchmeyer (Germany).

Semi-Finals • August 3rd • 3.30 p.m.

Weather: Slightly clouded sky; temperature between 19° and 20° C.; wind velocity on the track about 2.7 m. per sec.; wind coming diagonally from behind

The three best of each heat qualify for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Owens (U.S.A.)	10.4	1. Metcalfe (U.S.A.)	10.5
2. Wykoff (U.S.A.)	10.5	2. Osendarp (Holland).	10.6
3. Strandberg (Sweden)	10.5	3. Borchmeyer (Germany)	10.7
4. Haenni (Switzerland)		4. McPhee (Canada)	
5. van Beveren (Holland)		5. Sweeney (Great Britain)	
6. Pennington (Great Britain)		6. Sir (Hungary)	
Lanes from inside to outside van Beveren—Strandberg—Wykoff— Haenni—Pennington—Owens		Lanes from inside to outside Osendarp—Sir—Borchmeyer— McPhee—Sweeney—Metcalfe	

FINAL

August 3rd • 5.00 p.m.

Same weather conditions as during the Semi-Finals

1. Owens (U.S.A.) 10.3¹⁾
2. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) 10.4
3. Osendarp (Holland). 10.5
4. Wykoff (U.S.A.)
5. Borchmeyer (Germany)
6. Strandberg (Sweden)

Lanes from inside to outside
Owens—Strandberg—Borchmeyer—
Osendarp—Wykoff—Metcalfe

¹⁾ Equalled World and Olympic Record.



Above: 100 metre final. Owens won by a safe margin followed by Metcalfe, Osendarp, Wykoff, Borchmeyer and Strandberg.



Left: Honouring of the victors in the 100 metre event.
Left to right: Metcalfe, Owens and Osendarp.

200 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Jesse Owens (U.S.A.), 20.7 sec.

Second: Matthew Robinson (U.S.A.), 21.1 sec.

Third: Martinus Osendarp (Holland), 21.3 sec.

Paris, 1900: J. Tewkesbury (U.S.A.) 22.2 sec.
 St. Louis, 1904: A. Hahn (U.S.A.) 21.6 sec.
 London, 1908: R. Kerr (Canada) 22.4 sec.
 Stockholm, 1912: R. Craig (U.S.A.) 21.7 sec.

Antwerp, 1920: A. Woodring (U.S.A.) 22.0 sec.
 Paris, 1924: J. V. Scholz (U.S.A.) 21.6 sec.
 Amsterdam, 1928: P. Williams (Canada) 21.8 sec.
 Los Angeles, 1932: E. Tolan (U.S.A.) 21.2 sec.

Entries and participation. Entered: 27 nations with 55 athletes. Competed: 22 nations with 44 athletes
 Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record¹⁾: 20.6 sec., R. Locke (U.S.A.), 1926.—Olympic Record: 21.2 sec., E. Tolan (U.S.A.), Los Angeles, 1932.

¹⁾ The World Record of 20.3 sec., established by J. Owens (U.S.A.) on May 25th, 1935, was not recognized until after the Olympic Games.

First Round • August 4th • Beginning at 10.30 a.m.

Weather: Temperature about 18.5° C.; sunny sky; dry ground; impending wind of 3.3 m. per sec. on the track; almost sidewind on the home and back stretches, counter wind in the turn

The three best of each heat qualify for the Second Round

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. van Beveren (Holland) 21.4	1. Osendarp (Holland) 21.7	1. Owens (U.S.A.) 21.1 ¹⁾
2. Beswick (Argentina) 22.1	2. Schein (Germany) 22.0	2. Orr (Canada) 21.6
3. Taniguchi (Japan) 22.2	3. Pennington (Great Britain) 22.1	3. Neckermann (Germany) 21.8
4. Salcedo (Philippine Islands)	4. Yazawa (Japan)	4. Sweeney (Great Britain)
5. Xavier de Almeida (Brazil)	5. Dondelinger (France)	5. de Guzman (Philippine Islands)
6. Sakellariou (Greece)	6. Frick (Liechtenstein)	6. Christensen (Denmark)
4th Heat	5th Heat	6th Heat
1. Humber (Canada) 22.1	1. Haenni (Switzerland) 21.9	1. Theunissen (Union of South Africa) 21.7
2. Gyenes (Hungary) 22.1	2. Frangoudis (Greece) 22.1	2. McPhee (Canada) 21.8
3. Rinner (Austria) 22.4	3. Sir (Hungary) 22.2	3. Strandvall (Finland) 22.6
4. Bronner (France)	4. Poh (China)	4. Fahoum (Egypt)
5. Chen, K. K. (China)	5. Dannaher (Union of South Africa)	5. Liu (China)
		6. Fondevila (Argentina)
7th Heat	8th Heat	
1. Packard (U.S.A.) 21.2 ²⁾	1. Robinson (U.S.A.) 21.6	
2. Grimbeek (Union of South Africa) 21.8	2. Tammisto (Finland) 22.2	
3. Steinmetz (Germany) 21.9	3. Hofmeister (Argentina) 22.3	
4. Whiteside (India)	4. Devrint (Belgium)	
	5. Sinai (Hungary)	
	6. König (Austria)	

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record. ²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.

First semi-final heat of the 200 metre race. Robinson (U.S.A.) won an easy victory from Orr (Canada).



Second Round • August 4th • 3.30 p.m.

Weather: Temperature about 19.5° C.; sunny sky; dry ground; impeding wind of 3.7 m. per sec. on the track; almost counter wind on the back stretch, almost direct following wind on the home stretch

The three best of each heat qualify for the Semi-Finals

<p style="text-align: center;">1st Heat</p> <p>1. Orr (Canada) 21.2²⁾ 2. Haenni (Switzerland). 21.3 3. Packard (U.S.A.) 21.3 4. Sir (Hungary) 5. Schein (Germany) 6. Beswick (Argentina)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Schein—Packard—Sir—Orr Beswick—Haenni</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3rd Heat</p> <p>1. Owens (U.S.A.) 21.1¹⁾ 2. McPhee (Canada) 21.8 3. Grimbeek (Union of South Africa) 21.9 4. Tammisto (Finland) 5. Rinner (Austria) — Steinmetz (Germany) eliminated because of crossing the lane</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Grimbeek—Tammisto—Steinmetz— Owens—Rinner—McPhee</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2nd Heat</p> <p>1. van Beveren (Holland) 21.7 2. Theunissen (Union of South Africa) 21.9 3. Humber (Canada) 22.1 4. Frangoudis (Greece) 5. Taniguchi (Japan) 6. Hofmeister (Argentina)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Theunissen—Hofmeister—Frangoudis— van Beveren—Taniguchi—Humber</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4th Heat</p> <p>1. Robinson (U.S.A.) 21.2²⁾ 2. Osendarp (Holland) 21.3 3. Neckermann (Germany) 21.6 4. Gyenes (Hungary) 5. Strandvall (Finland)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Strandvall—Gyenes—Osendarp— Robinson—vacant—Neckermann (Pennington did not start)</p>
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¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record. ²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.

Semi-Finals • August 5th • 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Temperature about 17° C.; sunny sky; slightly damp ground; hindering wind of 3.0 m. per sec. on the track; almost direct counter wind on the back stretch and almost direct back wind on the home stretch

The three best of each heat qualify for the Final

<p style="text-align: center;">1st Heat</p> <p>1. Robinson (U.S.A.) 21.1¹⁾ 2. Orr (Canada) 21.3 3. van Beveren (Holland). 21.5 4. Packard (U.S.A.) 5. Neckermann (Germany) 6. Grimbeek (Union of South Africa)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Robinson—Grimbeek—Packard van Beveren—Orr—Neckermann</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2nd Heat</p> <p>1. Owens (U.S.A.) 21.3 2. Osendarp (Holland). 21.5 3. Haenni (Switzerland). 21.6 4. Theunissen (Union of South Africa) 5. Humber (Canada) 6. McPhee (Canada)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lanes from inside to outside Theunissen—Owens—Humber— Osendarp—Haenni—McPhee</p>
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FINAL

August 5th • 6.00 p.m.

Weather: Threatening sky; falling wind; temperature 13.3° C.

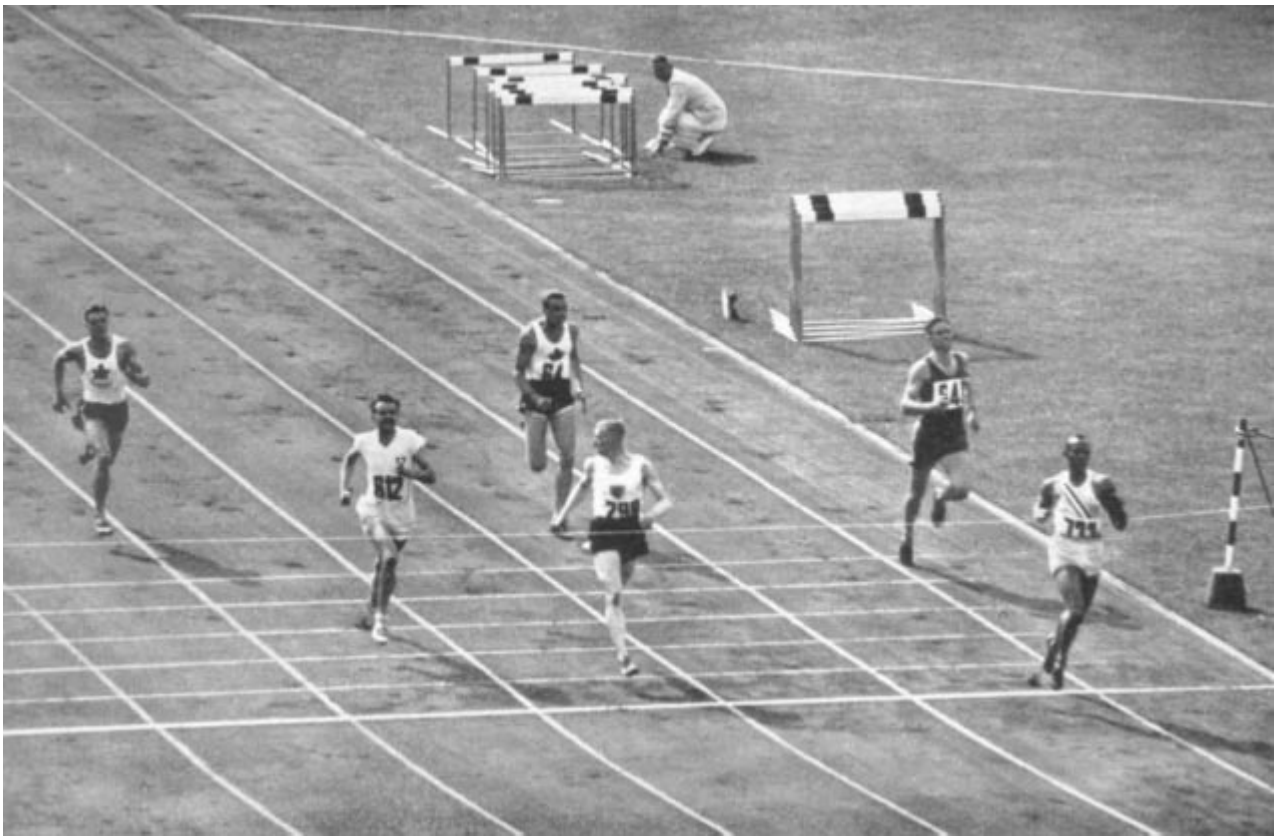
1. Owens (U.S.A.) 20.7 ¹⁾
2. Robinson (U.S.A.) 21.1 ¹⁾
3. Osendarp (Holland) 21.3
4. Haenni (Switzerland)
5. Orr (Canada)
6. van Beveren (Holland)

Lanes from inside to outside
 Osendarp—van Beveren—Owens—
 Robinson—Haenni—Orr

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.



The fourfold Olympic victor in the Olympic Village. Jesse Owens replying to the many congratulations from abroad.



Second semi-final heat. Osendarp is the second runner to cross the line, closely followed by the fleet Swiss athlete, Haenni.



The final. With easy strides Owens and Robinson win the first two places, while Osendarp gains third place.

400 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Archie Williams (U.S.A.), 46.5 sec.

Second: Arthur Brown (Great Britain), 46.7 sec.

Third: James Lu Valle (U.S.A.), 46.8 sec.

Athens, 1896: T. Burke (U.S.A.)..... 54.4 sec.	Stockholm, 1912: C. Reidpath (U.S.A.) 48.2 sec.
Paris, 1900: M. Long (U.S.A.) 49.4 sec.	Antwerp, 1920: B. Rudd (Union of South Africa) .. 49.6 sec.
St. Louis, 1904: H. Hillman (U.S.A.)..... 49.4 sec.	Paris, 1924: E. Liddell (Great Britain) 47.6 sec.
London, 1908: W. Halswelle (Great Britain) 50.0 sec.	Amsterdam, 1928: R. Barbutti (U.S.A.) 47.8 sec.
Los Angeles, 1932: W. Carr (U.S.A.), 46.2 sec.	

Entries and participation. Entered: 31 nations with 52 athletes. Competed: 25 nations with 42 athletes
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 46.2 sec., W. Carr (U.S.A.), 1932.—Olympic Record: 46.2 sec., W. Carr (U.S.A.), Los Angeles, 1932.
The World Record of 46.1 sec., established by A. Williams (U.S.A.) on May 19th, 1936, was not recognized until after the Olympic Games of 1936.

First Round • August 6th • 10.30 a.m.

Weather: Temperature about 16° C.; overcast sky; dry ground; wind velocity 2.4 m. per sec. on the track; on the back stretch almost direct counter wind, on the home stretch almost direct back wind

The first three of each heat qualify for the Second Round

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Roberts (Great Britain)..... 48.1	1. Henry (France) 49.2	1. Brown (Great Britain) 48.8
2. Danielsson (Sweden) 48.6	2. Kněniký (Czechoslovakia) 49.6	2. Lanzi (Italy) 49.3
3. Loaring (Canada) 49.1	3. Shore (Union of South Africa) 49.9	3. Metzner (Germany) 50.2
4. Jud (Switzerland) 49.4	4. Stromberg (Sweden) 56.0	4. Ebeid, M. (Egypt) 50.5
5. Ribényi (Hungary)..... 50.1	5. Gudenus (Austria) 52.9	5. Verhaert (Belgium) 50.7
		6. Tay (China)..... 52.4
4th Heat	5th Heat	6th Heat
1. Smallwood (U.S.A.)..... 49.0	1. Lu Valle (U.S.A.) 49.1	1. Blazejezak (Germany) 47.9
2. Limon (Canada) 49.2	2. Anderson (Argentina) 49.4	2. Rampling (Great Britain) 48.6
3. Vadas (Hungary) 49.2	3. Zsitvai (Hungary) 49.8	3. Strandvall (Finland)..... 49.3
4. Schönheyder (Norway) 49.4	4. Nemes (Rumania)..... 50.9	4. Boisset (France) 49.5
5. Damaso (Brazil) 50.4	5. Imai (Japan) 51.0	5. Krombach (Luxemburg) 50.4
6. Kubota (Japan)..... 50.8		
7th Heat	8th Heat	
1. Williams (U.S.A.)..... 47.8	1. Skawinski (France)..... 48.9	
2. Fritz (Canada)..... 49.0	2. v. Wachenfeldt (Sweden) 49.0	
3. Christensen (Denmark) 49.3	3. Klupsch (Germany) 49.1	
4. Aihara (Japan)..... 50.2	4. König (Austria) 49.4	
5. Muñoz (Chile)..... 50.5	5. Bhalla (India) 52.4	



Lu Valle (U.S.A.), Brown (Great Britain) and Fritz (Canada) qualify for the final in the 400 metre race.



In the first semi-final heat of the 400 metre event Williams (U.S.A.) left Roberts (Great Britain) and Loaring (Canada) behind.

Second Round z August 6th z 3.15 p.m

Weather: Temperature about 18°C.; overcast sky; dry ground; wind velocity about 1.9m. per sec.; on the back stretch, diagonal wind from the front, on the home stretch, diagonal wind from behind

The first three of each heat qualify for the Semi-Finals

1st Heat

1. Roberts (Great Britain)	47.7
2. Smallwood (U.S.A.)	48.6
3. Lanzi (Italy)	48.8
4. Zsitvai (Hungary)	48.4
5. Shore (Union of South Africa)	49.6
6. Christensen (Denmark)	51.0

Lanes from inside to outside
Smallwood-Zsitvai-Lanzi-Shore
Roberts-Christensen

2nd Heat

1. Blazejezak (Germany)	48.2
2. Brown (Great Britain)	48.3
3. Fritz (Canada)	48.4
4. v. Wachenfeldt (Sweden)	48.5
5. Henry (France)	49.4
6. Strandvall (Finland)	49.9

Lanes from inside to outside
Henry-Blazejezak-Strandvall-v.Wachenfeldt-Brown-Fritz

3rd Heat

1. Williams (U.S.A.)	48.0
2. Anderson (Argentina)	48.7
3. Loaring (Canada)	49.3
4. Danielsson (Sweden)	49.6

Lanes from inside to outside
Williams-Loaring-Anderson-Danielson
Not starting: Metzner (Germany) and Vadas (Hungary)

4th Heat

1. Lu Valle (U.S.A.)	47.6
2. Skawinski (France)	48.0
3. Rampling (Great Britain)	48.0
4. Klupsch (Germany)	48.8
5. Limon (Canada)	48.9
6. Kněnický (Czechoslovakia)	49.6

Lanes from inside to outside
Limon-LuValle-Rampling-Klupsch-Kněnický-Skawinski



The close decision in the 400 metre race. The Englishman, Brown (left) close behind the victor, Williams (U.S.A.)

Semi-Finals \approx August 7th \approx 3.00 p.m.

Weather: Temperature about 21°C.; overcast sky; dry ground; wind velocity about 1.2 m. per sec.; vertical wind to the back and home stretches

The first three of each heat qualify for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat	
1. Williams (U.S.A.)	47.2	1. Lu Valla (U.S.A.)	47.1
2. Roberts (Great Britain)	48.0	2. Brown (Great Britain)	47.3
3. Loaring (Canada)	48.1	3. Fritz (Canada)	47.4
4. Lanzi (Italy)	48.2	4. Rampling (Great Britain)	47.5
5. Skawinski (France)	52.0	5. Anderson (Argentina)	48.5
		6. Blazejezak (Germany)	49.2
Lanes from inside to outside Lanzi-Roberts-Loaring-Williams- Skawinski		Lanes from inside to outside Blazejezak-Rampling-Anderson- LuValle-Brown-Fritz	
Not starting: Smallwood (U.S.A.)			

FINAL

August 7th \approx 5.30 p.m.

Weather: Temperature 20.66°C.; overcast sky; dry ground; almost no wind

1. Williams (U.S.A.)	46.5
2. Brown (Great Britain)	46.7
3. Lu Valle (U.S.A.)	46.8
4. Roberts (Great Britain)	46.8
5. Fritz (Canada)	47.8
6. Loaring (Canada)	48.2
Lanes from inside to outside Fritz-LuValle-Roberts-Loaring- Williams-Brown	

Honouring the victors in the 400 metre event.



800 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: John Woodruff (U.S.A.), 1:52.9 min.

Second: Mario Lanzi (Italy), 1:53.3 min.

Third: Dr. Phillip Edwards (Canada), 1:53.6 min.

Athens, 1896: E. Flack (Australia)	2:11.0 min.	Stockholm, 1912: I. Meredith (U.S.%)	1:51.9 min.
Paris, 1900: A. Tysoe (Great Britain)	2:01.4 min.	Antwerp, 1920: A. Hill (Great Britain)	1:53.4 min.
St. Louis, 1904: J. Lightbody (U.S.A.)	1:56.0 min.	Paris, 1924: D. Lowe (Great Britain)	1:52.4 min.
London, 1908: M. Sheppard (U.S.A.)	1:52.8 min.	Amsterdam, 1928: D. Lowe (Great Britain)	1:51.8 min.
		Los Angeles, 1932: T. Hampson (Great Britain), 1:49.8 min.	

Entries and participation. Entered: 29 nations with 52 athletes. Competed: 24 nations with 43 athletes
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 1:49.8 min., T. Hampson (Great Britain), 1932.—Olympic Record: 1:49.8 min., T. Hampson (Great Britain), Los Angeles, 1932

First Round z August 2nd z Beginning at 4.00 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; dry ground; temperature about 19°C.; wind velocity about 2.0m. per sec.
The first four of each heat qualify for the Second Round

1st Heat		2nd Heat		3rd Heat	
1. Edwards (Canada)	1:53.7	1. Williamson (U.S.A.)	1:56.2	1. Mac Cabe (Great Britain)	1:54.5
2. Hornbostel (U.S.A.)	1:53.7	2. Conway (Canada)	1:56.2	2. Petit (France)	1:54.8
3. Verhaert (Belgium)	1:54.3	3. Boot (New Zealand)	1:56.6	3. Johannesen (Norway)	1:54.9
4. Temesvári (Hungary)	1:55.0	4. Hübscher (Austria)	1:57.3	4. Mertens (Germany)	1:55.1
5. Hemmer (Luxemburg)	1:56.3	5. Goršek (Yugoslavia)	1:59.5	5. Scholtz (Union of South Africa)	1:57.6
6. Harbig (Germany)	1:56.8	6. Marcenaro (Peru)	2:00.8	6. Tomie (Japan)	1:59.9
Also ran: Velcopoulos (Greece), Valdez Bravo (Peru), Wennberg (Sweden)		Intermediate Time: 400 m., 57.8 sec.		Also ran: Bhalla (India), Otáhal (Czechoslovakia)	
Intermediate Time: 400 m., 56.4 sec.				Intermediate Time: 400 m., 55.7 sec.	
4th Heat		5th Heat		6th Heat	
1. Backhouse (Australia)	1:57.7	1. Powell (Great Britain)	1:56.0	1. Anderson (Argentina)	1:55.1
2. Szabó (Hungary)	1:57.8	2. Lanzi (Italy)	1:56.1	2. Kucharski (Poland)	1:55.7
3. Woodruff (U.S.A.)	1:58.7	3. Eichberger (Austria)	1:56.3	3. Dessecker (Germany)	1:56.0
4. Handley (Great Britain)	1:58.9	4. Vadas (Hungary)	1:56.5	4. Soulier (France)	1:56.1
5. Rošický (Czechoslovakia)	1:59.5	5. Botha (Union of South Africa)	1:57.0	5. Lindeque (Union of South Africa)	1:56.4
6. Martin (Switzerland)	2:00.0	6. Georgacopoulos (Greece)	1:57.3	6. Aochi (Japan)	1:56.8
Also ran: Stein (Luxemburg)		Also ran: Liddle (Canada)		Intermediate Time: 400 m., 57.5 sec.	
Intermediate Time: 400 m., 58.9 sec.		Intermediate Time: 400 m., 56.1 sec.			



A dramatic struggle in four views. Above: At 200 metres the runners are close together.

Below: Woodruff draws ahead, while Lanzi is eighth.

Second Round z August 3rd z Beginning at 5.15 p.m.

Weather: Damp ground; overcast sky; temperature about 19°C.; wind velocity 2.4m. per sec.

The first three of each heat qualify for the Final

1st Heat		2nd Heat		3rd Heat	
1. Woodruff (U.S.A.)	1:52.7	1. Williamson (U.S.A.)	1:53.1	1. Hornbostel (U.S.A.)	1:53.2
2. Kucharski (Poland)	1:54.7	2. Backhouse (Australia)	1:53.2	2. Lanzi (Italy)	1:54.1
3. Anderson (Argentina)	1:54.8	3. Edwards (Canada)	1:53.2	3. Mac Cabe (Great Britain)	1:55.4
4. Szabó (Hungary)	1:55.1	4. Powell (Great Britain)	1:54.8	4. Petit (France)	1:55.7
5. Dessecker (Germany)	1:55.3	5. Mertens (Germany)	1:54.9	5. Conway (Canada)	1:55.0
6. Eichberger (Austria)	1:56.2	6. Soulier (France)	1:56.8	6. Johannesen (Norway)	1:56.0
Also ran: Handley (Great Britain), Boot (New Zealand)		Also ran: Hübscher (Austria), Vadas (Hungary)		Also ran: Verhaert (Belgium), Temesvári (Hungary)	
Intermediate Time: 400 m., 52.0 sec.		Intermediate Time: 400 m., 56.4 sec.		Intermediate Time: 400 m., 56.3 sec.	



Above: At 600 metres Woodruff attempts to take the lead from Edwards. Lanzi holding fourth place.

Below: Lanzi's magnificent spurt—but too late. The finishing line has been crossed.

FINAL

August 4th \approx 5.45 p.m.

Weather: Dry ground; slightly clouded sky;
temperature about 17.2°C.; hindering wind
of 3.7 m. per sec. velocity

1. Woodruff (U.S.A.) 1:52.9
2. Lanzi (Italy) 1:53.3
3. Edwards (Canada) 1:53.6
4. Kucharski (Poland) 1:53.8
5. Hornbostel (U.S.A.) 1:54.6
6. Williamson (U.S.A.) 1:55.8

Also ran: Anderson (Argentina), Backhouse
(Australia), Mac Cabe (Great Britain)

Intermediate Time: 400 m., 57.4 sec.



The flags of U.S.A., Italy and Canada are unfurled. The victors in the 800 metre race.



Above: Shortly after the start of the 1,500 metre final. Lovelock is running easily, conserving

Right: following the first lap Cunningham is leading while Ny and Schaumburg fight for second place. Lovelock is content to follow.



Right: At the end of the second lap Lovelock pushes forward.



Below: Victory and a magnificent world record!
The two favourites, Cunningham and Beccali, are second and third.





Flags of the three victors fly from the victory masts while the national anthems are played.

1,500 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: John Lovelock (New Zealand), 3:47.8 min.

Second: Glenn Cunningham (U.S.A.), 3:48.4 min.

Third: Luigi Beccali (Italy), 3:49.2 min.

Athens, 1896: E. Flack (Australia) 4:33.2 min.

Stockholm, 1912: A. Jackson (Great Britain) 3:56.8 min.

Paris, 1900: C. Bennett (Great Britain) 4:06.2 min.

Antwerp, 1920: A. Hill (Great Britain) 4:01.8 min.

St. Louis, 1904: J. Lightbody (U.S.A.) 4:05.4 min.

Paris, 1924: P. Nurmi (Finland) 3:53.6 min.

London, 1908: M. Sheppard (U.S.A.) 4:03.4 min.

Amsterdam, 1928: H. Larva (Finland) 3:53.2 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: L. Beccali (Italy), 3:51.2 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 29 nations with 52 athletes. Competed: 27 nations with 44 athletes.

Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 3:48.8 min., V. Bonthron (U.S.A.), 1934.—Olympic Record: 3:51.2 min., L. Beccali (Italy), Los Angeles, 1932.

First Round z August 5th z Beginning at 5.00 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; slightly damp ground; temperature about 14.6°C.; hindering wind of 2.8 m. per sec. velocity on the track; on the back stretch, diagonal facing wind; on the home stretch, diagonal wind from behind

1st Heat

1. Ny (Sweden) 3:54.8
2. Cunningham (U.S.A.) 3:54.8
3. Böttcher (Germany) 3:55.0
4. Teileri (Finland) 3:55.6
5. Igloi (Hungary) 3:56.0
6. Georgacopoulos (Greece) 4:01.4

Also ran: Geeraert (Belgium), Larsen, B. (Denmark), Hemmer (Luxemburg), Martin (Switzerland)

Intermediate Times:

400 m., 60.4; 800 m., 2:06.4

2nd Heat

1. Venzke (U.S.A.) 4:00.4
2. Cornes (Great Britain) 4:00.6
3. Lovelock (New Zealand) 4:00.6
4. Leichtnam (France) 4:01.0
5. Scholtz (Union of South Africa) 4:02.0
6. Nakamura (Japan) 4:04.8

Also ran: Velcopoulos (Greece), Liddle (Canada), Matilainen (Finland), Goršek (Yugoslavia), Castro (Chile), Hübscher (Austria)

Intermediate Times:

400 m., 63.4; 800 m., 2:11.2

3rd Heat

- 1. Beccali (Italy) 3:55.6
- 2. Szabó (Hungary) 3:55.6
- 3. Edwards (Canada) 3:56.2
- 4. Graham (Great Britain) 3:56.6
- 5. Hošek (Czechoslovakia) 3:59.4
- 6. Glatigny (France) 3:59.6

Also ran: Backhouse (Australia), Chia (China), Torres (Colombia), Schuban (Esthonia), Mehlhose (Germany)

Intermediate Times:
400 m., 62.6; 800 m., 2:09.4

4th Heat

- 1. Goix (France) 3:54.0
- 2. San Romani (U.S.A.) 3:55.0
- 3. Schaumburg (Germany) 3:55.2
- 4. Mostert (Belgium) 3:56.6
- 5. Hartikka (Finland) 3:59.0
- 6. Eichberger (Austria) 3:59.2

Also ran: Thompson (Canada), Wooderson (Great Britain), Stein (Luxemburg), Ekholdt (Norway), Valdez Bravo (Peru)

Intermediate Times:
400 m., 59.8; 800 m., 2:08.4

FINAL

August 6th z 4.15 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; dry ground; temperature about 17.8°C.; wind velocity 1.4 m. per sec. on the track. The wind blew almost at a right angle to the stretches

- 1. Lovelock (New Zealand) 3:47.8¹⁾
- 2. Cunningham (U.S.A.) 3: 48.4¹⁾
- 3. Beccali (Italy) 3:49.2²⁾
- 4. San Romani (U.S.A.) 3:50.0²⁾
- 5. Edwards (Canada) 3: 50.4²⁾
- 6. Cornes (Great Britain) 3:51.4

- 7. Szabo (Hungary) 3:53.0
- 8. Goix (France) 3:53.8
- 9. Venzke (U.S.A.) 3:55.0
- 10. Schaumburg (Germany) 3:56.2
- 11. Ny (Sweden) 3:57.6
- 12. Böttcher (Germany) 4:04.2

7th to 12th places decided by time camera.—Intermediate Times: 400 m., 61.4; 800 m., 2:07.0; 1,000 m., 2:37.0

¹⁾ Better than the World and Olympic Record. ²⁾ Better than the Olympic Record.

The victors in the 1,500 metre race are honoured. Above to the left can be seen the loge of the Führer.



5,000 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Gunnar Höckert (Finland), 14:22.2 min.

Second: Lauri Lehtinen (Finland), 14:25.8 min.

Third: John Jonsson (Sweden), 14:29.0 min.

Stockholm, 1912: H. Kohlemainen (Finland) 14:36.6 min. Paris, 1924: P. Nurmi (Finland) 14:31.2 min.
 Antwerp, 1920: J. Guillemot (France) 14:55.6 min. Amsterdam, 1928: W. Ritola (Finland) 14:38.0 min.
 Los Angeles, 1932: L. Lehtinen (Finland), 14:30.0 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 25 nations with 48 athletes. Competed: 23 nations with 41 athletes
 Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 14: 17.0 min., L. Lehtinen (Finland), 1932. Olympic Record: 14:30.0 min., L. Lehtinen (Finland), Los Angeles, 1932.

First Round \approx August 4th \approx 6.00 p.m.

Weather: Slightly sunny sky; dry ground; temperature about 15°C.; hindering wind of 3.2 m. per sec. velocity on the track; on the back stretch, diagonal counter wind; on the home stretch diagonal following wind

The first five of each heat qualify for the Final

1st Heat	2nd Heat	3rd Heat
1. Cerati (Italy) 15:01.0	1. Höckert (Finland) 15:10.2	1. Jonsson (Sweden) 14:54.6
2. Siefert (Denmark) 15:02.8	2. Close (Great Britain) 15:10.6	2. Murakoso (Japan) 14:56.0
3. Lash (U.S.A.) 15:04.4	3. Noji (Poland) 15:11.2	3. Ward (Great Britain) 14:59.0
4. Salminen (Finland) 15:06.6	4. Hellström (Sweden) 15:12.0	4. Lehtinen (Finland) 15:00.0
5. Reeve (Great Britain) 15:06.8	5. Hansen (Norway) 15:12.6	5. Zamperini (U.S.A.) 15:02.2
6. Jansson (Sweden) 15:10.0	6. Lecuron (France) 15:14.2	6. Mastroienni (Italy) 15:02.2
Also ran: Abu Sobeia, M. A. (Egypt), Rankine (Canada), Lefebvre (France), Krevs (Yugoslavia), Gill Singh (India), Fischer (Austria), Simon (Hungary), Utiger (Switzerland), Stadler (Germany)	Also ran: van Rumst (Belgium), Tanaka (Japan), González Avila (Mexico), Kelen (Hungary), Deckard (U.S.A.), Becker (Germany), Nielsen (Denmark)	Also ran: Wallace (Canada), Navarrete (Columbia), Rochard (France), Medinger (Luxemburg), Matthews (New Zealand), Szilágyi (Hungary), Syring (Germany)
Intermediate Time: 3,000 m., 9:00.7	Intermediate Time: 3,000 m., 9:14.6	Intermediate Time: 3,000 m., 9:26.2

FINAL

August 7th \approx 3.15 p.m.

Weather: Slightly overcast sky; stifling air; dry ground; temperature 20.8°C.; slight wind (of 1.2 m. per sec. velocity on the track

1. Höckert (Finland) 14:22.2 ¹⁾
2. Lehtinen (Finland) 14:25.8 ¹⁾
3. Jonsson (Sweden) 14:29.0 ¹⁾
4. Murakoso (Japan) 14:30.0 ²⁾
5. Noji (Poland) 14:33.4
6. Salminen (Finland) 14:39.8
7. Cerati (Italy) 14:44.4
8. Zamperini (U.S.A.) 14:46.8
9. Hansen (Norway) 14:48.0
10. Siefert (Denmark) 14:48.4
11. Ward (Great Britain)
12. Close (Great Britain)
13. Lash (U.S.A.)
14. Hellström (Sweden)

Reeve (Great Britain) withdrew

7th to 10th places decided by time camera.—Intermediate Times: 400 m., 67.5; 800 m., 2: 15.6; 1,000 m., 2:49.0; 1,500 m., 4:16.0; 2,000m., 5:45.6; 3,000m., 8:40.0; 4,000m., 11:37.5

¹⁾ Better than the Olympic Record. ²⁾ Equal to the Olympic Record.



The American runner, Lash, leads in the 5,000 metre race at the end of the fifth lap, but . . .



. . . before long only Murakosa (Japan) and Jonsson (Sweden) are able to keep pace with the three Finns.



Winning in fine style: Höckert (Finland).



The three victors in the 5,000 metre event: The Finns, Gunnar Höckert and Lauri Lehtinen, and the Swede, John Henry Jonsson.

10,000 Metres

OLYMPIC VICTOR: Ilmari Salminen (Finland), 30:15.4 min.

Second: Arvo Askola (Finland), 30: 15.6 min.

Third: Volmar Iso-Hollo (Finland), 30:20.2 min.

Stockholm, 1912: H. Kohlemainen (Finland) 31:20.8 min. Paris, 1924: V. Ritola (Finland) 30:23.2 min.

Antwerp, 1920: P. Nurmi (Finland) 31:45.8 min. Amsterdam, 1928: P. Nurmi (Finland) 30:18.8 min.

Los Angeles, 1932: J. Kusocinski (Poland), 30:11.4 min.

Entries and participation. Entered: 22 nations with 40 athletes. Competed: 18 nations with 30 athletes
Maximum number of entries and competitors: 3 per nation

RECORDS BEFORE THE OLYMPIC GAMES

World Record: 30:06.2 min., P. Nurmi (Finland), 1924.—Olympic Record: 30:11.4 min., J. Kusocinski (Poland), Los Angeles, 1932.

August 2nd ± 5.30 p.m.

Weather: Overcast sky; dry ground; temperature between 19° and 20°C.; wind velocity on the track about 2.1 m. per sec.; almost direct counter wind on the back stretch and almost direct back wind on the home stretch

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Salminen (Finland) | 30:15.4 | | |
| 2. Askola (Finland) | 30:15.6 | | |
| 3. Iso-Hollo (Finland) | 30:20.2 | | |
| 4. Murakoso (Japan) | 30:25.0 | | |
| 5. Burns (Great Britain) | 30:58.2 | | |
| 6. Zabala (Argentina) | 31:22.0 | | |
| 7. Gebhardt (Germany) | 31:29.6 | 12. Kelen (Hungary) | 32:01.0 |
| 8. Lash (U.S.A.) | 31:39.4 | 13. Sundesson (Sweden) | 32:11.8 |
| 9. Rasdal (Norway) | 31:40.4 | 14. Noji (Poland) | 32:13.0 |
| 10. Siefert (Denmark) | 31:52.6 | 15. Wöber (Austria) | 32:22.0 |
| 11. Beviacqua (Italy) | 31:57.0 | 16. Pentti (U.S.A.) | 32:23.0 |
| | | 17. Bombik (Czechoslovakia) no time | |

Also ran: Bajard (Belgium), Bankine (Canada), Wallace (Canada), Lonlas (France), Sicard (France), Tostain (France), Eaton (Great Britain), Potts (Great Britain), Suzuki, F. (Japan), Wudyka (U.S.A.), Schönrock (Germany), Siegers (Germany), Gill Raunak Singh (India) withdrew

Intermediate Times: 800m., 2:12.4; 1,500m., 4:17.0; 3,000m., 8:53.0; 5,000m., 15:01.0; 7,000m., 21:12.0; 8,000m., 24:19.0; 9,000m., 27:29.0.



Olympic honour and fame are due the Japanese runner, Murakoso, who also ran a good race in the 10,000 metre event.



The Finnish anthem resounds and three Finnish flags wave from the victory masts. The victors in the 10,000 metre race.



Twenty-four laps of the 10,000 metre race, all taken from the same position on the western curve 150 metres from the finishing line.



The pictures reveal the truly heroic struggle of the Japanese runner, Murakosa, against the three Finns, Salminen, Askola and Iso-Hollo. The last pictures also include other athletes which are one lap behind and were overtaken by the leading group.



Greek-Corinthian helmet from the most flourishing period of the ancient Olympic Games (6th century B. C.). Contributed as a special prize for the Olympic Marathon race by the Athens newspaper, "Vradini." It will remain in the Old Museum, Berlin, as a memorial to the Games of 1936.