

OFFICIAL REPORT

*Organization and Planning
Volume 1*

Report

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988



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REPORT**

Organization and Planning

Volume 1

Report



Roh Tae Woo
President of the Republic of Korea

Foreword

On this first anniversary of the Seoul Olympiad, I would like to share with my fellow countrymen and with the Olympic Family the joy and delight I feel in welcoming the publication of the official report of the 24th Olympic Games held just one year ago in Seoul, Korea.

Everything concerning the Seoul Olympiad has been recorded in this report, bringing the many remarkable achievements of the Games and its participants into clear relief. It is my conviction that the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games would not have been possible but for the will and capability of our nation, the many contributions by world sports leaders such as IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the volunteer spirit of the organizing staff and countless others who joined in this glorious and historic project. To them I express my profound gratitude.

On September 17, 1988, after seven years and five months of painstaking effort, the spectacular Opening Ceremonies unfolded at the Olympic Stadium under the gaze of billions of people around the world. One foreign newscaster hailed the Opening Ceremonies as 'the work of God.' As the eyes and ears of the whole earth focused on Seoul for 16 days from September 17 to October 2, the heroes and heroines of the Olympic Games wove their names into history by setting 33 world records and 227 Olympic records and by tying 47 others.

After the sacred Olympic flame had been extinguished, and after the last of the fireworks had colored the night sky over Chamshil, we could not help feeling at once proud and moved, relieved that at last we had accomplished what we set out to do, and that after 12 years of strife and impediments, the Olympiad had finally recovered its true image.

With 160 nations participating, the ideals of the Seoul Olympiad have been realized, and our five goals—the broadest participation, harmony, achievement, security and service, and efficiency—have been attained.

This official report documents the commitment to excellence consistently practised at all stages of the process, from the campaign to host the Games to the organization and implementation of operations, and post-Olympics management. It is my hope that the lofty ideals and the brilliant success of the Seoul Olympics may provide an inspiration for people throughout the world, and that the renewed assessment made possible by this record will as years pass continue to give an impetus to the Olympic Movement and to national development in Korea. I hope, as well, that the official report serves as a valuable reference for countries aspiring to host the Olympic Games in the future.

Thank you.

September 17, 1989



Park Seh-jik
President
Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee



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대회유치
Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad
Désignation de la ville de Séoul

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When Seoul, Korea was announced as 1988 Summer Olympic host in Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany, on September 30, 1981, the decision sent shock waves around much of the sporting world. As the International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Juan Antonio Samaranch revealed the tally of "52 votes for Seoul, 27 for Nagoya," many people, especially journalists, could scarcely believe their ears. Seoul's victory was perceived as a near-miracle.

The Korean capital had appeared to be far behind Nagoya in its potential for staging the Olympics. This was especially true because the enormous financial costs of hosting meant that the competition had become almost country-versus-country and not merely city-versus-city. In this battle of sports diplomacy, Korea, a developing country and relatively underdeveloped as a sporting nation, was pitted against Japan, an economic power and advanced sports nation, which had hosted

a highly successful Olympiad in 1964. But Seoul's victory in the vote showdown proved to be, in the words of President Samaranch, "a victory of the Olympic Spirit."



1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

1.1 Birth and Development of Modern Olympics

1.1.1 Birth of Modern Olympics

□ Birth and demise of the ancient Olympics

No records are available as to when exactly the ancient Olympics were first staged. The year 776 B.C. is often quoted as the first Games according to known records, though anthropologists and archaeologists firmly believe that Olympic festivals took place long before then.

The poet Homer claimed in one of his works that Pelops, the god of affluence, founded the Olympics in 1370 B.C. Another theory goes that Achilles staged an Olympic Games in 1250 B.C. in honor of Patroclus, one of his generals, after he had won the Trojan War.

Still another belief is that the Olympics were events in which youths from nearby city states assembled periodically to observe religious services and then compete in sports, and that these events subsequently grew into a pan-Greek games. The largest of such religious services were those of Olympia which began in 776 B.C., of Isthmus in 588 B.C., of Pedieas in 582 B.C. and of Nemea in 573 B.C.

According to the historian Herodotus, the ancient Olympics were hosted first by the city state of Pisatan. Later, the hosting was turned over to both Elis and Sparta and then exclusively to Elis. It is said that three months before an Olympiad, the king of Elis used to proclaim a "holy truce" in all of Greece to encourage participation in the games.

In ancient Greece, many city states existed within the single Hellenistic cultural sphere. The spirit of harmony and peace that underlay the ancient Olympics meant that even battles between city states were halted in favor of sports competitions at least once every four years, and this in an age of almost constant warring.

The Olympics were so sacred and inviolable that thousands of spectators watched the finals of boxing bouts at the Olympian stadium even when the country's survival itself was endangered by the Persian invasion in 480 B.C.

The ancient Olympics were a sort of mixture of religion and arts. The Greek people, who worshipped many gods, assembled in Olympia from all over the country during the Olympics and first observed religious ceremonies at pantheons. Art and cultural events, too, were considered no less important than religious ceremonies. Still, what was more important was the fact that Olympic competitions were of a military nature to some extent. Since it was a time when excellence in both mind and body was emphasized in military aspects, it was no wonder Olympic

competitions were an occasion to test the results of military drills.

Nonetheless, the ancient Olympics declined quickly with the spread of the Roman Empire. The Olympic spirit had prevailed with its lofty morality and pioussness when Greece reigned as the ruler of the Mediterranean.

But when the host country lost its political independence and Roman leaders began to use the Olympics for political propaganda, the Olympiad showed signs of corruption and decay.

Finally in 393 A.D. Roman Emperor Theodosius I abolished the Games, branding them as pagan rituals. The trend for Roman rulers to look down on physical exercises after Christianity was adopted as the state religion, was one of the factors behind the abolition of the Olympics.

The ancient Olympics, which had been held 293 times in 1,200 years, thus came to an end. Afterwards, the historic city of Olympia suffered pillage and destruction.

In 500 A.D. the Roman Emperor ordered all pagan pantheons destroyed and all those remaining in Olympia were demolished. Several hundred years later, an extensive earthquake and the flooding of the Alfios River buried the area in mud, and together with it, the relics of the 1,000-year cultural festival seemed lost forever.

□ Birth of the modern Olympics

It was against two cultural backgrounds that the Olympics were revived into the modern Olympics in Athens in 1896, some 1,500 years after the end of the ancient Olympics in 393 A.D.

One was the study of the Greek culture and the other the excavation of ancient Greek relics, particularly in the area of Olympia. As Greek scholars advanced to Europe in the 14th and 15th centuries, study and education of the ancient Greek culture spread across Europe. The broad understanding and recognition of Greek culture led to an attempt to develop sports and physical fitness as part of education. Study of ancient Greece and interest in the ancient Olympics were especially high in Germany, France, the Netherlands and Great Britain.



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1. Sculpted relief of a racing chariot excavated at Athens, Greece.

2. Gold medal commemorating the ancient Olympics.

3. Athletes depicted on a ceramic urn, circa 470 B.C., excavated at Olympia, Greece.



1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

Along with the study of Greek culture, excavation of Greek relics was widely carried out by leading archaeologists beginning in the early 18th century. In particular, the excavation of some 50 sites of Olympian relics by the German government for six years beginning in 1876 provided definitive source material for the study of the ancient Olympics. It was from this time that a campaign to revive the Olympics gained momentum.

Around this time Baron Pierre de Coubertin of France, the founder of the modern Olympic Movement, came on the scene. Born of a noble family in Paris on January 1, 1863, Baron de Coubertin majored in law at college but was interested more in sociology and anthropology. He also avidly studied the issue of youth education. Baron de Coubertin, who toured Great Britain, the United States and Greece to study their educational systems, believed that if a country were to become wealthy and strong and its culture were to be developed, there should, in the first place, be a solid foundation for youth education. With sports as the arena of such free education, Baron de Coubertin planned to arrange sports contacts between the youths of France and Great Britain. However, as he encountered difficulties in establishing exchanges between the two countries, he made a bold switch in his plan—a move in which sports could unite the world. He conceived the far-reaching idea of an international Olympics where youths not only from France and Great Britain but also from all other countries of the world could refine their minds and bodies. The selfless efforts of Baron de Coubertin towards the revival of the Olympics are a telling example of man's boundless creative ability.

To achieve his Olympic goal, Baron de Coubertin scrutinized countless documents and records, made numerous trips and met a large number of people. The first step toward reviving the Olympics was to get together those people supporting his idea and organize a promoters committee. He wrote many letters and met many people to enlist support.

It was at a meeting of the International Sports Federation held at Sorbonne University in Paris on November 25, 1892 that Baron de Coubertin's dream started to become a reality. At this meeting, he formally moved for the revival of the Olympic Games. Afterwards he proposed an international meeting to review the question of promoting amateur sports and personally worked out a concrete plan with support from the Sports Federation of France. At an international amateur sports meeting held in the spring of 1894, the issue of reviving the Olympics was first discussed intensively. The meeting was attended by delegates from France, Great Britain, the United States, Greece, U.S.S.R., Sweden, Belgium, Italy and Spain. Hungary, Federal

Republic of Germany, Bohemia, the Netherlands and Austria sent proxies or messages of support to the meeting. The international meeting for the Olympics, held at the auditorium of Sorbonne University of Paris, began with Baron Kurucel's opening declaration. Demetrius Vikelas of Greece presided over an Olympic forum. As talks were going on over whether to revive the Olympics, the drive initiated prior to the meeting by Belgium and some other countries to oppose the Olympic revival had almost given way to the overwhelming voices supporting the revival.

Baron de Coubertin proposed on the eve of the meeting that the first modern Olympic Games be held in Paris in 1900, the starting year of the 20th century. But, most of the attendees were of the opinion that they simply could not wait six years. The conference room bubbled with Olympic fever. Riding the tide of this fever, a delegate proposed that the first Olympics be held two years later in 1896. Baron de Coubertin took the rostrum and suggested, "if that is so, then let us hold the first Olympics in Athens, the capital city of Greece." No delegate disputed the proposal. It was thus decided to hold the Olympics every four years in major world cities and to form a 15-member International Olympic Committee to oversee the Olympic Games. Baron de Coubertin's dream about the revival of the Olympics had thus come true.

1.1.2 Development of Modern Olympics

□ Ideals and development of modern Olympics

The ideals of the modern Olympics were established by Baron de Coubertin, the initiator of the Olympic Movement. The Olympic ideals which Baron de Coubertin worked out while studying both modern educational programs and the ancient Greek educational culture in an effort to reform the French educational system, represented a sort of philosophy intended for the perfection of human beings.

Generally speaking, the Olympic ideals incorporate two types of activities. One is Olympic activities and the other Olympic Games. Olympic activities are much broader in scope than Olympic Games. Olympic activities, while encompassing all kinds of sports, target toward human beings of all generations and all stages of athletic achievements transcending national boundaries.

Those who take part in Olympic activities gain something much greater than mere physical exercise. They 1) learn the value of effort, 2) learn how to devote themselves beyond personal interests, 3) learn how to properly behave in the society, 4) learn how to have self-confidence and self-discipline, and 5) finally develop themselves into responsible citizens, making affirmative contributions both individually and socially.

Olympic Games focus on producing outstanding athletes. Of course it is important to train athletes who can win competitions. But, what is no less important is to create admirable human beings.

Young men and women taking part in the Olympics feel a great sense of honor. Participation in Olympic competition is in itself a victory and a reward for the steady and devoted efforts a man or a woman has made.

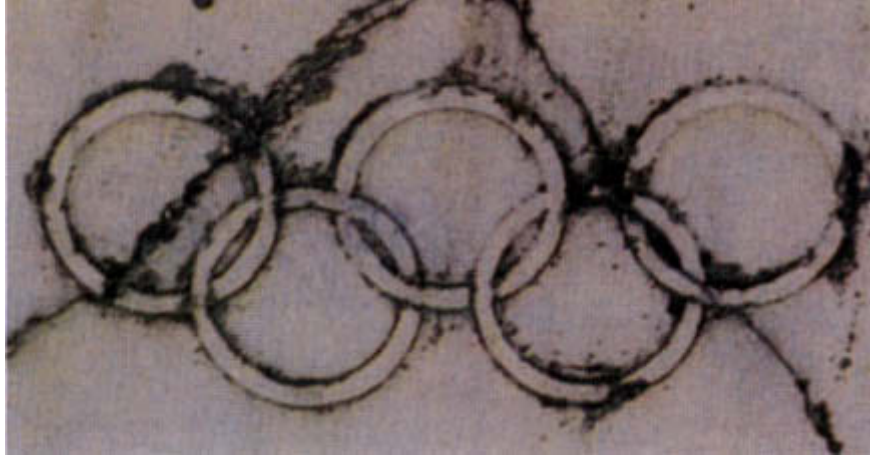
However, the Olympic ideal that "participation itself is more significant than victory," has faded as nationalism has prevailed in the Olympics. Such alteration of Olympic ideals has had an important bearing on the development of the Olympics.

The 1st modern Olympic Games opened in Athens, the capital city of Greece, on April 5, 1896 under the motto, "Festival of World Youths for World Peace." The Olympics were thus revived on the Easter Day when Jesus Christ was resurrected, 1,503 years after the ancient Olympics were abolished by Christians as a pagan ritual.

The athletes who took part in the first modern Olympics in Athens numbered 295 from 13 countries, a relatively small Games for the grandiose slogan of "Festival for World Peace," but a Games of enormous significance.

It was from the fourth Olympics in London in 1908 that the Olympics gained the true perspective of internationalism. The scale of the Olympics dramatically expanded with the participation of 2,034 people from 22 countries. In London in 1908, participating delegations used their respective national flags for the first time. The Games itself was better prepared and organized than before: competition rules were worked out, full-fledged women's events introduced, the marathon course established, etc.

The Olympic Movement faced another turning point at the 1936 Berlin Games. Hitler's Nazi regime meticulously prepared the Berlin Games in a bid to manifest the Germans' "superiority." The Olympic torch was ignited in Olympia and a documentary film was made of Olympic scenes for the first time to boost the mood of festivity of the Olympics.



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However, the nationalism that began to appear in the Olympics in the Berlin Games, tended to grow worse after the 1952 Helsinki Games. The Olympics became a sort of propaganda arena among countries; Olympic competitions have become fiercer and accordingly sports standards have risen remarkably. But, the Olympic ideals of "training of complete human beings and promotion of the sense of fair play" have declined. In particular, the extensive Olympic boycotts that marred the Summer Olympics in Montreal in 1976, Moscow in 1980 and Los Angeles in 1984 dealt the Olympic Movement a major blow of political contamination.

The Seoul Olympics, a festival for the harmony of mankind where both East and West joined together for the first time in 12 years, will thus go down in Olympic history as the biggest ever Olympiad and one that helped bring the Olympic Movement firmly back on track.

□ A glance at past Games

(1) The 1st Games (1896, Athens, Greece) Under the Olympic banner of "Faster, Higher, Stronger," the 1st Games of the modern Olympics were participated in by 295 athletes from 13 countries. Due to a move within the Greek government to oppose the Games, Olympic preparations encountered difficulties. But, problems were resolved thanks to the dedicated efforts of Baron de Coubertin and support from Crown Prince Constantine.

(2) The 2nd Games (1900, Paris, France) Though the Games were overseen by Baron de Coubertin, the initiator of the modern Olympics, it could not use the official name, "Olympiad," because it was organized as an added attraction to the World Paris Exposition of 1900. (3) The 3rd Games (1904, St. Louis, U.S.A.)

The 3rd Games was prepared in the expectation that the Olympics could be held on the new continent away from Europe in a much better shape than before. But it turned out to be a disappointing Games, reduced, as was the case with the 2nd Paris Games, into a mere supplementary event of the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Participating athletes were much fewer in number than before.

(4) The 4th Games (1908, London, Great Britain)

The London Games was prepared in haste in two years after Rome gave up its right to host the Olympics. But it was from here that Baron de Coubertin's Olympic blueprint started to be translated into action. For the first time since the revival of the Olympics, the entries were made under their respective national flags. London had the feeling of international games in terms of both organization and management. During the Games, amateurism was established as a principle of the Olympics, a marathon course determined, other Games rules worked out, the system of giving medals to winners adopted, and Winter Games initiated.

(5) The 5th Games (1912, Stockholm, Sweden)

With the impetus of this Games, the organization of the IOC and of Games operations were brought to a new height. The method of judging was revamped through the introduction of electric timing and a photo-finish device in track and field events.

(6) The 6th Games (1916, Berlin, Germany)

The Games failed to take place due to the First World War.

(7) The 7th Games (1920, Antwerp, Belgium)

For the first time, there was an athletes' oath taking and the Olympic flag was hoisted. But, due to postwar economic woes, not even an official report could be prepared making these Games the only one not to compile such a report.

(8) The 8th Games (1924, Paris, France)

This Games represented the first time in modern Olympic history for a city to host for a second time. The Paris Games was a tribute on the retirement of Baron de Coubertin who had worked so devotedly for the Olympic Movement for more than 20 years. At this Games, an Olympic Village was created for the first time and the practice of holding a closing ceremony began.



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4. Five interlocking rings inscribed in the wall of temple dedicated to Athena; this emblem subsequently came to symbolize the Olympic.

5. Korean marathon runner Sohn Kee-chung finishing first at the 11th Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.



1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

(9) The 9th Games (1928, Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

The Olympic flame was first introduced here. The practice of the delegation from Greece, the birthplace of the ancient Olympics, leading in the delegations at an opening ceremony was also established. Posters and commemorative stamps were issued for the first time.

The track for track events was expanded to an oval-shaped 400 meters and women took part in track and field events for the first time.

(10) The 10th Games (1932, Los Angeles, U.S.A.)

Though the Games took place in the midst of the Great Depression, the Games boasted the best facilities in Olympic history, which included the mammoth Olympic Stadium capable of seating 100,000 persons, an Olympic Village and an Olympic Park.

Telephoto-finish equipment was introduced for track and field events. A victory stand appeared for medal awarding ceremonies involving the playing of the anthem of the country to which a winner belonged. Korean athletes made their Olympic debut but under the flag of Japan.

(11) The 11th Games (1936, Berlin, Germany)

In a bid to display Germans' "superiority" to the rest of the world, Hitler's Nazi regime did all it could to prepare the Games grandiosely. The Games were thus a success from an organizational viewpoint but were tainted by nationalism. It was at the Berlin Olympics that the Olympic flame was first brought directly from Olympia, Greece. Black American athletes, led by quadruple gold-medalist Jesse Owens, excelled in the Games. Korean Sohn Kee-chung won the marathon but with the flag of Japan, which then ruled Korea, on his chest.

(12) The 12th Games (1940, Tokyo, Japan)

The 12th Games failed to take place due to World War II.

(13) The 13th Games (1944, Helsinki, Finland)

The 13th Games failed to take place due to World War II.

(14) The 14th Games (1948, London, Great Britain)

Despite the cancellation of the two previous Games due to the Second World War, as many as 4,062 athletes from 58 countries took part. Spectators numbered more than two million.

Competitions were broadcast by the BBC, providing the momentum for full-fledged Olympic broadcasting.

In the aftermath of the war, Germany, Japan and Italy were not invited. The Republic of Korea appeared for the first time under its own flag, the Taegukki.

(15) The 15th Games (1952, Helsinki, Finland)

The U.S.S.R. participated in the Games for the first time, opening an age of U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. sports competition.

Commemorative coins were issued, and as a record 5,867 athletes from 69 countries participated, there arose new problems related to the management of the Games. The IOC thus formally began to look at a ceiling on the size of participating delegations. Human locomotive Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia opened a new age of speed in the marathon. During the Games period, amateur sports standard bearer Avery Brundage assumed the presidency of the IOC.

(16) The 16th Games (1956, Melbourne, Australia)

The Games took place amidst international political turmoil including the Soviet occupation of Hungary and the blockade of the Suez Canal by Egypt. The Melbourne Olympics saw the East and West Germans participate as a single inter-German delegation. Due to Australia's rigid quarantine laws, equestrian events had to be held in Sweden separately.

(17) The 17th Games (1960, Rome, Italy)

For the first time, Olympic scenes were televised live across the world via communications satellites. Competitions were held morning, afternoon and night. Ethiopia's Abebe Bikila won the marathon, running the course barefoot to set a world record.

(18) The 18th Games (1964, Tokyo, Japan)

The first Olympics ever staged in an Asian country was rated as a great success, in large part because of the Oriental culture.

Ethiopia's Abebe Bikila, competing barely one month after he underwent a surgical operation to remove his appendix, again won the marathon with another world record to become the first man ever to win marathons in successive Olympics.

(19) The 19th Games (1968, Mexico City, Mexico)

For the first time, the Games were held in a developing country, writing a new chapter in Olympic history. Fierce student demonstrations against the Olympics continued until 10 days before the opening of the Games. International voices were also raised against the Mexico Olympics on the grounds that Mexico City's location 2,200 meters above sea level would cause breathing and acclimatization problems for athletes.

Doping tests, and gender verification were introduced for the first time to weed out unqualified contestants. The Games also saw a woman carry the Olympic flame as the final runner for the first time in Olympic history.

(20) The 20th Games (1972, Munich, Federal Rep. of Germany)

A total of 43 new world records were harvested at the Games thanks to outstanding facilities and the scientific and creative operation of the Games, all made possible through the host's large investment.

The Games were tragically marred, however, by the deaths of 11 Israeli athletes killed in an attack by "Black September" Palestine guerrillas. The incident led to the growing importance of security at Olympic villages.

(21) The 21st Games (1976, Montreal, Canada)

The Games were meticulously staged but left lingering financial problems for the host city.

Twenty-six African and Caribbean countries boycotted the Games over a racial issue and set the unwanted record of the first Olympic boycott.

(22) The 22nd Games (1980, Moscow, U.S.S.R.)

The Games were drastically reduced in size as the United States and 55 Western countries boycotted in protest against the Soviet move into Afghanistan.

(23) The 23rd Games (1984, Los Angeles, U.S.A.)

The L.A. Games were organized by a private organization without any financial support from the central government, and the Olympics recorded a surplus for the first time in history. On the other hand, there was some criticism that the Games were tainted by commercialism.

A record number of 140 countries participated in the Games. But the U.S.S.R. and 9 other Communist-bloc countries stayed away from Los Angeles, four years after the U.S.-led boycott of Moscow.

1.2 Application for Games Hosting

1.2.1 Campaign to Obtain the Hosting

□ Initiation of campaign

The Seoul World Shooting Championships and the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) in the late 1970s served as the momentum for Korea to consider trying to host an Olympic Games.

The successful hosting of the 42nd World Shooting Championships held at the Taenung International Shooting Range for 12 days from September 24 through October 5, 1978, gave the Korean sports community, which had never previously hosted an international event, the confidence in their ability to *host an event of the magnitude of the Olympics*.

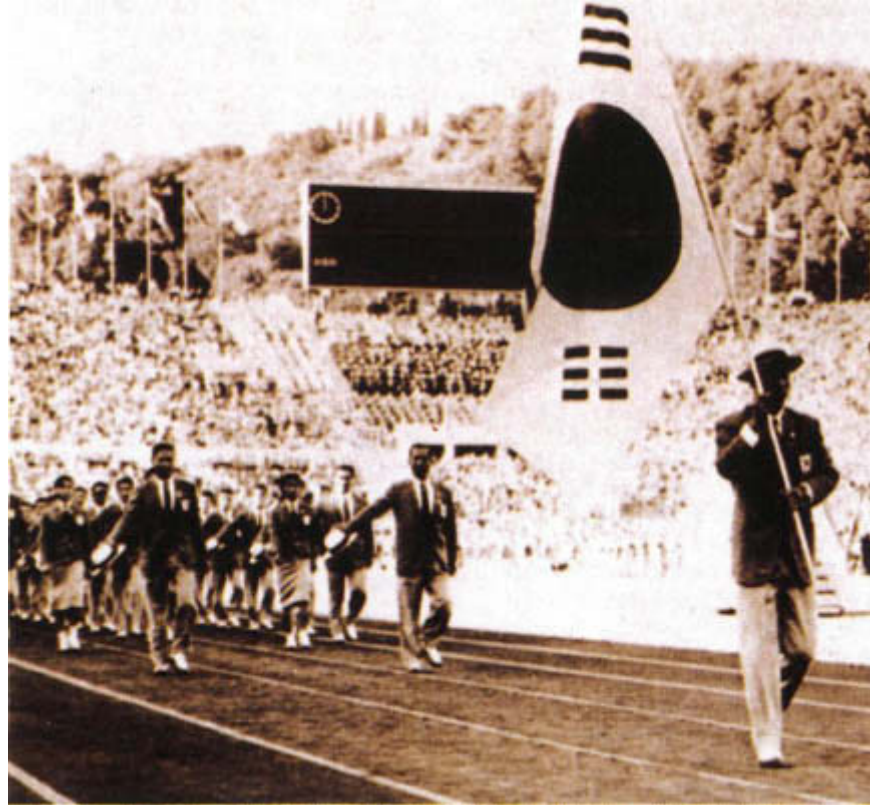
Though Communist-bloc countries stayed away, the shooting championships drew about 1,500 marksmen and women from 68 countries. Upon his selection as the president of the Korean Amateur Sports Association (KASA) and the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) in February 1979, Park Chong-kyu, president of the Korean Shooting Federation, recruited two former ambassadors — Cho Sang-ho and Kim Se-won — as vice presidents to bolster sports diplomacy. He also created the office of consultants as a task force to study the possibilities for Korea obtaining the right to host an Olympiad.

A Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) delegation headed by Cho Sang-ho attended the ANOC General Assembly held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, for five days beginning June 26, 1979, where they sounded out the chances for Korea gaining the right to host an Olympics.

KOC was now confident of its ability in terms of games organization and sports diplomacy, and concluded that the country's GNP, too, had reached a point where it could support the hosting of the Games. Japan's per capita GNP was US\$800 at the time of the Tokyo Olympics in 1964; in Mexico in 1968 it had been only US\$631. In Korea, per capita GNP stood at US\$1,242 in 1978 and the economy was growing at the rate of about 10 percent per annum. Park Chong-kyu sent a letter of recommendation to the Ministry of Education in March 1979 saying that the country should try to obtain the right to host the 24th Summer Olympics in 1988. His recommendation included a feasibility study.

□ Adoption of plan for hosting

Upon the receipt of the recommendation from KASA, the Ministry of Education asked KASA to furnish more detailed materials on facilities necessary for the Olympics such as sports



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6. Korean athletes and officials marching in the opening ceremony of the 15th Olympic Games at Helsinki on July 19, 1952.

7. Hodori, the tiger mascot of the Seoul Olympics, drew a good response from spectators during the closing ceremony of the 23rd Los Angeles Games.

8. In 1984 as the Games closed in Los Angeles, an electronic Scoreboard displays the emblem of the Seoul Olympics together with a farewell looking ahead to 1988.



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venues, accommodation and transportation, as well as on prospects of winning the hosting and merits and demerits of staging an Olympics in Korea.

The Ministry of Education also asked other relevant ministries such as the Economic Planning Board and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for their opinions on the matter, while collecting materials on the 1964 Tokyo Olympics through the Korean Embassy in Tokyo. Based on a study of these materials, the Ministry of Education formally referred the issue of whether or not to try to obtain the right to host the 24th Olympic Games to the National Sports Promotion Deliberations Committee on August 3, 1979. The committee, in view of the importance of the issue, decided to study it further by creating a seven-man ad hoc committee.

The members of the ad hoc committee, which had its first meeting on August 22, 1979, included Economic Planning Minister Shin Hyon-hwack, who was its chairman, Education Minister Park Chan-hyok, Foreign Minister Park Tong-jin, Seoul Mayor Chung Sang-chon, Central Intelligence Agency Deputy Director Yoon Il-kyun, KASA President Park Chong-kyu and IOC member Kim Taek-soo.

The overwhelming view expressed at the meeting was that if the Games did not entail excessive burden on the part of the people, it would be desirable to try to obtain the hosting and that it would have a favorable effect on national solidarity, exchanges with Communist-bloc nations and relations with North Korea. The committee recalled that the 42nd World Shooting Championships in 1978 had been hosted successfully.

The same meeting also decided to refer the question of obtaining the right to host the 10th Asian Games to the plenary meeting of the National Sports Development Deliberations Committee. On September 3, 1979, the committee formally adopted a plan to obtain the rights to host both the 10th Asian Games and the 24th Summer Olympics.

On September 21, 1979, President Park Chung Hee approved the Games hosting plan. Four days later on September 25, government and ruling party leaders, in their joint meeting, decided to have the government work positively to obtain the hosting.

On October 8, 1979, Seoul Mayor Chung Sang-chon announced at a press conference held at the Sejong Cultural Center that the city had decided to bid for the right to host the 24th Olympic Games. The press conference was also attended by KASA President Park Chong-kyu, IOC member Kim Taek-soo, Federation of Korean Industries President Chung Ju-yung, Korean Traders Association President Park Choong-hoon and some other sports leaders.

1.2.2 Campaign in Trouble

□ Death of the President

On October 26, 1979, 18 days after the Olympic plan was announced, President Park Chung Hee, who finally decided on the plan to obtain the hostship, was assassinated to put an end to the Fourth Republic. Upon the demise of the President, Park Chong-kyu had to resign as KOC head for political reasons.

The campaign to obtain the Olympic hostship was thus almost back at the starting point. Political confusion persisted. Passive voices began to surface within the city of Seoul and sports community over the plan to host the Olympics. The government led by Acting President Choi Kyu Hah, too, was sceptical about the Olympic plan. On July 14, 1980, KASA Vice President Cho Sang-ho assumed the position as president of the KASA and concurrently of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC). The Seoul mayorship went to Park Young-su. As president Chun Doo Hwan took office on September 1 the same year, the Olympic plan campaign entered a new stage.

□ Recommendation for hostship

After the birth of the Fifth Republic, the KASA resolved to have the new President decide anew on the Olympic plan — a plan which, though adopted by the former President, had been clouded by the lingering political confusion. The KASA carefully studied the plan again from the roots. In the first place, KASA inquired to the IOC about the deadline for the application for hosting the 24th Olympics; the deadline was November 30, 1980.

KOC President Cho Sang-ho formed an ad hoc committee to establish an official stand by the KOC on the Olympic plan. The ad hoc committee had its first meeting on September 29 but failed to reach any agreement, simply agreeing to have an expanded KOC Standing Committee meeting review the matter.

The KOC Standing Committee was called into an emergency expanded session on November 6, 1980, which concluded that the hosting of the Olympics would provide a decisive momentum for the nation to improve its external image and expand its relations with Communist-bloc countries. The view was that even if Seoul failed to obtain the hostship, it nevertheless could earn the prestige of having been a candidate city.

The KOC recommended that the Ministry of Education file an application for Olympic hostship; Minister of Education Lee Kyu-ho agreed. In November 1980, however, the city of Seoul informed the Ministry of Education that although it was up to the government to make a final decision on the Olympic issue, the city of Seoul, on its part, was against the plan to obtain the right to host the 24th

Olympics because it felt it could not complete all the facilities required in time.

The Ministry of Education reported the results of its study of the Olympic plan, together with the opinion of the city of Seoul, to the President.

1.2.3 Reiteration of Government Policy

President Chun Doo Hwan expressed the view that the country should go ahead with the plan to obtain Olympic hostship, reasoning that what was officially announced with approval from the former President should not be changed without strong reason. Moreover, he said, "We cannot back down from a historic project in the sentiment of defeatism without even making a try."

Upon receipt of the strong instructions from President Chun to carry on the Olympic plan, the Ministry of Education instructed the KOC to file, in consultation with the city of Seoul, an application to the IOC for the right to host the 24th Olympics.

The KOC working-level officials notified KOC President Cho Sang-ho, who was attending a meeting of the Asian Games Federation in New Delhi, India, in early December 1980, of President Chun's decision to go ahead with the Olympic plan. With telexed approval from Cho, KOC officials sent the following message to IOC Director Mme. Monique Berliou:

"The Korean Olympic Committee has decided to support the city of Seoul as a candidate host city of the 1988 Olympics. A formal written application shall be forwarded at an appropriate later time."

On December 4, 1980, the IOC announced that Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, had become the fourth city to apply for the right to host the Olympics after Melbourne of Australia, Nagoya of Japan and Athens of Greece.

1.2.4 Written Application

□ Preparation of application

On December 15, 1980, the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, sent a set of questionnaires totalling no fewer than 151 pages to the KOC, asking for responses no later than February 28, 1981.

This meant that only about 70 days were left before the deadline for a written application inclusive of the answers to the questionnaires which covered 70 pages of general items and 81 pages of technical items.

The questionnaires covered a broad range of areas including the facilities the city of Seoul already had in place for the 1988 Olympics and those to be newly built, Games expenses and the method of raising funds, an overall plan for the operation of the Games, etc.

The IOC requested that as soon as the answers to the questionnaires were prepared, they be sent to IOC together with the Seoul city's written application for the Olympic hostship, KOC's written confirmation of its support for Seoul's application, and a written guarantee for Olympic hostship signed by President Chun Doo Hwan.

The Ministry of Education quickly formed a special council for the Olympic plan among the relevant officials of the city of Seoul and KOC to create a joint team to prepare answers to the IOC questionnaires and secure necessary funds for the preparation of the answers.

The city of Seoul, which was highly sceptical about the idea of Olympic hostship from the outset, shunned any positive participation in the joint team with KOC. A compromise plan was thus adopted under which Director Park Song-kyu of the Sports Bureau of the Education Ministry would take charge of the joint team to be participated by one junior official of both the Education Ministry and the Seoul city. The officials would jointly work at the KOC Office of Consultants each afternoon.

The KOC officials found that to meet the criteria of the sports facilities set forth by the IOC and international sports federations, 20 sports venues would have to be newly built in addition to the Main Stadium under construction at Chamshil, southeastern Seoul. As necessary Olympic expenses were found to be much higher than originally estimated, the Ministry of Education called a meeting of officials of relevant government offices on March 18, 1981, to study the problem. No agreement was reached as the Office of the Prime Minister advocated continued efforts to obtain the hostship while the Economic Planning Board wanted to reconsider the whole plan. At the end, the meeting decided to refer the issue to the Cabinet.

□ Pros and cons cited by the Cabinet

On April 16, 1981, a high-level government meeting was called to study the Olympic plan. The attendees included Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Shin Byung-hyon, Foreign Minister Loh Shin-yong, Education

Minister Lee Kyu-ho, Culture and Information Minister Lee Kwang-pyo, Seoul Mayor Park Young-su, KOC President Cho Sang-ho and IOC member Kim Taek-soo.

The education minister, under whose control fell the KOC, expressed the background leading to the country's application for the Olympic hostship, while the Economic Planning Board and the city of Seoul expressed their opposition to the Olympic plan. After Education Minister Lee Kyu-ho explained in detail about the difficult economic conditions at home and abroad, the enormous cost of the Olympics, and slim chances for winning over other candidate cities, the attendees agreed to seek President Chun's opinion on the matter before making a final decision.

At a second meeting held 10 days later, pros and cons were raised. There was even a suggestion that "a justifiable way should be explored for the country to back down."

1.3 Activities to Obtain Hostship

1.3.1 Government Policy

□ Rise of Games cost

Melbourne of Australia formally announced the retraction of its Olympic application on February 24, 1981. Athens of Greece, which wanted to obtain the right on the condition of hosting the Olympics permanently, subsequently gave up its bid, too. This left only Seoul of Korea and Nagoya of Japan competing for the hostship. The chances for Seoul's winning the Games suddenly seemed brighter. Due to internal problems, however, the country's efforts to obtain the hostship hit problems beginning immediately after the delivery of the written application. A careful review of the IOC questionnaires by the KOC consultants who prepared their answers showed that the direct cost of the Olympics in Seoul would have to be increased to a staggering 620 billion won (US\$900 million), 2.5 times the 250 billion won (US\$370 million) originally reported to the President. This discrepancy was due to the fact that the Ministry of Education quoted answers which KOC consultants had prepared in haste without any reliable source materials. Sizable differences were seen especially in facilities investment amounts required.





1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

The Olympic plan encountered many problems as Seoul city, which would become the host city if the plan succeeded, in effect refused to cooperate in the efforts to obtain the Olympic hostship from the time of the preparation of the written application. It was only on January 6, 1981, that a joint group for the preparation of a written application was formed among working-level officials of the Education Ministry, Seoul city and KOC. However, work had to be done almost exclusively by KOC consultants.

The answers to the IOC questionnaires, which KOC working-level officials prepared over about 40 days, amounted in volume to 190 pages in English and 163 pages in French; 300 copies of the answers were printed in a book form as requested by the IOC.

□ Delivery of written application

The preparation of the written application was completed on February 24, 1981, four days before the deadline. Since the bulky volume of the answers and application could not be delivered to the IOC in time by mail, it was decided that three Seoul city and KOC officials should hand-carry them.

The group left Seoul on February 25, 1981, arriving in Geneva, Switzerland, the following day, February 26, and, with help from the Korean Permanent Mission to Geneva, delivered them to the IOC Headquarters in time.

Welcoming the delivery team, IOC officials told them that three Japanese officials had delivered a similar application only one hour before. The application papers Nagoya officials provided were the equivalent of only one third of Seoul's in volume.

Amid the persisting differences among relevant government offices, the third ministers meeting on the Olympic plan was held on May 16, 1981, at the prime minister's residence. The meeting was chaired by Prime Minister Nam Duck-woo.

The atmosphere at the third meeting sharply contrasted with that of the second meeting as it was determined that "no justifiable way" could be found to back down; the President's position favoring the hostship was also conveyed to the meeting.

The education minister, in an unprecedentedly firm tone, stressed that there was no alternative but for the country to compete with Japan for the hostship until the very end. Recalling that Korea had once given up the hostship of the Asian Games, the minister said that if the country withdrew for no apparent reason its application for the Olympic hostship which was duly endorsed even by the President, it would do substantial damage to Korea's international credibility. Culture and Information Minister Lee Kwang-pyo also said that it would be helpful to Korea's overseas information programs for the country to engage in activities to prepare for a vote showdown with Japan. KOC President Cho Sang-ho, who refrained from making express opinions at the first and second

meetings, contended that if the country were to go through a vote showdown, it should launch a positive campaign so that the country could at least win enough votes required to save the nation's face if not to defeat Japan. At the end, the attendees shared the view of the culture and information minister that it would be in the nation's interests to engage in activities to win a vote showdown to take place at an IOC Session in September the same year. The meeting adopted the Education Ministry-proposed plan to create an Olympic Hostship Promotion Committee and decided to launch activities to win the hostship largely through Korean missions abroad.

The meeting also had to resolve the question of creating a Korean exhibition hall in Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany, where the September IOC Session was set to take place; the country was required to notify the IOC by that date whether or not it would establish a Korean exhibition hall in Baden-Baden. The display hall was to cost 190 million won including the production of an information documentary reel on Korea.

A working-level meeting held after the third meeting formally adopted the Olympic plan and selected Chung Ju-yung, president of the Federation of Korean Industries, as chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Olympic Hostship. Chung's selection had energized the Olympic plan activities which were staged chiefly by the Education Ministry and the KOC until that time.

1.3.2 Visit of Fact-Finding Teams

□ Visit of ANOC team

In a message on March 11, 1981, the IOC Headquarters informed the country of a plan to send IOC, ANOC and ISF (International Sports Federations) fact-finding missions to Seoul, requesting that materials on the existing sports facilities, accommodation facilities, road networks and press-related facilities of Seoul as well as on the state of sports venues under construction be presented to the fact-finding teams during their visits to Seoul. The work to prepare these materials requested by the IOC was supposed to be done by the city of Seoul, the candidate host city of the Olympics. Due to the city's indifference, however, the preparation work had to be done by the KOC. On March 28, 1981, Don Miller, U.S. NOC Secretary General, and Richard Palmer, U.K. NOC Secretary General, arrived in Seoul on an ANOC fact-finding mission. It was fortunate that the KOC had Mr. Miller as the first fact-finder. For, he was not a total stranger to Korea. As an American soldier, he served at Tongduchon and the Yongsan Military Reservation in Seoul for two years beginning 1954. Mr. Miller, who used to visit the ballpark of the Seoul Stadium in war-ravaged Seoul, could

hardly believe his eyes at the spectacular development of the city 25 years later.

Mr. Miller observed the Olympic Stadium under construction, Taeneung International Shooting Range, the site for the Olympic Village and other areas. He also rode the Seoul subways. After the observation and interviews with relevant officials including the KOC president, Seoul mayor and the education minister during their four-day stay, Messrs. Miller and Palmer seemed impressed by Seoul's vitality and convinced that the city could successfully host the Olympics.

Upon their return from the fact-finding tour of Seoul and Nagoya, the two officials filed a report to the IOC on April 28, 1981, concluding that either of the two cities would be able to host the 1988 Olympics effectively. The report read in part:

"Both Seoul and Nagoya proved themselves that they had paid careful consideration to IOC requirements. Seoul, a megalopolis, has surprisingly nice facilities of convenience, while Nagoya, a relatively small city, was clean but had some rural touches. In Seoul, many sports venues were under construction. In Nagoya, on the other hand, the planned facilities were good but they were still in the planning stage. As for accommodation, Seoul has no serious problem. But, when it comes to Nagoya, prospects are not so bright."

□ Visit of IOC team

One day after the ANOC team left Seoul, an IOC fact-finding mission flew into Seoul. The six-member team, which included IOC members James Worrall (Canada) and Pedro Ramirez Vazquez (Mexico), expressed satisfaction at Seoul's ample conditions for hosting the Olympics.

In particular, Vazquez, who was the president of the 1968 Mexico Olympic Organizing Committee, offered the advice that the plan to build another main stadium at the Tunchon-dong sports complex in addition to the Olympic Stadium able to seat 100,000 persons should be reconsidered; he said it would be a waste of money. The IOC team called an unscheduled working-level meeting to discuss preparatory work in detail. At the meeting, Mr. Worrall asked Seoul officials to pay due attention to the fact that international sports federations would set forth more technical requirements than the IOC and to prepare fully the venues for rowing, modern pentathlon and equestrian events, as well as training facilities.

□ Visit of ISF team

On June 9, 1981, two months after the IOC team had been to Seoul, Mr. Adriaan Paulen (The Netherlands), president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, visited Korea on a fact-finding mission representing the International Sports Federations.

Mr. Paulen mainly observed the technical aspects of Seoul's ability to host the Olympics and advised the KOC president on ways to launch activities to obtain the hostship more effectively. Mr. Paulen, who had lived in Korea for three years from 1951 as an official of the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA), suggested that a campaign to promote to the rest of the world the image of Seoul as a sprawling modern metropolis, would be helpful to the effort to win the Olympic hostship.

Chung Ju-yung, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Olympic Hostship, said during a dinner with Mr. Paulen that once the government had finally decided on the Olympic plan, he was prepared to use even his private funds to finance activities to obtain the hostship.

1.3.3 Activities to Win Hostship

□ Nagoya, a difficult rival

Throughout the three rounds of Cabinet-level talks on the question of whether or not to go ahead with the Olympic plan, most economic ministry officials and representatives of government offices had remained unconvinced of the country's ability to host the Olympics much less its chance of winning the hosting.

The education minister, therefore, launched an effort in May 1981 to foster an atmosphere in the Cabinet fully supportive of an Olympics in Seoul. He was convinced that the Olympics hostship would serve as an epochal opportunity for the country to help bring about durable peace on the Korean peninsula and develop its economy and its relations with Communist-bloc nations.

Yoo Hak-song, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), extended a positive helping hand, and the ministers of foreign affairs and culture-information shared the belief that even if the country failed to win the hostship, the efforts made to this end would contribute to the nation's prestige.

Based on the results of the three-round Cabinet talks on the Olympic plan, the education minister in June 1981 forwarded to the President a comprehensive report containing the revised cost of the Olympics, the merits and demerits of an Olympiad in Seoul and chances for winning the hostship.

The overwhelming view among sports experts was that Seoul was in a decisively disadvantageous position compared with Nagoya. Being the capital city of a divided country, Seoul had political weak-points. A fierce opposition to a Seoul Olympiad was anticipated from North Korea and its fellow Communist-bloc countries.

Moreover, Seoul had no experience in hosting any international multi-sports games.

On the other hand, Japan, taking advantage of a number of its officials of international sports organizations, had engaged in positive activities to obtain the 1988 Olympic hostship since before its formal application for the hostship.

The Education Ministry, however, was of the belief that Seoul's better facilities could be broadly publicized abroad and that the American and European confidence in Japan as an economic power could be countered by cooperation from other developing countries.

□ Firm government policy

Upon receipt of the report from the Ministry of Education, the President instructed the ministry to launch positive activities to win the hostship despite the scepticism among many other government offices.

With the Presidential instructions, the Olympic plan, which had, in effect, been shelved after the three rounds of Cabinet talks, was reactivated with added zeal. The Education Ministry promptly asked the KOC to extensively engage in programs to win the hostship and the officials of its own Sports Bureau to closely check the progress of such activities and examine what were the country's chances.

However, with economic ministers and the city of Seoul still lukewarm, the Olympic plan failed to win full-fledged support from the government. All the country could do was to make efforts through overseas missions and sports officials. Even these activities were without any vigor due chiefly to the lack of budgetary support.

□ KOC activities

The first step the KOC took as part of its full-fledged activities was to send Chyun Sang-jin, KOC vice president, to a Pan-American Sports Organization meeting held in Caracas, Venezuela, on July 11, 1981, as an observer. Chyun, who had joined KOC only two months before while serving as an ambassador, met 12 IOC members at the Caracas meeting to obtain their favorable response toward Seoul's Olympic hostship.

In particular, during his meeting with Mario Vázquez-Raña, ANOC president and concurrently president of the Pan-American Sports Organization, Chyun asked for and was given a chance to deliver a 10-minute speech, like Japan, on Seoul's efforts to win the Olympic hostship at an ANOC General Assembly slated for Milan, Italy, on July 30, 1981. It was to Seoul's good fortune that Japan did not attend the Caracas meeting, thus allowing Mr. Chyun to monopolize the occasion. The Caracas meeting thus became the first arena where Korea, which had until that time been on the defensive, tried a massive counterattack.

On July 12, 1981, Kim Un-yong, President of the World Taekwondo Federation, left for North America and Europe, where he, with dedicated help from overseas Taekwondo instructors,

met 13 IOC members to ask for their support.

IOC officials, who until then thought Korea had virtually withdrawn its Olympic bid, advised Kim Un-yong to launch extensive activities immediately. On July 21, 1981, the KOC president sent official messages to all NOC presidents calling for their support for Seoul's Olympic plan. On July 28, KOC sent invitations to 15 IOC members including those of India and Panama to visit Korea.

At an ANOC General Assembly held in Milan, Italy, on July 30, 1981, the KOC president made a speech on Seoul's Olympic plan, earning much applause. The Milan ANOC General Assembly was attended by the representatives of 147 ANOC member countries and a number leading sports officials from around the world including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and 15 IOC members.

Compared with a few minutes' unprepared speech made by a Japanese delegate, KOC President Cho Sang-ho delivered a carefully prepared and highly persuasive speech, which contributed greatly towards turning the international sports community's opinion to Seoul's favor.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation President Adriana Paulen highly praised Cho's speech, saying that the chances for Seoul's victory would be high if Cho made another such effective address at an IOC meeting.

After the Milan meeting, Cho Sang-ho was assured by ANOC President Mario Vázquez-Raña of his firm support, IOC President Samaranch, too, told Cho that he was moved by the zeal with which Korea was trying to obtain the right to host the Olympics.

□ Activities by overseas missions

On May 25, 1981, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed the overseas Korean missions in countries with IOC members to embark on activities to earn their support for Korea's Olympic plan, and to periodically report the progress of their activities to the home ministry.

Thanks to the activities by diplomats, many IOC members who had their doubts about Seoul became convinced of Korea's firm intent to try to win the hostship. As a result, the chances for Seoul's hostship brightened markedly. Initially some overseas missions showed a lukewarm response to the Foreign Affairs ministry instructions. At the repeated instruction of the home ministry, however, the overseas missions engaged in positive activities, without which Seoul could not have scored its last-minute victory over Nagoya.



1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

□ Creation of ad hoc body

On August 10, 1981, the Education Ministry made an interim evaluation of the Olympic plan activities made by overseas missions and sports officials. The evaluation showed that of the 60 IOC members Korean officials met, five promised their support, 16 expressed their willingness to support Seoul, another 16 said they would favorably consider Seoul's Olympic plan, and 18 remained uncommitted. The general opinions of the IOC members whom Korean officials met, indicated that Seoul was better equipped than Nagoya in terms of facilities and urban conditions but its demerits were that Korea had no diplomatic ties with Communist-bloc countries and there lingered the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

In particular, whereas Nagoya either met or invited to Japan many IOC members in a period of one year and nine months from September 1979 to May 1981 to solicit their support, Seoul's activities were so lukewarm that many foreign sports leaders were not sure that Seoul was truly interested in hosting the Olympics.

By region, the IOC members of North America and Oceania were in general friendly toward Seoul but those in Europe and the Middle East seemed to support Nagoya. The IOC members of Africa and Latin America did not make their preference clear. Given the quite low level of activity, the interim count was better than expected.

The Education Ministry was now sure that at least 21 IOC members would support Seoul and thus Korea would not face any crushing humiliation in a vote showdown with Nagoya, even if it failed to win. The ministry believed that it would be a close competition if only Seoul could make more active contact with IOC members and ensure that Seoul's better facilities were clearly understood by all IOC members during the Baden-Baden IOC Session in September.

A buoyed Education Minister Lee Kyu-ho reported the interim evaluation of the country's activities to win the Olympic hostship at the fourth ministers meeting on the Olympic plan, stressing that Korea should stage even more aggressive activities. The meeting, presided over by Prime Minister Nam Duck-woo, proceeded in a smooth atmosphere influenced by the Education Ministry's encouraging report.

Economic ministers, who had been negative toward the Olympic plan in the past due to the financial burden, became cooperative, allowing the meeting to decide, without any lengthy debate, on the creation of a special ad hoc committee and a thorough preparation for the Baden-Baden IOC Session. This would include the establishment of an information center and production of an information reel, booklets and souvenirs. Still, the meeting drew a line for Olympic plan activities by regulating that "activities

should be made to an extent that won't adversely affect the efforts to obtain the right to host the 1986 Asian Games."

A big change made at the fourth ministers meeting was that the government formally decided to stage activities in earnest to win the hostship. After the decision made at the fourth Cabinet meeting, a special ad hoc committee was formed with Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Dong-whie as chairman. The first meeting of the ad hoc committee was held on August 22, 1981 at the conference room of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. After discussing a comprehensive plan to obtain the rights to host the 1988 Olympics and 1986 Asian Games, the meeting decided to form a working-level team among division chief-level officials of relevant government offices with the duty of assisting the special ad hoc committee. The August 22 meeting was attended by an administration coordinator of the Office of the Prime Minister, director-general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Information and Culture Bureau, director-general of the Education Ministry's Sports Bureau and relevant officials of the Ministry of Culture and Information, the city of Seoul and KOC.

Moreover, the meeting decided to allot Olympic plan programs to the relevant offices for their effective implementation. As a result, the Foreign Affairs Ministry was assigned the duty of overseeing the preparation and implementation of Olympic plan activities, while the Education Ministry was to furnish manpower necessary for the operation of a working-level team. The Ministry of Culture and Information was to take charge of the production and distribution of information booklets.

1.4

Winning of the Hostship

1.4.1

Formation of Delegation to IOC Confab

□ Presidents firm determination

Although a breakthrough was made in the Olympic plan at the fourth ministerial meeting held on August 10, 1981, the plan was still not carried out in earnest due to the lack of firm determination among some relevant offices. Aware that there should be a sweeping turning point in the country's Olympic plan activities, the education minister felt the need to make a report to President Chun Doo Hwan on the details of the present activities and prospects for further activities, and to obtain the President's clear resolution on these. On September 1, 1981, the education minister visited Chong Wa Dae to report to the President that the situation had turned in Seoul's favor and that if Korea staged more vigorous activities during the remaining one month, it would ensure a very close race between Seoul and Nagoya.

President Chun, who had withheld any express opinion over the Olympic plan for several months since the Cabinet itself had been divided over the plan, made his clear determination known, emphatically saying that the country should do absolutely everything to obtain the Olympic hostship.

The Presidential determination was prompted in part by a report made by Second Minister of State Roh Tae-woo who, based on reports from the Education and Foreign Affairs Ministries and KOC, observed that "depending on our activities, we would be able to win against Nagoya."

Under the firm instructions of President Chun, Minister Roh called an emergency meeting on September 4, 1981 to discuss measures to win the hostship. The meeting decided to take all available steps to win the support of IOC members. The meeting was attended by Education Minister Lee Kyu-ho, Foreign Affairs Minister Loh Shin-yong, Seoul Mayor Park Young-su and KOC Vice President Chyun Sang-jin. The special Olympic plan team, which was placed under the overall control of Minister Roh from the time of the September 4 meeting, set out to form a powerful delegation to the Baden-Baden IOC Congress. The delegation, formed three weeks ahead of the IOC Session, comprised 107 persons from nearly all social sectors including sports, finance, government and press circles.

□ List of Seoul delegation to IOC Session

• Official delegates (six persons)

Park Young-su, Seoul Mayor and Chief delegate
Cho Sang-ho, President, KOC
Chung Ju-yung, Chairman, Hyundai Group
Lee Won-kyung, Consultant, KOC
Yoo Chang-soon, President, Korean Traders Association
Lee Won-hong, President, KBS (Korean Broadcasting System)

• Delegates to IOC meeting (four persons)

Kim Taek-soo, IOC member
Kim Un-yong, President, World Taekwondo Federation
Chyun Sang-jin, Vice President, KOC
Choy Man-lip, Honorary secretary, KOC

• Private support members (seven persons)

Kim Woo-choong, Chairman, Daewoo Group
Choi Won-suk, Chairman, Dong-A Group
Chang Sung-hwan, President, KOTRA (Korea Trade Promotion Corporation)
Cho Choong-hoon, Chairman, Korean Air
Pae Chong-yol, President, Hanyang Housing Co.
Douglas Lee, President, Lee Bond Co.
Kim Tae-kyong, President, Korea Techno-Venture Co.

• KOC support members (nine persons)

Kim Se-won, former KOC vice president
Walter Chung, KOC Advisor
Yoo Mo-yol, KOC Consultant
Kim Ye-shik, KOC Consultant
Lee Won-wung, KOC Consultant
Lee Tae-kun, KOC Consultant
Kim Sung-kyu, Director, KOC International Department
Oh Ji-chol, Director, KOC International Division
Chae Su-in, President, Korean Sports Association in Japan

• Working-level support personnel (21 persons)

Lee Sun-kee, Director, Office of Administration Coordination, Office of the Prime Minister
Lee Yon-taek, First Administration Coordinator, Office of the Prime Minister
Yoo Kyong-sang, Office of the Prime Minister
Kim Jae-song, Director, Information-Culture Bureau, Foreign Ministry
Kim Song-shik, Minister, Embassy in Paris

Cho Ki-song, Counsellor, Embassy in Madrid

Kim Yun-taek, Minister, Embassy in Bonn

Kim Myung-sop, Embassy in Bonn
Kim Jong-kil, School Inspector, Education Ministry

Park Jong-mun, Information-Culture Bureau, Foreign Ministry

Lee Dong, Municipal Administration Research Official, Seoul City

Cho Nam-ho, Director, Transportation Administration Division, Seoul City
Park Sok-hyon, Secretary to Seoul Mayor

Lee In-won, Director, KBS International Department

Shim Ik-sop, Director, KBS Technical Department

Cha Myong-hee, KBS International Department

Kim Soon-kyu, Overseas Information Service, Ministry of Culture and Information

Park Shin-il, Director, Foreign Press Bureau, Culture-Information Ministry
Chon Myong-ho, Director, Seoul City Protocol Division

Kim Hong, Agency for National Security Planning

Cho Song-woo, Agency for National Security Planning

• General support personnel (16 persons)

Park Chong-kyu, President, Korean Shooting Federation

Sohn Kee-chung, KOC member

Lee Kum-hong, Secretary-general, World Taekwondo Federation

Cho Song-yol, head, Cubic Design Institute

Lee Hyo-won, Cubic Design Institute
Yoo Kwang-yol, A-One Architectural Co.

Choe Yong-il, A-One Architectural Co.
Kim Kwang-il, resident, Federal Rep. of Germany

Kim Chae-sang, Vice President, Dong-A Group

Kim Kwang-hee, Managing Director, Dong-A Construction Co.

Chung Mong-jun, Vice President, Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., Ltd.

Lee Man-yong, Vice President, Hanyang Housing Co.

Choe Kye-ryong, Executive Director, Daewoo Co.

Yoon Tae-hoon, Daewoo Co.

Kim Yong-kuk, Korean Air director and chief secretary to president of Korean Air

Lee Byong-kyu, Chief secretary to Hyundai Group chairman

1.4.2

Strategy for Baden-Baden Meeting

The Korean delegation left Seoul for Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany, on September 18, two days before the opening of the IOC Congress. A final analysis made by the Olympic plan team showed that of the 82 IOC members expected to cast votes, 26 seemed supportive of Seoul and another six friendly to Seoul.

Thirty-six of the remainder were believed to be still uncommitted while 16 were against Seoul. The problem now was how to win over the mostly undecided IOC members from Africa and Latin America.

The delegation headquarters worked out a strategy calling for the concentrated persuasion of those IOC members by assigning exclusively to each of such IOC members those delegation members having some links with them in one way or another. The strategy also featured the fostering of an atmosphere favorable to Korea through the operation of an exhibition hall and the making of a highly convincing address at the IOC Session.

Included in this lobbying, in addition to the IOC members, were the presidents of the international sports federations, those NOC presidents who were very close to the IOC members from their respective countries, and those figures who exercised background influence in the international sporting community.

Together with the strategy, the headquarters established a logic under which Seoul delegates were to call on IOC members for their support. The logic, focused on the justness of an Olympiad in Seoul, stressed that Seoul has a thorough plan and full ability to host the Olympics, that in keeping with the need to proliferate the Olympic movement, an opportunity should be given to a country which had not hosted an Olympiad in the past, and that an Olympiad in a divided country would be helpful to solidifying peace there.

1.4.3

Activities in Baden-Baden

□ Exhibition hall

The Korean delegation arrived in Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany on September 20, 1981 to open the "10-day Baden-Baden operation." But dark clouds had gathered from the outset. The press at the scene showed a cool reaction to the Korean delegation, commenting that the "issue is how many votes Seoul can muster." IOC leaders, too, appeared to feel it was a "fait accompli" that Nagoya would be the site of the 24th Olympics.

This atmosphere changed overnight with the opening of the Korean exhibition hall. An unexpected stir arose when the candidate host cities opened their display halls at the site of the old railroad station of Baden-Baden on the



1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

morning of September 22. Visitors were moved at the outstanding display in the Seoul hall. Other halls were those of Nagoya seeking to host the 1988 Summer Olympics, and those of Calgary (Canada), Falun (Sweden) and Cortina (Italy) which had applied for the hostship of the 1988 Winter Olympics.

In a limited space of about 99 square meters, the Seoul hall effectively displayed the time-honored culture and spectacular development of Korea in panels or slide presentation with a replica of the Olympic Stadium in the center. A video documentary on the overall aspects of Korea was also shown. To add to the popularity of the Seoul hall, five Korean Air stewardesses excelling in English, French and Spanish and three former Miss Koreas in elegant traditional Korean costumes gracefully served visitors. Sohn Kee-chung, winner of the 1936 Berlin Olympics marathon, gave his autograph to collectors, and the distribution of souvenirs also attracted large crowds. On its first day, IOC President Samaranch and about 30 IOC members visited the Seoul hall. Throughout the eight days of its opening, some 10,000 people thronged to the Seoul exhibition. On the other hand, the Nagoya hall display was chiefly of photos and JAL stewardesses served visitors in their in-flight uniforms, a striking contrast with the colorful Seoul hall.

□ Activities of KOC delegation

The official head of the Korean delegation to the Baden-Baden IOC Session was Seoul Mayor Park Young-su. But the actual leader was Chung Ju-yung, chairman of the preparatory committee. Chung, who assumed the duty as preparatory committee chairman in June 1981 when there arose strong scepticism about the wisdom of Olympic hostship at the Cabinet, made a large cash contribution for Olympic plan activities. Beginning the day after the delegation's arrival in Baden-Baden, Chung effectively managed the delegation members from different offices to stage highly productive activities. The main-role players who, in collusion with Chung, met IOC members, were sports officials, especially KOC leaders, who had many associates in the international sports circles. Among them were KOC President Cho Sang-ho, KOC Vice President Chyun Sang-jin, KOC Honorary Secretary Choy Man-lip, World Taekwondo Federation President Kim Un-yong and former KOC President Park Chong-kyu, who, with their fluent foreign languages, energetically contacted IOC members to score unexpectedly good results. Their activities served as the groundwork for Seoul's upsetting, in a mere 10 days, what Nagoya had painstakingly engineered at great cost in the preceding two and a half years.

The "10-day Baden-Baden operation" actually began on September 3, 1981 when an advance team of KOC Vice President Chyun Sang-jin and World Taekwondo Federation President Kim Un-yong left Seoul 15 days ahead of the main party of the delegation. Chyun, Sang-jin a career diplomat turned sports official, first entered the African continent by way of Paris. Taking advantage of his experience as Korean ambassador to Cameroon in the early 1970s, he toured Kenya, Egypt and Tunisia and then Spain and Portugal before flying to Baden-Baden, meeting with IOC members and other sports leaders there to appeal for their support for Seoul.

Kim Un-yong, capitalizing on his being the world leader for taekwondo, a martial art highly popular around the world, toured North and Central America and the European countries of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Belgium, asking IOC members in these areas to endorse Seoul's efforts to obtain the right to host the Olympics.

Many IOC members, who until then believed that Seoul had in effect withdrawn its application for the hostship, now began to show an interest in Seoul. On the evening of September 21, 1981, one day after his arrival in Baden-Baden, KOC President Cho Sang-ho paid a courtesy call on IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch at the Brenner's Park Hotel to dispel any suggestion that an Olympiad in Seoul would be risky due to the international political situation.

On September 25, KOC President Cho, Sang-ho and KOC Honorary Secretary Choy Man-lip talked with Sheikh Fahad, Kuwait NOC president, whom they befriended in connection with Seoul's efforts to obtain the hostship of the 1986 Asian Games. The meeting was believed to have served as the momentum for IOC members in the Arab region to support Seoul.

Taking advantage of various official and unofficial occasions such as a reception hosted by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany on the evening of September 23, a sight-seeing tour of Strasbourg on September 27, and a reception hosted by Baden-Baden mayor on September 28, Korean delegates energetically met IOC members, NOC presidents, IF presidents and other international sports leaders to ask for their support.

□ Activities of support team

Former KOC President Park Chong-kyu, a member of the support team, made an important contribution through his backstage activities, mainly by enlisting support from IOC members in Africa and South America. The votes cast by the Third World IOC members of Africa and South America in favor of Seoul were instrumental to turning the tide in the showdown with Nagoya. Chung Ju-yung, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Olympic Hostship, who concentrated on supporting the activities of the delegation,

teamed up with Yoo Chang-soon, president of the Korean Traders Association, and met a number of IOC members, winning their commitment. Other businessmen including Dong-A Group Chairman Choi Won-suk, Daewoo Group Chairman Kim Woo-choong and Korean Air President Cho Choong-hoon, too, actively met foreign sports leaders with significant success.

□ An acclaimed speech

The briefing session held at an IOC meeting on September 29, 1981, to hear candidate host cities explain about their preparations, was highly important as it served as an occasion for previously uncommitted IOC members to make up their minds. The attitudes of the Seoul and Nagoya delegations were quite a contrast at the briefing session. Whereas the Nagoyans, already convinced of their victory, did not attach much weight to the briefing, the Seoul delegation carefully prepared both the presentation and the answers to possible questions that would follow. KOC working-level officials reviewed time and again the answers to about 150 expected questions.

After Nagoya's presentation from 9:30 a.m. September 29, 1981, at the IOC conference room on the second floor of the Kurhaus, the Seoul delegation made a briefing from 2 p.m. the same day. The session was attended by 81 of the 83 IOC members and the presidents of the international sports federations.

Seoul Mayor Park Young-su spoke first, appealing for support so that his city could have the honor to host the Olympics. KOC President Cho Sang-ho made an address emphasizing the justness of an Olympiad in Seoul. Then there was the showing of a 16-minute documentary, "Seoul, the Capital City of Korea, Where the 1988 Olympics Will Unfold," which described Korea's development and Seoul's Olympic preparations.

The film presentation was followed by questions and answers exchanged for about 30 minutes. The questions were posed by 13 IOC members and IF presidents, among whom were Bashir Mohamed Attarabulsi (Libya), Ren Essomba (Cameroon), Hamzah Bin Haji Abu Samah (Malaysia), Raymond Gafner (Switzerland) and Jan Staubo (Norway). These IOC members, relatively friendly to Korea, asked about the conditions of transportation, Olympic Village and Press Village. International Gymnastics Federation President Yuri Titov, who took part in the session as an observer, asked, quoting a Japan Times article that Korea asked Japan for a US\$6 billion credit, how under such circumstances could a Seoul Olympiad expect sufficient support from the government.





1. Award of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad

Yoo Chang-soon, president of the Korea Traders Association, replied that a request for a US\$6 billion economic cooperation was, in a sense, to make up for a deficit Korea suffered in trade with Japan, which, therefore, was a justifiable demand seen from the principle of economic reciprocity. After the session, about 20 of the IOC members, who were friendly to Seoul, praised the briefing as "extremely good." The atmosphere at the IOC Congress was changing.

□ Presentation by KOC president at 84th IOC Session

Since the time for my presentation is limited, I'll summarize only salient points.

First, Seoul is the capital city of the Republic of Korea. It has transportation, communication, accommodation, cultural and other facilities comparable to those of the cities which have successfully hosted the Olympic Games in the past.

Second, the City of Seoul has successfully organized and hosted the 42nd World Shooting Championships in 1978, the 8th World Women's Basketball Championships in 1979, the 2nd Asian Athletic Championships in 1975, and other important international events.

Third, except for a few special facilities required for the Olympics, Seoul already has most of the necessary sports facilities, including the main and auxiliary stadiums, either fully completed and in use or in an advanced stage of construction.

Fourth, Korea has two broadcasting stations with nationwide networks and one earth station with an international transmitting system using two Pacific and Indian circuit lines.

In addition, Korea plans to erect two more earth stations and one reserve station, which will be adequate to cover the 1988 Olympic Games.

Fifth, Seoul receives more than one million foreign tourists each year who enjoy free and safe travelling. A large number of international sports events have been hosted in Seoul to the satisfaction of all participants. At these meetings, all affiliated federations have been invited without exception. In short, there is no cause for concern about free and safe entry and exit of Olympic officials, athletes, and spectators participating in the Olympic Games.

In order to ensure this principle in regard with the Olympic Games, Korea has submitted to the IOC an official letter guaranteeing free entry and exit for all.

Sixth, the medical facilities and medical staff in Seoul City are entirely sufficient to meet all IOC requirements, including the administration of doping tests.

Seventh, Korea has a large number of well trained and skilled people who have received advanced education.

Especially, there are colleges and universities which provide instruction in foreign languages and training for language specialists. This will resolve any possible language barriers for officials and athletes who will come to Seoul for the Olympics.

Eighth, Seoul City can provide adequate Olympic cultural programs based upon its unique cultural heritage and characteristics. Seoul will set up an Olympic Youth Camp in a scenic spot near Seoul so that the young people of the world may have glimpses of Korea, the "Land of the Morning Calm."

Ninth, Korea has maintained a high annual economic growth rate of 10% in the 1970s and is expected to sustain its economic growth in the 1980s. Given this prospect of economic development, Seoul will be able to provide even better facilities and environment to meet the needs of the 1988 Olympic Games.

Tenth, I wish to emphasize as an important point that Seoul and Korea have never hosted the Olympic Games. Considering the Olympic principle of universality, of free and full participation of all peoples and nations, it is important, and indeed stated many times at this congress, to share the hosting role among nations and thus spread the Olympic Movement throughout the world. Accordingly, award of the Games to Seoul is acting along the principle laid down with the Olympic Charter.

I sincerely appeal to the members of the IOC to support the courage and efforts which the City of Seoul has demonstrated by its initiative to host the 1988 Olympic Games, the first such endeavor ever undertaken by a developing country in the history of the Olympics.

I wish to express my deep appreciation on this occasion to the delegates of those countries with whom we have as yet no formal relations, for their invitations to our officials and players to participate in the sports events held in their countries, and for their participation in sports events in our country. I am convinced that one of the most important roles the IOC plays in the quest for world peace is to provide a forum for dialogue and communication through sport events for countries having differing political ideologies.

September 1981
Cho Sang-ho, President
Korean Olympic Committee

□ Decision on Seoul

On the night of September 29, 1981, the eve of the voting, the leaders of the Korean delegation had a strategy meeting until late at night at the delegation headquarters in downtown Baden-Baden.

KOC President Cho Sang-ho, Preparatory Committee Chairman Chung Ju-yung, Park Chong-kyu and Lee Sun-kee, director of the Administration Coordination, were convinced of Seoul's victory, predicting that even a landslide victory would be possible depending on how many noncommittal IOC members could be won over. At the end of the strategy meeting in the predawn hours of September 30, the delegation flashed a cable to the home country reporting that "Seoul stands to win with 45 votes." It was 4:30 p.m. Korean Standard Time. The President, the prime minister and the second minister of state were informed of the cable report promptly. At 2 p.m. September 30 in Baden-Baden, the 80 IOC members entered a closed-door conference room to choose either Seoul or Nagoya as the venue for the 1988 Olympics. One hour and 45 minutes later, IOC President Samaranch came out carrying a vote score paper. The peoples of Korea and Japan watched Samaranch's announcement televised live. The score was: "52 for Seoul, 27 Nagoya." It was an unexpected landslide victory for Seoul.

The pronouncement caught the whole world by surprise. The members of the Korean delegation at the scene and those working-level officials back in the home country could hardly believe their ears. But, the emotion was too strong for Korean delegates to remain dazed for long. KOC Honorary Secretary Choy Man-lip was the first to break the happy silence, shouting "Long Live (Korea)." He was joined by the other delegates in Baden-Baden and millions at home in Korea.

1.5 Review and Evaluation

After the announcement of the IOC's choice of the venue of the 1988 Olympics, IOC President Samaranch told a press conference that "it is the victory of the Olympic spirit that the IOC chose Seoul, the capital city of the Republic of Korea, as the site of the 1988 Olympics."

In fact, the IOC members had had to go through a cool evaluation of the international situation and other conditions before boldly deciding to give the right to host the Games to Korea, a developing country. The decision was all the more bold because of the view that an Olympiad in Korea, a divided country, would inevitably entail many political problems. The worry was that it was not clear whether the Soviet Union, D.P.R. Korea, other Communist-bloc countries and a number of nonaligned nations would participate in the Seoul Olympics in view of the absence of diplomatic relations between Korea and these countries. Many IOC members supported Seoul in their lofty effort to protect the Olympic Movement from being politically contaminated.

Yet, before choosing Seoul, IOC members had to examine various vital aspects, such as whether Korea, with no experience in hosting major international games, would be able to host the Olympics successfully, whether Korea would be financially capable of preparing for the Games necessitating large financial burdens, and whether a majority of Koreans supported an Olympiad in their country.

Therefore, despite the surprise shown by the press at Seoul's victory, it was clear that IOC members had not cast their votes in haste. After ascertaining that the government, financial circles and people of Korea aspired together for the hosting of the Olympics, the IOC readily sided with the Korean delegation's call for planting the seeds for lasting peace on the divided Korean peninsula through the Olympics.

11. KOC President Cho Sang-ho holding a press conference on November 26, 1981 after Seoul had been set as the venue for the 10th Asian Games.

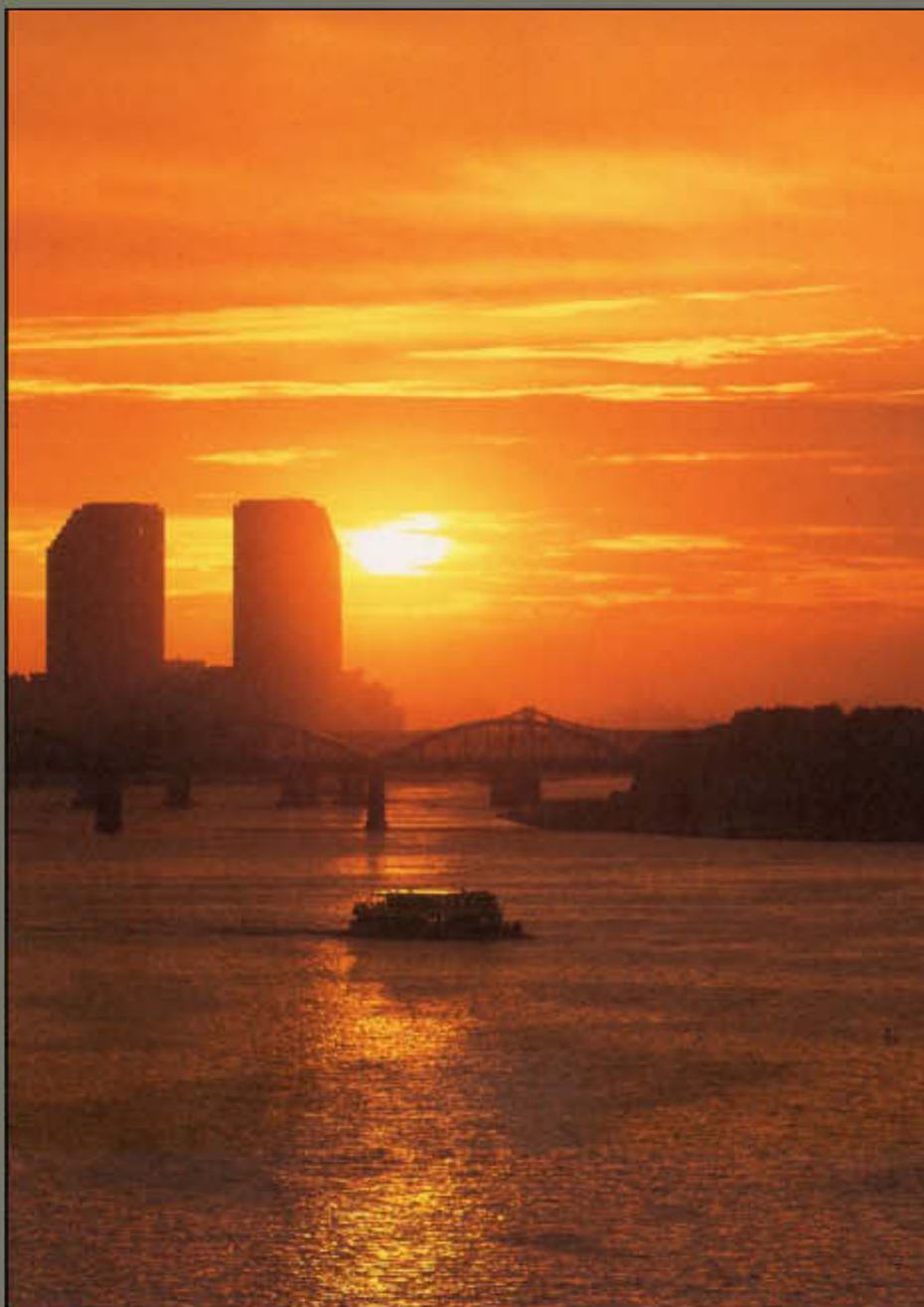
12. During the closing ceremony of the Los Angeles Games, Yum Bo-hyun, then Mayor of Seoul, takes custody of the official Olympic flag.



The background of the page is a vertical strip of fabric composed of various colored and patterned sections. From top to bottom, the colors and patterns include: a dark brown section on the far left; a yellow section with a subtle floral pattern; a light beige section with a fine geometric pattern; a light green section with a repeating geometric pattern; a pink section with a floral pattern; a light blue section with a fine geometric pattern; a yellow section with a fine geometric pattern; and a light beige section with a fine geometric pattern. A wooden clothespin is attached to the fabric strip, positioned between the light green and pink sections. The text is located on the right side of the page.

개최도시 서울
The Host City, Seoul
Séoul, ville hôte des Jeux

2



On September 17, 1988, Olympic Family members from 160 countries gathered in Seoul for the opening of the Games of the 24th Olympiad. The capital of the Republic of Korea stood on a divided peninsula, facing constant tension and yet, for 16 days, until October 2, these diverse peoples were joined in an atmosphere of harmony; together, they were a moving testimony to humankind's dream of global peace. By successfully hosting the 24th Olympics and overcoming many difficulties arising mainly from territorial division, the city of Seoul, now ranking as one of the 10 largest cities of the world with a population of over 10 million, left a great legacy for the history of both the Olympics and of Korea. As soon as the decision was made on September 30, 1981 to hold the 24th Olympics in their city, the people of Seoul, in spite of the challenges of an excessive concentration of population and industry in the capital, energetically set out to prepare their

city for the Games. They undertook no fewer than 120 projects in the fields of sports facilities, transportation, tourism, accommodation, public health and hygiene, safety, urban environment and citizens' participation. Seven years of planning, construction and effort paid off handsomely: the Han River was cleaned up to allow it to support marine life; the Olympic Expressway was completed along the riverside; the Olympic Park was built as one of the city's tourist highlights; 15 new sports facilities were constructed; and other facilities were given a facelift to meet Olympic standards. At the same time, facilities for accommodation, cultural events and entertainment were either newly constructed or refurbished to provide a pleasant environment and functional efficiency to the visiting members of the Olympic Family. Seoul citizens demonstrated impressive Olympic Spirit and civic-mindedness in

solving one of the knottiest problems during the Olympic period — that of congested traffic and transportation. They answered a city appeal to only use their cars on alternate days according to an odd or even license plate system, and they went to work under a staggered timetable system. The life and culture of the warm-hearted and industrious Korean people, and the surrounding mountains and clean rivers of Seoul and its vicinities were telecast to people around the world. On behalf of the Republic of Korea and its people, the citizens of Seoul sincerely extend their warmest appreciation to all peoples of the world for their contribution to the success of the Seoul Olympics, and also renew their determination to further contribute to world peace and prosperity.



2. The Host City Seoul

2.1

Land of Morning Calm

2.1.1

Land and People

□ Land

The Korean peninsula thrusts out from the northeast section of the Asian continent in a southern direction for about 1,000 kilometers. The southern edge is 33-fb-6' N (south end of Mara-do Island); the northern edge lies at 43-fb-0' N (north edge of Yupojin, Onsong-gun County, Hamgyongbuk-do Province); the western edge is 124-fb-11' E (western edge of Maan-do Island, Yongchon-gun County, Pyong-anbuk-do Province); and the eastern edge lies at 131-fb-52' E (eastern end of Tok-do Island, Ullung-gun County, Kyongsangbuk-do Province). Except for tideland and continental shelves, the area of the Korean peninsula is 221,000 square kilometers, of which 99,173 square kilometers, or 45 percent, south of the Military Demarcation Line, is under administrative control of the Republic of Korea. By traditional regions, the Korean peninsula is divided into the Northern Region (Hamgyongnam-do, Hamgyongbuk-do, Pyong-annam-do, Pyong-anbuk-do and Hwanghae-do provinces,) the Central Region (the city of Seoul, Kyonggi-do, Kangwon-do, Chungchongnam-do and Chungchongbuk-do provinces) and the Southern Region (Chollanam-do, Chollabuk-do, Kyongsangnam-do, Kyongsangbuk-do and Cheju-do provinces). The Northern Region is sub-divided into the Kwambuk area (Hamgyongbuk-do and Hamgyongnam-do provinces) and the Kwanso area (Pyong-annam-do, Pyong-anbuk-do and Hwanghae-do provinces), and the Central Region into the Kiho area (Seoul, Kyonggi-do, Chungchongnam-do and Chungchongbuk-do provinces) and the Kwandong area (Kangwon-do Province), and the Southern Region into the Honam area (Chollanam-do and Chollabuk-do provinces) and the Yongnam area (Kyongsangnam-do and Kyongsangbuk-do provinces). The Amnok (Yalu) River flowing westward and the Tuman (Tumen) River flowing eastward respectively from Paektu Mountain, form the northern boundary touching Liaoning and Chilin provinces of the People's Republic of China and the Maritime Territory of the U.S.S.R. The Korean peninsula faces Japan across the East Sea and the Korean Strait to the east and the south, respectively, and to the west, the Shandong province of China across the Yellow Sea. Korea has one capital city, five special cities under direct jurisdiction of the central government, and nine provinces.

□ Natural environment

• **Mountains and rivers:** Nearly 70 percent of the Korean peninsula is mountainous, with most of the higher peaks located along the east coast. The western and southern slopes are mostly very gentle. Major rivers flow into the western and southern seas, forming alluvial plains along the middle and lower reaches. The Taebaeksan and Nangrimsan Ranges run from north to south and from these two ranges the rest of the ranges spread out. The highest mountain on the peninsula is Mt. Paektu, which is 2,744 meters above sea level, and the 1,950-meter-high Mt. Halla is the tallest mountain in the Republic of Korea. Major mountains south of the Military Demarcation Line include Mt. Chiri (1,915m) in the Sobaeksan Range and Mt. Sorak (1,708m) and Mt. Taebaek (1,549m) of the Taebaeksan Range. Among the rivers that flow to the west and south seas are the Amnok (Yalu) River and the Taedong River in North Korea, and the Han River, Kum River, Yongsan River and the Naktong River in the Republic of Korea. In contrast to the rivers flowing into the west and south seas, rivers flowing into the east sea are short and rapid. Flow of the rivers fluctuates from season to season. In summer, the rivers swell with rainfall, often flooding plains. In the other seasons, which are relatively dry, the water level becomes very low, and often much of the riverbeds become exposed.

• **Plains:** Downstream plains include Kimpo Plain of the Han River, Ansong Plain of the Ansong-chon River, Honam Plain of the Kum River, Naju Plain of the Yongsan River and Kimhae Plain of the Naktong River.

• **Coasts and islands:** The total coastline of the Korean peninsula with over three thousand islands is about 17,000km. The east coast has a relatively smooth coastline because the Hamgyong and Taebaek Ranges run parallel close to the coast, plunging abruptly into the sea. Tideland and continental shelves are well developed along the indented west and south coasts. The tidal difference reaches eight meters in Kyonggi Bay, indicating the possibility of developing tideland and continental shelves. As of the end of 1987, there were 3,201 identified islands in Korea with a total area of 2,025 square kilometers. More than 440,000 people inhabit 517 of these islands totalling 1,915 square kilometers. The total area of the 2,684 uninhabited islands is only 110 square kilometers.

• **Climate:** The Korean peninsula, stretching between approximately 33° N and 43° N with a prominent mountain range (Taebaeksan Range) running close by the east coast, shows great

differences in temperature between its eastern and western regions and between the southern and the northern regions. The mid-latitudinal location gives Korea a climate remarkable for its regional differences and seasonal characteristics.

Annual mean temperature in the southern area is 14° C with the figure lower in the north. The difference in the annual mean temperatures between the southernmost and the northernmost areas reaches 7° C to 11° C. Remarkable differences in the lengths of day and night and temperatures in summer and winter are characteristic of the Korean climate. Annual precipitation on the Korean peninsula, which is located in the East Asian monsoon belt, is 1,400-1,800mm on Ullung-do and Cheju-do islands, 1,400-1,500mm along the south coast, 1,200mm in the central region and 800-900mm in the northern region. About 70 percent of the annual precipitation occurs during June, July, August and September. July is the wettest month accounting for 28 percent. Winter sees more snowfall than rainfall. Ullung-do Island, Taebaeksan Range, Sobaeksan Range and the northern mountainous areas experience greater snowfall.

In winter, winds blow to the Korean peninsula from Siberia where intense cold waves of air form high atmospheric pressure. In summer, southeasterly and southwesterly winds blow to the peninsula from high pressure zones in the North Pacific.

□ People

Although there are several theories as to the origin of the Korean people, it is generally accepted that ancestors of the present-day Koreans, who were Altaic in origin, formed the Yemaek branch of the northern tribes who had moved to Northeast China and further southward to the Korean peninsula in the Neolithic period, and who later founded such states as Puyo, Koguryo, Ye and Paekche.

The Yemaek people are assumed to have taken three routes to enter the Korean peninsula: one route was from northern China to the Korean peninsula by way of Pohai Bay, another route led to the Korean peninsula by way of the Sungari River basin and the Amnok (Yalu) River basin, and still another route involved a waterway to the west coast of the Korean peninsula from China's Shandong peninsula. A branch of the Yemaek tribe established Puyo and Koguryo in Northeast China, subjugated Uplu and conquered Lolang around the first century B.C., thus becoming mingled with the Chinese. In the seventh century, Koguryo conquered Malgal, a Tungusic tribe in Northeast China. Koma, a subtribe of Yemaek, moved southward to found Mahan and Pyonhan, two of the three ancient Korean states which ruled the southern region of the peninsula. Mahan later grew into Paekche.





2. The Host City Seoul



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The Korean nation, though originating from the Yemaek tribe, took in elements of ancient Asian tribes, southern tribes, Chinese and Japanese races through various historic periods. The notion of a homogeneous Korean people became firmly established as the Unified Shilla was succeeded by the Koryo and the Choson dynasties as the single government ruling the entire Korean peninsula south of the Yalu-river and the Tuman-river.

□ Language and script

• **Language:** It is commonly agreed that Korean is a member of the Altaic language family, closely related to the southern Tungusic languages.

In the early historical period, there were two major dialect groups in the Korean language: the Puyo group in the north represented by the Koguryo dialect and the Han group in the south represented by the Shilla dialect. The latter included the dialects of Paekche, Kaya and Shilla. Following the political unification of the Korean peninsula by Shilla in the seventh century, one standard language based primarily on the Shilla dialect began to be spoken across the Korean peninsula.

As the newborn Koryo dynasty set up its capital in Kaesong in the central peninsula in the 10th century, the dialect spoken in the Kaesong area replaced the dialect spoken around Kyongju, the capital of Shilla, as the standard Korean. In the succeeding Choson period (14th to 20th century) the language of the Koryo period continued to be used as the standard tongue because the new capital of Seoul was not far from Kaesong. Therefore, modern standard Korean originated from the standard Koryo dialect.

Korean language is characterized by little differences among dialects. The standard Korean, which is generally spoken by the middle class in Seoul, is understood anywhere in Korea; all regional dialects, except for that of Cheju-do island, are also understood anywhere in the country. There are northern, central, southern and Cheju-do dialects. The northern dialects include Hamgyong-do dialect and Pyong-an-do dialect and the southern dialects include Kyongsang-do and Cholla-do dialects.

More than 65 million people speak Korean, including five million in Japan, China, the USA and Europe.

• **Script:** *Han-gul* is Korean script and is considered one of the most scientific writing systems ever devised by man. Of the original 28 alphabet characters invented in 1443, 14 consonants and 10 vowels are in use today. *Han-gul* is a phonetic system capable of describing most foreign words with remarkable accuracy.

It may be written vertically as well as horizontally and is easy to print. Early Koreans used Chinese characters which depended on a totally different

linguistic system. Learning Chinese script was so time-consuming that only a handful of privileged aristocrats were able to master it and the majority of the public had to remain illiterate. Therefore, King Sejong (r. 1418-1450) ordered scholars to create a writing system suitable for the Korean language. The king promulgated the newly invented script, which he named *Hunminjong-um*, or the "proper sound to instruct the people," in September 1446.

Today, the Korean script alone is used in most books and documents, but in newspapers and professional publications, Chinese characters are still used together.

□ Population

It is estimated that about three million Koreans inhabited the Korean peninsula 2,000 years ago, and there were about 10 million Koreans in the mid-Choson period (1392-1910), and 13 million toward the end of the period. Records show that there were 19.5 million Koreans in 1925, 21 million in 1930 and 24.3 million living in the Korean peninsula in 1940.

At the end of World War II in 1945, the population north of the 38th parallel was estimated at 8.8 million and the population south of the parallel at 16 million. The 1949 census taken south of the 38th parallel revealed the population had grown to 20 million, largely because of refugees from the north. As of the end of 1986, there were 21.90 million estimated to be living in North Korea and 41.57 million living in the Republic of Korea, bringing the total to 63.87 million Koreans.

In terms of population movement and characteristics, the Korean population structure is being rapidly changed into that of the advanced-nation type. Changes in the attitude toward having children and the rise in the age for marriage have appreciably lowered the population increase rate in Korea, which is about 1 percent, a little higher than the average rate of advanced nations but much lower than most developing countries, which show an average increase rate of 2 percent. Economic and social characteristics of the Korean population include increases in the number of the highly educated and in the number of women with jobs.

Heavy concentration of the population in major urban areas has resulted in an uneven population distribution. A serious population problem faced by Korea is not so much its increase but its uneven distribution. Around 60 percent of the population in major cities like Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Incheon have been found to be immigrants from smaller cities or provinces.

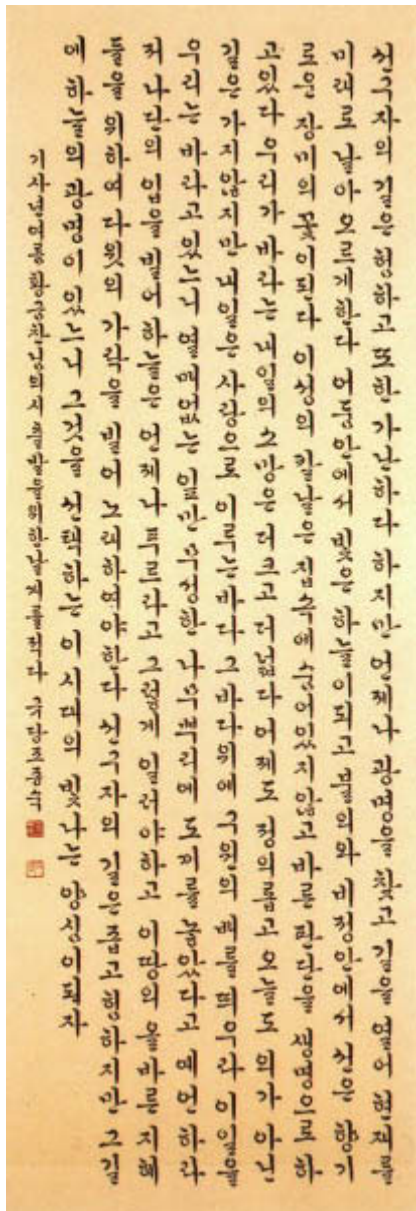
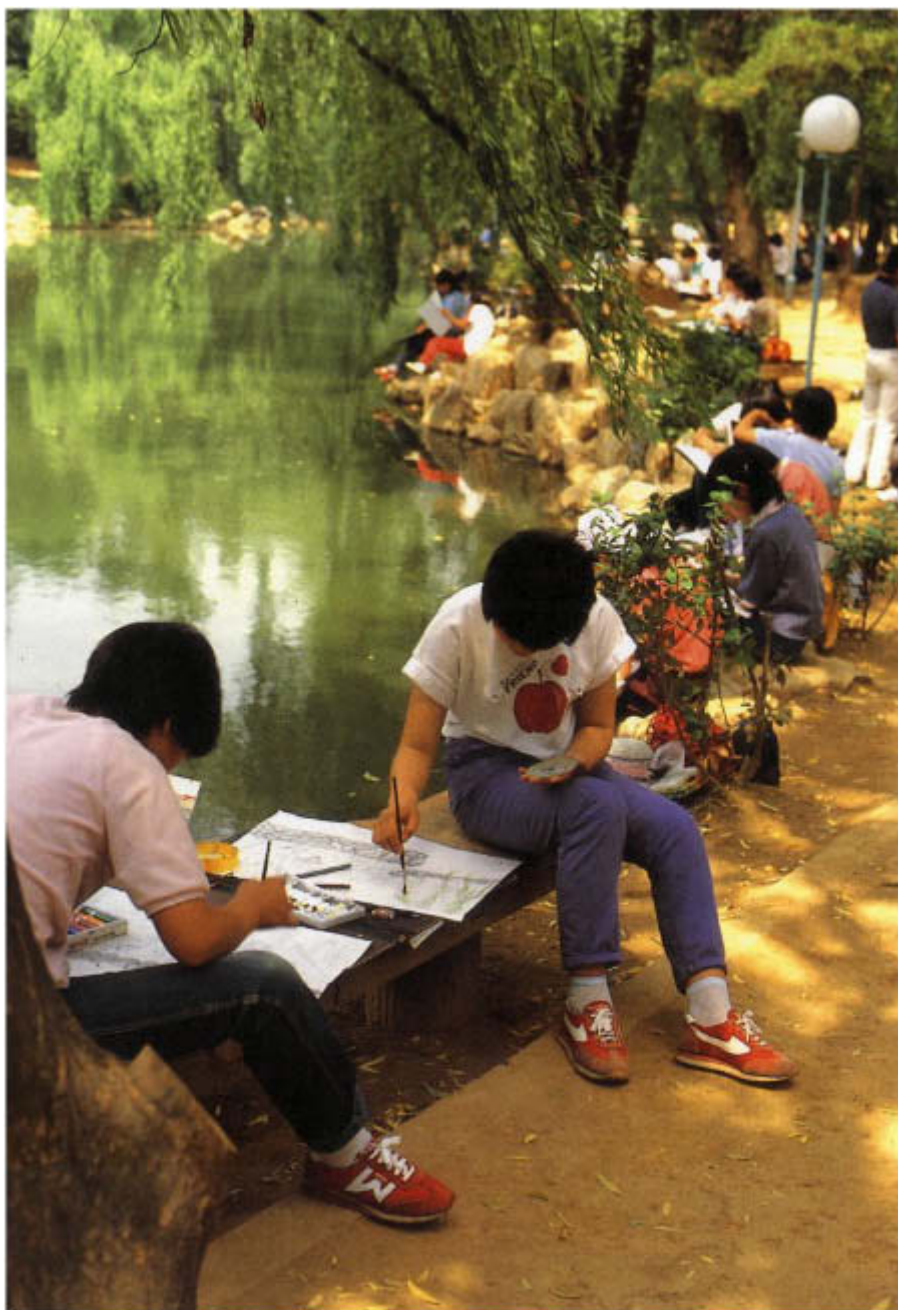
As more Koreans receive higher education because of the steady rise in incomes, the ratio of high school graduates in the population above age six rose to 33.8 percent in 1985 from 19.8 percent in 1980. During the same

period, in the age bracket of 20 to 24, the ratio of high school and college graduates went up while the ratio of elementary and junior high school graduates went down. The ratio of two-year junior college and university students also increased by 113.3 percent.

Of those above age 15, 58.5 percent have spouses, 33.8 percent are unmarried, 0.6 percent are divorced and the ratio of the unmarried has risen among men aged 25 to 34.

As of November 1988, 17,520,000, or 58.7 percent of the Korean population above age 15 totalling 29,830,000, were engaged in economic activities.





- 2. The Tripitika Koreana, sacred texts of Buddhism carved on 81,258 wooden tablets preserved for centuries at Haeinsa Temple.
- 3. Korean children, the nation's hope for the future.
- 4. Students engrossed in painting on the grounds of Kyongbok Palace.
- 5. 'Han-gul', the Korean alphabetic writing system; in the form of calligraphy it has been sublimated into a fine art.
- 6. Seoul's bustling commercial and fashion district, Myeongdong.
- 7. Customary Korean display of filial respect-on parents' birthdays and on New Year's Day children perform deep bows in a ritual expression of deference to their fathers and mothers.



2. The Host City Seoul

2.1.2 History of Korea

□ History



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• **Primitive society:** The Paleolithic age in Korea is thought to have begun about half a million years ago, and the Neolithic age about 6,000 years ago. The Neolithic inhabitants in Korea made earthenware, built pit houses by rivers or the sea, fished, hunted and farmed. Tribes began to form in the Neolithic age when communal life also began.

• **Ancient society:** It has been established that bronze culture was developed on the Korean peninsula about 3,000 years ago. Metal culture represented by bronze and iron implements also meant the establishment of states. Tribal states of the period grew larger and more powerful politically by conquering neighboring states.

The first confederated Korean kingdom was Old Choson which is said to have been established by Tan-gun. Old Choson, spread over the vast territory from the Taedong River basin to the Liao-he River basin, prospered for over a thousand years and put up fierce resistance for more than a year against Han Chinese forces led by Emperor Mu before its fall.

Following the fall of Old Choson, Puyo, Koguryo, Tong-ye and Okcho rose in the north and Mahan, Chinha and Pyonhan were established in the south. In the first century B.C., the three Korean kingdoms of Koguryo, Paekche and Shilla emerged to coexist until the mid-seventh century.

Koguryo which had begun in the Amnok (Yalu) River basin drove out the four Han Chinese commanderies in the early fourth century to expand its territory as far south as the Taedong River. In the fifth century Koguryo bordered the Sungari River in the north, Asan Eay and Chungnyong Pass in the south, the East Sea in the east and the Liao-he River in the west.

Paekche, which originated in the Han River basin, established a firm aristocratic central government as early as the fourth century, completely subjugating Mahan. Setting up relations with East Chin China and Japan, Paekche solidified its international position.

Shilla, the last of the three kingdoms to be formed, had risen in the Kyongju plain and, in the fourth century, subjugated neighboring regions and strengthened its power. In the sixth century, Shilla troops, led by the elite Hwarang (Flower Youth) generals and officers, occupied the Han-gang and Naktong-gang river basins and advanced as far north as the Hamhung plain to threaten the powerful Koguryo. The Three Kingdoms Period came to an end in A.D. 668 when Shilla defeated Koguryo after Paekche to unify the three states into Unified Shilla. Unified Shilla was replaced by the Koryo Kingdom founded by Wang Kon in 918.

• **Middle period:** Koryo adopted the Chinese government system including the kwago state examination, and completed a central government system through the introduction of Confucian political thought. During the Koryo period, local culture was greatly developed to incorporate Buddhist and Confucian culture to a great extent. Carvings of *Tripitaka Koreana* on 81,258 wooden blocks during the reign of King Kojong (r. 1192-1259) reflected the remarkable development of Buddhism.

Choe Sung-ro, Chong Chi-sang, Yi Saek and Chong Mong-ju were leading Confucian scholars of the Koryo period. *Samguk Sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) written by Kim Pu-shik is the oldest extant Korean history book. Koryo celadon is highly prized by connoisseurs around the world today.

In Koryo all land was state-owned and the ruling class collected taxes.

Aristocrats and powerful families, however, came to own much of the land through illegal means and were exempted from taxation and compulsory services. This caused disturbances in domestic administration and led to frequent revolts. The revolt of the generals in 1170 resulted in the 60-year-long military rule, which was followed by no fewer than seven Mongolian invasions and intervention in Koryo's politics. Meanwhile, Japanese pirates frequently raided Korean shores and the Koryo court weakened.

Yi Song-gye, a Koryo general, toppled the weakened Koryo court after removing such loyalists as Choe Yong and Chong Mong-ju, and establishing the Choson Kingdom in 1392.

Choson adopted neo-Confucianism, replaced Buddhism as the ruling ideology. Literati officials emerged as the leading political and social forces of the new kingdom, establishing themselves as members of the ruling class known as *yangban*.

The central government system was strengthened in the 15th century and, during the reign of King Sejong (r. 1418-1450), the Korean territory reached the Amnok (Yalu)-gang and the Tuman (Tumen)-gang rivers in the north. The Choson period achieved remarkable development in all areas of national life including the promulgation of *han-gul*, an alphabetical Korean script, in 1446.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, Choson was subjected to the contradictions and limitations of a medieval society and invasions (from Japan in 1592 and from Ching China in 1636). Factional strife which had begun before the Japanese invasion intensified to both divide and stagnate the entire *yangban* society.

Studies of neo-Confucianism based at *sowon* shrine-academies across the country developed greatly, focusing on metaphysical debate and ethical teaching. Yi Hwang and Yi Yi were two most outstanding scholars of neo-Confucianism at the time

• **Modern period:** The Choson Kingdom suffered from factional strife in the 17th and 18th centuries. The *sirhak* or the "practical learning school" emerged in the same period, advocating social reform and improvement of the ruling system. Leaders of the school included Yu Su-hang, Park Che-ga and Park Chi-won, whose reform plans stressed development of commerce and industry, and Yu Hyong-won, Yi Ik and Chong Yak-yong, who emphasized agricultural development.

Even while these reformists were introducing new and practical thought and blueprints for national reform, the in-law government of the Hong, the Cho and the Kim families put domestic politics and national administration into great disarray. The national treasury was depleted and farm economy ruined.

The people rose up in revolt in various places, and Western influence, including Catholicism, found its way into the country.

Regent Hungson attempted to drive Western influence out of the country by adopting a tight closed-door policy. His endeavors to overcome the crisis and safeguard the royal sovereignty, however, proved futile before the onslaught of the foreign powers. Following the 1876 treaty with Japan, concluded under Japanese pressure, Choson set out to reform its political and diplomatic systems and to modernize transportation, communications, medical services and education. Amid the growing conflict between reformists and the anti-foreign force, the already declining government of Choson faced even greater trials with a series of turbulent incidents such as military mutiny in 1882, the coup d'etat in 1884, the peasants uprising and social reform in 1894, the assassination of Queen Min in 1895, and the refuge of King Kojong in the Russian Legation in 1896.

Further, the Sino-Japanese War in 1894 and the Russo-Japanese War in 1904 were fought partly over the Korean peninsula.

So Chae-pil, Lee Sang-jae and Yun Chi-ho formed the Independence Club as the national awakening against foreign encroachment and understanding of modern civilization by future-oriented intellectuals heightened. In 1899, the Korean Empire was proclaimed in a move to construct a modern nation-state.

Having gained a predominant position in Korea through victories in the wars with China and Russia, Japan deprived Korea of diplomatic rights through the 1905 Protectorate Treaty, and eventually annexed Korea in 1910.

The Korean people immediately started an all-out anti-Japanese independence movement both at home and in Manchuria, Siberia and other foreign countries. Their activities included organized military actions to restore national independence.



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• **Contemporary period:** Under Japan's colonial rule, the Korean people suffered great oppression and exploitation. On March 1, 1919, the entire Korean nation rose up in nationwide non-violent campaigns for independence, demonstrating to the world their firm determination to regain independence. In the wake of the historic Samil (March 1) Independence Movement, Korean national leaders established the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai, China, in the same year. Japan continued its course of military aggression, starting the Manchurian Invasion in 1931, the second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, and the Pacific War in 1941. Korea was freed from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945, with the victory of the Allied Forces in the Second World War.

The liberation, however, found Korea divided along the 38th parallel, as its northern part was occupied by the Soviet forces and the southern portion by the U.S. troops. The free and democratic general elections on May 10, 1948 held in the southern half under the supervision of the United Nations elected 198 National Assemblymen who enacted the Constitution of the Republic of Korea on July 17 of that year. The Republic of Korea was inaugurated with Dr. Rhee Syng-man as its first President, carrying on the legitimacy of national government and proclaiming democracy as cardinal national policy.

Overcoming the tragedies of the fratricidal Korean War (1950-1953) and other national difficulties, the Republic of Korea has been making progress in all fields including economics and politics through the First Republic (1948-1960), the Second Republic (1960-1961), the Third Republic (1961-1971), the Fourth Republic (1971-1979), the Fifth Republic (1979-1987) and the Sixth Republic led by the Democratic Justice Party since 1988. Making an all-out effort to firmly root democracy, to establish a capitalist industrial system and to realize a welfare society, the Republic of Korea is quickly moving up to the ranks of a fully developed nation.



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- 8. Dolmen, massive stone monuments dating from Korea's prehistoric era; human remains, stone implements and earthenware have been found beneath such structures.
- 9. Ancient earthenware; many prehistoric artifacts have been excavated at Amsadong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul.
- 10. Mural of mounted hunters discovered in a royal tomb of the Koguryo Dynasty.
- 11. Ceremony marking the inauguration of the Republic of Korea on August 15, 1948; the building, once the headquarters of the Japanese government-general during the colonial period, now houses the National Museum of Korea.
- 12. Seoul citizens celebrate the nation's liberation from Japanese imperial rule following the defeat of militaristic Japan in World War II.
- 13. Cease-fire line, established in accordance with the 1953 armistice agreement at the close of the Korean War, demarcating a 4km wide demilitarized zone stretching 155 miles across the peninsula.



2. The Host City Seoul



□ National symbols

• **National flag:** The Korean national flag carries the *taeguk*, or the Great Absolute, and the Eight Trigrams. The *taeguk* represents the dualism of the cosmos. The red portion expresses nobility and *yang*, and the blue half, hope and *um*. The red and the blue stand for fire and water, day and night, light and dark, construction and destruction, man and woman, mobility and immobility, and plus and minus. The sets of bars in the four corners represent opposition and balance. The three bars in the upper left corner represent heaven, while the three broken bars in the lower right corner represent earth. The bars in the upper right corner symbolize the moon and those in the lower left corner, the sun. The white background stands for the national territory. In another interpretation, the central *Taeguk* stands for the people and the bars in the corners, for the government.

The flag, called *Taegukki*, was designed by Lee Chong-won, governor of Chungchong-do Province, in 1881, and was first used by Kim Ok-kyun and Park Yong-hyo when they visited Japan as diplomatic envoys in 1882. The flag was officially adopted as the national flag in 1883.

• **National anthem:** The *Aegukka* or the "Song of Patriotism" is the national anthem of the Republic of Korea. The verse is believed to have been written either by Yun Chi-ho (1865-1946) or An Chang-ho (1878-1938). Ahn Ik-tay (1905-1965) composed the song before 1945, and it was officially adopted as the national anthem with the founding of the Republic of Korea in August 1948.

• **National flower:** *Mugunghwa* (the flower that blossoms until eternity), or the Rose of Sharon, is the national flower of the Republic of Korea. There are white, violet and red flowers of the Rose of Sharon. Korea is called the Land of the Rose of Sharon because the flower blossoms across the country.

A deciduous shrub with an average height of three meters, the Rose of Sharon withstands cold weather well, and new flowers blossom from a planted branch.

2.1.3 Customs and Tradition

□ Tradition

Korean villages and settlements have historically been deeply influenced by natural and social conditions, such as terrain, waterways, transportation and distance between settlements, by the theory of geomancy, and traditional customs.

A typical Korean village may have a mountain behind it and a river before it. The mountain protects the village from the northwesterly wind during the winter, and the river guarantees sufficient irrigation for rice growing and other farming activities. Korean cities with populations of less than 200,000 generally consist of the inner city commercial and government districts and residential and commercial districts surrounding them. Industrial and agricultural areas lie outside the cities.

Traditional Korean houses had tiled or grass-thatched roofs and earthen walls. The houses of the upper classes had three main quarters of *anchae* (wife's quarters), *sarangchae* (husband's quarters) and *haengnangchae* (servants' quarters). Traditional Korean houses were warmed by the *ondol* system of heating mud floors by channeling smoke through under-the-floor flues.

Beginning in the early 1970s, traditional Korean houses have rapidly been replaced by Western-type houses in rural areas, and by apartment houses in urban areas.

• **Folk beliefs and lifestyle:** The temperate weather with the four distinct seasons and abundant annual rainfall helped Korea develop as an agricultural country. The Korean people built their houses of earth and stones. They worshipped deities of their choice. Korea is a country with rich folk customs and traditions.

The Korean people celebrate and observe holidays and rituals, perform plays and hold festivals with origins in the ancient agricultural society. Such occasions include the lunar New Year's Day, the autumn moon festival, Tano festival in early summer, the arrival of the spring, and *Hanshik*, for visits to ancestral graves. They also hold rituals in honor of ancestors and of nature.

Koreans' names generally consist of three Chinese characters, the first being the family name and the last two being the given names. Korean women retain their maiden name after marriage.

14 15

The National Anthem

Music: Ahn Eak - tae

Moderato

Dong Hae Mul Gwa Paek Tu San I Ma Ru Go Dal To Rok Ha Nu Nim I

Bo U- Ha Sa U Ri' NaRAMan Se Mu - Gung Hwa Sam- Chol Li

Hwaryo Gang - San DaeHanSaRam DaeHan-U Ro Ki Ri BoChonHaSe.

14. Taegukki, the national flag of Korea.

15. The national flower of Korea, Rose of Sharon.

16. Tile-roofed homes, typical of traditional Korean architecture, situated in the historic preservation district of Kyedong, Chongro-gu, Seoul.

17. Mats woven with floral patterns; Kanghwa Island is renowned for such handicrafts.

18. A traditional Korean dinner table with a full assortment of delicacies.

19. Contest at Kyongbok Palace for the title of 'Sinsaimdang', an honor awarded to the mother who best emulates the mother of the illustrious Yi Dynasty confucianscholar, 'Yulgok'.

The Korean people celebrate their first birthday called *tol* and 60th birthday, *hwan-gap*, with special significance. In the past, marriages were either arranged by the parents or through match-makers. The law does not allow a man and a woman of the same family origin to marry. Formalities are important in Korean funeral and memorial services held under Confucian rituals. The funeral and memorial rituals on the first and second anniversaries of death are especially elaborate.

• **Food and clothing:** A typical Korean meal consists of the staple of a bowl of boiled rice and many side dishes. There are also several varieties of *tang*, or soup mixed with boiled rice. Representative Korean foods include *kimchi* (red pepper-seasoned vegetable pickles), *pulgogi* (marinated roast meat), *toenjang chige* (soybean sauce pot-stew) and *shikhe* (sweet drink made from fermented rice). For a Korean meal all dishes are spread on the table at once, whereas in a European or Chinese meal dishes are served one after another. The traditional Korean costumes are *hanbok*. The Korean people have traditionally loved white clothes so much so that they are known as "the white-clad people." The man's hanbok jacket is called *chogori* and the trousers *paji*. The women's jacket is also called *chogori* and the skirt is called *chima*. Both man and woman wear an overcoat-like garment called *turumagi*.





2. The Host City Seoul



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20. Calligraphic art traditionally displayed to greet the arrival of spring; on 'l'pchun' by the lunar calendar the end of winter is marked by ritual calligraphy

21. Talismanic rope; according to shamanistic custom, suspending a magic rope over a door or path will fend off unwelcome intruders.

22. Totemic figures. Erected at the entrance to villages or at intervals alongside roads, these wooden idols carved in the shape of uncanny male and female pairs are believed to serve as spiritual guardians.

23. Buddhist icons. In the main hall of Buddhist temples it is customary to display one thousand images of the Buddha.

24. Genre painting by Shin Yun-bok, dating from the late Yi Dynasty.

25. Folk painting of a tiger, a beast inspiring awe in Koreans.

26. Koryo Dynasty porcelain vase in a crane pattern; National Treasure No. 68.

27. Celadon figurine of a duck; National Treasure No. 74.

28. Mask of the type worn in traditional 'Pongsan mask dances', an important medium of folk art.



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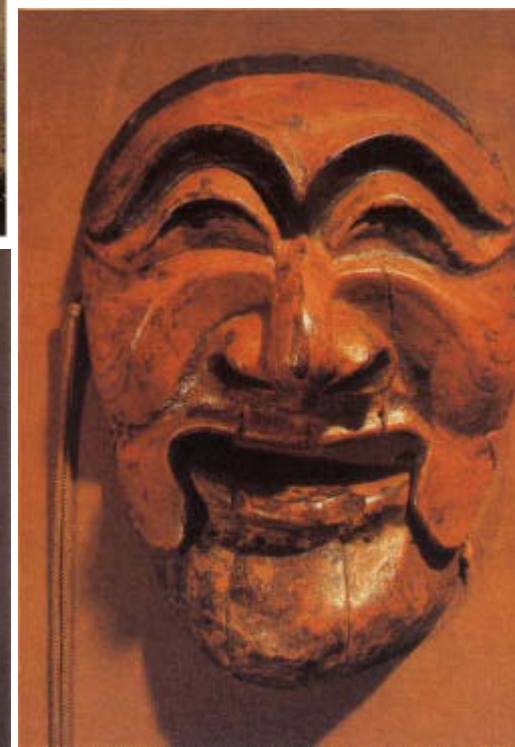
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25 28



2. The Host City Seoul



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□ Religions

Major religions in Korea are Buddhism, Confucianism, Christianity and some new religions. Buddhism arrived in Korea by way of China, and Confucianism originated in China. These two religions have greatly influenced Korean life for nearly two thousand years, and in the process, a considerable degree of Koreanization and rooting in Korean culture had taken place, so that they might be regarded as traditional Korean religions as well. Catholicism was brought into Korea under European influence, and Protestantism was introduced to Korea mainly by American missionaries. In addition, there are new Korean religions including Chondogyo, or the Religion of Heavenly Way, Taejong-gyo and Won Buddhism. The Korean people had their own unique religion from prehistoric times, a form of pantheistic animism to worship mountains, the sun, the moon, stars and giant rocks. Shamanism originating in Siberia also exercised deep influence over the Korean people. In such ancient rites as *yonggo* of Puyo, *tongmaeng* of Koguryo and *muchon* of Mahan and Ye, origins of ancient Korean religion can be found. Shamanism is still practiced by some.

• **Buddhism:** Buddhism arrived in Koguryo in A.D. 372, Paekche officially embraced it in A.D. 384, and Shilla accepted it in A.D. 527. Not fully supported by kings and their government, Buddhism in Koguryo failed to prosper, and monks went to Shilla, Paekche and even to Japan to propagate the religion. In the wake of the fall of Paekche, its Buddhist priests crossed the sea to go to Japan where they made great contributions to the flowering of ancient Japanese culture. Buddhism prospered in Shilla, and kings, generals, ministers and members of the Hwarang elite youth corps who had contributed to the unification of the Korean peninsula, all trained in Mahayana (Great Vehicle) Buddhism. Shilla produced illustrious Buddhist leaders including Won-gwang, Chajang, Wonhyo and Uisang. There are 18 Buddhist sects in Korea today including the Chogyo Order, which is the largest. The number of Buddhist followers in Korea is estimated at eight million.

• **Confucianism:** Confucianism was introduced to Korea about the same time as Buddhism. Its basic teaching being loyalty to the country, filial piety, humaneness, righteousness, civility and trust, Confucianism, in the strictest sense, may not be regarded as a religion. However, since it has traditionally served as the tenet for daily life of the Korean people, Confucianism has acquired religious status.

• **Christianity:** Catholicism was introduced to Korea through Catholic publications brought to Korea by its envoys to Beijing in the 17th century. The Roman Catholic Church in Korea recognizes the year 1784, when Lee Sung-hun was baptized in Beijing, as the first year of Catholicism in Korea. Catholics in Korea suffered greatly during the three nationwide persecutions, including the one in 1839. Catholicism was officially allowed to propagate in Korea in 1886. There are 2,140,000 believers, 4,789 priests and 2,412 Catholic churches in Korea. There are three views as to when Protestantism was introduced to Korea: the year 1883 when the first Protestant church was established; 1884 when U.S. medical missionary Horace N. Allen arrived in Korea; and 1885 when American missionaries Horace G. Underwood and Henry G. Appenzeller came to Korea. At present Korea has about 8,600,000 Protestants, 45,000 ministers and 37,000 churches.

• **Other religions:** *Tonghak* (Eastern Learning) founded by Choe Che-u during the reign of King Chuljong (r. 1849-1863) changed its name to Chondogyo in 1906. This native Korean religion has elements of Christianity, heaven worship and incantation. There are 960,000 believers and 4,740 members of clergy in 273 parishes. Won Buddhism was founded by Park Chung-bin in Iksan-gun County, Chollabuk-do Province in 1916. The present name of Won Buddhism was adopted in 1946. Won Buddhism has 1,060,000 believers, some 1,000 clergymen and 500 churches. Other native religions include Taejong-gyo and Hanolgyo, both worshipping Tan-gun, the mythical progenitor of the Korean people. Islam was brought to Korea by Turkish troops who fought in Korea as part of the UN Forces during the Korean War (1950-1953). Seven Korean cities including Seoul and Pusan have mosques with Imam. There are about 30,000 Islamites in Korea.

29. Altar dedicated to a tutelary deity; such altars, often erected atop ridges or in quiet corners of villages, are used to beseech happiness and good fortune from the local deity.

30. Chongmyo; this ancestral shrine to the Yi Dynasty line of monarchs is a popular tourist attraction in Kwanhun-dong, Seoul.

31. Shamanistic sorceresses. Korean shamans mediate with spirits, tell fortunes and perform exorcisms and other rituals.

32. Interior of Myongdong Cathedral, located in central Seoul. This church, dedicated in 1898, is the first and largest cathedral in Korea.

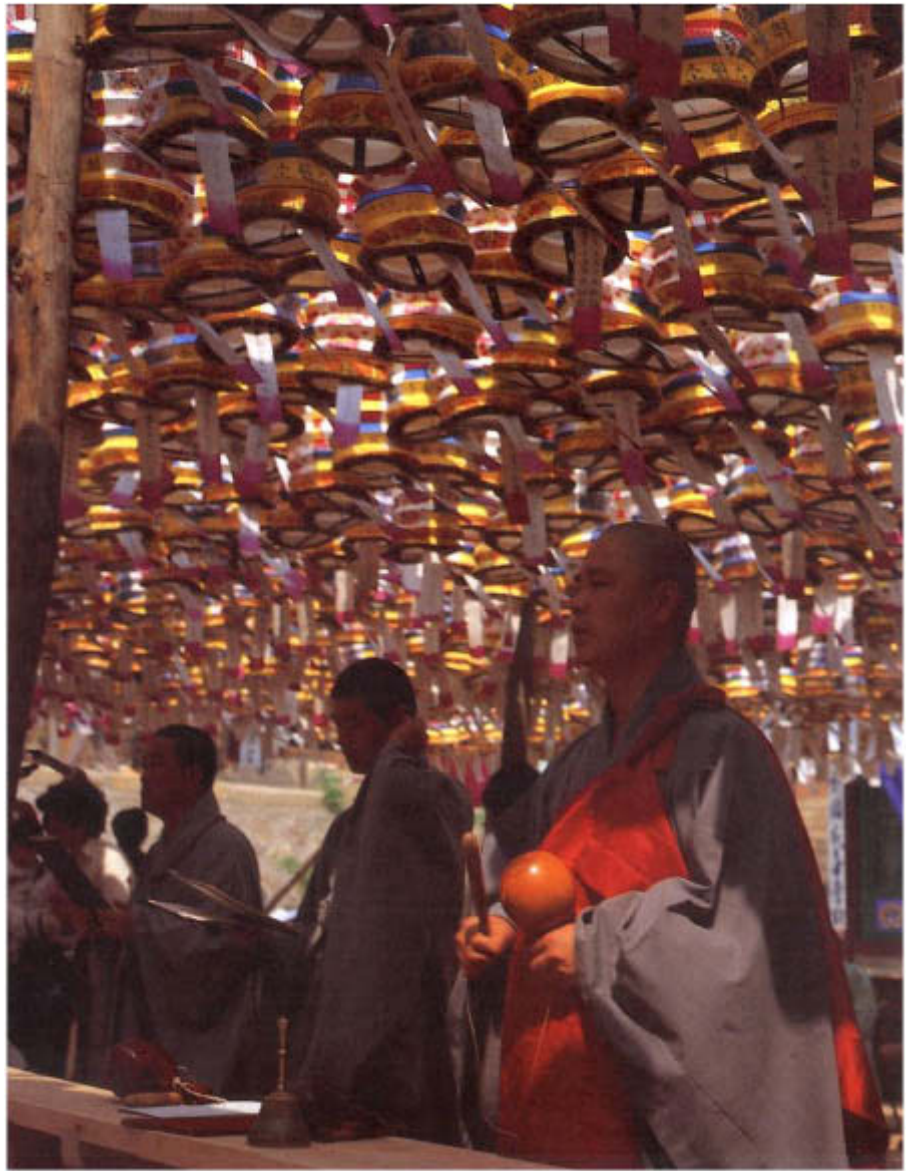
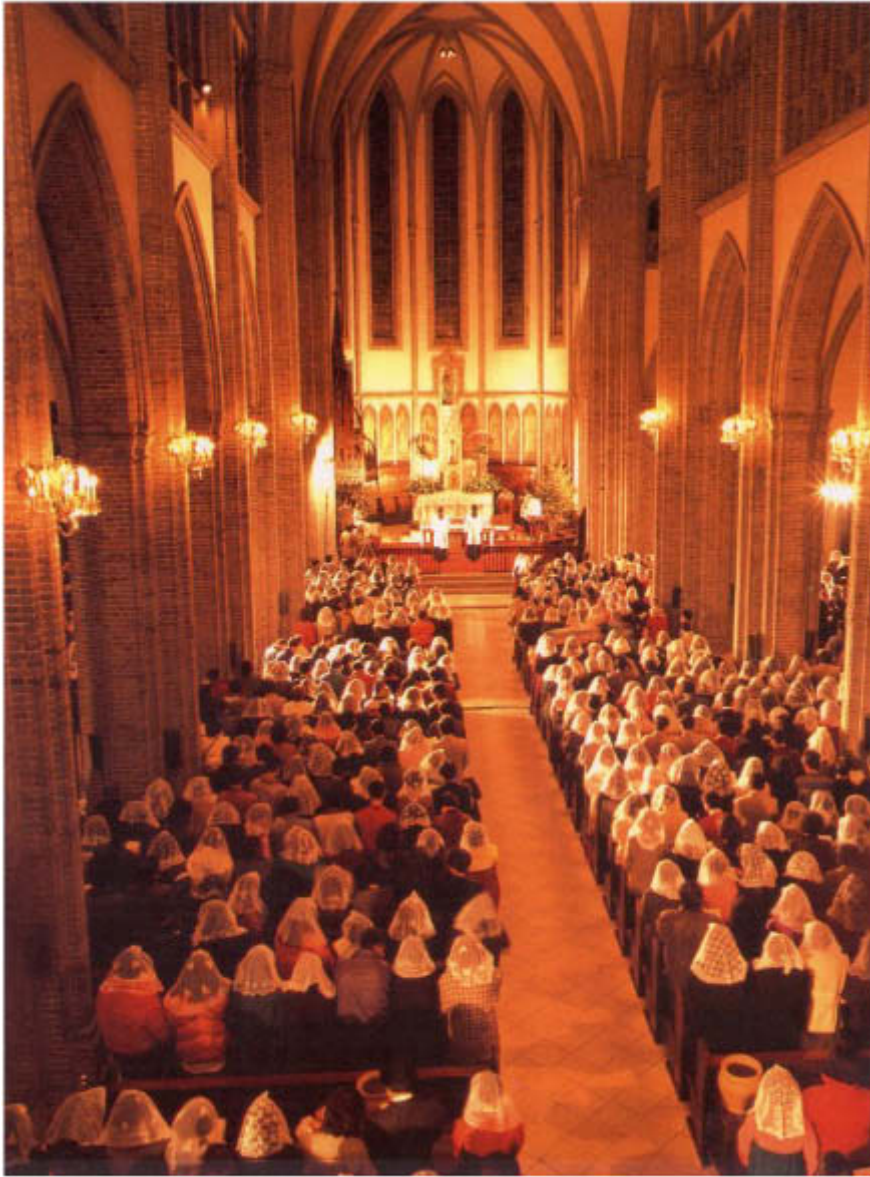
33. Altar of a Korean Buddhist temple.

34. Yongrak Presbyterian Church; situated in Cho-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul, this is a representative Protestant place of worship.

35. Songkwangsa Temple. Belonging to the Chogyo Order of Buddhism, this temple, standing on Chogyesan Mountain in Sungju-gun, Chollanam-do (province) was originally built in the late Shilla period and reconstructed in the Koryo Dynasty.



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2. The Host City Seoul



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2.1.4 Culture

□ Education

The first modern school was opened in Korea in 1885. However, modern education in Korea did not begin until the end of World War II. In September 1945, ten leading educators formed the Korean Council on Education to study and make decisions on such important matters as educational ideology, system, administration and textbooks. In March 1946, it presented the following basic directions and objectives of education: To assist, under the great ideal of *hong-ik-in-gan* (benefits for all mankind), all people in perfecting their individual character and acquiring the qualifications of citizens capable of participating in the building of a democratic state and of promoting the prosperity of all mankind. The basic Korean educational system provides for six-year elementary school education, which is free and compulsory, three-year junior high schools, three-year senior high schools, and four-year colleges and universities.

As of the end of 1988, there were about 11,530,000 students in 19,266 schools at all levels, including kindergartens, with over 340,000 teachers.

□ Press, publications and advertising

Encouraged by the use of a single language, high literacy rate and improvement of educational standards, the Korean press has achieved a remarkable and rapid development. The Korean press has been enjoying since 1987 far greater freedom than before to report and comment on all aspects of political, social and cultural life.

• **Newspapers:** *The Hansong Sunbo*, an official gazette-type paper published by the government publication agency in 1883, was the first newspaper in Korea. *The Tongnip Shinmun* (The Independent), published by Dr. So Chae-pil in 1896, was the first privately-owned paper.

After Korea was placed under Japanese colonial rule in 1910, Japan forbade the publication of Korean newspapers. In the wake of the March 1st 1919 Independence Movement, however, Japan changed its policy on Korean newspapers and permitted in 1920, publication of two Korean language dailies, *The Choson Ilbo* and *The Dong-A Ilbo*. These two and other Korean newspapers, founded later, contributed to enlightening the people and fostered an anti-Japanese and independent spirit.

• **Television and radio:** The first radio broadcasting in Korea took place on February 16, 1927, and the first television broadcasting was by DBC (Daehan Broadcasting Co.) in 1956. On December 31, 1961, KBS-TV was inaugurated as the first full-scale television service in Korea. Korea joined the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in 1952. In 1973, the state-operated KBS (Korean Broadcasting System) became a public-owned corporation. KBS-TV and radio services cover the entire Republic, and the international service of KBS radio broadcasts 24 hours a day.

The Munhwa Broadcasting Company (MBC) has 24 stations across the country which broadcast both TV and radio programs.

The Christian Broadcasting System (CBS) has its key station in Seoul and regional stations in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Iri for radio broadcasting.

• **Publication:** Although smaller in terms of business enterprise than daily newspapers or broadcasting, book publication in Korea has great social influence. Korea has recently revised the copyright laws, and has become a party to the Universal Copyright Convention (UCC). The publishing industry in Korea is experiencing greater freedom than ever, and books on Communist and other ideologies and on North Korea, which had previously been banned, have been published.

In 1988 a total of 152 million copies in 35,473 titles were published by 4,219 publishing houses in Korea. Reference books constituted the largest number of copies, followed by literary books, children's books, religious books and social science books.

• **Advertising:** Korean businesses spent 855.4 billion *won* (one US dollar equals 670 Korean *won* as of March 1989) on advertising in newspapers, TV, magazines and radio in 1987; in 1981, the figure was 315 billion *won*. For 1987, 40.19 billion *won* or 47% of the total advertising expenditure was spent for advertising in newspapers, 35.06 billion *won* or 41% for TV, 61.3 billion *won* or 7.2% for magazines, and 41.6 billion *won* or 4.8% for radio advertisements.

Schools

(1988 Ministry of Education Yearbook)

Classification	Number of Schools	Number of Classrooms and Subjects	Number of Students (in 1,000 students)	Number of Teachers
Kindergarten	8,030	13,262	405	13,078
Elementary School	6,463	113,451	4,280	132,527
Junior High School	2,429	46,113	2,524	77,430
Senior High Schools (Humanities)	1,063	25,857	1,458	49,993
Senior High Schools (Technical)	590	15,612	843	31,146
Special Schools	97	1,491	18	2,218
Civic Schools	1	3		4
Higher Civic Schools	13	47	1	122
Technical Schools	1	1		4
Higher Technical Schools	30	467	24	689
Miscellaneous Schools (7th through 9th grades)	7	79	5	132
Miscellaneous Schools (10th through 12th grades)	31	850	47	1,356
Junior Colleges	119	1,059	267	6,762
Education College	11	336	19	680
Colleges and Universities	104	3,629	1,004	29,885
Graduate Schools	251	2,533	75	
Miscellaneous Schools (College grades)	26	108	23	507
Total	19,266	224,898	11,533	346,533



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36. Primary school students reproducing a scientific experiment.

37. Commencement exercises at Ewha Womans University, a noted institution of higher learning which was chartered as a four-year university in 1947 after many years of operation as a junior college.

38. Computer training. With the arrival of the information age, computer education is conducted in Korea at the primary school level.

39. Various newspapers published in Korea.



2. The Host City Seoul



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2.1.5 Industry and Economy

□ Economy

The remarkable economic development of Korea, widely known as "the Miracle of the Han River," has been a product of the determination and hard work of the Korean People.

The war-devastated cities and rural areas, the shortage of natural resources, the unemployed filling the streets, and a national budget with a 30 percent commitment to defense had once placed the Korean economy in very poor conditions in the 1950s; it appeared next to impossible for it to revive.

A series of successful five-year economic development plans since 1962 have, however, put the Korean economy on a firm track to growth and development. The Korean economy has attained an average annual growth rate of 8.5 percent. Per capita GNP rose to 3,728 US dollars for 1988, from 125 US dollars in 1962.

Given the past economic performance and considering potential for future development, the Korean economy is viewed to continue annual development at the rate of 7 to 8 percent.

□ Industry

Korea's exports increased to 33.9 billion US dollars in 1986 from 55 million US dollars in 1962, growing by an annual rate of 36.7 percent. In 1988 Korean exports reached 60.67 billion US dollars, an increase of 28.3 percent over the previous year, making it the 11th largest exporting country in the world.

• Exports and imports: Major export items include electronic products, textiles, steel, footwear, automobiles and other transportation equipment.

Imports also grew remarkably, from 422 million US dollars in 1962 to 41 billion US dollars in 1988. In 1987, imports increased by 26.3 percent over 1986 to reach 51.801 billion US dollars. Exports exceeded imports for the first time in 1986.

In the early stages of this recent economic development, Korean industry was mostly labor-intensive, and concentrated on light industry including the textile industry. In the 1980s the heavy-chemical industry made rapid development to account for over 50 percent of all industrial output.

The Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO) produces 11.8 million tons of iron and steel to make Korea the world's ninth largest producer of iron and steel. The shipbuilding industry has been greatly developed during the 1980s; today Korea builds three billion US dollars worth of ships a year. Production of industrial machinery and equipment has also greatly increased. The electronics industry has grown to be one of the leading industries, and in 1987, electronic products worth 3.75 billion US dollars were exported out of the 5.79 billion US dollars worth of the total electronic products manufactured during the year, ranking Korea as the 10th largest manufacturer of electronic products. In the automobiles sector, Korea produced 1.08 million motor vehicles in 1988, of which 570,000 units were exported.

The textile industry, one of Korea's oldest industries, exported products worth 11.59 billion US dollars as of October 1988, registering a 19.1 percent increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

• **Transportation:** As of the end of 1987, the total length of roads in Korea reached 54,689km. About 1,000 kilometers of roads have been built annually since 1980. The 12 expressways crisscrossing the country, including the Kyong-in, Kyongbu, Honam, Namhae, Yongdong, Eighty-Eight and Chungbu Expressways, total 1,539km.

As of the end of 1987, 1,610,000 motor vehicles were on the Korean roads, and the country had 6,339.8 kilometers of railways including the Kyongbu, Chung-ang and Honam Lines. Of the total railways, 3,419.1 kilometers constituting 58 lines are commercially operated, of which 852.5 kilometers or 27 percent are two-tracked and 491.9 kilometers of 15.7 percent are electrified.

As of the end of 1987, Korea has concluded aviation pacts with 37 countries. They included 11 Southeast Asian countries, seven African countries, eight European countries, four American countries and one Oceanic country. Korean Air serves 24 cities in 15 foreign countries on 38 routes, including 31 for passengers and seven for cargo. There are 15 domestic routes.

At the end of 1987, there were 47 harbors in Korea to handle 168.77 million tons of cargo a year. Korea had, as of the end of 1988, 4,336 merchant ships totalling 6,513,770 tons with 103,577



Trends of Major Indices

Classification	Units	1986	1987p	1988e	
GNP	Current price in 100 million dollars	953	1,186	1,561	
Per Capita GNP	Current price in dollars	2,321	2,861	3,728	
Population	in 1,000 persons	41,184	41,575	41,975	
Foreign Exchange Rate	won/dollar	861.40	792.30	684.10	
Consumption Rate	%	66.0	63.3	61.6	
	Non-Governmental	%	55.3	52.5	50.8
	Governmental	%	10.7	10.8	10.8
Total Savings Ratio	%	34.0	36.7	38.4	
Domestic Investment Ratio	%	29.1	29.2	30.2	
Foreign Investment Ratio	%	4.7	8.0	8.6	
Composition Ratio by Industry	Agriculture/Forestry	%	12.3	11.4	11.6
	Mining and Manufacturing Industry	%	31.3 (29.9)	31.5 (30.3)	30.8 (29.8)
	Construction	%	7.7	8.2	9.1
	Electricity, Gas and Waterwork	%	3.2	3.2	29
	Wholesale and Retail	%	13.1	13.2	13.0
	Transportation, Warehouses, Communication	%	8.2	8.2	8.0
	Finance, Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	%	10.6	10.8	11.0
	Others	%	13.6	13.5	13.6
Economic Growth Rate	%	12.3	12.0	12.1	



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40. The Korea Stock Exchange.

41. Manufacture of semiconductor chips, a frontier of high technology.

42. Container terminal at Pusan, symbol of Korea's high volume of exports.

43. Container vessels carry Korean goods to all corners of the globe.



2. The Host City Seoul



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2.1.6 Tourism

Korea has emerged as the world's 10th largest tourist destination in 1988 by attracting over 2,300,000 foreign tourists, an increase by 23 percent over the previous year, and earning 3,300 million US dollars. It is expected that more and more tourists will visit Korea in the wake of the Seoul Olympics.

About 70 percent of Korea is mountainous, and Korea is blessed with four distinct seasons. Having a rich and unique 5,000-year-old cultural tradition, Korea abounds in historic, cultural and folk relics and sites.

Tourist visits to Korea generally start in its capital city, Seoul. The city was also the capital of the Choson Kingdom (1392-1910) and is now the undisputed political, diplomatic, economic, social, academic, cultural and transportation center of the country.

The capital of the Shilla Kingdom for ten centuries, Kyongju in Kyongsangbuk-do Province is often called "a museum without walls." Numerous archaeological monuments and Buddhist temples testifying to the outstanding artistic and cultural achievements of Shilla are found in Kyongju and its vicinity.

Some of the most popular scenic spots in Korea include mountains such as Pukhansan and Namsan in Seoul; Soraksan and Odaesan in Kangwon-do Province; Keryongsan in Chungchongnam-do; Songnisan and Woraksan in Chungchongbuk-do; Chuwangsan in Kyongsangbuk-do; Chirisan in Chollanam-do; Naejangsan in Chollabuk-do; and Hallasan in Cheju-do.

The Hallyo Waterway along the coast between Yosu, Chollanam-do Province and Namhae, Kyongsangnam-do Province, and the Tadohae, or the "Sea of Many Islands," along the coast of Yochon, Kohung, Wan-do, Chin-do and Shinan of Chollanam-do Province are two of the most famous tourist attractions with clean waters and beautiful coastal scenery on the south coast.

Cheju-do Island, off the south coast, is rich in folk and scenic tourist resources. Visitors can fish and hunt on the island. Ullung-do off the east coast also draws many visitor year-round.

Korea has 230 National Treasures including Seoul's Namdaemun South Gate: (National Treasure No. 1), 851 Treasures including Tongdaemun (East Gate: Treasure No. 1), and 305 historic sites including Posokchong (Historic Site No. 2), an outdoor royal banquet site in Kyongju.

There are 77 travel agents licensed to handle international travel, and 85 specializing in domestic tourism.



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44. 'Todamsambong,' one of the famous scenic attractions of Tanyang, Maepo-myon, Chungchong nam-do (province).

45. Expressway interchange and farm consolidation project Korean agriculture has undergone a rapid development in parallel with urban industrialization.

46. Winter view of Hyangwonjong Pavilion, a graceful structure overlooking a pond in front of Sinmumun Gate at Kyongbok Palace.

47. Hanryo Waterway, picturesque ferry route stretching along Korea's southern coast from Samchonpo, Kyongsangnam-do (province) to Yosu, Chollanam-do (province), has been designated a National Maritime Park.

48. Scenes of Korea's four distinctive seasons: Spring.

49. Summer.

50. Autumn.

51. Winter.



2. The Host City Seoul



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52. Gilded Buddhist image of Maitreya; National Treasure No. 78, preserved in the Korean National Museum.

53. Gold crown excavated from a royal tomb at Noso-dong, Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Shilla Kingdom; National Treasure No. 87.

54. Bambooware market in Tamyang. Tamyang in Chollanam-do (province) is renowned for bamboo crafts.

55. Pulguksa Temple. Designated Scenic Locale No. 1 and a National Historic Monument, this temple situated on the lower slope of Toham Mountain in Kyongju, Kyongsangbuk-do (province), was built in 751 A.D. during the reign of King Kyongdok of the Shilla Dynasty.

Seven national treasures, including Paekun and Chongun Bridges are to be seen in the temple complex, an epitome of Shilla culture and the most cherished cultural monument of many Koreans.

56. Millstone turned by ox or horse, a relic of the days before mechanical milling.

57. Persimmons strung for drying, a common sight in southern Korea in the late autumn.

58. Namhansansong Wall, located in Sansong-ri, Chungbu-myon, Kyonggi-do (province), is one of the most famous old fortifications in Korea; National Historic Monument No. 57.

59. Earthen pottery production at Kangjingu, Chollanam-do (province).

60. Procelain manufacture. Potters seek to recapture the prized beauty of Koryo blue and Yi white celadons of an earlier era.

61. Mask dance. During the Yi Dynasty commoners lampooned the nobility in mask dance performances, of which the 'Pongsan mask dance' and the 'Songpa Sandaenori' are typical.



2. The Host City Seoul



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2.2 Seoul

2.2.1 History and Environment

□ Location and natural surroundings

Seoul lies to the north and south of the Han River which flows across the Korean peninsula from the east to the west.

The city is surrounded on all sides by mountains, including Pukhansan, which is 836 meters high, and Tobongsan, Inwangsan and Kwanaksan, all about 500 meters high. Founders of the Choson Kingdom selected Seoul as the capital of their newborn kingdom in the 14th century because the mountain-surrounded terrain of the city was both beautiful and suitable for military defense.

Tobongsan in the Kwangju Mountain Range is connected to Pukhansan by the Paegundae, Insubong and Nojok-bong peaks. To the south of Pukhansan is 342-meter-high Pugaksan. To the east of the mountain is 125-meter-high Naksan and to the west is 338-meter-high Inwangsan.

The mountain range running southward from Inwangsan includes 265-meter-high Namsan and 175-meter-high Ungbong Peak, and the range stretching northward from Inwangsan includes 296-meter-high Ansan. The Samgakchi area rises to 20-meter-high Kalwoldong and to the 40-meter-high Namdaemun area. Chonggechon Stream runs eastward from Namdaemun to converge with Chungnyangchon Stream, carrying sewage to the Han River. Roads have been built over Chonggechon Stream and its tributaries toward the end of the 1960s, and are now among the busiest thoroughfares of Seoul.

Ttuksom and Mapo, the harbors on the Han River, are now closed because land transportation has replaced the river transportation. Ferries on the Han River, such as Noryang Ferry (Seoul and Shihung), Yanghwa Ferry (Seoul and Inchon), Hannam Ferry (Seoul and Yong-in), Songpa Ferry (Seoul and Kwangju), and Kwangnaru Ferry (Seoul and Kwangju) have all been replaced by bridges.

Youido and Chamshil are two islands in the Han River formed by earth and sand accumulation. On the two islands apartment house complexes and office buildings have risen. The National Assembly, major broadcasting companies and financial institutions are on Youido.

Seoul is situated at 37°33' N and 127° E, and its annual mean temperature is 11°1' C. Its average temperature in August is 25°4' C and - 4°9' C in January, showing temperatures lower than other cities on similar latitudes. Seoul has a wide fluctuation in temperature spanning 30° C between the highest and the lowest, as it is subject to cold

high atmospheric pressure in winter, and has warm and humid summers. Annual precipitation is 1,259mm with 72 percent of the rain falling between June and September. Twenty percent of the total precipitation occurs in July.

□ History of Seoul

It has been proven that man began to inhabit the Han River basin including Seoul, Inchon, Puchon, Pochon, Yangju, Paju, Yong-in and Kanghwa as early as the Neolithic period about 3000 B.C.. Metal culture had been introduced to the area by way of China and northern Asia and tribal leagues began to be formed. Around the year 18 B.C., Paekche, one of the three Korean kingdoms, rose in the Seoul area with Wiryeseong Fortress as its center, whose location is thought to have been in what is presently Miari, Tobong-gu, Seoul.

The Seoul area had become a strategic area where military clashes had taken place among the three kingdoms seeking territorial expansion.

The Seoul area was part of Hansanju Province of Unified Shilla when it had nine provinces after the unification of the peninsula in A.D. 668. King Kyongdok (r. 742-765) renamed it Hanju Province and set up Hanyang County in the area.

After Wang Kon established the Koryo Kingdom in 918 A.D., the Seoul area was called Yangju. Yangju grew to be one of Koryo's three major cities and was renamed Namgyong by King Munjong in 1067. Royal palaces were built and people were moved to Namgyong, and during the reign of King Sukchong (1095-1105), a detached palace was built. The Presidential mansion of Korea stands on the site of that detached palace.

Following the establishment of the Choson Kingdom (1392-1910), King Taejo, the founder of the new dynasty, decided to move the capital to a new location to give his kingdom a new focal point and a new vision. The selection of Seoul as the new capital was made by Buddhist Priest Muhak and Ha Yun. Geomancy influenced the selection of Seoul. In 1393 the construction of palaces and royal ancestral shrines began in Seoul, and on November 26, 1394, Seoul, then called Hanyang, was officially declared capital of Choson. A 17-km-long defensive wall was erected around the city by a total of 197,000 workers from across the country in only 98 days.

In 1395 King Taejo established the Hansongbu, the city government for Seoul. The area inside the walls was called *tosong* and the outside area within four kilometers from the walls was called *songjo*. *Tosong and songjo* constituted Seoul or Hanyang throughout 500 years of the Choson Kingdom. Seoul was then divided into the east, west, north, south and central wards. Seoul has kept growing as capital of Korea and center of political, social, cultural and economic activities ever since, despite the damages sustained

during the Japanese invasions in 1592 and 1597 and the Manchu invasion of 1636.

Such modern institutions as schools, hospitals and newspapers appeared in Seoul after the opening of ports in 1876. Streetcars ran between Sodaemun and Hongnung in 1898 and the first railroad was built between Seoul and Inchon in 1899. Telephones were introduced in the same year. The first bridge across the Han River was built in 1900.

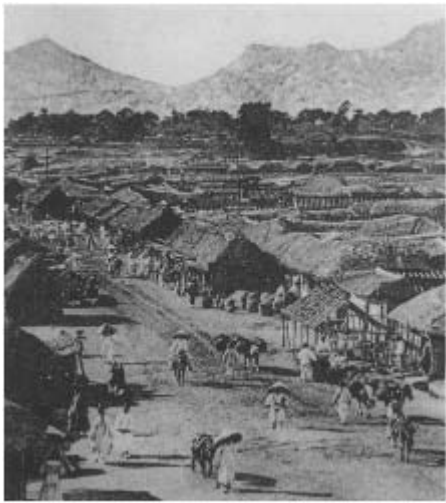
Hansongbu was renamed as Kyongsongbu after Japan forcibly annexed Korea in 1910, and Kyongsongbu was made a part of Kyonggi-do Province. Kyongsongbu was divided into five *bu* inside the walls and eight *myon* outside them. The five *bu* included Tongbu, Sobu, Nambu, Pukpu and Chungbu, and the *myon* included Yongsan-myon, Sogang-myon, Sung-in-myon, Inchang-myon, Hanji-myon and Tumo-myon, Unpyong-myon and Yonhi-myon.

Seoul, then called Kyongsong, kept expanding as more people moved into it. Chong-no, Namdaemun and Taepyong-no streets grew to be busy downtown areas, while urbanization progressed around the streetcar terminals including Chongnyangni, Mapo, Tonam-dong, Yongchon and Yongdungpo. Kyongsong was divided into seven wards of Chongno, Chung, Tongdaemun, Songdong, Sodaemun, Yongsan and Yongdungpo in 1943. In 1944 Mapo was added.

With the defeat of Japan in World War II on August 15, 1945, Seoul had temporarily been placed under U.S. military government. In October of the same year, however, a Korean was appointed to take charge of the city administration. In September 1946 Seoul was separated from Kyonggi-do Province and its name, Kyongsong, was changed to Seoul, meaning the capital city, in Korean.

Seoul was proclaimed the capital of the Republic of Korea with the founding of the Republic on August 15, 1948. One year later, Seoul was elevated to the Special City of Seoul, absorbing Ttukdo-myon, Sung-in-myon and Unpyong-myon of Koyang-gun County, and Torim-ri, Pondaebang-ri and Kuro-ri of Shihung-gun County. Seoul then had a population of 1,600,000 in nine wards in 266.35 square kilometers. The Korean War (1950-1953) left Seoul in ruins as government offices, houses, factories and public facilities had been destroyed by warfare. Following the 1953 ceasefire, the central government returned to Seoul from Pusan, and citizens began to come home to rebuild their city.

The government of Seoul was placed under the prime minister from the home minister in February 1962. Ever since, Seoul has grown into the environmentally clean and pleasant and functionally equipped capital of Korea, solving problems created by rapid urbanization and excessive growth accompanying economic development.



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62. Yi Dynasty royal throne, preserved in Injongjon Hall at Changdok Palace.

63. 'Susonchondo', a map of Hanyang, presently Seoul, carved in wood by Kim Chong-ho in 1824.

64. Keunchongjon Royal Hall, site of coronations and of regular audiences with the monarch during the Yi Dynasty.

65. Street scene of Seoul in the late Yi Dynasty.

66. Kwanghwamun Gate during the late Yi Dynasty.

67. Seoul in the 1960s.

68. Namdaemun area of Seoul today.



2. The Host City Seoul



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2.2.2 Seoul Today

Seoul has a population of over 10 million living in 2,518,000 housing units in 475 *dong* (basic administrative unit) in 22 *gu* or wards. It occupies an area of 627.06 square kilometers or 0.63 percent of the total territory of the Republic.

□ Seoul, the political city

Seoul has been the political center of the nation ever since it became the nation's capital in 1394. Beginning with the Presidential mansion, Chong Wa Dae, at 1 Sejong-no, a number of government ministries and agencies line the 100-meter-wide and 500-m-long Sejong-no Avenue, and it was on this same street before its expansion that palaces and the six ministries of the Choson Kingdom (1392-1910) had been located.

On nearby Taepyong-no, Chong-dong, Sunhwa-dong, Sojin-dong and Tongwi-dong are also the central and municipal government offices and judiciary courts. Foreign diplomatic missions are also found in this area as well as in fashionable residential areas on both sides of the Han River. Large hotels equipped to hold international conventions are in the heart of the city.

□ Industry and economy

Seoul is the largest commercial center in Korea. Commercial functions of the city are concentrated in such downtown areas as Chongno, Namdaemun-no, Chongge-ro, Myong-dong and Ulchi-ro. Department stores are in the Ulchi-ro, Chungmu-ro and Myong-dong districts. Seoul has 365 markets with 56,208 shops and 28 retail centers with 6,535 shops. Since the 1960s a new distributive structure featuring supermarkets, chain stores and underground shopping malls has been replacing the conventional shops. The old market-centered distributive structure is being rapidly replaced by supermarkets, which have appeared in residential areas and apartment house complexes, and by department stores.

As of the end of 1987, 6,066 factories with over 330,000 workers were registered with the Metropolitan Government of Seoul. The 6,066 factories break down into 300 food processing plants, 903 wood product plants, 966 printing shops, 807 petrochemical, rubber and plastic factories, 285 non-ferrous mineral processing plants, 175 primary metal industry factories, 1,842 machinery and metal assembly plants and 579 others.

□ Districts, housing and transportation

• Districts: Seoul may be roughly divided into business, commercial, residential and hospitality and entertainment districts. Chongno-gu and Chung-gu wards in central Seoul constitute the business district with a concentration of government agencies and the offices of lawyers, certified public accountants; architects, and other professionals.

Namdaemun-ro, Chonggechon-ro and Ulchi-ro areas and Tongdaemun, Namdaemun and Chungbu markets are major commercial districts of Seoul. Speciality shops are in downtown areas of Myong-dong, Chungmu-ro, Ulchi-ro and Chonggechon-ro. Shops dealing in expensive costumes, haberdashery and fashionable articles line Myong-dong and Chungmu-ro streets. Stores specializing in gold, silver and jewelry are concentrated in Namdaemun-ro and Chongno. Pharmacies, Oriental herbal clinics, and sapling and seed shops line the street near Tongdaemun or the East Gate. Old book stores are concentrated in Chonggechon.

Itaewon became a favorite shopping area for foreign residents and tourists in recent years, and many Olympic participants shopped there during the Seoul Games.

The business district comprised of Chongno, Taepyong-ro, Myong-dong and Chungmu-ro attracts a great number of people. Restaurants, hotels, theaters, cinemas and other entertainment establishments are thriving in the district. In recent years, the newly developed town of Yongdong, south of the Han River, has been a fast-growing center of the entertainment and the hospitality industries.

The residential district of Seoul consists of the clusters of traditional Korean houses in the inner city and apartment complexes and housing estates on the perimeters of the city. More and more housing areas are moving outward to the suburbs where land is less expensive and relatively pollution-free. At the end of 1988, Seoul had 1,328,000 housing units and the housing distribution rate stood at 58.9 percent. Roads in Seoul, built during the Choson period, took advantage of natural terrain, and the main streets all started from the Chongno intersection. The old roads from the Choson period have been a factor in Seoul's traffic problems.

Seoul has east-to-west avenues including Yulkok-no, Chongno, Chongge-ro and Toege-ro, and north-to-south streets including Uiju-ro, Taepyong-ro and Namdaemun-ro. As more skyscrapers, multi-level crossings, elevated roads and overpasses have been built since the 1960s, Seoul has undergone changes to become a modern metropolis.

As of the end of 1987, Seoul had 631,794 motor vehicles, which included 432,638 passenger cars, 64,481 buses, 133,033 trucks and 1,642 specially equipped vehicles. An aggregate total of 17,430,000 people moved around the city daily, of whom 2,700,000 or 15.5 percent used the subway system with a total length of 116.5km on four lines, the seventh longest in the world.

□ Education and culture

The undisputed center of educational and cultural activities of Korea, Seoul has the lion's share of educational institutions at all levels, libraries, museums, research institutes and sports facilities. As of November 1988, it had 1,344 kindergartens, 449 elementary schools, 309 junior high schools, 228 senior high schools, 37 special schools, 17 junior colleges, 34 colleges and universities and 100 graduate schools. A growing number of schools prefer to be in suburbs where they can occupy a large campus at a relatively reasonable price, and where students can work in an environment with less air and noise pollution.

Following the 24th Olympic Games, Seoul has become one of the world's best equipped cities for sports facilities. The facilities include the Olympic Stadium, Chamshil Gymnasium, Chamshil Students' Gymnasium, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, Chamshil Baseball Stadium in the Seoul Sports Complex; the soccer field, baseball stadium, tennis courts, swimming pool and ssirum (Korean wrestling) gymnasium found in the Tongdaemun Stadium; Hyochang Stadium; Changchung Gymnasium;



69. Apartment complexes along the Han River in Seoul.

70. National Assembly Hall on Youido, forum of the people.

71. Han River Festival on Children's Day.

72. Itaewon Shopping District, a favorite destination of foreign tourists.

73. Panoramic view of downtown Seoul from atop Namsan Mountain.



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and the cycling, weightlifting, fencing, gymnastics, swimming and tennis facilities in the Olympic Park. Seoul has 185 theaters and cinema houses with 69,041 seats in all, as well as multipurpose performing arts facilities such as the Arts Center, Drama Center, National Theater and the Sejong Cultural Center. It has 16 public libraries. The one-kilometer-long Taehang-no Avenue is closed to motor traffic on Sundays for cultural activities; the Seoul Nori Madang, an outdoor folk arts theater, and the riverside parks along the Han River are also used for citizens' cultural and athletic programs.

□ **Tourist facilities**

Seoul, which was capital of the 500-year Choson dynasty, has a number of royal palaces. Kyongbok Palace, the main palace built in 1395 on Sejong-no Avenue, has Konchun-mun Gate, the 10-Storey Marble Pagoda of Kyongchonsa Temple, Kunjong-jon Hall, Chagyong-jon hall, Kyonghoe-ru Pavilion, Sajong-jon Hall, Kwanghwa-mun Gate and important cultural properties including those designated as National Treasures.

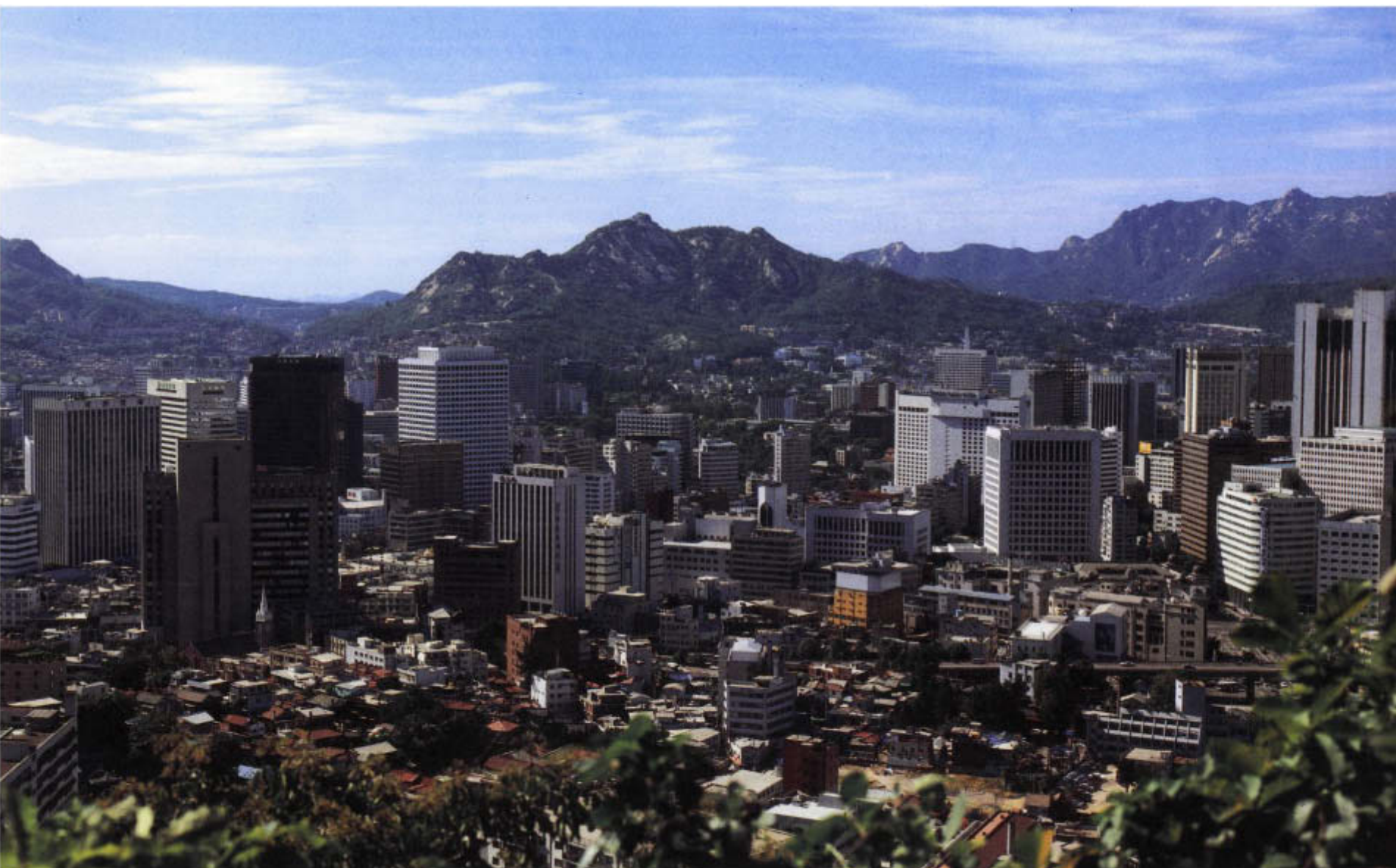
Changdok Palace in Waryong-dong, Chongno-gu, built in 1405 is the best-preserved of the five major royal palaces in Seoul, and has Tonhwa-mun Gate, Injong-jon and Taejo-jon Halls and a Korean traditional-style garden. Changgyong Palace, built in 1419, and Toksu Palace are also major historic monuments.

Historic sites, structures and remains in Seoul include the Tongnimmun or Independence Arch in Kyobuk-dong, Sodaemun-gu; the Chongmyo Royal Ancestral Shrine in Hunjong-dong, Chongno-gu; Sajik-tan Altars in Sajik-dong, Chongno-gu; Tongmyo Shrine in Sung-in-dong, Tongdaemun-gu; Poshin-gak Belfry in Chongno 2-ka; and Naksongdae in Pongchon-dong, Kwanak-gu.

Namsan Park in central Seoul, 265 meters above sea level, commands good views of the capital city. The National Central Library, Seoul Municipal Library, Namsan Tower, cable cars, Paekpom Square, Partiot An Chung-gun Memorial Hall and the Monument for Poet Sowol are in the park, encircled by driveways and promenades.

Pagoda Park in Chongno 2-ka, where the historic Declaration of Independence was read to begin the March First Independence Movement, in 1919, includes a 10-storey granite pagoda, the stone monument of Wongak-sa Temples, the memorial tower for the March First Independence Movement, and wall paintings. The 720,000-square-meter Childrens' Park is in Nung-dong, Songdong-gu, and the 6,670,000-square-meter Seoul Grand Park is in Kwachon. The zoo in the park is one of the largest in the world.

Seoul's symbolic flower is forsythia, gingko is its symbolic tree, and magpie its symbolic bird. Seoul has sisterhood relations with Taipei, Ankara, Honolulu, San Francisco and Sao Paulo.





2. The Host City Seoul



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2.2.3 Olympic Preparations in Seoul

Following the announcement on October 8, 1979 that the Special City of Seoul was to bid to host the 1988 Summer Olympics, the Seoul Metropolitan Government, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Korea Amateur Sports Association, prepared the report to be submitted to the IOC and remitted 100,000 Swiss francs to the IOC as part of the formal application procedure to host an Olympic Games. The publications by the Seoul Metropolitan Government proved valuable in persuading members and officials of the IOC to award the 24th Olympics to Seoul when the Korean delegation was dispatched to Baden Baden, West Germany in September 1981.

□ Inauguration of preparations organization

The Seoul Metropolitan Government organized in December 1984 by Presidential Decree No. 11160 an Olympics Preparations Office (OPO), absorbing the Tourist Section of its Transportation Bureau, Cultural Section of Internal Affairs Bureau, Olympic Facilities Construction Division of the Construction Headquarters and the Sejong Cultural Center. The office had a director, two planning officers, seven divisions and 24 subdivisions. In April 1985 the office staff was substantially augmented, and in May 1986, the director's rank was upgraded to grade one, top rank for career civil service officers. In addition to the OPO, a citizens campaign unit was inaugurated in January 1987, and a cultural activities unit was activated in October of the same year.

The Olympics Preparations Office carried out 120 projects in eight fields including construction of the necessary facilities, transportation, arts and cultural activities, accommodation, urban surrounding, security, public participation and creating an Olympic mood.

□ Construction of facilities

The major construction projects of the Olympics Preparations Office included the construction of the Seoul Sports Complex, Olympic Park, Olympic Village and Press Village and repairs to existing facilities.

The construction of the Seoul Sports Complex began when the Seoul Sports Complex Construction Headquarters was inaugurated on November 1, 1976 to build a sports complex of international scale in Chamshil-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul. In April 1979 the Indoor Gymnasium was completed, and in July 1982, the Chamshil Baseball Stadium was finished. On September 29, 1984, the Olympic Stadium was completed.

The Olympic Stadium with 132,000 square meters of facilities to seat 100,000 spectators, the Indoor Gymnasium, the Chamshil Baseball Stadium, the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, the Chamshil Students' Gymnasium and other sports facilities and parking lots totalling 178,000 square meters were constructed in the Seoul Sports Complex. The complex, on a lot of 545,000 square meters, has a total of 295,000 square meters of facilities capable of accommodating up to 200,000 spectators.

The Olympic Park project began with the decision in February 1983 to build the park in the area comprising Pang-i-dong, Tunchon-dong, Pyung-dong and Ogum-dong in Kangdong-gu, which had originally been set aside for a National Sports Complex. The construction started on August 27, 1984, and was completed on June 30, 1986. The Olympic Park, on a lot of 1,674,380 square meters, includes the Mongchon Mud Fortress with an area of 441,765 square meters, a historic monument from the Paekche period (18 B.C.-A.D. 660), a 119,100-square-meter artificial lake, an outdoor folk arts performance stage, the Friendship Park, water-works, drainage system and the 17-storey (two basement levels) Olympic Center with a total floor space of 2,446 square meters.

Before May 31, 1988 when the Indoor Swimming Pool was completed, all other competition facilities in the park including the Velodrome, the Weightlifting Gymnasium, the Fencing Gymnasium and the Gymnastics Hall had all been built.

The Olympic Village and the Press Village, occupying 626,664 square meters in Tunchon-dong and Ogum-dong, in Songpa-gu, were completed on May 30, 1988. The Olympic Village has 86 apartment buildings six to 24 storeys high with 3,962 apartment units, and the Press Village has 36 buildings with 1,848 apartment units. The two villages housed the Athletes Hall, Press Hall, reception centers, swimming pools, restaurants, rest areas, medical dispensaries and parking lots.

□ Transportation, tourism and accommodation

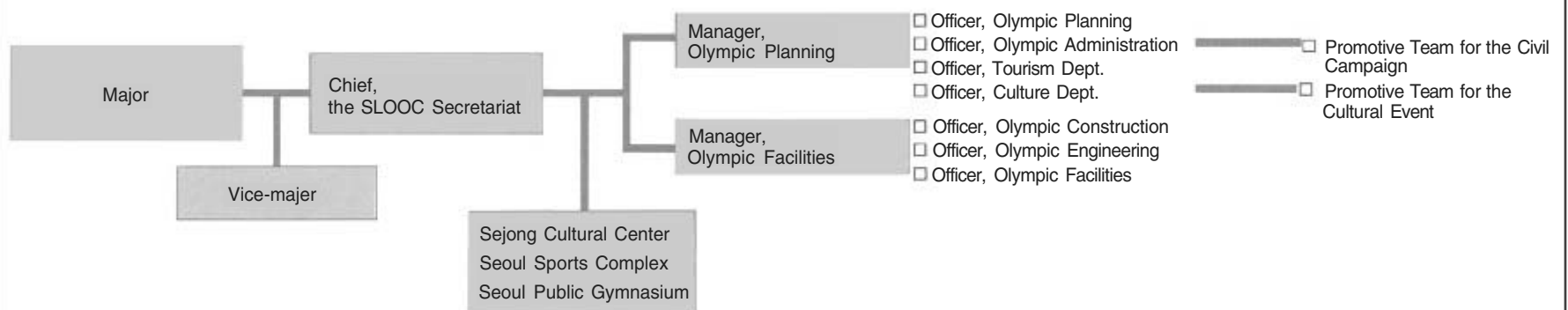
Because no fewer than 17,430,000 people use public and private means of transportation daily in the Seoul metropolitan area, and an additional 240,000 foreign tourists were expected during the period of the Olympic Games, transportation was one of the most difficult problems the metropolitan government of Seoul faced.

The metropolitan government encouraged Seoul citizens and foreign tourists to use subways as much as possible through a public relations campaign, extended the daily operation hours of subways and put more trains into operation, shortening their intervals to three minutes thirty seconds

Games Preparations Projects

Classification	Unit Projects	Individual Projects
Facilities	3	10
Transportation	6	20
Tourism and Accommodation	3	14
Health and Hygiene	5	18
Urban Environment	5	20
Culture and Arts	5	15
Citizens' Participation	6	18
Safety	1	5
Events		21
Total	34	141

Organization of the Olympic Preparation Unit.





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from six minutes. Four thousand new taxi-cabs were added to the existing fleets, and owner-driven cabs were allowed to operate every day without taking rest on every third day as normally required by law.

Forty-seven bus routes served by 1,088 buses were extended, and 10 new shuttle bus routes were temporarily operated with 172 buses during the Olympic period. Voluntary cooperation of private passenger car operators to ease the traffic problem in Seoul during the Olympic period deserves special mention. Many drove their vehicles every other day: on an even-numbered day, those cars with license plates ending in an even number were driven, and on an odd-numbered day, those cars with plates ending in an odd number were driven. Under this scheme, which was carried out by 95% of the eligible drivers, about half of the 470,000 private cars in Seoul were running on any given day during the Olympic period, increasing the city speed of motor vehicles to 33.5km/H from 20.5km/H.

Parking capacity reached 9,430 vehicles near the Seoul Sports Complex, including 500 vehicles in the complex, 4,300 on the *Tanchon riverside area* and 2,430 in the nearby temporary parking lots. Parking certificates were issued, and volunteers were assigned to ensure orderly parking.

In all, 58,000 rooms were secured for foreign visitors coming to Korea for the Olympics, including 16,800 rooms in tourist hotels, 9,700 rooms in official inns 13,000 rooms in apartments in the Olympic Family Town, 13,000 rooms in the Olympic and Press Villages and 500 rooms provided by citizens under the home-stay program. Foreign language and service instructions were given to hotel and inn employees.

Contests were held to develop new tourist courses and programs. A total of 2.7 billion won was loaned to 108 exemplary tourist agencies, and 19 new tourist information centers were opened.

□ Public health and hygiene

Programs continued to maintain a satisfactory level of public hygiene at hotels and restaurants. The Seoul metropolitan government encouraged restaurants near the sports venues and hotels to make their-kitchens visible from outside. All hotels and restaurants were given administrative guidance to improve disinfection facilities and toilets. Of 44,200 restaurants, 39,400 or 89 percent installed glass panels around their kitchens. Of 75,300 restaurants, hotels, inns, bars and entertainment establishments, 65,400, or 98%, either newly installed or improved the existing sanitary facilities, and 87% improved their toilets. For public sanitation, 1,388 disinfection projects were conducted, 28 mobile clinics were operated and 99 hospitals were selected to provide medical services to visiting foreigners during the Olympics.

□ Improvement of urban environment

The metropolitan government of Seoul set up the following four objectives in welcoming the Olympic athletes and officials and foreign tourists: 1) clean and orderly streets, 2) bright and clear city, 3) beautification with flowers, and 4) creating a cultural environment. Street lights were either newly installed or repaired on the Olympic torch relay routes and 133 streets leading to Olympic venues. A total of 1,704ha of roads and sidewalks were repaired. Main streets and their environment were improved, and urban redevelopment was carried out at 85 areas. Housing improvements were made in 24 areas. In all, 117,000 trees were planted along streets, 31 new parks opened, and 68 existing ones repaired.

The Seoul city government helped create a festive mood by displaying 41,584 street banners, 2,869 gonfalons, 103 signboards across overpasses, 18 publicity towers and arches, 709 balloons, 1,407 Korean traditional-style lanterns and poles, 621 placards, 597 giant banners and 294 signboards on buildings.

Large flower towers were set up, one each at the City Hall Plaza, Kimpo International Airport and Youido.

□ Preparations for cultural Olympics and citizens participation

The Seoul metropolitan government carried out 21 cultural programs including the Han River Festival, the Street Festival, and public performances and exhibitions participated in by 44,000 people of 439 organizations to introduce both traditional and contemporary Korean culture and arts. In order to encourage voluntary participation of citizens, the Seoul Council for Pan-National Olympic Support consisting of 18 associations with 16,000 members was organized, and 88 citizens' participatory programs were developed and public relations campaigns conducted to encourage active participation by citizens.

The council set the objectives of: 1) expansion of citizens' participatory movement, 2) qualitative improvement of participants, and 3) creating a social atmosphere conducive to participation in the Olympics. It mobilized 4,650 volunteers and operated four Olympic publicity halls. As a result of the movement, Seoul citizens came to have an increased awareness of the civic virtues of order, friendliness and cleanliness, thus creating a firm basis for successfully hosting the Seoul Olympics.



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74. Array of decorative flags from all nations at the Olympic Park.

75. Environs of competition sites during the Seoul Games.

76. Flower garden and floral display greeting visitors to the Seoul Olympics.

77. Foreign visitors enjoying the sightseeing at Kyongbok Palace.



2. The Host City Seoul



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2.3 Local Host Cities

2.3.1 Pusan

□ Location and environment

Pusan, located between 128°54' and 129°12' E and between 35°06' and 35°18' N, is the largest harbor in Korea. It is approximately on the same latitude as Tokyo, Los Angeles, Athens, Baghdad and Nanjing. Pusan is 428km southeast of Seoul. Simonoseki, Japan, is 250km from Pusan across the Korean Strait. Situated at the end of the Taebak Mountain Range, the largest mountain range in the Republic of Korea, Pusan is surrounded by mountains 300 to 600 meters high including Kumjongsan, Paegyongsan, Kowon-gyonsan, Kubongsan, Kudoksan and Chonmasan to its northwest and comparatively large plains along Suyong Bay and east of the Naktong River. A wide delta on the Naktong River is now part of Pusan.

Pusan is 32km long north to south and 29km wide east to west. Its area is 435 square kilometers or 0.4% of the Republic of Korea. The three peninsulas of Uam, Changgun and Tadae protrude from the southeast coast of the city. The Haeundae Bay, Suyong Bay, Pusan Bay, Kamchon Bay and Tadae Bay are formed by these small peninsulas.

Uam peninsula and Choryong-do island serve as natural breakwaters for Pusan harbor, and the large and deep bay make Pusan a natural harbor. Choyong-do island divides the harbor into the east harbor, which is a trade port, and the west harbor, which is a fishing harbor.

With an annual mean temperature of 14°3' C (3° C, in January and 24°C in August), Pusan enjoys typical oceanic weather; only rarely does it experience temperatures below zero during winter. Annual precipitation reaches 1,400mm, and it seldom snows in Pusan. About 50 percent of annual precipitation occurs between June and September. Pusan is breezy all year round, with winds blowing from northwest in winter and from southeast in summer.

□ Pusan, yesterday and today

Around the third century when the three states of Mahan, Pyonhan and Chinhae coexisted in the southern Korean peninsula, the Pusan region had been divided among Karak state, which had risen in the Kimhae area, and Kochilsan and Changsan states, which originated in the Tongnae area. Shilla soon put the Tongnae area under its control and Karak ruled the Somyon area. Thus, the area in which Pusan is situated now once served as border between Shilla and Karak. During the reign of King Naemul, Shilla annexed Kochilsan, downgrading

it as a county. Karak was annexed in the 19th year of the reign of King Pophung (A.D. 532) who called it Kumgwan County and, later, Kimhaegyong.

The name Pusan first appeared in records kept by Yi Ha-saeng, a local official, in the 14th century, which recorded that 1,000 bags of rice had been shipped to the chief of Tsushima Island, Japan, in 1368, the 17th year of the reign of King Kongmin of the Koryo period. Pusan, meaning "mountain resembling cooking pot," is believed to have been derived from the shape of the mountains near the port city. The treaty of 1443 permitted the establishment of Japanese districts (waegwan) in Pusan, Chepo and Yompo harbors. This arrangement served as the basic relationship with Japan until the end of the Choson period. Throughout the Choson period (1392-1910) Pusan was under the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Tongnae and, militarily, it was under the control of the naval commander of Kyongsang-do province.

Pusan began to grow as a major modern harbor after 1876. Later, as harbor construction in Pusan was underway, new streets were developed and the Kyongbu (Seoul-Pusan) railroad was completed. Harbor construction continued and the sea was reclaimed in Chung-ang-dong, Choryang and Pusanjin areas from 1902. After the Kyongsangnam-do provincial government was relocated to Pusan from Chinju in 1925, Pusan played a central role in administrative, economic and cultural areas and it greatly expanded during the Korean War (1950-1953) as the central government took refuge making it the provisional capital. Since its elevation to a city under direct control of the central government, rather than the Kyongsangnam-do provincial government, in 1963, Pusan has continued growing: the downtown area has shifted to the Chung-ang-dong and Kwangbok-dong area from the Choryang area, and in recent years, the Somyon, Tongnae, Haeundae and Kapo areas are rapidly emerging as the secondary center of the city. Harbor facility expansion work has been almost continuous since 1906 and, at present, pier expansion work is in progress. Construction of container piers enabled the port to handle 54 million tons of export-import cargo in 1987.

As of November 1988, Pusan had 3,768,790 citizens in 217 dong in 11 gu (wards) and one quasi-ward. There are 22.7 telephones and 4.2 cars for every 100 citizens. There are 204 elementary schools, 128 junior high schools, 94 senior high schools, 14 two-year junior colleges, 12 universities and colleges and six special schools. As of the end of 1988, there were 1,043,809 students. Main products of Pusan include footwear, plywood, textile, iron and steel and shipbuilding. Pusan exported 6,300 million US dollars worth of goods, or 13.4% of all Korean exports in 1987.

Pusan is the center of the southeastern economic zone of Korea.

Composed of people from many parts of Korea and exposed to the sea, Pusan citizens are progressive, rather than traditional and conservative.

Pusan's sister cities are Kaohsiung, Los Angeles, and Shimonoseki. The city flower is camelia and the city bird is, appropriately, the seagull.

□ Olympics preparations in Pusan

Preparations for the Olympics began in Pusan in June 1982 when the Ministry of Sports decided to construct a yachting center in the city with private capital and, in September of the same year, the SLOOC chose Suyong Bay as the site for Olympic yachting races. The city of Pusan selected Daewoo as the builder of the yachting center in March 1983, and started reclamation work on Suyong Bay on June 10. Inspecting the construction site on September 25 of the same year, IOC President Samaranch said the location and other conditions were suitable for Olympic yachting. On April 25, 1984 the vice president and the secretary general of the International Yacht Racing Union visited the site and expressed satisfaction. The Pusan Yachting Center, which is 231,000 square meters in area including 99,000 square meters of sea and is capable of accommodating 1,364 yachts, was completed on April 30, 1986 at a cost of 70,827 million won.

The city of Pusan inaugurated the Seoul Olympics Planning Unit in January 1987. The city designated hospitals, exercise sites and accommodation, and organized mobile medical teams. Arts and culture programs in Pusan included the Olympic Torch Welcoming Festival consisting of 24 different performances by 1,321 participants from 25 organizations, the Olympics Celebration Festival featuring 12 programs by 1,089 persons representing 10 organizations, and the celebration programs marking the opening of the Pusan Cultural Hall consisting of 14 events involving 885 persons from 10 organizations. National flags of Olympic participating countries were hoisted near the statue of Yun Hong-shin and the Olympic emblem banners were displayed at 2,000 locations including the city and ward offices as well as public organizations. Flowers were planted around the yachting site and the athletes village. Ten Olympic souvenir shops were operated. Signs for bus stops and taxi transportation were improved at 2,319 sites.

Pusan, having been built on a strip of land between the sea and the mountains, has a road rate of 11.6 percent, which compares poorly with 17 percent for Seoul, 23 percent for London and 43 percent for Washington, D.C. In recent years, the number of passenger cars and other motor vehicles has increased greatly to over 170,000 units causing severe traffic problems.

In order to alleviate the traffic situation during the Olympic Games, the city of Pusan 1) restricted operation of trucks on 14 routes and on Suyong-no leading to the Pusan Yachting Center, 2) adopted a staggered time system in the morning for schools, public organizations and companies with 300 or more employees, 3) had 68,000 private passenger cars operate every other day (cars with plate number ending in an even number on even-numbered days and those with plate number ending in an odd number on odd-numbered days only), and 4) encouraged citizens to ride buses and subways rather than drive cars. With these measures successfully carried out, traffic congestion was avoided during the Olympic period.

During the Olympic period, eight soccer games took place in Pusan including six elimination matches, one quarterfinal and one semifinal. One hundred and eighty players accompanied by 72 officials from nine countries competed for 11 days September 17 through 27, attracting a total of 146,320 spectators or 18,290 a day on the average.

The city government of Pusan organized the Olympic Football Competition Operation Headquarters in April 1988, appointing the vice-mayor as commissioner. The headquarters had five departments and 21 sections staffed by 568 personnel. A total of 675 million *won* was spent to improve the electronic Scoreboard and other facilities at the Kudok Stadium. The Sajik Soccer Field and the Tongmyong Engineering High School Stadium were used as training fields for the Olympic teams.

With opening and closing ceremonies, Olympic torch relay, cultural events and an athletes' village run separately from Seoul, Pusan became a true Olympic host city as yachting races unfolded on the sea at Suyong Bay. Two hundred and fourteen teams from 62 countries, comprised of 461 athletes and 224 officials, competed in eight events for 12 days from September 19 through 30, 1988.

The city government of Pusan made efforts to purify the sea water in the yachting center. It widened the estuary of the Suyong-chon River pouring into Suyong Bay, the venue of the yachting events, constructed a water treatment plant on the Suyong-chon River capable of treating 230,000 tons a day, installed three floating material screening stations and operated three waste material control teams.

The city government also supplemented 34 competition facilities at a cost of 1.5 billion *won*. Breakwater (TTD) was reinforced at a cost of 295 million *won*. The Olympic torch arrived at Pusan on The Olympic flame for the Pusan Yachting Center was ignited from the torch resting on Yongdusan Mountain at 9 a.m. on September 19 and was brought to the yachting center at 11 a.m. by 289 runners and escorts who ran a distance of 18.2km in relay.



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78. Opening ceremony for the Pusan Yachting Center.

79. Harbor and waterfront in Pusan, Korea's second largest city and largest port.

80. Night scene of Pusan.



2. The Host City Seoul

2.3.2 Taegu

□ Location and environment

Taegu is the center of the region combining Kyongsangbuk-do and Kyongsangnam-do provinces and is situated 300km from Seoul and 120km from Pusan. It is the third largest city in the Republic of Korea. The Kumho River, a tributary of the Naktong River, flows north of Taegu and the Shinchon River flows through the city. Palgongsan and Hwangsongsan mountains are in the north, Yongamsan and Choryebong mountains are in the south of the city. In the west is an alluvial plain along the Naktong River.

Taegu originally had grown along a north-south axis, on which Taegu Railroad station is situated. However, the growth soon came to a halt because of the Kumho River and Palgong Mountain in the north and Pisulsan and other mountains in the south. At present, therefore, the city is growing along an east-west axis.

Although it is 100km away from the coast, Taegu, being in a basin, has a January mean temperature of -16-fb- C and August mean temperature of 25-fb-9' C with the annual mean temperature at 12-fb-6' C. Summer temperatures of Taegu show characteristics of urban temperature distribution with the city center registering the highest temperature differences occurring on Concentric circles from the center. Annual precipitation in Taegu is 979.3mm with most rainfall in the summer months. Situated in an inland basin, Taegu experiences its first frost around October 20, or 32 days earlier than Pusan and two days after Seoul.

□ Taegu, yesterday and today

Settlements were formed in the Taegu basin in the fertile Kumho Plain along the middle reaches of the Naktong River as early as 3,000 years ago, and by the first century, the area grew into a tribal state named Talguhwa or Talgubol. Taguhwa became part of Shilla and, in A.D. 757, it achieved the name Taegu.

Taegu kept growing as a military, transportation and commercial center of the Kyongsang-do region throughout the Shilla and Koryo periods as agricultural produce and other commodities produced in the wide hinterland along the Naktong River were easily brought to the city and distributed by way of the river.

The industrial development and geopolitical importance of Taegu increased in the Choson period (1392-1910) and, in 1601, it became the seat of Kyongsang-do provincial government.

In 1895 Taegu was expanded to Taegu-gun (county) and became part of Taegu-bu. By 1910 Taegu-bu exercised jurisdiction over 29 *myon*. In 1914, Taegu-bu, keeping the city, ceded administrative control of the remaining area to Talsong-gun.

After the end of the 35-year Japanese rule of Korea in 1945, names of streets and *dong* (basic administrative unit) have been changed to Korean names and, in 1949 when the rural autonomous government began in Korea, Taegu-bu became Taegu city. During the first phase of the Korean War (1950-1953), Taegu was exposed to enemy attack but never taken. Refugees swelled the population of Taegu.

Industrial activities of Taegu became brisk as it met demand for commodities and materials from the rest of the war-devastated country following the Korean War. A number of new education institutions including universities have been established, and the city had gained such importance in political, military, transportation, commerce, industry and education that it was elevated to a special city in 1981.

The population of Taegu as of November 1, 1988 was 2,230,000 in 560,000 households. The area of the city is 455 square kilometers.

Main streets of Taegu include Namsong-no, Somun-no, and Puksong-no; Administrative and commercial centers are on these avenues. Talsong Park had been the center of the ancient Talguhwa tribal state. Apsan Park in Pongdok-dong is 16,500,000 square kilometers in area and is the largest natural park in the city. Cable cars operate over an 800-meter distance to the top of Apsan Mountain in the park. The medicinal herb market on Namsong-no Street is famous for the more than 40 medicinal herb wholesalers and herb clinics attracting many clients.

With 115 elementary schools, 73 junior high schools, 60 senior high schools, eight teachers' and junior colleges and six four-year universities, Taegu is the second longest established educational center in Korea, next to Seoul.

Situated on a strategic transportation center between Seoul and Pusan, Taegu is a commercial center for the country as well. It is also strategically suited to be developed as an industrial center because of the availability of workforce and industrial water supply. Taegu used to have one of the three largest markets of Korea, the remaining two in Pyongyang and Kanggyong, both cities now in North Korea.

Main industries of Taegu include textiles (wool, cotton, silk and nylon fabrics), iron and steel, machine, metal, nonferrous metal, automotive parts and petrochemical industries. Taegu exported 1,582 million dollars worth of products in 1988.

□ Olympic preparations in Taegu

Seven soccer matches including six elimination matches and one quarterfinal involving the Swedish, Tunisian, People's Republic of China, West German, U.S.S.R., Argentine and the U.S. teams were held in Taegu, September 17 through 25, 1988. The participating players and officials totalled 235. The 30,000-seat Taegu Stadium was the venue of the Olympic matches, and the Cheil Wool Textiles Co. Playing Field and the Cheil Synthetic Textiles Co. Playing Field were used as training fields.

The Taegu city government spent 390 million *won* to repair players' and referees' locker facilities and electric scoreboards, installed 152 press and broadcast seats, and planted 1,220 trees to beautify the area.

2.3.3 Kwangju

□ Location and environment

Kwangju is the fifth largest city in Korea. It is at the northwestern foot of Mudungsan Mountain on the border of the northern Cholla Plain and the southeastern Namnyong Mountain. The Kwangju-chon River originating in Mudungsan Mountain flows across Kwangju and merges with the Kungnak-chon River west of the city to join the Yongsan River. Reservoirs for waterworks are on the upper stream of the Kwangju-chon and on the middle stream of the Kungnak-chon rivers. The Kwangju-chon provides irrigation water as well.

The Cheju current along the west coast and low atmospheric pressure from the southwest keep the Kwangju region warm and contribute to a great amount of rainfall. The annual mean temperature of the city is 12-fb-8' C with the mean temperature for January - 0.6-fb- C and that of August 26-fb-1' C. Annual precipitation is 1,222mm. Northwestern and west winds are most frequent in the region and in summer, southern and western winds blow because of Mudungsan and nearby mountains. The seasonal wind in winter is, like rest of the country, northwestern and southwestern in summer.

□ Kwangju, yesterday and today

The Kwangju area was part of Mahan during the ancient Three Han period and, in the Three Kingdoms period, it was part of Paekche. After 18 B.C. the area became Mujin-ju, one of the three administrative districts of Paekche.

In A.D. 757 (the 16th year of King Kyongdok) following the unification of Korea by Shilla, Mujin-ju was renamed Muju and made one of the nine administrative districts of Shilla. For eight years since 892, Kyonhwon, who had founded the Later Paekche, used the Muju area as his bastion. Muju was renamed Kwangju in 940 by the newborn Koryo Kingdom. In 1430, the 12th year of King Sejong's reign over the Choson Kingdom, it became Kwangju-mok and, in 1895, it became Kwangju-gun of Naju-bu. When the country was divided into 13 provinces in 1896, Kwangju became the capital of Chollanam-do Province.

With the implementation of local autonomy in 1949, Kwangju became a city and in 1973, Kwangju city was divided into administrative subdivisions of gu (ward). On November 1, 1986, Kwangju was promoted to a special city after Pusan, Taegu and Incheon. At the end of 1988, the population of Kwangju was 1,110,000 and there were 145,000 housing units.

Although the largest proportion of Kwangju citizens are engaged in tertiary industry, the city has a relatively large number of citizens in the agricultural sector, as it includes a wide farming area. As of November 1988, Kwangju had 19,007ha of farm land and 85,705 farmers.

The new expressways and industrial complexes near Kwangju are expected to bring into the Kwangju area plants manufacturing automotive parts, petrochemical products and farming machines. In the past rice growing and the textile industry using cotton and silkworm products from the Chonnam Plain were the main industries. At present 63 food processing, 64 textile, 88 petrochemical, 254 machine and metal, and 319 other companies are operating in the Kwangju area, employing 33,000 people and exporting 634.52 million dollars worth of products in 1987.

The Honam, Namhae and the Eighty-Eight Expressways serve Kwangju City, while Songjong Railroad Station on the Honam Railroad Line, which serves the city, is 10km west of the city proper. Expressways link Kwangju with Seoul (314km), Pusan (290km), Taegu (197km) and Taejon (184km).

The city has five main thoroughfares including Chung-ang-ro and Kumnam-ro. There were 44,106 registered vehicles in Kwangju city at the end of 1988.

Compared with other cities of similar size, Kwangju has a relatively high number of universities and research institutions. Kwangju has some 390,000 students enrolled at 336 educational institutions including 134 kindergartens, 77 elementary schools, 51 junior high schools, 52 senior high schools, seven two-year junior colleges, one teachers' college, six universities and eight graduate schools. It has one newspaper, three radio stations, two TV stations, 36 theaters, three libraries and five museums.

□ Olympic preparations in Kwangju

Four elimination matches and one quarterfinal soccer match were held in the 30,000-seat Kwangju Stadium from September 17 through 25, 1988, involving the Italian, Guatemalan, Australian, Yugoslavian, Bolivian and Zambian teams. The Kumho Tire Co. Playing Field and Kwangju Tobacco Factory Field were used as training fields. Seven hundred persons including 246 support personnel, 384 volunteers and 70 temporary employees were involved in preparations and management of the Olympic soccer matches in Kwangju City.

Considering that only five soccer matches — one match a day — would take place and the Korean team would not play, the Kwangju city government concluded that it would take an extraordinary effort to boost the Olympic mood and sell admission tickets. The city government did its best to prepare for and support the Olympic soccer matches in the city, firmly believing that successful Olympic events in the city depended on creating a festive mood among the citizens. In this connection, eight TV talk shows, five radio talk shows, 32 newspaper articles and 68 other public relations programs were presented, 400,000 competition information sheets and 30,000 copies of pamphlets were distributed, and 20,000 Olympic badges were handed out to taxidriviers and hotel and restaurant employees with a request to wear them at all times.

The Kwangju city government, with a budget of 431 million won, set aside for its Olympic public relations activities, set up an Olympic monument, five publicity towers, five flower-bedecked towers, three arches, seven signboards on overpasses and 22 balloons, and hoisted the national flags of participating countries and Olympic emblems at 716 places. It also spent 10,700 million won to beautify the Olympic torch relay routes, and downtown streets, and to expand parking lots.

Kwangju city received the Olympic torch at the city limits at Togok and carried it 27.4km (3.3km by car), over 24 sections across the city to the city limits at Munhwa-dong Police Box. The torch was carried by 24 runners with 48 assistant runners and 294 escorts. The torch was handed over to Kwangju city at 5 p.m. on September 1 and arrived at the Kwangju Railroad Station Plaza at 8 p.m. for an overnight stay. A number of celebration programs were held at the plaza while the Olympic torch was there, including a performance by the Kwangju City Symphony Orchestra, traditional *Kanggamsuwol-lae* dance by 300 students of the Chonnam Girls' Commercial High School, and the folk Straw Loop Battle Game by 300 members of the Kwangsan Ko Game Preservation Society.

About 50 students of the Kwangju Agricultural High School played farmers' music during the send-off ceremony of the Olympic torch at 8:20 on the morning of September 2. During the Olympic period, colorful congratulatory performances were put on to the applause of Kwangju citizens and foreign tourists. They included farmers' music by students of Kwangju Agricultural High School and Nongsong Elementary School, traditional folk songs unique to Cholla-do Provinces by the Korean folk music band, brass-band show by students of Tong-il Trade High School, farmers' work songs by the Chin-do Field Songs Preservation Society at the Kwangju Stadium; and performances by the Varsruhe Municipal Ballet Company of West Germany, the Kwangju City Dance Company and folk arts groups of Egypt, New Zealand, France, Turkey and Korea at the Namdo Art Hall and the Combined Gymnasium.



2. The Host City Seoul

2.3.4 Taejon

□ Location and environment

Taejon is the capital of Chungchongnam-do Province. The city is surrounded by Taedak-gun County whose neighboring counties are Yon-gi-gun, Kongju-gun, Nonsan-gun and Kumsan-gun of Chungchongnam-do, and Okchon-gun of Chungchongbuk-do Province. Taejon is strategically situated for easy access to the Honam region (Cholla-do Provinces) to its southwest, to the Yongnam region (Kyongsang-do Provinces) to its southeast and to the coast areas to its south. Served by major railroads and expressways, Taejon is an important transportation center. From Taejon, Seoul is 167.3km away, Pusan 238.2km away and Mokpo 261.5km away.

Located inside the Taejon basin, Taejon city has Kejoksan and Ungbongsan Mountains to the north, Shikchang Mountain Range to the east and the ridges of Pomunsan and Shikchangsang to the south. In the distant west the city beholds the 827-meter-high Keryongsan. Usanbong and Todokpong peaks are closer to the city to the west. The Taejon-chon River flows into Taejon from the southeast and converges with the Yudung-chon River near Tunsandong. The Taedong-chon River flows through Shinhung-dong, Shinan-dong and Soje-dong to meet the Yudung-chon in Samsung-dong. The Yudung-chon flowing to the northeast from the south serves as a drainage system for western Taejon. After converging with the Taejon-chon, it joins the Kapchon River.

Although the city is less than 100km from the sea, the weather is characterized by the cold high atmospheric pressure from the Asian continent in winter and, in summer, by the continental type of weather of high temperature and high humidity. Annual mean temperature is 12°1' C, with January mean temperature -3°7' C and August mean temperature 27°6' C. Annual precipitation reaches 1,196mm, and Taejon has relatively large amounts of rainfall. Southwestern winds blow throughout the year in Taejon, with some northwestern wind in winter.

□ Taejon, yesterday and today

Tribal states which had existed in the Taejon area in the Bronze Age belonged to Mahan. Around the third century when Paekche moved its capital to Kongju, the Taejon area became Usul-gun (county). During the Unified Shilla period (668-935), the Taejon area was part of Pipung-gun and during the Koryo period (918-1392), the area was split into Hoedok-gun and Chinjam-hyon. A hyon magistrate was appointed in the eighth year of King Hyonjong's reign (A.D. 1172).

During the Choson period (1392-1910), Chinjam-hyon became Chinjam-gun in 1413 and it was about this time that the area was first called Taejon. In 1914

Taejon-gun was created from Hoedok-gun and Chinjam-gun, and Taejon-gun soon became Taejon-myon. Taejon-myon was elevated to Taejon-up in 1931 and it rapidly grew to become a government, economic, cultural and transportation center of Chungchongnam-do Province after the provincial capital had been moved to it from Kongju in 1932.

With the implementation of local autonomy in 1948, Taejon became a city. The city, however, was reduced to ashes during the Korean War (1950-1953). In February 1983, administrative re-zoning of the city was made. Taejon became a special city, equivalent to province in status, on January 1, 1989.

As of the end of 1987, Taejon had a population of 922,000 in 204,000 households in 63 dong in three gu (wards) and one quasi-ward. The city is 208.42 square kilometers in area. Taejon has more institutions of higher education compared to other cities of similar size. There are 289,000 students in the city attending 57 elementary schools, 40 junior high schools, 42 senior high schools, five two-year colleges, nine universities and colleges and three special schools. Until recently Taejon had characteristics of a consumer city. In the industrial sector, the city concentrated mainly on light industry, showing a relatively low growth rate. As of the end of 1987, 5 percent of all people employed in Taejon were engaged in primary industry, 23 percent in secondary industry and 72 percent in tertiary industry. Taejon exported 668 million dollars worth of products in 1987.

The city flower of Taejon is the magnolia and the city bird the magpie. Seattle is a sister city of Taejon. The nearby Taedok Research Complex will enable the city to develop hi-tech industries, and with its status upgraded to that of a special city, Taejon has great promise to grow as an industrial center.

□ Olympic preparations in Taejon

Five soccer elimination matches involving the Brazilian, Guatemalan, Iraqi, Nigerian, Yugoslavian and Zambian teams were held in the Taejon Stadium from September 17 through 23, 1988. The Shintanjin Tobacco Factory Playing Field and the Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corporation Playing Field were used as training fields.

The provincial government of Chungchongnam-do took charge of the Olympic preparations because, unlike Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, the three other cities outside Seoul where Olympic events took place, Taejon was not yet a special city in 1988.

The Taejon Football Competition Headquarters was inaugurated in April 1988 with the provincial governor as head and 721 operation personnel. The Chungchongnam-do provincial government set up the objectives for its Olympic preparations as voluntary participation by all citizens; and the best possible preparations for exemplary management and support of

Olympic events and programs. In order to accomplish these objectives, it repaired and improved all Olympics-related facilities, beautified and refurbished the Olympic torch relay routes, prepared traditional cultural and arts programs, carried out campaigns to receive foreign visitors kindly and to increase the public awareness of order and cleanliness. It also guided hotels to maintain the highest possible service and hygiene standards, and took careful measures to ensure safety of Olympic events and programs.

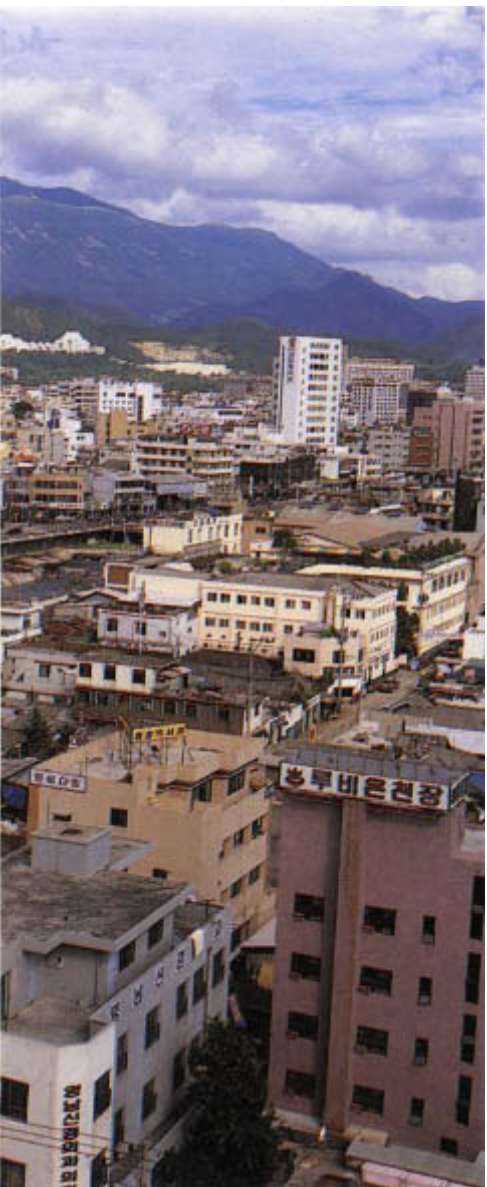
The headquarters placed great emphasis on cultural and arts programs, which included the following:

- 1) Roadside welcoming programs for the Olympic torch relay — Four different programs performed by 1,060 performers at 23 sites.
- 2) Cultural and arts programs for the Olympic torch relay — 12 programs by 940 performers from 16 organizations.
- 3) Cultural and arts programs at the athletes village — Two programs by 80 performers from two organizations.
- 4) Cultural and arts programs prior to the Games opening — 11 programs by 3,300 performers from 11 organizations.
- 5) The Sixth Hanbat Festival — 23 programs by 4,178 performers from 24 organizations.





81



82



83

81. City of Taejeon.
82. City of Kwangju.
83. City of Taegu.

대회조직위원회
The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee
Comité d'Organisation des Jeux Olympiques de Séoul

3



The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) was inaugurated on November 2, 1981 with a mission to organize and execute the Games of the 24th Olympiad and help project an accurate image of the Republic of Korea as a nation ready to take its place alongside the advanced nations of the world. The Organizing Committee forged cooperative ties with the IOC, IFs and other international sports organizations, and concerned domestic organizations including the Ministry of Sports, the Government Support Committee, the Korea Amateur Sports Association, the Seoul city government, and the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics. In accordance with the operational master

plan of the Olympic Games, the Organizing Committee implemented all projects and functions, phase by phase, bringing the operations to a successful conclusion. The Organizing Committee's Secretariat had an initial staffing of 36, including secretary-general, two deputy secretaries-general, and the director of the planning office. In February 1983, the Secretariat of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee was merged with the SLOOC Secretariat. As a result, the preparations for the two Games were undertaken by a single body. After the successful conclusion of the Seoul Asian Games, the Organizing Committee's Secretariat was reshaped,

adding new departments. In July 1987, the Secretariat's operational system was placed under the Games operational system. At the time of the opening of the Games, the Secretariat comprised 1,435 members. The Organizing Committee performed post-Games projects including the support for the operation of the Seoul Paralympics, and was deactivated on April 3, 1989, seven years and five months after it was inaugurated. The resources of the Organizing Committee were transferred to the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation.



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

3.1 Organization and Operation of the SLOOC

3.1.1 Creation of Organizing Committee

□ Establishment of Organizing Committee

The work on the creation of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee was started by a 19-member provisional Olympic planning team in the Office of Planning and Management of the Seoul city government in October 1981.

On October 31, 1981, the Olympic planning team worked out a plan to establish the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and the Government Support Committee, and obtained the approval of the President of the Republic of Korea.

The plan provided for a basis to set forth the organizational direction of Olympic organizations and, the composition of the Organizing Committee and its secretariat, and other Olympic-related organizations. The promoters for the organization of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee held a general meeting at the conference room of Sejong Cultural Center on November 2, 1981. Out of the 29 promoters, 26 attended the meeting and selected Chung Ju-yung, President of the Federation of Korean Industries, as provisional chairman of the promoters' committee; all of the promoters were nominated as members of the Organizing Committee. The general meeting also adopted the Articles of Incorporation consisting of nine chapters and 36 articles for the Organizing Committee. The members of the Organizing Committee soon convened a general session and selected Kim Yong-shik, President of the Korea National Red Cross, as president of the committee, and nominated President Chun Doo Hwan as its honorary president.

List of Promoters and Board Members of the SLOOC

President: Kim Yong-shik, President, Korea National Red Cross

Vice presidents:

Park Young-su, Seoul Mayor

Cho Sang-ho, President, Korean Olympic Committee

Chung Ju-yung, President, Federation of Korean Industries

Lee Won-kyung, Adviser, Korean Olympic Committee

Executive Board members:

Kim Taek-soo, IOC member

Han Byung-chaee, Chairman, National Assembly Education & Public Information Committee

Lee Kyu-ho, Minister of Education

Roh Tae-woo, Second Minister of State

Lee Won-hong, President, Korean Broadcasting System

Members:

Kim Jip, Vice President, Korean Olympic Committee

Park Chong-kyu, President, Korea Shooting Federation

Choi Won-suk, President, Korea Table Tennis Association
 Kim Un-yong, President, World Taekwondo Federation
 Sohn Kee-chung, gold medalist at the Berlin Olympic Games
 Lee Jong-chan, floor leader, Democratic Justice Party
 Koh Jae-chong, floor leader, Democratic Korea Party
 Lee Dong-jin, floor leader, Korea People's Party
 Chu Young-bock, Minister of National Defense
 Chung Soo-chang, President, Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
 Yoo Chang-soon, President, Korea Traders Association
 Chang Chung-shik, President, Korea University Sports Committee
 Shin Young-kyun, President, Federation of Korean Culture and Arts Associations
 Moon Tae-kap, President, Korean Newspaper Publishers Association
 Kim Sung-jin, President-publisher, Yonhap News Agency
 Chung Han-joo, President, Federation of Korean Trade Unions
 Chung Ui-sook, President, Ewha Womans University
 Ha Dae-don, President, Korean National Tourism Corporation
 Cho Choong-hoon, Chairman, Korean Air

Two committee members, Chung Soo-chang and Kim Un-yong, were selected as auditors, and Lee Won-kyung was nominated as secretary-general.

On November 25, 1981, the Organizing Committee obtained the approval of the Education Ministry concerning its establishment as a juridical body. The following day, the Organizing Committee completed the registration of its establishment with the Seoul Civil District Court, thus completing both administrative and legal procedures for its establishment.

On December 16, 1981, the National Assembly introduced a draft law governing the support for the Organizing Committee, and on December 31, the Act on Support for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee was promulgated.

The Organizing Committee opened its office on the third floor of Samhwan Building, Unni-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul, on December 21, 1981.

□ Characteristics of Organization

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee based its establishment on Rules 33 and 35 of the Olympic Charter.

Rule 35 stipulates that the Organizing Committee of Olympic Games (COG) should be a juridical body. Under Rule 33, the Organizing Committee is entitled to act as an execution body for the organization of the Olympic Games and is responsible for all physical matters relating to the organizing of the Games.

The Organizing Committee is required to perform its duty within the bounds of the authority delegated by the IOC, and cannot infringe upon the IOC's authority and responsibility. Under the Olympic Charter, the Organizing Committee is also required to start liquidation within six months after the close of the Games and to complete the liquidation within 12 months.

Under civil law, the Organizing Committee was, therefore, a juridical corporate, and was known as the "Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee" or the SLOOC, internationally. The purpose of the SLOOC's establishment was to efficiently carry out the preparations and operations for the 24th Olympic Games, thereby contributing to international goodwill and world peace.

The SLOOC was headquartered in the Olympic Center in the Olympic Park, Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul. The SLOOC set forth the following six-point guidelines:

- 1) To organize and operate the Olympic Games, and to generate and administer the revenues;
- 2) To work out and implement a master plan to efficiently stage the Olympic Games;
- 3) To install, operate and manage competition facilities and related auxiliary facilities;
- 4) To extend administrative support for the Seoul Asian Games through communication with the IOC, IFs, NOCs, and the KOC;
- 5) To maintain working cooperation with the government, host cities of past Games, and other related agencies;
- 6) To launch projects necessary to attain the goals of the Organizing Committee.

The SLOOC's assets included those made available as basic assets at the time of its establishment, assets as resolved by the general session of the committee members, and the funds installed with surpluses from balance settlement as resolved by the general session of the committee members. The funds the SLOOC planned to use to finance its projects were met by 1) contributions and subsidies from the government or local autonomous organizations, 2) donations and contributions, 3) proceeds from projects, and 4) other revenues.

The Articles of Incorporation called for the SLOOC to enlist one honorary president and advisers within a limit of 50 persons.

According to the Articles of Incorporation, the honorary president was to be nominated by the general session of the members of the Organizing Committee.

1. Founding ceremony for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, which was chartered as a juridical person by the Ministry of Education on November 25, 1981; SLOOC offices were established on December 21, 1981, on the third floor of the Samhwan Building, Unni-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul.





3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee was required to have one president, two to six vice-presidents, less than 25 members on the Executive Board, less than 55 committee members (including the president and the members of the Executive Board), and two auditors. With recommendation by a majority of the members of the Organizing Committee, the president of the SLOOC was selected at the general session of the committee members, and the president's term of office lasted until the committee's deactivation following the close of the Games.

Both the members of the Organizing Committee and its Executive Board members were divided into the members subject to selection and ex-officio members. The terms of office for the Executive Board members subject to selection was three years, and the term for the auditor was two years.

Ex-officio members of the Executive Board

- Chairman, National Assembly Education and Public Information Committee
- Minister of Home Affairs
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of National Defense
- Minister of Education
- Minister of Sports
- Minister of Construction
- Minister of Communications
- Minister of Culture and Information
- Minister of Government Administration
- Seoul mayor
- President, Federation of Korean Industries
- President, Korean Broadcasting Association
- IOC member
- President, Korean Olympic Committee
- Secretary-general, National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics
- Secretary-general of the SLOOC

Ex-officio members of the SLOOC

- Floor leaders of political parties
- Superintendent, Seoul Education Board
- President, Korea University Sports Committee
- President, Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- President, Korea Traders Association
- President, Federation of Korean Culture and Arts Associations
- President, Korea Newspaper Publishers Association
- President-publisher, Yonhap News Agency
- President, Federation of Korean Trade Unions
- President, Korean National Tourism Corporation
- Deputy secretary-general of the SLOOC in charge of administration
- Deputy secretary-general of the SLOOC in charge of sports
- Deputy secretary-general of the SLOOC in charge of international relations

The SLOOC's organizational table also included: Plenum of committee members as a top decision-making body; Executive Board consisting of the president and members; advisory committees to advise the president on the Olympic Games; expert committees designed for the efficient staging of the Olympic Games, and; Secretariat as a working clerical executive body.

3.1.2 Plenum and the Executive Board

The Plenum as a top decision-making body for the SLOOC consisted of the president, members of the Executive Board and the members of the Organizing Committee.

The Plenum acted on the following items:

- 1) The budget, settlement of account, and borrowings of the SLOOC, acquisition of basic assets, its disposition and management;
- 2) Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation;
- 3) Dissolution of the SLOOC;
- 4) Nomination or dismissal of the members;
- 5) Sanction on major projects;
- 6) Matters within the responsibility of the General Session under the pertinent law and the Articles of Incorporation of the SLOOC; and,
- 7) Other matters which the president deemed important in operating the Organizing Committee.

The president was authorized to convene the Plenum as deemed necessary or when requested by more than two-thirds of the incumbent members of the Organizing Committee, or when requested by the auditor. Three days prior to the session of the Plenum, the president was required to notify each committee member of the explicit purpose of the session. The Plenum was declared open with the attendance of a majority of the members and decisions were made with the consent of the majority of the members present.

The Plenum called its first session on November 2, 1981, following the general meeting of the committee's promoters, to select the committee president and key members, recommend the honorary president, and adopt the Articles of Incorporation. The Plenum convened 26 sessions in all to act on 92 agenda items and to hear 73 reports. The Plenum concluded its operations on April 3, 1989 with the deactivation of the SLOOC.

The Executive Board, consisting of the president and members, deliberated and made decisions on items for the agenda of the Plenum, matters requiring urgent action, matters delegated by the Plenum and amendment or repeal of the Articles of Incorporation.

The Executive Board could be chaired by the president of the SLOOC or by the members nominated by the president; the Executive Board was called into session by the president when necessary, or by one-third, of the members by presenting the stated purpose of the session.

The Executive Board called its first session on December 28, 1981 to act on the 1982 project plan and budget, amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, the operational regulations of the SLOOC, hierarchy of the Secretariat, personnel management regulations, salary regulations and

travel expense regulations. The first session also dealt with reports on the general meeting of the committee's promoters and the minutes of the first session of the Plenum. Up to November 29, 1988, the Executive Board called a total of 49 sessions.

□ Presidents of the SLOOC

Three persons led the SLOOC as presidents — Kim Yong-shik, Roh Tae-woo, and Park Seh-jik. They headed the SLOOC with a paramount mission to bring the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games to a successful conclusion.

The first president Kim Yong-shik, who served from November 2, 1981 to July 11, 1983, was a veteran diplomat enjoying a high level of visibility and respect in the international community for his long diplomatic career which included important posts such as ambassador to Great Britain and the United States. Kim also served as foreign minister and the minister of the National Unification Board. He was president of the Korea National Red Cross when he was named the SLOOC president.

During Kim's term of office, the SLOOC established the master plan on the operation of the Games, issued Olympic commemorative coins and initiated the Olympic lottery and other projects to generate revenues for its activities. During his term of office, the secretariat of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee was merged into the SLOOC Secretariat, and the first stage of open employment tests was conducted to recruit staff members of the SLOOC Secretariat. Kim thus can be credited with consolidating the organizational foundation of the SLOOC.

Roh Tae-woo, as second president, served from July 11, 1983 to May 7, 1986. While serving the administration as second minister of state after retiring as a four-star army general, Roh had been deeply involved in getting Seoul awarded the right to stage the Olympic Games. Roh was the first minister of the newly created Sports Ministry, and supervised an integrated operational planning for both the Asian Games and Olympic Games. He was Minister of Home Affairs when he was named the second president of the SLOOC.

Roh's three years in office marked an important period that witnessed the finalization of planning and preparations directly linked with Olympic operations, including the scale of the Games, generation of revenues, acquisition of required manpower and facilities.

Concurrently serving as a top organizer of the 10th Asian Games, Roh finalized the integrated operational planning for both Games, and approved the motto of the Seoul Olympic Games, "Harmony and Progress." He also launched diplomatic activities to induce as many countries to participate as possible.

On September 30, 1985 marking the fourth anniversary of the winning of the right to stage the Olympic Games, Roh held a press conference to reveal the SLOOC plan to recruit volunteers to work for the Olympics, calling for pan-national involvement in the Olympic movement and outlining his philosophy for the Seoul Olympic Games.

Roh, who concurrently was president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association and chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, resigned as president of the SLOOC because he could not wholly devote himself to the Olympic task as a statesman and lawmaker who headed the Democratic Justice Party. The third president, Park Seh-jik, who served from May 7, 1986 to April 3, 1989, had served the administration as minister of government administration and minister of sports. Under his leadership, the Seoul Asian Games were successfully staged, giving the people confidence that they could stage the Olympic Games successfully.

The success of the Asian Games also showed the great potential of Korea to those who had been watching Seoul's Olympic preparations with concern. President Park's tireless efforts helped set the record of greatest participation ever when 160 NOCs attended the Seoul Olympic Games, realizing the Olympic ideal of "Harmony and Progress" set forth by his predecessor Roh Tae-woo.

The five goals Park set for the operation of the Olympic Games — maximum participation, harmony, achievement, security and economy — were attained, and the operations of the Seoul Olympic Games were widely acclaimed as the best ever. Vice President Kim Un-yong, himself an IOC member, who supervised protocol, international affairs, accreditation, and public relations affairs, drew on his background as an administrator, diplomat and sports figure including presidency of the World Taekwondo Federation and General Association of International Sports Federations, and vice-presidency of the Korean Olympic Committee. Using the experiences he built up while serving in these important posts, Kim effectively aided the president. Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin, who headed the secretariat during the Games period, had been a secretary of the speaker of the National Assembly, Presidential secretary for political affairs and served the administration as vice-minister of government administration. Kim became the fourth secretary-general in December 1986, and, supervising the Secretariat, played a major role in bringing about an unprecedented success in the operation of the Olympic Games. Kim also took charge of post-Games affairs, representing the SLOOC until its deactivation.

The four SLOOC secretaries-general were as follows:

Lee Won-kyung: November 2, 1981-July 1, 1982

Cho Sang-ho: July 1, 1982-July 5, 1985

Lee Ha-woo: July 5, 1985-December 5, 1986

Kim Ock-jin: December 5, 1986-April 3, 1989

SLOOC (members 9 October 2, 1988)

- President: Park Seh-jik
- Vice Presidents: Kim Yong-nae, Mayor of Seoul
Kim Un-yong, IOC member
Kim Ock-jin, SLOOC Secretary-general
- Executive Board members: Chyung Dai-chul, Chairman, National Assembly Education and Public Information Committee
Lee Chun-koo, Minister of Home Affairs
Sakong II, Minister of Finance
Oh Ja-bok, Minister of National Defense
Kim Young-shik, Minister of Education
Cho Sang-ho, Minister of Sports
Choe Dong-sub, Minister of Construction
Oh Myung, Minister of Communications
Chung Han-mo, Minister of Culture and Information
Kim Yong-kap, Minister of Government Administration
Koo Cha-Kyung, President, Federation of Korean Industries
Chung Koo-ho, President, Korean Broadcasting Association
Moon Tae-kap, President, Pan-national Olympic Promotion Council
Kim Chong-ha, President, Korea Amateur Sports Association/Korean Olympic Committee
Kim Jip, Director, Training Institute, Korea Amateur Sport Association
Chung Ju-yung, Honorary President, Federation of Korean Industries
Kang Young-hoon, Chairman, National Assembly Special Committee for Olympics
- Members: Kim Yoon-hwan, floor leader, Democratic Justice Party
Kim Won-kee, floor leader, Party for Peace and Democracy
Choi Hyeung-woo, floor leader, Reunification Democratic Party
Kim Yong-chaee, floor leader, New Democratic Republican Party
Kim Sang-joon, superintendent, Seoul City Education Board
Chang choong-shik, Chairman, Korea University Sports Committee
Kim Sang-ha, President, Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Nam Duck-woo, President, Korea Traders Association
Jeon Bong-cho, President, Korean Federation of Culture and Arts Associations
Soh Ki-won, President, Korean Newspaper Publishers Association
Kim Chong-kyu, President, Yonhap News Agency
Lee Shi-woo, President, Korea National Federation of Trade Unions
Lee Ke-ik, President, Korean National Tourism Corporation
Choi Ye-sup, SLOOC Deputy Secretary-general for administrative affairs
Chang Ju-ho, SLOOC Deputy Secretary-general for sports
Chyun Sang-jin, SLOOC Deputy Secretary-general for international relations
Lee Chul-seung, former president, Korea Amateur Sports Association



Shin Do-hwan, former acting president, Korea Amateur Sports Association
Min Kwan-shik, Director, Asian Policy Research Institute
Lee Young-ho, former minister of sports
Kim Se-won, Vice-president, KOC
Kim Yong-mo, Secretary-general, KASA
Han Yang-sun, member, KASA Board of Directors
Choi Won-suk, President, Korea Table Tennis Association
Chung Ui-sook, President, Ewha Womans University
Kim Chong-yul, President, Korea Rugby Football Association
Park Young-su, President, Korea Trade Promotion Corporation
Cho Wan-kyu, President, Seoul National University
Choy Man-lip, Vice-president and Honorary Secretary, KASA
Kim Sung-jip, Director, KASA Training Corps
Sohn Kee-chung, veteran sportsman
Cho Choong-hoon, Chairman, Korean Air
Kim Woo-choong, Chairman, Daewoo Group
Yook Wan-shik, Commissioner, Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, Agency for National Security Planning
Moon Young-goo, Director, SLOOC Office of Policy Research
Auditors:
Hah Young-ki, President, Cheil Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Lee Maeng-kee, President, Korea Shipping Corporation

3.1.3 Operation of the Secretariat

□ Composition and merger of Secretariat

The organizational direction of the Secretariat was laid down with the creation of the Organizing Committee on November 2, 1981.

The Secretariat at this time consisted of one secretary-general, two deputy secretaries-general; the Office of Planning comprised three divisions of general affairs, planning and coordination, and six planning consultants respectively in charge of finance, sports technology, facilities and environment, transportation and communications, public relations, and development. The Secretariat was staffed by 36 members.

The Secretariat was reshaped three times and by June 1982, the staffing had grown to 96 members in one office, one headquarters, and eight divisions.

On November 26, 1981, Seoul was awarded the right to stage the 10th Asian Games; on April 20, 1982, the Korea Amateur Sports Association called the 10th session of board directors, and the Korean Olympic Committee called the 7th session of its standing committee to convene a joint session of the two organizations; at the joint session, the president of the Asian Games Organizing Committee and 33 members of the committee were selected; on April 23, 1982, the members of the committee held a plenum to officially activate the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC).

Discussion started in December 1982, regarding a merger between the secretariats of the two organizing committees, noting that the two secretariats were similar in function, with the only difference being the scope, and, therefore, it would be efficient to handle matters of similar nature under a uniform operational system. It was further realized that handling matters like sports facilities under the responsibility of two different organizations would cause waste in manpower and budget, and would cause confusion or overlap in functions.

Carefully weighing the possibility of the merger, the Ministry of Sports concluded that the proposed merger would ensure efficiency in the preparations for both Games; on December 12, 1982, therefore, the Sports Ministry formulated a merger planning involving the two secretariats.

Under the merger plan, the two organizing committees would retain their statutory status and keep their president and the decision-making body intact while allowing rank-and-file staff members to assume responsibility concurrently for the two organizing committees; when workload required, it was planned that staffing should be reinforced with personnel support from government agencies and corporations, or specialists.

The SLOOC Executive Board convened its 12th session on December 29, 1982 to act on the amendment to the Articles of Incorporation calling for listing the support for the SAGOC in its official function; the amendment provided for legal grounds for the merger, and the SAGOC Secretariat was merged with the SLOOC Secretariat, effective February 14, 1983.

□ Organizational growth of Secretariat

The organizational hierarchy of the Secretariat was reshaped on September 28, 1983, consolidating the system and setting the stage for full-fledged preparations. Under the control of the secretary-general were three deputy secretaries-general in charge of domestic affairs, international relations, and project support. Under the control of the deputy secretaries-general were 10 departments — Sports, facilities, Olympic Village, public relations and culture, protocol, business I and business II, lotteries, planning, and data and compilation. Under the control of the departments were 31 divisions; the staffing comprised 239 members.

2. IOC President Samaranch and then SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo during a visit by the former to Seoul from September 24 to 27, 1983, to survey preparations for the Olympics.



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

From the start of 1985, the organization of the Secretariat began to grow quickly; in the 8th adjustment of the Secretariat's organization on April 3, the staffing grew to cover 677 members in 17 departments under the control of one secretary-general, three deputy secretaries-general, and one spokesman.

Two more adjustments of the structure, in March and April 1986, brought staffing to 742. In July, with the opening day for the Asian Games drawing close, the 12th organizational adjustment was made, increasing the number to 848 to man one office and 16 departments led by one secretary-general, one deputy secretary-general, one director of operation headquarters, and two assistant deputy secretaries-general. An auditor's position and Pusan Office were also created.

After the Asian Games were successfully concluded, the organizing committee streamlined the organization and system in a bid to focus the entire function and energy on the preparations for the Olympic Games. In the 13th organizational adjustment on December 18, 1986, the secretary-general was charged with personnel management, budget and administrative support, while important areas of sports operation and international cooperation were assigned to the vice presidents. To prepare for the organization of venue-specific operation headquarters, the organization was functionally divided between actual operational system and technical support. At this time, the Secretariat comprised three vice-presidents (including one secretary-general), three deputy secretaries-general, director of one office, one spokesman, one auditor, one coordinator, 23 departments, one provincial office, 74 divisions, and 24 officers; the number of staff members totalled 760.

As the preparations for the Olympic Games went into full swing, the number increased gradually in 1987 from 848 to 864, to 869, to 878; the 19th adjustment on September 28, 1987 brought the total to 1,242, and the 20th adjustment raised the number to 1,273. At the same time, an international cooperation officer and operation-planning officer were instituted.

Areas of Responsibility by Division

Department	Division	Responsibility				
Policy Research Office Director of Planning I (17 persons)	Administration Officer	Special tasks, administration of Policy Research Office, and other overall affairs				
	Post-Olympics Personnel Officer	Post-Olympic management concerning job security for hired staff members Matters relating to reassignment of seconded staff members to original posts or aspired posts				
	Post-Olympics System Officer	Matters relating to the reshaping of National Sports Promotion Foundation, and other post-Olympic affairs				
Director of Planning II (15 persons)	Education Officer	Establishment of job training plan and mentality education Establishment and implementation of foreign language training plan for staff members Education for language service volunteers and operation of Language Services Advisory Council				
	Language Services Officer	Matters relating to recruitment, selection, placement and management of language service volunteers (including foreigners) Selection, education and placement of language service volunteers among overseas Korean residents				
	Post-Olympics Facilities Officer	Matters relating to post-Olympic management of facilities Planning for efficient utilization of facilities				
Director of Planning III (7 persons)	Post-Olympics Facilities Officer	Matters relating to support for the Seoul Paralympics Matters relating to the operation of the Seoul Paralympics				
SPOC Officer (21 persons)		Handling instructions from the president Protocol and secretarial works for the president Management of work schedules of key officers above the rank of department director Matters relating to the operation of key officers' conferences				
Executive Secretary's Office (8 persons)						
Spokesman (12 persons)	Domestic Press Division	Support for the domestic press Operation of the press rooms Analysis of domestic news and working out appropriate counter measures				
		Auditor (11 persons)	Audit Division	Establishment and implementation of audit plans Performance of self-audits and related tasks Cooperation with outside auditors		
		Director of Protocol (18 persons)	Protocol Officer	Pre-Games protocol affairs Banquets directly related to the pre-Games protocol affairs		
Reception Officer	Reception at airports and harbors					
Judicial Affairs Office (11 persons)		Implementation, examination and management of the contracts and registrations relating to revenue-generating projects Management of affairs relating to laws and regulations, and advice on these matters Matters relating to the protection of Games emblem				
Planning Department (52 persons)	Planning Division	Establishment and coordination of overall plans for the Games operation Establishment and operation of the Games operation headquarters Coordination of human resources, materials and budget plans for Games operation Coordination of basic plans for space utilization Briefings on the internal and external progress of work				
		Administration Division	Plenum and Executive Board meetings Basic plans for official regulations and personnel management Coordination and division of duties among departments Control of official trips by staff members in and outside the country Insurances Laws and ordinances, regulations, and legal advisors Cooperation with the Administration and the National Assembly, and organization of executive council meetings Daily, weekly and monthly work plans and preparation of briefings on the results			
			Finance Division	Control of the budgets and their implementation Management of the Games funds and balance settlement Domestic and overseas loans Tax exemption Receipt of contributions and donations		
				Evaluation and Analysis Division	Analysis of work and establishment of measures on results Statistics (monthly, quarterly, annual) Management of itineraries Preparation for staff's participation in domestic sports events Orders from the President of the Republic Feasibility study on projects Collection and management of new ideas for Games operation	
					Data and Information Department (39 persons)	Data Division
	Information Management Division					Collection of the Games-related information Conducting of opinion polls and devising appropriate measures Handling telephone inquiries and other inquiries
	Operation Planning Department	Operation Center Officer			Operation planning of Main Operation Center Establishment and management of Main Operation Center Games rehearsals	

Department	Division	Responsibility
General Affairs Department (154 persons)	General Affairs Division	Security management of official seals, and use of the SLOOC title
		Management of the office building and vehicles
		Receipt and dispatch of documents, and civil service consultations
		Welfare of staff members
		Matters relating to reserve forces and civil defense
		Management office fixtures
		Purchase and supply of office fixtures, presents and publications
	Personnel Division	Personnel planning of Secretariat staff members
		Personnel management and replenishment
		Duties, awards and punishments
		Handling of suggestions and problems
		Issuance and presentation of letters of appointment, and plaques of appreciation, and assistance to the advisory committees
	Accounting Division	Dispatch of SLOOC staff members to venue-specific operation headquarters and subsequent personnel management
		Analysis of the justification of fund requests
		Use of funds and balance accounting
		Salaries and allowances of staff members
	General Affairs Officer	Severance pays and savings
		Security, documents, and vehicles for MPC
	Document Officer	Management of MPC building
Management of official seals		
Security Department (33 persons)	Security Division I	Receipt, classification, delivery and control of documents
		Security planning and coordination, and cooperation with international security organizations
		Acquisition of security check equipment
		Personnel background verification and control of visitors
	Security Division II	Education planning for security-personnel and preparation of education materials
		Security at competition venues, function sites, Olympic Village and other facilities
		Security rehearsals
	Contingency Planning Officer	Coordination of security measures among departments
		Contingency planning and coordination to deal with national emergency
		Implementation of items relating to the government's contingency training plan
		Protection and rehabilitation planning regarding venues, facilities and equipment
Business Department (39 persons)	Marketing Division	Matters relating to reserve forces and civil defense
		Establishment and overall control of contingency planning to prepare for emergency
		Coordination of marketing program with international organizations
	Licensing Division	Overall control of the use of consultants
		Promotion and management of the marketing program at home and abroad
		Issuance and sales of commemorative stamps
		Manufacture and sales of various souvenirs
Minting Division	Control of the business of merchandisers	
	Sales of documentary films and posters	
	Matters relating to the trademark registration of emblem	
Business Development Division	Approval of non-commercial use of emblem and mascot	
	Development and implementation of advertising projects	
Human Resources Department (36 persons)	Human Resources Division I	Production and sales of commemorative medals
		Development and implementation of lottery program
		Development and implementation of new revenue generating projects
	Human Resources Division II	Recruitment and selection of volunteers
		Background verification of personnel and management with respect to changes in their residences
	Food and Beverage Division	Education of volunteers and Olympic education of the public
		Training volunteers and publicizing the Olympic Movement
Logistics Department (51 persons)	Logistics Division I	Selection of operation personnel (volunteers excluded)
		Training of operation personnel (volunteers excluded)
Deciding the salaries and allowances of operation personnel		
Logistics Division II	Supply of meals for operation personnel	
	Planning and operation of the supply and demand of food materials	
	Other benefits for operation personnel	
Human Resources Officer	Matters relating to the management of volunteers	
	Operation and management of volunteers' fraternity and consultative councils	
Logistics Division I	Demand and supply of required materials	
	Demand/supply, inspection, distribution, transportation, and withdrawal of the materials needed for sports operations, security, accreditation, technology and medical services	
	Post-Games disposal of materials	
Logistics Division II	Demand/supply, inspection, distribution, transportation and withdrawal of the materials needed for the operation of Olympic Village, ceremonies, public relations, press and office maintenance	

Department	Division	Responsibility	
Technology Department (41 persons)	Uniform Division	Demand/supply of leased materials and warehouse management	
		Management of donations	
		Demand and supply of uniforms	
	Purchasing Division	Manufacture, inspection and distribution of uniforms	
		Management of ceremonial garments and properties	
		Purchase contracts of materials	
	Customs Clearance Division	Contracts related to the construction of facilities and services	
		Purchase contracts of materials and publications for public relations and cultural programs	
		Purchase contracts of all materials excluding office management supplies	
	Facilities Department (42 persons)	Telecommunication Division	Matters relating to the customs clearance and tax reductions
			Support for the installation and operation of wire/wireless telecommunication facilities at competition venues and function sites
		Electronics Division	Planning and operation of telecommunication systems for Games operation
			Support for the installation and operation of public telephone booths and post offices at venues
			Installation and operation of sports measurement devices
		Broadcasting Division	Installation and operation of electronic signboards and scoreboards
			Support for the operation of computer equipment
		EDP Division	Acquisition and management of broadcasting facilities
			Installation and operation of CCTV and CATV
			Collection and distribution of weather data
EDP Operation Division		Development and management of competition results processing system	
	Development and operation of WINS (Wide Information Network Services)		
	Development and management of the Games Operation Support System (SOSS)		
	Development and management of the SLOOC's MIS (Management Information System) and computer software		
Facilities Division I	Deployment of computer operation personnel and materials		
	Management of facilities of the computer center		
	Installation and operation of computer equipment and related facilities		
Facilities Division II	Installation and operation of data communication circuits		
	Operation of software for Games computerization		
	Acquisition of competition venues, and installation of basic and temporary facilities		
Facilities Management Division	Acquisition of training sites and repair works		
	Singing of contracts with regard to the use of facilities		
	Overall plans for cleaning		
Spectator Services Department (32 persons)	Admission Control Division	Design and installation of environmental decorations and auxiliary facilities at competition venues and function sites	
		Design and installation of sign system at competition venues and function sites	
		Production and installation of environmental decorations at competition venues and function sites	
Domestic Ticketing Division	Management of Olympic Park and canoeing site		
	Repair works on Olympic Park and canoeing site		
	Construction of Olympic Swimming Pool		
Overseas Ticketing Division	Examination and receipt of admission tickets		
	Seat classification and management for competition venues		
	Installation and operation of concession booths at competition venues and function sites		
Olympic Village Department (53 persons)	Olympic Village Division I	Admission guidance, operation of lost children and lost-and-found centers, and spectator services	
		Design and production of admission tickets	
		Projection of the quantity of admission tickets and prices	
Olympic Village Division II	Domestic marketing of admission tickets		
	Selection of invitees and paid guests		
	Survey on overseas demand of admission tickets, securing of overseas sales network, and ticket allocation		
Olympic Village Division III	Signing contracts with overseas ticket sales agencies		
	Overseas sales of tickets and public relations		
	Electronic data processing related to admission tickets		
Olympic Village Division IV	Planning and staffing of the Olympic Village		
	Ceremonies and banquets		
	Check-in and check-out, and management of lodging fees		
Olympic Village Division III	Access control and services for delegations		
	Management of lodging quarters		
	Facilities maintenance		
Olympic Village Division IV	Demand and supply of materials		
	Maintenance of technical equipment		
	Food supply in the village		
Olympic Village Division III	Food supply for athletes and officials for competition venues and function sites		
	Operation of amenities and entertainment facilities		
	Welfare for operation staff		
Olympic Village Division IV	Establishment and operation of sub-villages for football preliminaries at Taejon, Taegu and Kwangju		
	Operation of manpower, investment and facilities for sub-villages		



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

Department	Division	Responsibility		
Press Village Department (33 persons)	Press Village Division I	Matters relating to the operation manpower and material acquisition for Press Village Facilities management and computerization work for Press Village		
	Press Village Division II	Matters relating to the operation of Press Village Access control, and check-in and check-out procedures		
	Press Village Division III	Matters relating to food supply		
		Establishment and operation of amenities facilities		
		Establishment and operation of information center		
		Services for visitors		
	Accountant	Receipt and accounting of lodging fees		
	Housing Coordination Dept.	Housing Operation Officer	Sales of the Games-related apartment units including those at Olympic and Press Villages Overall operation of apartment units for Games participants	
		Transportation Coordination Division	Planning and coordination of transportation affairs Matters relating to the operation of Integrated Motor Pool Matters relating to the operation of Transportation Headquarters Cargo transportation for Games participants	
	Transportation Department (30 persons)	Transportation Division I	Transportation for athletes, officials and technical officials	
Operation of Olympic Village Motor Pool				
Acquisition and management of parking space at competition venues and training sites Matters relating to transportation for Opening and Closing Ceremonies				
Transportation Division II		VIP and press transportation Special transportation for Youth Camp and Games operation personnel Matters relating to the operation of motor pools for Headquarters Hotel, MPC, and IBC		
Culture and Ceremonies Department (35 persons)	Torch Relay Division	Selection of relay route Selection and management of torch relay runners Flame lighting and torch relay Issuance of accreditation cards for torch relay team Cultural festivals for torch relay		
		Cultural Programs Division	Coordination and adjustment of Olympic Arts Festival programs Coordination and operation of performing arts programs and cultural events at competition venues Matters relating to the installation of commemorative sculptural structures Operation of exhibitions and support for exhibitions at Olympic-related sites Matters relating to the operation of Culture and Arts Consultative Council	
			Youth Camp Division	Acquisition and operation of Youth Camp site Acquisition, education and management of operation personnel.
			Performance Planning Division	Opening Ceremonies riverside festival, and Closing Ceremonies lantern procession Planning and implementation of cultural events for arrival of torch
	Opening/Closing Ceremonies Department (28 persons)	Opening/Closing Ceremonies Division I	Closing/Opening Ceremonies planning, and organization of ceremonies participants Composition of Opening/Closing Ceremonies scenario, and organization and management of operation personnel Matters relating to the performances by each of NOCs Coordination of skydiving Management of functions schedules, and matters relating to press and public relations	
			Opening/Closing Ceremonies Division II	Organization and operation of Opening/Closing Ceremonies production team Matters relating to the production, drill and conduct of Opening/Closing Ceremonies Matters relating to acquisition, management of performance participants, transportation and medical services Acquisition and management of Opening-Closing Ceremonies cultural events music
				Music Officer
			Arts Officer	Matters relating to acquisition and management of costumes, accessories, decorative items, and artistic objects Matters relating to lighting
		Sculpture Display Planning Department (20 persons)	Sculpture Planning Officer	Planning, budgeting and account settlement for the World Arts Festival Support for International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and various other events Operation of Steering Committee, for the World Arts Festival, and support for overseas resident officers Operation of the situation room
				Sculpture Officer I
Sculpture Officer II			Matters relating to the operation of World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition Production and management of PR materials and various data, and log keeping	
Overseas Resident Officers			Paris-based work on matters relating to the exhibition of sculptures Matters relating to cooperation with foreign sculptors and International Steering Committee Other matters relating to overseas operation	

Department	Division	Responsibility				
Sports Coordinator (29 persons)	Sports Coordinating Division	Overall control of games schedules and programs Competition management plan, compilation of scenarios, formulation of directives, and coordination Formulation of competition management drills Editing and publication of technical manual and games guidebooks Operation of accreditation center for athletes and officials, and sports information center Cooperation with international organizations				
		Sports Technical Division	Acquisition and management of competition management personnel Acquisition and support of competition equipment Demand projection for training sites, and overall control of training site operation Editing and publication of games results booklets Matters relating to the operation of Games Operation Consultative Council			
			Victory Ceremonies Division	Matters relating to the production of medals and diplomas Acquisition and production of various flags Support for victory ceremonies at each competition site Production of participation certificates and production of participation medals		
				Sports Operation Department I (74 persons)	Sports Operation Division I	Support for specific sports under its responsibility and overall coordination Operational support of competition sites in the Olympic Park Preparations and conducting of exhibition sports
					Aquatics Division	Aquatics competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites
	Cycling Division				Cycling competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites	
	Gymnastics Division	Gymnastics Competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
	Fencing Division	Fencing competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
	Tennis Division	Tennis competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
	Weightlifting Division	Weightlifting competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
Hockey Division	Hockey competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
Rowing Division	Rowing competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
Canoeing Division	Canoeing competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
Sports Operation Department II (72 persons)	Handball Division	Handball competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
		Judo Division	Judo competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites			
	Taekwondo Division	Taekwondo competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
		Sports Operation Division 2	Support for specific sports under its responsibility and overall coordination Support for competition management in Seoul Sports Complex Preparations and conducting of exhibition sports			
	Athletics Division		Athletics competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites			
	Basketball Division		Basketball competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites			
	Boxing Division		Boxing competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites			
	Football Division		Football competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites Preparations for football preliminaries in Taejeon, Taegu and Kwangju			
			Table Tennis Division	Table tennis competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites		
	Volleyball Division		Volleyball competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites			
Shooting Division	Shooting competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
Archery Division	Archery competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
Equestrian Sports Division	Equestrian competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites					
	Modern Pentathlon Division	Modern pentathlon competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				
	Baseball Division	Baseball competition preparations and administration Operation of competition and training sites				

Department	Division	Responsibility
Pusan Office (47 persons)	Administration Division	Matters relating to the facilities of competition sites
		Acquisition and education of operation personnel
		Acquisition and management of materials required for competitions
		Matters relating to press support and public relations
		Matters relating accounting, general affairs, duty performance of staff members
	Sports Operation Division	Games operation planning and control
		Competition management, and acquisition and management of competition equipment
		Preparations for football preliminaries and support for competition management
		Cooperation with international and local sports federations
	Food and Lodging Division	Acquisition and operation of Pusan sub-village facilities
		Operation of food service and lodging, and amenities facilities
		Matters relating to functions in sub-village
	Ceremonies Division	Preparations and conducting of the yachting competition opening/closing ceremonies and torch relay
		Matters relating to protocol and cultural events
		Matters relating to accommodation and transport of Olympic Family
Medical Services Department (19 persons)	Medical Support Division	Medical services for Olympic Village and competition site
		Installation and operation of medical service command
		Publication and distribution of medical brochure
		Operation of Village medical center
		Other general medical support
	Public Health Division	Doping control and gender verification
		Anti-pollution and epidemics prevention measures
		Inspection of food and other hygienic matters
		Support for site-specific doping control and gender verification
		Biomechanics and food hygiene
Protocol Department (32 persons)	Protocol Planning Division	Planning, control and coordination of protocol matters
		Determination of the range of VIPs and Olympic Family and standards of services
		Matters relating to protocol support each competition site and venue of function
		Matters relating to the production and delivery of invitation cards
		Matters relating to banquets, gifts and operation of protocol center
	Protocol Division	Protocol cooperation with the IOC, NOCs, and IFs
		Matters relating to protocol affairs involving Opening/Closing Ceremonies
		Matters relating to selection of invited guests, seating arrangements and guide
	Accommodation Division	Operation of VIP lounge and management of protocol equipment
		Operation of Headquarters Hotel and official hotels
International Affairs Department (32 persons)	International Affairs Division	Accommodation-related matters such as decision on standards of accommodation
		Matters relating to sightseeing and functions for companions
		Dealing with international organizations including the IOC
		Analysis of international situation in connection with Olympic Games and formulation of relevant measures
		Matters relating to cooperation with next Olympic Games organizing committee
	International Conferences Division	Overall coordination of documents bound for international organizations
		Holding of international conferences and operation of conference sites
		Matters relating to the measures for international conferences
	NOC Officer	Overall coordination of cooperation and relations with NOCs and the regional NOC unions
		Operation of attaches
Translation and Interpretation Division	Formulation of strategies to ensure participation of the largest possible number of countries, and implementation of the strategies	
	Operation of simultaneous interpretation	
	Selection and education of ordinary interpreters	
Accreditation Department (22 persons)	Accreditation Division I	Operation of translation room
		Support for selection of language service personnel from among overseas residents
		Issuance of AD cards for Games operation personnel
		Acquisition and management of AD card production equipment and operation personnel
	Accreditation Division II	Operation of accreditation center for operation personnel
		Support for access control for each site and accreditation affairs
		Overall control of the department's affairs and support for other divisions
External Planning Department (6 persons)	Special Areas Officer	Issuance of AD cards for Olympic Family
		Operation of accreditation center for Olympic Family
		Matters relating to the issuance of temporary passes

Department	Division	Responsibility
Press and Public Relations Department (31 persons)	Public Relations Division	Formulation and implementation of domestic public relations plan
		Domestic distribution of PR materials
		Installation and operation of domestic PR exhibition halls and information centers
		Matters relating to the operation of Press and Broadcasting Consultative Council
	Production Division	Production of documentary film
		Production of PR periodicals
		Production of PR audio-visual materials
		Matters relating to design
	Press Center Division	Acquisition and training of press operations personnel
		Operation of MPC and sub-press centers
		Matters relating to accreditation of media personnel and support for transportation services
		Operation of MPC lounge and food services
		Matters relating to cooperation with the IOC Press Commission
	PR Coordinator (16 persons)	Press Support Division
Coverage support for foreign media personnel		
Matters relating to the invitation of foreign journalists		
Overseas PR Officer		Analysis of foreign news and countermeasures
		Formulation and implementation of overseas PR plan
Broadcasting Support Department (34 persons)	TV Rights Division	Overseas distribution of PR materials
		Installation and operation of overseas PR exhibitions and information centers
		Negotiations for TV rights sales and individual contracts
		Receipt and management of TV rights fees
		Approval of use of combined emblem by foreign broadcasting companies
	Broadcasting Operation Division	Compliance with broadcast rights contracts
		Consultation with the IOC TV Commission
		Business cooperation with Host Broadcaster and broadcasting companies
	Broadcasting Center Division	Amenities services for broadcasters (accreditation, transportation, accommodation, guide, etc.)
		Matters relating to coordination of responsibility between Host Broadcaster and Korea Telecommunication Authority
	Installation and operation of IBC	
	Bookings for broadcasters	
	Broadcasting support such as operation of cameramen's seating and commentators' seats at competition sites and venues of functions	

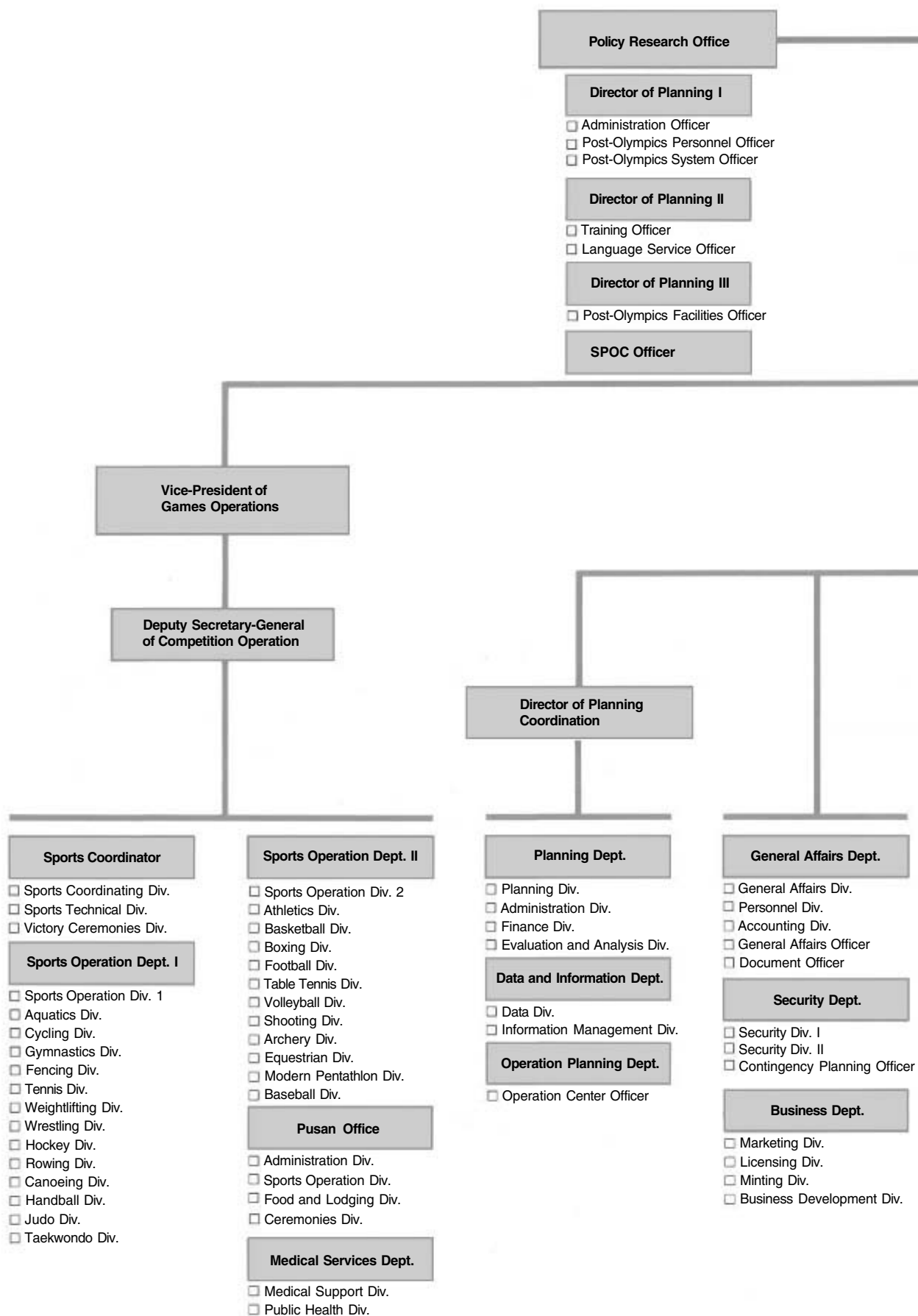


3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee



3

Organization of the SLOOC Secretariat.



3. The Olympic Center, where SLOOC offices were housed.

President

Executive Secretary's Office

Spokesman

Domestic Press Div.

Auditor

Audit Div.

Director of Protocol

Protocol Officer

Reception Officer

Judicial Affairs Office

Vice-President & Secretary-General

Vice-President of International Relations

Deputy Secretary-General of Administration

Deputy Secretary-General of International Affairs

Commissioner of Accommodation Operation

Commissioner of Culture & Ceremonies

Commissioner of Press & Republic Relations

Human Resources Dept.

- Human Resources Div. I
- Human Resources Div. II
- Food & Beverage Div.
- Human Resources Officer

Logistics Dept.

- Logistics Div. I
- Logistics Div. II
- Uniform Div.
- Purchasing Div.
- Customs Clearance Div.

Technology Div.

- Telecommunication Div.
- Electronics Div.
- Broadcasting Div.
- EDP Div.
- EDP Operation Div.

Facilities Dept.

- Facilities Div. I
- Facilities Div. II
- Facilities Maintenance Div.

Spectator Services Dept.

- Admission Control Div.
- Domestic Ticketing Div.
- Overseas Ticketing Div.

Olympic Village Dept.

- Olympic Village Div. I
- Olympic Village Div. II
- Olympic Village Div. III
- Olympic Village Div. IV

Press Village Dept.

- Press Village Div. 1.
- Press Village Div. 2.
- Press Village Div. 3.
- Accountant

Transportation Dept.

- Transportation Coordination Div.
- Transportation Div. I
- Transportation Div. II

Housing Coordination Dept.

- Housing Operation Officer

Culture and Ceremonies Dept.

- Torch Relay Div.
- Cultural Programs Div.
- Youth Camp Div.
- Performance Planning Div.

Opening/Closing Ceremonies Dept.

- Opening/Closing Ceremonies Div. I
- Opening/Closing Ceremonies Div. II
- Arts Officer
- Music Officer

Display and Planning of Sculpture Dept.

- Sculpture Planning Officer
- Sculpture Officer I
- Sculpture Officer II
- Overseas Resident Officer

Protocol Dept.

- Protocol Planning Div.
- Protocol Div.
- Accommodation Div.

International Affairs Dept.

- International Affairs Div.
- International Conference Div.
- NOC Officer
- Translation and Interpretation Div.

Accreditation Dept.

- Accreditation Div. I
- Accreditation Div. II

Abroad Planning Dept.

- Special Area Officer

Press and Public Relations Dept.

- Public Relations Div.
- Production
- Press Center

P.R. Coordinator

- Press Support Div.
- Overseas PR. Officer

Broadcasting Support Dept.

- TV Rights Div.
- Broadcasting Operation Div.
- Broadcasting Center Div.



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

In March 1988, the Executive Board reshaped the Secretariat to include three vice-presidents (including one secretary-general), three deputy secretaries-general, one director of research office (one director of operation headquarters), 39 department director-level staffers (two directors of offices, one spokesman, one auditor, one protocol officer, six planning officers, three coordinators, one officer, directors of 23 departments, director of one provincial office), 125 division chief-level staffers (73 division chiefs and 52 officers)

□ The Olympic Center

The Olympic Center was the headquarters which was used for the preparations and operation of the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games.

The Olympic Center is located in the Olympic Park in Pangji-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul.

In November 1981, the SLOOC opened its temporary office on the fourth floor of the Sejong Cultural Center, but soon moved to the third floor of Samhwan Building, Unni-dong, Chongno-gu; in March 1982, the office was again moved to the main building of the Korea Exchange Bank, and then to the Olympic Center in May 1986.

Scope of the Olympic Center

- Area of lot: 33,520 square meters
- Area of floor space: 2,446 square meters
- Combined floor space: 17,305 square meters
- Area of parking lot: 5,155 square meters; 172 vehicles
- Area of landscape: 19,565 square meters
- Number of storeys: two basement levels, 15 storeys, one roof-top tower
- Structure: Lower part—steel frame, iron reinforcement concrete; higher part—iron reinforcement concrete structure
- Accommodation capacity: 900
- Construction cost: 9,494 million won

Facilities

- Basement second level: Mechanical room, central monitoring room (782 square meters)
- Basement second level: parking lot, drivers' waiting room (1,141 square meters)
- Basement first level: Dining hall, welfare facilities, telephone switchboard room (2,086 square meters)
- First floor: Three conference rooms, exhibition room, hall and lobby (2,446 square meters)
- Second floor: Situation room, auxiliary room, conference room, simultaneous interpretation room, computer room, press room and interview room, lobby, others (2,076 square meters)
- Third floor: Library, audio-visual room, others (466 square meters)
- 4th-12th floor: Offices, others (6,796 square meters)

- 13th floor: Major offices, others (755 square meters)
- 14th floor: Dining hall and lounge for key members, kitchen, others (755 square meters)
- 15th floor: Mechanical room, others

Major functions

- Clerical functions: The Olympic Center served a pivotal function in the preparations and operation of the Asian Games and Olympic Games.
 - Conference function: The center staged international conferences and banquets during, before and after the Games.
 - Services: Food services required for international functions
 - Exhibition, archives: Olympic data preserved or displayed
 - Communications: Telex, other means of information transmission
- The design features traditional Korean-style architectural beauty in the lower part of the building, and modern architecture indicating a dynamic force for progress in the upper part of the building.
- After fulfilling its historic mission, the SLOOC was deactivated on April 3, 1989, but the official liquidator continued to perform the liquidating job at offices in the Olympic Center, handling post-Games affairs and completing ongoing projects up until September 17.
- The Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation opened its office at the Olympic Center to begin its mission to help enhance the physical well-being of the people and support sports.

3.1.4 Operation of Advisory Organizations

□ Specialists Committees

Although the Olympic Games is a sport event, other specialized areas of knowledge were required to ensure the successful staging of the Games in view of the complexity involved in the Games scope, range and content. The SLOOC needed specialized advice with respect to facilities, finance, logistics, manpower, science and technology, arts and medical services. To this end, the SLOOC established 15 committees of specialists.

Compilation Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on gathering, processing, distributing and managing of data, and to extend specialized advice on the compilation of the official report of the Olympic Games.
- Composition: 11 members
- Chairman: Choi Sung-jin, Professor, Sungkyunkwan University.

Uniform Design Screening Committee

- Purpose: To act on the design of uniforms that were practical and attractive, and symbolic of the Olympic festival, and which would induce a sense of pride among Olympic operation personnel.

- Composition: 15 members
- Chairman: Cho Yong-jae, Professor, Seoul National University.

Technology Committee

- Purpose: To extend technical advice on the Games project planning and execution and coordination by enlisting specialists from government agencies, state-run corporations, academic and research institutes as committee members.
- Composition: 20 members
- Chairman: Park Song-deuck, Director-general, Communications Policy Bureau, Communications Ministry

Facilities Committee

- Purpose: As the technical advisory body dealing with venue structures, repair work and refurbishing, the committee dealt with planning on design service orders for competition sites and related facilities, reviewed a plan to hold Olympic preliminary games in provincial areas, screened designs of the Olympic Center building as they were submitted in open contest, reviewed the problem of possible changes in the Olympic Stadium's design, determined the location to install the Olympic flame cauldron, and reviewed the conditions of exit and entry gates and the basic design of the Olympic Center building.
- Composition: 7 members
- Chairman: Yoon Jang-sup, Professor, Seoul National University.

Torch Cauldron Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on the repair of torch cauldron.
- Composition: 10 members
- Chairman: Lee Kwang-ro, Professor, Seoul National University.

Food Service Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on food services programs for the Olympic Village, Press Village, and operation personnel.
- Composition: 15 members
- Chairman: Sung Nak-yung, Dean, Ewha Womans University Medical College

Transportation Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on transportation services.
- Composition: 18 members
- Chairman: Kim Kwang-duck, Director-general, Overland Transportation Bureau, Transportation Ministry

Committee for Planning and Promotion of Olympic Arts Festival

- Purpose: To advance consultation items to be taken up by the Culture and Arts Functions Consultative Council.
- Composition: 23 members
- Chairman: Chung Yang-mo, Chief curator, National Museum of Korea

Protocol Committee

- Purpose: To review, coordinate and advise on the general direction of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

4. Olympic Park and Olympic Hall.

5. SLOOC President Park Seh-jik honors exemplary staff of the SLOOC with citations.

- Composition: 37 members
- Chairman: Lee Hae-rang, Director, Korean Academy of Arts

Sports Committee

- Purpose: To extend working advice on matters under the Games Operation Consultative Council.
- Composition: 20 members
- Chairman: Kim Kwang-woo, Vice-president, Korea Aquatics Federation

Medical Service Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on medical services, medical treatment, doping control, anti-pollution, quarantine, and hygiene.
- Composition: 16 members
- Chairman: Kim Ki-ho, Chief, Internal Medicine Department, Yonsei University Medical College

Biomechanics Committee

- Purpose: To extend advice on acquiring biomechanical photography and analysis techniques to be sponsored by the IOC.
- Composition: 12 members
- Chairman: Hwang In-seung, Professor, Yonsei University

Design Committee

- Purpose: To screen and select Olympic designs, mascot, emblem, posters, uniforms, sign system and sports pictograms
- Compositions: 14 members
- Chairman: Cho Young-je, Professor, Seoul National University

Official Film Production Committee

- Purpose: To extend working advice on the Seoul Olympic official film production
- Composition: 20 members
- Chairman: Lee Hyung-pyo, Vice-president, Motion Picture Directors Committee

Committee on the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall

- Purpose: To extend advice on the collection and preservation of Olympic data and commemorative items, and on the efficient implementation of the project for the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall
- Composition: 10 members
- Chairman: Kim Chul-joon, Professor, Seoul National University

Consultative Councils

The SLOOC organized various consultative councils and committees to accommodate the opinions of specialists in each sector of operation and to have consultations on important matters. The functions of the consultative councils proved to be a great aid in the Games preparations and operation.

The major consultative councils were the Games Operations Consultative Council, the Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Consultative Council and the Press and Broadcast Consultative Council. The SLOOC also operated eight other consultative councils and committees.



Games Operations Consultative Council

- Purpose: To accommodate opinions of the sports community and seek cooperation with respect to the preparations and operation of the Games.
- Composition: 35 members
- Co-chairmen: Kim Un-yong, Vice-president, the SLOOC; Min Kwan-shik, former president, Korea Amateur Sports Association

Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Consultative Council

- Purpose: To consult on the preparations and operation of the cultural and arts functions occasioned by the Seoul Olympic Games.

- Composition: 21 members
- Chairman: Kang Won-yong, President, Christian Academy

Press and Broadcast Consultative Council

- Purpose: To provide advice and cooperation with respect to press and broadcast to ensure successful media operations for the Games and efficient public relations.
- Composition: 26 members
- Chairman: Kim Chong-kyu, President-publisher, Yonhap News Agency

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Other advisory bodies

- Olympic Broadcast Consultative Council
- Accreditation Consultative Council
- Computer Operation Consultative Council
- Torch Relay-related Organizations Consultative Council
- Olympic Souvenir Exhibition Selection Consultative Council
- Steering Committee for the Olympiad of Art
- Environmental Decoration Screening Committee
- Olympic Youth Hostel Construction Advisory Committee

4



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

3.2 Credo and Goals of the Seoul Games

3.2.1 The Games Motto: Harmony and Progress

□ Formulation of motto

The SLOOC formulated the Games motto to play up the significance and characteristics of the Seoul Olympic Games and to represent the spiritual foundation of the Olympic Games. The SLOOC organized a consultative council among relevant personalities in January 1984 to work on the formulation of the Seoul Olympic motto; reflecting the opinions of academic, journalistic, and sports communities, the SLOOC adopted "Harmony and Progress" as the Olympic motto in June the same year.

The Olympic motto consisted of four sections. The first section underlines Korea's orientation toward peace, the second section deals with the compliance with the Olympic Charter and the pursuit of harmony and progress of mankind, the third section emphasizes excellence of traditional Korean culture and exemplary staging of the Olympic Games, and the fourth section plays up the significance of the Seoul Olympic Games.

□ The Credo of the XXIVTH Olympiad

To build a peaceful world, a primary goal of the Olympic Movement, is the unwavering and historic desire of the Korean people.

With this lofty goal in mind, we adopted "Harmony and Progress" as the motto for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. By respecting and adhering to the letter and the spirit of the Olympic Charter in the staging of our Games, we are making every effort to provide an opportunity for all the people of the world to make meaningful progress toward global harmony and the long-cherished aspiration of mankind: lasting prosperity, peace and happiness. We are committed to making the Games a joyful festival in which the many cultures of the world can join in harmony against the background of the 5,000-year-old culture of this country. Here, the youths of the world can demonstrate their strength and prowess to the fullest while enjoying the warm hospitality of the Korean people and the beauty of their peninsula.

It was an immense honor for us to have been selected to host the 1988 Games, and we are directing our total effort, energy, and expertise toward completing this awesome task. In so doing we hope to infuse "new hope" into the Olympic Movement, give encouragement to nations striving to develop, and write a glorious chapter not only in the history of Korea but also in the historic annals of the Olympic Games.

3.2.2 Goals and Tasks of the Games

□ Goals of Seoul Olympic Games

The Seoul Olympic Games based its motto on the fraternity and friendship being promoted by the youths of the world as they gathered together for sports transcending difference in ideologies, systems, religion and race, as well as on the contribution to the building of world peace.

To embody the Olympic motto, the SLOOC set for itself five major goals. The five goals SLOOC President Park Seh-jik avowed before the people to attain at all cost were "the largest participation," "best possible harmony," "best achievement," "optimum service and security," and "most efficient economy."

• Largest Participation

The SLOOC set for itself the goal to make the Olympics a true festival of mankind by drawing the largest possible number of athletes and officials from as many countries as possible. The goal of the largest participation reflects the determination to make the Olympic Games flawless as a world festivity by drawing people from all segments of the host country in the Olympic Movement, in addition to the largest participation of countries.

• Best Harmony

The largest participation in the Olympics would ensure the creation of a great festival of the world, which will help achieve harmony of the world, the ultimate goal of the Olympic Movement. It was the goal of the SLOOC to provide a forum of true friendship and fraternity by bringing the youths of the world close together transcending difference in ideologies, race, religion, language, custom, education, and environment.

• Best Achievement

The goal of best achievement is to enable the athletes to achieve their best performance by providing them with facilities of the highest possible standards and conditions.

The goal was to foster conditions enabling athletes to set best record in competitions by managing the competitions perfectly, and to create an ideal atmosphere enabling participants of functions to perform to their best.

• Optimum Service and Security

The goal is to assure that all participants will be provided with perfect security and friendly service.

Since the Olympic Games were to be held in the atmosphere of potential threat of terrorism, security was an absolute task. Overemphasis on security, however, would undermine the atmosphere of friendliness and kind service. For this reason, harmony between security and service was reflected in the goal.

• Economy

The goal is to maximize the economic efficiency of the Games operation by

thoroughly removing factors of waste and to yield financial surplus through development of revenue sources.

Only through a rational management is it possible to operate the Games efficiently while eliminating factors of waste.

The goal is, therefore, to make preparations for the Games commensurate with the level of Korea's economic development and to enhance efficiency through the maximum utilization of resources to make the operation a model to follow.

□ Tasks of the Seoul Games

The SLOOC condensed the tasks it should perform to attain the five goals into four categories represented by acronym, ACTS. By multiplying ACTS by five, the tasks were expressed by 20 main areas as follows:

A:

- Airport Reception
- Accreditation
- Accommodation
- Art Programs
- Accounting and Financing

C:

- Conferences
- Ceremonies and Protocol
- Competition
- Communication (Language Service)
- Coverage (Media)

T:

- Torch Relay
- Tourism
- Transportation and Traffic (Control)
- Telecommunications
- Technical Services

S:

- Security
- Seating
- Scouts (Youth Camp)
- Service Volunteer
- Scholastic (Academic Seminars)

3.2.3 Characteristics of the Games

While setting the five goals of the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC also set for itself a goal to get the five goals to herald the opening of a new chapter in the Olympic history by materializing the Olympic ideals.

In order to help revive the Olympic ideal which had been marred due to political and religious barriers since the Munich Games of 1972, the SLOOC set forth five points as the characteristics of the Seoul Olympic Games — unity, culture, compassion, future legacy, and new era.

• The Olympics of Unity

The Seoul Olympic Games, drawing the largest ever participation and forging the most magnificent harmony, served as a forum for contacts between the East and the West. For the past 12 years, the Olympics lost its ideals in the wake of the absence of 26 countries of Africa and Caribbean basin in the 21st Montreal Games of

1976, the absence of 67 Western countries in the 22nd Moscow Games of 1980, and the absence of 14 Communist-bloc countries in the 23rd Los Angeles Games of 1984. With the largest participation ever, the Seoul Olympic Games was a forum of harmony and broad cultural exchange between the East and the West.

- **The Olympics of Culture**

Going beyond the bounds of a sport event, the Seoul Games realized an Olympics of sports and culture integrating the sports with body, arts and emotion, and scholastics and knowledge.

- **The Olympics of Compassion**

For the first time in Olympic history, the Seoul Games set a tradition of staging the Paralympics almost in parallel.

By providing manpower, logistics, facilities and financial support necessary for the staging of the Paralympics, the organizer played a role in assisting the handicapped towards greater achievement and a sense of personal satisfaction.

- **The Olympics of Future Legacy**

The successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games inspired self-confidence and courage towards national development for all developing countries. The Seoul Olympic Games helped to identify the stature of Korea as a leader of the developing countries, gave courage and inspiration to other developing countries and presented itself as a model of success.

- **The Olympics of New Era**

The successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games gave impetus to national development, elevate the general levels of awareness among its people, and brought Korea to the threshold of advanced countries. The successful staging of the Games served as a national milestone of nurturing the atmosphere conducive to the territorial reunification by spurring the efforts to join the ranks of advanced countries, and helped Korea take a giant step in the international community.

3.3 Master Plan

3.3.1 Games Preparations by Stage

As Seoul was awarded the right in September 1981 to stage the Olympics and as Seoul was determined as the venue of the 10th Asian Games, the government and the nation's sports community began to plan the preparations and operation of the world sports events in a firm resolve to stage them in a manner that would project the image of an ever-progressing Korea.

The SLOOC, hosting organization of the Olympic Games, forged cooperative links with related organizations including the Government Support Committee, the Seoul city government, the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympic, the Korea Amateur Sports Association, the IOC, the OCA, the IFs, and NOCs. With respect to preparations, operation and even post-Games affairs, the SLOOC worked out various plans in each sector and phase, and implemented all projects according to these plans. The plans were revised and modified according to changes in political and social conditions, or necessity arising from the discovery of shortcomings. In large part, the Seoul Olympic operation was based on seven stages of execution:

The first stage (November-December 1981)

This was the early planning stage featuring the activation of the organizing committee, basic foundation for the implementation of projects, draft of facilities planning, legislation of support law, and the creation of support committees.

The second stage (January 1982 — December 1983)

This stage marked the work on the basic plan; planning and execution plans were established while projects were launched to generate required revenues.

The third stage (January 1984 — August 1986)

This stage marked the implementation of projects in each sector, featuring: full work on investment projects, active public relations activities at home and abroad, interim evaluation, reflection on experiences of the Los Angeles Games, acquisition of facilities and equipment for the Seoul Asian Games, completion of education for operation personnel, and active development of projects to generate revenues.

The fourth stage (September 1986 — August 1987)

Drawing on the experience gained from the operation of the Seoul Asian Games, the status of Olympic preparations were scrutinized and problems were addressed, while the Secretariat of the SLOOC and other systems were reshaped for greater efficiency.

The fifth stage (September 1987 — July 1988)

Pooling all energies, a final push was made in this last stage of the operational work; a detailed operation plan was finalized; construction projects for the Olympic Village and Press Village were completed; and final inspection was done on facilities, equipment and operation personnel.

The sixth stage (August — October 1988)

A daily inspection system was established to check the status of the

venue operation system, while the Olympic Games were underway.

The seventh stage (November 1988 - October 1989)

Liquidation procedures started as the SLOOC was deactivated; post-Games management activities were carried out including the publication of the official report of the Seoul Olympic Games.

3.3.2 Master Plan and Supplementation

□ Facilities acquisition plan

With the establishment of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, work started to formulate a master plan for the preparation of the Games. On November 20, 1981, the Office of the Prime Minister called a meeting to discuss the preparations for the Seoul Olympic Games.

The meeting was attended by officials from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Education, and Culture and Information, the Agency for National Security Planning, the Seoul city government, the Korea Amateur Sports Association, and the SLOOC. At the meeting, it was decided to set the goal and direction of the Games operation, and to formulate a master plan to prepare for the acquisition of facilities. Since the Olympic Games are primarily centered on competitions and functions, the securing of required facilities was a pressing matter.

The SLOOC was given the responsibility for working out a plan to secure facilities. Because it was not long since the inception of the SLOOC, it was decided to invite working officials of the Education Ministry and the Korea Amateur Sports Association to take part in the planning.

Also discussed at the meeting were organization of Olympic sponsoring associations and preparation committees in cities and provinces, organizational direction of Olympic support organizations among overseas Korean residents, public relations on the ideals of the Seoul Olympic Games, measures to improve relations with communist-bloc nations, and measures to counter any attempt to obstruct the staging of the Olympics.

The facilities acquisition plan was completed on December 10 by a working team comprising relevant officials from the Economic Planning Board, the Seoul city government, the Korea Amateur Sports Association, and the Education Ministry.



6. SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo and Secretary-general Cho Sang-ho cut a cake at a November 1983 ceremony marking the second anniversary of the founding of the SLOOC.



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

The facilities planning took the following basic directions: 1) All facilities should be located within a distance of one-day's round-trip travel from the Olympic Village, 2) existing facilities should be utilized as much as possible, 3) new construction should be limited to those facilities which could not be substituted, 4) the facilities under the planning stage in the areas adjacent to Seoul should be completed earlier than scheduled for utilization, 5) where possible, with the participation of private business, the facilities should be completed with private funds.

The facilities projection under the plan included 34 venues and 69 training sites available from existing facilities, four venues under planning, and five venues requiring additional construction.

The projected facilities other than the competition sites were a village capable of accommodating 13,000 athletes, Press Village capable of accommodating 6,000 media personnel, the MPC capable of offering services for 8,000 media personnel, and the IBC capable of offering services for 10,000 broadcasting personnel; under the plan, those facilities would be rented or constructed.

Other required facilities were a building to house the SLOOC and the Olympic Youth Camp facilities. The cost of these facilities was put at 182.6 billion *won*, plus 216.3 billion *won* in private investments.

□ Basic direction of Games preparations

It was the policy of the SLOOC to provide a system encouraging pan-national involvement in the Olympic Games so as to accommodate opinions of people from all walks of life, and to establish a master plan on the Olympic Games by scrutinizing data of past Olympic Games, making field investigations and receiving advice from specialists.

In parallel with the preparations for such direct projects, the SLOOC established plans to develop conditions conducive to the staging of the Games as follows: 1) forestation, road repairs, redevelopment of urban slum areas, improvement of advertising materials and roof-top structures, expansion of sewage system, and face-lifting; 2) expansion of Kimpo International Airport terminals, improvement of mass transportation services including subways, acquisition of parking spaces, addition to the communications satellite earth stations, expansion of domestic telecommunications network; 3) upgrading of hotels, acquisition of interpretation services personnel, and tourism measures; 4) improvement of hygienic conditions for service businesses and of quality of service workers, epidemics prevention measures, improvement of garbage disposal method, and anti-pollution in cities; 5) security measures including escort and guard services, immigration control, and anti-terrorism measures.

The SLOOC also set the basic direction of the Games operation as follows:

- (1) Perfect staging of the Games
 - Pooling pan-national energy
 - Systematic and scientific preparations and operation of the Games
 - Strengthening of close ties with international sports organizations
 - Introduction of unique tactics for the Games operation
- (2) Creative and economic operation
 - Demonstration of traditional culture to play up the image of Korea
 - National involvement in the development of operational ideas
 - Maximum utilization of existing facilities and restriction on new investments
 - Launching of projects in foreign countries to generate revenues

□ Establishment of master plan

The Ministry of Sports, which was created on March 20, 1982 as a key administrative agency responsible for the preparations and operation of the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games, organized a team to work on the master plan for the two Games. Based on the detailed execution plan mapped out by each administrative agency, the team formulated a draft plan.

The draft plan was reviewed and adjusted in three rounds of consultations with related agencies and the Government Support Committee before the master plan was finalized. The "Master Plan on the Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games" was sanctioned by the President of the Republic of Korea on August 1, 1982, and served as a guide for the operational work for the two Games.

The master plan aimed to ensure harmony between the spirit of the Olympic Charter and the direction of national policy, and encompassed all aspects of the two Games.

The master plan divided the framework of Olympic preparations into six sectors, and scaled the investment at 1,348 billion *won*, including 606.6 billion *won* in direct project costs, 281.6 billion *won* in indirect project costs, and 459.8 billion *won* in private investment. The master plan highlighted six divisions — the overview to present the basic direction of the operations, functions, facilities, environment, development, and joint area. In each division detailed contents were presented in chapters and sections, using serial numbers. Each section brought together all the unit projects and individual projects selected by related agencies in a systematic fashion according to the nature of projects, rendering it easy to identify the kind of projects or the projects not listed and to enable efficient operation of the plan.

Also, all projects were divided between direct projects and indirect projects according to the degree of relationship with the Games and the method of required funding.

The direct projects were indispensable ones directly linked to the organization, operation and facilities of the Games; their funding came from the SLOOC's own funds or private capital, while much of the cost of repair work for existing facilities was borne by the beneficiaries concerned, with the SLOOC required to meet part of the cost.



The indirect projects were those which each government agency required to tailor construction to the needs of the Olympic preparations and timing, and the required funding was to be covered by state coffers or private capital.

□ Master execution plan

After the master plan was finalized, an investigation team was sent on a fact-finding mission abroad, and sports specialists who were involved in the Montreal Olympic Games were invited to visit Seoul.

Due to changes in circumstances following the establishment of the master plan, the major facilities deployment plan was altered. Reflecting the findings of various investigations and studies made over a period of a year, and changes in circumstances, the master execution plan was finalized in December 1983. The execution plan, which specified the substance of the master plan, divided the projects into direct projects and indirect projects related to the development of conditions for hosting the Games. The direct projects were classified into seven sectors; functions, facilities, health and hygiene, traffic and tourism, communications, development, and culture and public relations. The development projects, or indirect projects were classified into environment, related projects and those aimed at increasing the people's knowledge and interest in the Olympic Movement.

Direct projects

The direct projects were divided into 49 unit projects and 346 individual projects; by source, the government accounted for 27 projects, the SLOOC for 313, and private business accounted for six.

The SLOOC was required to meet the funding requirements involving the direct projects, while the government was required to finance the projects linked with state affairs, including the sponsorship in favor of sports organizations; the owners of facilities were required to meet the cost of repairs with the SLOOC being charged with funding for the part of the additional work directly tied to the Olympic operations.

The investment for the direct projects was put at 697.5 billion *won*, of which 666.4 billion *won* was to be met by the SLOOC, and the rest was to be met from state funds.

Projects for development of Olympic conditions

The projects designed for the development of conditions involved the adjustment of ongoing projects in keeping with Olympic preparations. The central government and provincial autonomous governments were required to implement their projects in connection with the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympic Games.

Those projects were also linked with the government's fifth and sixth five-year economic development plans. The projects were divided into 36 unit projects and 105 individual projects, with the government responsible for 87 and private sector for 18 projects. The required investment was put at 1,081 billion *won*, including 415.1 billion *won* in state funding, 322.9 billion *won* in local expenditures, and 343.1 billion *won* in private capital.

3.3.3

Establishment of Operation Plan

After concluding the Seoul Asian Games successfully, the SLOOC, beginning from 1987, shifted the focus of its preparations from functional aspects to venues by establishing venue operation plans.

Beginning in 1987, work proceeded according to a five-stage timetable. The first stage, from January to June 1987, featured supplementary work on the master plan formulated in December 1983, and the establishment of a standard operation plan.

The second stage, from July 1987 to February 1988, highlighted the establishment of detailed plans, including the 1987 Hodori Exercise, venue operation plans, and major directives for the operation of the Games.

The third stage marked the preparation for actual Games operation; from February to August 1988, personnel were appointed for each venue, venue operation systems were launched, venue rehearsals were conducted, and general rehearsals carried out. Works to put finishing touches were implemented during the period. The fourth stage covered the Games period itself.

The fifth stage was from the close of the Games to April 1989, a period marked by the handling of post-Games affairs, the compilation of the official report of the Olympic Games, and tasks following the deactivation of the SLOOC.

□ Standard operation plan

Work on the standard operation plan started in March 1987 and was completed in June the same year. The objective of the plan was to standardize the technical affairs which were applied in common to all competition sites and functions venues so as to ensure the maximum possible uniformity of the operational standards for each venue; to utilize the standards as basic guidelines for the establishment of the next level of planning, the venue-specific resources management plan; to utilize the standards as basic data to enable the relevant technical officers, to be appointed in due course, to easily become acquainted with their given tasks.

The standard operation plan set criteria for functional operations at competition sites and venues of functions, and presented criteria for maintaining coherence at each venue

and function by determining the standard guidelines for functional operations, and the resources required. Eleven functions were involved in the standard operation—the operation center (security included), general affairs (accounting, personnel, budget, logistics, food), medical services, facilities, access guide, protocol, technology (telecommunications, electronics, broadcast and computer), print and broadcast media, access control, transportation, and awards ceremonies. The standard operational plan highlighted the following:

- 1) Outline of functions (basic direction, area of responsibility)
- 2) Operation plan (operational status, probable situations, procedures, and period)
- 3) Basic organization for operation by function
- 4) Major tasks by position
- 5) Resources required (manpower, materials, facilities, and space)
- 6) How to handle accidental situations
- 7) Items requiring cooperation with related agencies

□ Venue operation plan

Work on the venue operation plan started in October 1987 after the standard operation plan had been finalized. The work was completed in December the same year.

Based on the standard operation plan, the venue operation plan was worked out for each competition site and function venue; under the simulated operation of the Games, the size and movement of Games participants were analyzed and the required resources were projected, and, based on the size of the projected total resources, the operation by function was undertaken, and subsequent personnel deployment and material distribution plans were worked out.

The plan represented the substantial and final plan concerning the operation of competition sites and venues of functions.

Venue-specific operation sections were required to consult with relevant functional sections on the resources requirements in manpower, materials, space, budget, and organizations.

The venue operation plan:

- I. Overview
 - Characteristics of the Games
 - Outline of the Games,
 - Games operational system
 - Games schedules (competition schedules, and schedules of events)
 - Timetable of major functions
 - Competition sites and training sites
 - Tasks to be handled and pending matters
- II. Detailed operation plan by sector
 - Planning was done in the order of the Operation Center, competition, general affairs, facilities, transportation, access guide, press and broadcast, protocol, technology, medical services and awards ceremonies;
 - Objective of each function, directive, operation system, and range of responsibility;
 - Job description, detailed operation plan, manpower, logistics, space planning, and contingent planning.
- III. Integration by sector
 - Manpower
 - Sports equipment and implements, and materials
 - Space (space requirement, peripheral layout, interior layout, projected participants and, vehicle operation plan)
 - Budget



3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

□ Major guidelines for Games operation

Operational guidelines in each sector were set forth to provide criteria for operation.

On November 30, 1987, the Planning Department of the SLOOC identified the sections which were required to draw up specific guidelines, and engaged those sections to develop 16 guidelines for each sector; major guidelines submitted from each section were put into a condensed form in January 1988. The Planning Department brought the draft guidelines to the conference of coordinators for review, prior to taking final action on the guidelines.

The 16 operation guidelines

- Guideline on a shift to the venue operation system
- Guideline on the handling of Games operational situation
- Budget, execution and management guideline
- Document handling guideline
- Security affairs operation guideline
- On-duty and contingent duty guideline
- Move guideline in connection with the shift to the venue-specific operation
- Awards and citation guideline for operation personnel
- Advanced fund operation guideline
- Guideline on duty and treatment of operation personnel
- Games operation logistics management guideline
- Games operation facilities utilization guideline
- Guideline on how to handle contingent situations
- The extent of support required of each section
- Guideline on the actions on consigned matters
- Guideline on the compilation of results reports

3.4 Operation System of the Seoul Olympic

The Games operation system was kept functioning until the conclusion of the Games. The operational system was characterized by a two-tier system involving the support section centered on the existing Secretariat on the one hand, and venue-specific operation headquarters on the other.

The timing of the move into a venue operation system was as follows:

- 1) For the Operation Headquarters of Seoul Olympic Games and individual Games operation system, the shift to the venue operation system started from July 1, 1988;
- 2) For the sport-specific operation headquarters and some venues headquarters, the shift was between May and June 1, 1988;
- 3) The Games operation system refers to the operation system that existed until the venue operation headquarters withdrew in late October 1988 and relevant officers completed the compilation of their results reports.

3.4.1 Games Operation System

The Games operation system was based on the Presidential Decree issued on July 10, 1986 to govern the operation of the Asian Games and Olympic Games.

The organization of the Games operation system featured the following: 1) The objective of the system was to promote efficiency and speedy action by simplifying the organizational hierarchy; 2) The operation headquarters of competition sites or venues of functions were made a staging center, but an integrated support and central control was made possible; 3) Decision-making conferences such as the execution conference, operation conference and coordinating conference were organized.

In addition, functional sections, or those sections which were not directly linked with the Games operation were kept functioning as part of the Secretariat.

The function of receiving and transmitting information on a given situation was separated from the function of coordinating the situation, so that a given situation could be handled speedily and smoothly.

□ Operation Headquarters of the Seoul Olympic Games

The commanding hierarchy of the Operation Headquarters of the Seoul Olympic Games was comprised of the president, four vice-presidents, two directors-general, and four deputy directors-general.

Under the supervision of the Operation Headquarters were 31 sports operation headquarters, seven events operation headquarters, and 25 support units. The president of the SLOOC concurrently served as president of the operation Headquarters, while the four vice-presidents were the Seoul mayor, the vice-president of the SLOOC in charge of international relations, secretary-general of the SLOOC, and the commissioner of the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters.

The SLOOC vice-president in charge of international relations and secretary-general were concurrently named as directors-general of the Seoul Games Operation Headquarters, while three deputy secretaries-general and director of the Policy Research Office became deputy directors-general.

SLOOC's decision-making bodies included the Plenum presided over by the president, Executive Board, various consultative councils, and the council of commissioners of the sport-specific operations headquarters. These decision-making bodies had such subordinating organizations as the Execution Conference, Operation Conference, and Operation Coordinating Conference.

□ Decision-making conferences

The Operation Headquarters of the Seoul Olympic Games had three decision-making bodies, namely, the Execution Conference, Operation Conference, and Operation Coordinating Conference, to take actions on matters requiring special attention.

The Execution Conference consisted of six members including the president and vice-presidents minister of sports; when necessary, the SLOOC deputy secretaries-general and commissioner of the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters attended the meetings presided over by the president. The conference's major function was to determine what actions the SLOOC would have to take to handle important situations during the Games, or to consult with the IOC and other related organizations and to decide on matters which could not be easily handled by the Operation Conference.

The Operation Conference was made up of 41 key officials of the SLOOC above the rank of department director, five from the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, and the vice-minister of sports.

The major function of the Operation Conference was to check daily operational status, and to act on important matters including alterations of Games schedules, major protocol matters, and items requiring consultation with the IOC. Sessions were held on a daily basis or as appropriate depending on circumstances.

The Operation Coordinating conference was comprised of 18 members, including 14 representing the SLOOC and four representing the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters. The conference had sessions as appropriate depending on the necessity to act on urgent requests for support from competition headquarters with regard to manpower and materials, or to determine whether it was desirable to sell additional admission tickets at each competition site. Other functions included having consultations with related agencies in connection with the arrival of Games-related dignitaries at Seoul Airport, deciding the appropriateness of check-in at the Olympic Village by those athletes and officials whose ID cards were not confirmed, and dealing with customs clearance of the vehicles that the Games participants intended to bring into the country, and their temporary license plates.

□ Sports operations headquarters

The sports operations headquarters totalled 31, including 23 official sports headquarters, four provincial venue headquarters, two demonstration sports headquarters, and two exhibition sports headquarters.

Each sport operations consisted of a commissioner, secretary-general, directors, competition manager, support manager, management manager, press and broadcasting manager, and general affairs manager.

Under the control of the competition manager were officers in charge of international cooperation, conduct of competition, competition support, athletes and officials, training sites, and national sports federations. Under the control of the support manager were officers respectively in charge of protocol and technology, and the press and broadcasting manager supervised the officers in charge of press and broadcasting.

Under the control of the management manager were the officers handling facilities, transportation, access guide, and access control.

The general affairs manager controlled officers for accounting, materials, budget and food services.

When more than two competitions or functions were scheduled at one site, the manpower assigned to management, support and medical services were made available in a pool system. Provincial venue headquarters covered the operation of sub-villages. The yachting operation headquarters in Pusan covered competition management, sub-village, seaborne and overland operations, and the sub-village for football players.

Presidents of national sport federations were nominated to serve as the commissioner of respective sport operations, and senior executive directors of the federations became secretaries-general, while sport operation officers of the SLOOC became directors.

□ Venue headquarters

Each venue headquarters was led by a commissioner, director-general and directors; under their control were managers respectively in charge of operation, support, management and general affairs.

The operation of function venues was divided into function support and management; the scope of each function and its specific characteristics were fully considered.

The Accommodation Support Headquarters controlled the Olympic Village, Operation Unit, the Village Medical Center, and the Press Village Operation Unit. The Culture and Ceremonies Operation Headquarters controlled the Torch Relay Operation Unit, Opening/Closing Ceremonies Operation Unit, and the Olympiad of Art Operation Unit. The International Cooperation Headquarters controlled the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit, Olympic Family Town Operation Unit, and the Accreditation Operation Unit.

The broadcast, press and reception headquarters which represented specialized sectors but had cooperative links with the SLOOC, enlisted the chiefs of the related organizations as their commissioners.

The president of KBS was nominated to serve as the commissioner of the Broadcast Operation Headquarters, the president-publisher of the Yonhap News Agency was nominated to serve as commissioner of the Press Operation Headquarters, and the president of the International Airport Authority was nominated to head the Reception Operation Headquarters.

Support units were headed by officers of the director-general level; they were the Human Resources Support Unit, Logistics Support Unit, Technology Support Unit, Facilities Support Unit, Medical Support Unit, Language Support Unit, and the Transportation Support Unit.

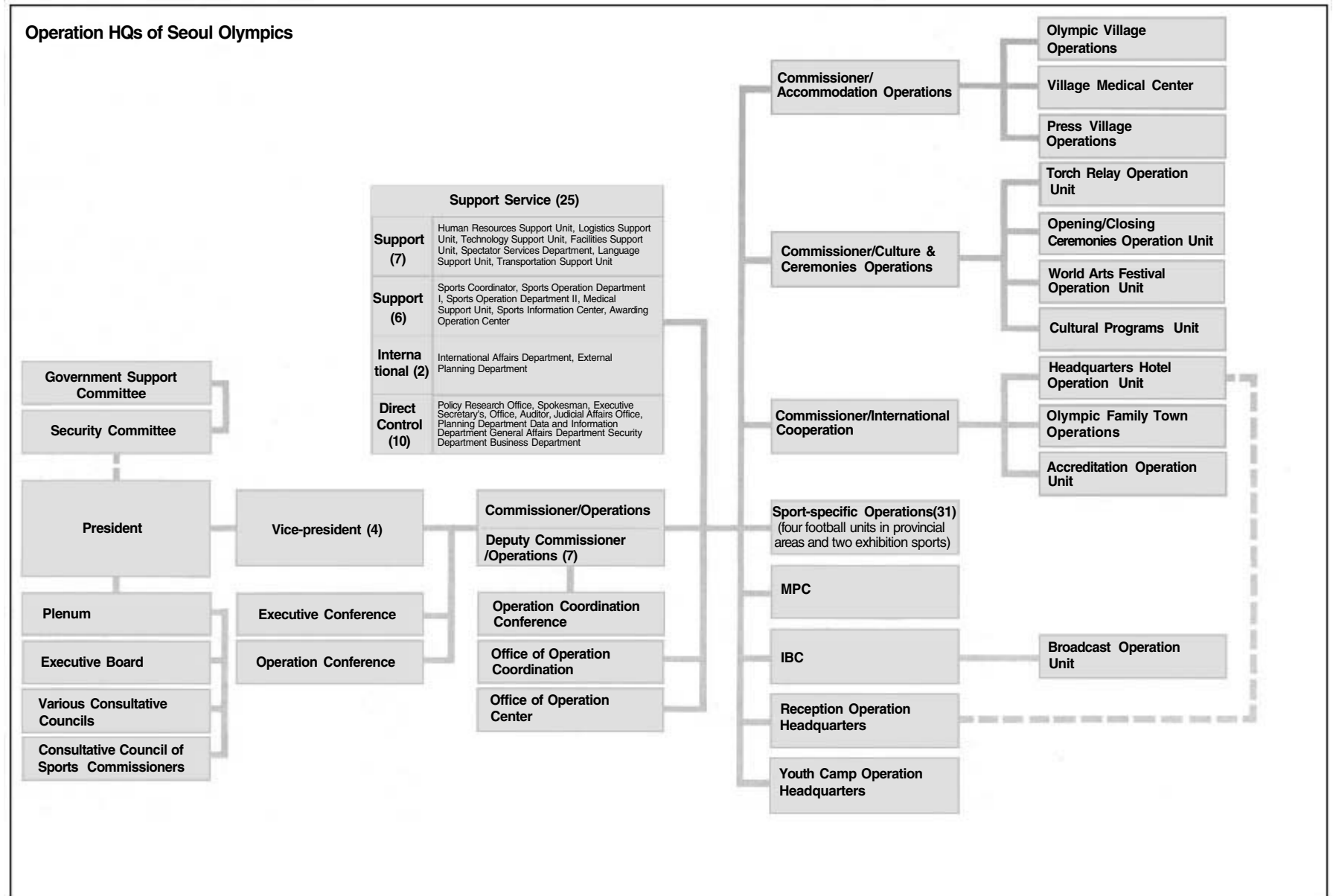
The Competition Information Center and the Awards Operation Center were headed by officers of the division chief level.

3.4.2 Venue Operation System

□ Move to the venues

The move to the venues refers to the activities of the SLOOC organizations during their relocation to the relevant venues including their manpower, materials, equipment and facilities to prepare for the Games operation system. The move to the venues also covers the stage at which the Games operational preparations were taking concrete shape prior to the start of the Games.

The objectives of the move to the venues were 1) to build up know-how required for the successful operation of the Games by developing the Secretariat-centered operational planning into a venue-centered operation, 2) to efficiently deploy the manpower step-by-step, materials, equipment and facilities required for the preparation and operation of the Games to the relevant venues, 3) to ensure speedy action in establishing a commanding and task-handling system required during the Games period, and 4) to offer practical training for operation personnel under simulated operational situations.





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The SLOOC set the following guidelines for the operational shift to the venues: 1) the timing of the shift, as requested by the sections involved, was mostly from March to July, although unnecessary early shifts were avoided; 2) operation personnel were relocated to the venues at given stages by dividing them between full-time and part-time duty categories; and 3) the materials and equipment required for the phased relocation of personnel should be deployed on time, and required space should be secured phase by phase to reduce cost.

The relocation of the sports headquarters started with the Bexing Operations on March 5, 1988, followed by all sport headquarters during April, except for handball (June 1), badminton (June 3) and bowling (July 1).

The Youth Camp Operation Headquarters moved to the venue on February 27, 1988 and the Opening/Closing Ceremonies Operation Unit moved to the venue on May 3; by July 1, all headquarters were relocated to the respective venues.

In keeping with the reshaping of the operational system, the SLOOC completed personnel replenishment in each section early, and the personnel were divided between full-time and part-time staff. The full-time duty referred to five days or more of duty per week, working not less than four hours per day. Part-time duty was defined as temporary duty for job training, venue familiarization training, or for planning development.

Full-time duty of the sport headquarters fell into four stages.

The first stage was from May 1 to October 10, 1988. Involved in this stage were secretary-general, deputy secretary general, and other staff members above the rank of managers and officers.

The second stage was from July 1 to October 10, and involved most ranking staff members not covered in the first stage, and operation personnel.

The third stage, from August 1 to October 10, involved the commissioner, chief medical officer, and some volunteers.

The fourth stage involved all operation personnel from September 1 to October 10.

Each section provided flexibility in its timetable for relocation according to the deployment of full-time personnel, necessity of materials and equipment, availability of required space and budget stipulations.

Sports and venue operation headquarters notified each relevant section of the specification of required materials and equipment and then the relevant sections deployed the requested materials to the site phase by phase.

□ Special education for key operation personnel

The SLOOC conducted special education for key operation personnel with differing career backgrounds representing 410 different organizations and agencies.

The objectives of the special education were: 1) to instill a sense of mission and to develop leadership as key members, 2) to help forge amicable human relations by strengthening horizontal solidarity among themselves, and 3) to help maintain good relations among the staff members of the organizing committee and to bolster their morale, thus ultimately ensuring the successful staging of the Olympic Games.

Subjected to the special education were 1,770 ranking staff members except for top officials of each headquarters and 743 key staff members of the SLOOC who were dropped from the nomination of key members of the Games operation headquarters. The education, covering two days and one night on each run, was conducted on six runs between April and May 1988. The education highlighted spiritual education for instilling a sense of mission, cultivation of job performance ability and of leadership, behavior training and workshop for friendship and teamwork.

Subject of special education

- Mentality education: Special lecture by the SLOOC president; lecture on Korean spirit, by Profs. Kim Dong-kil and Lee O-nyong
- Job training: Leadership and strategy, by Prof. Han Yong-hwan; Organization and human engineering, by Prof. Yoon Sok-chol
- Solidarity workshop: Panel hiking training; traditional folklore play; panel discussion

3.5 Games Operation Management

3.5.1 Establishment of the Main Operation Center

The SLOOC established and operated the Main Operation Center to monitor, transmit and report the status of preparations of the Games, status of Games operation, and the status of security aspect.

The "87 Hodori Exercise," conducted from August 27 to October 15, 1987, pointed to the necessity of a comprehensive operation control with respect to the functional cooperation among related organizations, timely awareness of status, speedy reporting, and appropriate action. After two rounds of discussion on the matter in December 1987, a plan to establish the Main Operation Center was finalized in January 1988.

In April 1988, operational regulations of the projected Main Operation Center were formulated, and in June, an operation bulletin board was installed at the Main Operation Center.

Through four rounds of rehearsals and evaluation session, the Main Operation Center completed its preparations for the Games, and went into a 24-hour operational system one week before the opening of the Games. The Main Operation Center made a decisive contribution to the successful operation of the Olympic Games by fully performing its function. It brought all situations arising at competition sites and functions venues under central control; it also maintained close links with the Headquarters Hotel, efficiently dealing with given situations.

The staffing of the Main Operation Center was made up of the superintendent, the executive director for coordination, director general for venue operations and supports, director general for sports operation I and II, eight deputy directors, 21 managers, 28 officers and 30 staff members under the control of officers.

A Government Support Unit and Operation Inspection Unit were organized as advisory bodies for the Operation Center, while a Security Operation Office was separately created.

Area of responsibility of Operation Center by section

- Director/Coordination: Comprehensive coordination of various situations reporting and transmission of important decisions, briefings for visitors, publication of daily operation reports, operation of the IOC-SLOOC joint sessions
- Director/Administration: Operation of decision-making sessions in the Main Operation Center and cooperation with related agencies
- Director/General Affairs: Installation of situation boards, maintenance of situation room, operation of technical equipment, accounting and publications
- Director/Venue Operations: Receipt and transmission of status reports from Accommodation Support Headquarters, International Cooperation Headquarters, Press Operation Headquarters, Reception Operation Headquarters, and Broadcast Operation Unit
- Director/Supports: Receipt and transmission of status reports from support sections
- Directors/Sports Operations I and II: Receipt and transmission of status reports from relevant sports operation headquarters
- Director/Cultural Programs: Receipt and transmission of status reports on Olympic arts programs

The staffing of the Main Operation Center comprised 205 people, including 75 SLOOC staff members, 109 support personnel, seven volunteers and 14 temporary employees.

Fifty-two persons were assigned to the Control Room, 54 to the Venue Operations and Support Department, 38 to the Sports Department I and II, and eight to the Office of Director/Cultural Programs. Forty-four persons belonged to the Government Support Unit, and nine worked for the Operation Inspection Unit.

8. Flag-raising ceremony for participating Olympic countries on January 20, 1988.

The communications equipment installed at the Main Operation Center included 53 telephones, 25 general subscriber telephones, 60 interphones, seven facsimiles, eight GIONS terminals and nine WINS terminals. Other technical equipment included a super projector, one teletext conference system, 20 CATVs, TV cameras and VTRs.

3.5.2 Operation of the Main Operation Center

The Main Operation Center compiled daily status reports by receiving reports on various functions, competition results, statistical data from 31 sports headquarters, 14 venue headquarters, and the situation rooms of nine support units during the Games period. The daily reports were distributed to in-house organizations beginning June 28, 1988, and the copies of the reports were also distributed to government ministries beginning from August 5 to keep them informed of the daily status of Olympic operations. The Main Operation Center briefed VIP visitors on all aspects of Olympic operations, contributing to the positive public relations for the Seoul Olympic Games.

Contents of Daily Status Reports (during the Games period)

- I. Weather forecast
- II. Competition
 - Medal standings by country
 - New records
 - Progress of competitions (progress, rests, conclusion pending)
 - Results of major competitions of previous day
 - Status of admission of spectators
 - Today's major competition schedules
 - Status of sport-specific operations
- III. Events
 - Major events (international conferences, banquets cultural events, and sightseeing)
 - Today's major events
 - Status of VIPs today
 - Operational status of events headquarters
 - Operational status of supporting sections
- IV. Items for public notice (bulletin)
 - Changes in competition schedules, directives from the SLOOC president, loss of accreditation cards
- V. Status of Implementation of Government Support
 - Reference matters: status of sojourn among participants, arrival and departure of VIPs, check-in and check-out at the Olympic Village, Press Village and Olympic Family apartment, hotel check-in status, status of medical services, status of operation of transportation vehicle services, duty status of operation personnel, status of ticket sales, broadcast transmission schedules.

Situations were handled through formal procedures although, where possible, action was taken first and the relevant report delivered later. Situations which could not be handled on the spot were reported first and then the operation and security control room coordinated

action, or the matter was brought to the coordinating conference for action. Matters relating to government ministries were handled by the Government Support Unit. The reports on situations were transmitted to the Main Operation Center, while matters relating to government ministries were referred to the Government Support Unit. The status report covered general items, technical matters, matters requiring coordination, and contingent situations (emergent and accidental situations).

The reporting was of three types — regular reporting, appropriate reporting, and urgent reporting. The regular reporting concerned the reporting on competition readiness, which was made 30 minutes prior to the start of competition, and reporting on the conclusion of the competition, which was made within 30 minutes of the end of the competition.

The appropriate reporting included the reports made every two hours on the general situation, reports on the status of VIPs, reports on the competition results, and reports on the alteration of schedules.

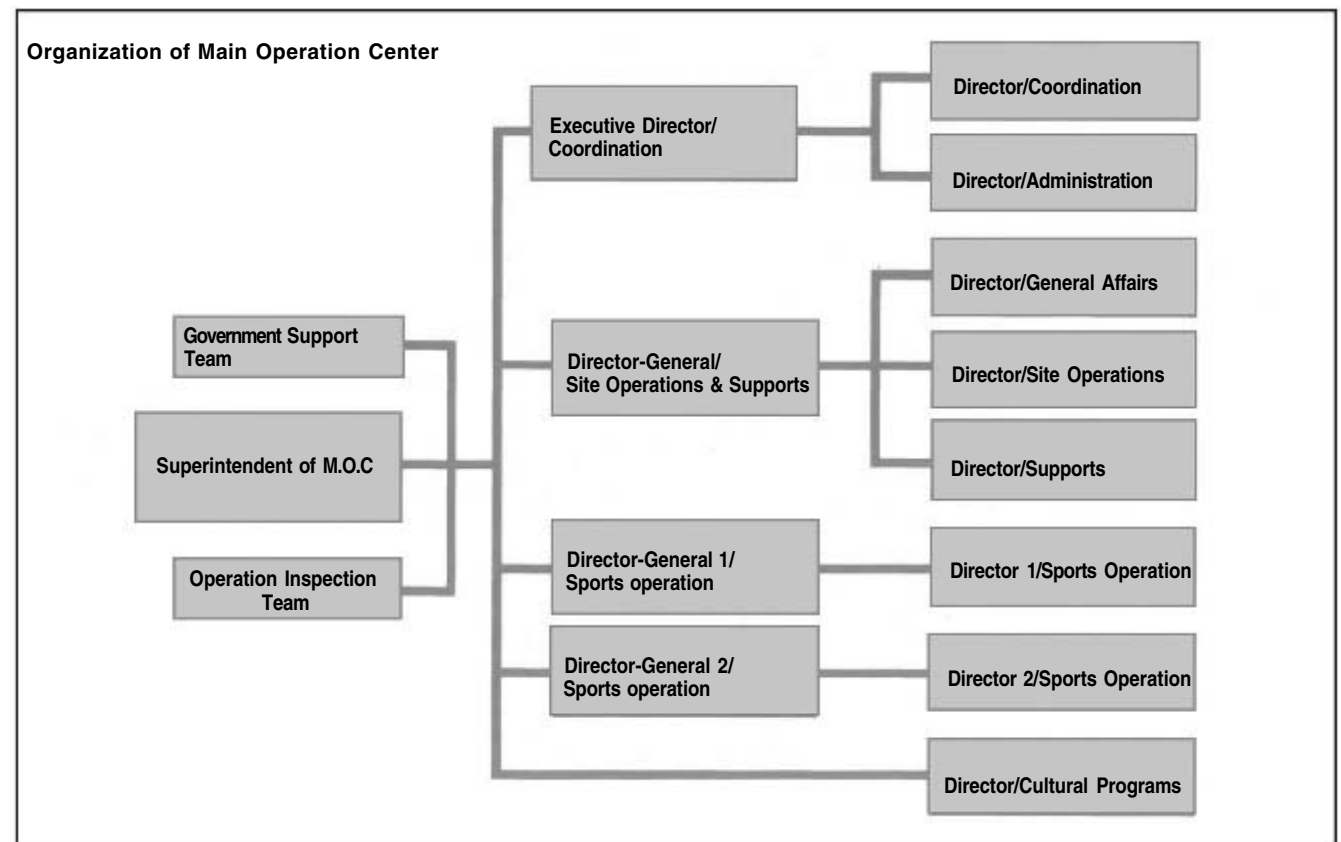
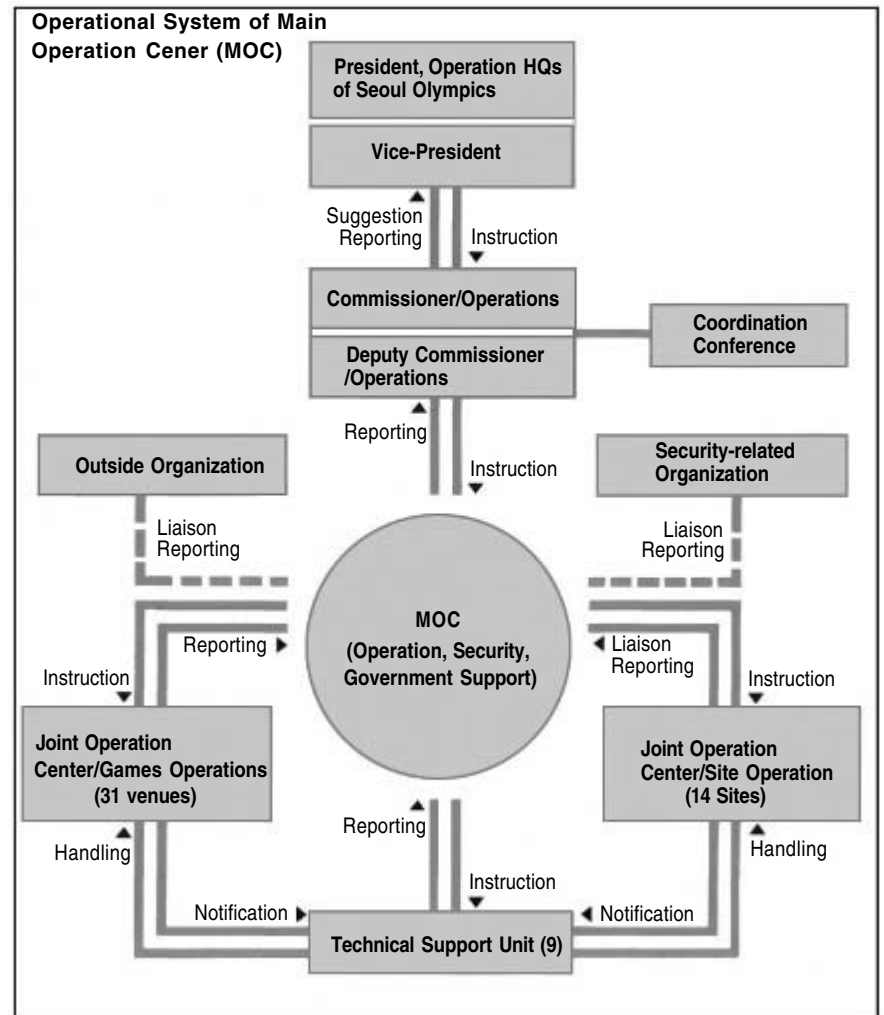
The urgent reporting included the initial report made immediately after occurrence of an emergent situation, the interim report after assessing the situation, and the final report made immediately after the situation had been handled.

The Main Operation Center held a daily session for status briefings, while key members held meetings to deal with given situations. The daily session was held from 8 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. with the attendance of key staff members, while key members above the rank of director held a meeting from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. each day.

3.5.3 Rehearsals

The SLOOC conducted the '87 Hodori Exercise for a number of reasons: to check the adequacy of the operation plan and security measures; to cement the links between pre-Games operation and Games operation; to keep the operation and security

personnel well acquainted with the operation plans and to increase their capabilities for duty performance; to consolidate the cooperative system involving related agencies; to prepare for accidental situations and for possible situations that might have arisen from dispersed staging of some sports.





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□ '87 Hodori Exercise

The '87 Hodori Exercise was conducted jointly by the SLOOC and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters; the rehearsal covered all aspects, employing both map exercises and actual exercises.

The entire organizations and all members were involved in the exercise in order to increase their capabilities for handling the tasks by exposing them to a sequence of situations; to this end, the SLOOC and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters launched the operation and security measures by site and function, operated a joint operation center, and organized a control unit. The control unit consisted of six teams under the supervision of a planning control officer, operation control officer, and security control officer, and was manned by 25 members, including 20 from the SLOOC and five from the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters.

The '87 Hodori Exercise was conducted in four stages. The first stage was a map exercise featuring the preparations in each sector before August 26, 1987. The second stage, from August 26 to September 16, featured field exercises, and map exercises concerning services and security for the torch relay, IOC Session, international academic events, international conferences, cultural programs, Youth Camp, NOC delegations, VIPs and Olympic Family, and media personnel.

The third stage, from September 17 to October 4, featured field training and map exercises on the conduct of competition for 25 sports and Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The fourth stage, from October 5 to 15, was a map exercise on the competitions of the Seoul Paralympics and related functions.

The status reports on the Hodori Exercise were divided into the initial report, daily summary reports, and the final report. The reports were made at the Operation Center under the supervision of the SLOOC president and the commissioner of the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters; key members above the rank of department director were on hand for all reports. The first reporting session was held from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on August 27, 1987, focusing on the outline of the exercise, key points in operations, and basic security planning.

The daily summary reporting sessions were held at 8 p.m. from August 28 to October 15, featuring reports on daily situations, reports on the Games operations and security planning; the reporting session was followed by discussions on the coordination between the Games operation and security measures. The final evaluation was held from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. on October 15 when the Hodori Exercise was concluded; the map exercise was reported by the operation control officer and security control officer, and actual exercise was reported by directors of sport-specific operation headquarters with respect to the outline of the exercise, the results of the exercise,

problems and measures, matters requiring cooperation with the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, and the status of coordination among different sections.

□ Pre-Games rehearsal

The pre-Games rehearsal was done to help promote the operational integration in each operation headquarters by building experience of Games operation and security operation, and by conducting job education; it also aimed to pinpoint and address problems to ensure successful operation of the Games.

The pre-Games rehearsal was conducted under the following guidelines:

1) The rehearsal should be conducted in four stages, and all operation personnel should take part in the venues where competitions were scheduled; 2) with respect to international sport events which could form part of the rehearsal, the exercise should involve the whole period of the events with full participation of all functions concerned; 3) when the exercise is considered insufficient with only the general rehearsal, the related operation headquarters should conduct a separate rehearsal; and 4) the evaluation team should be divided between the comprehensive evaluation team of the SLOOC and security Coordination and control Headquarters, and the evaluation team of each operation headquarters. The first stage was designed to check the status of security and operational preparations with respect to each sport and event, to pinpoint and address problems and to secure basic data for generic rehearsals which would come in the second stage. The period was from May 7 to July 8, 1988, and a joint exercise involving both operation and security for each of 27 sports was conducted for two to three days.

During the period, events and technical sections completed field adaptation training, while sport-specific rehearsals judged to be inadequate were repeated later.

The second stage was designed to address the problems arising during the first stage, and to sharpen the awareness of tasks by individuals and teams through the field training in each operation headquarters. The second stage was conducted from July 11 to July 31.

The third stage was to promote links and cooperation among sectors and was conducted jointly by the operation headquarters and Security Coordination and Control Headquarters. Games schedules and hourly schedules were applied, and resources and auxiliary materials required for simulated situations were mobilized to make the exercise realistic.

The third stage exercise was conducted from July 30 to August 20, and covered all sports and events headquarters, and major technical support units. The fourth stage featuring the general rehearsal was designed to test the coordination among sport-specific

headquarters and to bring the status reporting and handling mechanism into order. This stage applied the actual operational timetable for pre-Games activities, the peak days of competition and events, and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The pre-Games activities included services from airport reception to the arrival at accommodation facilities and afterwards. The rehearsal for competitions and events simulated the entire daily schedules to check the functioning of various sectors. Rehearsals for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, involving both the operation of ceremonies and security, were set for the days to mobilize the greatest number of spectators, performers and officials.

Control and evaluation units were operated to control the fourth stage of the rehearsal and to evaluate the results of the exercise.

The control unit consisted of control teams in respect to sports competition, events operation, support function, overall supervision, security at competition venues and event sites, and security function.

Areas of responsibility of control unit

- Director of the control unit: Coordination of rehearsal and control planning, and evaluation of the rehearsal control and the exercise.
- Assistant/operation and security: Formulation and execution of rehearsal control planning in the Games operation and control sector, promotion of exercise readiness, formulation of plan to deal with situations in respect to the Games operation and security, overall supervision of control officers, collation of evaluation data, operation of Operation Center.
- Supervisory team: Rehearsal control with respect to Games operation and security, formulation of situation planning, coordination of exercise situation, summary of the results of exercise.
- Operation control team: Exercise control with respect to Games operation, formulation of situation planning, promotion of field rehearsal readiness/summary of results of rehearsal.
- Security control team: Rehearsal control with respect to Games operation, formulation of situation planning, summary of results of rehearsal.

The evaluation unit consisted of general control evaluation team, specialized evaluation team, and in-house evaluation team. Members of the evaluation team got themselves directly involved in the actual situation to evaluate the performance of operation personnel on the spot.

The general control evaluation team consisted of commanding hierarchy of the SLOOC and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, and dealt with evaluation concerning major sites of rehearsal, action on major situation, and status inspection. The specialized evaluation team consisted of expert personnel in each technical section. Under the supervision of the SLOOC Planning Department, the specialized evaluation team dealt with the evaluation of specialized fields and the evaluation of the results.



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The in-house evaluation team consisted of personnel from the sport and venue headquarters and Security Coordination and Control Headquarters for a self-evaluation of the rehearsal.

9. Korean President Ron Tae Woo encourages performers at a rehearsal of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.
10. Briefing on the '87 Hodori exercises.



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3.6 Post-Games Management

3.6.1 Support for the Paralympics

□ Purpose and guidelines

The Eighth Paralympics were held in Seoul for 10 days from October 15 to 24, 13 days after the conclusion of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The objective of the Paralympics, which drew 4,232 competitors and officials from 61 countries, was more than just medals and records. The Paralympics demonstrated the indomitable mental power of overcoming physical handicaps. In this light, the Paralympics were the focus of attention for the world's 500 million physically challenged persons and for all mankind.

The SLOOC decided to extend support in manpower, materials, equipment and facilities to the operation of the Paralympics by providing resources for the preparation of the Paralympics.

This helped reduce the cost of the Paralympics operation and set a new model for the Paralympics.

The guidelines the SLOOC set to aid the Paralympics were as follows:

- The manpower, materials, equipment and facilities used for the Seoul Olympic Games were utilized to the maximum possible extent for the Paralympics.
- The timetable of the preparation of the Paralympics were to be linked with the timetable for the Olympic preparations.
- A joint consultative committee co-chaired by the presidents of the two organizing committees was formed to provide an institutional device for the cooperation of the two organizing committees.
- The SLOOC would help secure operational revenues for the Paralympics by carrying out marketing projects for the Paralympics.

□ Finance and job performance support

Although the Seoul Paralympics Organizing Committee (SPOC) was organized separately, the limited time available for the preparations and the size of the organization meant the SPOC was unable to generate the required revenues by itself and it had to rely on the government and other organizations for the financial support. In April 1987, the organizing committees of the two Games agreed that the SLOOC would grant a 6.7 billion *won* support package for the Paralympics. In September the same year, however, the SLOOC set aside an additional amount of 3,336 million *won*, bringing the total amount to 10,036 million *won*.

Besides the financial support, the SLOOC organized support teams for each sector; the support teams spent about five months, from February 5, to June 30, 1987, checking the preparations for the Paralympics.

On April 17, 1987, the SLOOC and the SPOC organized a joint consultative committee to review and coordinate major guidelines for SLOOC's support for the preparations and operation of the Paralympics. The joint committee was co-chaired by the presidents of the two organizing committees, and vice-presidents of the two committees also served the joint committee as its vice-presidents. Key staff members of the two committees, and officials from the Sports Ministry, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, the Seoul city government and the Korea Amateur Sports Association were members of the joint committee.

At the same time, the two organizing committees signed an agreement on the support for the operation of Paralympics, providing for an institutional device for the support for the Paralympics.

The agreement called for the organization of a support cooperative system, including the joint consultative committee and personnel support; utilization of the SLOOC resources in manpower, facilities and materials; and support for finance and project undertaking.

□ Manpower, materials and facilities support

The basic direction of the manpower support was as follows: 1) The manpower support centered on support personnel and volunteers, with emphasis on areas in which the SPOC could not meet, including translation and interpretation services, technology, administration, and control; 2) in order to ensure efficiency in the support of Olympic operation personnel, and to reduce the burden of their education, the personnel support would be coordinated with similar jobs and posts in the relevant functional sections; 3) maximum utilization should be made of the support personnel in view of the easy procedures involved in their acquisition, designation and management. Volunteers should be made available primarily from those indicating their willingness to serve in the Paralympics, giving priority to groups of volunteers.

The manpower support covered 6,146 persons, including 195 members of the SLOOC, 508 government employees, 1,731 military personnel, 820 employees of sports organizations, nine medical personnel, 2,370 volunteers, 33 temporary employees, and 480 others.

By job category, interpretation service accounted for 754, sports competition for 677, medical services for 143, administration for 639, clerical services for 257, technology for 136, general services for 2,492, culture and arts for 250, and control accounted for 798.

The support for materials started on October 31, 1987 when the SPOC section in charge of logistics submitted requests for material support to the SLOOC.

Staff members of the two organizing committees charged with logistics met seven times to coordinate the materials support; on December 23, 1987, the range of required items and support specifications were determined and agreement concluded.

The agreement called for the SLOOC to make 71,431 pieces of 338 items worth 1.6 billion *won* available for the operation of the Paralympics free of charge, and to provide other required materials not listed when both committees reached an appropriate agreement.

The SLOOC also provided support with competition sites, environmental decorative items, pictograms and temporary toilets.

The venues of Olympic competitions were made available in large part for the competitions of Paralympics, thus reducing costs, and the SLOOC provided its personnel for technical inspection of facilities. The SPOC, was responsible for preparations involving specialized fields required to serve the physically handicapped competitors.

The Olympic venues in the Seoul Sports Complex and Olympic Park, and Sangmu Stadium were designed for easy use as venues for Paralympics by incorporating ramps, toilets exclusively for physically challenged persons, wheelchair stands for spectators, and by lowering the pedestrian and car road levels at strategic locations. Major related facilities were Kimpo Airport Terminals, Seoul Nori-Madang for outdoor folk arts performance, the Press Center, Headquarters Hotel and Airport Reception Center.

Because environmental decorative items, information signs and pictograms had already been installed all over Seoul for the Olympic Games, it was practically impossible to provide separate designs and install facilities to convey a different image for the Paralympics. The SLOOC, therefore, utilized most of the Olympic decorations and information signs for the Paralympics.

In the case of the design of pictograms and information signs absolutely essential for the physically challenged persons, the SLOOC engaged the designers involved in the Olympic Games to take into consideration the special needs of the Paralympics in designing the Olympic items, so they could be utilized for the Paralympics.



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11. Komduri, the mascot, at the Opening Ceremony for the 8th Seoul Paralympics on October 15, 1988.

12. The Paralympics flag is carried into the Olympic Stadium during the Paralympics Opening Ceremony.

13. A moment of triumph for an athlete who overcame his handicap in the 100-meter sprint event of the Paralympics.

14. The final torch bearer in the relay enters the stadium by wheelchair at the Paralympics Opening Ceremony.

15. Athletes entering during the Opening Ceremony of the Paralympics.

16. The high jump event in the Paralympics; the display of human will was inspiring, even if no records were broken.



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3. The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

3.6.2 Deactivation of the SLOOC

The competitions and functions of the 24th Summer Olympic Games were officially concluded as the Olympic flame was extinguished at 8:30 p.m. on October 2, 1988. The SLOOC, however, was burdened with post-Games duties to conclude various projects and to manage its materials and manpower. In accordance with Rule 35 of the Olympic Charter and Article 32 of the SLOOC's Articles of Incorporation, the SLOOC was required to be deactivated on April 3, 1989, and to carry out liquidation tasks until October 2, six months after the deactivation. From the early planning stage, therefore, the SLOOC explicitly stated the areas of its post-Games management, including matters relating to its deactivation; those areas were specified as the opening day of the Games was drawing near.

Post-Games projects

- Support for the Seoul Paralympics
- Post-Games disposition of venue materials and facilities
- Preparation of report on the results of the Games and evaluation of operation
- Public relations activities surrounding the successful conclusion of the Olympics
- Inscription project on the Olympic Park lakeside revetment covering highlights of the Games, and construction of the Youth Hostel
- Post-Games work to dispose the facilities belonging to the SLOOC
- Conclusion of various projects relating to the Olympic marketing program, TV rights and advertising program
- Settlement of accounts
- Publication of the official report of the Olympic Games and the production of official film
- Deactivation and liquidation

The SLOOC implemented these tasks while gradually scaling down its organization.

The first stage of its post-Games duties was from October 3 to December 31, 1988, dealing with the support for the Paralympics, post-Paralympics plans for venues, and post-Olympic Games management. Each section of the SLOOC reverted to the pre-Games organizational status of the Secretariat, while the number of staff was scaled down to 1,242.

The second stage was from January 1 to April 2, 1989; major task in this stage was the finalizing of work in each section. Sections were merged or disbanded to prepare for the deactivation, and the staffing was drastically curtailed to 392.

The third stage was from April 3 to October 2, 1989. The SLOOC was deactivated on April 3 in a session of the Plenum. From the date of its deactivation the SLOOC suspended its intrinsic activities, but entered into liquidation procedures. What remained to be done in connection with the deactivation were 1) the concluding of all projects of the SLOOC, 2) the settlement of account of the SLOOC's assets and formulation of a list of property, 3) preparation of data required for the deactivation and liquidation, 4) the publication of the official report of Seoul Olympic Games, and 5) an official resolution on the deactivation in a session of the Plenum.

The liquidation under the civil law started with deactivation; the Settlement Board and Secretariat were organized to efficiently carry out the job of disposing of property and of arranging employment for SLOOC personnel within six months.

The Settlement Secretariat consisted of the chairman, secretary-general, director of the Liquidation Department, director of the Disposition Department and eight division chiefs. Kim Ock-jin, former secretary-general of the SLOOC, headed the Settlement Board, and Chyun Sang-jin, former deputy secretary-general for international relations, became the secretary-general.

3.6.3 Inauguration of the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation

The Seoul Olympic Games served as a forum of harmony and conciliation for the people, helped bolster a sense of achievement and national pride, and provided an epochal momentum for national development. In order to commemorate the Seoul Olympic Games and to ensure that the spirit and achievements of the Olympics are deeply rooted in the minds of all people, the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation was inaugurated on April 20, 1989 by integrating the existing National Sports Promotion Foundation. The founding purpose was to promote national sports, to enhance the standard of sports competition, and to generate revenues to support projects relating to the growth of youth activities, and the commemoration of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Projects of Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation

- Research and development on the promotion of national sports, and projects to spread the results;
- Projects designed to promote sports for the nation and to provide required financial support;
- Cultivation of athletes, sports leaders and international technical officials;
- Welfare projects including payment of pensions for athletes, sports leaders and sportsmen;
- Support of living expenses for those medalists of Olympic Games and other major international sports events who have retired, or for relevant sports leaders;
- Projects for youth sports and financial support;
- Projects intended for international goodwill and friendly exchanges through sports;
- Projects for staging events commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games, and projects embodying the Olympic spirit and promoting culture;
- Loan services for manufacturers of top-quality sporting equipment and builders of sports stadiums;
- Projects commissioned by the minister of sports
- Projects recognized by the minister of the sports as being necessary for the promotion of national sports.

The revenues of the foundation include: 336 billion won in surplus from the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games which was taken over from the SLOOC; contributions from the government and other organizations; proceeds from advertising, lottery, marketing and commemorative projects; admission fees to stadiums, sports halls and swimming pools; and proceeds accruing from the operation and utilization of various facilities and assets of the foundation.

The foundation's facilities include the six Olympic Park competition sites, Olympic Center, the Han River Regatta Course and the World Peace Gate which were taken over from the SLOOC. The staffing comes from personnel of the defunct National Sports Promotion Foundation and members of the SLOOC Secretariat.

The foundation is under the administrative jurisdiction of the minister of sports and its staffing consists of the chairman of the board of directors, deputy chairman, director in charge of

planning, director of project operations, and the director of Olympic Park operations. Under their control are eight departments and 17 divisions. In addition, the foundation has under its control the Han River Regatta Course office, Olympic Youth Hostel project office, Airship Project office, Olympic Village Sports Center and Language Training Institute.

The foundation's staff members total 444, including 320 in the head office and 124 in various project offices.



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17. The SLOOC is deactivated at a ceremony on April 3, 1989, as Prime Minister Lee Hyun-jae delivers an address praising the organization's performance in fulfilling the national mission.

18. Founding ceremony for the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation on April 20, 1989.

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The huge and elaborate Seoul Olympic programs could be carried out smoothly as planned only because competent operation personnel were secured.

The goal of the SLOOC was to stage the Games perfectly by securing the required human resources early in the planning, by deploying them effectively, and by sharpening their performance capacities through repeated training and education.

Based on the experience gained from the operation of human resources during the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC established a human resources supply and demand plan and a personnel operation plan, calling for a total of 49,712 persons. As the opening day of

the Games drew closer, the SLOOC placed personnel on an operational basis, deploying them to assigned spots. Their performance capabilities were improved through repeated training and rehearsal, contributing to the successful staging of the Games.

The human resources involved in the operation of the Games included 1,435 SLOOC staff members, 27,221 volunteers, 18,281 support personnel, and 2,775 temporary employees.

Active participation and dedicated service on the part of volunteers made a decisive contribution to the successful staging of the Games; an impetus was provided for the volunteer spirit to take root in Korea.

Language service personnel totalling 5,725 were selected through strict testing. In addition to the official languages, English and French, they provided language services involving 23 languages including Spanish, German and Russian to foreign participants and spectators.

Designated food service companies provided box lunches and fast food to operation personnel, while 22 items of soft drinks and beverage were secured from 19 licensees under the Olympic marketing program for the official participants and operation personnel.



4. Human Resources

4.1

Basic Preparations

4.1.1

Goals and Guidelines

The operation of all organizations and functions is determined by the quality of those who actually staff and run the organizations.

Early on, the SLOOC was acutely aware that the success of the Games operations would hinge on securing the human resources at the optimum level and polishing their ability to perform assigned duties through repeated training and rehearsals. The SLOOC set forth three objectives regarding operation personnel: to secure competent human resources at the optimum level required for the staging of the Games; to polish their ability to perform assigned tasks through orientation and training, thus improving their adaptation to the sites of placement; and to ensure an adequate food supply and optimum level of treatment for the operation personnel.

To this end, the SLOOC set forth the following guidelines for personnel management:

(1) The projection of human resource requirements

The projection of the size of human resource requirements should be made in close consultation with the operation headquarters of competition sites, venues of functions and each functional section. The number of required personnel should be carefully measured by considering the periods of duty in each functional section, duty time spacing and work shifts.

(2) Early acquisition and designation of competent personnel

Three principal criteria for evaluating the quality of personnel — language proficiency, general knowledge and manner — should be specified, and required personnel should be selected according to such criteria of competence so as to reduce the burden of post-selection training and education. As regards key staff members whose jobs required high standards of responsibility and involve a high degree of difficulty, the SLOOC determined to recruit them from sports or other related organizations.

It was decided to secure volunteers primarily from among those who had applied under the volunteer recruitment program announced in October 1985.

The SLOOC also decided to recruit individuals who participated in the operation of the Seoul Asian Games to take part in the Olympic operation. In an effort to secure able language service personnel and to promote the atmosphere of nationwide involvement in the Olympiad, the SLOOC included in its projection of personnel requirements a number of overseas Korean residents, with priority given to those who would be accorded treatment

equivalent to that accorded domestic volunteers.

(3) Appropriate utilization of training sessions

It was decided to enhance the effects of training by developing substantial educational materials and improving training methods, to evaluate the level of enthusiasm among participants and their personal manner. The training was also intended to help promote fellowship among personnel. From orientation onward, Games operations was directly involved in all aspects of personnel training. To assure a speedy flow of call-ups, it was decided to maintain an appropriate communication network linking the Games operations with operation personnel. The areas of responsibility for the training were clearly defined to ensure the coherent and systematic conduct of the training.

(4) Safe food operation and supply of food and beverages

To eliminate food poisoning and eradicate the sources of hazards, it was decided to promote food hygiene by standardizing equipment and menus. With respect to mobile food supply involving box lunches and snacks, the SLOOC directed relevant suppliers to equip themselves with manufacturing, storing and transportation capacities of an international standard.

The food and beverages had to be primarily those which had been secured under the Olympic marketing system, while other required items were purchased under the procurement program. The kinds and portions of food were differentiated according to the demand of the tasks involved. Food storage containers and supply equipment were to be secure enough to keep the food always fresh and safe to eat.

(5) Optimum treatment and tokens of encouragement

Volunteers and support employees were provided with commuting expenses, while travel expenses were made available to all operation personnel, except for contract personnel. Certificates and other commemorative items evidencing the participation of the operation personnel in the Olympiad were directed to be arranged in advance, commensurate with the different tasks performed. The participation certificates were presented to the operation personnel at the close of the Games in appropriate ceremonies such as encouragement meetings.

4.1.2 Implementation

Tasks relating to the human resources of the Seoul Olympic Games were carried out in four phases: 1) human resources supply and demand planning, 2) recruitment and acquisition, 3) selection and training, and 4) deployment and operation.

In the first supply and demand planning phase, the number of required personnel was projected by site, occupation, job and duty time. Food and beverage supply planning also was worked out.

The second phase of recruitment called for the confirmation of potential volunteers' intention of participating in the operation. Under the second phase, support and temporary employees were secured.

The third phase featured the selection of volunteers and conduct of orientation, and identity verification. The fourth phase focused on deployment to sites, job assignment, site familiarization training, rehearsals, issuance of accreditation cards, supply of uniforms, operation of food supply and beverage services, and actual operation of the Games.

The schedule for beginning projections of the number of required personnel, and their actual selection and acquisition was divided into times before and after the Seoul Asian Games. Because the Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games were coordinated by one secretariat mechanism, the human resources supply and demand planning and its implementation were done to cover both Games.

An official notice on recruitment of volunteers was announced in September 1985, and a total of 116,294 people responded between October and November. Out of the total, 17,411 were selected for the operation of the Asian Games.

The human resources used for the Asian Games held in September 1986 totalled 55,990. Beginning in December 1986, work started to assess the scope of personnel required for the Seoul Olympic Games.

Projecting the quantity of the human resources for the Olympic Games started in January 1987 and the work was completed by March the same year. The recruitment of key staff members above the rank of officer started in July 1987 and their designation was completed by March 1988.

Work started in February 1987 to secure volunteers and their deployment was completed in March 1988. Support personnel were secured and their assignments completed between April 1987 and March 1988.

The Human Resources Support Unit, responsible for the supervision of the operation personnel, was created in July 1988 and its operation continued through the close of the Games.

In March 1987, a master plan was established to train personnel and in September education materials were developed.

In May 1987, the basic food supply plan was established for operation personnel, and after securing suppliers contracts were signed between October 1987 and May 1988. In June 1988, food and beverage service operation guidelines were formulated.



1. Graceful Hanbok, the traditional dress of Korean women, caught the eye of visitors, as did the spectacular victory ceremonies staged by SLOOC staff members.



4. Human Resources

From July 1987 to December the same year, the treatment and morale plan for operation personnel was reviewed; the plan was finalized in March 1988. Participation certificates and plaques of appreciation were produced beginning from April 1988, and their presentation to participants and organizations who supported the operation of the Games was completed by December 1988.

4.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The Human Resources Department responsible for the selection, education, deployment and operation of personnel was instituted in March 1986 with two divisions under its control. The Human Resources Division I was responsible for the acquisition, designation and management of operation personnel. The Human Resources Division II was responsible for the personnel training plan, orientation of volunteers, and job education for key staff members.

In July 1986, the position of food hygiene officer was created in the Human Resources Department; the officer was responsible for food supply planning for operation personnel, beverage supply planning and implementation, and affairs relating to the treatment and morale of operation personnel.

The human resources management officer was responsible for the acquisition and operation of personnel required to deal with contingencies, and operation of or support for a fraternity association among volunteers.

As the opening day of the Games drew closer, the Human Resources Support Unit was activated on July 1, 1988 to reshape the operation into an actual operational system; the director general of the unit controlled directors in charge of management, education and hygiene.

The support unit was manned by a total of 556 persons, including 31 SLOOC staff members, 486 volunteers, nine supporting employees and 30 temporary personnel.

4.2 Staff of the SLOOC Secretariat

4.2.1 Personnel Management System

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) was incorporated as a juridical person, and its Secretariat consisted of its own employees hired through open competitive employment tests, and others seconded from government administrative agencies, corporations and other private associations. As the opening of the Games approached, many additional tasks were undertaken by the organization, with respect to diverse functions such

as competition, administration, culture and arts, services and communications, and the SLOOC came to have close links with government agencies, the military, schools, Korea Amateur Sports Association and sport-specific federations.

To administer a Games requiring the input of personnel with diverse, heterogeneous and highly professional backgrounds, some balance had to be maintained between the personnel management of the SLOOC staff members as opposed to those who were seconded for a temporary tour of duty. It was also necessary to work out a comprehensive plan to assure the SLOOC employees of employment after the close of the Games.

The employees of the SLOOC Secretariat were responsible for the Games planning and operations right from the beginning stage to the conclusion of the Games. The Secretariat was staffed by persons hired in accordance with the SLOOC personnel management regulation promulgated on December 28, 1981, and seconded staff was retained in accordance with Article 9 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees. Staff jobs were classified into five categories: special appointees, general and administrative, professional, technical and clerical. Special appointees included the secretary-general, deputy secretary-general, and director of the Planning and Coordination Office. General and administrative positions concerned affairs relating to technical, research and general matters; the ranks of the staff members were classified from first to sixth grades, with first-grade staff members eligible to become directors of departments and second-grade staff members eligible to head divisions. Professionals referred to those employees who had established careers in such specialized sectors as research, investigation or technological fields. Technical specialists were classified into three grades and handled technical matters relating to utilities, communications and machines. Clerical assistants were assigned simple jobs such as typing, accounting and electronic data processing. Regarding those seconded for a tour of duty, their positions at the SLOOC were determined by considering the positions they held at the organizations of their permanent employment. Because the staff members of the Secretariat of the SLOOC were instrumental to the planning, preparations and operations in all aspects of competition and functions, it was necessary to set forth strict regulations and timetables concerning their selection. Although the number of operation personnel had to be scaled up as the Games preparation went into full swing, it was necessary to limit the hiring of additional staff for general and administrative and technical positions in order to reduce the burden of post-Games management, such as the

guarantee of employment after the close of the Games. Shortages of required personnel were instead filled with officials seconded from government agencies, various corporations and organizations. Additional personnel requirements were filled with probationary government employees and with support personnel from the Defense Ministry. Where a specific job requirement could not be met with support personnel, professionals were hired for employment under limited duration contracts.

As a measure to bolster the morale of those in clerical positions, who accounted for about 23 percent of the total Secretariat staff, and to ensure a rational approach to post-Games employment, the clerical category was cancelled and clerical assistants were reclassified as seventh or eighth-grade employees in general and administrative positions, as of September 1987. The SLOOC saw the need to provide institutional measures to bolster the morale of seconded staff members and also to help allay concerns over personal status of the regular employees because there was no formal mechanism guaranteeing their employment after the conclusion of the Games. To provide such an institutional device to bolster morale and to secure competent personnel, the SLOOC drafted the "Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees" on December 31, 1981; an enforcement decree of the draft law also was drafted on August 25, 1983. In addition, under the direct control of the prime minister, a committee was formed to establish comprehensive measures to provide a mandate for the SLOOC to secure required personnel on a tour-of-duty arrangement, to provide legal criteria for promotion, evaluation of job performance and citations for meritorious services, and to guarantee the future employment of the regular staff members hired through open competition. The committee was required to establish such comprehensive measures by December 31, 1987.

The employment of personnel was primarily based on open competitive testing. When testing was considered inappropriate, however, special employment was permitted. The employment testing was conducted according to job descriptions. The testing was supervised by the vice-president and concurrent secretary-general. Public notice of the employment test was required to be made five days in advance of the receipt of the application forms. The employment testing featured a written examination, interviews, examination of practices, screening of resumes and a physical examination. The written examination for fifth-grade administrative officials was designed to measure scholastic ability of general college graduates. The written examination for the 6th-grade administrative officials was designed to measure the scholastic

2. Staff members in the SLOOC Human Resource Department were kept busy administering personnel matters.



ability expected of two-year junior college graduates or high school graduates. For clerical assistants and technical specialists, the written examination was designed to measure ability to perform the required assignments.

Interviews were designed to assess various capabilities and qualities, such as attitude, specialized knowledge, capacity to apply such knowledge, accuracy and rationality of expression, appearance, courtesy, general manner, sincerity, and creativity.

The promotion of staff members in general administrative and technical positions was primarily based on job performance, prior experience and other ability; the members of lower grades in the same job category were given the top priority in promotion deliberations.

The level of salaries was determined in light of the cost of living, going rates of pay in private corporations, difficulty of the duty and the degree of responsibility. Besides their regular salaries, employees were entitled to receive allowances as required to carry out specific assignments.

The president or the secretary-general of the SLOOC was authorized to forward recommendations to appropriate government agencies to present citations to those employees who made outstanding contributions to the development of the SLOOC or who performed meritorious services in their respective sections. Under the Articles of Incorporation, the SLOOC president or the secretary-general may present in person citations to selected employees after evaluation by the SLOOC Personnel Management Committee.

The SLOOC employees were required to vow confidentiality in any duty-related secrets not only during the period of employment but also after the termination of employment. They were also obliged not to receive any unauthorized remuneration or gifts and to refrain from doing anything unbecoming to their status. Duty regulations also called for them to draw a clear line between private and official affairs, to fully comply with official responsibility and duty, not to leave their workplace without the permission of superiors, not to engage in outside profit-making business, and not to resort to collective action without the approval of the president of the SLOOC.

Except as mandated by law or personnel management regulation, the SLOOC employees were protected from suspension of duty or involuntary dismissal.

Under the regulation, the SLOOC president as employer could request sanctions against any employee in the event that they violate the SLOOC regulations, neglect their duty, commit acts injurious to the prestige of the SLOOC or to their own prestige, or cause damage to the property of the SLOOC. The sanctions were classified into dismissal, pay reduction, and

admonition. Dismissal meant termination of the person's employment by the SLOOC. Pay reductions amounted to one-third of the regular salary for a period from one to three months. Admonition involved official warnings or demands for apology.

Those seconded to the SLOOC staff members on a tour of duty from other organizations included government officials, and officials of corporations and other associations. In accordance with Article 9 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees, the SLOOC president was entitled to make formal requests for staffing support from appropriate government agencies and other juridical entities in the event that the SLOOC required the assistance of specialized personnel, provided that it was difficult to carry out certain tasks with only the regular staff members and that the operation of human resources for the SLOOC required the seconding of staff from other organizations.

The SLOOC president was authorized to determine the qualification of staff seconded to the SLOOC and to assign posts commensurate with the position held at the original places of employment, career history, specialized expertise and personal adaptation.

Citations and awards were made available to seconded staff only after six months of duty. The SLOOC president was authorized to terminate the tour of duty of seconded personnel in the event of dismissal, suspension of duty, deprivation of position or sanctions.

4.2.2 Recruitment of Staff

The SLOOC hired staff members through open competitive tests, securing 196 on three rounds of open examinations, in July 1983, March 1985, and May 1986.

The competitive examination featured the screening of resumes, an English or French language test, and interviews. Employment was also based on set criteria concerning foreign language proficiency, experience, academic background, age and sense of mission. Employment screening was differentiated by grades from the first to the sixth grades of employees. In language proficiency, the first-grade positions required at least 730 points on TOEIC, and the sixth-grade at least 350 points. One year of experience was required for sixth-grade posts, and at least five years of career experience was required for staff members above

the third grade. Regarding academic background, sixth-grade jobs required diplomas of two-year junior colleges, and all other grades required diplomas from four-year colleges. The maximum age for first-grade members was 50, and a difference of five years in age was allowed for each lower grade, with fifth and sixth-grade staff members required to be 30 or younger. The language proficiency requirement was lowered a notch for the employment of professionals for specialized posts, while the sense of mission was evaluated through interviews.

With regard to personnel difficult to secure through competitive examinations in view of the special nature of jobs, such as posts concerned with competitions, cultural activities and protocol, the SLOOC secured staff under special recruitment arrangements centering on recommendations by the sections concerned.

Before 1984, government officials recommended by each section of the SLOOC for tours of duty were reviewed by the General Affairs Department which later asked individual administrative agencies to make them available to the SLOOC staff. After 1985, however, the staffing procedure involving seconded personnel was systematized; gathering opinions of each section, the General Affairs Department established a human resources supply and demand plan by organization, position and rank, and asked appropriate agencies to recommend the right persons for seconding to the SLOOC after consultations with the Ministry of Government Administration, Sports Ministry and the Economic Planning Board; appropriate persons were finally determined through TOEIC and interviews; with the approval of the minister of sports, the SLOOC forwarded official requests to the appropriate organizations to make the targeted officials available on tours of duty.

SLOOC's Yearly Personnel Situation

Type	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Employed personnel	2	33	156	245	442	668	802	856
Dispatched personnel (Public servants)	47	64	62	132	297	347	347	382
Dispatched personnel (Incorporated institutions)	2	17	19	25	106	100	172	197
Total	51	114	237	402	845	1,079	1,321	1,435

SLOOC Personnel by Class

Type	SLOOC's Own Personnel	Dispatched Personnel		Total
		Public Servants	Incorporated Institutions	
Special Class	7			7
General Grade 1	13	25	1	39
General Grade 2	44	78	11	133
General Grade 3	117	135	59	311
General Grade 4	151	115	86	352
General Grade 5	37	26	24	87
General Grade 6		2	13	15
General Grade 7	161	1	2	164
General Grade 8	99			99
Technical Class	70		1	71
Professional Class	157			157
Grand Total	856	382	197	1,435

SLOOC's Staff Employment Standards by Grade

Grade	Language Skill	Job Experience in the Same Field	Education	Age
First	730	At least five years	At least college degree	Younger than 50 years of age
Second	600	At least five years	At least college degree	Younger than 45 years of age
Third	550	At least five years	At least college degree	Younger than 35 years of age
Fourth	470	At least three years	At least college degree	Younger than 30 years of age
Fifth	400	Two years	At least college degree	Younger than 30 years of age
Sixth	350	One year	At least junior college degree	Younger than 30 years of age
Seventh		At least two years	High school diploma	Younger than 30 years of age
Eighth		Less than two years	High school diploma	Younger than 30 years of age



4. Human Resources



The SLOOC was aware of the need for participation by select employees of leading private corporations to stage the Games successfully with the widest possible involvement of the general public. On November 21, 1984, the SLOOC sponsored a meeting of the chairmen of the nation's seven leading corporations: Hyundai, Samsung, Lucky GoldStar, Sunkyong, Daewoo, Ssangyong and Kukje, to discuss human resources support. A note of agreement was exchanged among the SLOOC and the leading corporations on the human resources support program. In accordance with the note of agreement, the personnel required by the SLOOC were recommended by the corporations, and then were subject to qualification testing and interviews for final hiring. The SLOOC also sought to secure personnel from organizations closely related in function to itself, including the Korea Amateur Sports Association, Korea Broadcasting System, and Korea Telecommunication Authority; each

section of the SLOOC was required to make employment recommendation, and then the recommended personnel from those organizations were subject to TOEIC and interviews to check their qualifications before officially asking the relevant organization to second the targeted personnel to the SLOOC. By the concluding time of the Games, the number of the personnel dispatched to the SLOOC were 382 government employees from 41 ministries and offices, and 197 employees of 74 juridical persons and organizations.

4.2.3 Post-Games Employment Measures for Staff Members

□ Establishment of employment measure for hired staff members

The SLOOC hired its staff members on the condition that they be assured of employment at other organizations after the close of the Olympic Games. Paragraph 4, Article 9 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games

and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees, promulgated on December 31, 1981, explicitly calls for the maximum possible guarantee of employment following the close of the Games. The enforcement decree of the law, made public on August 5, 1983, provided for an institutional mechanism for post-Games employment by calling for a mandatory organization of an employment committee under the direct control of the prime minister. On October 27, 1987, the employment committee was organized, with the prime minister as chairman, and the ministers of economic planning and sports as vice-chairmen. The committee's functions included: 1) establishment of a comprehensive measure for the guarantee of reemployment; 2) selection of hiring agencies and organizations; 3) establishment of criteria for reemployment; 4) administrative and financial support for the hiring organizations; and 5) other matters relating to the reemployment arrangement for the staff members of the Organizing Committee.

SLOOC Staff Roster

Offices & Departments	General Staff by Grade									Technical Staff	Specialized Staff	Total
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Total			
Executive Secretary's Office	1	1	2	4	2		6	1	17		1	18
Protocol Management Office	1	2	4	7		1	2	1	18		7	25
Judicial Affairs Office	1		3	3				3	10		1	11
Director of Planning 1	1	2	5	4			3		15		6	21
Director of Planning 2	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	14		6	20
Director of Planning 3	1	1	2		1		1	1	7		2	9
SPOC Officer	1	2	8	6			1		18			18
Spokesman	1	1	2	2	1		2	3	12		12	24
Auditor	1	1	4	2			2	1	11			11
Planning Dept.	1	4	11	16	5	2	8	2	49		1	50
Data and Information Dept.	1	2	5	7	1		16		32	7	6	45
Operation Planning Officer	1	2	1	4		1	1		10		1	11
General Affairs Dept.	1	5	12	21	3		35	21	98	56	32	186
Security Dept.	1	3	11	9	1		5	2	32		3	35
Business Dept.	1	3	14	10	2	1	6	1	38		1	39
Sports Coordinator	1	3	8	12			3	1	28		2	30
Sports Operation Dept. 1	1	14	19	20	4	1	5	11	75		9	84
Sports Operation Dept. 2	1	13	23	12	9	1	6	7	72		2	74
Pusan Office	1	4	9	17	4	1	4	3	43	4	5	52
Medical Services Dept.	1	2	6	5	2		4		20		1	21
Culture and Art Dept.	1	5	7	10	6		3	3	35		2	37
Opening/Closing Ceremonies Dept.	1	6	6	8	3		2	2	28		3	31
World Arts Festival Planning Officer	1	4	6	3	2			3	19		1	20
Human Resources Dept.	1	5	6	12	3	1	2	2	32		5	37
Logistics Dept.	1	5	11	20	4	1	2	8	52		1	53
Technology Dept.	1	5	9	15	3		4	3	40			40
Facilities Dept.	1	3	7	21	5	1	3		41		15	56
Spectator Services Dept.	1	3	12	11			4	1	32			32
Olympic Village Dept.	1	4	22	19	2		4	2	54		2	56
Press Village Dept.	1	4	13	9	2		6		35	1	3	39
Housing Coordinator	1	1	4	3	1		1	1	12		1	13
Transportation Dept.	1	3	7	11	2	1	3	2	30		1	31
Protocol Dept.	1	3	10	9	5		3	3	34		13	47
International Affairs Dept.	1	4	12	5	1		2	4	29			29
Accreditation Dept.	1	2	3	9	1	1	4		21			21
External Planning Officer	1	1	2				2		6			6
Press and PR. Dept.	1	3	7	8	6		5		30	3	8	41
P.R. Coordinator	1	2	4	4	2		1	2	16		2	18
Broadcasting Support Dept.	1	3	12	10	3	1	2	3	35		2	37
Total	39	133	311	352	87	15	164	99	1,200	71	157	1,428

3. Volunteers for cleaning duty showed the same dedication that they did toward their own homes.

4. Street sign for recruitment of public volunteers for Olympics tasks; television, radio and newspapers were also used for volunteer recruitment.

5. A conference is held at the Operation Headquarters of the Olympic Center after the successful conclusion of the Olympic Games to deal with measures for employment of ex-staff of the SLOOC.

As an actual step for reemployment, polls were conducted twice before March 1988 with respect to the organizations aspired by the staff members to be employed; based on the results of the polls, measures were established and negotiations with potential hiring organizations went into full swing.

Under the direction to arrange jobs that match the aspirations of the staff members as best as possible, the Reemployment Committee established an execution timetable for designating potential hiring organizations and selecting would-be employees so that they would be able to start working at new posts following the close of the Games in October. According to this timetable, work for reemployment proceeded step by step.

But the reemployment work was delayed for a considerable period of time, contrary to the original timetable, because the SLOOC was occupied with the full-blown preparations for the Games including education and training for volunteers and rehearsals from several months before the opening of the Games. Consequently, the reemployment task had to be delayed until the close of the Games.

□ Reemployment of staff members

Immediately after the conclusion of the Olympic Games, reemployment of the SLOOC staff members emerged as a pressing task demanding top priority of attention. The SLOOC and the Ministry of Sports, jointly organized a working-level team to embark on a full-fledged work to arrange reemployment for SLOOC staff members. As a first step, consultations were made with government agencies, government-invested organizations, banking institutions and private business corporations, reaching an agreement to have the staff members hired in 152 organizations.

The staffing of the SLOOC covered a total of 1,435, but the actual number of those who required reemployment stood at 736 after subtracting the government employees and others who were to return to their original places of employment, and those who did not seek reemployment. The SLOOC and the Sports Ministry had steadily negotiated with the 152 would-be hiring organizations in order

to have all the pertinent staff members find new jobs before the official deactivation of the SLOOC. The work, however, did not proceed smoothly as planned for a number of reasons: 1) Trade unions with growing clout resulting from the change in general social conditions shied away from accepting new employees from the SLOOC, 2) the potential employers showed lukewarm attitude toward the reemployment, 3) employment tendency was in favor of only those who had special technical expertise or specialized knowledge, and 4) the trend of business establishments toward scaling down manpower because of the need for rational business management and organizational retrenchment.

Moreover, the biggest stumbling block to the reemployment efforts was the refusal by the staff members to accept the employment offers mainly because of the conflicting positions between the staff members and employing organizations over the ranks of the posts offered.

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As the reemployment work was going on at snail's pace, the staff members, whose patience ran thin, took on a strong protest in December 1988 against the SLOOC and the government, threatening to resort to action. Judging that there must be some drastic measure to resolve the grievances, the government took action to have 100 staff members employed in the projected Waterwork Corporation, City Development Corporation, Technical Credit Guarantee Fund, and the second bank of medium and small industry. With the start of 1989, the government actively sought cooperation of the hiring organizations which, in return, showed responsive attitude. As a result, reemployment proceeded rather smoothly. In April 1989, the employment of 298 staff members in the newly established Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation was finalized, concluding the reemployment task for the staff members.

4.3 Acquisition of the Games Operation Personnel

4.3.1 Requirements for the Games Operation Personnel

□ Characteristics and classification of operation personnel

Reflecting the characteristics of the Olympics as a sort of universal cultural event, and the diversity of the required jobs and the composition of personnel, the Seoul Olympic Games operation staffing drew upon human resources involving some 1,158 related organizations.

In the hope of building up national pride by staging the Olympic Games with the fullest possible popular participation and of making the Olympiad into a national festival, the SLOOC filled 55 percent of its personnel requirements with volunteers. This was a phenomenal accomplishment seldom seen in past Games.

By type of human resources, the Games operation personnel were classified into 1) SLOOC staff members, 2) volunteers, 3) support personnel, and 4) temporary employees.



Reemployment Status of SLOOC Staff Members

Classification	Grade						Technical Class	Professional Class	Total
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5-6th	7-8th			
Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation	11	30	55	50	17	101	34		298
Government Agencies			9	6		1	6		22
Banking Institutes		1	18	44	5	69	7	7	151
Government-invested Corporations		5	20	36	13	74	8	26	182
Reemployment given up	2	6	9	9		9	5	7	47
Others		2	6	6	2	6	10	4	36
Total	13	44	117	151	37	260	70	44	736



4. Human Resources

Classified by resources and job categories

By type of resources

- SLOOC staff members: those officially hired by the SLOOC or seconded from other organizations for Games preparations and operation.
- Volunteers: those who volunteered, individually or as a group, to serve in the operation of the Games.
- Support personnel: those released from public organizations or sports organizations for the purpose of extending assistance in the operation of the Games.
- Temporary employees: those professionals hired to serve in specialized fields under short-term contract.

Job categories

- Translation, interpretation: simultaneous interpretation, gradual interpretation, foreign language services, translation
- Competitions: conduct of competitions, assistance in the conduct of competitions, operation of training sites, cooperation with outside organizations
- Technology: computer, communications, broadcasting, electronic and facility management
- Medical services: physicians, nurses, pharmacists, medical examination support, AT personnel, doping control, environmental hygiene
- Administration: operation administration, support administration, technical administration, and management administration
- Clerical assistance: assistance in carrying out jobs, clerical assistance, management of office fixtures
- Services: Vehicle management, environmental control, hygiene amenities, general guide, logistical support, technical support, general services
- Culture, arts: religion, performance, official manufacture, conduct of functions
- Control: access control, management of passes, security assistance, firefighting assistance

□ Projection of personnel requirements by phase

Projections of personnel requirements sought to determine the optimum number of operation personnel for smooth operation of the Games. Because the data on past events available for use in the projection was limited, it was inevitable to adopt a gradual modification approach based on job analysis and past experience by considering the elasticity of the operational organization, the possibility of new jobs, and the diversity of human resources. Also, the projection of personnel requirements was divided between job categories where standardization was feasible and flexible job categories amenable to modification.

The jobs in which standardized services could be made available included translation and interpretation, technology, medical services, access control and competition. In those types of jobs, the required personnel were projected on the basis of analyses done by specialized personnel in each section. The actual projections were finalized following consultations with the Human Resources Department. Flexible job types included administration, services, clerical assistance, culture and arts. For those jobs, the

personnel requirements were projected in close consultation with the Human Resources Department.

Work on the projection of the personnel requirements was done phase by phase starting from December 1986. Under the initial phase as of January 1987, the projected personnel requirements covered a total of 72,904. In September 1987, contract personnel and ceremony participants were excluded from the category of required personnel, reducing the projected size down to 49,892. After a series of adjustments resulting from modifications in the Games operational organization, training and rehearsals, the final projection was made in September 1988, setting the number at 50,276. The projected personnel comprised 1,437 SLOOC staff members, 27,072 volunteers, 18,608 support personnel, and 3,159 temporary employees. Separately, the number of contract personnel was set at 14,843.

By place of deployments, sports headquarters accounted for 25,207, function venues headquarters for 16,414 and supporting sections for 8,655. By job, translation and interpretation services accounted for 5,725, competition services for 6,679, medical services for 1,671, administration for 6,613, clerical assistance for 4,861, technical services for 3,565, general services for 17,107, arts and culture for 1,203, and control accounted for 2,852.

4.3.2 Volunteers

□ Recruitment

Volunteer services encompassed work by individuals and groups who offered their time, know-how, knowledge and personal capacity in national service at various Olympic and social events. During the Los Angeles Games, the volunteer services extended by American citizens contributed much to bringing the Games to a successful conclusion. The volunteer services recorded an outstanding precedent in Olympic history as individuals confirmed with satisfaction their achievements, and fostered in attendants sense of pride in their country. The SLOOC decided to fill about half of its personnel requirements with volunteers in order to enhance awareness of the general public's participation in the Olympiad, and to reduce the cost of the Games.

Recruitment was done by individuals and groups. Eligible for volunteer service were local people above the age of 16, officials of Korea-based international organizations, diplomatic mission offices, trading companies, foreign students, and Korea-based foreign military servicemen and their dependents. Clear identity verification was required for all volunteers. Eligibility of group volunteer services was limited to companies, social, cultural and religious organizations capable of providing at least 10 members above the age of 16 for volunteer services during the Games period.

Individuals desiring to join in the volunteer services were required to submit application forms to the receipt station in person, because interviews were conducted with the submission of the application forms. When the application involved a group, the application forms were submitted in a package after the seal of the head of the organization concerned was affixed. From October 2 to October 31, 1985, application forms were made available at 124 locations including Korea Exchange Bank branches in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon, civil affairs windows at city halls and gu (ward) offices, and the Korea Amateur Sports Association. The application forms were received at eight places, including the Seoul city hall, the Korea Stock Exchange, Seoul Yoksam subway station, Pusan Stadium, Taegu Stadium, Kwangju Stadium, and Taejon city hall.

□ Recruitment publicity

The SLOOC launched large-scale publicity to recruit volunteers with a view to inducing spontaneous popular involvement in the Games. The publicity was conducted in three stages. The first stage from September 1 to 29, 1985, featured preparations for soliciting prospective volunteers. This month-long period was at a time when the opening of the Asian Games was about a year away.

The recruitment of volunteers, therefore, involved both the Asian Games and Olympic Games. The month-long first stage was highlighted by the production of public relations materials for recruitment, and by compilation and distribution of public notices about the recruitment process. The second stage featured massive public relations activities using TV, radio, newspapers and other media, centering on the public statement released by the then SLOOC president, Roh Tae-woo, on September 30, 1985. Roh's statement touched on how the right to hold the Olympics was awarded to Seoul and on the significance the Olympiad carried for the country, emphasizing the participation of the people as volunteers.

The third stage, from October 2 to October 31, 1985, was the period of actual recruitment in parallel with continuation of the mass media campaign. Concerned government agencies, social work organizations and companies launched supporting campaigns. Copies of an information brochure on volunteer recruitment were delivered to some 5,000 associations, administrative agencies and schools across the country. The SLOOC also sponsored a campaign meeting and invited 275 sports professors of 62 colleges in Seoul, Incheon and adjacent Kyonggi-do to attend.

About 50,000 sheets of posters, six campaign modes, five public relations towers, and 11 placards were circulated or established in Seoul and five other major cities.

Roh delivered the following message to the people:
 Dear people!
 Today, September 30, marks the historic day when four years ago in Baden-Baden, the Federal Republic of Germany Seoul was awarded the right to stage the 24th Olympic Games. Three years from now, the Seoul Olympic Games will be in progress under the sky of Seoul, with young athletes from all over the world committed to "harmony and progress" of mankind through sports.
 On this significant day, I would like to bring to mind the national historical meaning of the Olympic Games and the significance in history of Olympic movement, and to call for the people to extend active support and cooperation.
 As you know well, ancient Greece was able to rally long rivaling city-states behind the cause of harmony and goodwill by creating and developing the sports festival that was the Olympiad, thereby confirming homogeneity of the Greeks and enabling them to fight off the threat posed by strong countries surrounding Greece. When viewed in the context of our real situation of national division and the geographical conditions, the Korean peninsula today is much similar to ancient Greece, the origin of this great peace movement.

Games will certainly bring us up to the world's top standards in all aspects of political, social, cultural and scientific and technological fields. Furthermore, the Seoul Olympiad will give an epochal momentum to reshape our frame of mental awareness to arouse strong self-confidence and pride in our national potential, and to help the rest of the world take a refreshing look at Korea and its image. I am firmly convinced that the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games will be a momentum to make our long dream of a prosperous nation come true before us.
 In order to stage the Seoul Olympic Games in the most perfect possible fashion, the Organizing Committee has been going through systematic preparations since its inception. As a result, we witnessed the historic opening of the Olympic Stadium while most other projects have either been completed or under way for completion by early 1986. We have completed computerization of our detailed operational work involving some 10,548 tasks for 289 projects, and we are ready to implement all those programs.
 All we need from now on is for all of us to get involved directly in the work for the successful staging of the Games.



The Seoul Olympic Games will serve as the event to lay the foundations to heal the anguish of the long national division when sixty million Koreans will confirm the national identity. Furthermore, the Seoul Olympic Games will provide a momentum to breathe hope into the Olympic movement long plagued by political dispute, to give courage to the nations endeavoring to seek national development, and ultimately to build up conciliation, harmony and order for the world where tension and conflict still exist.
 Dear people!



The Olympic Games today are a festival enabling mankind to share belief and joy in the boundless potential of man's capabilities, and represent the supreme integrated arts expressing the zenith of modern civilization. In this light, the host country is open to world evaluation of its national potential when it pools its entire national energy
 In retrospect, we have built brilliant tradition and culture to show to the world, have historically tried to live up to the aspiration of world peace, and have overcome lots of adversity and hardships in the past 40 years to achieve remarkable national growth. In this context, I believe that the Seoul Olympic Games will serve as a great chance to demonstrate our competence and aspiration for peace to the world. We should, meanwhile, bring our attention to the fact that the Seoul Olympic Games represent not only our "pride" in the past and present but also our "promise" for the future.
 As with the host countries of past Olympic Games, the Seoul Olympic



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- 6. Receipt of applications from prospective volunteers; some 116,294 individuals in Seoul and four other major cities offered their services.
- 7. Foreign volunteers submitting their applications.
- 8. Poster soliciting volunteers for the Seoul Olympics.



4. Human Resources



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Dear people!

We have three years to go before the opening of the Seoul Olympic Games, only one year to go before the staging of the Asian Games which will dictate the operational course of the Seoul Olympic Games. At this important juncture, the Organizing Committee has decided to recruit volunteers to work for the Olympiad.

The Seoul Olympic Games requires the input of operational personnel on a large scale to the tune of about 75,000 persons to perform jobs involving 213 sectors, and we are going to utilize volunteers to fill much of the manpower demand.

The positive volunteer activities launched by American citizens in the last Los Angeles Games greatly contributed to the successful operation of the Games, the volunteers themselves felt a sense of personal achievement and pride in their country. As such, those volunteers set a beautiful precedent in Olympic history. I hope that our people will also join in the volunteer services in the firm belief that this is an honorable role to play to "bring them rewards, and to bring glory to the fatherland."

Needless to say, the Seoul Olympic Games represent an unrivaled chance for us to enjoy in our time, and to stage the Games successfully represents a historic mission all of us should strive to fulfill. By fully carrying out this historic mission through pooling national wisdom and energy, let us make this period in our history be remembered as a "glorious time" and let us be chronicled as the generation that did its utmost for the brilliant tomorrow of the fatherland.

Thank you.

September 30, 1985

Roh Tae-woo, President, Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee

□ Status of applications

Between October 2 to November 10, 1985, the recruitment campaign attracted a total of 116,294 aspirants from Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon where competitions were scheduled. Males accounted for 49,243 and females for 67,051, or 58 percent.

By occupation, students represented 73 percent of the total at 84,817 followed by office workers at 11,422, self-employed persons at 5,672, and the jobless represented 14,393. By region, Seoul accounted for 90,901, Pusan for 9,222, Taegu for 6,259, Kwangju for 4,204, and Taejon accounted for 5,708. Local people made up 116,095, or 99.8 percent of the total, while 199 foreigners applied. Individuals accounted for the bulk at 98,001, although 234 organizations fielded 18,293 volunteer aspirants. By job category, general services accounted for 68,156, translation/interpretation for 14,524, administrative for 2,862, clerical services for 4,688,

technical services for 7,707, competition services for 6,575, medical services for 5,287, control for 3,784, and arts/religious services accounted for 2,711.

Because the recruitment covered both the Asian Game and the Olympic Games, aspirations of the volunteers differed between the two Games; those who wanted to participate in both Games numbered 99,031, those who wanted to take part only in the Asian Games numbered 5,150, and those who wanted to take part only in the Olympic Games numbered 12,113. The number of volunteer aspirants was rather large, reflecting the massive public relations, active cooperation on the part of sports professors, and a high awareness among the general public about volunteer services. A total of 279 volunteers including 130 members of the YWCA, 99 members of the Korean National Red Cross and 50 members of the Korea Housewives Association extended dedicated service by handling the recruitment paperwork, chiefly working at stations where application forms were received. The closing date for applications was October 31, 1985, but the deadline had to be extended for 10 days to accommodate the flood of applicants.

□ Selection and acquisition

Volunteers were selected individually or by group through a four stage process. During the first stage covering about three months from March 5 to May 31, 1987, questionnaires were given to 78,866 aspirants to confirm their intention of participating in the operation as volunteers. In the meantime, as part of the effort to secure competent volunteers, the SLOOC in 1986 had asked the nation's top 48 corporations to set aside 2,800 employees to serve as volunteers, while designating 99 schools as schools of cooperation to allow some 6,046 students to take part in Olympic events as volunteer groups. It was decided to utilize the proposed 2,800 employees from large corporations as key personnel in administrative, clerical, translation and interpretation sectors in the Games Operation Headquarters.

The second stage, from May 1 to June 20, 1987, concerned deployment. As regards the 29,057 individual aspirants, an individualized order of priority for deployment by preferred place and sectors of interest was determined using a scale of points reflecting educational level, foreign language proficiency, certificates of qualification, experience in the Seoul Asian Games, age and place of abode. Within the bound of 200 percent of the required personnel, the volunteers were deployed to the operation headquarters and technical sections. Regarding the groups of volunteers, 1,176 from 43 organizations as well as the 2,800 employees from 48 corporations were deployed in groups to various games operation headquarters in light of their organizations' characteristics and the sectors involved.

The third stage, from June 20 to July 10, 1987, concerned the second phase of selection. Based on the list of aspirants prepared by the Human Resources Department, volunteers were selected within the bound of 120 percent of the required personnel by means of interviews to verify identity and evaluate general manner, educational level, language proficiency, period of services, duty time, possibility of joining in the operation of the Seoul Paralympics, general knowledge of Olympic affairs, and other items. Requests were forwarded to the Human Resources Department to designate volunteers to serve in specific sectors.

The fourth stage concerned designation of the volunteers as requested by each sections; the job was carried out from July 10 to July 30. Based on the personnel requests from the games operation headquarters and technical sections, the Human Resources Department designated the deployment of volunteers to duty posts at sport-specific headquarters by considering the results of interviews and the specifics of the personnel requirement.

The number of the volunteers secured through such procedures totalled 27,221; by sources of resources, they included 14,607 individual volunteers, 11,929 group volunteers, 333 overseas Korean residents, and 352 foreigners. By occupation, students accounted for 15,513, office workers for 3,929, housewives for 1,300, self-employed persons for 767, and other categories accounted for 5,712. Males accounted for 12,746, and females for 14,475. By headquarters, competition headquarters accounted for 14,461, venues of functions for 8,904, and supporting sections accounted for 3,856. By age group, those 20 years of age or less represented 10,951, the 21-25 age bracket 7,733, the 26-30 bracket 2,573, the 31-35 bracket 1,540, the 36-40 bracket 992, the 41-45 bracket 902, the 46-50 bracket 785, and those 56 and above represented 1,174 volunteers.

4.3.3 Support Personnel

□ Acquisition and deployment
The category of support personnel comprehended those who were made available for the Games operation from public organizations or sports federations. The SLOOC decided to utilize government employees, teachers, students, medical personnel and officials of sports organizations capable of extending support for the Games operation personnel while residing in places not far from the competition sites. To that end, the SLOOC enlisted the cooperation of the Home Ministry, the Education Ministry, the Ministry of National Defense and the Sports Ministry.

Regarding personnel secured directly by sport-specific headquarters, venue headquarters and technical sections, their official designation was provided

by the Human Resources Department on the basis of the eligibility procedures applicable to other Games operation personnel. The support personnel secured by the Human Resources Department were largely government employees and military servicemen who were deployed as requested by operation headquarters.

Support personnel represented 37 percent of the total Games operation personnel, at 18,281. By occupation, they included 3,612 from sports organizations, 4,026 government employees, 6,640 military servicemen, 542 medical personnel, 2,383 from corporations, and 1,078 others. Of the total, 9,366 were deployed to competition sites, 5,526 to venues of functions and 3,389 to supporting sections.

The support personnel were frequently rotated according to the special circumstances of the organizations to which they belonged, making it difficult to complete expeditious deployment. As competent human resources, they made substantial contributions to the operation.

Probationary government employees and military servicemen, in particular, carried out their assigned duties in an exemplary way.

□ Government employees

In order to ensure flawless operation of the Games, the SLOOC decided to utilize on a short-term basis selected government employees with needed expertise in administrative affairs.

They were assigned to such specialized sectors as medical, technology, and interpretation services.

Those government employees who took part in the Asian Games operation as officers and key administrative personnel were given priority.

Employees of existing competition facilities were posted to the office of facilities manager, while employees of technical sections were assigned to the staff of respective technical officers.

The period of duty for government employees varied according to categories of status; for general and administrative personnel, the period was 66 days from August 1 to October 5, 1988; for probationary employees, it was 127 days from June 1 to October 5; and for employees of existing competition facilities, duty covered 35 days from September 1 to October 5.

Key staff above the rank of officer worked for a period determined by the standard operational plan, while the duty period for other government employees was contingent on the operation plan in each technical section; in most cases, the duty period was largely based on the SLOOC regulation governing general and administrative personnel.

Although the Human Resources Department was chiefly responsible for securing support personnel from the government, each technical section was required to secure certain of its required support personnel with the cooperation of the Human Resources Department; the Human Resources

Department had the final official responsibility for deploying support personnel to the required spots.

The government employees secured through these procedures for supporting roles totalled 4,026; they included 1,254 general and administrative employees, 500 interpreters and guides, 1,760 employees of existing competition facilities, 366 medical and environmental control, 78 transportation personnel and 68 technical personnel.

The probationary employees were candidates for regular fifth-grade government posts; deployed to the Games operation headquarters, they worked as key operation personnel in support of respective officers or as junior administrative officers.

□ Support personnel from the military

The support personnel secured from the military played a significant role in the Games operation. Organized under a unified chain of command, the military support personnel carried out their assigned mission with more dedication and sincerity than other support personnel, contributing to the efficient and economic operation of the Games.

In February 1987, the SLOOC established a draft plan to utilize military personnel for the operation of the Games. After working consultations with the Defense Ministry in March of the same year, the SLOOC finalized the projection of the military support personnel in April. In February 1988, the Defense Ministry notified the SLOOC of a list of 9,146 military personnel to participate in the operation of the Games.

The actual deployment, as of October 2, 1988, however, covered a total of 6,640. Their deployment included 1,075 in sports headquarters, 3,816 in functions headquarters, and 1,749 in supporting sections.

The military personnel were called on tours of duty earliest on, and they even handled post-Games affairs, extending their tours of duty.

4.3.4 Temporary Employees

The category of temporary employees comprehended persons secured to perform tasks requiring professional expertise and technological know-how. They were recruited only when it was deemed infeasible for SLOOC personnel, volunteers, support personnel and contract personnel to perform the tasks without expert assistance.

The number of required temporary employees in each site and job category was determined by the Human Resources Department, and they were paid within budgetary limits. The SLOOC president exercised final employment authority for those whose monthly salary exceeded one million won, while the commissioner of operation headquarters or the secretary-general had the right to determine the employment of those whose monthly salaries were in the range between



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600,000 and one million won. For those whose monthly salaries were below 600,000 won, the right to hire was given to the commissioners of venue-specific operation headquarters and to directors of departments and offices of the SLOOC.

The number of temporary employees totalled 2,775, including 14 in the Main Operation Center, 1,120 at competition sites, 1,480 at venues of functions and 161 in supporting sections. The standard daily pay was 50,000 won for translators, 15,000 won for language service personnel, 8,650 won for cleaners and warehouse maintenance personnel, 30,000 won for announcers, and 10,000 won to 40,000 won for specialists for ceremonial performances.

9. Volunteers selected for one of the Olympic processions conduct a rehearsal.

10. Ceremony awarding diplomas of appreciation to volunteers in Pusan.

11. Uniforms of Games operation personnel were designed to match colors with different functions.



4. Human Resources

4.4 Management of the Games Operation Personnel

4.4.1 Education/Training

□ Education/training plan

The SLOOC established and implemented a systematic education/training plan to cultivate the ability of operation personnel.

It was the goal of the education and training program to cultivate a positive orientation to the Olympics, to help the operation personnel become versatile in their assigned duties and to encourage the operation personnel to lead the way in providing the best possible services for the operation of the Games.

To that end, the SLOOC established the following guidelines for education and training: 1) a top priority of the education and training program should be to cultivate venue familiarization, focusing on the accurate understanding of assigned jobs and actual situations; 2) the education and training should be well planned and executed; 3) education and training should conform to the goal of the education; 4) the Human Resources Department should conduct orientation, while job education and on-the-job familiarization training should be conducted under the supervision of appropriate technical sections and specific operation headquarters; 5) education and training should be systematized and organized for each technical section and site so as to cover all aspects of the operation.

Education and training were divided into orientation, job education and on-the-job familiarization training; rehearsals were conducted separately. It was decided to conduct rehearsals on three occasions.

Education/Training

- Orientation: The orientation period was from October 1987 to March 1988, and the Human Resources Department was made responsible for the conduct of orientation which focused on general knowledge of the Olympics.

- Job education: Job education was divided among technical sections and venues. The period of job education in technical sections was one month from February to March 1988. Under the supervision of each department and office of the SLOOC Secretariat, this education was designed to make technical officers and key staff fully proficient in their assigned jobs. The venue-specific job education was conducted from March to April 1988 under the supervision of the relevant operation headquarters, emphasizing familiarization with assigned jobs and the cultivation of competence in handling practical matters.

- On-the-job familiarization training: From April to May 1988, training was conducted by the relevant operation headquarters for the purpose of familiarizing personnel with contingencies and actual situations.

Rehearsals

- First rehearsal: Scheduled for May and June 1988, this rehearsal sought to further familiarize staff with their individual assignments, under the supervision of the relevant operation headquarters.

- Second rehearsal: The second rehearsal, scheduled from July 11 to 31, 1988, addressed the problems that cropped up during the first rehearsal.

- Third rehearsal: The third rehearsal, scheduled from July 30 to August 30, 1988, was designed to provide on-the-job practice at the level of relevant operation headquarters.

After conducting the three rehearsals, it was decided to conclude the education and training program with another general rehearsal.

□ Orientation

The purpose of orientation was to boost the morale of operation personnel by instilling a sense of pride and identity as members of the Olympic Games operation, and to help them enhance their compatibility with the Games operation by cultivating an affirmative attitude toward the Olympics. It was also designed to instill a sense of participation so as to maximize the benefits of their participation in education and training, and to establish an efficient basis of personnel management by checking the communication system linking the

SLOOC with the operation personnel in the course of call-up for the education and training.

In connection with orientation, the SLOOC published an educational pamphlet, entitled, "The World to Seoul, Seoul to the World," with the subtitle "Guide for Seoul Olympic Games Operation Personnel"; 100,000 copies of this guide brochure were distributed to the operation personnel. The SLOOC also developed audiovisual education material using slides and electronic equipment.

The SLOOC also published 50,000 copies of a general guidebook for operation personnel, entitled "From My Small Smile." This guidebook contained the items that the operation personnel were required to fully understand and observe, and other data necessary for guidance and information. Some highlights of the guidebook were: the ideals of the Olympic Games; status of Games preparations; reminders on items to observe and items to be kept in mind in dealing with foreigners; action to take in event of emergency; accreditation cards; guide to uniform; introduction to the participating countries at the Seoul Olympics; information on the Seoul Olympics and appendix.

The Human Resources Department conducted orientation sessions at the Gymnastics Hall at the Olympic Park on three occasions, on September 24, 1987, November 7 the same year, and on March 19, 1988, with each session lasting from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Orientation was also conducted in provincial cities — on November 7, 1987 at Citizens Halls in Pusan and Taejon, and on November 24, 1987 at Children's Hall in Taegu and Citizens Hall in Kwangju.

Regarding the education supervised by technical sections, the Pusan Office conducted education for the yachting competition at Pusan Citizens Hall on March 19, 1988. The Olympic Support Command of the Defense Ministry conducted the education on four occasions between May and August 1988. Each of the specific operation headquarters conducted supplementary education on a total of 26 occasions between April and September 1988.

Orientation featured a speech from the SLOOC President Park Seh-jik, audiovisual education using electronic boards, questions and answers between the SLOOC president and select volunteer personnel, and the SLOOC president's exhortation. The orientation programs covered 25,442 volunteers, 11,384 support personnel, and 714 temporary employees, for a total of 37,540.

□ Job education and venue familiarization training

The purpose of job education was to enable operation personnel to become versatile in their assigned fields by cultivating their technical and clerical functions.

Training/Education Sessions for the SLOOC Personnel

Supervised by	Date of Education	Place	Number of Participants
Human Resources Dept.	Oct. 24, 1987	Olympic Gymnastics Hall	9,668
	Nov. 7, 1987	Olympic Gymnastics Hall	8,283
	Mar. 19, 1988	Olympic Gymnastics Hall	5,845
Pusan City	Nov. 7, 1987	Pusan Citizen's Hall	308
Taejon City	Nov. 7, 1987	Taejon Citizen's Hall	407
Taegu City	Nov. 24, 1987	Taegu Children's Center	367
Kwangju City	Nov. 24, 1987	Kwangju Citizen's Hall	427
Pusan Office (Yacht)	Mar. 19, 1988	Pusan Citizen's Hall	1,460
Olympic Support Command	May-Aug. (4 times)	Choong Ang Military School Auditorium	4,470
Each Competition Operation Headquarters (Supplementary Education)	Apr.-Aug., 1988 (26 times)	Each Operation Headquarter's Auditorium or Conference Room	6,305



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Venue familiarization training was intended to enable operation personnel to gain a better understanding of the situations they would encounter at competition sites and venues of functions and to increase their ability to handle given situations by promoting the smooth execution of assignments and establishing a system of coordination among different sections.

Job education was divided between functional and venue education. For functional job education, the personnel deployed to each competition site and venue of function were classified by assigned tasks, and the education was conducted at least twice under the supervision of the respective sections. Each round of education typically lasted two hours.

Venue job education was conducted at each competition site and venue of function under the supervision of the venue-specific operation headquarters; one round of education typically took about four hours.

Field familiarization training was divided between site familiarization training and rehearsal.

In order to bring the education and training to an efficient conclusion, the SLOOC established a schedule management and control plan for education and training in July 1987. Its purpose was to assure continued practice to improve specialized knowledge as well as to correct problems that had arisen in earlier education phases. An inspection team was organized from staff under the control of the deputy director for education of the Human Resources Department; the team conducted inspection of all sections by August 13, 1988.

The inspection team, using a questionnaire and its own evaluation scale, checked the following items:

- Steps taken to address the problems that had arisen during job education and rehearsals;
- Conduct of re-education and supplementary education for technical officers;
- Conduct of education on transmitting skills to lower echelon staff;
- Education call-up system and the status of preparations;
- Level of job familiarization among individuals and ability to deal with given situations;
- Conduct of in-house exchange training to ensure harmony between operation and security;
- Progress of education and training, and preparations.

The functional job education and training covered a total of 148 sessions, venue job education covered 480 sessions, and field familiarization training covered 537 sessions. Functional job training covered a combined total of 13,308 persons, venue job education 104,330 and field familiarization training covered a combined total number of 174,249.

The average per capita training rounds were two times for functional job training, 2.1 times for venue job training, and 3.1 times for field familiarization training.



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12. Interpretation service personnel receive education for their assignments at the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium.

13. Orientation session for Olympics operation personnel; overhead a welcome sign is clearly visible.

14. Performance personnel rehearsing for the Opening Ceremonies.



4. Human Resources

During the early stage, the attendance rate of education remained low, reflecting various circumstances including the performance of ongoing duties and livelihood concerns. As the opening day drew closer during summer vacation, however, the atmosphere of the Olympic Games began to rise and attendance rates also started to go up, exceeding 80 percent beginning from July. Many problems which were mentioned during the job education and rehearsals were substantially addressed during the rehearsals conducted by each operation headquarters and general rehearsals; lingering worries were thus cleared up, and the operation of the Games and attendant services were rendered in a satisfactory manner meeting high standards.

□ Special education for key members

For key operation personnel of diverse personal background representing some 410 different organizations, the SLOOC conducted special education for the purpose of cultivating leadership, instilling a high sense of mission, helping to forge amiable interpersonal relationships across occupational boundaries, and boosting morale. Education covering and two days one night per session was conducted on six occasions at Yongin Plaza Family Town between April 27 and May 19, 1988.

The Korea Industrial Education Institute, a specialized agency for education and training, conducted education featuring lectures, workshops, training, competitions and evaluation. Eligible for the education were 1,770 key members above the rank of officer, excluding the commissioners of operation headquarters, plus 743 SLOOC staff members who were qualified for nomination to key posts.

4.4.2 Management of Human Resources

□ Establishment of call-up and duty system

A duty call-up system was established for operation personnel as specific operation headquarters were placed under the actual operational system beginning in May 1988. The purpose of the duty call-up system was to secure and manage human resources,

materials, equipment and facilities, to help key staff members develop operational experience, and to improve operational capability by tailoring specific operational plans to actual needs.

Under the call-up system, duty periods were determined according to the characteristics of the Games operational organizations, but important matters were to be determined in accordance with the human resources input plan worked out by the Human Resources Department. With respect to the key operational staff, the Human Resources Department was authorized to take the initiative in establishing a call-up system in cooperation with related organizations. The call-up system governing rank-and-file operation personnel followed the human resources utilization plan worked out by each operation headquarters.

In accordance with the call-up system, existing SLOOC Secretariat staff was placed on a regular duty basis simultaneously with the commencement of the actual operational system. Short-term personnel seconded from national sport federations, government agencies, and state-run corporations were placed on a regular duty basis as soon as they were dispatched to the SLOOC.

Also, regular duty periods were determined for those SLOOC staff members who were subject to inter-departmental assignments; according to the regular duty phases, the members involved were assigned to specific operation headquarters of request after delegating their original area of responsibility to other officers.

Volunteers, support personnel from the military and service employees were utilized phase by phase according to the personnel input timetable of the Human Resources Department and the projection of personnel requirement in each operation headquarters.

The regular duty period was set phase by phase according to different sections.

The first phase regular duty period covered 132 days from June 1 to October 10, 1988, for key members who were essential for the operation of the Games; they included the secretaries-general, directors, general affairs managers, competition managers, venue management managers, support manager, technology managers, budgeting officers, clerical officers, logistical officers, amenities officers, operation center officers, competition support officers, and facilities officers. The number of these key members subject to regular duty totalled 297.

The second phase regular duty period covered 102 days from July 1 to October 10, 1988, for officers not covered in the first phase and some other key members, totalling 462.

The third phase duty period covered 66 days from August 1 to October 5, 1988, for commissioners of operation headquarters, the chief medical managers, and certain volunteers. This group of personnel numbered 639.

The fourth phase regular duty period started, in principle, from September 1, 1988, but the actual period was in conformity with the personnel utilization plan in each operation headquarters. Subject to regular duty were all of the operation personnel totalling 15,114.

By placing the key members on a regular duty basis from an early date, it was possible to conduct competitions and many functions in a short period of time without entailing difficulties.

□ School administrative measure taken in behalf of participating students

Because as many as 16,379 students of schools at various levels signed up as volunteers, while a considerable number of students were also to participate in various Olympic events, the SLOOC had to arrange for appropriate administrative measures to be taken in the schools.

The SLOOC put forward requests to the Education Ministry calling for school administrative steps such as adjustment of the summer vacation period and other schedule changes conducive to student participation in the Games.

The requests put forward by the SLOOC included the following:

Adjustment of vacation period

- During the Games period (September 17 to October 2), a vacation should be declared for all students across the country; summer and winter vacation periods should be coordinated to prevent a reduction in the legal period of class, that is 220 days or more for primary and secondary schools, and 16 weeks per semester for universities.
- For those students not directly involved in the operation of the Games, conditions should be created to identify with the general festive mood by watching competitions in progress.

Measures to deal with loss of class time resulting from duty aside from the Games period

- For those students who took part in training and rehearsal outside of vacation periods, the loss of class time should be forgiven on the basis of certificates issued by the SLOOC.
- In the case of vocational schools, the period should be officially recognized as a period of practical training.
- For individual volunteers, the Education Ministry may take administrative measures to count service periods as class attendance if a certificate of duty issued by the SLOOC is submitted by the student.

Monthly Training Sessions

Month	Job Training by Skill	Job Training by Place	Work Place Adaptation Training	Total
February	1,061	762		1,823
March	4,556	13,118		17,674
April	2,869	13,750	4,264	20,883
May	987	10,554	11,514	23,055
June	1,689	4,530	31,189	37,408
July	1,189	20,721	22,489	44,399
August	957	35,222	74,471	110,650
September		5,673	30,322	35,995
Grand Total	13,308	104,330	174,249	291,887

- For students who missed class after vacation because of extra duty, supplementary classes may be arranged, with specific plans being left up to the schools concerned.
- Administrative scheduling of major items such as regular examinations should be adjusted so as not to disadvantage participants in the Games.

Privileges for participating students

- A record of participation in the Olympics should be entered in the official scholastic record of concerned students.
- When school authorities recommend students for employment, priority should be given to participants in the Olympiad.

Promotion of conditions for the participation of teachers

- In order to help teachers devote themselves to supporting roles for the operation of the Games before the opening time, substitute teachers may be hired.

□ Duty management

The SLOOC set forth duty regulations governing the operation personnel for the purpose of stipulating standards operation personnel were required to keep during duty. The directive, consisting of three chapters covering 26 articles, set forth responsibilities and duties of operation personnel, a dress code, attitude of duty and prohibited conduct.

The section in charge of human resources at each venue-specific operation headquarters was required to compile a roster of operation personnel as soon as they had been assigned to place of duty. Changes were immediately logged by supplementing the list, thus providing continuous updates on the status of human resources at venue-specific operation headquarters.

The duty directive for the operation personnel included the following provisions:

- (1) Personnel in charge of human resources are to report to office well in advance of report deadlines to check the duty status of operation personnel.

If incidents are identified, action should be taken to handle the cause of the incidents.

(2) The heads of human resources sections are required to report to superiors the results of inspections of operation personnel and of action taken to remedy problematical incidents.

(3) Human resources sections are to report the status of daily duty and the results of remedial action to the sections responsible for subsequent action to handle the given cases, and then to request payment of allowances.

(4) Personnel in the human resources sections are required to report to their superiors the results of inspection of shift duty, and the results of action taken to handle problems.

(5) Human resources sections are required to determine the number of operation personnel eligible for daily breakfast and dinner services and to report the results to the section responsible for food services.

(6) Human resources sections are required to report the status of daily duty among operation personnel to the

Human Resources Support Unit in accordance with the given format following the close of daily business. (7) CRT personnel are required to input the status of incidents into the computer system using the given format, and to report the computerized output of duty status and the status of incidents in each section.

Development of the Games Operation Personnel

	SLOOC	Support	Volunteers	Temporary	Total
Operation HQs of Seoul Olympics	27	2			29
Main Operation Center	75	109	7	14	205
Sub-Total	102	111	7	14	234
Archery	5	194	385	28	612
Athletics	22	1,451	2,217	334	4,024
Basketball	6	191	146	1	644
Boxing	7	231	601	54	893
Canoeing	6	91	242	1	340
Cycling	7	258	706	4	975
Equestrian	6	770	477	111	1,364
Fencing	6	112	356	2	476
Football — Seoul	7	314	304	3	628
Football — Pusan	1	218	298	51	568
Football — Taegu	2	261	368	47	678
Football — Kwangju	3	243	384	70	700
Football — Taejon	3	302	334	82	721
Gymnastics	14	119	626	6	765
Handball	7	178	238	20	443
Hockey	4	171	394	52	621
Judo	9	115	348	6	478
Modern Pentathlon	9	282	160	29	480
Rowing	8	214	203	1	426
Shooting	6	391	250	49	696
Swimming	22	356	949	16	1,343
Table Tennis	5	286	256	44	591
Tennis	9	227	394	5	635
Volleyball	8	297	589	66	960
Weightlifting	6	102	266	6	380
Wrestling	5	213	387	6	611
Yachting	53	1,148	1,618	20	2,839
Baseball	7	246	409	2	664
Taekwondo	5	180	203	3	391
Badminton	2	114	10		126
Bowling	2	91	43	1	137
Sub-Total	262	9,366	14,461	1,120	25,209
Olympic Village	57	2,468	2,473	59	5,057
Village Medical Center	6	148	212	4	370
Press Village	41	1,228	547	538	2,354

Operation HQs	SLOOC	Support	Volunteers	Temporary	Total
Torch Relay	13	26	117		156
Opening and Closing Ceremony	33	757	358	5	1,153
Olympiad of Art	19	15	31	3	68
Cultural Program	21	82	673	13	789
Headquarters Hotel	52	210	1,096	427	1,785
Apartment	14	35	596	6	651
Accreditation	25	59	321	120	525
Press	83	173	920	115	1,291
Broadcasting	36	76	902	27	1,041
Reception	27	142	344	135	648
Youth Camp	8	107	314	28	457
Sub-Total	435	5,526	8,904	1,480	16,345
Human Resources Support	31	11	418	28	488
Logistics Support	51	146	27	76	300
Technology Support	37	18	130		185
Facilities Support	42	54	56	2	154
Language Support	21	35	135	16	207
Transportation	31	1,691	1,995	6	3,723
Medical	15	283	66		364
Sports Information	15	38	320	1	374
Victory Ceremony	9	315	226		550
Document Support	22	28		5	55
Auditor	10				10
Judicial Affairs Office	8	1			9
Planning Dept.	18	2			20
General Affairs Dept.	155	32		12	199
Security Dept.	21	12	199		232
Business Dept.	30	2	4	1	37
Data and Information Dept.	20	1	141	3	165
Spectator Services Dept.	25	4	41	1	71
International Affairs Dept.	12	4	1	2	19
Press and PR. Dept.	7	4	86	2	99
External Planning Dept.	6			1	7
Sports Coordinator	6		4		10
Policy Research Office	44	3		5	52
Olympic Support Command		594			594
Sub-Total	636	3,278	3,849	161	7,924
Total	1,435	18,281	27,221	2,775	49,712



4. Human Resources



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15. Booth for temporary passes, which were distributed after requests were cleared with the competent administrative sections.

16. Technology operation personnel at work in the main IBM computer room.

17. First-class chefs were employed to prepare athletes' meals at the dining hall of the Olympic Village.

□ Operation of contingent substitute personnel

Substitute operation personnel were secured and assigned to meet contingencies requiring additional personnel input during the Games period or to deal with any frequent occurrence of problems.

The operation of the substitute personnel followed these guidelines:

- (1) To ensure a flawless contingent mobilization system and efficient management of substitute personnel, the operation of the substitute personnel should be systematized by taking account of personal affiliations, the organizations to which they belonged, and places of abode.
- (2) Even when assigned to stand-by as a contingency measure, a specific mission, not impeding the Games operation, should be accorded to substitute personnel, so as to help foreclose any bad feeling and to instill a sense of pride at being part of the operation personnel.
- (3) The overall situation relating to personnel operation and food supply during the Games period should be actively monitored in order to anticipate any problems occasioned by the operation of contingent personnel.
- (4) Communication and transportation networks should be arranged to meet requests for contingent personnel speedily and efficiently.
- (5) To prepare for situations beyond the capacity of the operation personnel of the Human Resources Support Unit, a support system should be established to provide for human resources support in cooperation with social work organizations, including women's organizations.

The organizational structure for the operation of the contingent substitute personnel involved a chain of command running from the director general of the Human Resources Support Unit to the director in charge of management, to operation managers and down to the operation officer; under their control were four team leaders responsible for investigation of situations at the Seoul Sports Complex, Olympic Park, and other regions.

A total of 419 persons were designated as contingent substitute operation personnel, including 176 for the Seoul Sports Complex, 48 for the Olympic Park, and 195 for other regions. In each region, they were grouped into teams of 30 to 50 persons; the team members were again divided into sub-groups, each consisting of from four to five to meet contingent situation during the Games period, such as any urgent requirement of additional input of personnel; occurrence of an emergency like food poisoning; collective labor action, walking off the job, or similar incidents; any urgent need for additional manpower resulting from the absence of key operation staff.

If a contingency arose and the support of substitute operational personnel was deemed urgent, the general affairs manager of each operation headquarters would submit an urgent personnel

request, filling out a "Contingent Manpower Support Form," to the Human Resources Support Unit which, upon receiving the request, would take prompt action to select proper personnel, forwarding the list to the operation headquarters.

If it proved impossible to meet the request with personnel of the Human Resources Support Unit, the required manpower would be secured from social work organizations under prearranged procedures.

□ Operation of the human resources computer system

A comprehensive computer system was developed and operated for efficient personnel management, covering acquisition, education and deployment of some 70,000 operation personnel.

The deployment of operation personnel was made through on-line processing at 41 remote terminal installations, while additional deployment was processed on-line at the manpower computer system room of the Human Resources Support Unit.

In handling these affairs, the system was user-based employing on-line masks, while batches were processed in packages at prearranged intervals. The operation guidelines called for a backup team to ensure the operation of a zero defect system.

The manpower computer system facilitated an adequate classification of job categories and efficient calculation of manpower requirements by analyzing the manpower supply and demand by job category. With respect to the recruitment and acquisition of operation personnel, the computer system made it possible to construct a nationwide profile of responses to the recruitment campaign and helped promote a scientific approach to manpower management. The computer system also expedited processing of requests for changes.

With respect to the designation of personnel, the computer system promoted efficient dispatch of personnel to the right spots, simplified paperwork by minimizing processing procedures, and ensured timely monitoring of the actual deployment. It also ensured accuracy in identity verification and security.

With the computer system, efficient management of manpower operations was helped by tracking the status of on-duty personnel according to timetable and simplifying repetitive work procedures, demonstrating the utility of high technology in manpower operation.

The manpower computer system proved to be an effective tool for compilation of reports in diverse formats as requested in regard to the status of operation personnel and related statistical data.

4.5 Food Services for Operation Personnel and Treatment

4.5.1 Food Services

□ Basic guidelines

Food supply in the Olympic Games can be divided between the food services for the Olympic Family including athletes and officials, and the food services for the operation personnel responsible for the Games preparations and the conduct of sport competitions.

The food services for the Olympic Family were handled by relevant venues including the Olympic Village, the Press Village, the Headquarters Hotel, the MPC, and the IBC, while the Human Resources Support Unit supervised the food services for the operation personnel.

Many factors may account for the successful operation of the Olympic Games, but there is no denying that the morale of the operation personnel has a decisive influence on the ultimate result of the Games operation. The task of supplying quality foods to the right place at an appropriate time has direct bearings on the morale of the operation personnel. In dealing with the food services, top priority was placed on hygiene and safety.

The food services for venue-specific operation headquarters were provided in diverse forms suitable to the circumstances and conditions of the venues concerned, using one of the following methods: supply of box lunches or fast food; restaurants in headquarters compound; restaurants nearby the headquarters; installation of temporary dining hall; or cash allowances to cover meal cost.

The food services were provided for three months from August 1 to October 31, 1988. Food service requirements were met during education and training, Games preparations, operation and post-Games duty performance. Eligible for the food services were the Games operation personnel, ceremony participants, torch relay personnel, as well as indirect support personnel required to stay on the spot round the clock for the operation of the Games with respect to utilities, communications and firefighting services. Food services were made available to temporary employees and contract personnel at the expense of the individuals or organizations to which they belonged.

Eligible for the food services were a total of 245,735 persons, including 47,692 Games operation personnel, 174,065 ceremony participants, 20,946 torch relay personnel (food supplied only during education), and indirect support personnel numbering 355 in utilities, 1,875 in communication and 802 in firefighting.



The food services standards were: one meal worth 2,000 *won* for personnel working at least six hours; two meals for personnel working 10 hours or more; and three meals for personnel working 13 hours or more.

Following the setting of food services standards, field investigations were conducted twice to look into the required type of food services and the volume of food; in addition, interviews with food services officers were held to evaluate types of food services and the daily volume of food required.

Box lunches and fast food services were designated for 23 places, use of compound restaurants for 18 places, use of adjacent restaurants for eight places, installation of temporary canteens for three places, and cash allowances for eight places.

The projected volume of food requirement totalled 2,043,148 meals worth 4.1 billion *won*, including 544,259 in box lunches and fast food, 419,431 in compound restaurants, 259,712 in adjacent restaurants, 527,035 in temporary canteens, and 292,711 in cash allowances.

□ Selection of food suppliers and operation of food services

As the types of food services and the required volume were determined, the SLOOC through two rounds of screening selected food suppliers whose equipment fully satisfied sanitary standards.

In order to select the manufacturers equipped with required capabilities and facilities, an investigation panel was organized with 15 experts and working-level personnel of related outside agencies including the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, the Seoul city government, Kyonggi-do provincial administration, and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, and related in-house apparatuses including the Office of Auditor, Security Department, Medical Department and Human Resources Department. From August 24 to September 5, 1987, the investigation panel made appraisal of 20 box lunch service companies and 10 fast food companies; after allowing the companies time to fix insufficient points, the investigation panel, consisting of the same members and using the same method, made a second appraisal from February 20 to 29, 1988.

Through this procedure, 15 box lunch suppliers and seven fast food vendors were selected for the food services. Based on the volume of food required for each site and the production capacity of the suppliers, the SLOOC matched food suppliers with designated places in order to avoid irrational competition and to ensure an uninterrupted supply of food.

Food Consumption by Site

Operation HQs	Site	Type	Meals		
Competition Venues	Archery	Hwarang Archery Field	Lunch Box	13,830	
	Athletics	Olympic Stadium	Lunch Box	59,450	
	Basketball	Chamshil Gymnasium	Lunch Box	24,360	
	Boxing	Chamshil Students' Gymnasium	Nearby Restaurant	21,450	
	Canoeing	Han River Regatta Course	Lunch Box	8,240	
	Cycling	Olympic Velodrome	Lunch Box	17,640	
		Tongil-ro	Lunch Box	3,200	
	Equestrian	Seoul Equestrian Park	Compound Restaurant	21,960	
		Wondang Ranch	Lunch Box	4,150	
	Fencing	Olympic Fencing Gymnasium	Lunch Box	12,340	
	Football	Olympic Stadium	Lunch Box	1,240	
		Tonggaemun Stadium	Compound Restaurant	8,000	
		Taejon Stadium	Compound Restaurant	6,450	
		Taegu Stadium	Nearby Restaurant	7,130	
		Kwangju Stadium	Compound Restaurant	6,340	
		Pusan Stadium	Lunch Box	8,210	
		Gymnastics	Olympic Gymnastics Hall	Lunch Box	19,230
	Handball	Suwon Gymnasium	Nearby Restaurant	24,300	
	Hockey	Songnam Stadium	Lunch Box	16,900	
	Judo	Changchung Gymnasium	Nearby Restaurant	12,450	
	Modern Pentathlon	Each Competition Site	Lunch Box	6,850	
	Rowing	Han River Regatta Course	Compound Restaurant	11,610	
	Shooting	Taenung International Shooting Range	Lunch Box	7,290	
	Swimming	Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool	Lunch Box	27,610	
		Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool	Lunch Box	12,340	
	Table Tennis	Seoul National University Gymnasium	Compound Restaurant	11,480	
	Tennis	Olympic Tennis Courts	Lunch Box	16,240	
	Volleyball	Hangyang University Gymnasium	Compound Restaurant	21,400	
		Saemaul Sports Hall	Compound Restaurant	9,230	
	Weightlifting	Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium	Lunch Box	8,960	
Wrestling	Sangmu Gymnasium	Lunch Box	12,970		
Yachting	Pusan Yachting Center	Lunch Box	69,100		
Baseball	Chamshil Baseball Stadium	Compound Restaurant	14,130		
Taekwondo	Changchung Gymnasium	Nearby Restaurant	10,070		
Bowling	Royal Leisure Sports Center	Lunch Box	3,210		
Badminton	Seoul National University Gymnasium	Compound Restaurant	640		
Function Venues	Torch Relay Operation Unit	SLOOC Annex	Cash Allowance	12,340	
	Opening/Closing Ceremony Operation Unit	Olympic Stadium	Lunch Box	136,900	
	World Fine Arts Festival Operation Unit	Olympic Park	Compound Restaurant	3,900	
	Olympic Village Operation Unit	Olympic Village	Temporary Restaurant	224,840	
	Press Village Operation Unit	Press Village	Temporary Restaurant	140,060	
	Transportation Operation Unit	Han Riverside Park	Cash Allowance	12,580	
	H.Q. Hotel Operation Unit	Hotel Shilla	Compound Restaurant	62,450	
	Olympic Family Town Operation Unit	Olympic Family Apartment	Compound Restaurant	8,690	
	Accreditation Operation Unit	SLOOC Annex and other sites	Compound Restaurant	23,990	
	Broadcasting Operation Unit	IBC	Nearby Restaurant	62,690	
	Reception Operation H.Q.	Airport	Compound Restaurant	52,320	
	Main Press Center	MPC	Nearby Restaurant	43,250	
	Youth Camp Operation H.Q.	The Training Institute, Democratic Justice Party	Compound Restaurant	23,590	
	Support Organizations	Human Resources Support Unit	Olympic Center	Compound Restaurant	12,940
		Logistics Support Unit	Logistics Warehouses	Nearby Restaurant	29,430
Technology Support Unit		Olympic Center	Compound Restaurant	9,500	
Facilities Support Unit		Olympic Park	Compound Restaurant	11,570	
Medical Support Unit		SLOOC Annex and other sites	Cash Allowance	14,320	
Village Medical Center		Olympic Village	Temporary Restaurant	216,470	
Language Support Unit		SLOOC Annex and other sites	Cash Allowance	3,810	
Sports Information Center		SLOOC Annex and other sites	Cash Allowance	16,460	
Awarding Operation Center		SLOOC Annex and other sites	Cash Allowance	15,280	
Integrated Exhibition Center		Olympic Center and other sites	Cash Allowance	1,900	
PR Support Center		Olympic Center and other sites	Cash Allowance	3,570	



4. Human Resources

Regarding the sanitary and hygienic supervision of food suppliers, nearby health care centers were charged with health check-up of the employees of the companies, while officials in charge of sanitation of the relevant district offices were nominated as sanitary and hygienic inspectors in consultation with concerned administrative agency so as to enable the inspectors, in cooperation with the police, to thoroughly monitor the sanitary conditions all the way from the purchasing of foodstuff materials to the final supply of food.

The food suppliers were required to prepare menus exceeding 900 calories per meal, alternating the menu on a seven-day cycle. The staple food was 400 grams of boiled rice and side dishes came in 10 kinds.

PS containers, with suitable strength, weight and heat-resisting properties, were selected as containers for box lunches.

Fast food was served in standard packaging for convenient supply, and the menu included hamburgers, chicken, pizza and Korean rice cake. The volume of food supplied to the Games operation personnel amounted to 514,880 meals in box lunches and fast food, 295,660 meals served at compound restaurants, 210,770 meals served at adjacent restaurants, 377,480 meals at temporary canteens, and 284,150 meals in cash allowances, totalling 1,682,940 meals.

4.5.2 Snacks and Beverages

The SLOOC established the beverage and snack service plan for the Games operation personnel under the following guidelines:

1) The supply of beverages and snacks should be made within the bounds of the items and volumes arranged under the Olympic marketing program.

Regarding mineral water and bread, which are indispensable for the operation of the Games but not securable under the marketing system, the supply should be limited to the minimum possible amount of procurement.

2) The items and volumes should be differentiated according to each operation headquarters and the personnel eligible for the services. Storage containers and supply equipment should be carefully selected to insure that the foods are kept fresh and secure.

3) The order of priority in delivery should be doping control purposes, athletes, officials, VIPs, media personnel (Press Village, the MPC and the IBC), the Olympic Youth Camp, operation personnel, ceremony participants, and torch relay personnel.

4) All processes ranging from the production of food and procurement of food raw materials to transport and meal services should be done under the guidance, inspection and supervision of related agencies.

5) Beverage and snacks should be divided between perishable and non-perishable items; the supply of perishable items should be on a daily basis,

and non-perishable items should be supplied in bulk before the opening of the Games.

The non-perishable items were classified into mineral water, beer, coffee, ginseng-based soft drink, locally produced tea, instant noodles, crackers, and digestive. Perishable items included bread, milk, yogurt, ice cream and hamburger.

Mineral water posed the most difficult problems. Agencies and the SLOOC sections concerned with hygiene, security and supply contracts jointly launched a field investigation of 14 suppliers listed by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in an effort to designate excellent suppliers.

The selection of the suppliers involved these guidelines:

1) Water quality should be excellent, commanding international brand awareness or accreditation; 2) the suppliers should be able to provide the water in the form of 0.5 litre, 1.5 litres and 15 G/A containers, as required for the operation of the Games, and to install coolers; 3) water should be supplied in the form of finished products produced by an assembly-line process; 4) surrounding environment must not adversely affect the water quality; 5) the suppliers should be equipped with adequate transportation means, at a minimum 20 11-ton cargo trucks and 100 personnel; 6) suppliers should secure a large roofed warehouse; 7) there must be no weak points in security, and suppliers should employ adequate guards and protective facilities; 8) suppliers should be capable of producing and supplying the required volume within the designated time.

According to these guidelines, four firms were selected and supply contracts were signed.

4.5.3 Treatment of operation personnel

The SLOOC provided appropriate treatment and encouragement to Games operation personnel to bolster their morale and pride to better perform their duty for a successful operation of the Games.

The SLOOC set a reasonable level of treatment covering the cost of meals, commuting expense, accommodation and joint billeting, and the standard of the treatment was applied uniformly, irrespective of personal status, position, age, organizations to which they belonged, or career. Simultaneously with the official close of the operation, each operation headquarters sponsored an encouragement meeting for the operation personnel, and awarded certificates of service in a prearranged ceremony.

One meal worth 2,000 *won* was provided for duty performance covering at least four hours, two meals for performances covering at least eight hours, and three meals for performances covering 13 hours or more. Commuting expenses were made available to volunteers and supporting personnel, excluding incumbent personnel working at competition sites. The amount was 2,000 *won* per day, and the payment covered the periods of job education, site familiarization training, rehearsal, and advance deployment, as well as the period of the Games and the conclusion. An additional 500 *won* per day was paid to personnel posted to remote competition sites and venues of functions and who were required to work or commute late at night.

Food and Beverage Supply

Type	Supply Firm	Unit	Amount
Soda	Korea Beverage (Corp.)	Serving	3,900,000
Mineral Water	Chedong Business (Corp.) Sansu Beverage (Corp.) Sansung Pure Water (Corp.) Diamond Pure Water (Corp.)	/	1,326,537
Bread	Samrip Foods (Corp.)	Serving	981,211
Milk	Seoul Milk Cooperation	200ml/Case	921,531
Beer	Oriental Brewery (Corp.)	Can	361,152
Ginseng Drink	Chemical (Corp.)	120ml/Bottle	230,000
Ginseng Tea	Pacific Chemical (Corp.)	100 Package/Box	2,300
Crackers	Lotte Confectionery (Corp.)	Package	300,000
Instant noodles	Nhongsim (Corp.)	Package	381,960
Ice cream	Bing Grae (Corp.)	110cc/Serving	325,932
Coffee-Regular	Tongsuh Foods (Corp.)	kg	5,345
Coffee-Decaffeinated	Tongsuh Foods (Corp.)	kg	42
Coffee-Instant	Tongsuh Foods (Corp.)	kg	874
Coffemate	Tongsuh Foods (Corp.)	kg	2,525
Cocoa	Nutrexpa. N.V.	cup	52,800
Ham	Cheil Confectionery (Corp.)	kg	2,210
Bacon	Cheil Confectionery (Corp.)	kg	2,386
Sausage	Cheil Confectionery (Corp.)	kg	2,347
Canned tuna	Tongwon Industry (Corp.)	kg	6,543
Liver medicine	Taewong Pharmaceutical (Corp.)	60 Tablet/Case	600
Peptic	Chong Keun Dang (Corp.)	100 Tablet/Case	2,000
Pizza	Tongshin Foods (Corp.)	2,000 <i>won</i> /Piece	7,700

In accordance with the SLOOC regulation on expenses, travel expenses were paid to those operation personnel who received official travel orders. The accommodation cost reimbursements were made available to operation personnel who were ineligible for travel expenses under the SLOOC regulation; with the approval of each operation headquarters, 6,000 won was paid per diem to persons required to work away from their place of abode or from their original place of work for more than two days.

The SLOOC also awarded participation certificates, medals and plaques of appreciation to operation personnel and to organizations that extended support to the operation of the Games. The certificate of participation, co-signed by IOC President Samaranch and SLOOC President Park Seh-jik, was presented to individuals in a ceremony marking the official deactivation of each operation headquarters. Those who received participation certificates totalled 87,570, including 25,706 volunteers, 36,768 operation personnel, 21,493 ceremony participants, 1,383 members of Games-related committees, and 2,220 foreigners.

Plaques of appreciation were presented to organizations directly involved in the Games, such as schools which participated in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, organizations and associations which extended manpower support, materials and facilities, groups which donated funds, overseas Korean residents sponsoring organizations, and agencies and organizations which made significant contributions to the implementation of projects initiated by the SLOOC. Their level of contribution was graded into A, B and C.

- A grade: Highest contribution; copper plate mounted on a small granite stone; the primary and secondary schools and the military units which took part in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

- B grade: Organizations which made substantial contribution; commemorative plaques for interior display; associations and corporations which extended support in manpower, materials and operation.

- C grade: Organizations and groups which made a contribution by extending support on a small scale in manpower, materials and equipment. The plaques of appreciation were presented by the SLOOC president at the Olympic Center by inviting the representatives of those organizations and groups. When circumstances made it difficult to apply such a procedure, the chiefs of the related departments presented the plaques. Agencies based in foreign countries were awarded their plaques via the respective overseas Korean mission offices.



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18. Box lunches were provided to operation personnel.

19. Reception honoring personnel who administered the retention of Olympic volunteers.

20. Participation diplomas were awarded to all SLOOC staff members and operation personnel.



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4.6 Post-Games Management of Operation Personnel

4.6.1 Support for the Paralympics

The SLOOC organized a consultative body with the Seoul Paralympic Organizing committee (SPOC) to support the operation of the Paralympics in accordance with the Presidential directive and the regulations on the operation of the joint consultative council on the Seoul Paralympics. With the organization of the consultative body, the SLOOC was thus committed to extending support to the Paralympics all the way from preparations, through operation to the conclusion of the Paraplegics' Olympics. It was decided to make the manpower used for the Seoul Olympics available to the Paralympics as much as possible under the following guidelines:

Staff members of SLOOC Secretariat

- The SPOC was required to determine the positions to be staffed by appropriate staff members of the SLOOC Secretariat in view of the similarity of job, and the manpower to be utilized in the same posts.
- Based on a personnel request from the SPOC, the SLOOC would designate appropriate staff members in light of their job and place of duty.

Government employees

- The positions which government employees who joined the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games were required to assume were determined in light of the similarity of the jobs between the two Games, and the period of the time required for staff to familiarize themselves with the assignments. The SLOOC was required to put forward the manpower request under the constraint of minimizing any administrative vacuum resulting from tours of duty by seconded government employees.
- The support by government employees would be determined in light of the places of duty and jobs performed during the Seoul Olympic Games.

Military personnel

- The SPOC was required to submit to the SLOOC a statement of its military personnel requirement in the areas of simple and repeated administrative assistance; technical jobs such as transportation, communication and medical services; accommodation jobs to be handled preferably under a single chain of command; and interpretation services.
- Based on these requirements, personnel were designated in light of their places of duty during the Seoul Olympic Games, their assignments and their status of military service.

National sports federation personnel

- The list of national sports federation members who took part in the Seoul Olympics was submitted to the SPOC.
- The SPOC was required to designate the required federation members.

Volunteers

- The SPOC requested that the list of those volunteer aspirants who expressed their intention of participating in the operation of the Paralympics at the time of their interviews in January 1988 be provided.
- Since March 1988, the SLOOC provided the list of the volunteer aspirants to the SPOC on several occasions.

The personnel thus made available to the operation of the Paralympics totalled 6,146 including 195 SLOOC staff members, 3,548 support personnel, 2,370 volunteers, and 33 temporary employees. Of the total, 2,497 were deployed to competition sites, 3,227 to venues of functions, and 422 to technical sectors. By job category, interpretation services accounted for 754, competition services for 677, medical services for 143, administration for 639, clerical assistance for 257, technical services for 136, general services for 2,492, culture and arts for 250, and control accounted for 798.

4.6.2 Volunteers Fraternity Association, and Consultative Associations

□ **Volunteers Fraternity Association**
Under the Presidential directive issued on October 8, 1986 to study a plan to take care of volunteers after the Games, the SLOOC set forth guidelines for the organization of a fraternal body for volunteers. In February 1987, 45 fraternity associations were organized at the level of each operation headquarters. In March 1988, an action platform for the volunteers called "Our Pledge" was laid down and by May, 50 fraternity associations had been organized.

The objectives of the fraternity association among volunteers were: 1) to build up friendship among volunteers; 2) to induce the volunteers of the Seoul Asian Games to play a leading role in the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games; and 3) to take advantage of volunteer activities to spur national awareness of the volunteer spirit for the Olympic Games.

Basic organizational direction for the fraternity association

- The SLOOC extended active support to enable the volunteers to constitute the fraternity association as an autonomous body.
- Volunteers who took part in the Seoul Asian Games became the mainstream of the fraternity association, while volunteers newly designated for the Seoul Olympic Games were encouraged to join the fraternity association organized in the relevant operation headquarters.

• The fraternity associations were organized in each operation headquarters; volunteers involved in the sports additionally listed for the Seoul Olympic Games and venues of functions such as canoeing, modern pentathlon, baseball, the Press Village and Olympic Youth Camp, could also organize fraternity associations after their official designation as volunteers for the Seoul Olympic Games.

• Fraternity subgroups made up of 30 to 50 volunteers were organized and the fraternity association in each operation headquarters was formed on the basis of the subgroups.

• The members of the fraternity associations were given opportunities to observe various sports competitions and functions or were utilized for the operation of the competitions.

The organizational table of each fraternity association included a president, vice president, executives, subgroup chairmen, and members. Advisory members, including concerned SLOOC officials, provided advice on the operation of the fraternity association and extended administrative support for the association's operation.

The fraternity associations contributed to the processing of administrative paperwork by sending interview notifications to a huge number of volunteer aspirants and by collating interview results. They made a considerable contribution to increasing the attendance rate for education and training by informing volunteer personnel of the education by mail or telephone. During the Games period, the fraternity members took their own steps to minimize absenteeism during the period of competition. As a result, the Games were operated without difficulty, even during the Full Moon Festival on September 25, the most important national holiday. They extended dedicated efforts toward bringing the Games to a successful conclusion.

□ **Volunteers Consultative Council**
A suggestion to organize a consultative council among the presidents of the volunteer fraternity associations was made during a meeting of those presidents on May 19, 1987. The suggestion eventually led to the organization of the consultative body on August 27 the same year.

The objective of the consultative council was to instill a sense of identity among the top leaders of the fraternity associations, to provide advice on all matters relating to the role of volunteers in the Games operation, to keep volunteers informed on the outline of jobs handled by the SLOOC, and to play the role of a bridge between the SLOOC and the volunteers in an effort to foster an amiable atmosphere. The consultative council, made up of 50 fraternity association presidents, had a chairman, four deputy chairmen, one secretary, and 45 members; the council had its own office on the 7th floor of the Olympic Center.

4.7 Language Services

4.7.1 Basic Guidelines

The objective of the language services was to help promote a good flow of communication by providing the best possible foreign language services to the official participants so as to contribute to the successful staging of the Games.

The language services for the Seoul Olympic Games, which was attended by 160 countries, the most ever, included the two official languages, English and French, as well as working languages such as Spanish, German, Russian, Arabic, Japanese and Chinese. The language services additionally covered 23 other languages including Italian, Swedish and Greek. It was anticipated that communication would present many difficulties, because of the diversity of cultural backgrounds and social environments. During the Seoul Asian Games, the performance of language services was not rated a notable success, even though it was necessary to cover only about 10 languages.

A number of reasons were cited to account for the generally inadequate language services during the Asian Games: the host country was relatively inexperienced in staging large-scale international sport events; foreign language teaching and learning methods were generally disorganized; after language service personnel were selected, education provided to polish their language skills was insufficient; and a system enabling the language service personnel to demonstrate their competence was not provided in adequate fashion.

Learning a lesson from the Asian Games, the SLOOC addressed these problems in establishing its language services plan and pursued the following goals: to accurately anticipate language service requirements by site, language, and standard of services; to select competent personnel through proficiency testing and to secure outstanding language service personnel from among overseas Korean residents; to conduct full and timely education by developing diverse training methods. To attain these goals, the SLOOC set the following guidelines:

First, the language services were, in principle, for eight languages: the official languages, English and French, plus Spanish, German, Russian, Arabic, Japanese and Chinese. For other languages, services could be extended to the extent that special personnel were available.

Second, language services were limited to athletes, officials, media personnel and VIPs.

Third, language services personnel were divided into simultaneous interpreters, gradual interpreters, interpreter-guides and translators. The simultaneous interpreters were put in charge of the IOC Session, other international conferences, interpretation for interviews with star athletes, and press conferences involving VIPs. Gradual interpreters were responsible for press interviews and official interpretation. Interpretation-guide personnel were responsible for all language services other than the services provided by the simultaneous and gradual interpreters.

The simultaneous interpreters were assigned to the Headquarters Hotel and the Press Operation Headquarters, while the gradual interpreters were assigned to the sport and function operation headquarters. Translators were assigned to the Press Operation Headquarters. The interpretation-guide personnel were assigned to the various Games operation headquarters. The SLOOC operated a Language Service Support Unit to extend support for the language service personnel in each operation headquarters.

4.7.2 Projection of Requirements

The projection of language service requirements was finalized through four stages of adjustment from March 1987 to April 1988.

In the first stage, the Interpretation/ Guide Division set the projection at 5,000 persons in March 1987, assuming that all of the 167 NOCs would take part in the Olympics. In dealing with criteria for the language services, it was assumed that VIPs and media personnel would have little difficulty communicating in English or French, and that athletes and officials from English-speaking or French-speaking countries would also have no trouble communicating in English or French. It was also assumed that interpretation services would be required for other athletes and officials during official press conferences. Thus the language service personnel were limited to the host/hostess services for VIPs, athletes and officials, and interpreters of international conferences.

The language services were not allocated to those sectors which required

the use of foreign languages in view of the characteristics of the job.

At competition sites, the language service personnel were divided between interpreters tied to teams and pool personnel. One interpreter would be assigned to each team, and the number of pool personnel was measured by considering the scope of the competition sites and function. The number of language service personnel for venues of functions was projected by considering the special nature in each sector and function.



21. The SLOOC staff also extended support for the Paralympics.

22. Interpretation service personnel providing language services for foreign athletes and officials.

23. Translation services by interpretation service personnel.





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In the second stage, each operation headquarters in July 1987 presented its requirements for language service four stages of adjustment from March 1987 to April 1988.

In the first stage, the Interpretation/Guide Division set the projection at 5,000 persons in March 1987, assuming that all of the 167 NOCs would take part in the Olympics. In dealing with criteria for the language services, it was assumed that VIPs and media personnel would have little difficulty communicating in English or French, and that athletes and officials from English-speaking or personnel on the basis of the first-stage projection. In August the same year, the projected number was set at 5,563 after consultation among departments and offices of the SLOOC. In the third stage, adjustments were made in April 1988. No change was made in the second stage projection, except for the security sector.

4.7.3 Acquisition of Interpretation Service Personnel

□ Recruitment

Based on the projection of required numbers, the language service personnel were selected through evaluation procedures and deployed to their assigned places.

The SLOOC decided to secure the required interpretation service personnel by tapping all available human resources at home and abroad, and recruited them after going through language-specific consultative meetings. Eligible for the interpretation services personnel were college students, participants of the Asian Games, the general public, government employees, employees and

executives of state-run corporations, university-enrolled children of diplomats, children of trading company employees, employees of large corporations and military personnel. In March 1987, the SLOOC called a meeting of academics from 35 universities in the metropolitan area, and requested that they recommend students for the interpretation services from among students with a good command of foreign languages or foreign students able to speak Korean. The Human Resources Department mailed out letters to individual participants of the Asian Games on March 3, 1987 asking them if they would participate in the Olympic Games operation and requesting a reply not later than March 31. All people above the age of 18 with command of a foreign language other than Japanese were eligible to apply for interpretation services, except those who had already submitted application forms through school authorities or state-run corporations, and those who were recruited as volunteers in October 1985 for the Asian Games.

The SLOOC set a 20-day period from April 26 to May 15, 1987, to apply for language services. The SLOOC put out a public notice on recruitment in community bulletins issued across the country on April 25, 1987.

In December 1987, the SLOOC asked the Education Ministry to investigate potential language service personnel from among university-enrolled children of diplomats and children of trading company officials. In January 1988, the SLOOC received a list of 326 students from the Education Ministry. Regarding the officials of large corporations, the Human Resources Department secured the list of 780 aspirants.

Regarding military personnel, the Seoul Olympic Support Command in May 1988 called for the SLOOC to conduct language proficiency testing for 2,200 persons, and the evaluation was conducted in June.

Of the total applicants for the language services, English accounted for 10,563, French for 1,661, Spanish for 858, German for 1,089, Russian for 327, Japanese for 2,121, Arabic for 321, and other languages accounted for 178.

□ Evaluation and selection

It was decided to select the applicants through adequate evaluation. Although both written and oral examinations were desirable, it was practically difficult to evaluate so many applicants through both methods. The SLOOC applied different methods of evaluation according to the number of applicants in each language.

Evaluation methods by language

- English: G-TELP (General Test of English Language Proficiency) — grammar (20 minutes, 15 questions), listening test (40 minutes, 15 questions), and reading (50 minutes, 40 questions).
- French: Testing was divided into two stages; the first stage, lasting from 30 to 60 minutes, featured objective evaluation of comprehension, and the second stage involved a 5 to 10 minute interview with a French-speaking lecturer.
- German: Testing was done in two stages; the first stage featured 45 minutes of written examination and a listening test (objective method), and the second stage involved a 5 to 10 minute interview with a German-speaking lecturer.
- Spanish: Testing was done in two stages; the first stage tested comprehension, using both subjective and objective methods; the second stage involved a 5 to 10 minute interview with a foreigner or local professor.

Language Proficiency

Evaluation Classes

Type of Personnel	Class	Language Skills
Senior Personnel (successive translation)	7	Ability to carry on a conversation on various topics without hesitation
		Ability of changing to a new topic
		Almost no need of help from the interviewers
		Conversation in a normal speed
Senior Personnel (accompanying translator-guide)	6	Ability to express appropriate responses
		Ability to exchange ideas, ability to change to a new topic in the middle of a conversation
		Conversation in a normal speed
Foreign Language Guide (fixed personnel)	5	Ability to communicate well
		Carry on a rather long conversation
		A limited ability to respond to an unexpected topic
	4	Ability to discuss the topic at hand
		Ability to speak in short sentences, yet able to handle simple information and ideas
		Depend on basic memorized dialogue
Assistant Guide	3	Need help from interviewers
		Shaky grammar and pronunciation
		Short sentences in formal situation
		Conversation only in expected situation
		Can't carry on a conversation on unexpected topics
Other field	2	Need a great help from interviewers
		Pronunciation and grammar very limited
		Understand words by accompanying gestures
		Communication of simple ideas
	1	Impossible to communicate

- Russian: Testing was done in two stages; the first stage focused on listening comprehension, and the second stage involved a 5 to 10 minute interview with a Russian-speaking lecturer.
- Japanese: The first stage was a written examination, and the second stage involved a 5 to 10 minute interview with a Japanese-speaking foreign volunteer.
- Chinese: The first stage was written examination, and the second stage involved a 10 minute interview with a foreign volunteer.
- Arabic: A 10 minute interview with an Arabic-speaking foreign volunteer.

The different evaluation methods necessitated the establishment of a standard basis of comparative evaluation. Applying the MPPT (Mini Platform Placement Test) used for English evaluation during the Asian Games, the SLOOC classified proficiency into seven grades, and applicants who were placed in the fourth grade or above were selected as language service personnel.

Through testing administered on one to four occasions according to specific languages between April 1987 and February 1988, a total of 6,979 persons were selected from among the local applicants.

The SLOOC decided to utilize able persons from among overseas Korean residents as language service personnel for the purpose of enhancing the language service standards, and of inspiring national pride and love of brethren among the overseas residents by broadening their participation in the Olympic Games. For this purpose, the SLOOC forged a cooperative recruitment system with the Home Affairs and Foreign Ministries and the Pan-National Olympic Promotion Committee, and launched a public relations campaign in cooperation with 45 overseas Korean mission offices and overseas Olympic support groups in 25 countries. On recommendation from overseas diplomatic mission chiefs, 681 persons were subject to testing, and 339 were selected. By place of abode, the United States accounted for 242 of the total successful applicants, France for 15, the Federal Republic of Germany for 26, Argentina for 13, Canada for 8, Paraguay for 6, and other countries accounted for 29. From among support personnel, 951 persons were selected through the evaluation testing. Regarding military support personnel, testing was administered to 1,467 personnel recommended by the Seoul Olympic Support Command in June 1988; 356 persons who were rated fourth grade and above were selected.

The number of foreign volunteers for language services totalled 101, including 33 males and 68 females. The recruitment focused on foreign missionaries based in Korea, foreign students, and foreign organizations.

4.7.4 Language Education

The language improvement education conducted by the SLOOC was divided

into education for interpretation service personnel, education for SLOOC staff members, and self-paced learning sessions.

The SLOOC operated a Language Education Center in an effort to manage foreign language training more efficiently. The education center's establishment plan was worked out in May 1987, and the opening ceremony for the center was held in July. Located on the first floor and first basement level of the Olympic Center Annex, the education center provided four language practice rooms capable of accommodating 375 persons, 15 discussion rooms, one room for lecturers, two lounges, one document room and offices.

The language practice rooms were equipped with tape recorders for self-study, and tape recorders capable of repeating sentences for trainees; one room was equipped with an audio laboratory system featuring a modem and TV monitor. The discussion room was equipped with video sets and cassette recorders, and the document room displayed various data including tapes, cassettes, slides and texts.

□ Language education for interpretation service personnel

The language education plan for interpretation personnel was worked out in February 1987, and seven head lecturers were nominated in April the same year. The seven head lecturers included two for English and one each for French, Spanish, German, Russian, and Arabic. They were charged with the selection of interpretation personnel, support in training, compilation of education materials, acquisition of lecturers, allocation of lecture time, formulation of curriculum, organization of classrooms, education for lecturers and other educational operations.

Education of Language Service Personnel

Language	Participants	Instructors	Classes
English	3,039	90	119
French	1,962	50	76
Spanish	692	26	30
German	616	27	27
Russian	315	13	13
Arabic	278	12	12
Japanese	86	5	5
Chinese	122	5	5
Total	7,110	227	286

Selection by Language and the Number of Selected Personnel

Type	Individuals and Groups	Overseas Koreans	Support Personnel	Foreigners	Total
English	3,593	251	860	69	4,773
French	1,290	16	25	8	1,339
Spanish	590	24	6	2	622
German	425	27	28	1	481
Russian	198			1	199
Japanese	250		19	1	270
Chinese	355	4	10		369
Arabic	20		1	5	207
Others	77	17	2	14	110
Total	6,979	339	951	101	8,370



24. Foreign journalists also utilized language services for Games results and other bulletins.

25. Language service volunteers were provided group language training.



4. Human Resources

First half education materials

Audio materials

- New English Course (Si-sa-yong-osa Publication)
- Six textbooks, 72 cassette tapes
- 20 units were excerpted and compiled into one volume

Visual education materials

- Living Abroad (Daewoo)
- Composed of one textbook and six video tapes

Secondary education material

- Min Byung-chul Olympic English

Second half education materials

These materials were designed for conversation practice focusing on adaptation training in various Olympic circumstances; it was compiled in eight languages, and parallel tape recordings were provided.

List of head lecturers:

English: Lee Hong-hoon, Professor, Yonsei University; Yang Song-ja, Lecturer, Korea Amateur Sports Association
 French: Paek Marie-jo, Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Spanish: Kim Eun-joong, Lecturer, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 German: Yoon Seun-ho, Professor, Sungkyunkwan University
 Russian: Dong Wan, Professor, Korea University
 Arabic: Kim Song-on, Lecturer, Myongji University

Ordinary lecturers were secured in two groups of lecturers on the regular payroll and volunteers. Head lecturers secured paid lecturers in cooperation with universities and relevant academic associations, while volunteer lecturers were secured from among English-speaking military personnel centering on U.S. servicemen in cooperation with the 8th U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force.

The number of lecturers totalled 68, including 22 for English, 13 for French, 17 for Spanish, six for German, six for Russian, and four for Arabic; of the total, foreigners accounted for 44, while eight lecturers volunteered to serve.

Under the responsibility of the head lecturers, education materials were developed by a compilation body consisting of local and foreign lecturers, and were compiled in two terms, the first half for the summer session, and the second half for the winter.

The number of trainees was limited to 25 per classroom, and education was provided separately in 1987 and 1988. The combined number of trainees totalled 7,318, the number of classroom was 295, and the number of lecturers came to 236.

Self-paced learning

In order to help interpretation service personnel and SLOOC staff members improve their language proficiency and better adapt to given situations, the SLOOC left the language practice rooms and document room open for their free use. The SLOOC also encouraged them to organize Olympic conversation circles.

On request, the document room provided copying or loan services with respect to public relations books, various language education materials and tapes. The language practice room regularly presented foreign films during lunch time in an effort to attract as many users as possible and to enhance listening comprehension. The Olympic conversation circles were intended to cultivate self-confidence through increased contact with foreigners, to improve language ability through realistic practice, and to promote better understanding of different cultures. The circles operated from September 1987 to September 1988. The typical conversation circle consisted of five interpretation personnel and one foreigner, with each circle led by leader in a spontaneous fashion. The SLOOC provided support for the circles by allowing access to Games-related venues, inspection of Olympic facilities, and by procuring public relations lecturers. All of the foreigners who took part in the circles were presented with letters of appreciation and commemorative medals. The number of the conversation circles totalled 314 covering 361 foreigners and 1,457 interpretation personnel.

Language education for staff members

The SLOOC established a language education plan for its staff members in February 1987 as part of the Seoul Olympic Games education master plan worked out in November 1986. The SLOOC was aware of a dire need to improve the foreign language proficiency of its key members who were expected to have many encounters with official participants during the Games period.

The staff education was divided into English education and French education. Training was conducted at two education rooms in the Olympic Center and at three lecture rooms in an annex to the Korea Electric Power Corp. building. The education was centered on listening and on speaking using such textbooks as the "Listening In & Speaking Out," "Olympic English," "Handouts," and the French textbook, "Sans Frontiere, I and II." Eligible for language education were staff members who scored more than 470 points on TOEIC, and they were allocated to training based on the nature of their job, its call for the use of foreign languages, and the number of staff members in each department and office. There were 10 classes, with 20 trainees or more assigned to each class.

Twenty-eight foreign volunteers of the Baptist Church volunteered to serve as English lecturers, while three French lecturers of Alliance Francaise contributed their services.

The English education covered two phases; the first phase ran from March to December 1987, and the second phase from January to May 1988. The French language education was also offered in two phases, from May to December 1987, and from January to May 1988. The English course covered 10 classes consisting of 200 trainees, and the French course covered 65 persons in three classes. To induce autonomous learning, the SLOOC, using broadcast rooms in the Olympic Center and its annex, aired BBC-Olympic English and Min Byung-chul Olympic English tapes for 40 minutes each day from March 1987 to September 1988. The foreign language broadcast was also made available on commuter buses.

4.7.5 Deployment and Operation

Job allocation and designation
The appropriate deployment of interpretation personnel was very important. Language services could be rendered smoothly only if personnel were assigned jobs commensurate with their ability, and in this way the volunteers would feel a sense of pride and gratification.

The personnel were deployed to the various operation headquarters phase by phase taking into consideration service requirements by venue and language, the proficiency of personnel, and their age and sex. Each operation headquarters interviewed the personnel, determined their duty assignments, and asked the Language Service Support Unit to take official action to designate them. Then, rosters were input into the computer system, finalizing the procedure of designation.

Those who failed to receive a designation were placed on the waiting list, to be designated to serve elsewhere, if possible.

A total of 5,890 personnel for all languages were designated for duty assignments, while the projected requirement stood at 5,725. By language, English accounted for 3,348, French for 948, German for 376, Spanish for 387, Russian for 163, Chinese for 246, Arabic for 158, Japanese for 182, and other languages accounted for 82. By site, the sports headquarters accounted for 1,670, functions headquarters for 3,559, and supporting sections accounted for 661.

□ Language Service Support Unit

The SLOOC operated a Language Service Support Unit for the purposes of looking into the status of language services at competition sites and venues of functions, of dealing with additional language service requirements, of meeting contingencies by organizing a mobile manpower service team, of providing support in language service involving rare languages, and of extending general support for volunteers including overseas Korean residents.

The unit's organizational hierarchy included the director general, a director in charge of operations, four managers in charge of interpretation/guide services, overseas Korean residents, education, and support; under their control were seven officers charged with competition sites, venues of functions, management, accommodation, education, planning, and general affairs. Under the direct control of the director general was the Operation Center.

The total staff members numbered 207, including four in the command staff, eight in the Operation Center, 157 in interpretation, eight in the overseas Korean residents section, four in education, and 35 in support sections.

Area of responsibility of each section

- Operation Center: Maintenance of status of overall language service, and maintenance of close cooperation with language service staff of each operation headquarters; allocation of interpretation service personnel to each operation headquarters and maintenance of logs on their activities; reporting of overall status to the operation headquarters and business liaison; management of computer room.
- Interpretation/guide: Investigation of language service operational status at all competition sites and venues of functions; support in time of additional language service needs at competition sites and venues of functions; support for interpretation services at other competition sites and venues; management and education of relevant interpretation personnel.
- Overseas Korean residents: Manpower management involving overseas Korean residents and supervision of preparations of functions; support for joint billeting requirement for overseas residents and education; support for volunteer activities.
- Education: Establishment and implementation of education and training plan for language service personnel; support for education for each operation headquarters, and language evaluation testing; acquisition and distribution of books relating to language services.
- Support: The Language Service Advisory Committee, operation of the volunteers fraternity associations, and management of language practice rooms and document room.

Manpower for the Interpretation/Guide Section, which represented the most manpower requirement of all sections, was secured within a limit of about three percent of the total demand for interpretation service personnel. From among these support personnel, mobile service teams were organized to deal with contingent or temporary language service requirements as they arose at the competition sites and venues of functions.

From September 1 to September 10, 1988, at least 20 essential personnel for each language were on duty for the mobile service team, while from September 11 to October 5, all personnel worked double shifts; a combined total number of 2,116 personnel extended support to 59 sections at the competition sites and venues of functions.

To deal with instances in which foreign language service requirements at competition sites and venues of functions were difficult to meet, the

Language Service Support Unit operated a telephone communication system linking the inquirers, interpreters and addressees of the inquiries; telephone numbers were assigned for each language, and some 4,000 stickers were produced and distributed to each operation headquarters. Interpretation personnel as well as operation personnel competent in foreign languages were required to wear language identification badges such as "I Can Speak English" on the left lapel of their uniform jacket for easy recognition by foreigners.



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26. Interpretation service personnel receive lab training in an audiovisual facility.

27. Applicants report to a booth where foreign aspirants apply to serve as interpreters.



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4. Human Resources

4.7.6 Language Service Advisory Committee

The SLOOC operated a Language Service Advisory Committee for the purpose of obtaining professional opinions on all matters relating to foreign language services for the Seoul Olympic Games, and to establish a cooperative system with foreign language-related organizations. Made up of Korea-based foreigners and local persons, the advisory committee consisted of a general language advisory committee and language-specific committees. The general language advisory committee consisted of about 20 members, including a few members of the language-specific advisory committees. The language-specific advisory committees consisted of at least 10 members each for English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Chinese, Japanese, and Arabic. Korea-based foreign members included employees of foreign embassies, directors of cultural centers, missionaries, and foreign professors. Local members were represented by deans of foreign language-related graduate schools, directors of research institutes affiliated with universities, chairpersons of language faculties, presidents of foreign language and literature associations and professors.

The advisory committee extended advice on the following matters:

- Language service measures for the Seoul Olympic Games;
- Acquisition of interpretation personnel, evaluation and education;
- Measures to improve language proficiency for Games operation personnel requiring language proficiency;
- Steps required to handle language problems in connection with the Games.

The chairmen of the language-specific advisory committees were selected from among the members, while the general language advisory committee was co-chaired by a chairman selected from among the committee members and by the SLOOC vice president in charge of international relations.



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General Language Advisory Committee members

Kim Yong-un, Vice-president, SLOOC
 Kim Chae-min, Director, Foreign Language Training Institute, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 John M. Reid, Counselor, U.S. Embassy/director, USIS in Seoul
 David J. Rogers, Cultural Attache, British Embassy/representative, British Council in Seoul
 Chong Chi-yong, Professor, Dept. of French Language and Literature, Seoul National University
 Laurent Madar, Cultural Attache, French Embassy in Seoul
 Kim I-bae, Dean, Graduate School of Education, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies/President, Spanish Language and Literature Society
 Maria S. Fuentes, First Secretary, Spanish Embassy in Seoul
 Oh Han-jin, Dean, Graduate School of Interpretation, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Joachim Bébler, Director, Goethe-Institute Seoul
 Dong Wan, Professor, Dept. of Russian Language and Literature, Korea University
 Kwak Yong-chol, Professor, Dept. of Japanese Language and Literature, Hanyang University
 Kim Shi-jun, Professor, Dept. of Chinese Language and Literature, Seoul National University
 Lee Tu-son, Professor, Arabic Department, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Shin Tu-byong, Director-general, Bureau of Information and Culture, Foreign Ministry
 Chu Sun-ho, University Administration Deliberator, Office of University Policy, Education Ministry
 Park Yong-il, permanent member, Korean Olympic Committee



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4.8 Review and Evaluation

No sector of the Olympic Games organization received more attention and emphasis than human resources, reflecting the realization on the part of the SLOOC leadership that the acquisition of an optimum personnel force, and efficient and economic operation of human resources were essential for the successful staging of the Games. The painstaking endeavors of the SLOOC paid off with the spectacular, successful conclusion of the Olympic Games.

The leading players who brought the Games to a successful end were 1,435 staff members of the SLOOC, 27,221 volunteers, 18,281 support personnel, and 2,775 temporary employees. These operation personnel totalling 49,712, assigned to 1,158 organizations and 73 operation headquarters, performed individual jobs in 187 categories. The education and training, designed to enable operation personnel with diverse backgrounds to perform their roles to the fullest, required elaborate planning and operation. Careful studies were made on how to draw student-volunteers and operation personnel into attending education sessions without hindering their normal school activities or livelihood, and how to increase the rate of attendance for trainings conducted on weekends. The attendance rate, in fact, was incredibly high.

Volunteers deserve a great deal of credit for the successful operation of the Games. The spirit of sacrifice shown by volunteers representing a broad spectrum of the population made a significant contribution to enhancing awareness of national identity, and provided a good opportunity to confirm the boundless pool of national energy.

The services extended by the contingent personnel, which were less publicized, should not be overlooked. Reserve personnel numbering 419 were operated in a systematic manner, taking into account the organizations to which they belonged and their place of abode; they were thus induced to play their own parts in the operation of the Games under their team leaders. They were dispatched to the places where contingencies arose and were assigned to perform such roles as guides in the outer perimeter areas of competition sites and as protocol guides during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies; they contributed significantly to the successful operation of the Games.

The contribution made by support personnel seconded from government agencies, large corporations and the military was substantial in view of the high standard of professionalism. Although not officially included in the Games operation personnel, the contract personnel engaged to perform their special tasks went beyond the

call of their duty to join in the operation of the Games in a fashion perhaps rarely seen in any past Games. Despite the problems inherent in its organizational mission due to complexities of functional composition and to the temporary nature of the jobs, the Games Organizing Committee maintained steadfastness and coherence in operating the Games; this certainly reflects the spiritual drive of the operation personnel, all of whom were determined to make the Seoul Olympics a spectacular success. For that the key leadership deserves due credit and praise.

Language services were a major concern at the planning stage, but active participation by overseas Korean residents and outstanding contributions by volunteers made it possible to extend language services covering 23 languages in addition to the official languages. In large measure, the language services were rated appreciable.




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- 28. Participation medal bestowed on operation personnel.
- 29. Seoul Sports Complex, given to all operation personnel.
- 30. Mothers join in volunteer services by serving soft drinks.
- 31. Competition venues of athletic events accounted for the largest deployment of operation personnel.



물자와 유니폼
Materials and Uniforms
Matériel et uniformes

5



The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) had to secure 70.8 billion *won* worth of materials, in 2,925 categories, for the Games. Official uniforms were needed for 73,000 persons; additionally 650,000 casual items and accessories were required. With a goal of maximum economy, the materials were secured through donations, charge-free leasing, supplies under the Olympic marketing program, and paid leasing. Where there was no alternative, required materials were purchased. The free leasing was mainly from government agencies such as the Office of Supply and

the Ministry of National Defense and from public organizations. Materials collected under the Olympic marketing program amounted in value to 41.5 billion *won*, accounting for 58.6 percent of the total. Immediately before the opening of the Games the Material Distribution Center was established. This center helped the SLOOC in dispatching NOCs' athletic equipment to competition sites and venues of functions, and in facilitating customs formalities for such equipment. The designs for the uniforms were decided by the Uniform Design Deliberation

Committee after more than 20 reviews of candidate designs. The Uniform Distribution Center was established to smoothly handle distribution. Torch relay attire for use in Greece was dispatched by the SLOOC. For the Korean costumes to be worn by guides and medal-carriers were agreed after a full year of deliberations on design, color and style. Automated record-keeping kept track of how materials were ordered, brought in, distributed, and disposed of after the Games.

5.1 Basic Preparations

5.1.1 Goals and Guidelines

The objective of the material support was to supply an adequate quantity of necessary materials to the appropriate locations at appropriate points of time. In order to achieve this objective, the management of materials was designed to establish the exact amount of materials needed at an early stage and formulate a supply plan, secure an adequate quantity of materials, store the secured materials at appropriate locations, and properly manage their use or disposal after the Games.

Basic policies were adopted in order to implement the supply program in a sound manner. They were: 1) categorization of the materials, 2) management of budget with economy, 3) efficient management of inventory, 4) computerization of all processes to gather to correct statistical data, 5) effective distribution and encouragement of reuse of materials, 6) carry out repairs aimed at preventing waste, and 7) economy in post-Games disposal of materials.

The material support was broad in scale including the manufacture and distribution of Games uniforms, exemption of athletic equipment brought in from abroad from customs duties, and supply of materials to the Paralympics.

5.1.2 Implementation

The SLOOC began to tackle the business of the material support program in January 1987 soon after the Asian Games in Seoul came to an end. From March to April that year, the SLOOC Logistics Department drew up the first material support program after receiving estimates on materials needed for the Olympics from the various SLOOC divisions. After six reviews, the department, in June 1988, finally assessed the total cost of materials at 72.1 billion won.

The process leading to the final assessment was as follows: From November to December 1987, the quantity of materials to be leased free of charge was readjusted. In December that year, first-stage purchase contracts were signed for materials that would need a long period of time to manufacture such as furniture, kitchen equipment, uniforms, athletic equipment, and medical equipment. In March 1988, second-stage purchase contracts were signed for materials with a relatively short manufacture period. From June to August, materials were distributed on three occasions, beginning with office fixtures.

The SLOOC uniforms plan was estab-

lished in January 1987. In February that year the Uniform Design Deliberation Committee was organized. In April, detailed directives for designs were adopted. In September, tentative design plans were announced. In December, designs for formal uniforms and casual uniforms were decided. First orders for uniforms were placed in April 1988. In June, the Uniform Distribution Center was established. In July, the quantities needed were finalized and the chosen designs were publicized.

5.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The Material Purchase Division was established in the General Affairs Department in April 1985. This was followed by the reorganization into the First and Second Logistics Divisions in the Department of Manpower and Materials in December that year. They became a separate unit as the Office of Logistics Manager in March 1986. This office included the First and Second Logistics Divisions, the office of Material Purchase Manager, and the office of Customs Clearance Manager. This setup was used during the Asian Games in Seoul.

The unit was reorganized again into the Logistics Department in December 1986, taking charge of the First and Second Logistics Divisions, the Uniform Division, and the Purchase Contract Division. As an independent unit, the Uniform Division took care of uniforms exclusively. In March 1987 the position of Customs Clearance Manager was adopted again.

The SLOOC's Logistics Department was reorganized into the Logistics Support Unit working in the field on July 1, 1988, in preparation for the Games. The organization was operated in a system comprising one director general, five directors, 11 managers, and 31 officers. The situation officer worked under the control of the director general. The first director commanded the First Logistics Division and the Post-Games Management Division; the second director the Second Logistics Division and the Warehouse Division; the director in charge of purchase controlled the Domestic Purchase Division and the Foreign Purchase Division; the director in charge of customs clearance supervised the Customs Clearance Division; and the director in charge of uniform distribution commanded the First, Second, and Third Uniform Distribution Divisions. The manpower commissioned for the material support amounted to 665 persons. Of these 292 persons were engaged in the uniform business. By method of recruitment, they included 51 SLOOC staff members, 146 support personnel, 26 volunteers, 76 temporary employees and 366 service employees.

5.2 Securing of Games Materials

5.2.1 Material Supply Program

In March 1987, the SLOOC Logistics Department worked out directives for a material supply plan which would function as a standard for assessing materials needed for the Seoul Olympics on the basis of the experience gained from the Asian Games in Seoul. The directives called for establishment of a material supply plan as early as possible so that the materials could be distributed from May to July 1988. Each section was ordered to assess the quantity of materials needed and to follow the formulated schedule of distribution.

The money needed was computed by adding the rates of inflation to the prices at which materials were bought for the Asian Games. The budget for materials yet to be produced was assessed based on projected production costs. The budget, at the first assessment in April 1987, amounted to 88.7 billion won.

The scope of materials needed for the Games was fixed by venue, section, category and method of procurement. The categories of materials were fixed by each concerned section in the case of special materials and by the Logistics Department in the case of common materials. The supply and distribution of common materials followed the standard applied to the supply and distribution of materials by the government. Materials for the Games were divided into those for permanent use and those for temporary use. In consideration of the fact that the Games would need a variety of materials, it was difficult to adopt any fixed standard of distribution. Through six rounds of assessment, the Seoul Olympics Material Supply and Distribution Program scaled at 72.1 billion won was finalized in June 1988.

5.2.2 Assessment of the Quantity to be Needed

The total amount of materials needed was set at 72,116 million won worth in 2,917 kinds. Methods of securing them were purchase, free leasing, paid leasing, the Olympic marketing program, donations, and continuous use. With a budget amounting to 14,835 million won, 1,384 categories of materials were to be purchased including broadcasting relay seats, fencing podiums, shooting-range targets, straw for horses, and bed sheets. Free leasing covered horse ambulances, oxygen masks, parasol tables, metal detectors, desks, dinner tables, folding chairs, and cabinets, totalling 306 categories of items worth 5,510 million won.





5. Materials and Uniforms

Paid leasing include fluoroscopic instruments, AD card readers, massage tables, and reception room furniture, totalling 63 categories of items worth 4,376 million won.

Materials supplied by firms tied in to Olympic marketing projects included tennis balls, judo mats, telephone sets, internal switchboards, refrigerators, television sets, and cosmetics. A total of 369 categories worth 41,039 million won were collected under the Olympic marketing program.

Donations covered 12 kinds of materials worth 227 million won including shuttlecocks, walkie-talkies, medical supplies, and table tennis nets.

Obtained for continuous use were 783 kinds of materials worth 6,588 million won including course ropes, gymnastics podiums, steel tape measures, and binoculars.

By usage, technical equipment in 120 categories was worth 26,793 million won; uniforms, 8,652 million won; office supplies, 7,542 million won; competition equipment, 6,491 million won. By item, competition equipment totalled 1,088 kinds, followed by office supplies of 305 kinds, and 243 kinds of articles needed for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

5.2.3

Securing of Games Materials

The basic principle in securing Games materials was to minimize the costs, particularly in consideration of that they would have to be disposed of after use. Priority was given to obtaining materials from sponsors through the Olympic marketing program and through free leasing. Paid leasing was considered preferential to purchase. Before acquiring materials, articles already in stock at venues and training sites were noted in order to make maximum use of them. Materials used at the Asian Games in Seoul were noted for further use at the Olympic Games. In order of importance, the methods of acquisition used were: Leasing free of charge, the Olympic marketing program, paid leasing, domestic purchase and purchase from overseas.

When orders were to be placed for materials, the SLOOC Logistics Department collected and checked requests from all related sections. In consideration of the urgency of acquiring materials as the Games drew near, the department released funds in advance to allow immediate purchase.

Total materials finally secured in accordance with this procedure amounted to 2,925 kinds worth 70,864 million won.

Materials donated

Materials donated to the Seoul Olympics were in nine categories with a total value of 243,330,000 won. The Department of General Affairs received donations of goods to be used at the Secretariat and the Logistics Department received those goods to be used at Games sites. Donation offers were checked to prevent duplication of goods collected under the Olympic marketing program and goods to be donated.

The "Drum of Peace" used at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was made by Kim Kwan-sik, a musician and drum-maker. It took him three years to complete and measured 2m in diameter, 2.3m in thickness, and 60kg in weight.

The 500 sets of cymbals used in the "Light and Sound" program during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were donated by Lee Bong-ju, a "living cultural treasure" in the field of bronzeware. The 20,000 lanterns sent by Korean residents in Brazil were installed in places where festivals were held to greet the Olympic flame during the torch relay and along the roads upon which the torch was relayed. Six thousand bush clover brooms were made by 550 citizens of Chechon, Chungchongbuk-do. Aquabaque System Co. donated remote control cleaners to clean the floor of the swimming pool.

Rental of Materials from the Government's Office of Supply

Items	Volume
Tables	2,746
Chairs	8,666
Steel folding chairs	26,814
3x6 cabinets	2,212
4-drawer file cabinets	2,589
1-person wardrobes	585
Total	43,612

Rental of Fixtures from Government Agencies and Public Organizations

Items	Volume
Tables for six persons	1,224
Dinner tables for four persons	250
Steel folding chairs	7,947
Moveable partitions	790
Free-standing coat racks	1,993
Steel double cabinets	78
Drawing room sets, for 4-6 persons	711
Total	12,993

Specifics of Acquired Materials

Items	Pieces	Volume	Amount (in millions won)
Competition Implements	1,088	1,095,565	6,591
Safety Outfits	30	14,056	1,531
Accreditation Devices	47	953,920	766
Technical Equipment	120	163,320	26,793
Medical Supplies	327	37,758	3,486
Ceremonies Implements	265	266,356	1,973
Uniforms	32	692,234	8,652
Electric Home Appliances	47	26,327	4,119
Office Fixtures	305	254,913	7,542
Office Consumables	77	205,065	374
Others	587	13,254,522	9,137
Total	2,925	16,964,036	70,864

Specifics of Donated Materials

Items	Volume	Amount in won	Donors
Brooms	6,000	6,000,000	Social Reform Commission, Chechon City, Chungchongbuk-do
Drums of Peace	1 set	10,000,000	Kim Kwan-shik, President, Korea Folk Musicians Association
Cymbals	500 sets	16,500,000	Lee Bong-ju, President, Namchong Industries
Olympic flame caldron on Cheju Island	1 set	30,000,000	Rinnai Korea Co.
Festival lamps	20,000	100,000,000	Brazil-based Korean Residents' Olympic Promotion Committee
Propane gas and gas containers	30 tons	20,000,000	Yosu Energy Co.
Badminton shuttlecocks	500 dozen	5,000,000	Dongseung Trading Co.
Swimming Pool	1 set	2,910,000	Aqua Vac System Inc. (U.S.A.)
Sweeping machines			
Medical supplies	1 set	53,920,000	Korea Pharmaceutical Association
Total		244,330,000	

□ **Leasing free of charge**

Materials leased free of charge came in 307 kinds worth 4,836 million won, accounting for 6.7 percent of the total. With a view to operating the Olympics in an economical manner, the SLOOC made priority efforts towards leasing free of charge.

On the basis of the fifth supply program drawn up in January 1988, the SLOOC worked out plans for leasing free of charge from 84 organizations. The SLOOC submitted the finally readjusted supply program to the 30th working-level meeting of the Government Support Committee held on February 9 that year and won a promise of government support. In order to get a supply of materials of good quality, the SLOOC convened a meeting of chiefs of the general affairs section from 36 government agencies on March 17 that year. During the same month, a consultation meeting took place with the Office of Supply to determine the exact quantity of materials to be released from its stock. A working-level meeting was held with the Ministry of National Defense for the support of goods from its stock.

Materials released from the Office of Supply's stocks accounted in terms of quantity for 77 percent of articles leased free of charge. A contract was signed in April 1988 on leasing of materials from the Office of Supply free of charge to support the Seoul Olympics. The materials began to be delivered on April 15. They were assigned in stages to places where they would be needed. Materials from the Office of Supply stock amounted to 43,612 pieces of 10 different kinds worth 1,152 million won, including desks, chairs, cabinets, and wardrobes. All brand-new, they were returned after refurbishing following the Games.

The SLOOC also secured materials from other government agencies and public organizations which could provide them. These materials amounted to 12,993 pieces of seven different kinds worth 459 million won, including tables, dinner tables, folding chairs, partitions, coat hangers, double cabinets, and reception room furniture.

Support from the Ministry of National Defense consisted of material support and duty support.

Under the material support, a total of 88,842 pieces worth 832 million won were received, comprising 84,000 blankets worth 638 million won, 3,220 mattresses, 1,450 cots, 30 tents (each capable of accommodating 24 persons), and 260 stretchers.

The duty support was provided to put on air shows and the firing of gun salute, using 30 jets (F4), two transport planes (VC54), 10 Phantoms, 85 helicopters, 54 guns (105mm), 25 searchlights (2kw), nine tug cars (2,400 CBS), six rubber boats (each for seven persons), and three motors (40HP).

Under the free leasing, the SLOOC directly received and assigned the materials concerned. After use, the materials were repaired if necessary and returned. In transporting the materials, Korea Express Co. provided the service needed by mobilizing enormous manpower and a large number of vehicles for more than two months.

□ **Paid leasing**

Paid leasing was applied as an alternative to purchase for those materials whose securing would be difficult through free leasing or under the Olympic marketing program.

It was estimated at the time of formulating the demand and supply plan that materials of 63 kinds worth 4,376 million won would have to be obtained through paid leasing. Among the materials for which paid leasing was planned originally, the possibility arose that electric/electronic home appliances could be secured under the Olympic marketing program due to progress in developing their domestic production. At the final stage, after readjusting the supply program, materials of 61 kinds worth 3,880 million won were leased for payment. Materials leased for payment included security equipment of eight kinds worth 340 million won, technical equipment of seven kinds worth 460 million won, medical supplies of four kinds worth 23 million won, office supplies of 34 kinds worth 1,364 million won, and other materials of eight kinds worth 1,747 million won.

□ **Olympic marketing program**

The Olympic marketing program was a vital project for securing the funds necessary for operating the Olympics, and also a top priority method of securing needed materials.

The SLOOC Business Department was asked first of all to examine which materials could be supplied under this program. The department checked the feasibility of securing the materials ordered by the Logistics Department, and notified of its findings. Materials requirements which could not adequately be met in this way were transferred to the free leasing, paid leasing, or purchase programs.

It was estimated in the supply program that materials of 416 kinds worth 41,039 million won, accounting for 56 percent of all the materials to be needed for the Games, could be secured through the marketing program. With the cooperation of people and businesses concerned, the actual result was that materials of 465 kinds worth 41,529 million won were collected. They accounted for 58.6 percent of the materials needed for the Games. The materials secured under the Olympic marketing program included the host computers and more than 600 personal computers provided by Korea IBM and 14 super-minicomputers and 1,000 terminals provided by GoldStar Co. Technical materials worth 24,978 million won were collected to account for 60 percent of all the materials secured through the marketing program.

Textile industries also cooperated actively, providing uniforms worth 4,076 million won. Manufacturers of electric/electronic home appliances supplied goods worth 4,044 million won. Other materials collected under the Olympic marketing program included office fixtures worth 3,323 million won, competition equipment worth 798 million won, accreditation equipment worth 749 million won, office consumables worth 301 million won, and ceremonial outfits worth 213 million won.

□ **Purchase**

All purchases were subject to contractual agreement. The contracts were divided into purchase contracts aimed at securing materials for the Games and service contracts for the construction and management of various facilities. The basic directive for both types of contracts was to minimize budget. An equal amount of attention was paid to ensuring timely delivery.

The department in charge of contracts employed three methods — ordinary competitive bidding, competitive bidding among pre-designated bidders, and negotiated contracts for the purchase of special materials.

The first-stage purchase contracts were concluded with domestic manufacturers in November 1987 for materials which needed a long manufacturing period such as beds, wardrobes, dinner tables, chairs, other furniture, kitchen utensils, and some uniforms. Purchase contracts were also signed with foreign makers of 33 kinds of competition equipment including shooting equipment.

The second-stage purchase contracts were concluded in March 1988 for materials which required a short manufacturing period. The first and second contracts represented the initial period of securing materials.

Materials Secured Under Marketing Program

Items	Supply Projection		Volume of Acquisition	
	No. of Items	Amount	No. of Items	Amount (in millions won)
Competition Implements	135	744	175	798
Accreditation Devices	40	740	39	749
Technical Devices	33	24,735	37	24,978
Items for Ceremonies	3	213	3	213
Uniforms	11	4,076	11	4,076
Electric Home Appliances	23	3,676	24	4,044
Office Fixtures	36	3,463	43	3,323
Office Consumables	10	217	9	301
Others	125	3,175	124	3,047
Total	416	41,039	465	41,529

Status of Procurement Contracts

(Amount in thousands won)

Contract Method	Domestic Procurement		Foreign Procurement		Paid Rental		Facility Project		Services		Total	
	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
Competitive Contracts	24	457,367	4	136,770			25	997,853	1	12,500	54	1,604,490
Designated Competitive Contracts	25	833,126			9	422,790	52	9,197,367	11	6,314,749	97	16,768,032
Private Contracts	1,097	23,038,840	44	1,718,504	109	8,124,456	160	15,852,658	368	21,492,248	1,778	70,226,706
Total	1,146	24,329,333	48	1,855,274	118	8,547,246	237	26,047,878	380	27,819,497	1,929	88,599,228



5. Materials and Uniforms

The actual total of purchases for the Seoul Olympic Games including ordinary purchase, paid leasing, construction of facilities, and purchase of services, amounted in value to 88,599 million *won* in 1,929 purchase agreements. Of the amount, materials worth 1,604 million *won* were purchased through 54 ordinary competitive biddings, accounting for 1.8 percent of the total amount. Materials worth 16,768 million *won* were purchased through 97 competitive biddings among pre-designated bidders, accounting for 19 percent of the total amount. Private contracts numbered 1,778 involving materials worth 70,227 million *won* accounting for 79.2 percent of the total.

Private contracts were necessary for the following reasons:

First, only those items that were recognized officially or approved by international federations concerned were permitted for use at Olympic events and it was necessary to conclude private contracts with firms that produced them in the appropriate quantities.

Second, small articles and dresses for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and various other events were made by persons who were designated "Living Cultural Treasures"; there was a need to select specialized firms with rich experience in order to ensure appropriate production quality. Third, in cases where firms were named official suppliers of specific items in contracts under the Olympic marketing program and the items were to be officially recognized, private contracts with the firms concerned were mandatory.

Fourth, some private contracts were signed with minor producers in accordance with government policy to promote purchases from small businesses. The money involved in such private purchase contracts amounted to 80 billion *won*.

Lastly, private contracts were signed when a small sum of money was involved and the need was immediate.

□ Continuous use

The SLOOC utilized to the maximum materials which had been used at the Seoul Asian Games and were reusable. Materials of 792 kinds worth 6,504 million *won* were reused.

Materials used at the Seoul Asian Games and utilized again for the Olympics comprised of the following: competition equipment of 430 kinds worth 2,786 million *won*, medical supplies of 32 kinds worth 1,392 million *won*, security equipment of 20 kinds worth 592 million *won*, technical equipment of 21 kinds worth 649 million *won*, office furniture of 138 kinds worth 337 million *won*, ceremonial articles of 21 kinds worth 104 million *won*, accreditation equipment, uniforms, and electric home appliances.

5.3 Customs Clearance for Games Materials

5.3.1 Support for Customs Clearance

The SLOOC sought close cooperation from related government agencies to allow materials from overseas for use at the Seoul Olympic Games to enter the country smoothly and go through customs formalities speedily and with exemption from various customs duties and other taxes: equipment brought in by foreign delegations and mass media was covered by such arrangements.

In order to provide a legal foundation for these measures in relation to customs clearance, the SLOOC first examined in 1985 the list of articles to be used at the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games. In the meantime, the SLOOC filed a formal request with the Ministry of Finance, and International Trade and Industry to designate articles to be exempted from customs duties. The Ministry of Finance designated 312 articles to be used at the Asian Games for exemption from customs duties and designated further articles for use at the Olympics for exemption. The additional designation of 335 articles including artificial turf was announced in December 1987. Exemption from customs duties for the Olympics amounted to 1,230 million *won* in 87 cases for articles worth U.S. \$8,309,000.

The SLOOC announced tax benefits for the Olympic materials. At the same time it signed a contract with Korea Express Company and Korea Express Hyopchin to handle Olympic materials while designating them as agents for their customs clearance. The SLOOC entered into negotiations with the Customs Administration and other related agencies to seek their cooperation in speedily clearing cargoes to be brought in by foreign delegations to the Games, mass media, and international organizations, as well as its own cargoes. Efforts were made to simplify the customs procedure.

Guidelines were prepared for customs clearance for goods consigned, key points for customs clearance for shooting equipment, and main principles for operating sales booths inside the bonded area, all intended to eliminate inconveniences for Games participants. Three thousand copies of "Pre-Departure and Customs Guide," a simple guide for customs clearance, were printed in English and French and distributed to National Olympic Committees well before the Games to help participating athletes and officials understand customs procedures.

Copies were also sent to international organizations and Korean and foreign press corps members. Contents included the designation of agents for customs clearance, rules on hand baggage and on cargoes sent separately

for clearance, customs clearance for competition equipment and medical supplies, and a guide on repatriating cargoes. The SLOOC also printed 36,000 stickers and distributed them to participants to help identify Olympic cargoes easily and ensure their speedy customs clearance. The stickers comprised 15,000 blue stickers for use on NOC cargoes and 21,000 red stickers for the press equipment.

5.3.2 Clearance of Materials

Games materials could be cleared not only at customs offices but also at other offices set up and operated separately.

Games materials to be used by the SLOOC and personal cargoes belonging to Games participants were taken care of at customs offices concerned, while other materials passed through bonded zones specially set up for this express purpose.

Clearance for shooting equipment
Shooting equipment passed through a bonded office set up inside the Taenung shooting grounds where the shooting competition was held. *On the way* from Kimpo International Airport to the bonded office, the shooting equipment was escorted by police, and importation clearance was given at the office upon the equipment's arrival. The office was open for six months from July to December. A bonded sales booth was set up at the shooting grounds under the control of the Kimpo Customs Office offering shooting equipment and components for purchase on the spot. The National Police Headquarters temporarily permitted the import of rifles and parts. All the items sold were exported after the Games. World-renowned rifles dealers opened business at this bonded sales booth.

Clearance for rowing and canoeing equipment

Rowing and canoeing equipment sent by national teams was transported to the Misari competition site in Seoul in bonded status and underwent customs procedures at a 992 square meters bonded establishment set up there. A bonded sales and repair booth was operated at the competition site throughout the Games period under the control of the Seoul Customs Office.

Bonded sales and repair booths were also set up at the fencing gymnasium, the Main Press Center, the Olympic Village, and the Press Village throughout the Games period.



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2. Interior of the Central Distribution Center, a light reinforced iron structure measuring 1,514 square meters.
3. Interior of logistics warehouse at the Olympic Stadium.
4. Equipment for equestrian events; Games-related items were subject to separate customs procedures.



5. Materials and Uniforms

5.3.3 Details of Materials Cleared

Among the materials which passed the customs, SLOOC materials constituted U.S.\$21 million worth in 410 items. Participating National Olympic Committees brought in competition equipment and others.

The competition equipment brought in by the NOCs comprised 744 rifles and 600,000 live rounds from 68 countries, 265 horses from 32 countries, 375 boats (226 for canoeing and 149 for rowing) weighing 69 tons from 22 countries, 227 yachts weighing 193 tons from 36 countries, and other competition equipment in 161 kinds weighing 176 tons from 33 countries. The overall total was 693 tons of equipment worth U.S.\$29,700,000. Materials brought in by broadcasters including NBC of the U.S. (including 40 broadcast vehicles) weighed 1,944 tons and were worth U.S.\$170 million. All these competition and broadcasting equipment of NOCs and broadcasters were re-exported after the Games.

5.4 Management of Materials

5.4.1 Operation of Warehouses

The SLOOC secured three warehouses to store materials for the Seoul Olympic Games. The first was the central warehouse, the second for the Asian Games Village, and the third for the Armed Forces Sports Unit.

The main warehouse was completed in June 1986 on a (9,900 square meters) site in the rezoning district in Songpa-gu, owned by the municipal government of Seoul. It was also used for the 1986 Asian Games.

The warehouse consisted of two iron structures covering 1,514 square meters in floor space, three tents, 1,058 square meters in size, used as auxiliary storages, an open-air storage 5,564 square meters in size, a quonset office, 136 square meters in floor space, a shower room, a night-duty room, and a kitchen. The SLOOC used the facility mainly to store articles used at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, office supplies, ordinary consumables, and publicity materials. The second warehouse, 4,807 square meters in size, was erected inside the athletes village used at the time of the Asian Games in Seoul. Stored here were mainly miscellaneous household goods, furnishings, furniture, and articles used at the Olympic Village and the Press Village. The third warehouse, 2,959 square meters in size, was erected inside the Armed Forces Sports Unit in Songnam city, South of Seoul. Stored here were competition, security, accreditation, and technical equipment as well as medical supplies.

The SLOOC gathered goods to be stored in the first, second, and third warehouses and then moved them to each competition site and venue of function when it adopted a Games management system in July 1988. In order to resolve the difficulty of securing both equipment and manpower needed to manage the warehouses, the SLOOC designated Korea Express Company, a specialized transportation company, as agency to manage the warehouses.

In accordance with contract provisions, Korea Express Company was 1) obligated to engage in transporting goods as well as in loading and unloading, and provide equipment necessary for the jobs, 2) was held responsible for damage, destruction, and loss, and 3) was asked to assign one superintendent, two workers, and eight guards to each warehouse building.

The procedure of managing the warehouses consisted of five stages:

1) Receipt of materials, 2) placing the materials in the warehouse, 3) storing materials, 4) sending out materials, and 5) transfer of materials. In the first stage of receiving materials, a notice on their arrival had to arrive one day earlier. On the day of arrival, a report on their receipt, together with an invoice, was confirmed and computerized. At the time of putting materials into the warehouse, they underwent a security check. Stickers were attached detailing the kind of item, size, the office or venue where they would be needed, the names of the managers concerned, how the items were secured, and the names of sections to which they would belong.

During the period of safekeeping, the materials stored were checked regularly. Materials from suppliers such as the Metal Furniture Cooperatives Federation, Samchollli Bicycle Co., Hyosung Motors and Machinery Inc. and Orient Watch Co. were maintained directly by the suppliers themselves under contracts. Technical maintenance of materials such as competition equipment was conducted with cooperation from officials in charge. Maintenance that required only simple work such as removing moisture, rust and dust was provided by Korea Express Company. When materials were delivered from the warehouses after a certain period of safekeeping, a delivery plan was drawn up three days in advance under the materials apportionment program. Details were notified to the delivery destination two days in advance. On the day of delivery, the materials were escorted by guards. A security official assisted the warehouse director in securing the warehouses. The warehouse director, in turn, commanded the gate guard team, the fire team, the material evacuation team, warehouse guards, and the check team.

Security for facilities included an automatic warning system installed in wire entanglements surrounding the warehouses. The service in this connection was provided by the Korea Public

Security Corporation. In addition, an emergency alarm line was connected to the police branch office in charge, a hot line connected the warehouses with a fire station in charge, fire detectors and warning devices were installed.

5.4.2 Apportionment of Materials

With a view to providing the maximum convenience for the management of materials by the Games Operation Headquarters, the SLOOC adopted as a primary objective the sending of materials directly to places where they would be used. It was made the rule to transport materials directly to the places when apportioning materials from the stock of the Office of Supply or materials produced by firms designated by the office. In case only a small quantity of materials would be used at one time in places which required a large quantity, the first, second, and third warehouses were utilized in transporting them to storages erected in these places. Materials leased from 84 public organizations were transported directly to places where they would be needed without passing through the central warehouses. When there were matters to be negotiated between the leasing organizations and the places of use, the SLOOC helped them establish a close connection by transporting the materials directly to the places.

Ordinary articles such as blankets and tents sent by the Ministry of National Defense were received by the SLOOC materials receipt team and assigned to the correct sites and locations.

Equipment such as airplanes and ships which required professional handling and management were transported by military units directly to places where they would be needed and recovered by the agencies concerned after the Games.

Places of use were designated to receive purchased materials after appropriate checks. This method was employed in order to simplify the complicated procedure of receipt. In order to ensure an effective apportionment of materials, the SLOOC received advice in advance from persons who were experts in handling the materials, computed the number of days needed in transporting and apportioning them, and finalized an apportionment plan for all items. In planning transportation operations, destinations were grouped together according to geographical proximity; this cut down on transportation time and costs.

Apportionment of materials was scheduled according to the order of use. In the first stage, from April to May; when Games preparations in the field were underway, office supplies and consumable administration articles formed the bulk of materials requirements. In the second stage, from June to July, when rehearsals were taking place in earnest, competition equipment

for use at training sites, ceremonial articles, furniture, and technical equipment were apportioned. In the third stage, in August, when final rehearsals took place, competition equipment for use at venues, electric/electronic home appliances, and security equipment were apportioned.

The Games materials were distributed to 130 places including 34 venues, 72 training sites, 13 venues of function and 11 support sections.

Materials distributed to the eight groups of places for the Olympic Games aggregated 26,000 tons, more than double the 12,000 tons used at the Seoul Asian Games. The quantity required five 4.5-ton trucks and fifteen 8-ton trucks, transporting a daily average of 550 tons for 48 days. The huge transportation work was carried out from March to August 1988 at a cost of 360 million won.

5.4.3 Post-Games Management

The post-Games management of materials was aimed first of all at minimizing the cost needed in storing and transporting them. To this end, the disposal of materials was concluded within the shortest possible time after the Games was over. Materials belonging to the SLOOC were collected and transferred to agencies in charge of managing them after the Games, some materials were to be donated to organizations which rendered meritorious service to the Olympics.

In disposing of materials, the Logistics Department drew up the basic disposal program and detailed plans to implement the program. The department then received opinions on disposal of specific items from concerned bodies and readjusted the plans as appropriate. The readjusted plans were examined again and submitted to the Games Materials Disposal Committee.

With a view to insuring effective and fair disposal of materials after the Games, the SLOOC created the Games Materials Disposal Committee in July 1988 as the highest deliberation and decision-making organ. The committee, with the SLOOC secretary-general as its chairman, comprised 17 director-level officials or departments related to materials management. The committee made decisions on the types of disposal for different kinds of materials; the methods of compensation for materials damaged or lost; methods of sale or donation, and organizations to which the materials would be sold or donated, and other necessary matters. The committee held its first meeting on August 3 1988, and drew up the basic plan for the disposal of materials after the Games and finalized the types of disposal for different kinds of materials. It deliberated on methods of transferring materials owned by the SLOOC to the National Sports Promotion Corporation which was assigned to the job of managing the materials after the Games.

The committee held its second meeting on September 20 and decided on the establishment of a subcommittee to examine materials to be transferred to the National Sports Promotion Foundation. On September 26 the subcommittee drew up guidelines for donating materials owned by the SLOOC to the foundation and organizations which contributed to the Olympics and for disposing of the materials. On October 2 immediately after the Games closed, the SLOOC embarked on the work of collecting and returning the materials and storing them in the central warehouse, the Asian Games Village warehouse, and the Armed Forces Sports Unit warehouse. However, the combined space of these warehouses was insufficient to accommodate all materials and some had to be stored in the velodrome.

Materials leased free of charge or with charges and materials collected under the Olympic marketing program were returned to their owners by the end of November. A long period of time was needed in returning materials leased free of charge from the Office of Supply amounting to 43,612 pieces of 10 kinds including desks and chairs.

They were all collected by November 10, 1988, underwent repair and maintenance until April 30, 1989, and were returned by June 30 that year. Materials amounting to 12,993 pieces of seven kinds including desks and chairs leased free of charge or with charges from 30 government agencies and 45 public organizations were returned to the original owners by November 30. Support materials amounting to some 90,000 pieces leased from the Ministry of National Defense were returned to the Armed Forces Olympic Support Command by November 30.

Measures were taken so that materials supplied by sponsors such as passenger cars, TV sets, electric/home appliances, and telephone sets, and materials leased with charges such as bedding and dinner tables used at the Olympic Village could be collected by the suppliers from the places where they had been apportioned. Their return was completed by November 30, 1988.

In donating materials after the Games, those articles which were needed for operating Olympic facilities or for maintaining the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall were transferred to agencies



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concerned. The National Police Headquarters, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, firms that constructed athletic facilities, and athletic federations which rendered meritorious service to the Olympics, were donated related facilities and equipment. Games materials including decorations were distributed as a token of encouragement among contributors (athletes, officials, volunteers, schools which performed at Olympic events, and persons related to the IOC or NOCs).

Surplus materials that could easily be sold as their retained value was high were disposed of in accordance with a decision reached by the Games Materials Disposal Committee. Foreign-made articles imported to Korea, were sold after payment of the special excise tax and the defense tax from which they were exempted when they were brought in.

5. Goods well and securely stored in the Central Distribution Center.

6. Front view of the Central Distribution Center.

7. Transportation of special cargos for the Games.



5. Materials and Uniforms



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5.5 Manufacture and Distribution of Uniforms

5.5.1 Classification and Design

□ A summary

The uniform project for the Seoul Olympic Games was aimed primarily at making it easy to classify Games officials from spectators, discern the job or function of one group of officials from that of others, and help the Games progress in a smooth and orderly fashion. Games officials were given the uniforms with a view to promoting their sense of belonging and responsibility. The uniforms were also designed secondarily to present an attractive display of colors to spectators and the visual media including television.

The basic objectives in the uniform project were as follows: 1) To facilitate the manufacture and distribution of uniforms by simplifying their design, 2) to broaden the scope of utilization of uniforms by selecting practical colors and materials, 3) to ensure the smooth supply of uniforms by taking measurements and placing orders early, 4) to shorten the period of time needed for uniform making and to promote the sense of participation among makers on a nationwide scale by placing orders not only with firms in Seoul but also in other areas, and 5) to maximize the utilization of materials collected under the Olympic marketing program for the purpose of saving on budget.

In order to progress the uniform project smoothly, the SLOOC, on the basis of experiences gained from the Asian Games, drew up a basic uniform plan in January 1987. In 1987, patterns of uniforms for Games officials were classified and the basic plan for designing the uniforms was set up. Draft designs were worked out and measurements were taken.

In the first stage of the uniform project, measurements were taken from 1,400 personnel including SLOOC staff members and others who were designated early, from April to July 1987. Their uniforms were made by March 1988 and distributed from April to May. Comments on them for possible revision were received.

In the second stage, uniforms were made and distributed in earnest. Beginning in August 1987, measurements were taken from 72,784 persons accounting for 96 percent of a total of 75,784 persons to whom uniforms were to be distributed. The uniforms were made from April to August 1988. Almost all Games officials including volunteers were given uniforms from July to August.

In the third stage, uniforms were made from July to August 1988 for 2,000 foreign judges and officials who were to enter Korea immediately before the Games; their measurements had been requested by mail in advance from October 1987 to June 1988. The uniforms were distributed upon their arrival in September.

5.5.2 Classification of Uniforms

A basic necessity for the uniforms design was to make it easy to discern Games officials from others and to recognize their respective functions easily through the color or style of their uniforms.

Before classifying the functions of Games officials the SLOOC referred to the way in which uniforms were classified at the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, the Montreal Olympics in 1976, and the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, as well as examining its own experiences from the Asian Games in Seoul.

The SLOOC decided that the classification into 13 functions in eight groups used at the Seoul Asian Games was excessive and the various design patterns and colors had caused confusion.

The SLOOC decided to unify similar functions and simplify the range of colors and designs for the Olympics. It was decided finally to divide them into eight functions in six broad groups. Styles of uniforms were formal wear, casual wear, Korean-style wear, and training outfits.

The six groups were 1) officials, 2) personnel in charge of progress of competitions, 3) interpreters 4) technical personnel, 5) service employees, and 6) others. People in eight functions were 1) officials, 2) judges, 3) personnel in charge of progress of competitions, 4) competitions assistants, 5) interpreter-guides, 6) service personnel, 7) technicians and facility managers, and 8) others.

The other functions with a relatively small number of persons included security, medical doctors and assistants, attendants at medal-awarding ceremonies, receptionists, and those who took part in the torch relay.

5.5.3 Design of Uniforms

Following its formulation of the basic plan for uniform production in January 1987, the SLOOC, in February, worked out the basic guideline for the design of uniforms to be used at the Seoul Olympic Games. Going one step further, the SLOOC organized the Uniform Design Deliberation Committee to deliberate on the basic plan, sample uniforms, and other related matters in order to help develop and create designs of uniforms that would best suit the Seoul Olympic Games.

The committee was composed of 16 persons—three designers, two from the academic circles, two expert advisors, two from the mass media, two artists, and five from the SLOOC. It was divided into two subcommittees, one to deliberate on the design of casuals and one on the design of Korean-style uniforms.

The deliberation committee held two sessions in March and April 1987 to deliberate on the basic criteria of the uniform design and criteria for all styles, and finalized detailed plans for implementing the basic criteria.

8. Taking measurements for uniforms.
9. Uniforms for fanfare musicians.
10. Commemorative photo of the uniform presentation ceremony.

Uniform Classification and Design

Type of Job	Personnel	Style	Color		Articles
			Jacket	Trousers	
Officials	Officials	Suit	Deep Blue	Grey	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, hat, shoes, leather belt (men's)
	Administrative	Suit	Blue	Grey	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, shoes, leather belt (men's)
Judges	Judges	Suit	Red-Brown	Grey	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, hat, sports shoes, leather belt (men's), socks
Competition Management	Competition Management	Suit	Yellow	Grey	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, hat, sports shoes, leather belt (men's), socks
Competition Support	Competition Support	Training Cloth	Yellow	Grey	Sporting blouse, scarf (women's), cap, sports shoes, socks
Interpretation	Interpreter/Guide	Suit	Deep Green	Grey	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, shoes, leather belt (men's)
Services	Services	Casual	Red	Grey	Sporting blouse, scarf (women's), cap, sports shoes, leather belt (men's)
Technology	Technology & Facilities	Casual	Blue	Grey	Sporting blouse, scarf (women's), cap, sports shoes, leather belt (men's)
Others	Security	Casual	Green	Grey	Sporting blouse, scarf (women's), cap, sports shoes, leather belt (men's)
	Physicians	Suit	White	White	Dress shirt, necktie/scarf, shoes, leather belt (men's)
	Medical Aides	Casual	White	White	Sporting blouse, scarf (women's), sports shoes, leather belt (men's)
	Torch Relayers	Athletic-style	White	White	Headband, gloves, socks, sneakers
	Reception Personnel	Korean-style Cloth	Yellow,	Blue, Orange	Korean socks, rubber shoes
	Medal Delivery Lead Personnel	Korean-style Cloth			Flower laurel, Korean socks, rubber shoes
	Medal Delivery Personnel	Korean-style Cloth	Yellow,	White, Green	Trinkets, Korean socks, rubber shoes
	Awardees Guide		White,	White	Scarf, shoes

The basic criteria, as explained earlier, was to present uniforms that would be conducive to creating a festive mood for the occasion, promoting esthetic unity in accordance with different functions of Games officials, and, in the case of Korean-style uniforms, accentuating the traditions unique to Korea. In styles, the aims were 1) adopting styles that would allow freedom of movement and a wide scope of appropriateness of wearing, namely, modern casual combination styles, 2) adopting the same style of uniforms as much as possible with colors and marks disclosing the different functions, and 3) adopting the same trousers in principle.

In colors, the detailed criteria were aimed at 1) promoting the image of the Seoul Games, 2) placing emphasis on the effect of television, 3) making the color coats disclose the functions, and 4) adopting light colors in accordance with international precedents in the case of uniforms for persons directly involved in the progress of competitions.

In March 1987, the deliberation committee decided to entrust the designing of uniforms to famous Korean designers who possessed both academic and practical outlooks. It also decided to divide the services into one for formal and casual uniforms and one for Korean-style uniforms. It recommended Professor Pae Chon-bom of Ewha Womans University for the formal and casual uniforms and Shin Nan-suk, a designer of Korean costumes, for the Korean-style uniforms. Consequently the SLOOC signed a contract for the service of designing uniforms with them on May 7 that year.

In June the deliberation committee examined sketches of their designs and examined the basic styles on three occasions. From July to September the committee deliberated on the sample uniforms made on the basis of the sketches on four occasions. The SLOOC, on its part, evaluated the samples on two occasions. After going through strict procedures, the SLOOC on September 17 (D-365) held a meeting to publicize the samples of the uniform designs as part of its public relations activities. On seven occasions afterward the SLOOC held evaluation meetings to revise and supplement the designs.

In the case of formal and casual uniforms, major styles and colors were finalized in December 1987. The designs of small items and special garments were finalized from March to June 1988. In the case of Korean-style uniforms, the design of uniforms for receptionists was finalized in September 1987 and the styles and colors of uniforms for medal-carriers in March 1988.

On June 30 the SLOOC finally adopted the designs of uniforms on the basis of results achieved at the Uniform Design Deliberation Committee except that it changed the uniforms of guides at the medal-awarding

ceremonies from Korean to Western style.

On July 28, the uniform designs for the Seoul Olympics were publicized to the general public through domestic and foreign mass media.

The occasion introduced 42 different suits including formal, casual, and Korean-style uniforms, uniforms for the fanfare party to be worn at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and at other official events, and special uniforms for bearers of the Olympic emblem, bearers of the names of participating nations and the Olympic flag, and carriers of the Olympic torch. Details of the design deliberation finalized were as follows:

Formal uniforms: The principle adopted in designing formal uniforms was that styles be the same for all functions and that the colors of the coats should indicate the function of the wearer. Director-level and lower officials were classified from each other with colors in accordance with international precedents. Dark blue was adopted for director-level officials, blue for administration officials, dark green for interpreter-guides, and white for medical doctors. Judges and competition promoters were given light red and yellow for easy discernment. The trousers for all functions were gray. Culottes were adopted for women's formal uniforms, also in gray.

Casual uniforms: As in the case of formal uniforms, the same principle was adopted for casual uniforms with colors disclosing the functions. The final plan adopted a color on the left side of the jacket to indicate function with the right part in white; three stripes in different colors were placed on the right shoulder. Red was adopted to indicate service employees, blue for technicians and facility managers, green for security personnel, and all white for medical assistants.

Training uniforms: The coats of uniforms for competition assistants followed the style of casuals for easy discernment from other officials at competition sites, with the left side colored yellow as were the trousers.

Small items and special garments: 1) Striped cloth was adopted for dress shirts with the same style for both sexes. 2) T-shirts were white except that the lapels followed the colors of the coats to indicate the functions of the wearers when the coats were taken off. 3) The scarves were a regular square in form both for formal and casual uniforms, but different colors were used to distinguish them. The scarves for formal uniforms were colored along the edges in the same color as the coats. The scarves to go with casual uniforms were intended to unify the ground color and that of the coat. 4) Black was adopted generally for shoes. Sports shoes were divided into those for carriers of the Olympic torch and those for persons whose



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duties were involved with the progress of competitions; they were all white. 5) For wind protection clothes, blue was adopted for officials, red for judges, and yellow for persons who progressed competitions or assistants at venues. They were all colored the same as coats for easy indication of functions. Rain clothes were divided into three: coats, pancho-style, and a combination of coat and trousers. 6) Neckties were uniform for all functions with stripes and the Olympic emblem on a dark blue base.

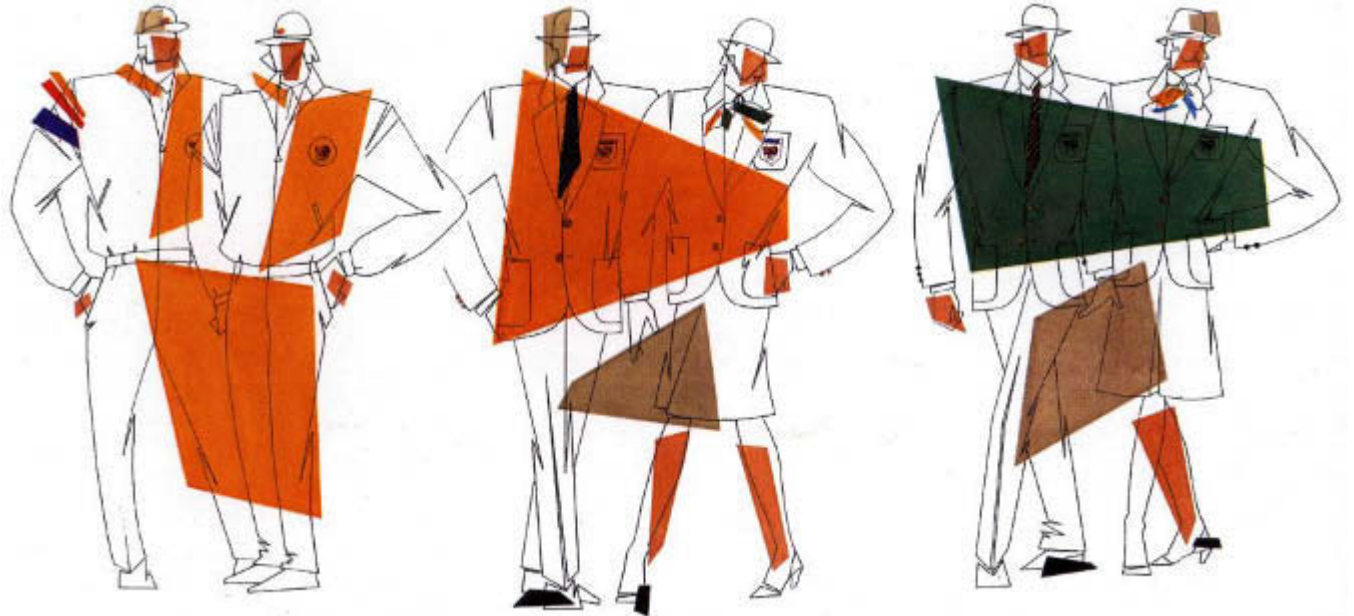
Korean-style uniforms: 1) Uniforms for receptionists and guides were originally to use seven colors for greater colorfulness but later yellow, sky blue, and orange were adopted in consideration of the generally accepted practice that guides for distinguished guests or guides at a hotel information desk normally work in a trio. 2) The section in charge originally asked for 12 designs for medal carriers in consideration of the fact that 12 teams would be operated in victory ceremonies. However, it was pointed out at an evaluation meeting that the samples offered were inconvenient in movement. It was decided finally that the leader of each medal-carrying team alone would wear a modern version of

the *wonsam*, a ceremonial robe of ancient Korean queens. It was originally intended to clothe the medal-carriers in *tang-ui*, a ceremonial jacket of ancient court ladies, but changed into *chima* (skirt) and *chogori* (blouse) in a later stage of deliberation. Yellow was adopted for the carrier of gold medal, white for the carrier of silver medal, and blue for the carrier of bronze medal.

In selecting fabrics for the uniforms, the principle was to select fabrics that were used in the daily life of Koreans. The work of examining suitable fabrics for the uniforms was carried out from November 1987 to June 1988. Polyester fabrics were selected for official uniforms because they were durable, wrinkle-free, inexpensive, and practical. Synthetic fabrics (T40/C35) which allow the air in and are excellent in absorbing sweat was chosen for casual uniforms and dress shirts. Synthetic fabrics were also adopted for T-shirts and training uniforms. Selected for rain clothes were vinyl chloride fabrics (100%) and "Hipora 1,000" for wind protection clothes. Silk was adopted for the surface cloth of the *wonsam* robe and ramie for the lining. The *chima* and *chogori* uniforms were also made of silk with ramie lining.



5. Materials and Uniforms



Competition Operations Auxiliary Personnel

Competition Operations Personnel

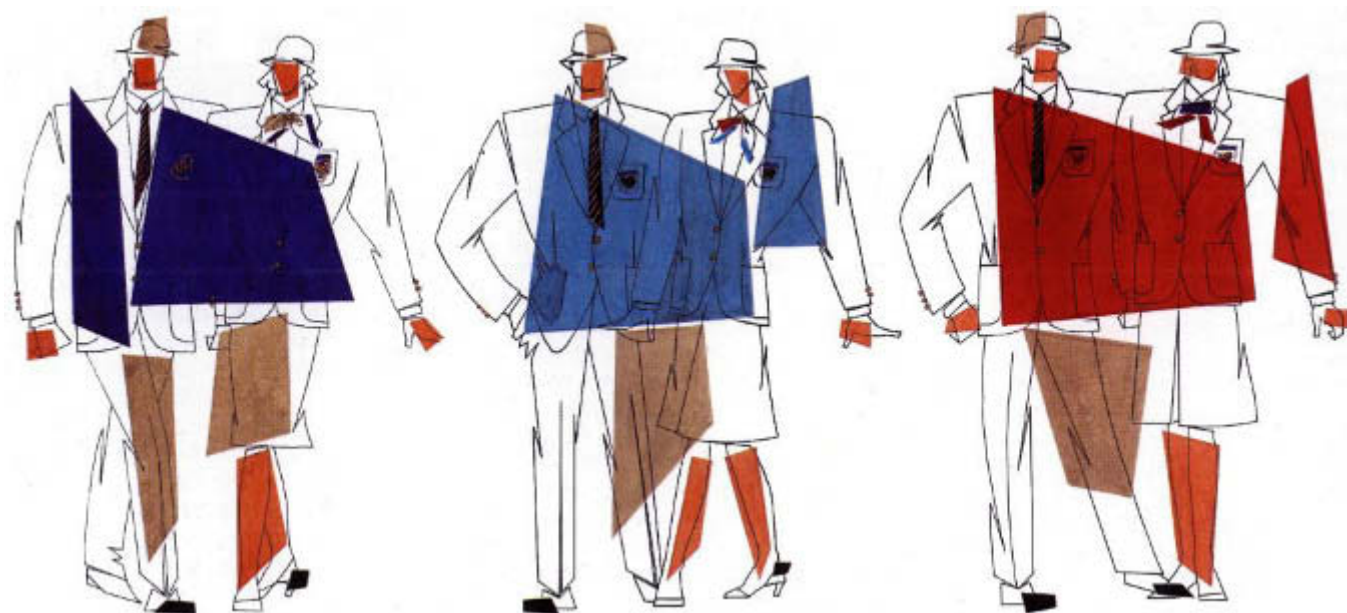
Guide-Interpreters



Doctors

Medical Assistants

Torch Relay Bearers.



SLOOC Officials

Administrative Staff

Judges and Referees



11 12



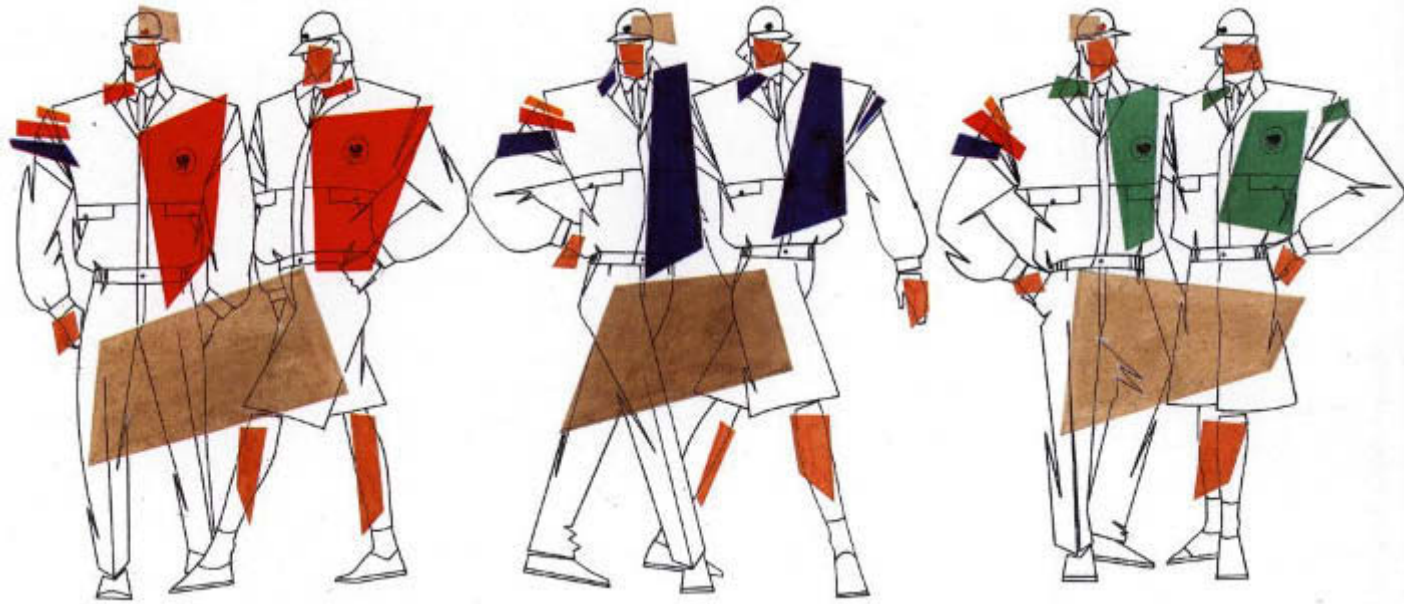
13 15

14 16

- 11. Uniform of judges and referees.
- 12. Uniform of torch relay bearers.
- 13. Uniform of interpretation service personnel.
- 14. Uniform of competition operation personnel.
- 15. Uniform of medical assistants.
- 16. Uniform of competition operation auxiliary personnel.



5. Materials and Uniforms



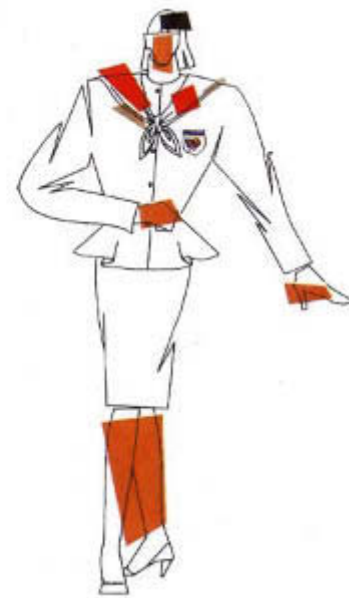
Service Personnel

Technicians and Facilities Maintenance

Security Personnel



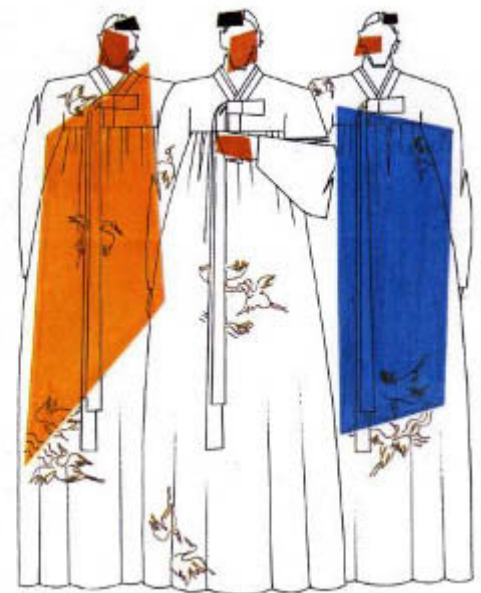
Hostesses



Victory Ceremony Escorts



Escort of Medal Bearers



Medal Bearers



18 20

17 19 21

22

- 17. Korean traditional dress, Hanbok, for medal bearers.
- 18. Traditional apparel worn by hostesses.
- 19&20. Volunteers' uniforms.
- 21. Uniform of victory ceremony escorts.
- 22. Uniform of technology and facilities personnel.



5. Materials and Uniforms

5.5.4 Quantity Needed and Measurements

□ Assessment of the quantity needed

The SLOOC included the following in a list of persons to whom uniforms would be supplied: 1) SLOOC staff members, 2) support personnel, 3) volunteers, 4) temporary employees, 5) carriers of the Olympic torch, 6) judges and referees, 7) officials, and 8) consultants. It was decided to issue different uniforms to security personnel dispatched from the armed forces and the police with cooperation from the uniform section. Service employees would be given different uniforms in accordance with regulations concerning the wearing of uniforms. Performers at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were excluded because they were already given performance costumes.

The SLOOC estimated the number of persons to wear uniforms at 86,086 as a result of calculations carried out on the basis of the projected human resources requirements at all places from January to May 1987. The estimation was revised on five occasions by the end of 1987.

In January 1988, the SLOOC fixed the quantity of uniforms for 75,784 persons and set up uniform project courses. Measurements were taken and orders for fabrics were placed on the basis of this estimation.

The number of persons to whom uniforms would be issued was later finalized at 73,741, a decrease of 2,043 persons caused by changes in the organization structure of the operation headquarters.

Persons entitled to uniforms, classified by functions, comprised 7,176 officials, 1,879 judges and referees, 1,922 competition promoters, 4,353 competition assistants, 5,876 interpreters and guides, 16,438 service employees, 6,000 technical and facilities personnel, and 30,097 others.

The SLOOC set a fixed standard covering all functions in issuing formal uniforms, casual uniforms, training uniforms, Korean-style uniforms, and, in addition, such accessory items to accompany the formal uniforms as dress shirts, T-shirts, neckties, scarves, caps, shoes (sports shoes), belts, stockings, and gloves. This made it easy to classify Games officials by function and helped the SLOOC in saving the budget by estimating the minimum requirement of uniforms and utilizing materials supplied under the Olympic marketing program.

The total requirement included the actual quantity needed in accordance with the number of persons to whom uniforms were supposed to be issued and the reserve amounting to 15 to 20 percent of the actual quantity in case of emergency.

The quantity of uniforms the SLOOC finally confirmed was 653,688 pieces of 34 different kinds.

□ Measurements

Measurements were deemed necessary in order to make and supply uniforms suitable to Games officials, minimize the quantity of uniforms to be stored in the inventory, and confirm the quantity of uniforms needed in each size, item, and function. Measurements were taken individually. The principles adopted for measurement were as follows: 1) Measurements would be made as soon as the number of Games officials was confirmed. 2) Measurements were taken by professionals with a rule or by referring to samples. 3) Games officials residing in local towns or belonging to schools were measured by persons sent there. 4) When the number of persons entitled to uniforms was confirmed immediately before the opening of the Games, a notice on their release as well as an exchange ticket were issued at the time when measurements were taken for speedy supply of uniforms.

In accordance with the principle that measurements be taken well in advance, 1,400 SLOOC staff members were measured in April to May 1987 as soon as the number was fixed. Next, measurements took place in July for 1,800 interpreters and guidance staffs whose number was fixed earlier than expected. Beginning about the end of that year, measurements were also taken from Games officials on the basis of the fifth examination estimating the number of eligible persons at 75,784. In March 1988, measurement specialists were sent to provincial cities such as Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejon where football matches would be held to measure football officials. In April, measurements were taken from yachting officials in Pusan. It was decided to obtain measurements of foreign officials and judges by mail. Letters asking for their measurements were mailed to international federations in all participating countries in October 1987. Measurements of 1,176 foreigners arrived at the SLOOC by September 5, 1988. They accounted for 81 percent of the total of 1,453.

Among 73,741 persons to whom uniforms would be issued, 52,304 needed to be measured, excluding 21,437 torch relay personnel who were to wear standardized uniforms. Those who underwent measurement from April 1987 to October 1988 numbered 51,367 and the rate of measurement amounted to 98 percent.

5.5.5 Manufacture of Uniforms

□ Method of securing

The SLOOC adopted the principle that emphasis be placed on the utilization of materials to be provided under the Olympic marketing program in order to save on budget as much as possible. In the case of purchase, priority was given to purchases from firms that cooperated to the Olympic marketing

program. Among materials supplied free of charge under the program, those secured in surplus or considered as not necessary were changed into other items in negotiations with the firms concerned.

The quantity of uniforms the SLOOC was required to secure amounted to 653,688 pieces of 34 different kinds worth 7,362 million won.

In efforts to save on budget, the SLOOC secured 170,932 pieces worth 4,019 million won under the Olympic marketing program. They accounted for 55 percent of the total in terms of value. Purchased with money from the budget were 482,756 pieces worth 3,343 million won. They accounted for 45 percent of the total in terms of value.

□ Uniform making and order placing

Orders for uniforms were placed in different stages for each item and size. The phased production schedule took into consideration the variety of uniform items required, the large quantities, the long lead time for production (three to five months), and, the logistics of producing many items with their own characteristics and varying measurements.

(1) It was made a rule to place orders for formal uniforms in different stages for each size. Formal uniforms comprised six items: the coat and trousers for men, the coat and skirt for women, and dress shirts for both sexes. The orders were placed in four stages. In the first stage beginning in April 1988, half of the total requirements were ordered. In the second stage in May, another 30 percent were ordered. In the third stage in July, 15 percent were ordered for storage in the stock. In the fourth stage in August, the remaining 5 percent were ordered to equip foreign judges and referees and officials. In placing orders for formal uniforms efforts were made to keep to the required minimum the number of small-sized uniforms and produce more medium and large-sized uniforms which could be worn universally. In the case of foreigners who could have very different physiques, uniforms were made on the basis of their individual measurements rather than from the ordinary table of measurement samples.

(2) The principle of placing orders by item was adopted in the case of casual uniforms.

Orders for casual uniforms and T-shirts were placed simultaneously as they had to be supplied at the same time and, unlike formal uniforms, did not have to follow measurements strictly. Orders for training uniforms were placed at the same time. Casual uniforms were ordered in three stages. In the first stage in April 1988, 60 percent of the total requirements were ordered. Orders placed in the second stage in May amounted to 30 percent. In the third stage in July, the rest 10 percent were ordered.

23. Exhibition of uniforms adopted for the Seoul Olympic Games, held at the lakeside performing arts stage of the Olympic Park on July 28, 1988.

(3) The uniforms for torch runners consisted of running shirts with the Olympic emblem on the breast, shorts, running shoes, headbands, gloves, and socks.

The runners' uniforms and shoes were all ordered in June 1988. Sizes were based on measurements taken when selecting runners.

The uniforms and shoes for Greek runners were ordered on the basis of measurements collected from the Hellenic Olympic Committee. Uniforms and shoes for 600 runners were prepared.

As the small items were standardized in size and did not have to follow individual measurements, all such requirements were ordered at once in order to make it possible to supply them together with uniforms.

(4) Special uniforms such as clothes for protection against wind were produced for officials in yachting and canoeing and were only required for men. All such items were ordered at the same time. The chest size was estimated at 10cm broader than for the formal uniform.

Three models were prepared as rain-clothes: 1) coats for officials, administrative personnel, interpreters, and guides; 2) a combination of the coat and the trousers for service employees, technical and facility personnel, medical assistants, and security personnel; 3) panchos for judges and referees, competition officials and assistants. Orders for 27,350 sets were placed at a time in May 1988, comprising 7,385 coats, 15,863 combinations, and 4,102 panchos.

Gowns, nurses' uniforms, and patient wear were not bound strictly by individual measurements. All requirements were ordered at the same time to supply together.

As persons who were to wear Korean-style uniforms or other special formal uniforms were limited in number and as they were named early with no possibility of change in the list, their clothes were exactly made-to-measure.

The Korean-style uniforms for which orders were placed in July 1988 comprised: 12 wonsam outfits for leaders of medal-carrying teams; 43 yellow outfits, 31 white and 31 blue for medal carriers; and 124 yellow outfits, 125 coral-colored, and 125 blue outfits for VIP receptionists. The special formal uniforms for which orders were placed in August that year comprised 53 outfits for guides at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and 352 outfits for members of the flag-hoisting team.

□ Inspection of production

The SLOOC worked out measures for specialized inspection of uniform production in July 1987.

The SLOOC asked the Industrial Advancement Administration to recommend a specialized inspection agency. The administration, in response to the request, recommended the Korea Garment Experimentation and Inspection Center, and inspection was conducted jointly by the center and the SLOOC.

With a view to preventing in advance the production of substandard uniforms, a five-stage inspection system was worked out: 1) inspection of raw and secondary materials, 2) inspection of samples, 3) mid-term inspection, 4) inspection of finished products, and 5) inspection of packaging.

The inspection of raw and secondary materials was aimed at determining the appropriateness of materials used (fabrics and secondary materials) and conducting chemical experiments on them. The sample inspection was designed to check whether they were faithful to their respective designs and measurements, and the appropriateness of measurements when worn. In March 1988, the SLOOC established a standard of inspection for each item defining in detail the procedure and methods of inspection. It was decided that eight items — formal uniforms, casual uniforms, dress shirts, T-shirts, training uniforms, stockings, uniforms for torch bearers, and caps — should follow SLOOC

Materials and Uniforms

Items	Sub-Item	Required Volume	Acquisition Status		Supplier
			Procurement	Marketing	
Suit	Jacket	23,377	23,377		Kolon Corp.
	Trouser	25,731	25,731		Kolon Corp.
Dress Shirt		48,973	48,973		Kolon Corp.
Casual Outfits	Jacket	30,066	36,066		Samsung Co., Ltd.
	Trouser	36,183	36,183		Samsung Co., Ltd.
Training Cloth		7,850		7,850	Kolon Corp.
Sporting Blouses		74,976	34,894	40,082	Kolon Corp.
Shoes		20,128		20,128	Kumgang
Sports Shoes	Running Shoes	25,000		25,000	Kukje Corp.
	Tennis Shoes	43,352		43,352	Kukje Corp.
Head Coverings	Hat	6,057	6,057		Oryun Industry
	Cap	34,936	34,936		Oryun Industry
Leather Belts		34,809	34,809		Bumyang
Neckties		16,856	16,856		Donga Silk
Scarfs	for Suit	5,927	5,927		Donga Silk
	Casual	13,975	13,975		Donga Silk
Torch Relay Cloth		24,682	24,682		Kolon Corp.
Socks	Torch Relay	23,603	23,603		Yusong Sock
	for Games	9,067	9,067		Yusong Socks
Gloves		24,442	24,442		Kolon Corp.
Headbands		23,661	23,661		Kolon Corp.
Gowns		2,069		2,069	Samsung Co., Ltd.
Nurse's Cloth		250		250	Samsung Co., Ltd.
Patient's Cloth		50		50	Samsung Co., Ltd.
Windbreakers		4,670		4,670	Kolon Corp.
Raincoats		27,350		27,350	Kolon Corp.
Korean Traditional Clothes		778	647	131	Sin Nan-suk Hanbok
Entry, Victory Ceremonies' Guide Cloth		53	53		Non-No Fashion
Cloth for Flag-Hoisting Personnel		352	352		Arirang Fashion
Marks		61,822	61,822		Samdong Industries Co., Ltd.
Rubber Shoes		842	842		Hosanna
Korean Socks		1,684	1,684		Hosanna
Trinkets		105	105		Sin Nan-suk Hanbok
Flower Laurels		12	12		Sin Nan-suk Hanbok
Total		653,688	482,756	170,932	

standards of inspection and that for other items the standard of inspection applied to export articles should be enforced by the Garment Experimentation and Inspection Center. Uniform inspections were conducted

jointly by the SLOOC and the center on 55 occasions from March 7 to September 23, 1988. The rate of substandard uniforms was 4.6 percent, based on inspections on samples.





5. Materials and Uniforms

5.5.6 Distribution and Management of Uniforms

Precise planning was needed in supplying over 650,000 uniforms and accessories to 73,000 persons.

After examining experiences at previous Olympic Games, the SLOOC established the Uniform Distribution Center (UDC) with the mission of training delivery professionals. The SLOOC also adopted the principle of distributing uniforms through the Games operation headquarters in special cases in consideration of the characteristics of some items and regional logistics.

First, formal and casual uniforms that were distributed through the UDC were of various sizes and there were liable to have problems in connection with exchange and repair. The job was carried out in cooperation between professionals dispatched from the makers and the uniform division of the SLOOC. Uniforms in this category were distributed mainly to operation personnel and individual volunteers.

They numbered 41,834 accounting for 57 percent of the total uniforms.

The Uniforms distribution started on July 6, 1988. Distribution corners were set up at the UDC for different items and sizes, and different days were designated for various Games operation headquarters for orderly distribution. Persons who were not yet measured, though small in number, underwent measurement at a measurement corner set up at the UDC and were given uniforms according to their individual measurements.

Second, uniforms whose sizes were simple and distribution was easy, and which seemed not to raise problems in connection with repair or exchange, together with special uniforms, were distributed by the Games operation headquarters after supply from the UDC. Uniforms were supplied in this fashion to 27,962 persons accounting for 37 percent of the total. They included 21,437 torch runners, 5,394 local Games operation personnel, and 1,131 personnel for medal-awarding ceremonies, receptionists, personnel clothed in the Korean-style uniforms, carriers of signs bearing the names of participating countries national flags. Uniforms for torch runners were delivered to Games offices in cities and provinces through which the torch was relayed.

Uniforms for volunteers belonging to schools, private organizations and business firms were delivered to the respective operation headquarters by item and size under cooperation from the UDC, and each headquarters supplied the uniforms to relevant organizations for distribution to the individual users.

Uniforms for Games officials in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, and Taejon were delivered by the UDC to the respective local operation headquarters.

Uniforms were distributed after the number of eligible persons was confirmed. Generally, they were distributed among some 2,000 persons including the SLOOC staff members in the first stage (from July 6 to 15, 1988). In the second stage (from July 20 to September 5), 66,741 Games operation personnel were given uniforms. In the third and final stage (from September 1 to 30), foreign judges and referees and officials as well as persons who had switched their functions received uniforms; they numbered 5,000.

Although it was made a rule to use the UDC as the main outlet, shoes collected free of charge from firms participating in the Olympic marketing program were issued to individuals in exchange for a voucher at sales agencies of the firms concerned.

Uniforms began to be put in stock in the UDC in March 1988. In consideration of the limited storage space, however, uniforms to be issued early were stored first.

Notices on the items and sizes to be delivered were prepared by a computer in consideration of the UDC's capacity for issuing uniforms (2,000 persons a day), the starting date of business of the Games operation headquarters, and the confirmation of human resources. After they were forwarded from the uniform division to the Games operation headquarters, the notices of delivery were distributed among individuals eligible for uniforms after checking their personal data. Upon receipt of the notices, the individual recipients collected their items by bringing their exchange tickets to the distribution points concerned. The tickets were issued for each item, and distribution was crosschecked by a computer which had details on identity, items, colors, size, and quantity; this made it easy to keep track of the quantity in stock at any given time. The uniforms for the Greek torch bearers were shipped directly to Greece by the torch relay division after it received them from the UDC on June 30, 1988.

While establishing uniform distribution points at the UDC and sales agencies of the firms that contributed to the Olympic marketing program, the SLOOC opened repair shops at six hotels including Samjong Hotel for foreign judges and referees and officials. In the case of hotels where there was not such a repair shop, the SLOOC entrusted the hotel tailor shops to do the repair work required.

The number of people who actually received uniforms was 70,842, or 96 percent of the projected 73,741 persons. By type of job, they included 1,515 officials, 5,607 administration personnel, 1,808 technical officials, 1,902 competition management personnel, 4,333 assistant competition management personnel, 5,678 interpretation service personnel, 15,918 volunteers, 5,361 facilities management personnel, and 29,007 others.

The SLOOC secured sufficient quantity of uniforms to meet the projection plus 15 to 20 percent in reserve. After the uniforms had been supplied, there remained a considerable volume in inventory.

After the conclusion of the Olympics, the SLOOC allocated 44,188 pieces of surplus uniforms to the Seoul Paralympic Organizing Committee, the military and security-related organizations, mass media organizations, Olympic-related organizations, Olympic exhibitions, and the SLOOC's in-house functions.

Regarding the remainder of the surplus, registered as of November 4, 1988, the SLOOC decided to set aside the whole quantity of remaining surplus for its in-house functions and support for related organizations.

5.6 Review and Evaluation

The goal set for the logistic and material management was to give a sense of affluence to operating the Games while trying to ensure "economy," one of the five goals of the Seoul Olympic Games; this goal was attained through well-orchestrated logistical management ranging from the coordination of projected volume of required materials, to the selection of acquisition methods and rational allocation and management, to early collection and disposition.

The SLOOC worked out its logistical management program early in its operational stage, and adjusted the program on six occasions in an effort to scale down the spending, curtailing the expenses by 14.6 billionwon from the original budgeting. This helped eliminate any possible waste factors right from the planning stage.

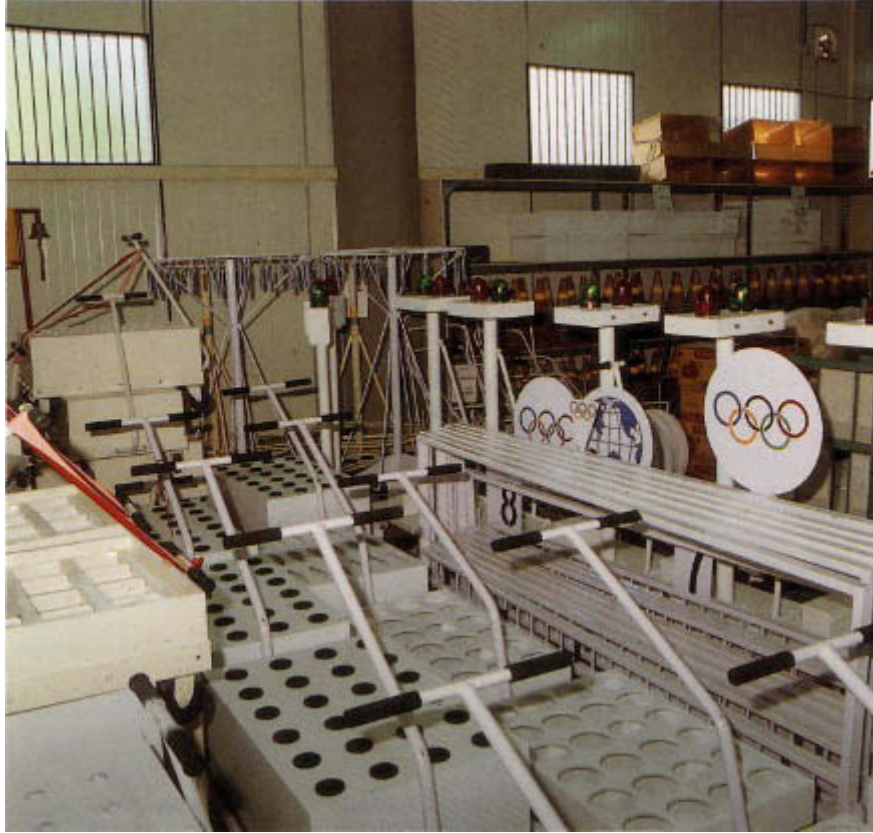
In the planning stage, adequate logistic procurement methods were adopted, including the reuse of the materials used during the Seoul Asian Games, and priority given to marketing and free leasing programs. As a result, only about 16.6 billion won, or 23 percent of the projected 71 billionwon for the logistic appropriation was used, greatly helping reduce costs required for the operation of the Games, and contributing to the surplus in the Games operation.

Detailed schedules were drawn up for the allocation of secured materials, and post-allocation checks ensured an efficient operation. The convenient customs clearance services for imported materials helped in the timely allocation of those materials. A post-Olympic disposition panel for the materials was organized; the materials were collected as quickly as possible as the Games were concluded, minimizing the possible loss or damage and contributing to the generation of a surplus in the operations of the Games.

Drawing on experience from the Asian Games, the types of design of the uniforms and color classifications were simplified to cover eight job types in six groups.

The design work proceeded according to the guidelines calling for designers to consider the needs of both creating a mood of Olympic festivity and an appropriate aesthetic sense to fit the specific functions.

A complex process had to be implemented to produce uniforms well tailored to the physical frames of the individual personnel; the outstanding colors, and the well-fitting uniforms indeed enhanced the festivity of the Olympic Games.



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24. Interior of Olympic Stadium materials warehouse.

25. Medal bearers clad in Hanbok at a victory ceremony.

26. Escort of medal bearers in traditional Korean costume.

경기장
Competition Venues
Installations sportives

6



The competition venues and related facilities for the Olympics must be of the highest order to allow athletes to perform to their very best and officials to operate with absolute efficiency. It was with this in mind that the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) addressed the issue of the construction or securing of competition sites and other facilities.

The comprehensive facilities projection finalized by the SLOOC in December 1983 called for 34 competition sites and 72 training sites. According to the plan, 21 existing facilities would be used as venues, 13 others would be constructed, and all the 72 training sites would be secured from existing facilities. Based on a decision to make the most of the existing venues which were success-

fully used during the 10th Asian Games and to restrict the construction of new facilities, the SLOOC finally set expenditures for the new facilities at 774 billion won.



6. Competition Venues

6.1 Basic Preparations

6.1.1 Basic Guideline

Within a basic framework reflecting requirements of the IFs, it was decided to utilize existing facilities as many as possible but to construct new facilities where necessary.

The basic guidelines set forth by the SLOOC in securing competition sites included utilizing existing facilities to the fullest extent.

Secondly, the guidelines called for the reduction of direct investment by the SLOOC by soliciting private funds to construct some facilities. Private capital amounting to 131.2 billion *won* was induced, including 75.7 billion *won* from the Korean Horse Affairs Association for the construction of the Seoul Equestrian Park, and 55.5 billion *won* from the Daewoo Group to construct the Pusan Yachting Center.

Thirdly, care was taken in planning in order to prevent competition venues and related facilities from becoming idle after the Games.

The Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation which was inaugurated in April 1989, made plans to utilize all the facilities of the Olympic Games as social sports facilities.

Fourthly, a study was made to utilize the buildings of public organizations or school buildings, some scheduled for repair and additions or some others to be constructed in the suburbs of Seoul. The SLOOC spent 66 million *won* to finance additional spectators seats and to supplement electrical facilities at Hanyang University Gymnasium, venue of the Seoul Olympic volleyball competition.

The SLOOC funded 2.5 billion *won*, half of the total cost of construction for the Seoul National University Gymnasium, site of the table tennis competition; the table tennis competition was also held there during the Asian Games. Additional funding of 50 million *won* was required so that the table tennis competition could also be held there during the Seoul Olympic Games.

Of the 34 competition sites the venues which were constructed for the Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games accounted for 13 or 38 percent.

The new venues included weightlifting, gymnastics, fencing, cycling, tennis, swimming, rowing/canoeing, yachting course, Sangmu Gymnasium, Seoul National University Gymnasium, Hanyang University Gymnasium, Saemaul Sports Hall, and Seoul Equestrian Park. Existing facilities were repaired or upgraded and used for the remaining 21 venues.

Another consideration was that all the facilities excluding yachting and football preliminaries should be located within one day's shuttle service distance to and from the Olympic Village.

6.1.2 Demand for and Acquisition of Competition Sites

The facilities used for the Asian Games were utilized for most of the competition sites for the Seoul Olympic Games.

When construction started for the competition facilities for the 10th Asian Games, Seoul had already been selected as the host city of the Olympics. Thus, the construction planning was mindful of the requirements for Seoul Olympic Games.

The SLOOC, together with the Korea Amateur Sports Association, Seoul city government and the Education Ministry, formulated, screened and revised the projections for the facilities required for the Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games.

Original projections called for the use of a total of 112 sites, including 43 main venues and 69 training sites. New venues were intended for five sports; gymnastics, equestrian, cycling, yachting and rowing/canoeing. The projection of required competition venues, set in December 1981, called for the construction of new sites near the Seoul Sports Complex. This was cancelled, however, because greenbelt space for a park was limited due to congestion of apartments; the layout of sports facilities in the Seoul Sports Complex also left little leeway for additional facilities, and it was difficult to secure adequate lots nearby the Olympic Village.

A suggestion was made for the utilization of the vast area which had been designated in April 1968 as candidate site for a National Sports Center, an area covering some 2.6 million square meters in Dunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul.

In June 1982, a revised plan on the placement of the major venues was finalized, calling for the construction of new sites for cycling, weightlifting, fencing, gymnastics, and indoor swimming pool on the candidate site of the National Sports Center. The Olympic Village and Press Village were to be adjacent to this site to provide maximum possible convenience to athletes and journalists at the Games.

The original plan for football preliminaries called for Incheon and Anyang cities, just on the fringes of Seoul's metropolitan parameter, to be the venues. The idea was dropped in favor of provincial cities of Kwangju, Taejon, Taegu and Pusan with an eye to enhancing public involvement in the Games and utilizing the provincial sports facilities.

The Sports Ministry which was inaugurated on March 20, 1982 revised the comprehensive plan concerning the projection and acquisition of the competition sites on August 10, 1982 by adjusting the Games preparation plans worked out by the SLOOC and relevant government agencies. The revised plan highlighted 117 facilities, including 95 sites and 22 related facilities.

In March 1983, the Office of Administrative Coordination under the wing of the Office of the Prime Minister received the comprehensive revised plan worked out by the SLOOC and relevant government agencies. In December the same year, the office approved the plan, setting the final projection at 113. Of the projection, already-existing facilities accounted for 100 (88 percent), and new facilities for 13 (12 percent).

In April 1985, the comprehensive plan was again revised setting the projection of venues at 92, including 34 competition sites, 54 training sites, and four related facilities.

The construction of additional facilities after the Seoul Asian Games, however, became unavoidable, setting the projection of required facilities at 264, including 34 competition sites, 72 training sites, 70 related facilities, and 88 venues for cultural events.

The locations for the sites were divided into three zones, Seoul Sports Complex, Olympic Park and other region.

- Seoul Sports Complex: Olympic Stadium, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, Chamshil Gymnasium, Chamshil Students' Gymnasium, and Chamshil Baseball Stadium.

- Olympic Park: cycling, fencing, gymnastics, tennis, weightlifting, and swimming.

- Other regions: Hwarang Archery Field, Seoul Equestrian Park, Wondang Ranch, Tongdaemun Stadium, Saemaul Sports Hall, Changchung Gymnasium, Royal Leisure Sports Center, modern pentathlon competition sites, Taejon Stadium, Kwangju Stadium, Taegu Stadium, Pusan Stadium, Suwon Gymnasium, Songnam Stadium, Han River Regatta Course, Taenung International Shooting Range, Seoul National University Gymnasium, Pusan Yachting Center, marathon course, walk course and cycling road races course.

1. The Seoul Sports Complex during the early construction phase in 1979.





6. Competition Venues

6.1.3 Organization and Manpower

In a self-evaluation of the 1984 Olympics, the president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee said that the solid organization and competent persons in the organizing committee were the keys to a successful Games. With sites of competition and related facilities valued at close to 800 billion won, the SLOOC had to see to it that the facilities should not be idle after the Games.

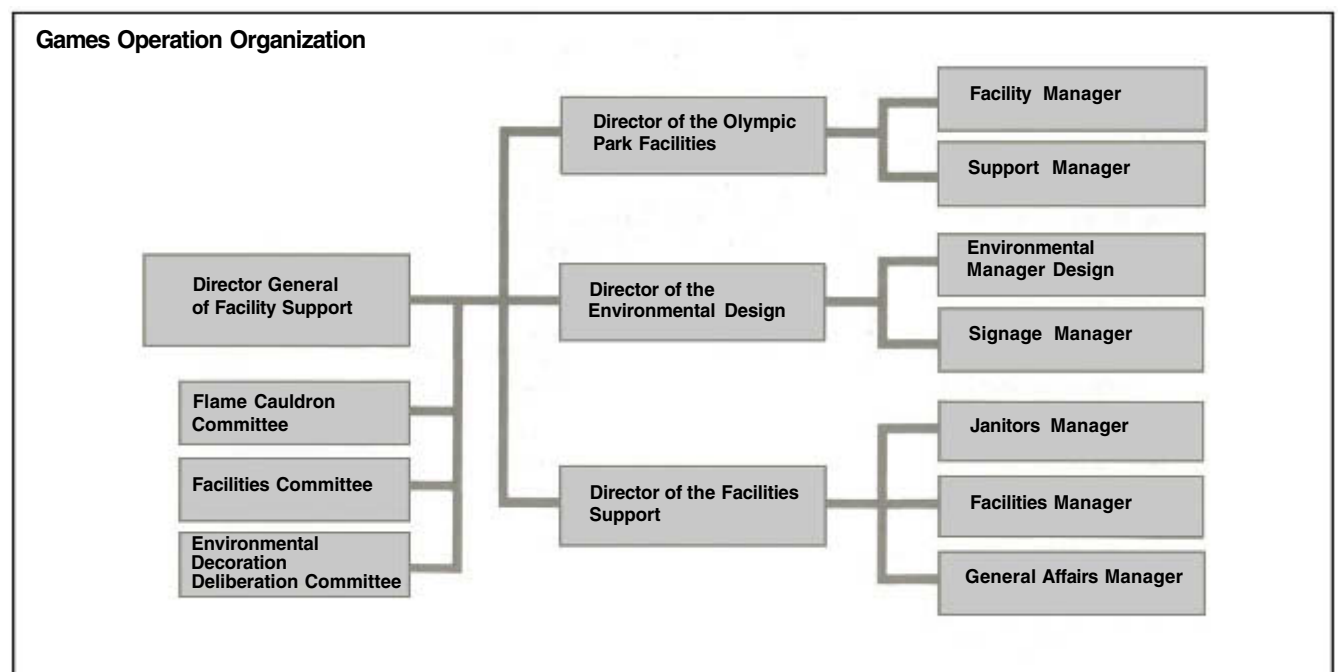
The SLOOC's Facility Management Department was formed from the Office of Facilities and Environment Planning on December 29, 1981. On March 5, 1982, the office was reshaped into the Facility Department consisting of Facility Division I. In January 1983, Facility Division II was added, and on September 28, Technology Division was also created. In 1984, the Technology Division was upgraded to the Technology Department, and in December 1985, the Facility Department was reorganized into the Facility Division I and II, and Office of Provincial Facilities Manager. This department was responsible for the facilities support for the Seoul Asian Games. On January 1, 1987, the Facility Department was changed into Facility Management Department consisting of the Facility Division I and II and Facility Management Division. To prepare for the Seoul Olympic Games, the facility machinery was changed into facility support system, creating three deputy secretaries-general under the control of a director-general. Under the control of the deputy secretaries-general were seven managers and a total of 557 personnel. The Seoul Sports Complex Management Office was also created to manage sports facilities in the complex with 1,128 personnel. The Seoul city government organized Seoul Olympics Preparation Group to

take charge of the construction of the Olympic Village, Press Village and Olympic Family Town apartment units. Pusan city, Kyonggi-do (province), the Ministry of National Defense, Korea Horse Affairs Association and other organizations respectively created organizations to complete the construction of relevant facilities in cooperation with the SLOOC.

Special competition venues including Hwarang Archery Field and Sangmu Gymnasium were managed by the venue owners.

The areas of responsibility for each support section were as follows:

- Director of Facilities Support: Repair support for competition sites and training sites; the installation and removal of temporary facilities for sites of competition and training sites; illumination at the sites of competition and training sites, and management of power supply for broadcast relay.
- Director of Olympic Park Facilities: Competition venues in the Olympic Park and its perimeters.
- Director of Environmental Design: All affairs relating to the Games Environment Decoration Support Center; operation and management of Environmental Decoration Advisory Committee and Screening Committee, management of design and engineering services teams, manufacture and distribution of design manual, cooperation with related bodies in each city and township.



6.2 Seoul Sports Complex

6.2.1 Development of Complex Lots

□ Details of development of complex lots

While implementing a land development project in Chamshil, the Seoul city government set aside 330,508 square meters of lot for the development of a sports complex of international standard in January 1973. Initial planning called for the construction of one main stadium and two gymnasiums.

Although Seoul, the capital of Korea, had grown into an international city in terms of size, the metropolis had only a few sports facilities, including Tongdaemun Stadium built in the 1920s, and the Changchung Gymnasium and Hyochang Stadium, both constructed in 1963.

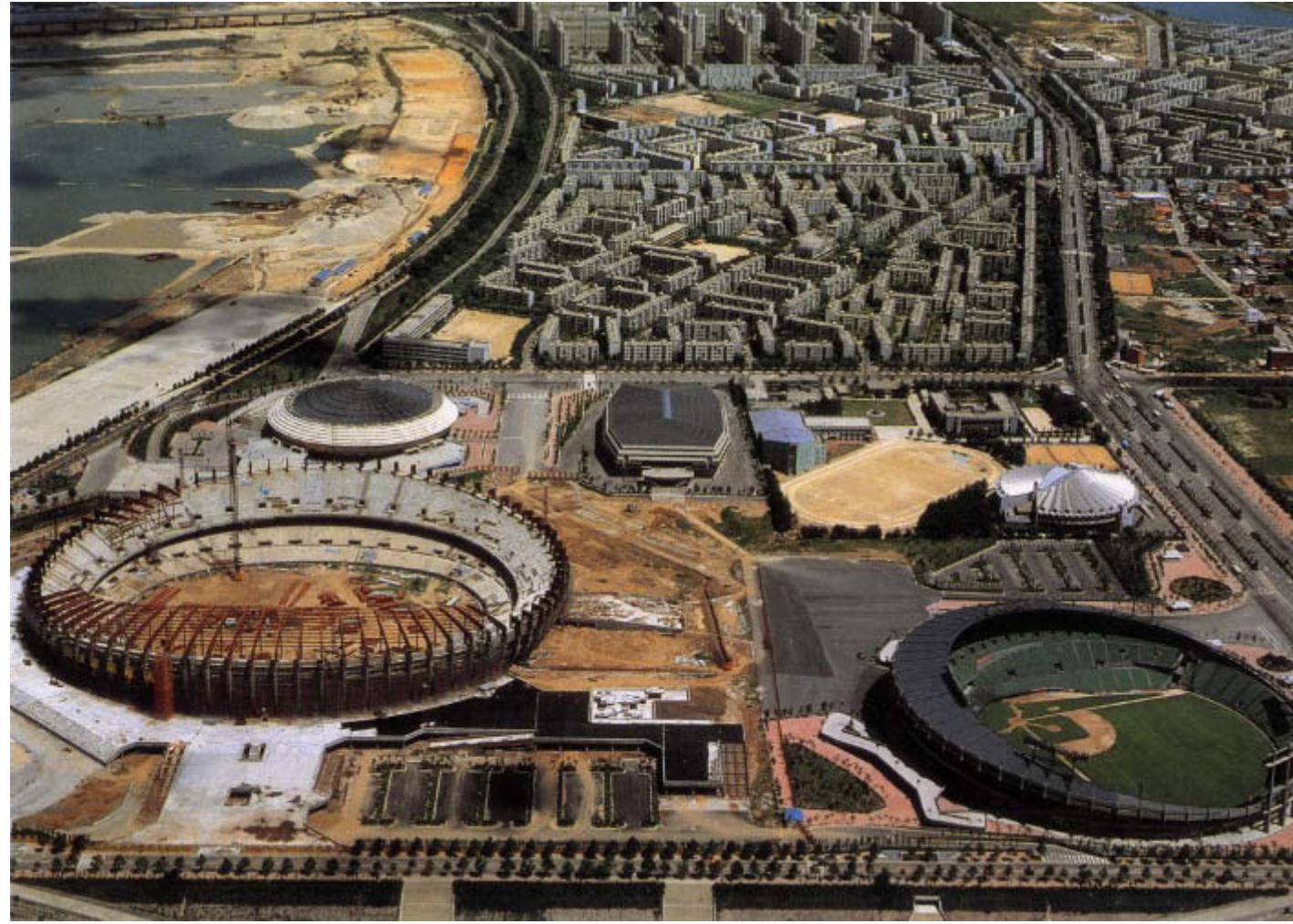
Following the selection of Seoul as the host of the 6th Asian Games, the Seoul city government worked out a plan in September 1970 to construct a large stadium capable of accommodating 100,000, and gymnasium and baseball stadium; in November, 1976 the city government activated a Sports Complex Construction Headquarters in a full-dress move to launch the project. Although the right to stage the Games was later forfeited, the occasion itself served as a momentum to launch the sports complex project. The Seoul Sports Complex is located in Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, about 13 kilometers southeast of the city center.

The complex occupies a 591,000-square-meter lot, and 295,000 square meters of construction space, with a maximum capacity of 200,000 persons.

Housed in the complex are five competition venues of international standards, including the Olympic Stadium which was the main stage of the Olympic Games, Chamshil Gymnasium, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, Chamshil Students' Gymnasium, and Chamshil Baseball Stadium; a parking lot can accommodate more than 10,000 vehicles.

The Olympic Expressway leading to the airport and hub of the city is adjacent to the complex, and mass transit systems including a subway and bus routes run to the complex.

The Olympic Village, Press Village and Olympic Park are also relatively close and the Han River runs past the northern perimeter of the complex. The construction of the Seoul Sports Complex aimed to fulfill four basic requirements: 1) The sports facilities should be closely knit into the layout of a park, and open space should be secured for the purpose, 2) it should have space for festivities and overall traditional aesthetic beauty, 3) a large



plaza should be formed to accommodate crowds, and entry roads should be positioned in a rational fashion, and 4) building layouts should be planned to ensure convenient management and maintenance of the facilities. The design was the work of Space Group of Korea (representative: Kim Swoo-geun).

Co-sponsoring designers were:
Structure designing: Seoul Architects and Structural Engineers Association Institute
Machine designing: Sam Shin Engineering Inc.
Electrical facilities: Moon Y. H. Engineering Consultants
Civil engineering: Yoo Shin Engineering Corp.

In December 1976, work started to construct Chamshil Gymnasium, and on November 28, 1977, ground was broken for the construction of the Olympic Stadium and Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool. In April 1980, ground was broken for the construction of Chamshil Baseball Stadium.

The project to construct Chamshil Students' Gymnasium, which started in November 1972, was completed on December 31, 1976 and the venue was utilized for sports and education for students of primary and secondary schools.

The construction of the Seoul Sports Complex can be summarized as follows:

- July 1973: The complex lot designated in Chamshil land development zone
- September 28, 1976: Report on Seoul Sports Complex construction plan forwarded to the Office of Prime Minister
- October 5, 1976: President's approval obtained on the Seoul Sports Complex construction plan
- November 1, 1976: Seoul city government activates Sports Complex Construction Headquarters
- December 1, 1976: Ground broken for gymnasium
- November 28, 1977: Ground broken for the Olympic Stadium and indoor swimming pool
- April 18, 1979: Gymnasium dedicated
- April 4, 1980: Ground broken for baseball stadium
- December 20, 1980: Indoor swimming pool dedicated
- July 15, 1982: Baseball stadium dedicated
- September 29, 1984: Olympic Stadium dedicated



6. Competition Venues

□ Layout and basic facilities

Users' convenience was the key element in determining the layout of the competition sites in the Seoul Sports Complex.

The indoor swimming pool and gymnasium commanding high frequency of use, and the baseball stadium which would normally attract big crowds were placed close to each other on the southern and eastern sides.

The Olympic Stadium with a large capacity for spectators and secondary venues of competition were placed on the northwestern side near the Han River bank. The layout means that a crowd of some 100,000 spectators can reach mass transit points within 10 minutes of leaving the stadium. Users' convenience was a major consideration in the laying out of facilities — the main plaza was placed in the center of the complex with a parking lot on the northern side.

On the southwestern side of the main plaza the baseball stadium was planned, and on the southeastern side a velodrome was originally planned. On the southeastern side of the small plaza connecting the parking lot was to be the indoor swimming pool, and on the northeastern side the gymnasium. After Seoul won the right in 1981 to host the 24th Olympic Games, the site of a physical education high school and velodrome, both planned for the Sports Complex, were moved to the Olympic Park, clearing the way for large space for a baseball stadium; landscape architecture was done in the extra area to turn it into a park.

In the early stage of drawing out the master plan, however, such a rational layout was not considered with the result that major facilities were not planned in a coherent fashion within one complex.

A parking problem becomes unavoidable with large crowds of more than 100,000 and parking concerns had been virtually ignored in the past Games. Utilizing the elevated land adjacent to the Tanchon stream near the Sports Complex, the SLOOC was able to tackle the chronic parking problem that confronted past Games planners.

The parking lots included: 13,223 square meters inside the Complex; 105,786 square meters of Tanchon elevated land; 72,728 square meters of Han River elevated bank; 31,670 square meters of playing grounds of adjacent primary and secondary schools. These parking lots together handled some 5,350 cars without any trouble.

In October 1976, the Seoul city government finalized the sports and other facilities to be housed in the 330,000 square meters of land; one main stadium with accommodation capacity of 100,000 persons; one gymnasium with accommodation capacity of

20,000; indoor swimming pool with accommodation capacity of 8,000; one baseball stadium with accommodation capacity of 50,000; one velodrome with accommodation capacity of 6,000; one secondary warm-up site belonging to the Olympic Stadium; one folk performance area; shops and amenities facilities.

While the project was in progress, the projected site of the velodrome was moved to the Olympic Park.

□ Environment decoration

The SLOOC created a post of deputy secretary general in charge of environmental decoration in order to carry out the job. The major areas of responsibility included: Overall command of Games Environment Decoration Support Center; submission of reports on the situation on environmental decoration and logging; operation and management of Environmental Decoration Advisory Committee and Screening Committee; overall management of design and engineering service teams; publication and distribution of a design manual, and; maintenance of cooperation with each city and provincial government and related agencies in launching the project. The SLOOC focused its efforts on promoting the Games mood by emphasizing clear visual images of the historic importance of the Olympics, its dignity, purity and the festive atmosphere.

The project was divided into environmental decoration and guide and information signs. The competition venues were classified into eight grades, and the environmental decoration was done according to the grades. The Seoul Sports Complex was given a special grade.

The environmental decoration cost set aside for the Seoul Sports Complex amounted to 799 million *won*.

Eight companies participated in the decoration project for the complex including: Sam Jin Advertising Co. for decoration inside and outside venues; Sunkyong Total Interior for structure decoration; Seoul Ad Balloon Co. for decoration lamps; Mido Planning Co. for sculpture decoration; Shilla Floriculture for flower towers.

Environment decoration for the Seoul Sports Complex covered 5,099 pieces in 10 categories: 852 indoor flags, 386 decorative flags, 3,316 outdoor flags, eight structure decorations, 295 decorative lamps, seven ad balloons, 202 sculpture decorations, one flower tower, and 32 others.

The installation of signboards included 42 outdoor boards in 14 categories and 309 indoor boards in 23 categories.

Many of the environment decorations or sign boards were used as souvenirs following the Games.





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3. The Olympic Stadium was dedicated on September 29, 1984.

4. Floral pillar depicting the emblem of the Seoul Olympics at the front entrance of the Olympic Stadium.

5. Installation of decorative trim.

6. A colorful flowerbed and other ornamental arrangements in front of the Olympic Stadium.

6



6. Competition Venues

6.2.2 Olympic Stadium

□ Construction

The design of the Olympic Stadium is the work of Kim Swoo-geun of Space Group of Korea, who was the leading figure in the Korean architectural design. The lines of the structure's profile imitate the elegant curves of a Korean Chosun Dynasty porcelain vase.

As Seoul was growing into an international city, the need arose to construct an international stadium in keeping with the growth of the capital city. Seoul had only Tongdaemun Stadium with accommodation capacity of 30,000 and Hyochang Stadium with accommodation capacity of 20,000; with these stadiums, it was difficult to attract an international sports event with a large audience. Due to the poor state of stadiums, Seoul had even been unable to stage the Asian Games.

The construction plan concerning the Olympic Stadium was designed to meet the need to stage the 8th Asian Games in 1978 or the 9th Asian Games in 1982. The Olympic Stadium finally became the staging arena for the 10th Asian Games in 1986. Ground was broken for the construction of the main stadium on November 28, 1977.

Daelim Industries Co. was the main contractor for the project — a stadium to accommodate 100,000 persons on a lot covering 413,000 square meters. The projected circumference was 830 meters with one basement and three-story stands. The plaza and elevated land on the bank of nearby Tanchon stream gave the stadium a parking capacity of 5,800 cars.

The project for the Olympic Stadium was a rare undertaking; a 222-ton crane was mobilized to erect 27-meter steel support poles weighing 36 tons. This crane was transported by 30 large-sized trailers. The 80 outer pillars were each different in height, section, and curve.

The erection of a canopy was a challenging project because the curves were often hard to fit exactly as planned. Using a specially manufactured automatic pulley, the work was done perfectly.

The work on the track focused on ensuring precise evenness. Before elasticity pavement, asphalt concrete was laid to secure evenness.

Major materials used for the project included 24,000 tons of reinforced iron, 5,700 tons of steel beams, 160,000 bags of cement, and 160,593 cubic meters of ready-mixed concrete. The construction lasted for nearly seven years until the dedication day, September 29, 1984: the stadium was used as the main stadium for the 10th Asian Games.

□ Facilities

The Olympic Stadium's facilities were classified into five categories: facility for competition site, illumination facility, Scoreboard facility, broadcast facility and sound facility.

The competition site area covered 71,947 square meters, grass area covered 8,198 square meters, the number of seats came to 69,841 and the structure is 47 meters tall at the highest point.

There are 52 entry gates for spectators — 24 on the first floor and 28 on the second floor.

In preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games, repair works were done from May 1987 to June 1988 at a cost of 4,899 million *won*. A 20-meter-high cauldron for the Olympic flame was donated by Rinnai Korea.

□ Games preparations

The SLOOC set six goals for the Games preparation involving the Olympic Stadium. 1) To secure a training site, 2) to secure the full range of items requested by each operation section, 3) to check facilities routinely, and arrange repairs and additions, 4) to conduct test operation of the Stadium, 5) to establish and implement adequate temporary facility plans, and 6) to carry out environment decoration to promote a festive mood. To this end, measures were worked out to extend support for the Games operation facilities by checking and supplementing the facilities regularly or as the need arose. The SLOOC set up a plan to create a section responsible for the pre-games management of environment and facilities in the stadium. The section was to carry out garbage collection and removal, and exchange the damaged or lost signboards. Landscape architecture also required great attention. In front of the main plaza was planted a large tree to give an image of vitality. On the outer parts of the complex deciduous trees were planted to lend the distinctive features of Korea's four seasons. The landscape architecture project was commenced in April 1982 and completed on September 30, 1984, planting a total of 185,700 trees in four kinds.

Inclusive of the personnel of the Seoul Sports Complex Management Office, about 433 personnel were involved in carrying out the Games preparation and the facility operation plans.





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7. Interior surface of the Olympic Stadium.
8. Aerial view of the Olympic Stadium.



8



6. Competition Venues



9

6.2.3 Chamshil Gymnasium

The Chamshil Gymnasium where the basketball competition was held is located on the northeastern side of the Seoul Sports Complex.

With one basement and three stories occupying a combined space of 26,593 square meters, the gymnasium is a multipurpose venue capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators. Before the construction of the Olympic Gymnastics Hall this was the nation's largest indoor gymnasium.

In 1975, the Seoul city government planned to build a table tennis hall there to commemorate the victory of the Korean team at the World Women's Table Tennis Championship held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Later, however, the design was changed to pave the way for the construction of the multipurpose indoor gymnasium. To commemorate its opening, the 8th World Women's Basketball Championship was held there in August 1979. Construction started in December 1976, and was completed in April 1979. Put into the construction were 7,500 tons of reinforced iron, 1,160 tons of steel frames, 45,000 cubic meters of ready-mixed concrete and 50,000 bags of cement.

From January to March 31, 1988, large-scale repair works were done for the Olympic Games including improvements to lighting and acoustics. Metal and glow lamps were installed, and devices for even distribution of sound were attached to the speakers on the ceiling. Eighty-seven speakers in 22 sets were installed at the spectator seats, as were 123 speakers for office use and 12 speakers for outdoor use. Interior walls were repainted and floor plates replaced. As a temporary facility, two-level athletes' seating capable of accommodating 300 was installed in one corner.

For audience amenities, shops, automatic drink dispensers and snack bars were operated.

In addition, telegraph and telephone booths, post office, pay phones, and water fountains were operated. Centers for missing children and lost and found were also operated.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 26,593m²
- Construction area: 25,800m²
- Size: Diameter-120m; height-36m
- Storeys: one basement, three storeys
- Seating capacity: 20,000

Facilities

- Structure: Steel frames, steel concrete
- Floor: 49x42m
- Stand: 22-23 levels
- Seats: 12,751
- Entry gates: 32
- Functional rooms: 83
- Rest rooms: 47
- Scoreboards: 9.4x4.4m; two secondary scoreboards
- Illumination: 2,300 luxes; 1kw metal lamps (108), 1kw glow lamps (108)

9. Ground was broken for Chamshil Gymnasium on December 1, 1976.

10. Chamshil Gymnasium.

11. Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool.

Sports

- Basketball, volleyball, handball, table tennis, boxing and wrestling

Construction

- Period: December 1976-April 1979
- Cost: 5.4 billion won

Repair works

- Period: January-March 30, 1988
- Cost: 1,489 million won (The SLOOC-1,141 million won; Seoul city government-348 million won)
- Specifications: Installation of hallway for VIPs; installation of hallway for journalists and broadcast relay personnel; installation of ventilation facility at press center; power supply for relay; replacement of floor panel with rubber plates; improvement of vertical illumination; cable tray for relay; repair of rest rooms; additional shower facilities installed; replacement of chairs for VIPs.

6.2.4

Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool

Located on the southeastern side of the complex, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, with one basement and three storeys covering a combined area of 22,000 square meters, is capable of accommodating 8,000 persons. The building houses two pools of international standards for swimming, diving, water polo and synchronized swimming, plus two children's pools. The students' pool connected to the main pool area via a basement hallway has two pools of the same size, and was utilized as a training site. Ground was broken in November 1977 and the project was completed in December 1980; the total construction cost was 5.8 billion won.

For the Games preparations, the SLOOC and the Seoul city government planned to repair the whole structure, but the repair covered only basics because of the decision to construct a new swimming pool in the Olympic Park.

An automatic chlorine input device was fixed to the swimming pool. The device regularly collected water and measured the level of chlorine, if necessary, adding chlorine according to the results of the measurement. The structure of the pool imitates the shape of the iron turtle ship invented by Admiral Yi Sun-shin toward the end of the 16th century. The roof is so constructed as to allow for the entry of natural light and when skies are cloudy, illumination was so designed as to exceed 1,500 lux.

Involved in the construction of the swimming pool were 150,000 mandays, 2,450 tons of reinforced iron, 810 tons of steel frames, 17,850 cubic meters of ready-mixed concrete, and 47,000 bags of cement.

In May 1986, a Scoreboard containing 70 character boards and 64 digital boards was installed.

In order to utilize as training site, the swimming and diving pools of the students' pool were reshaped to fit international standards. The illumination facilities comprised 420 lighting sets; a Scoreboard, 7x4m, was also installed. For broadcast facilities, 34 amplifier sets of 9,600w and 280 speakers were installed.

Inside the competition site, secondary seats were installed separately, and 12 telephone circuits including one for domestic calls were installed.

The amenities included a shop, a restaurant, public telephone booth, missing children center, and lost and found center.

The number of functional rooms reached 48, including a massage room, a shower room, VIP room, a press room, competition room, athletes waiting room, spectators medical room, and a conference room.

Facilities and Games preparations

- Total area: 22,000m²
- Construction area: 22,500m²
- Size: 131x78x27m
- Storeys: One basement, three storeys
- Seating capacity: 8,000

Facilities

- Swimming pool: 50x25x2m (8 lanes)
- Diving pool: 25x25x5m
- Underwater picture-taking point: 1.2x0.6m (6)
- Underwater illumination point: 0.6x0.6m (14)
- Underwater camera: one set
- Diving stand: 1m (1), 3m (1), 5m (2), 7.5m (2), 10m (1)
- Springboard: 1m (2), 3m (2)
- Entry gates: 60
- Functional rooms: 48
- Rest rooms: 20

Sports

- Swimming, diving and water polo

Construction

- Period: November 1977-December 1980
- Construction cost: 5.8 billion won

Repair works

- Period: December 1987-May 1988
- Cost: 539 million won
- Specifications: Illumination facility, secondary swimming pool heating, pool shading facility.





6. Competition Venues

6.2.5 Chamshil Students' Gymnasium

The Chamshil Students' Gymnasium where the boxing competition was held is located close to the main entrance on the southern side of the Sports Complex.

The central part of the roof is dome-shaped and the floor surface is covered with Canadian maple plates. At the planning stage, great care was taken in respect to the heating and cooling system to allow for holding indoor competitions all year round. The SLOOC invited the vice chairman of the Technical Regulation Subcommittee of the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA) to seek advice on the facility; accordingly, spectator seats were refurbished to facilitate more comfortable seating. Fire-resistant doors were installed at each gate as were automatic fire extinguishers.

As a temporary facility, stands for athletes, journalists and additional spectators were arranged around the ring to accommodate some 700 persons. A four-sided indicator was installed above the ring to show rounds in progress and the time elapsed. On the Scoreboard, the time, results and the names of boxers were indicated in English only.

Like other gymnasiums, the Students' Gymnasium also operated shops for audience, dispensers, missing children center, lost and found center, post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and pay phones.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 12,045m²
- Construction area: 4,240m²
- Size: 48x40m, circumference-140m
- Storeys: One basement, two storeys
- Seating capacity: 12,000

Facilities

- Stand: 21 levels
- Chairs: 7,500
- Gates: 27
- Functional rooms: 77
- Toilets: 19
- Scoreboard: 5.05x3.8m
- Illumination: 1,500 luxes; 400w metal lamps (140), 100w Halogen lamps (15)

Construction

- Period: November 1972-December 1976

Repair works

- Period: October 1987-April 1988
- Cost: 137 million *won*
- Specifications: Addition of a room for operation personnel; supplementation of illumination facility; supplementation of victory ceremony flag posts

6.2.6 Chamshil Baseball Stadium

The Chamshil Baseball Stadium is the center for Korean professional baseball, and is home ball park for MBC and OB teams.

The baseball competition, a demonstration sport at the Seoul Olympic Games, was held at this stadium. The construction of the ball park started in April 1980, and was completed in July 1982. The ball park was designed by the Dae-A Architects Consulting Engineer Ltd., and the construction carried out by Hyundai Construction Co., Ltd.

The structure highlights steel frames and reinforced iron frames. The ball park's total area covers 59,500 square meters, and the playing area is 13,880 square meters. The capacity is 50,000 spectators.

The structure's height at the highest point is 37 meters, and diameter of the competition site is 188 meters. Home-run distance is 125 meters at the longest point with the shortest distance 100 meters. There are four gates for spectators. Major facilities include athletes' room, shower room, broadcast room, conference room, two indoor training rooms, and two pitching bullpens.

The illumination facilities total 2,000 lux. The Scoreboard is 33x11.3m. Broadcast facilities include 53 sets of amplifiers, 78 speakers for the competition area, 181 speakers for office use, and 60 speakers for outdoor use. For about one year from August 1987 to July 1988, the SLOOC conducted repair work in preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games at a cost of 379 million *won*. The repair works involved the whole structure of the ball park and the securing of a power supply for relay.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area of ball park: 59,500m²
- Area of competition site: 13,880m²
- Seats: 30,306
- Height of structure: 37m at the highest point
- Home-run distance: 125m in the center; 100 meters infield

Facilities

- Entry gates: four
- Scoreboard: 33x11.3m
- Speakers: 78 in 18 sets for competition
- Amplifiers: 53 sets

Construction

- Period: April 1980-July, 1982

Repair works

- Period: August 1987-July 1988
- Cost: 379 million *won*
- Specifications: Temporary facilities for Games; power supply for relay; other facility repair and additions





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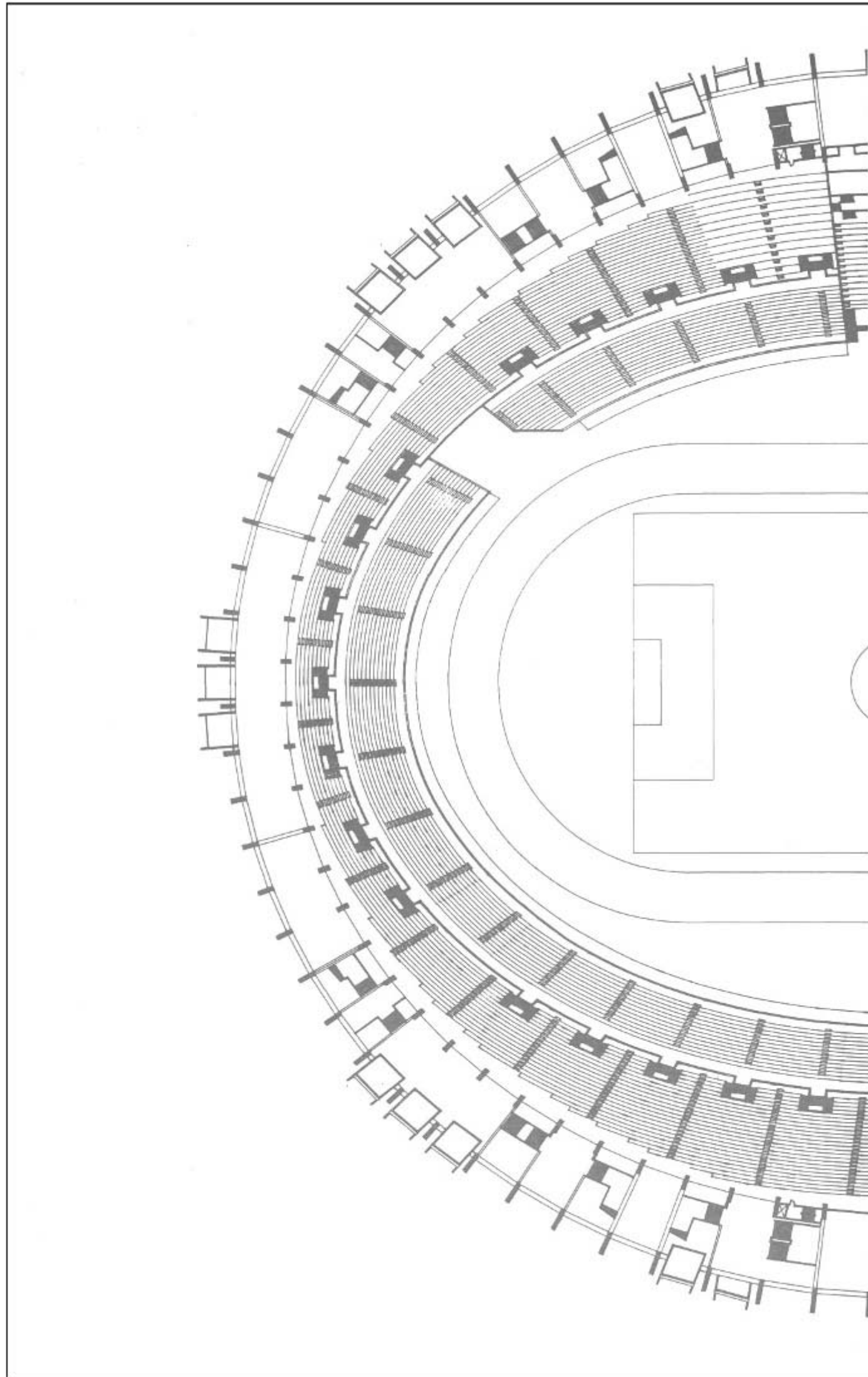
12. Chamshil Students's Gymnasium.

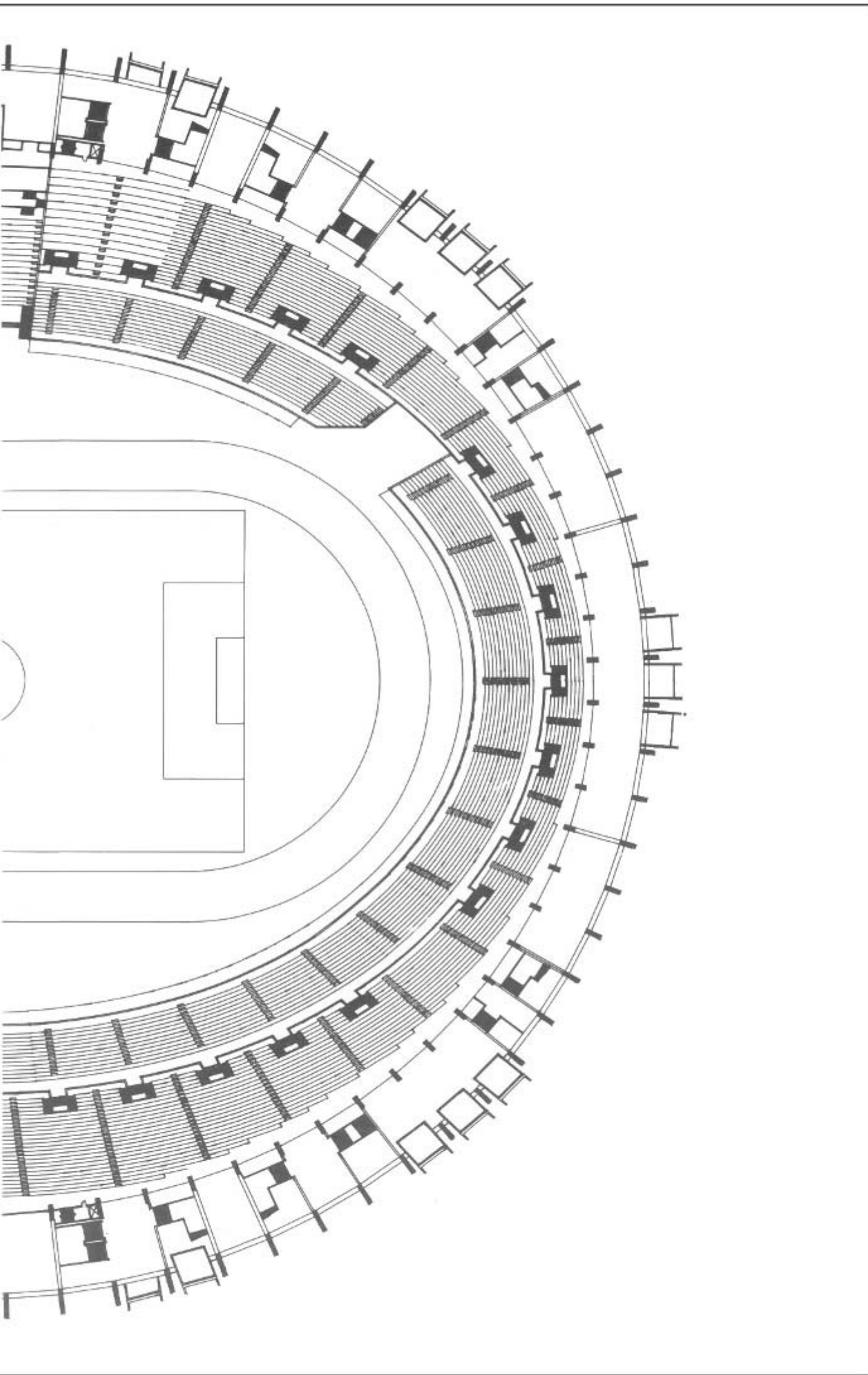
13. Interior of Chamshil Students' Gymnasium.

14. Chamshil Baseball Stadium.



6. Competition Venues

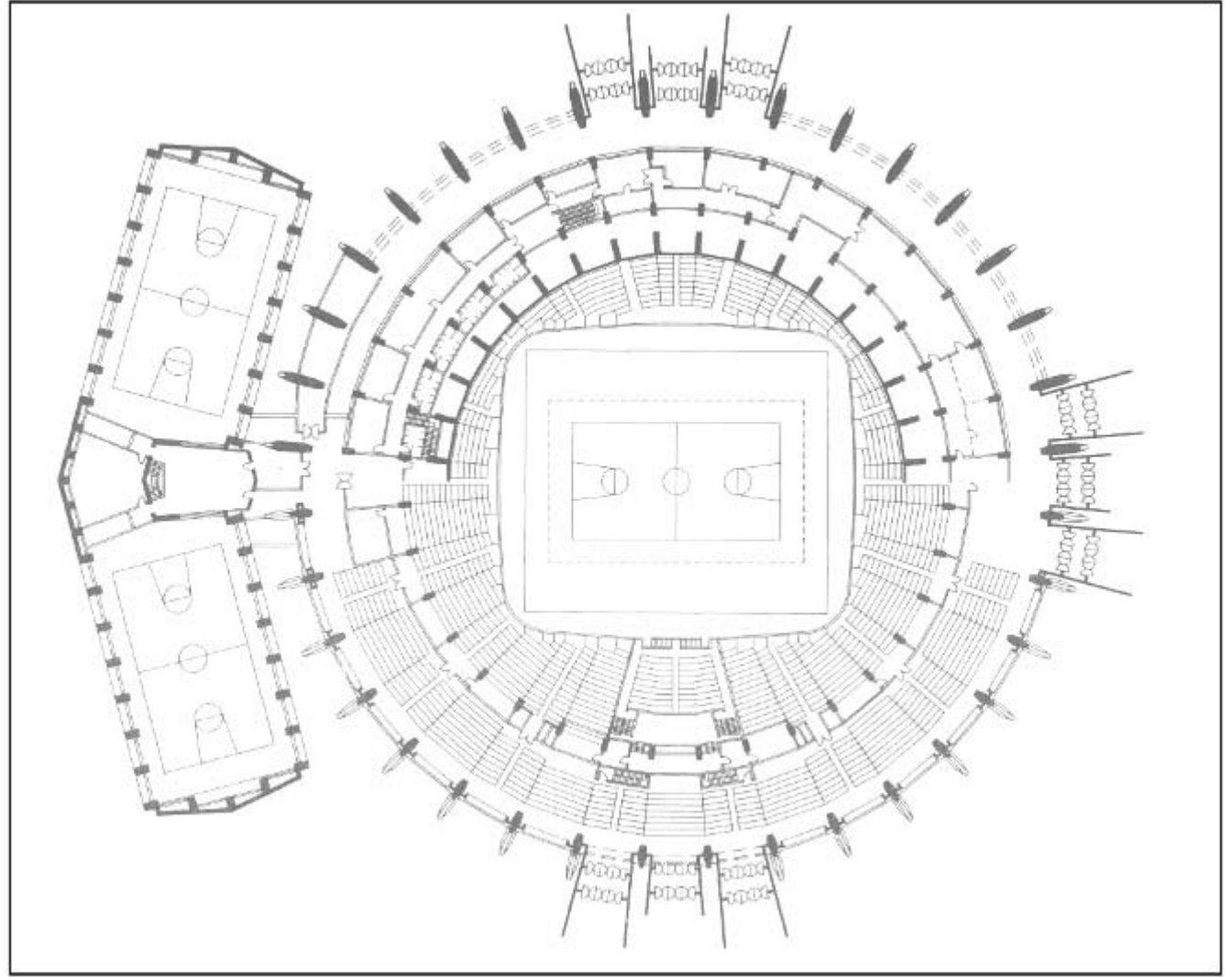




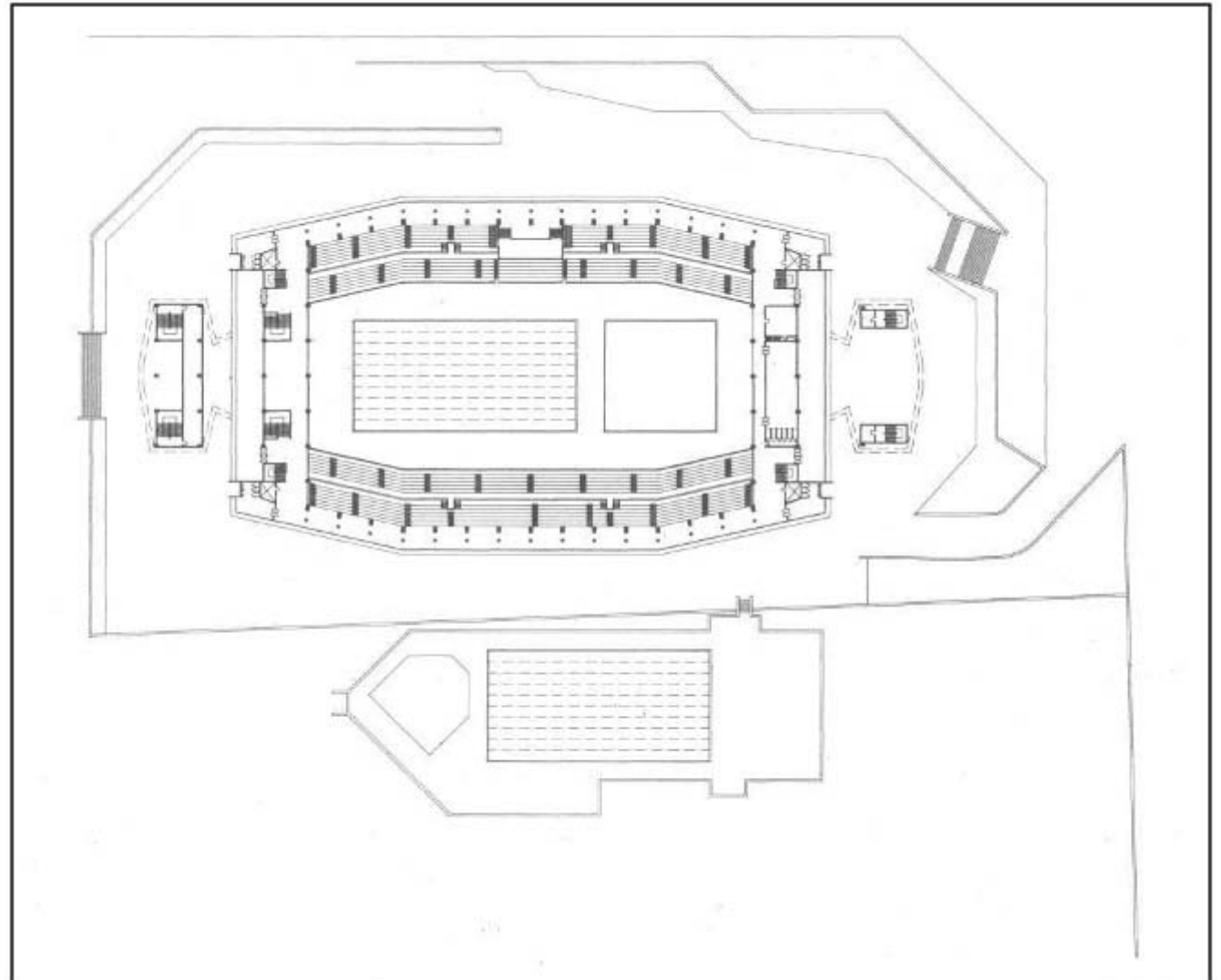
15. Plane projection of the layout of the Olympic Stadium.



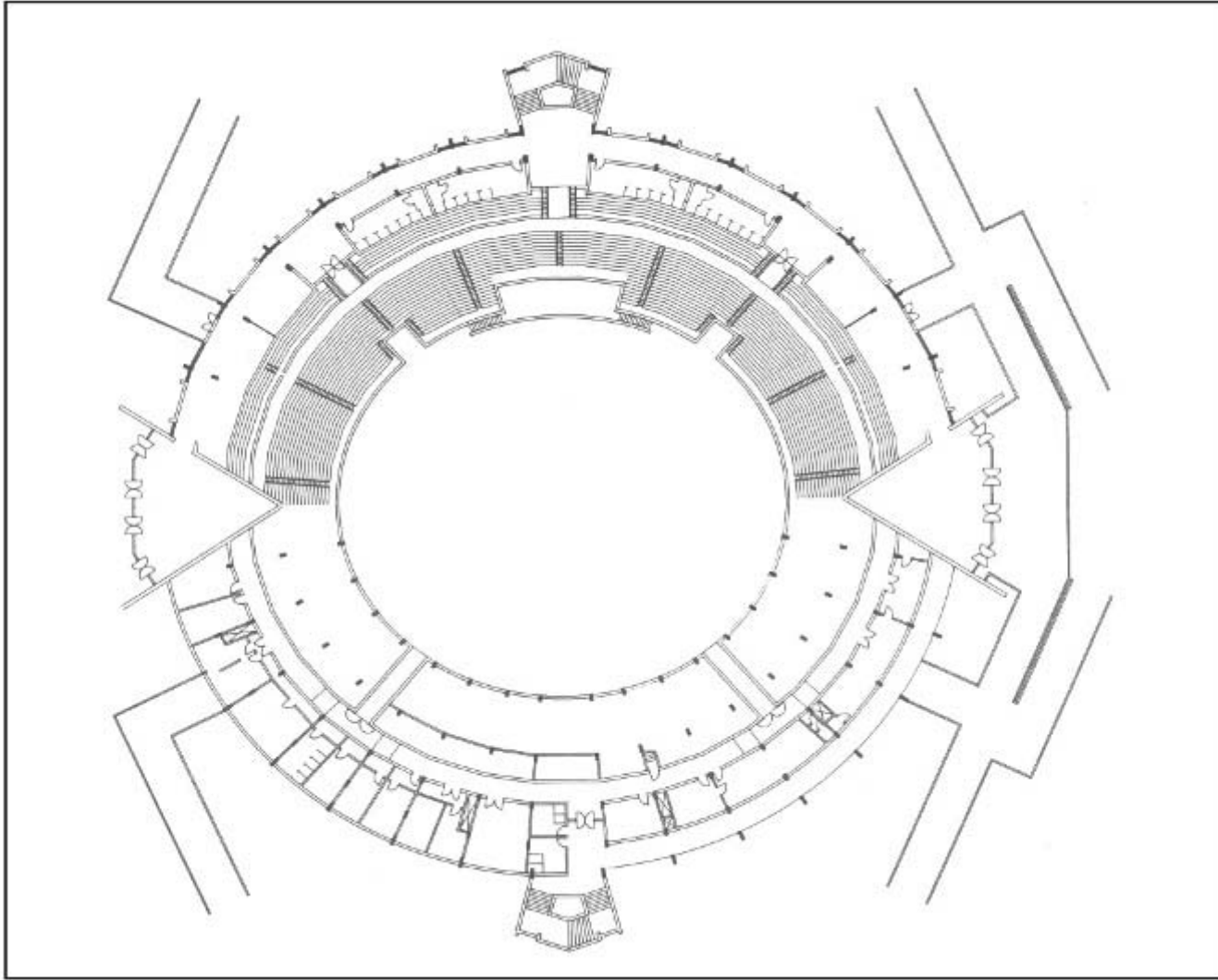
6. Competition Venues



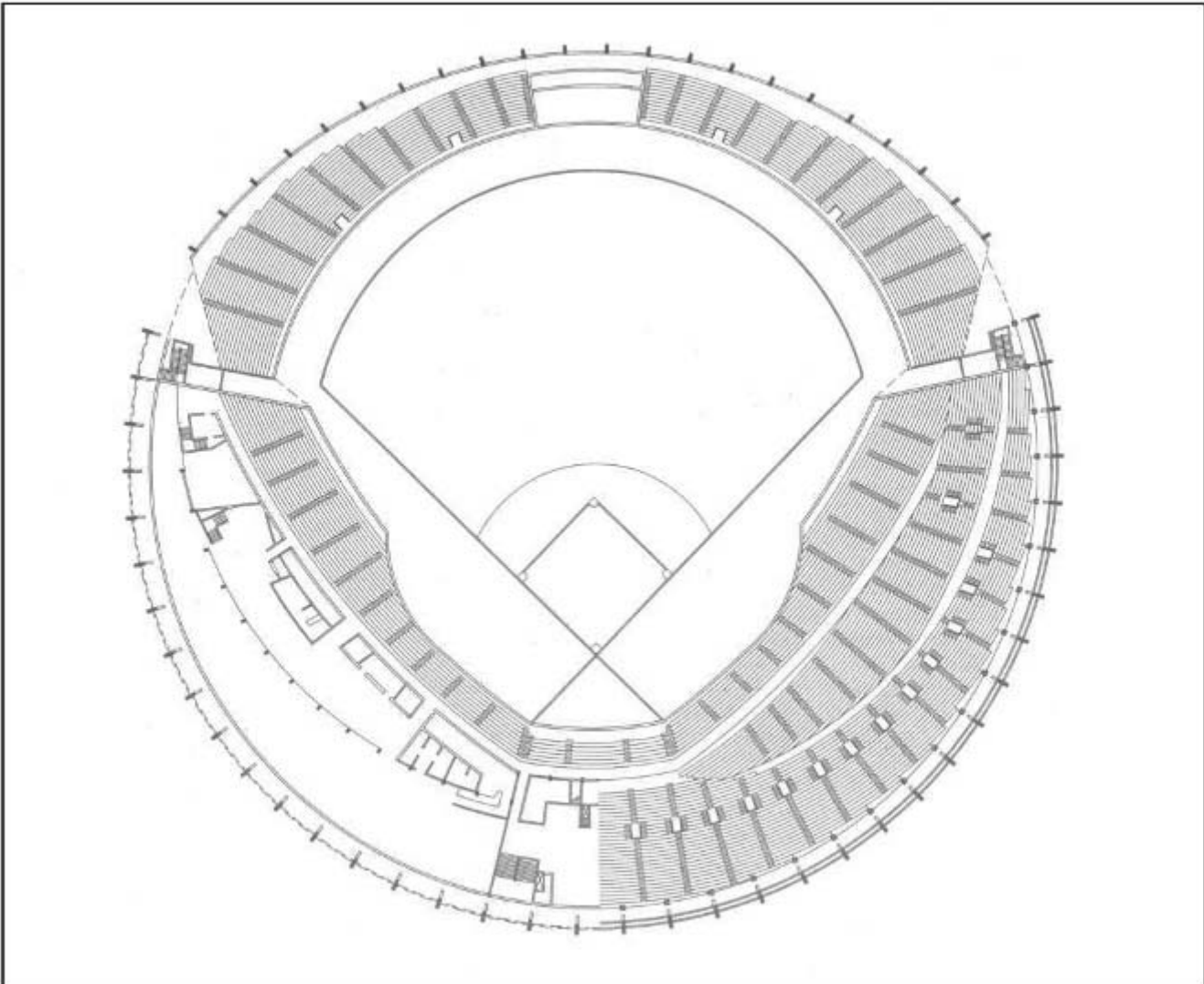
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- 16. Layout of Chamshil Gymnasium.
- 17. Layout of Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool.
- 18. Layout of Chamshil Students' Gymnasium.
- 19. Layout of Chamshil Baseball Stadium.



6. Competition Venues

6.3 Olympic Park

6.3.1 Development of Park

□ Details of development

The initial plan to secure facilities ran in parallel with the basic guideline that called for the maximum utilization of already-existing facilities, and limited the construction of new facilities only to those facilities which could not be substituted.

Under the original plan, the competition venues were limited to five including gymnastics, cycling, equestrian, rowing and yachting, while headquarters building for the SLOOC, Olympic Village and Press Village, velodrome and other major facilities would be placed near the Olympic Stadium in the Seoul Sports Complex. However, the plan was re-examined because of projections of some post-Games problems, and the presence of an apartment complex near the Seoul Sports Complex.

There were suggestions to expand facilities of Taenung Athletes' Village and Korea National College of Physical Education, but the ideas were discarded.

The vast area covering some 2.6 million square meters in Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul was designated as a candidate site for a national sports center in April 1968. Since then, however, the area had been unused. In June 1982, the SLOOC worked out a plan to house the projected new competition venues in the area; to construct Olympic and Press Villages providing for a comfortable living environment; and to move the office of the Korea Amateur Sports Association and sports schools to the area in order to maximize the utilization of the facilities after the Games. The plan also called for the development of a large park.

In February 1983, construction affairs including planning and design, and purchase of lots were streamlined under the responsibility of the Seoul city government while the SLOOC met the cost requirements. The Seoul city government finalized the specifications of the facilities of the competition venues as the construction planning had been concluded; the city government then offered to solicit master designs through an open prize contest. The competition venues were for five sports — cycling, fencing, gymnastics, weightlifting and swimming. Other projects in the park were the reconstruction of the ancient Mongchon Tosong (mud wall), the installation of an artificial lake, greenbelt, and an open-air performance area. Related facilities for construction included Olympic Center, Korea National College of Physical Education, and Seoul Physical Education High School.

The prize contest failed to produce a suitable basic design. In September 1983, an agreement was signed with the Environment Planning Institute of Seoul National University Graduate School of Environment to draw up the basic plan and design. At the same time, a 28-member advisory committee on the basic design was organized; the basic design was completed in March 1984.

Two companies including the prestigious Space Group of Korea and six firms which responded to the prize contest were selected as contractors for facility design in respect to civil engineering, landscape architecture, architecture, utilities, communications, and machine facilities. Designs were streamlined into one, with merits of each design fully reflected.

A design group was organized with specialists in each sector in an effort to ensure technical cooperation and the exchange of information among designers so as to ensure conformity, harmony and efficiency in drawing. In addition, a design screening committee was organized to give advice and make necessary adjustments to facilities at competition sites, appearance, structure, aesthetic view, and function. The 10-member screening committee was responsible for layout and uniformity of facilities, adjustment of harmony, adjustment of functions among facilities, advice on items requiring supplementation concerning the basic plan, technical cooperation among designers of separate facilities, exchange of information, and efficient work on designing.

In order to efficiently undertake the construction projects within the limited time, design was drawn up so as to complete the basic work in 60 days from the day of commencement, framework in 150 days, main work in 200 days, and work on other related projects in 240 days.

□ Placement and basic facilities

The Olympic Park is located on the southeastern edge of Seoul. It is 13 kilometers from the hub of the city, 35 kilometers from Kimpo International Airport via the Olympic Expressway, and three kilometers from Seoul Sports Complex.

Mongchon Tosong, an ancient mud wall, runs through the central part of the park zone and is a highlight among Korea's historic relics. The fortification was built about the fourth century B.C. by the Paekche Kingdom to ward off invasion by the neighboring Shilla and Koguryo forces.

The mud wall with a total length of 2,285 meters, 441,765 square meters was rebuilt, and five competition venues were placed southwest of the wall beyond open space some 150 meters in radius.

Inside the Olympic Park open-air rest places are provided within the green space and greenbelt covering some 682,400 square meters.

The velodrome is on the farthest southwestern part of the Olympic Park. In May 1984, the Seoul city government and the Space Group of Korea started work on the velodrome design. Steps were taken to prevent facilities on the field from blocking the views of spectators, while secondary facilities were scaled down and wood replaced concrete as track material. On January 30, 1985, the wooden track design and construction inspection contract was signed with Herbert Scherumann, a world renowned velodrome design expert of the Federal Republic of Germany who was recommended by Union Cycliste Internationale. Not until May 30, 1985 was the execution drawing completed, however, because of the need for separate drawings on the track, and of some changes in construction structure resulting from the track design.

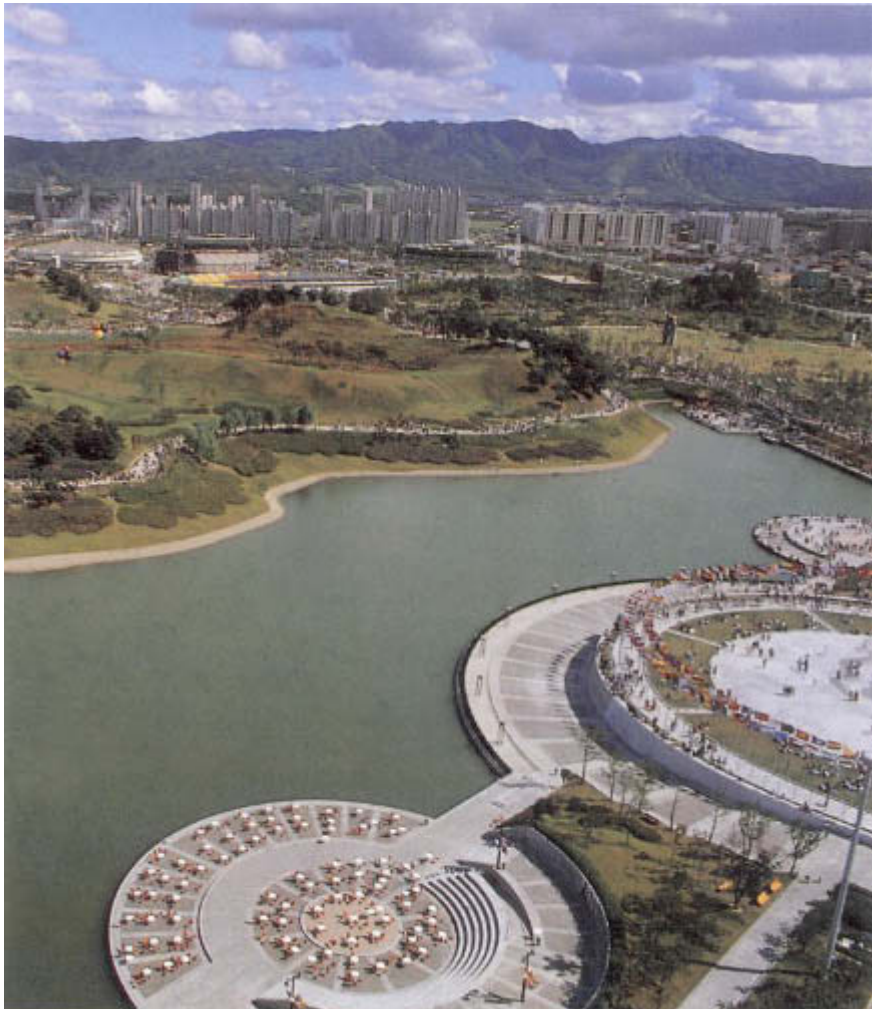
The Weightlifting Gymnasium was placed near the velodrome. Sejong University Daeyang Hall was originally to be the site of the weightlifting competition, but the International Weightlifting Federation ruled the site as inadequate. The SLOOC was compelled to study a plan to construct a venue for the weightlifting. In accordance with the readjustment of venues placement plan, the projected site of the table tennis competition was given over as the weightlifting venue, while Seoul National University Gymnasium was designated as the table tennis venue.

The Seoul city government worked out an execution drawing enforcement plan for each facility in the complex. In accordance with the plan, a design contract for the weightlifting venue was signed with Seoul Architects Consulting Engineers Ltd. in April 1984. The design called for the placement of a stage for the competition and a warm-up place on the first floor; subpress center, and office of IF on the second floor; and broadcast and Games Operation Headquarters on the third floor.

Olympic Fencing Gymnasium was placed on a level slightly below the weightlifting venue, forming a tripartite formation together with the velodrome. In April 1984 the Seoul city government signed an execution drawing contract with Dong Myeong Architect, Planners; the SLOOC took steps to ensure the facility requirements for Games operation were properly reflected in the drawing. Canadian maple wood was used for the flooring. The number of pistes was set at 15; the piste for the final was placed in front of the VIP seats and headquarters seats.



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20. Construction in progress at the Olympic Park; the groundbreaking took place in April 1984.

21. Olympic Park.

22. Development underway at the Olympic Park as of March 4, 1986.

23. An artificial lake was constructed in the Olympic Park to complement Mongchon Tosong, an ancient earthen wall restored under archaeological supervision.



6. Competition Venues

Olympic Gymnastics Hall was placed just opposite Olympic Fencing Gymnasium. Flooring material for Olympic Gymnastics Hall was of maple tree timber; this was used because the site was to be utilized as a site for badminton competition during the 1986 Asian Games. Part of the wall sections were prefabricated. The Space Group of Korea was responsible for execution drawing.

The Swimming Pool was placed southeast of the Gymnastics Hall. It is rated as an ultramodern, flawless facility, equipped with underwater illumination devices, underwater windows, underwater speakers, and mobile floors.

The tennis venue was not included in the basic plan for the Olympic Park as the SLOOC was promoting to build a new court at Kyunghee University campus in Suwon, south of Seoul. But the plan was revised to include the venue in the park, noting that tennis competition was meaningful in that the sport was being revived for the first time in 64 years since the 1924 Paris Olympic Games. The surface was hard court to allow for competition under all weather conditions. Temporary stands with capacity of 3,500 seats were arranged to meet the large size of crowds expected to come to the site for semifinals and beyond. The tennis courts were located on the west side of the West Gate of the Olympic Park, some distance from the other facilities.

□ Mongchon Tosong (Mud Wall)

Mongchon Tosong, an ancient mud fortress, is a key attraction of the Olympic Park. Around the vicinity of the mud walls are the competition venues and related facilities. The Mongchon Tosong occupies a total area of 441,765 square meters, and its circumference is 2,285 meters; the area occupied by the mud wall itself covers 118,800 square meters.

A series of hillocks ranging from 30 meters to 45 meters in height, gracefully wind around the mud wall site. The mud wall's southern part is all hillocks and plateaus, covered with trees and almost completely shielded from the outside; evoking "a dream village" atmosphere as the name Mongchon implies, the spot has been the inspiration of many poets and painters.

In July 1982, the area was officially designated as Historic Monument No. 297, subjecting any activities relating to the area's development to regulation under the Cultural Properties Preservation Law. Access to the mud wall is restricted to the designated corridor, while the utilization of land nearby and the development have been properly adjusted. Along with the marking of a protected area, rest places have been arranged for tourists.

Mongchon Tosong had been deserted and severely damaged, with squatters spoiling the scene. After two rounds of investigation by experts and excavation between May 1984 and the end of 1986, the dilapidated mud wall was restored. Behind the mud wall are placed in a semicircular shape six venues of competition as though they embrace this cultural relic.

The lake beneath the mud wall covers total area of 119,100 square meters, depth ranges from 1.5 meters to 2.2 meters, and its circumference is 4,620 meters; the water is filled from the Han River. Around the low slopes are a promenade road, 2,850 meters long and width ranging from three meters to six meters. Three stone bridges of unique Korean style cross over the artificial lake. By the lakeside are three open-air circular stages. A fountain shoots water 25 meters in the air in the center of the lake. Between the mud wall and the competition venues is a semicircular lawn plaza covering 36,000 square meters which serves as an open-air performance area with a capacity of 35,000 persons. At the center is a circular stage with a diameter of 20 meters.

□ Environment decoration

The Olympic Park, like the Seoul Sports Complex, and Olympic Village, was classified into the top grade for environmental decoration.

The decorative objects manufactured and installed for the Olympic Park included indoor and outdoor venue decorations, structure decorations, decorative lamps, sculpture decorations, a flower tower, decorative flags and balloons.

Outdoor sign boards of 13 types were installed at 76 places, and indoor sign boards of 10 types were installed at 62 places.

With the construction of six competition venues, the Olympic Park's facilities were managed under a service contract calling for four categories including facility management, cleaning, guard services, and the management of landscape.

The facility management concerned: the maintenance and management of construction structures, civil engineering structure, electric machine facility, electronic broadcast facilities; the management of the monitoring center and accident prevention center; and the management of cooling facility, water supply facility, and fire-fighting facility.

The cleaning service contract covered cleaning inside and outside of buildings, cleaning the park, road, plaza, and parking lots, garbage collection, and delivery.

Guard service contracts called for security at venues of competition, office rooms, park gates, patrol in park, confirmation and control of goods moving in and out of venues of competition.

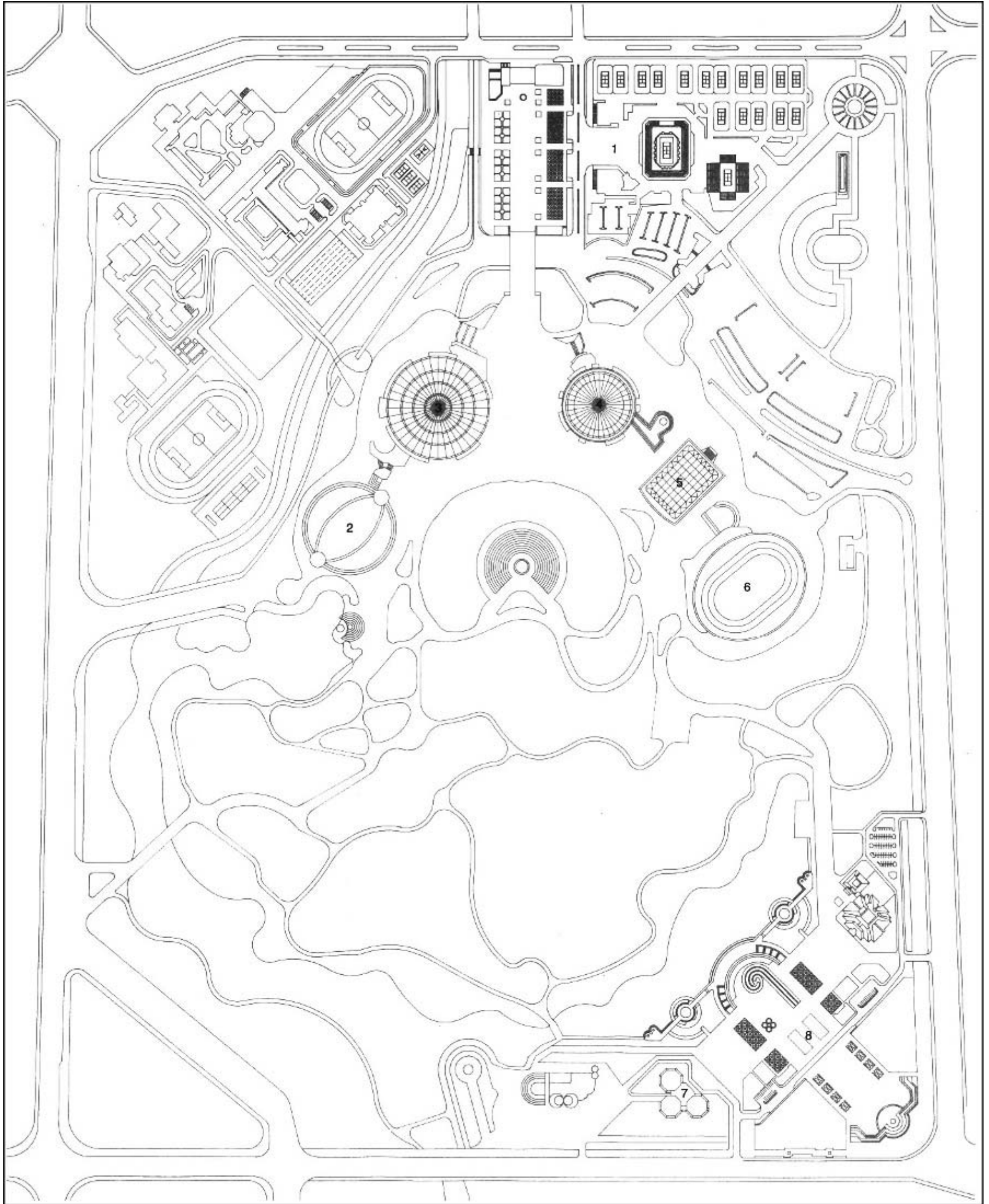
Landscape management concerned the management of trees, lawns, flower beds and the artificial lake. For the management of Mongchon Tosong, the ancient mud wall, and landscape architecture, the SLOOC awarded the management service contract to Tok Su Development Co., contractor for the mud wall's landscape architecture project.

Based on service reports submitted by the Korea Industrial Development Institute and the Office of Supply, the SLOOC listed as targets of management 100,000 trees (evergreen trees and shrubs, deciduous trees and bushes), 377,200 square meters of lawn, and 2,398 square meters of flower bed. The Seoul city government funded the management with public fees accruing from the use of Olympic Park.

Taking advantage of Afforestation Day on November 7, 1987, the SLOOC received tree donations from government-invested agencies which were involved in the Games support, and banking organizations, and let them plant the trees under a commemorative program, enhancing awareness of the need for landscape architecture for the park and for participation in the Games. In all, 25 organizations took part in the commemorative tree-planting in the park.

24. Layout of Olympic Park Facilities.

1. Olympic Tennis Courts
2. Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool
3. Olympic Gymnastics Hall
4. Olympic Fencing Gymnasium
5. Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium
6. Olympic Velodrome
7. Olympic Center
8. World Peace Gate





6. Competition Venues

6.3.2 Velodrome

For the purpose of constructing the velodrome inside the Seoul Sports Complex, drawings were made between February 1 and December 31, 1978. Noting, however, that the Sports Complex would be congested with competition venues with the construction of the velodrome, the plan was changed to construct the velodrome in the Olympic Park.

The construction of the velodrome started in September 1984 and was completed in April 1986. The velodrome, occupying a combined area of 26,020 square meters, is oval in shape with one basement and two storeys; its capacity is 6,000 persons.

A velodrome which was seen for the first time at an Olympics in Rome, 1960 calls for complex construction process, and the one in the Olympic Park is the first velodrome in Asia to have a wooden track. The wooden plates used for the cycling surface are of African maple tree recommended by the relevant IF. The wooden material is almost totally resistant to humidity, and is durable for 50 years. The materials used for substructure were Canadian pine trees; all the required materials were brought in from the Federal Republic of Germany. Put into the velodrome project were 2,800 tons of reinforced iron, 25,000 tons of ready-mixed concrete, 43,000 bags of cement, and about 106,000 man-days.

The width of the sloping track is seven meters, and one lap is 333.33 meters. A safety zone separates the track from infield.

The Scoreboard indicates not only digits and characters but also a competition guide, screen and synchronized timekeeping. The velodrome is equipped with 15 measurement devices, including two sets of complete photo finish units capable of measuring times up to one-1,000th of a second.

Lamps from illumination tower shed light vertically so as to avoid blinding of cyclists and heat fatigue from the lights.

A badminton and tennis training area is available in the center of the cycling track. This was also the waiting area for cyclists.

A telegraph and telephone booth, center for lost children, center for lost and found and shops are also among the velodrome's facilities.

Facilities and Games preparations

- Scope
- Combined area: 26,020m²
 - Construction area: 5,148m²
 - Seating capacity: 6,000 persons
 - Size: 157m on the longest side; 115 meters on the shortest side.
 - Storeys: One basement, two storeys

Competition area

- Track: Circumference-333.33m, direct section-66.46m, slope: straight section-10°02'14", turn section-38°44'05", Width: 7m
- Safety zone: Width-5m; length-330m
- Infield: 5,160m²

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron
- Stand: 19 levels
- Chairs: 6,322
- Functional rooms: 173
- Toilets: 20
- Scoreboard: 11.6x2.8m
- Illumination: 42.5m-high illumination towers (2), 38.5m-high illumination towers (2); 2,000 luxes, 2kw metal lamps (300)

Construction

- Period: September 4, 1984-April 30, 1986
- Cost: 10.1 billion won
- Designer: Space Group of Korea
- Constructor: Dongguk Construction Co.

6.3.3 Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium

In accordance with its decision to utilize existing facilities for venues, the SLOOC originally planned to use Daeyang Hall in Sejong University as the site for the weightlifting competition. In April 1983, however, the International Weightlifting Federation asked the SLOOC to reconsider the plan and to study other sites. The SLOOC accordingly decided to use the projected table tennis venue as the weightlifting gymnasium, and to construct a gymnasium at Seoul National University for the table tennis competition.

The Weightlifting Gymnasium occupies a combined area of 10,716 square meters, has three storeys, and a construction area of 5,617 square meters; its capacity is 4,000 persons. In conformity with the rules of International Weightlifting Federation, a wall is directly behind the lifting stage, and spectators are only in front of the stage, like in a theater.

Semitranslucent fiber glass is fixed on the outer wall and ceiling, allowing for daytime competition without excessive artificial illumination. On the ceiling an automatic illumination control system is installed to maintain indoor illumination at a given level according to the amount of sunlight entering the gymnasium.

At other times, the gymnasium is utilized as a venue for boxing, wrestling, ssirum (Korean wrestling), judo, table tennis, and cultural events. There are no pillars within the rectangle-shaped interior. Instead, 28 10-meter-high steel pillars were erected around the edge of the floor area; above the steel frames are covered steel frame fabrication in a double structure roofing. The weight of the roof is 350 tons, and to put up ridge beams 24 truck cranes were mobilized.

The stage was treated with multi-layered shock-absorbing devices enough to stand the impact of a 200-kg barbell falling from 2.3 meters. The shock-absorbent floor comprises 999 iron pillars tightly packed on a 62-cm-thick concrete floor with 10-cm-thick rubber plates laid on top; on top of this 45-cm-thick wooden plates were laid, and then 15-mm plywood plates. Lastly, 40-cm-thick maple tree timber plates were laid on the reinforced surface.

The eleven levels of the spectator stand were placed in front of the stage, and 18 levels of mobile spectator accommodation were placed on both side of the stage and beneath the rubber stand. The mobile stand which is electronically operated can be unfolded and folded like an accordion. The Scoreboard indicated the names, nationality and weight of lifters; the results of their first, second and third attempts; and final results, totals and rankings. The display board, which is a measuring device, indicates the attempt; name of lifter and nationality; time in which to make the attempt; and judge's decision.

Facilities and Games preparations

- Scope
- Combined area: 10,716m²
 - Construction area: 5,617m²
 - Seating capacity: 4,000 persons
 - Size: 85.8x66x17m
 - Storeys: Three storeys

Competition area

- Floor: 50x35m
- Stage: 14x14x0.9m, 196m²
- Lifting stand: 4x4m
- Training room: 522.72m²

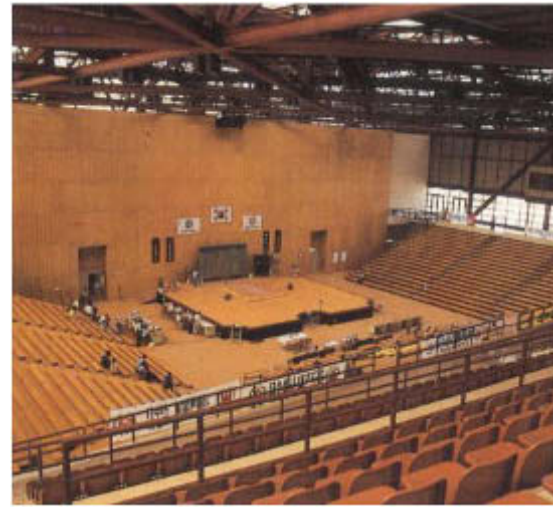
Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete, steel truss roof
- Sauna: 20.5m²
- Stand: 29 levels
- Seats: 3,828
- Gates: 26
- Functional rooms: 86
- Toilets: 20
- Scoreboard: 9.07x3.45m
- Illumination: Stage-1,500 luxes; audience seats-800 luxes; training room-1,400 luxes

Construction

- Period: August 31, 1984-April 30, 1986
- Cost: 6.9 billion won
- Designers: Seoul Architects Consulting Engineers Ltd.
- Constructor: Shindongah Construction Co., Ltd.

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26 28



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- 25. Olympic Velodrome.
- 26. View of the Velodrome under construction.
- 27. Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium.
- 28. Interior of the Weightlifting Gymnasium.



6. Competition Venues

6.3.4

Olympic Fencing Gymnasium

According to the initial plan drawn up in December 1981 to secure required facilities, a fencing gymnasium would be temporarily installed at the Taenung skating rink, but the projected gymnasium of Kyunghee University Suwon Campus would be utilized after completion of construction.

On June 23, 1982, however, it was decided to construct a fencing gymnasium in the Olympic Park; reviewing and analyzing official reports of past Games and facility regulations of Federation Internationale d'Esgrime (FIE), a basic design was mapped out for the fencing gymnasium. In drawing up the design, the Seoul city government took care to lend a soft touch to the projected structure, so Mongchon Tosong, the ancient mud wall inside the Olympic Park, would not be dwarfed.

The fencing gymnasium's roof is similar to that of the Gymnastics Hall, and the efficiency of construction was enhanced by adopting the same materials and processes used for the Gymnastics Hall construction. The black and white Scoreboard was manufactured in Hungary.

The fencing gymnasium occupies a combined area of 16,358 square meters, and is capable of accommodating 7,000 persons; with one basement and three storeys, the structure is circular in shape.

Silicon fiber glass allowing for the transmission of sunlight is used for roofing; under blue skies, the indoor illumination ranges from 1,600 luxes to 3,000 luxes, well exceeding the standard requirement of 1,200 luxes for color television relay.

Construction started from September 1984. A cable dome structure was adopted for the roof frame weighing 202 tons and 303 meters in circumference, as well as for the translucent coated-cable dome roof covering 7,395 square meters.

Of the total construction cost of 10.2 billion *won*, roof work accounted for 1,376 million *won*.

A multi-layered shock absorbing process was adopted for the circular floor as in the Gymnastics Hall. Enamel was used for outer walls to prevent erosion or discoloring. Canadian maple tree timber was used for the floor surface, and 15 pistes were installed. Four pistes were also installed in the stand just opposite to the VIP seats to be used as a training area.

The stand consists of 15 mobile levels, and nine fixed levels. The mobile stand is installed separately in the hallway beneath the fixed levels and floor. In the fixed stand, 4,019 chairs were installed, and 2,322 were installed in the mobile stand, totalling 6,341.

29. Construction progress on the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium as of October 25, 1985.

30. Fencing Gymnasium.

31. Olympic Gymnastics Hall under construction, October 25, 1985.

32. Gymnastics Hall.

The Scoreboard, which was manufactured in Hungary, is capable of displaying information in Korean, Chinese and English, and of indicating results and rankings. It can also indicate in graphics the moving action or static profile of an object.

The piste in front of the VIP stand was used for finals.

Amenities for audience included shops, center for lost children, lost and found service, audience guide center, telegraph and telephone booth, and post office.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 16,358m²
- Construction area: 8,750m²
- Size: 101m in diameter, 24m in height
- Storeys: One basement, three storeys

Competition area

- Floor: 70x55m
- Pistes: 2x18m (15)
- Training room: 486m²

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete; fabric cable roof
- Stand: 24 levels
- Seats: 6,341
- Entry gates: 23
- Functional rooms: 143
- Toilets: 36
- Scoreboard: 7.88x5m
- Illumination: 1,600 to 3,000 luxes; 2kw metal lamps (116), 500w Halogen lamps (20), 1kw emergency-Halogen lamps (20)

Construction

- Period: September 5, 1984-April 30, 1986
- Cost: 10.2 billion *won*
- Designer: Dong Myeong Architects, Planning
- Constructor: Korea Shipbuilding & Construction Corp.

6.3.5

Olympic Gymnastics Hall

The construction of the Gymnastics Hall was originally planned at the athletics training site near Taenung Athletes' Village. In accordance with the decision made on June 23, 1982 to utilize the national sports center area, the location was changed to Olympic Park.

Like the Fencing Gymnasium, the Gymnastics Hall is shaped in a circular form; the scope is larger than the Fencing Gymnasium but the height is the same to give a sense of balance in skyline. Of all the six venues of competition in the Olympic Park, the Gymnastics Hall is the largest in size. Adjoining the circular site of competition, small warm-up rooms are placed on each floor of the hall.

Most of the amenities are on the second floor, major points of entry for spectators, and VIP-related facilities are also placed there. On the uppermost part of the stand is a hallway circling the whole structure, where spectators can rest or view scenes outside.

Construction started on August 31, 1984 and was completed on April 30, 1986. The structure's outer shape, as seen from above, resembles a flat gray aluminium cylinder covered with a white umbrella.

The roof is a cable dome structure covered with silicon fabric glass, a chemical fiber which allows the entry of sunlight. Under a blue sky, indoor illumination is about 10,000 luxes, eight times brighter than the standard 1,200 luxes needed for television relay. Under cloudy sky, the illumination stands at about 1,000 luxes or more, minimizing power consumption.

Efficiency of illumination was outstanding because the illumination can be adjusted to the requirements of such indoor sports as gymnastics, basketball, badminton and handball.

The frame consists of 16 cables, 65 meters in length and 1.5 meters in diameter, linked with all sides. The roof was covered with chemical fiber, a process done for the first time for a large-scale gymnasium in Korea. Echo canopy was first installed, and a heat-resisting cover placed on it before topping it with imported fiber glass.

Flooring was done with maple tree timber with shock-proof devices beneath. The project consumed 22,697 glass blocks, and 132,000 man-days. The stand consists of 14 fixed levels and 23 mobile levels. The mobile stand is 20 meters long, and, when folded, the thickness is only 0.96 meter; it takes about seven minutes to unfold or retract. The Scoreboard was manufactured in Hungary.

Sound devices included 233 speakers installed at appropriate locations especially for music accompanying floor exercises. On the center of the ceiling, a block of 54 speakers was installed. Temporary facilities included a Korean-style restaurant and Western-style snack, and a film sale stand.





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Facilities and Games Preparations

Scope

- Area: 30,548m²
- Construction area: 11,800m²
- Seating Capacity: 14,730 seats
- Size: 134 meters in diameter; 24 meters in height
- Storeys: One basement, three storeys

Competition area

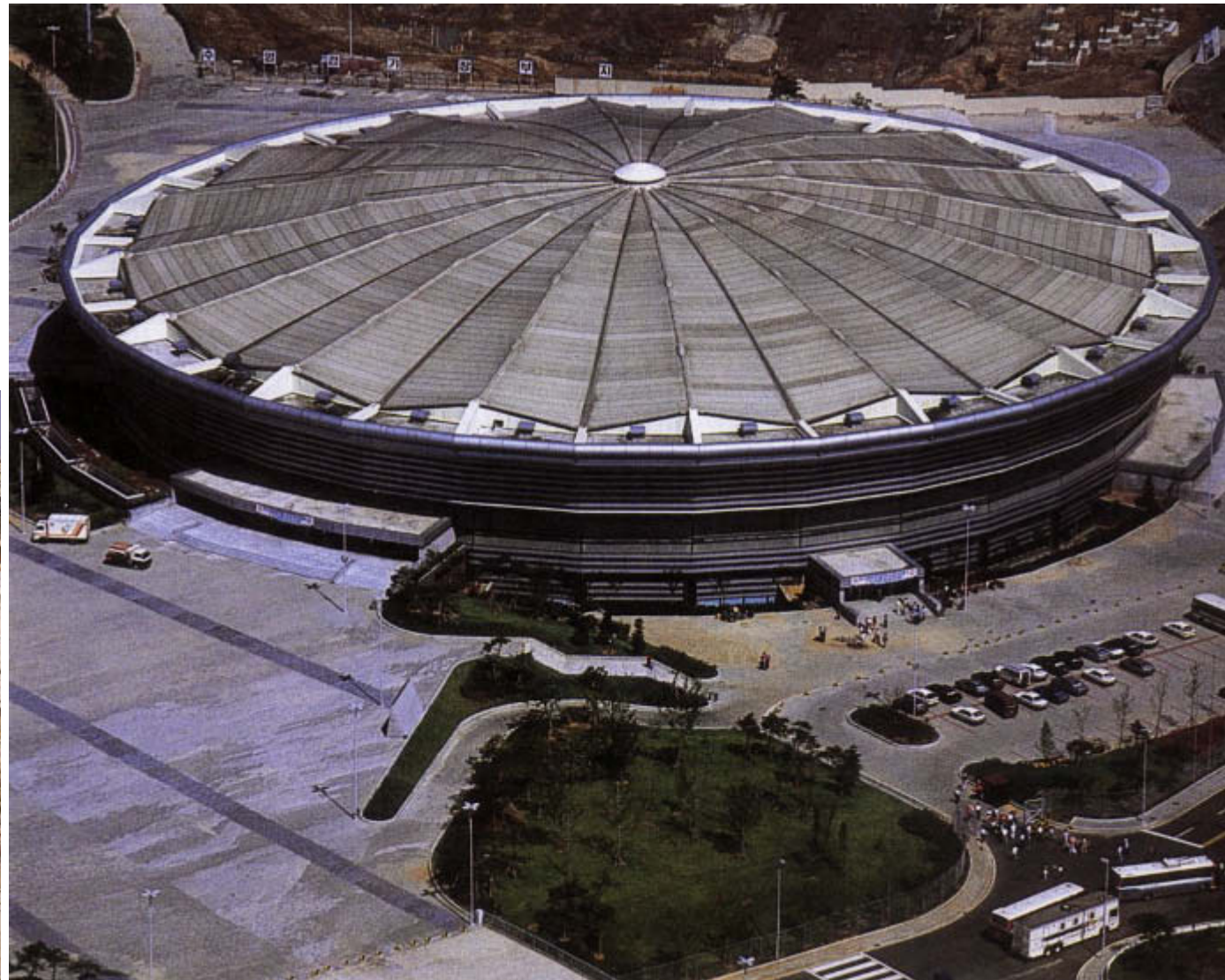
- Floor: 67x43m
- Gymnastics performance stand: 49x27m
- Training site: 2,855m²

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete; fabric cable roof
- Stand: 37 levels
- Seats: 14,730
- Entry gates: 30
- Functional rooms: 164
- Toilets: 41
- Scoreboard: 7.88x5m (two)
- Illumination: 1,500 luxes; 2kw metal lamps (108); 1kw emergency Halogen lamps (32)

Construction

- Period: August 31, 1984-April 30, 1986
- Cost: 17.1 billion won
- Designer: Space Group of Korea
- Constructor: Ssangyong Construction Co., Ltd.



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30 32



6. Competition Venues

6.3.6

Olympic Tennis Courts

The SLOOC originally planned to use the projected tennis courts of Kyung-hee University Suwon Campus as the site of the tennis competition. Due to lack of funds on the part of the university, however, the SLOOC decided to construct tennis courts.

Tennis courts were not included in the initial venues plan for the Olympic Park; a decision was made in February 1985 to build the courts in the park.

A service contract was arranged for a master plan and execution drawing. The site occupying 70,930 square meters of lot has one center court and 17 other courts.

The SLOOC reviewed the scope of facilities and operation of world-renowned Wimbledon Court in Britain and the Los Angeles Olympic tennis courts, and the results were reflected in the design.

The courts are hard-surfaced allowing for easy management and all-weather competition. As the courts are situated by the muddy riverside, soil hardener was used to prevent their surface from sinking before laying a support base of stones, 30 centimeters thick, followed by concrete with reinforced iron net to a depth of 20 centimeters. On top of this was laid 20 centimeters of finely crushed gravel, 10 centimeters of asphalt concrete and, finally, a locally manufactured chemical material, known as Neodex II, was laid to a thickness of 0.7 centimeters.

The SLOOC received technical advice and suggestions from technical delegates of the International Tennis Federation (ITF) during the construction. A slope of about 0.5 percent was decided to allow for easy drainage of rain off the courts.

Hard court was favored against lawn or clay because of wide temperature fluctuations in Korea which can affect the elasticity of the playing surface.

No major difficulties were encountered in the construction of venues of most sports, mainly because the venues had already been used during the Seoul Asian Games and sites of competitions in past Games provided reference data; however, the situation was somewhat different in the case of the tennis court because tennis was being revived at the Seoul Olympics after 64 years. This meant that exacting new standards, with little Olympic precedent, had to be met.

Temporary facilities around the courts included toilets installed outside the courts for spectators and ticket booths installed at front and rear gates.

Facilities and Games Preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 70,930m²
- Center court: 9,064m²
- Size: 90x80m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 15,000

Competition area

- Court: 23.77x10.97m (18)
- Safety zone: Behind baseline-8m; along sideline-6m
- Windbreak panel: Height-2m; length — 1,606m

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete
- Stand: 29 levels for center court; 22 levels for No. One court; 5 levels for other courts
- Seats: 10,000 in center court; 3,500 in No. One court; 900 in other courts.
- Gates: 17
- Functional rooms: 87
- Toilets: 16
- Scoreboard: 7.6x2.5m (2); 4.6x1.7m (two)
- Illumination tower: Height-14m (8); 800 luxes; 1kw metal lamps (48)

Construction

- Period: July 22, 1985-August 15, 1986
- Cost: 5.6 billion won
- Designer: Korea Engineering Consultants Corp.
- Constructor: Kong Yung Construction Co., Ltd.

6.3.7

Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool

The construction of the indoor swimming pool, which started in July 1986, was completed on May, 1988. The swimming pool was the last of the venues built in the Olympic Park. In terms of scope and function, the pool is a perfect facility of international standards.

Against the background of Mongchon Tosong, the ancient mud wall, and the artificial lake nearby, the pool is drawn in a soft circular form to harmonize with adjacent competition venues.

The special facilities include partitions capable of reducing the interior area requiring heating by separating the competition site from spectator seats; the ceiling is designed to let in natural lighting.

The installation of the device adjusting the height of pool's bottom allows competition for synchronized swimming, competitive swimming and the use of the pool by children and disabled persons. Underwater speakers are installed for synchronized swimming.

An opaque screen on the ceiling ensures correct lighting for relay broadcasting and curtains are installed in each window. Natural lighting can be used during ordinary pool use without using illumination lamps, thus saving about 10 million won a year in electricity and management costs.

The water refining system is based on ozone or heat generation by silica. During the Games period, the refining was done by zone. At other times, silica-based refining is done in an effort to reduce maintenance costs.

For heat-shielding effect, the ceiling is treated with a double structure comprising the lower part of roof and the upper part of ceiling, and a large fan is fixed on the ceiling.

During night time, a thermostatic cover is put over the pool to keep down water evaporation. During the summer, room temperature is maintained at 28 degrees Celsius, humidity at 60 percent; and during the winter the temperature at 27 degrees Celsius and humidity at 60 percent.

The water temperature in the pool is always kept at 26 degrees Celsius. The tiles, underwater windows and underwater illumination windows were imported from the Federal Republic of Germany, and the illumination lamps were imported from Philips of the Netherlands.

The major facilities in the swimming pools can be divided into three categories, underwater photo-taking device, water depth adjusting device, and underwater sound devices. The initial plan called for the use of the indoor swimming pool in the Seoul Sports Complex and Taenung International Swimming Pool for the swimming competition of the Games. Later, the revised plan for the Olympic Park included the construction of the swimming pool.

The swimming pool was rated as one of the most impressive of all venues of competition of the Seoul Olympics.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 25,075m²
- Construction area: 12,742m²
- Seating capacity: 10,000
- Storeys: One basement, three storeys

Competition area

- Size: 5,024m²
- Pool for competitive swimming: 50x25x2-3m (10 lanes)
- Diving pool: Size — 25x25x5m; facility — platform (1m, 3m, 5.75m, 10m), springboard (3m, 1m)
- Training pool: 50x12.5x2m (5 lanes)

Facilities

- Structure: Steel frame and pipe truss
- Pool cover: 4.5x18m (44 sets)
- Water depth adjusting device: The height of the pool's bottom is adjusted to meet requirements for synchronized swimming, competitive swimming, children and physically challenged persons.
- Gates: 29
- Functional rooms: 104
- Illumination: 2,800 luxes; 2kw metal Halide(184)
- Scoreboard: 10.5x5.5m

Construction

- Period: July 1986-May 1988
- Cost: 15.6 billion won
- Constructor: Kolon Construction Co., Ltd.

6.3.8 Cross-country (Modern Pentathlon)

The cross-country event of the modern pentathlon was held at the Mongchon Tosong, site of an ancient mud wall. The five sports of the modern pentathlon are equestrian, fencing, swimming, shooting and athletics. Athletics is the cross-country with a racing distance of four kilometers. Of the five sports, swimming and fencing were held at the fencing gymnasium and indoor swimming pool in the Olympic Park, respectively, helping reduce time and distance pressure on competitors. Rebuilding the ancient mud wall, Mongchon Tosong, the SLOOC developed a promenade along the wall and utilized it for the cross-country course. The cross-country course under the original plan called for circling the vicinity of the mud wall. But the open space nearby the mud wall was used to develop a 4-km course, because the maximum distance around the wall was only three kilometers. The course's width ranges from three to six meters, and lines of trees and shrub along the course make it attractive. Hungary's Martinek Janos who won the event described the cross-country course as "ideal." Work on the development of the course started on June 1, 1988 and was completed on August 31. Tents, a stand and other temporary facilities were installed by the side of the course. Power supply work for broadcast relay of the event was also done. The relay was done by NBC-TV, the holder of US TV rights for the Seoul Olympic Games. The SLOOC provided all the required funding of 128 million won.

Facilities and Games Preparations

Location

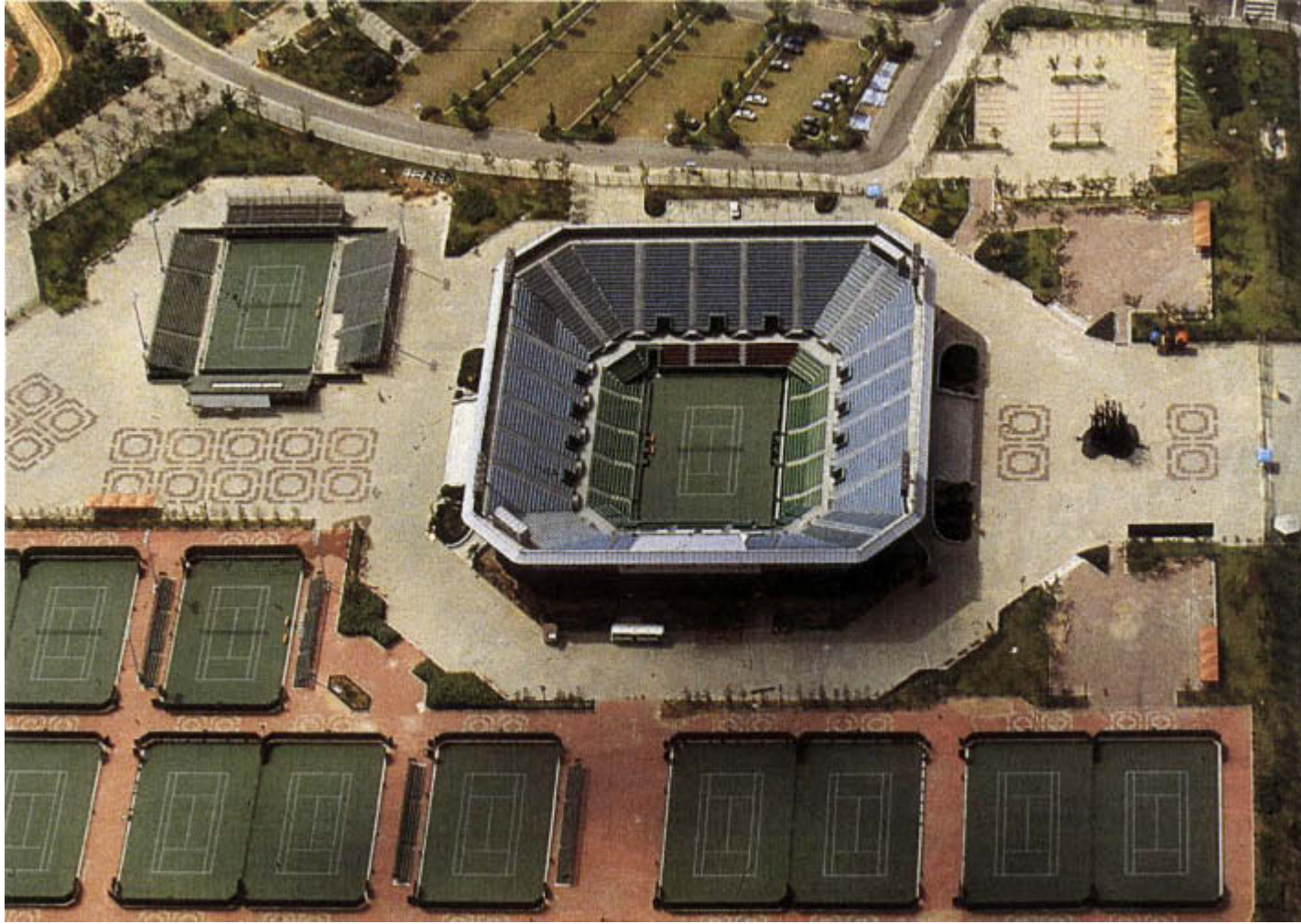
- Mongchon Tosong (Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul)

Scope

- Course: Length — 4km; width — 3-6m
- Seating capacity: 10,000

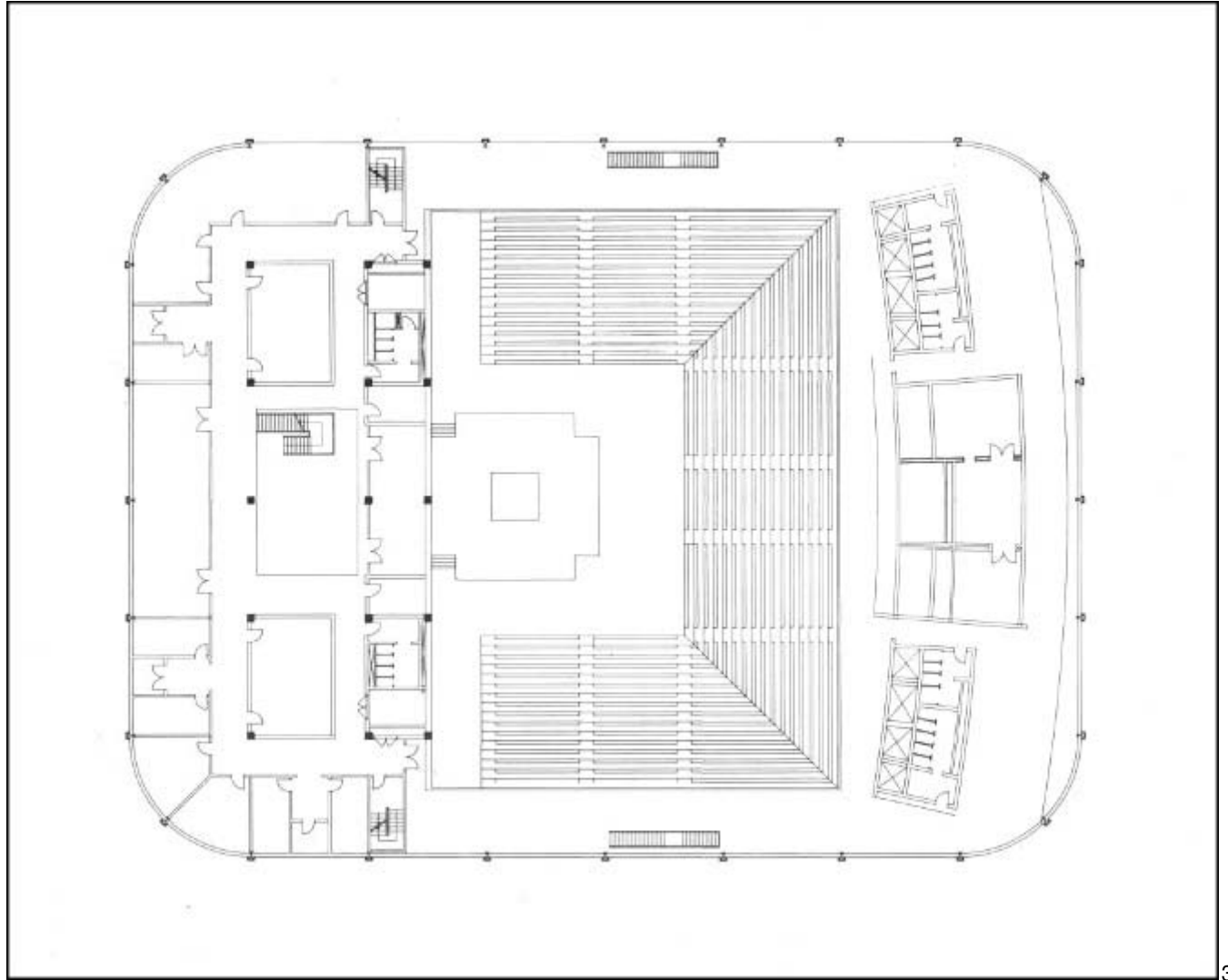
Facilities

- Tents: For competition headquarters and communications liaison offices
- Stand: Steel stand of fold-up style

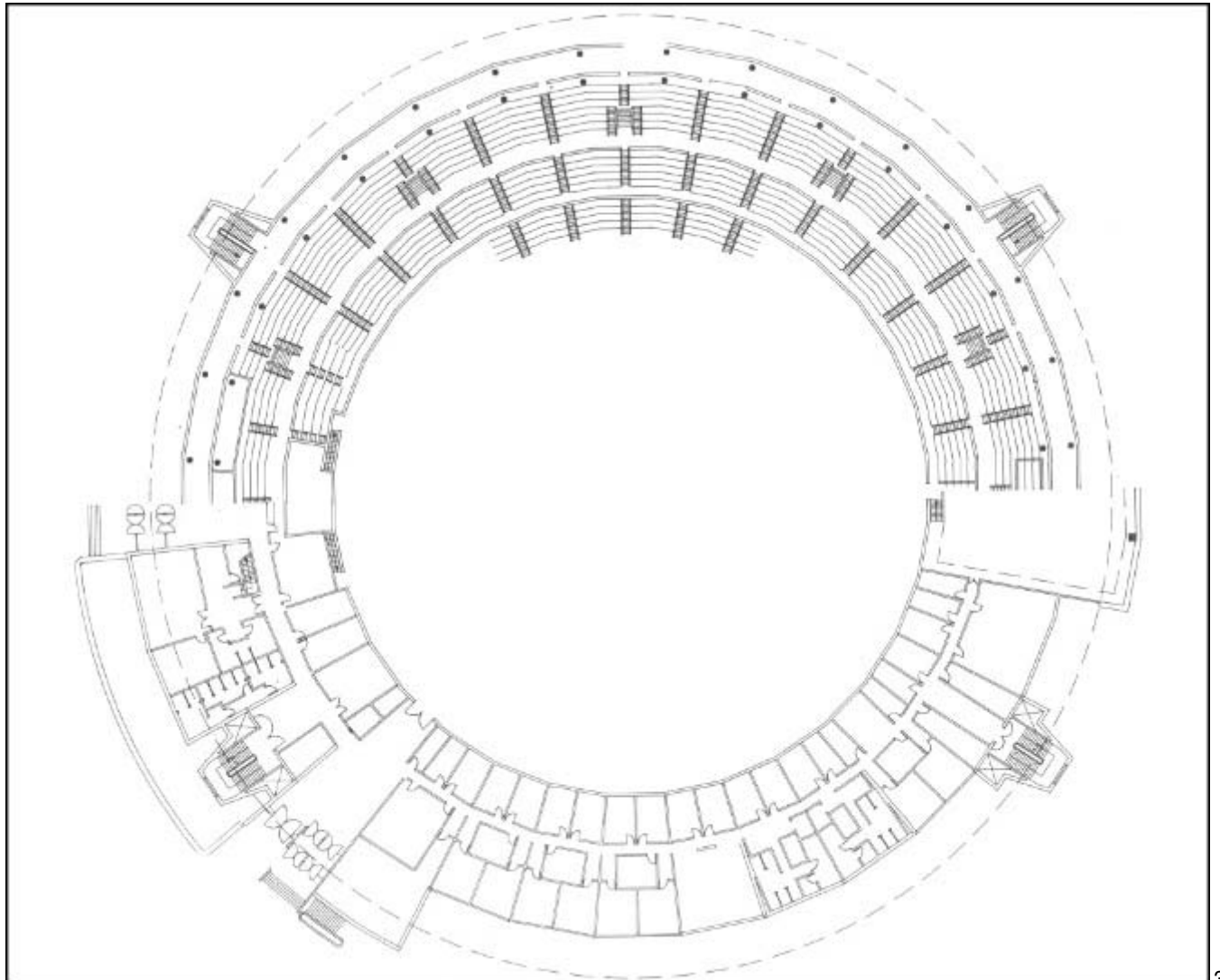




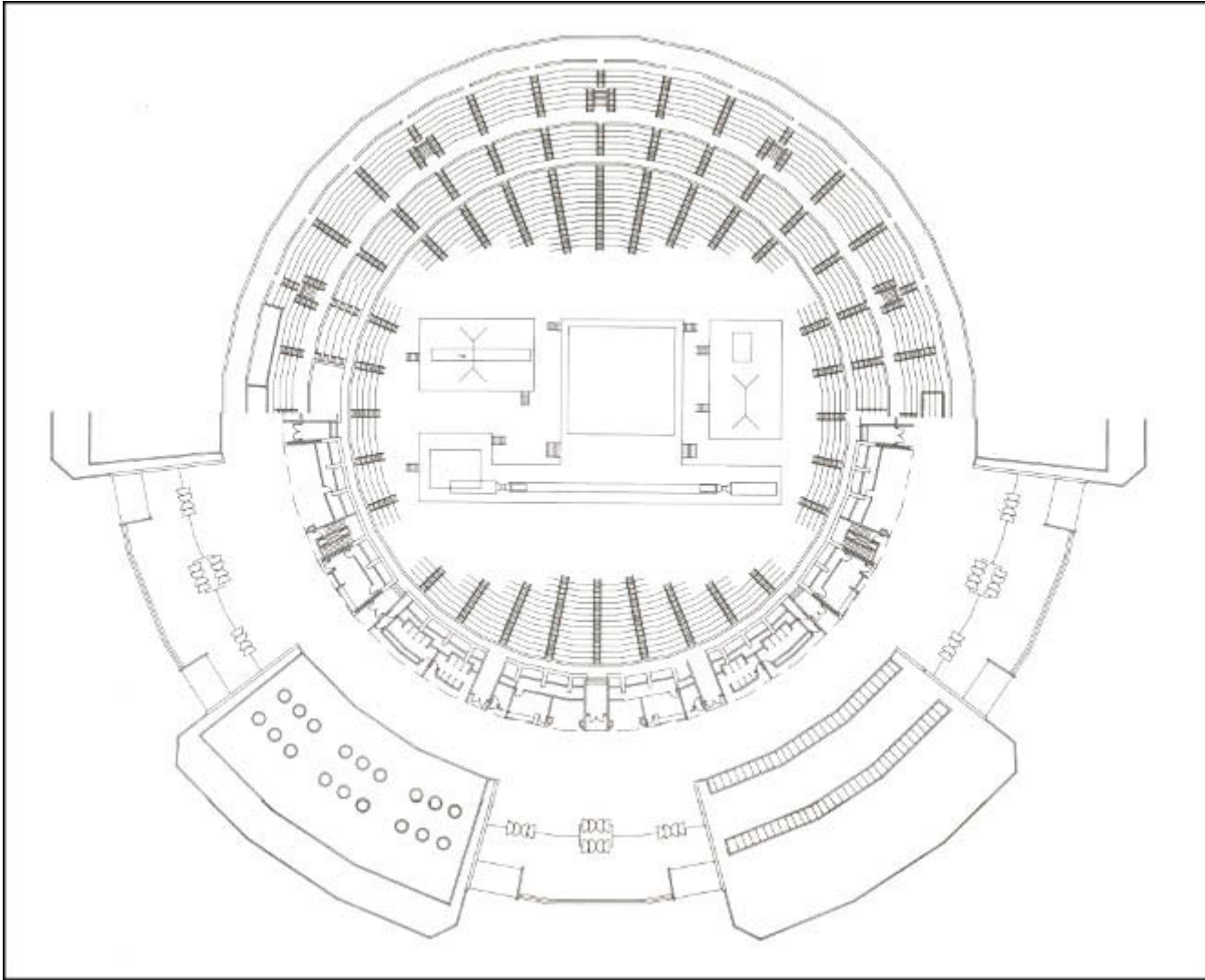
6. Competition Venues



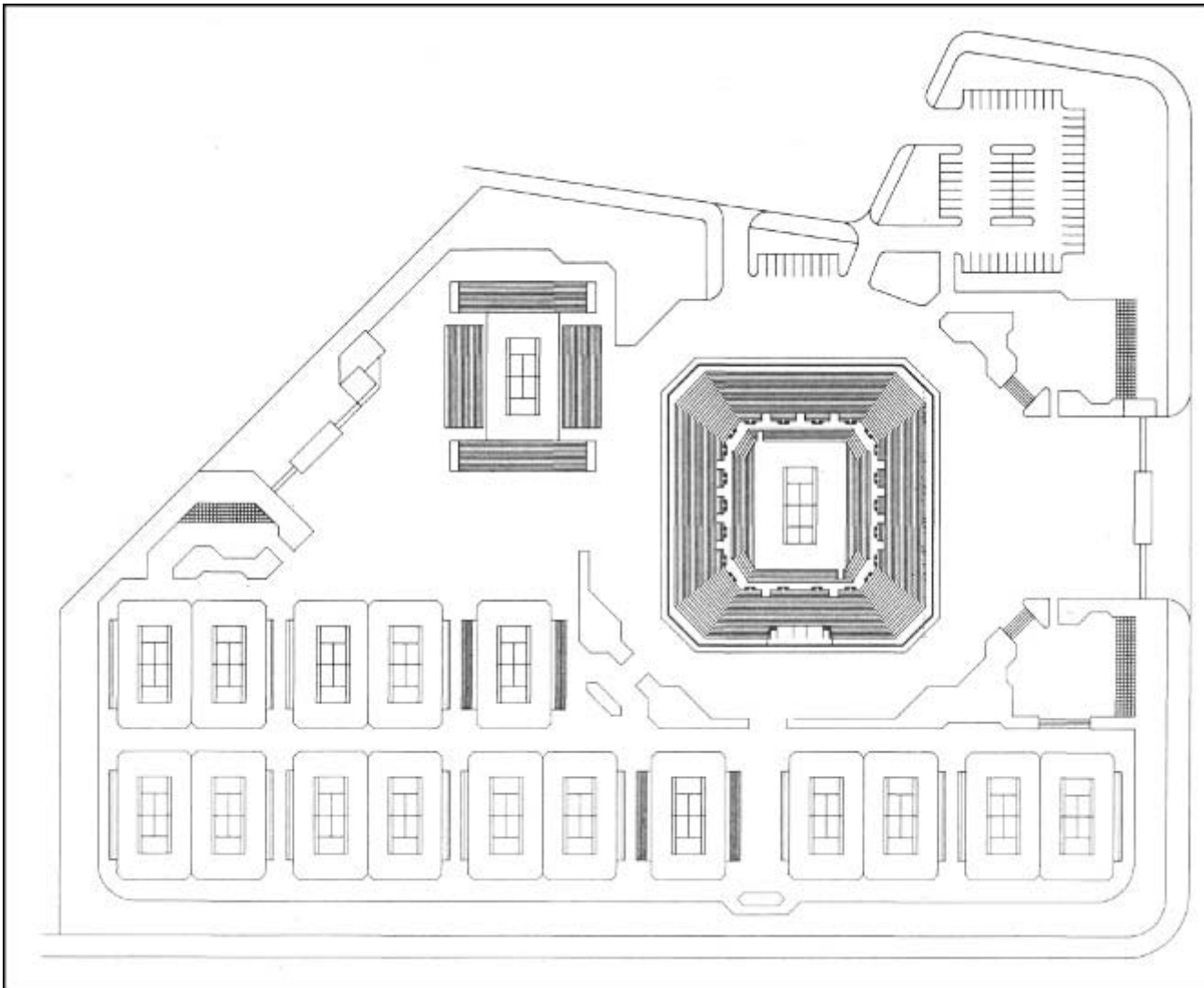
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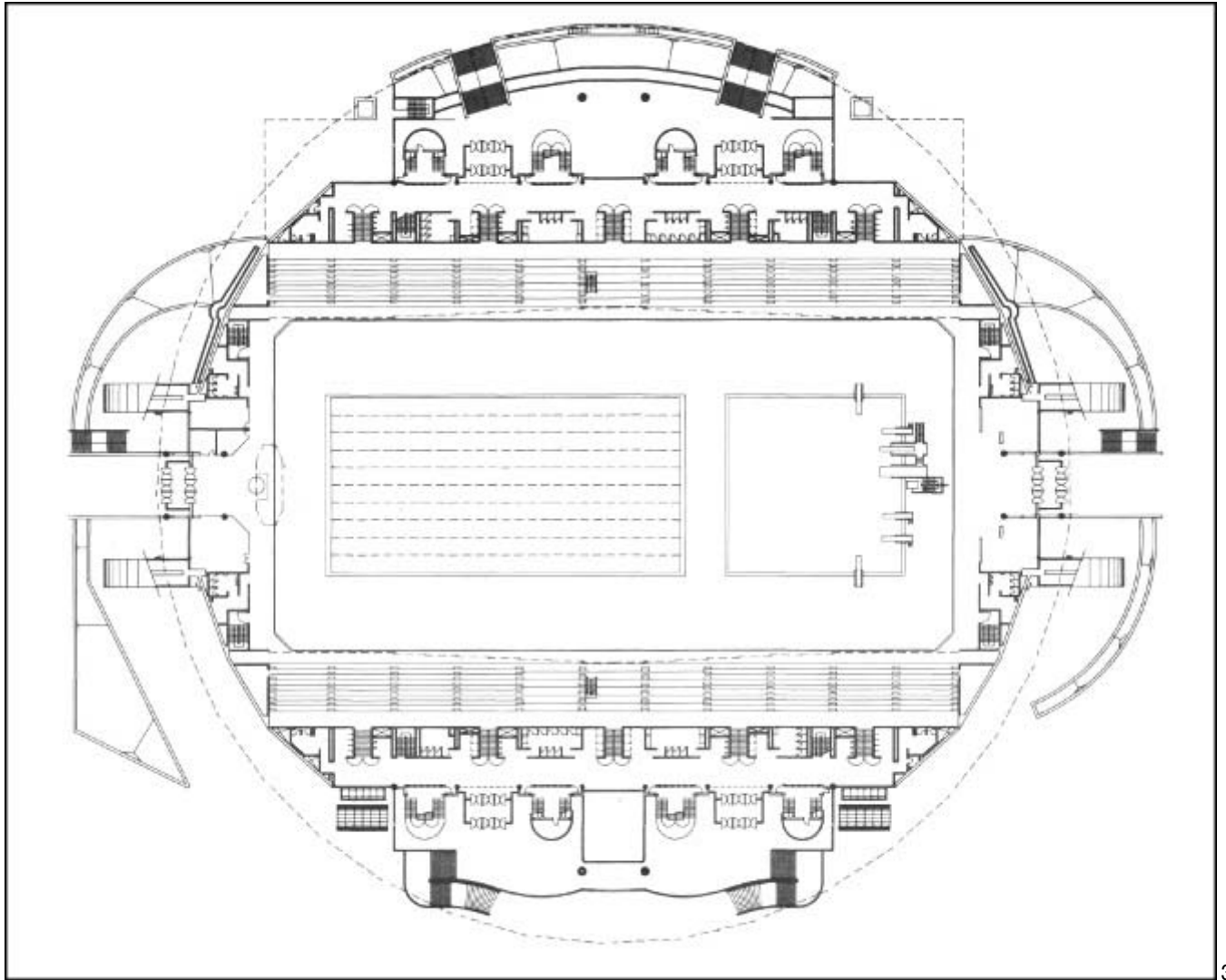


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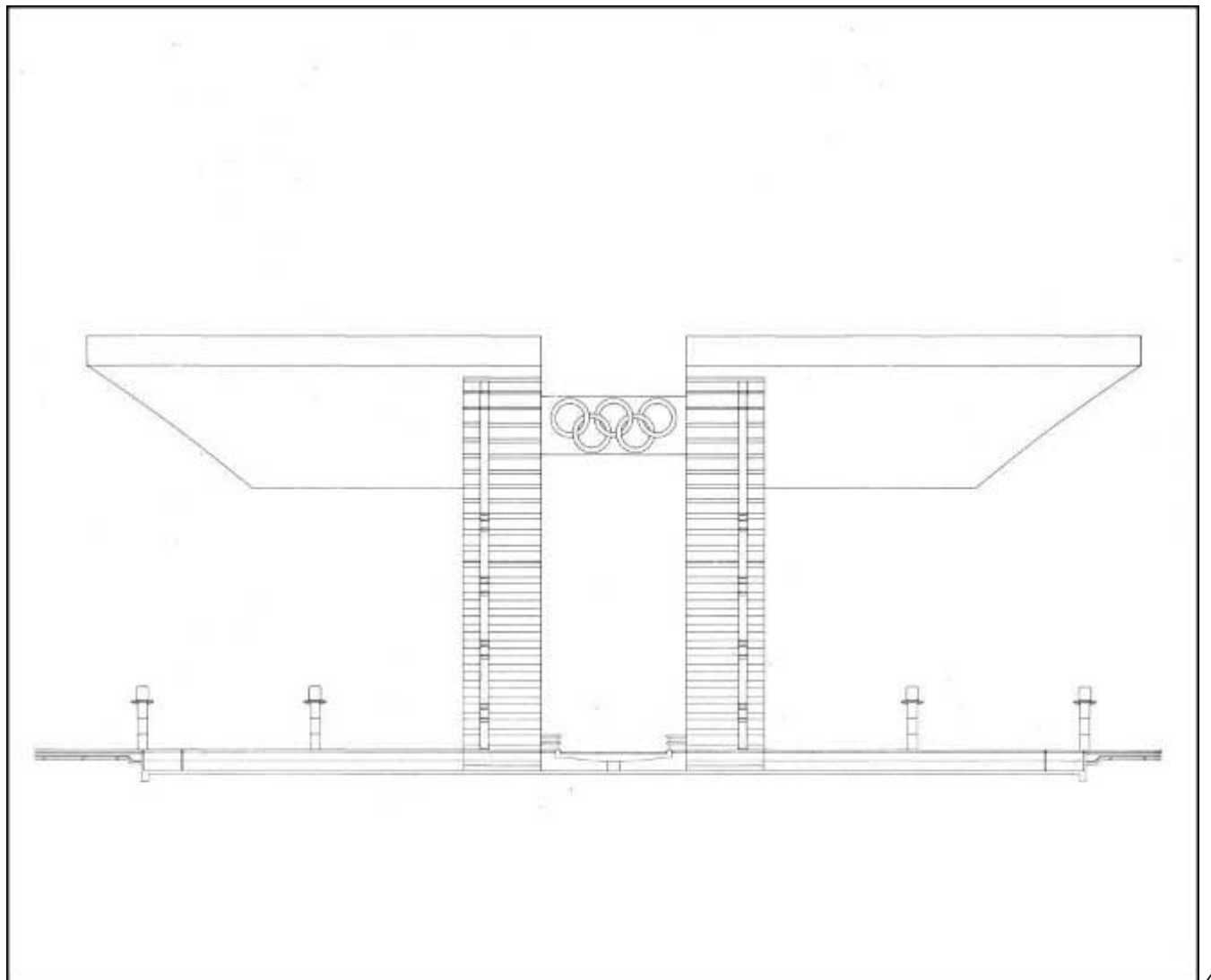
- 35. Layout of the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium.
- 36. Layout of the Olympic Gymnasium.
- 37. Layout of the Olympic Gymnastics Hall.
- 38. Layout of the Olympic Tennis Courts.



6. Competition Venues



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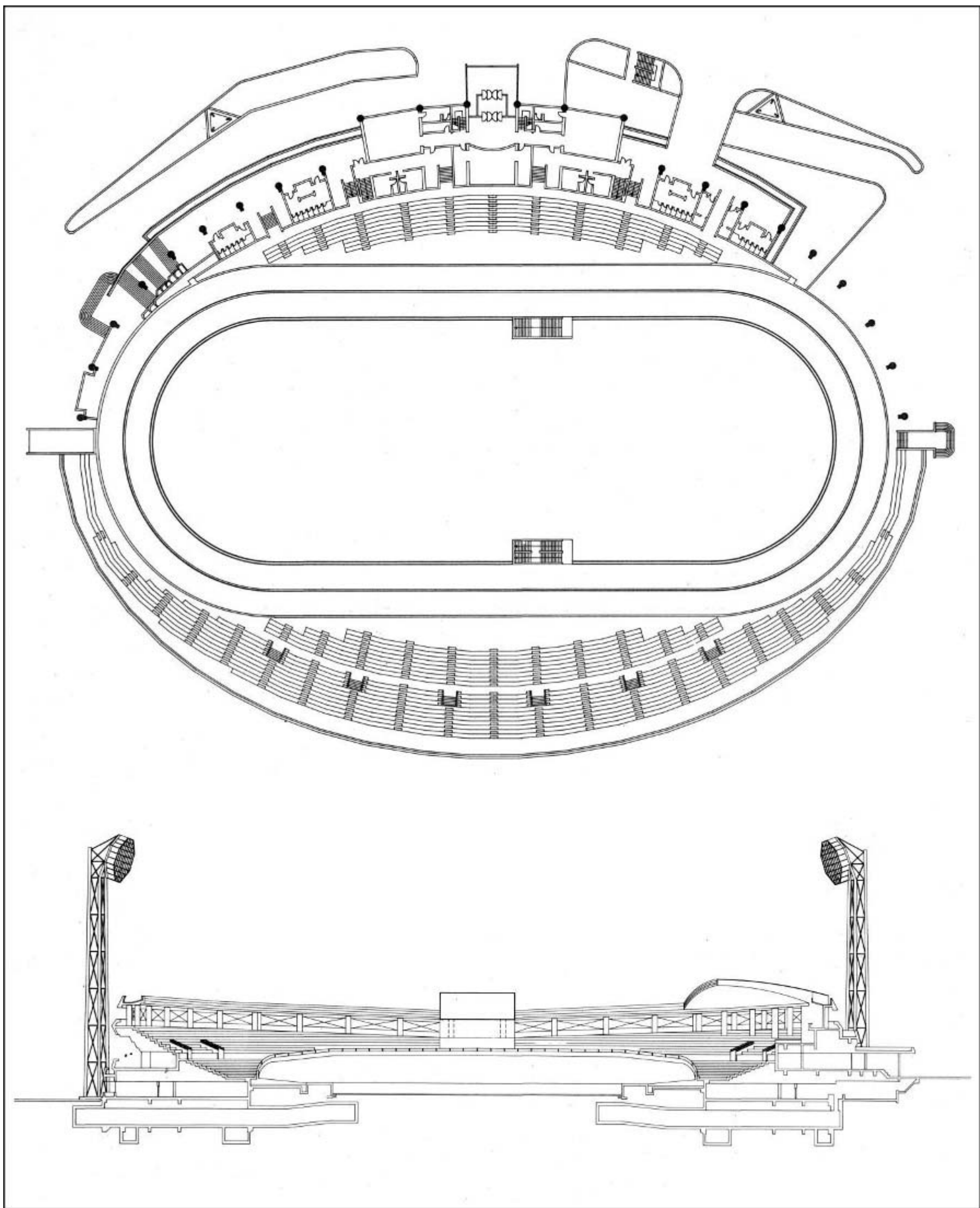


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39. Layout of the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool.

40. World Peace Gate.

41. Layout of the Olympic Velodrome.





6. Competition Venues

6.4 Newly Built Venues of Competition

6.4.1 Han River Regatta Course/Canoeing Site

□ Selection of location

Under the original plan for Olympic facilities, the regatta and canoeing course was to be constructed on the area the Seoul city government proposed when it made a bid for the right to host the Olympic Games; the area is located in Topyong-ri, Kuri-up, Namyangju-gun, Kyonggi-do (province), and the city government planned to build hockey site and tennis court there to create a Han River sports complex.

As a candidate site, the Seoul city government selected the Han River riverside in Topyong-ri in conformity with the requirements presented by the Federation Internationale des Sociétés d'Avion (FISA) including the distance (one hour ride) from the Olympic Village, weather conditions such as wind direction and sunlight direction, and conformity between the axis of the site and wind direction. The city government decided to fund the project with private capital. But the Topyong-ri was written off as the candidate site because of the high cost of the ground-leveling project which would have been double the actual construction costs.

The other candidate sites that were selected thereafter included Han River riverside in Kayang, Misari, and Yangsu.

After considering five conditions including the conditions involving the site itself, administrative conditions, maximum utilization, investment ratio and distance from the Olympic Village, Misari riverside was selected as the final candidate site. Misari riverside topped the list of candidate sites in all but one condition — that involving investment ratio.

As with other competition sites, the leading factors in the construction of regatta course were the fulfillment of requirements set by FISA, optimum use of budget, high efficiency of investment to enable post-Games utilization, and proximity to the Olympic Village.

The SLOOC decided to construct the regatta course on the Misari river, to develop the whole area within the standards of Han River water preservation and to utilize the site as a spacious resting place for citizens after the Games.

The SLOOC and Kyonggi-do administrative authority agreed to share the construction cost.

The total area of the site covered 660,000 square meters, including regatta lake, management facilities, spectator facilities, road, parking lot,

green zones, and embankment. The embankment, 1,732 meters at upriver and 1,230 meters at downriver, was constructed to have EL 2,300, a rare flood level in 200 years.

The project required consultations with the Construction Ministry, Home Ministry and the Defense Ministry.

After the site of the regatta course was finally confirmed in December 1983, Kyonggi-do authority, which was responsible for the construction, began to make administrative preparation for the job. Because the area was affected by regulations on land development and protection of military facilities, care was taken to comply with the regulations and administrative procedures through consultations with relevant government agencies.

The general design guidelines for the regatta course were strict when compared with other competition venues. Some examples: 1) The design must conform to the standards of criteria for international competition facilities and mandatory conditions of compliance; approval of FISA regarding the matter must be obtained through consultation to preclude any trouble in conducting Olympic Games. 2) Measures should be taken to enable all citizens to use the facility after the Olympic Games. 3) The construction of the competition site must not impair the surrounding environmental conditions and related facilities. 4) Design must be technically feasible and conform to the standards set forth by the related laws. Prior to the design, soil quality, geographical survey and water quality investigation were made.

Emphasis was placed on the site of competition and secondary facilities. Considering the functional relationship between sports and tourism, the main site and secondary facilities were so arranged as to ensure mutual linkage conforming to the regulation governing international venues of competition.

For efficient utilization, related facilities were placed bearing in mind long-term post-Games perspectives.

In light of the special characteristics inherent in the regatta course, emphasis was also placed on the landscape architecture. The landscape was developed so as to form a graceful linkage with the Han River's green zone under Seoul's park and green zone system. Considering the water levels between the Han River's mainstream and the competition site, water intake was done through pump and drainage through a natural course.

The speed of water flow in the course, a crucial element of a regatta course, was held down to 10 meters per second.

The regatta course was so designed as to provide competitors on all lanes with equal conditions against wind direction and that their vision would not be obstructed by the progress of competition. The slopes on both side of the lake were designed to minimize waves.

Construction started on September 18, 1984 and was completed on June 10, 1986. The width of the regatta is 140 meters, and length 2,212 meters; the water depth is 3 meters.

□ Games preparations

Housed on the first floor of the headquarters building were the office for officials, judges' office, and the competition office. On the second floor were VIP room and technical officials' office. Amenities facilities and Games operation facilities were brought together in the headquarters building to allow efficient management.

The building for competitors housed an athletes' room, massage rooms for male and female competitors, stroke gauge room and doping test room. The boat warehouse, or the boat-house, has one permanent one-storey building covering 7,860 square meters, and three temporary structures. The boathouse is capable of accommodating 220 boats.

A tower is located on top of the headquarters building; on the uppermost part are gauge room, office of judges and interview room. On the fourth floor are the announcers' room and the technical officials' office.

Measurement devices included 29 sets of eight kinds including a photo device which could measure up to one-100th of a second.

Weather devices measuring wind direction and speed were installed at the start point and 1,000-m point. Also in place were a magnetic thermometer, hygrometer and rain gauge.

Temporary facilities included a shop, lounge, post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booths. A promenade course, eight meters in width and 1,365 meters in length, was arranged. A parking lot was arranged to handle some 200 cars. For water intake before the conduct of competition, about 786,000 tons of Han River water was drawn into the course, raising the water level to three meters on September 1, 1988.

On September 13, some 70,000 tons of water that had evaporated were filled up to keep the water level at three meters.

42. Construction of the Han River Regatta Course.

43. Han River Regatta Course.

44. Starting tower for the Regatta Course.



42

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area: 1,388,436m²
- Seating capacity: 25,000

Venue

- Course: 2,212x140x3m (8 lanes)
- Start floating bridge: 3 sets (rowing — 1; canoeing — 2)
- Boat landing floating bridge: 3 sets (rowing — 1; canoeing — 2)

Facilities

- Operation headquarters: 2,155m²
- Athletes waiting room: 2,496m²
- Athletes lounge: 1,040m²
- Press center: 302m²
- Broadcast center: 288m²
- Start tower: 30m²
- Security personnel waiting room: 288m²
- Boathouse: 5,142m²; one storey
- Stand: Headquarters — 2,500 seats; lawn — 22,000 persons; athletes — 500 seats; VIPs — 250 seats
- Parking: 60 cars for VIPs and officials; 506 for spectators; 100 for athletes; 19 for journalists; 20 for broadcasters
- Training site: 8 lanes for rowing; 6 lanes for canoeing; three places for mooring; embankment — 100m; three boat washing places
- Scoreboard: 7.4x10m (names of competitors, events, distance, nationality, results, competition time indicated in Korean and English and processed in various graphics)

Construction

- Period: September 18, 1984-June 10, 1986
- Cost: 10.3 billion *won*
- Designer: Korea Engineering Consultants Corp.
- Constructor: Samsung Construction Co., Ltd.

Repair works

- Period: March 23, 1987-August 20, 1988
- Cost: 1,347,15 million *won*
- Specifications: New road construction and additions to facilities; superior drainage facility construction; voltage control of transformers; some changes in competition site; securing practice area and warm-up facility



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6. Competition Venues

6.4.2

Seoul Equestrian Park

The equestrian park in the initial plan was to be in an area adjacent to Nam Seoul Grand Park and funded through private capital.

The SLOOC asked the Korea Horse Affairs Association and Korea Equestrian Association to forward plans to secure facilities. The Korea Horse Affairs Association presented a proposal calling for the selection of a candidate site at Makkeri, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi-do (province). The Korean Equestrian Association came up with a plan calling for the selection of a candidate site at Paldang region in Namyangju-gun.

The SLOOC invited Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI) vice president Count D. Landsberg-Velen to visit Seoul to give advice on the selection of candidate site.

The SLOOC also invited the internationally known equestrian park course designer, Wolfgang Feld to study the possible areas in Paldang region and Nam Seoul Grand Park. Based on the field survey reports forwarded by Landsberg-Velen and Feld, the FEI recommended Paldang region as the candidate site.

The Paldang region, however, was written off by the government because the area has been designated as a special protection zone to preserve water quality of the Han River, the main source of piped water supply for the 14 million citizens of the capital city, and because the area was not adequate in terms of efficient value of investment and utilization after the Games.

According to a detailed plan to secure major facilities for the Seoul Olympic Games, the area adjoining the Seoul Grand Park was picked as the final site. The area received high points because of potential of utilization made possible through the development of entertainment facilities in connection with the Seoul Grand Park. The Seoul Grand Park area also had some geographical advantages enabling the separate placement of the projected equestrian park as against training site; traffic advantages in being connected by subway system and circular road; and tourist resources in connection with the Seoul Grand Park.

The Korea Horse Affairs Association was authorized to construct the equestrian park under its responsibility with its own funding. Six relevant government agencies took steps to provide for the construction of the equestrian park; the government agencies were the Economic Planning Board, Home Ministry, Finance Ministry, Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry, Construction Ministry and the Seoul city government.

The original plan was partly revised after the scope of facilities and placement had been finalized on the basis of the technical survey conducted by reputed equestrian park construction expert, Helbing of the Federal Republic of Germany. The exact location was Juam-ri, Kwachon-myon, Sihung-gun, Kyonggi-do (province), with area covering 1,090,900 square meters.

The equestrian park housed 36 competition and auxiliary facilities. The competition facilities included site for three-day event, site for jumping event, site for dressage, and equestrian park for modern pentathlon.

Major auxiliary facilities were: horse stables with accommodation capacity of 400; spectator stand with capacity of 25,000; parking lot with capacity of 3,000 cars; four facilities for veterinarians; and lodging quarters for management personnel with capacity of 400. The construction proceeded in three categories including civil engineering, landscape architecture and main construction.

The Kyonggi-do Regional Land Expropriation Committee handled redemption for the expropriated land and the purchase of other materials in connection with the construction of the equestrian park.

Redemption and deposit of money were done for land covering 1,064,251 square meters, 50 houses, 114 cases of crop cultivation, 631 graves, and four other items.

The expropriation and purchase of land inevitably resulted in the migration of some 83 households; they were relocated to Moonwon-ri, Kwachon-myon.

For the civil engineering project, the SLOOC designated Samsung Construction Co., Ltd. from among 14 companies. Starting from April 24, 1984, Samsung undertook the civil engineering, including earth work, drainage, stone walls for reinforcement, revetment, bridges, pavement, elevated road, and underpass road for horses. Work on landscape architecture was undertaken by Dong-A Environment Co., Ltd. starting from April 23, 1984. Included in the project were: relocation of 6,360 trees; removal of shrub on 141,000 square meters of land; planting of 480,820 trees; lawn work on 461,580 square meters, and planting of 300,000 flower plants.

The first section of the construction was undertaken by Dongbu Construction Co., Ltd. and the second section by Korea Development Corp. starting from November 5, 1984. The project featured the construction of main audience stand, secondary audience stand, indoor race course, lounge for athletes, lodging quarters for attendants, lodging quarters for management personnel and medical room. The SLOOC decided to construct dressage and jumping competition sites in the Seoul Equestrian Park. However,

the construction of the endurance test site in the equestrian park was ruled out because the area was not large enough to place an adequate course and would require too much expenses to restore the course after the Games. As a candidate site for the cross-country race, Wondang Ranch belonging to the Korea Horse Affairs Association was selected. Although the area is about 50 kilometers away from the Olympic Village, the site had favorable geological conditions to secure required land of 1,320,000 square meters and to construct diverse courses according to the area's topographical features. In addition, no major problem was involved in redemption, while conditions for TV broadcast were rated excellent in view of the scenic landscape of the ranch and its vicinity.

In consultation with the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry and Defense Ministry, the SLOOC decided to construct the endurance test site in Wondang-ri covering about 1,200,000 square meters.

The facilities of the site included four phases (A.B.C.D.), and such auxiliary facilities as horse stables, warehouse, horse washing point, medical room, lodging quarters for related personnel and lodging quarters for horse management personnel. The course design was done by Hugh Thomas of Britain.

Wondang Ranch is rated as one of the finest endurance test courses in the history of Olympic Games.

Facilities and Games preparations

Equestrian Park

Scope

- Combined area: 1,090,900m²
- Seating capacity: 30,000

Competition site

- Dressage: 20x60m (one arena)
- Jumping: 100x110m (one arena)

Training site

- Dressage: 20x60m (4 arenas)
- Jumping: 40x70m (4 arenas)

Facilities

- Headquarters building: 5,677m²; one basement, three storeys
- Audience stand: 1,921m²; 453 seats; three storeys
- Outdoor audience stand: 3,100m²; 6,234 seats; one storey
- Lounge for riders: 1,156m²; one basement, two storeys
- Indoor school: 4,212m²; one basement, two storeys
- Stable: 9,378m²; one storey
- Veterinary examination room: 1,823m²; one basement, two storeys
- Equipment room: 595m²; one basement, two storeys
- Lodging quarters: 2,036m²; one basement, three storeys
- Sewage disposal treatment place: 647m²
- Feed and hay warehouse: 1,722m²; one storey

45. Wondang Ranch, venue of equestrian competitions at Wondang-myon, Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do (province).

46. Seoul Equestrian Park at Kwachon, Kyonggi-do (province).

Construction

- Period: March 14, 1984-April 30, 1986
- Designers: Korea Engineering Consultants Corp.; Kumsong Architecture Institute; Junggrim Architecture Co., Ltd.
- Constructors: Samsung Construction Co., Ltd., Dongbu Construction Co., Ltd., Korea Development Corp.

Wondang Ranch for three-day event

Scope

- Combined area: 1,320,000m²
- Seating capacity : 2,000

Competition site

- Course: 26,761m; A course — 5,940m; B course — 3,105m; C course — 10,230m; D course — 7,486m

Facilities

- Headquarters building : 126m²; two storeys
- Outdoor audience stand: 1,607 seats
- Stable: 2,044m²; one storey
- Veterinary examination room: 275m²; two storeys
- Lodging quarters: 676m²; two storeys
- Feed and hay warehouse: 360m²; one storey
- Sewage disposal treatment: 66m²

Construction

- Period: August 1985-August 1986
- Constructor: Hanyang Engineers & Construction Co., Ltd.





6. Competition Venues

6.4.3 Pusan Yachting Center

The SLOOC selected two candidate sites for the yachting course, the Suyong Bay and Kwangyan Bay in Pusan, considering their urban background, the water depth, sea current, wind speed and the range of tide. The SLOOC, setting the basic direction to solicit private capital, embarked on collecting data necessary for construction of the yachting course.

On February 16, 1982, the SLOOC asked the Pusan city government, Maritime and Port Administration, and other related agencies to present opinions on inquiries and data concerning the construction of the yachting course. The Pusan city government was asked to provide data on 13 categories including the city's policy direction in conjunction with the construction of the yachting course, the number of houses to be removed, amount of reparations, and survey data on the buildings eligible for redemption.

The Maritime and Port Administration was asked to respond to inquiries and furnish data concerning six categories including : opinion on the construction of the yachting course in Kwangyan Bay or Suyong Bay; basic data necessary for drawing up a plan to construct a yachting course; present status of and future plan on port construction ; facility standard data necessary for designing , and; basic conditions for a yachting course.

The Korea Yachting Association was asked to respond to inquiries and furnish data concerning six categories including : standards and scope of yachting course facilities; size of yachts in use; international accrediting for Korean manufactured yachts; data required to calculate income and expenditure in connection with the projected construction of the yachting course, and; overseas yachting course facilities.

The SLOOC also solicited opinions on some inquiries and data from the Construction Ministry, Korea Land Development Corp., Kyongil Yacht Manufacturing Co., and the Defense Ministry. The inquiries and data the SLOOC asked the eight organizations to present covered 32 categories. Based on the results of its inquiries, the SLOOC designated the Pusan city government as the undertaker of the yachting course project.

The outline of the project featured four courses with at least two-mile intervals, installation of eight buoys around the courses, water depth ranging from 24 to 42 meters, wind speed of seven to eight meters per second, and speed of water flow of 1.5 miles per hour.

Included in the harbor facilities were berthing for 300 boats or more, breakwater, mooring facility, boathouse, torch stand, spectator stand, Games operation headquarters, athletes Village, press center, parking lot, gas service station, resting place, toilets, post office, massage room, doping control test room, bank, restaurant,

boat measurement room, and data processing room.

The area required for these facilities covered 231,280 square meters, including 99,048 square meters in the sea, and 132,232 square meters on the ground . The construction period was to last three years.

Post-Games utilization measures for the yachting center called for sponsorships of international yachting events, development as a marine tourist spot, and development in accordance with local leisure needs.

Six private companies offered to make investments, but Daewoo Co. won the venture.

Following the selection of contractor, private investor, and a final decision on the location of the site, the Sports Ministry finalized a plan on the construction of the yachting course. The Pusan city government was selected as enforcement agency for the project and Suyong Bay in Pusan was determined as the location of the yachting course.

The Pusan city and Dongyang Technology Development Corp. signed a basic design contract. Subject to the design were civil engineering , construction , machinery work, electrical work, communications work, and landscape development.

The civil engineering concerned sea racing course, harbor facilities and ground facilities.

The construction work involved the construction of the Games operation headquarters, club house, press center, athletes village, lodging facility, boathouse, boat repair room, gas service station, and refuse disposal treatment station.

The machinery work concerned boat elevating device, pump facility, boiler and air conditioning facility.

The electrical work concerned installation of escalators in structures, international TV relay facility, various illumination facilities, and automatic switchboards.

The landscape development concerned green zone, open-air resting places, and installation of various wastepaper baskets.

Prior to undertaking such projects, a joint investigation team consisting of personnel of Pusan city government and Daewoo Co. toured the United States, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany to study yachting course facilities; the team also visited the headquarters of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) in Britain for consultations on basic planning.

During the consultations, it was emphasized that the construction of large-scale facilities requiring a sweeping investment was not necessary because their utilization prospect following the Games was not high. It was also pointed out that although the investment in the large-scale facilities might be helpful in the conduct of the competition, the Games-related facilities should be done at the optimum level of practicality.

Because the opening and closing ceremonies could be used as a source of income as they were open to the public, it was pointed up that there was no need to hold the ceremonies only in the yachting site, and that it would be desirable to put audience stands atop buildings for an overall view of the scene.

Officials of the International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) including its vice president, secretary general, and technical delegate came to Korea for rounds of consultation with the SLOOC on the yachting course, and put final touch to details of the required facilities .

In May 1983 the Pusan city government and Daewoo Co. signed a contract concerning the Suyong Bay reclamation and the construction of the yachting course; Daewoo would construct the course with its own capital and contribute it to the city government in return for the right of business operation in the reclamation area covering 534,600 square meters and in the yachting course.

The course was divided into two — Alpha and Bravo. The combined length of the three breakwaters in the mooring place is 488 meters; sand road stretches 80 meters to the east and 40 meters to the west; the floating bridges are in eight lines totalling 954 meters.

The headquarters building, a three-storey structure covering a combined area of 6,412 square meters, is located inside the mooring place. Housed on the first floor were general information desk and broadcast center, on the second floor were VIP room, and outdoor audience stand, and on the third floor were lounge and local broadcast room. On the left of the headquarters building was erected a 12-meter-high memorial tower commemorating the yachting competition of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Measurement equipment included countdown clock which automatically signaled 10 minutes before a race-start and a sound warning five seconds before the start.

A 30-ton ship was used to report weather conditions every hour. Wind direction and wind speed gauges, and rainfall gauges were also on hand.

The athletes village was set up on the reclaimed area near the course. Apartments including 69 units, each covering 99 square meters, and 115 units, each covering 132 square meters, were built to house 570 athletes and officials.

Following the Games, these apartments were sold to the general public.

47. The Pusan Yachting Center under construction.

48. Pusan Yachting center.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Ground: 132,232m²
- Sea: 99,048m²

Course

- Alpha zone: 35°07'50" N, 129°09'25" E; diameter — 0.6 nautical mile; turning angle — 60°-60°-60°
- Bravo zone: 35°05'05" N, 129°11'10" E; diameter — 1.3 nautical mile; turning angle — 45°-90°-45°

Mooring

- Breakwater: 488m (138m to the east; 180m to the west; 170m to the center)
- Inner wall: 748m (129m to the east; 131m to the west; 488m to the center)
- Sand road: 120m (80m to the east; 40m to the west)
- Floating bridges: 954m; eight series

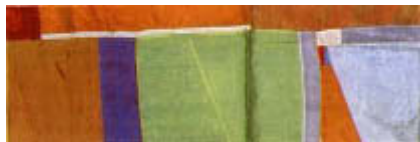
Facilities

- Headquarters building: 6,412m²; three storeys
- Power room: 638m²
- Temporary structure: 4,800m²; 42 one-storey structures
- Torch stand: height — 4.7m
- Royal box: 1,785m²; 21 x 85m; 80 seats
- Stand: 2,100 persons
- Illumination: 1kw pin-spot (8), 1kw lamps (288), 250w lamps (212)

Construction

- Period: June 10, 1983-May 30, 1986
- Designer: Daewoo Engineering, Seoul Architects Consulting Engineers
- Constructor: Daewoo Co.





6. Competition Venues

6.4.4 Sangmu Gymnasium

When the Defense Ministry constructed Sangmu Gymnasium in Changgok-dong, Songnam city for training of the members of sports unit, the SLOOC provided 800 million *won* of the total construction cost of 2,800 million *won* and utilized the gymnasium as a site for wrestling competition during the Olympic Games.

The Sangmu Gymnasium is 8.4 kilometers south of the Olympic Village. Construction started in September 1984 and was completed in February 1986. The lot was provided free of charge by the state.

A sauna and weigh-in room were newly constructed. The sauna for men was 18 square meters and for women was 17 square meters. The construction cost amounting to 300 million *won* was covered by the SLOOC subsidy. The construction of temporary facilities that followed soon included office of operation personnel and interview room; the office consisted of seven tent facilities covering 151 square meters; and interview room covered 296 square meters.

The SLOOC contributed 142 million *won*.

Floor space was 1,344 square meters, and 48 meters by 28 meters; during the competition, two sets of mat, 12 meters by 12 meters, were installed. The stand consisted of three levels on the second floor and 14 levels on the third floor, and 3,940 seats were installed.

The three-sided Scoreboard installed at the center of the ceiling indicated the time elapsed of the match in progress, nationality of competitors and scores.

The 400W metal lamps, numbering 120 in all, provided illumination at 2,000 luxes.

As a temporary facility, three levels of stand with seating capacity of 1,000 was installed on the first floor.

Broadcast relay seats were arranged at six locations in the first, second and third floor stands.

Amenities included shop, post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booths.

The military sports unit organized a management team among officers, enlisted men and military administration personnel to operate and manage the facilities of the gymnasium before and after the Games and during the Games period. Since the Olympics, the gymnasium has been open for public use.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 7,810m²
- Construction area: 4,144m²
- Size: 74x56m
- Storeys: One basement, three storeys
- Seating capacity: 5,000

Competition site

- Floor: 48x28m
- Podium: 14x14m (3)
- Mats: 12x12m (2; octagon)
- Training room: 180m²

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete; steel truss roof
- Sauna: men — 18m²; women — 17m²
- Stand: 17 levels
Seats: 3,940
- Entry gates: 13
- Functional rooms: 52

Construction

- Period: September 1, 1984-February 13, 1986
- Cost: 2,839 million *won*
- Designer: Jungnim Architecture Co., Ltd.
- Constructor: Samick Construction Co., Ltd.

Repair works

- Period: November 1987-June 1988
- Cost: 517 million *won*
- Specifications: Addition to audience stand; installation of office for operation personnel; installation of sauna and weigh-in rooms; broadcast relay power supply; installation of illumination devices

6.4.5 Seoul National University Gymnasium

The table tennis competition was originally to be held at the Suwon Gymnasium and the gymnasium of Kyung-hee University Suwon Campus. The plan was revised, however, in the course of working out a comprehensive action plan on the Seoul Olympic Games; the SLOOC decided to make a fund contribution to the projected construction of the gymnasium of Seoul National University and use the gymnasium for the Olympic table tennis competition.

The SLOOC forwarded to the Seoul National University its plan to extend financial aid for the projected construction of the gymnasium and to utilize it during the Games, and asked the university to present its own plan to construct the gymnasium. Noting that its sports facilities were insufficient to meet the sports activities of students, the Seoul National University was enthusiastic in its response to the SLOOC proposal. After consultation with the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), the SLOOC finalized the gymnasium construction plan. Basic functional aspects were emphasized in constructing the gymnasium. Firstly, by placing an annex to the south of the gymnasium, access to the gymnasium was made easy for students and others at the university. In addition, a functional consideration was made for future expansion or the construction of a swimming pool.

Secondly, distribution of vertical functions was emphasized. Lobby, cafeteria, rest areas, toilets and other facilities were positioned in relation to spectator seating. Waiting room, lecture room, shower, circuit, training room and medical room were installed on each floor for the convenience of athletes.

It was also planned that the gymnasium should conform to the design of existing school buildings. The construction started on November 20, 1984 and was completed on June 12, 1986. The five-storey gymnasium has a capacity of 5,000 persons. The gymnasium represents the first-ever multipurpose university gymnasium in Korea as it can stage competitions in handball, basketball, volleyball, weightlifting, badminton, judo, and gymnastics.

The floor can accommodate 12 table tennis tables; the floor surface was made non-glossy to avoid glare for competitors.

The stand consisting of 20 levels runs from the first through the third floors. There are 3,340 fixed chairs and 1,660 mobile chairs, for a total of 5,000.

The main Scoreboard displayed the summary of results while a flap scoreboard indicating the status of ongoing matches was positioned by each table. Amenities in the venue included souvenir shop, post office, and telegraph and telephone booth.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 12,140m²
- Construction area: 6,263m²
- Size: 63x42x14m
- Storeys: 5 storeys
- Seating capacity: 5,000

Competition area

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete; steel truss roof
- Entry gates: 22
- Functional rooms: 55
- Scoreboard: One electronic Scoreboard; 10 sets of electronic flap Scoreboard table
- Illumination: 1,500 luxes; 400w metal lamps (400)

Construction

- Period: November 20, 1984-June 12, 1986
- Designer: Won City Architecture Institute
- Constructor: Halla Construction Co., Ltd.

Repair works

- Period: September 1987-May 1988
- Cost: 160.9 million *won*
- Specifications: Supplementation of illumination facilities; canopy for roof ceiling; partition paneling on audience bench lobby; installation of curtains



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49. Sangmu Gymnasium.
 50. Seoul National University Gymnasium.
 51. Construction in progress at Seoul National University Gymnasium as of October 17, 1985.



6. Competition Venues

6.4.6

Hanyang University Gymnasium

The SLOOC originally planned to hold the volleyball competition at Chamshil Gymnasium but later decided to use the gymnasium Hanyang University was planning to construct. The university wholeheartedly welcomed the decision, for it meant fame for the university to have an Olympic sports staged on its campus.

The construction was undertaken by Hanyang Development Co., Ltd. run by the university foundation, from June 26, 1984 to June 18, 1986. The total cost came to 9.5 billion won. The gymnasium is a reinforced iron concrete and cubic truss structure.

The Scoreboard was rented from Swiss Timing for the duration of the Games.

Court size was nine meters by 18 meters, floor size was 50 meters by 36 meters, and the ceiling height was 17 meters. Flooring is in wood.

Reflecting the opinion of the FIVB (Federation Internationale de Volleyball) that the audience seating might fall short of demand during the Olympic Games, Hanyang University installed 1,272 temporary seats, raising the number of seats to 8,400, enough to meet the demand.

A comfortable heating and cooling system was provided inside the gymnasium, and two-tier power supply system was arranged to cope with possible power breakdowns.

The communications facilities included 150 subscriber telephone circuits and 400 interphone circuits: inside the gymnasium were 53 functional rooms, including command, competition operation, accounting, amenities, medical and security rooms. There was also an ID card issuance room and a waiting room for drivers.

The gymnasium is in Haengdang-dong, Songdong-gu, Seoul, about 10.6 kilometers from the Olympic Village.

A subway station is nearby the university campus and bus stops are easily accessible from the site, which offered convenient transportation for spectators.

The number of seats came to 8,400, of which about 6,000 were on the fourth-floor stand.

Entry gates include seven outdoor and 18 indoor; all 25 gates are placed on the first, third and fourth floors. Spectators could reach the stand through the fourth-floor gates. VIPs, athletes and officials and journalists used the third-floor gates.

The scoreboard indicated team-names, scores, service, time and substitutions. Illumination was possible up to 2,000 luxes.

The Hanyang University Gymnasium is the only Olympic-related gymnasium that was constructed with private capital without attaching any conditions.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 31,247m²
- Construction area: 31,247m²
- Size: 80x80x26m
- Storeys: Two basements; four storeys
- Seating capacity: 8,000

Competition area

- Floor: 50x36m (maple wood flooring)
- Training area: 37x21m (two courts)

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete; cubic truss roof
- Stand: 26 levels in competition site; 17 levels in training area
- Scoreboard; 3.7x2.2m

Construction

- Period: June 26, 1984-June 18, 1986
- Cost: 9.5 billion *won*
- Designer: Design Office, Hanyang University
- Constructor: Hanyang Development Co., Ltd.

Repair works

- Period: February-May 1988
- Cost: 133 million *won*
- Specifications: Addition to audience seating (1,600 seats); supplementation of electrical facility

6.4.7

Saemaul Sports Hall

The Saemaul Sports Hall where Volleyball preliminaries were held was so named because the gymnasium is located on the compound of the Saemaul (New Community) Central Headquarters.

Located in Hwagok-dong, Kangso-gu, Seoul, the Saemaul Sports Hall is about 25.4 kilometers from the Olympic Village and only a five-minute drive from Kimpo International Airport. During the 1986 Asian Games, the gymnasium was used for the judo competition.

The Saemaul Sports Hall was constructed by KBS (Korean Broadcasting System) on a lot covering 19,447 square meters on the compound of the community movement headquarters, at a cost of 12.1 billion *won* from June 27, 1984 to June 30, 1986. Basketball, volleyball, handball, and even traditional Korean wrestling *ssirum* can be staged in the gymnasium. A swimming warm-up pool is nearby the gymnasium. The gymnasium's capacity is 4,500 persons; its stand covers 20 levels. Canadian maple tree timber plates were used for flooring which measures 26 meters by 38 meters. The ceiling height is 14.25 meters.

As a broadcast facility, six speakers were installed in the center of ceiling. Two scoreboards, each 3.94 meters by 1.35 meters, were installed for easy recognition of players and the progress of matches. Illumination was about 15,000 luxes. Amenities included mobile post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booths.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 19,447m²
- Construction area: 9,201m²
- Size: 61x54x14.25m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 4,500

Competition area

- Floor: 26x38m
- Podium: 16x16m; height-50cm

Facilities

- Stand: 20 levels
- Seats: 4,116
- Entry gates: 19
- Functional rooms: 42
- Toilets: 12
- Scoreboards: 3.94x 1.35m (2)
- Illumination: 1,500 luxes

Construction

- Period: June 27, 1984-June 30, 1986
- Cost: 12.1 billion *won*
- Designer: Sunjin Engineering
- Constructor: Hanyang Development Co., Ltd.

52. Hanyang University Gymnasium.

53. Saemaul Sports Hall.

54. Suwon Gymnasium.

6.4.8

Suwon Gymnasium

Korea's first ever gold medal in Olympic ball game competition was won at Suwon Gymnasium when its women's handball team scored an upset victory over the strong favorite, the U.S.S.R.; the gymnasium thus became a monumental sports facility for the Korean people.

The Suwon Gymnasium is located in Chowon-dong, Suwon City, 35 kilometers from the Olympic Village. In order to use the gymnasium for the handball competition, the SLOOC demanded strict compliance with international standards during its construction which had already begun prior to its selection as the handball venue.

After completing a main stadium for athletics and football in the projected sports complex in Chowon-dong, the Suwon city government had started work on the indoor gymnasium. At the request of the International Handball Federation (IHF), the SLOOC selected the Suwon Gymnasium which was under construction, and Sungkyunkwan University Gymnasium as the sites of handball competition in February 1983. After reviewing competition programs of past Games, it was decided that the handball competition could be staged in one place, and the SLOOC finally opted for the Suwon Gymnasium.

Construction, which started on February 10, 1982, was completed on October 8, 1984 with all international requirements incorporated into the gymnasium. The Suwon city government spent 4,864 million won to finance the construction.

The construction lot covers 19,800 square meters, and the combined construction area is 15,554 square meters. The seating capacity is 5,500, including 5,145 fixed seats and 355 movable seats. Flooring is in Canadian maple tree timber plates, with shock-absorbent capability installed. The stand consisting of 13 levels is on the second and third floors.

The high standard of the air conditioning system makes the gymnasium suitable for handball, basketball, volleyball and boxing competitions. The fixed seating, totalling 5,145, includes 2,239 in the second-floor stand and 2,906 in the third-floor stand.

The 70 functional rooms were mostly placed on the first floor. On the second floor are amenities and the VIP lounge.

Two scoreboards manufactured by Samick Electronics Co., Ltd. were installed, each 6.1 meters by 2.4 meters. Illumination exceeds 2,300 luxes.

Amenities facilities included shop, mobile post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booths. The number of interphone circuits was increased to 250.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Lot: 19,800m²
- Construction area: 11,554m²
- Size: Diameter-90m; height-24.52m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 6,000

Competition area

- Floor: 53x32m
- Training site: 1,250m²

Facilities

- Stand: 13 levels
- Seats: 5,145
- Entry gates: 22
- Functional rooms: 70
- Toilets: 14
- Scoreboards: 6.1x2.4m (two boards)
- Illumination: 2,300 luxes; 1kw metal lamps (64), 2kw Halogen lamps (32), 1kw glow lamps (104)

Construction

- Period: February 10, 1982-October 8, 1984
- Cost: 4,864 million won

Repair works

- Period: October 1987-April 30, 1988
- Cost: 75.55 million won
- Specifications: Installation of hallway connecting to warm-up area; supplementation of indoor facilities; supplementation of illumination; electrical work for drivers' waiting room; curtains for warming-up area and drivers' waiting room.

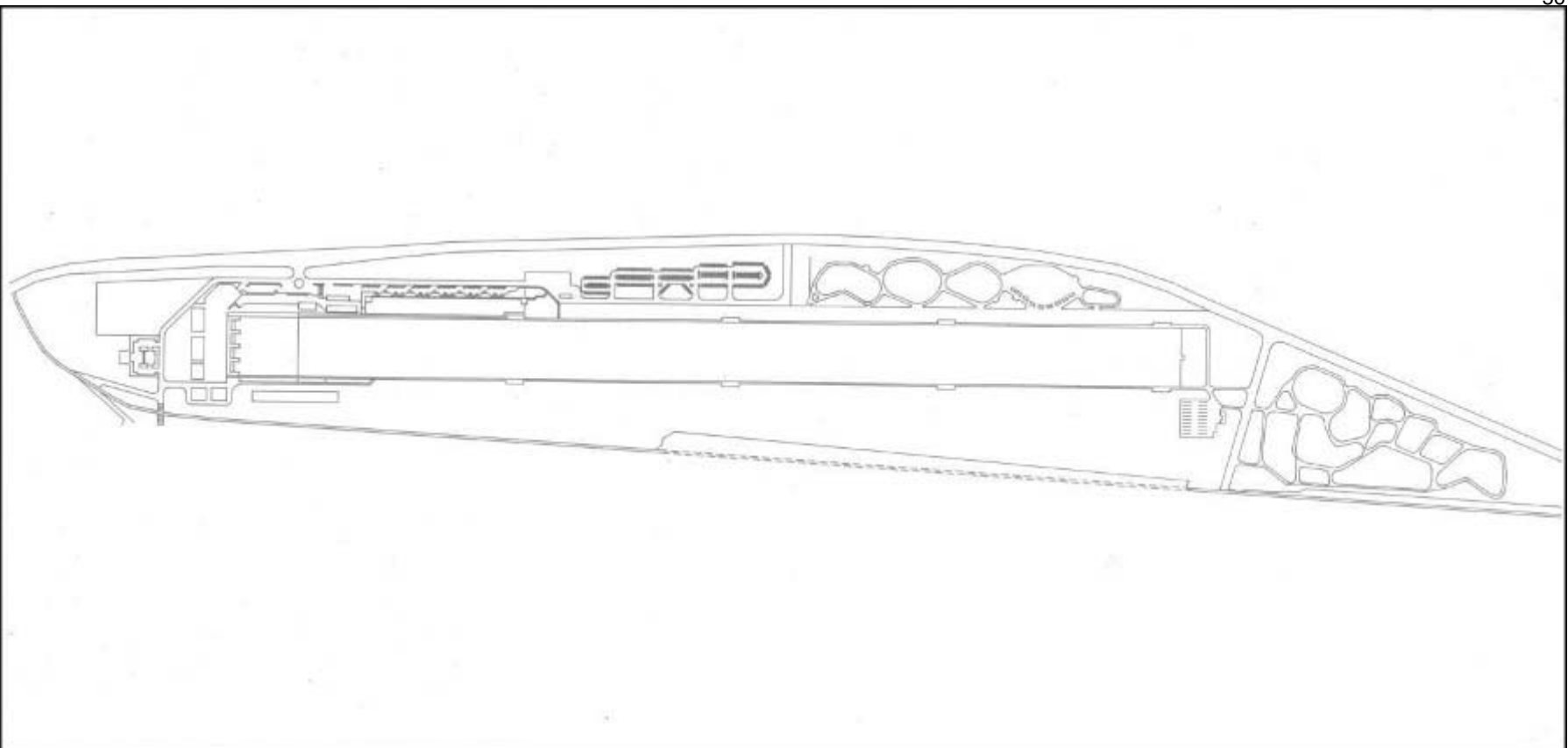




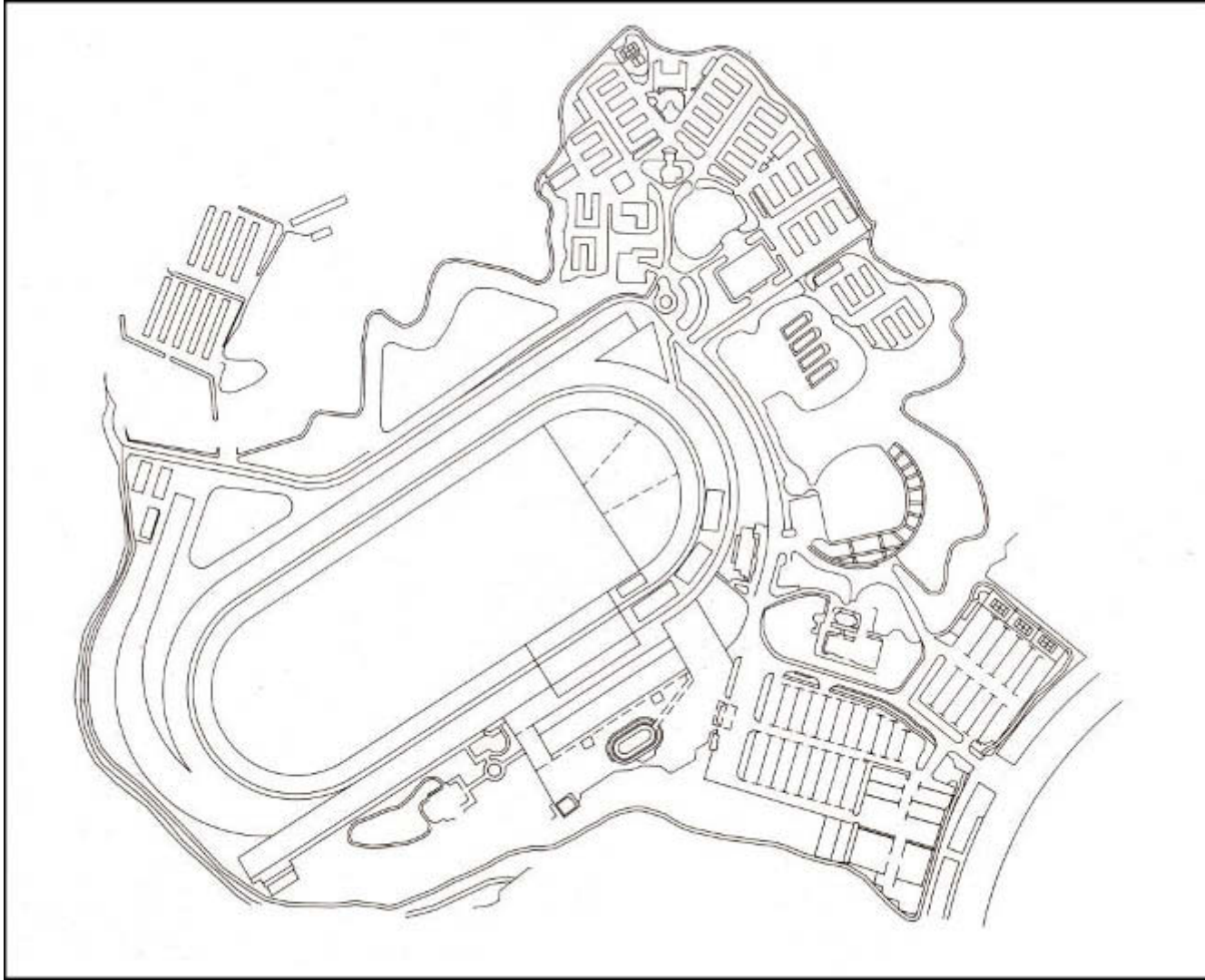
6. Competition Venues



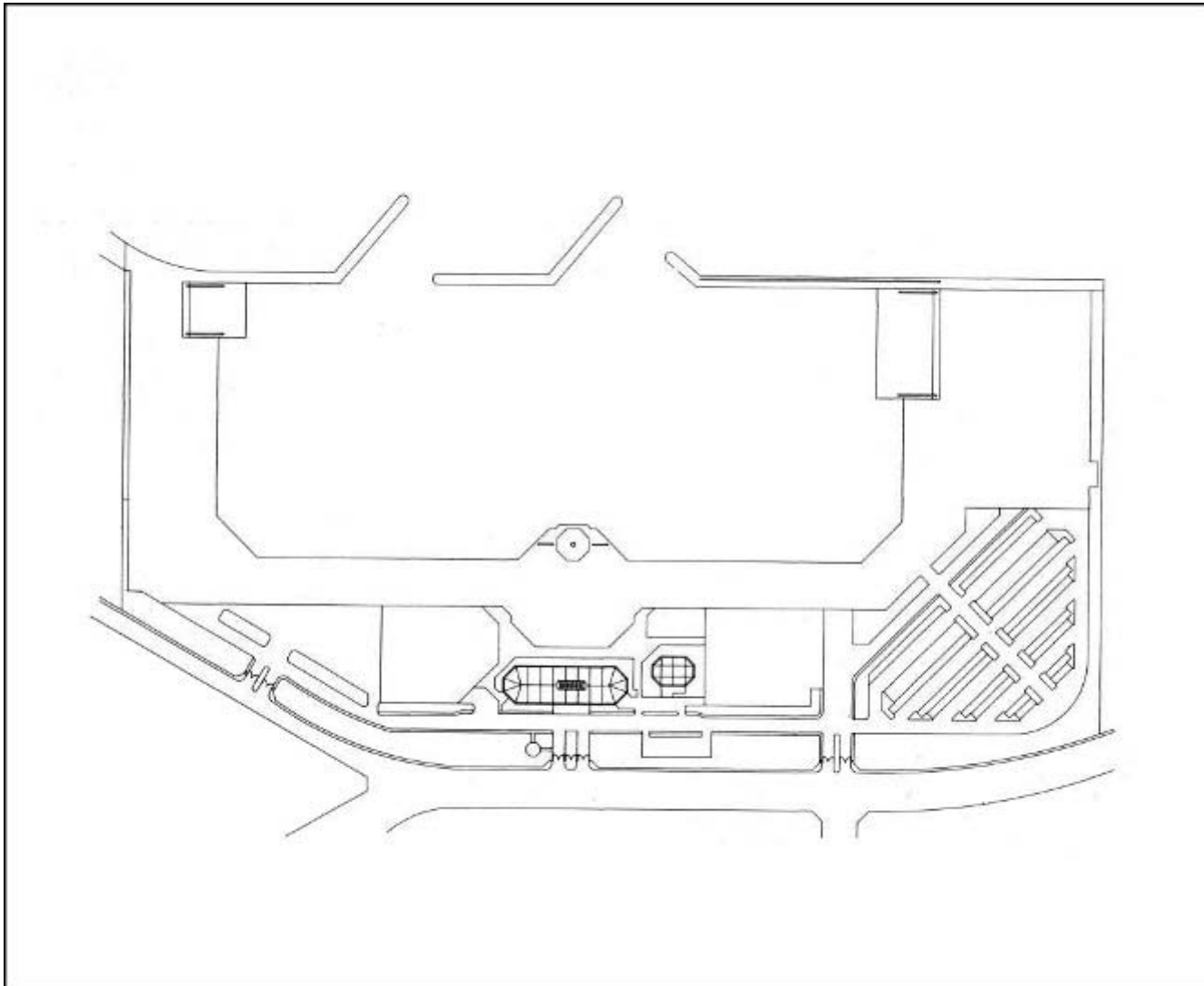
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55. Aerial view of the Han River Regatta Course.

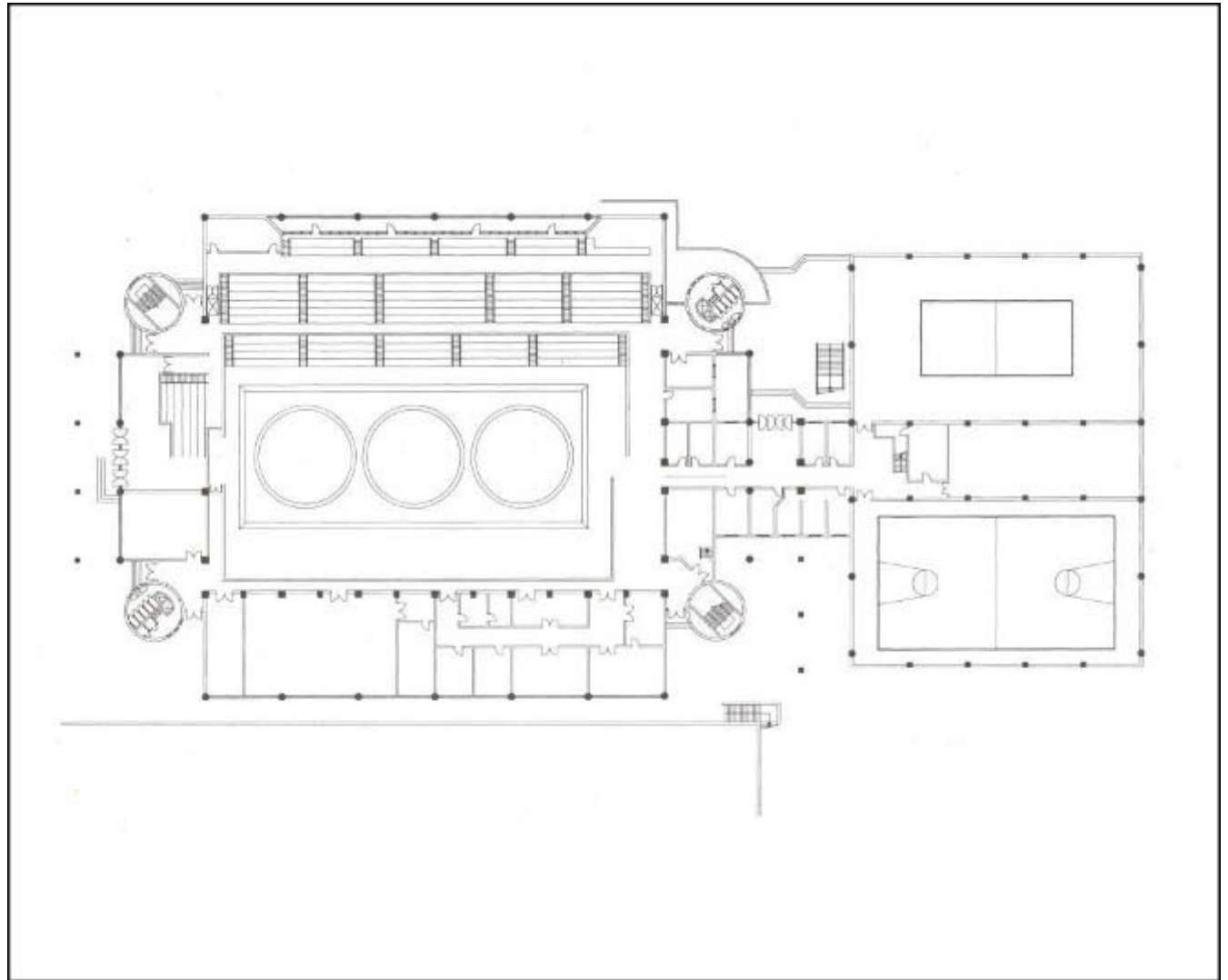
56. Layout of the Regatta Course.

57. Layout of facilities at Seoul Equestrian Park.

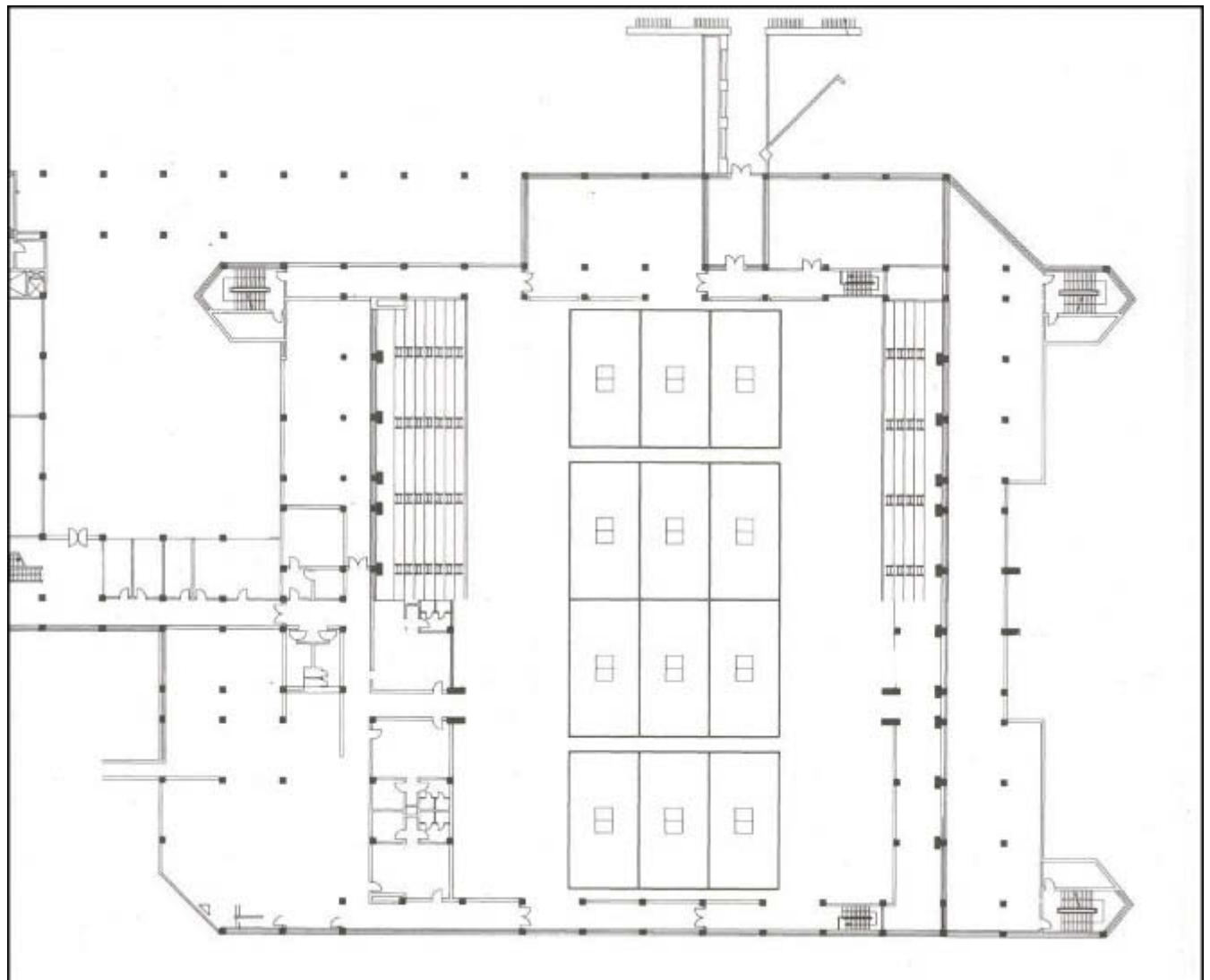
58. Layout of facilities at Pusan Yachting Center.



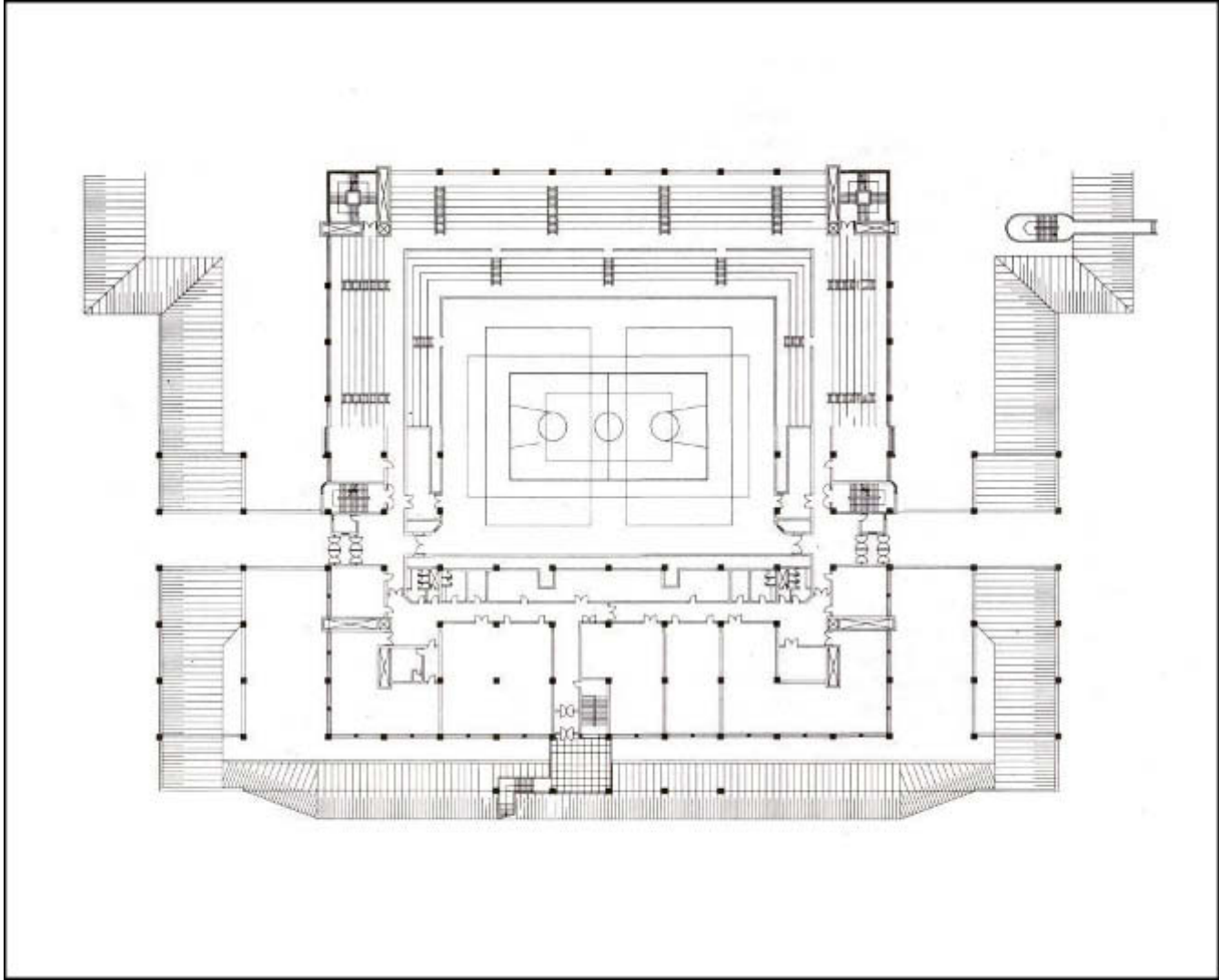
6. Competition Venues



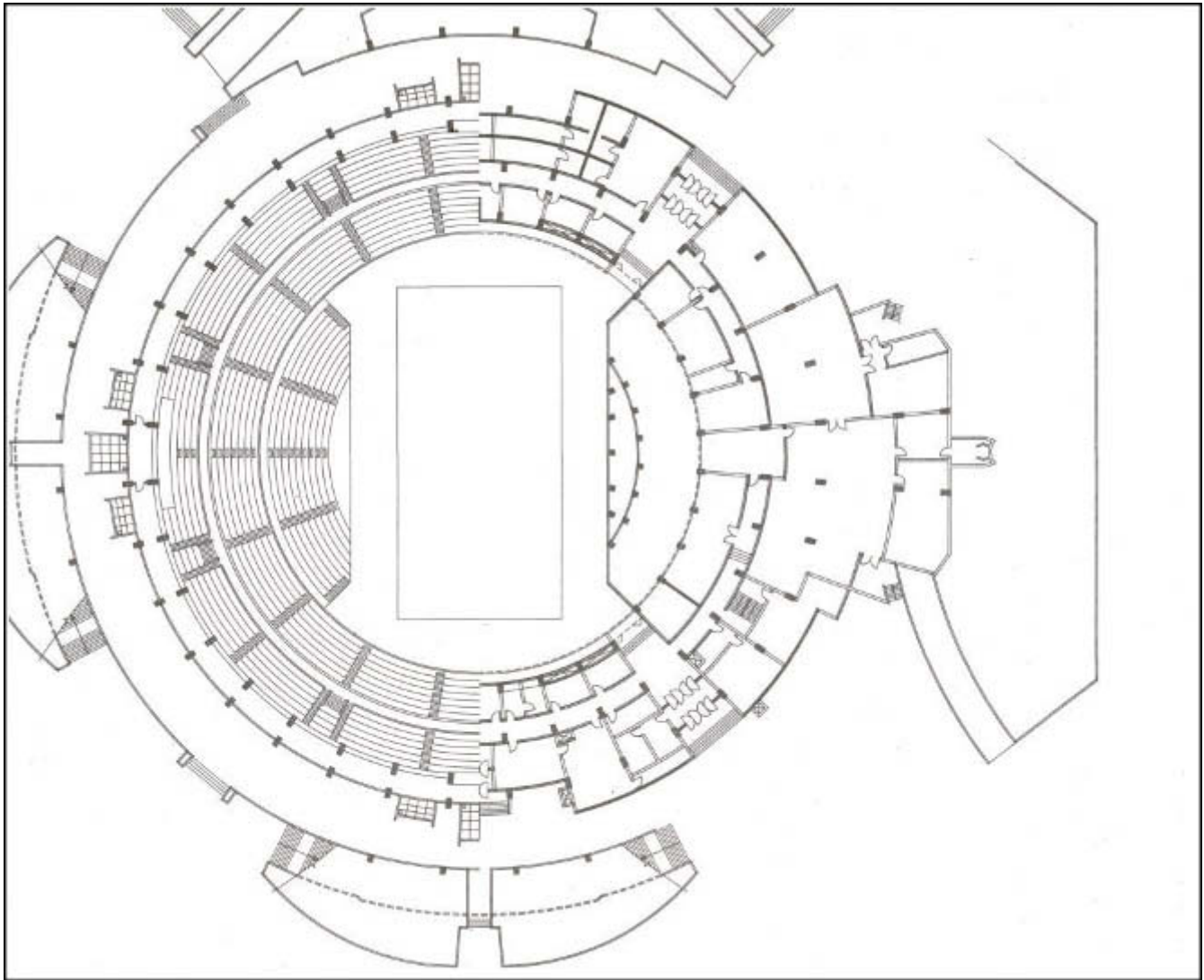
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- 59. Layout of Sangmu Gymnasium.
- 60. Layout of Seoul National University Gymnasium.
- 61. Layout of Hanyang University Gymnasium.
- 62. Layout of Suwon Gymnasium.



6. Competition Venues

6.5 Existing Competition Sites

Financial accounting has become an important yardstick in evaluating the success of an Olympic Games and a major factor that affects financial performance can be the amount of direct expenditure to finance the construction of competition venues. The 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984 was rated as a commercial and economic success in great part because of the minimizing of direct spending for the construction of new venues. For the Seoul Olympic Games, 21, or 62 percent, of the 34 venues were already in existence and were utilized after repair and renovation; this meant a saving of about 150 billion won in direct spending. Among the major existing facilities were five venues for football preliminaries, the Taenung International Shooting Range, Songnam Stadium (site of the hockey competition) and Hwarang Archery Field.

6.5.1 Hwarang Archery Field

The archery field is located in a north-eastern suburb of Seoul at Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu. Located in the same area are Taenung Training Center for national athletes, Taenung International Skating Rink, and Taenung International Shooting Range. In the precinct of the Korean Military Academy was found this ideal candidate site for the archery field with lush grass and a scenic surrounding of low-lying mountains.

After investigating all potential archery competition sites in and around Seoul, the SLOOC chose the Korean Military Academy site as the best. The SLOOC then asked the military academy to take steps to make the ground available as the archery competition site. Francesco Gnecci-Ruscione, President of Federation Internationale de Tiré l'Arc (FITA), who came to Korea twice, made a field survey of the site, and concluded that the site was perfect for the archery field; he requested that the competition site be a grass area 200 meters by 250 meters running in a north-south direction. He also requested that a training site be prepared with 10 archery lanes. A review stand of traditional Korean architecture situated to the south was used by the FITA as headquarters. Tents were used as temporary facilities required for the competition, while some classrooms of the academy were used as offices of the operation headquarters.

A temporary stand made of steel frames provided 200 seats for headquarters personnel and journalists, and 1,000 seats for general spectators.

Tents were installed for 21 functional rooms, including waiting areas for athletes and computer room for judges. The Korean Military Academy extended support for facility works on power, waterworks, communications, broadcast, amenities and public health.

The shooting lanes in the archery field included eight lanes for men and 16 targets, seven lanes for women and 14 targets. The diameter of the target was 122 centimeters for long distances, and 80 centimeters for short distances; the number of targets totalled 90. Thirteen sets of measurement equipment in six kinds were used, including four sets of electronic signal devices indicating the time to shoot, the order of shooting, and controlling the conduct of competition. Three devices to measure wind direction and wind speed were installed, along with one thermometer and one hygrometer. The computer room was a special structure designed to keep out water and to maintain temperature and humidity at constant levels. Amenities included dispensers, Korean-style restaurant, and shops. Post office, telegraph and telephone booths were also installed. A mobile admission ticket booth was operated, and an entry guide office for spectators was operated because of the archery field's position on a military facility.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 33,228m²
- Size: Main site-234x142m
- Training site: 350x150m

Competition area

- Shooting lanes: Men-eight lanes, 16 targets; 40m in width; shooting distance-90, 70, 50, 30m.
- Women-seven lanes, 14 targets; 35m in width; shooting distance-70, 60, 50, 30m
- Lane interval: 5m

Facilities

- Headquarters building: 5,280m²
- Headquarters seating: 450m²
- Rest area for athletes: 22,500m²
- Mobile toilets: 20

Construction

- Period: November 1985-January 30, 1986
- Constructor: The Environment Group

Repair works

- Period: May 6-August 30, 1988
- Cost: 99 million won
- Specifications: Installation of waiting room for athletes; installation of waiting room for training; installation of medical room for athletes and officials; installation of computer processing room for results; installation of lounge for athletes; installation of guide and information booth for spectators

6.5.2 Taenung International Shooting Range

The Taenung International Shooting Range, which was built in 1972, was the site for the 42nd World Shooting Championship in 1978, the first international sports event ever held in Korea. The shooting event showed that the Taenung Range was capable of staging international events of any scale. After Seoul won the right to host the Olympic Games, it was selected as the site of the shooting competition. The shooting range was constructed in 1972 after the Munich Olympic Games with donation from business circles, and operated by a private foundation. Taenung, located in the vicinity of the range, is the site of a royal tomb of Korea's Chosun Kingdom, and the surrounding area has been well planned, providing for spacious green zones and public rest areas.

The Taenung International Shooting Range is about 18 kilometers north-west of the Olympic Village. The lot housing the range covers 332,300 square meters.

After selection as the site for the shooting competition, the Taenung International Shooting Range underwent repair works. The repair works called for the replacement of outdated equipment with products by Spieth of the Federal Republic of Germany, an internationally renowned maker of shooting equipment. Echo-absorbent materials were fixed on the ceiling of the indoor parts of the shooting site to reduce noise. Rubber mats were laid on the floor to absorb sound and to improve the general atmosphere of the shooting site.

One waiting room was arranged for each delegation. Clay target shooting site was placed in a valley about two kilometers from the indoor shooting site, and separate waiting rooms were arranged. For the safety of competitors, a 2.7-meter-high fence was installed, shielding the site from outside. A depot for weapons and ammunition was newly built, and roofing work was done for the 10-m air rifle shooting site.

Except for the clay target shooting site, four-level stands were installed as a permanent facility for each shooting site; seating numbered 2,505. The weapons depot was put in an isolated spot, covering an area of 178 square meters.

Countdown timing devices were placed at the 50-m and 10-m shooting sites where shooters were required to finish shooting within a given time. Amenity facilities for spectators included souvenir shops, concession booth, restaurant, post office, and telegraph and telephone booths.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Combined area: 332,300m²
- Seating capacity: 3,000

Competition area

- 50-m shooting site: 82 targets for small bore rifle and pistol
- 25-m shooting site: 12 targets for pistols
- Clay target shooting site: Three trap-shooting sites; three skeet sites
- 10-m shooting site: 90 targets for air rifle

Facilities

- Headquarters building: 2,555m²; one basement, three storeys
- Stand: four levels
- Functional rooms: 57
- Toilets: 20
- Weapon exhibition and repair room: 181m²

Repair works

- Period: March 1987-July 1988
- Cost: 736 million won
- Specifications: Construction of weapon depot and ammunition depot; roof for 10-m shooting site; repair works for shooting sites



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63. Hwarang Archery Field.
64. Aerial view of Taenung International Shooting Range.
65. Detail of facilities at Taenung International Shooting Range.

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6. Competition Venues

6.5.3

Songnam Stadium

It was originally decided to hold the hockey competition in the existing Hyochang Stadium and the Songnam Stadium under construction. However, when the Federation Internationale de Hockey (FIH) voiced objections to the plan, the SLOOC decided to hold the competition in Songnam by adding another playing field. In raising its initial objections, the FIH pointed out the use of two separate sites was unprecedented and would be troublesome for Games operation.

The FIH's stand prompted a meeting among relevant officials of the Sports Ministry, Songnam city government, the Korea Hockey Association and the SLOOC to discuss the selection of the hockey competition site. They agreed to place two hockey fields in Songnam Stadium and to use Hyochang Stadium, 25 kilometers from there, as a training site.

The Songnam Stadium is located in Songnam-dong, Songnam city. The stadium was already under construction when Seoul was selected as the host of the 24th Olympic Games on September 30, 1981. Under such circumstances no major problem was involved in selecting the stadium as the site of the hockey competition.

Songnam city had been underdeveloped with its population's livelihoods mostly tied to Seoul. With its growth, however, its citizens also sought a sense of pride and honor with which to identify; the Seoul Olympic Games offered this chance and the people were fully behind the effort to host the hockey competition. The stadium's construction was a phased annual process, financed by the city government. The decision to hold the hockey competition in the stadium spurred the pace of the construction, advancing the dedication day. The hockey stadium is about 10 kilometers from the Olympic Village, and good transportation conditions allow easy access.

FIH rules stipulate that artificial grass approved by the FIH should be used for the hockey ground. Such grasses included Astro and Super of the United States, and Poligrass of the Federal Republic of Germany. Poligrass, which had long been on the Korean market and was popular, was used for the first hockey ground. Koney Green, a product of Korea's Kolon Co. which was partly approved by FIH, was used for the second ground.

The work on the first ground, which started on September 1, 1976, was completed on December 31, 1984; the total area is 103,916 square meters. For the second ground, ground was broken on April 8, 1985, and the work was completed on June 6, 1985.

The stand of the first ground has 21,262 seats, with levels ranging from 25 to 33. The second ground's stand is a prefabricated structure of 13 levels with 2,000 seats. The Scoreboard of the first ground was manufactured in Korea, and the one at the second ground was made in Switzerland. Five 35-meter-high illumination towers of reinforced iron concrete were installed at the first ground, providing illumination of 1,200 luxes. Nearby the second ground, 20 mobile toilets were installed.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area of lot: 103,916m²
- Construction area: First ground — 12,877m²; second ground — 11,000m²
- Storeys: Three storeys for both grounds
- Size: First ground — 105x67m; second ground — 60x98m
- Seating capacity: First ground — 25,000; second ground — 2,000

Facilities

- Stand: First ground — 25 levels-33 levels; second ground — 13 levels
- Seats: First ground — 21,262; second ground — 2,000
- Scoreboards: First ground — 16x8m; second ground — 2.85x2m

Construction

- Period: September 1, 1976-December 17, 1985
- Designers: Woodae Engineering Co.; Jungwoo Engineering Co.
- Constructors: Pungjon Industry Co.; Korea Development Corp.

6.5.4

Changchung Gymnasium

The Changchung Gymnasium is the oldest gymnasium in Korea. Completed on February 1, 1963 on a lot just adjacent to Changchung Park in Changchung-dong, Seoul, the gymnasium is a leading indoor sports facility which has been the site for numerous domestic events as well as Asian regional events.

During the Seoul Olympic Games, the gymnasium was the site of judo competition.

The Changchung Gymnasium was chosen for the judo competition in response to requests by the International Judo Federation and after considering various conditions including spectator seating and traffic. From September 17 to 20, the gymnasium was used as the site of taekwondo competition, a demonstration sport of the Seoul Games.

A circular structure built on a lot covering 10,885 square meters and occupying a combined construction area of 8,864 square meters, the Changchung Gymnasium has been transformed into an indoor complex suitable for basketball, volleyball, handball, gymnastics and boxing competitions through a series of repair and refurbishment projects. After the gymnasium was selected as the site of the judo competition, it underwent large-scale works to create additional functional rooms; the repair cost amounted to 1,126 million won.

The spectator capacity is 7,000 persons, of which Olympic VIP seating accounted for 2,300. Illumination is of 1,400 luxes suitable for TV broadcasting; to counter power-cuts, a double power supply system has been installed.

About 600 interphone circuits ensured perfect communications among the competition site and functional rooms. The two sets of Swiss-made scoreboards were rented in order to cut cost.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Lot: 10,885m²
- Construction area: 8,864m²
- Seating capacity: 7,000

Competition area

- Floor: 21x28m

Facilities

- Structure: Reinforced iron and steel frame FRP
- Seats: 7,000
- Functional rooms: 44
- Scoreboard: two sets
- Illumination: 1,400 luxes

Repair works

- Period: September 28, 1987-April 30, 1988
- Cost: 1,126 million won

6.5.5

Tongdaemun Stadium

The Tongdaemun Stadium, where football preliminaries were held, is the oldest sport facility in Korea, completed in March 1926. The stadium is located in the central part of Seoul.

Many domestic and international soccer tournaments and athletics competitions have been held there.

In September 1966, a stand was constructed, and in April 1968, illumination for night games was installed. In May 1975, artificial track was laid. In 1983, FRP colored seats were installed to prepare for the 1986 Asian Games. After the SLOOC decided to hold soccer preliminaries in Tongdaemun Stadium, 2.2 billion won was contributed by the SLOOC and the Seoul city government to implement wide-scale repair works from September 1985 to May 1988.

The stand, having been constructed some 20 years earlier, needed extensive renovation. The whole area of the bottom of the stand was reinforced with 3-mm-thick chemical pavement while waterproofing was improved with the installation of stainless plate covers in leaking areas.

Guard rails were installed between the seating areas and between spectator seating and the competition field as an added safety measure. Thirty seats were installed for physically-challenged persons.

The 80 functional rooms were totally revamped. Locker rooms for referees and players were installed; a large press room and lounge for journalists was also installed. Transmission equipment was installed to help reporters send out stories. The Color Advisory Committee of the SLOOC supervised painting in bright colors of some 30,000 square meters of indoor and outdoor surfaces. The existing track, about 10 years old, was replaced. The 444 lamps in the illumination towers were replaced with new models. Interphone circuits were increased from 800 to 1,400. A lot covering 5,700 square meters adjacent to the stadium was utilized for parking to accommodate about 400 cars. The stand consists of 28 levels covering 14,698 square meters; the number of seats for general spectators is 26,383, and for VIPs, 791. On the upper part of the stand 75 flag posts were erected to bear the flags of foreign countries. Amenities for spectators included a restaurant, shop, post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booth.

Facilities and Games preparations

- Scope
- Combined area: 34,856m²
 - Construction area: 19,603m²
- Competition area
- Soccer field: 104x60m (natural lawn)
 - Ground: 105x68m
- Facilities
- Structure: Reinforced iron concrete
 - Stand: 28 levels
 - Seats: 26,383
 - Entry gates: 58
 - Functional rooms: 80
 - Toilets: 39
 - Scoreboard: 24x9m
 - Illumination tower: Height — 35m; five reinforced iron concrete pillars
 - Illumination: 1,800 — 2,000 luxes; 1.5kw metal lamps (377), 500w Halogen lamps (55), 1kw glow lamps (12)
- Repair works
- Period: December 26, 1987-May 23,1988
 - Cost: 118 million won
 - Specifications: Installation of press seating; installation of back-support chairs



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66. Songnam Stadium.
67. Tongdaemun Stadium.
68. Changchung Gymnasium.



6. Competition Venues

6.5.6

Pusan Stadium

The Pusan Stadium in the port city of Pusan is situated against the background of famous mountain Kuduck, and enjoys beautifully clean air.

Soccer preliminaries and a semifinal were staged in the stadium for the Seoul Olympic Games as part of the measure to encourage nationwide involvement and in respect of the precedents of past Games of holding soccer preliminaries in other cities of the host country than the host city. The stadium, located in Sodaesindong, So-gu, Pusan, was originally completed in July 1954, and was rebuilt into a soccer stadium in August 1973. The stadium was again transformed into a multi-sports facility when it was merged to the Kuduck Stadium. In preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games, repair works started on October 14, 1987, and was completed on December 31, 1987. Covered by the repair works were functional rooms, the office of deputy secretary-general, broadcast relay room, and a waiting room for athletes. New facilities included an interview room, broadcast main line, and doping control room. The cost totalled 990 million *won*, of which the Pusan city government defrayed 540 million *won* and the SLOOC 450 million *won*.

The Pusan Stadium had also been used for soccer preliminaries and a semifinal match during the 1986 Asian Games.

The size of the playing area is 105 meters by 68 meters. The stand ranges from 25 levels to 33 levels, and seating capacity is 30,000. During the repair works in April 1986, mercury and glow lamps were replaced with 633 metal lamps to provide illumination up to 1,500 luxes. The Scoreboard, installed in 1973, is 17.52 meters by 7.6 meters.

Post office, telegraph and telephone booth, and public telephone booths were installed. A center for lost children and lost and found service were also operated.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area: 29,418m²
- Construction area: 16,998m²
- Competition area: 105x68m
- Ball park: 212x162m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 30,000

Facilities

- Stand: 25-33 levels
- Seats: 25,324
- Entry gates: 40
- Toilets: 27
- Shower rooms: 9
- Scoreboard: 17.52x7.6m
- Torch stand: Height — 2.5m
- Illumination tower: Five 49m-high pillars; 1,500 luxes; 1kw metal lamps (620), 2kw metal lamps (12)

Repair works

- Period: October 14-December 31, 1987
- Cost: 990 million *won*
- Specifications: Repair works on functional rooms, toilets; rebuilding of waiting room for athletes; lawn supplementation; additional transformer; installation of doping control toilet; power supply system for amenities; main power lines for broadcasting; illumination facilities in interview room

6.5.7

Taegu Stadium

The Taegu Stadium in Taegu city was completed in September 1975. The track was laid with chemical pavement in August 1983, and in preparation for the 1984 National Games, additional seating was installed and the scoreboard was rebuilt. In preparation for the 1986 Asian Games, the illumination towers were replaced, and the functional rooms repaired.

To stage football preliminaries for the Seoul Olympic Games, repair works were done for rooms of athletes and referees at a cost of 390 million *won* between September 10 and December 18, 1987; the city government and the SLOOC split the cost. The grass field was improved and painting done on both indoor and outdoor of the stadium.

The football field is 105 meters by 68 meters, and the stand, ranging from 23 to 28 levels has a seating capacity of 30,000 persons. The Scoreboard, installed in August 1984, is 22 meters by 7.65 meters. The mercury and glow lamps of the illumination towers were replaced with 360 metal lamps. Amenities included souvenir shop, concession booth, post office, telegraph and telephone booths, and public telephone booths. Centers for lost children and lost and found were operated.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area: 46,552m²
- Construction area: 17,077m²
- Competition area: 105x68m
- Ball park: 190x130m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 30,000

Facilities

- Stand: 23-28 levels
- Seats: 23,278
- Entry gates: 63
- Toilets: 41
- Scoreboard: 22x7.65m
- Torch stand: Height — 3m
- Illumination tower: Height — 36m (six); 1,500 luxes; 2kw metal lamps (360)

Repair works

- Period: September 10-December 18, 1987
- Cost: 390 million *won*
- Specifications: Repair works on rooms for players and referees; installation of press seating; lawn improvements; power supply for amenities; improvement of illumination facilities

6.5.8

Kwangju Stadium

The Kwangju Stadium, where football preliminaries were held, was constructed to stage the 47th National Games in 1966 through support and donations from Kwangju citizens. In April 1977, a stand was built and Scoreboard installed. In April 1981, the track was reinforced with chemical fiber, and in April 1984, old facilities were repaired or replaced.

In preparation for the Seoul Asian Games football preliminaries, illumination towers were erected and functional rooms were repaired in March 1986.

In preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games, large-scale repair works were undertaken at a cost of 941 million *won* between August 26, 1987 and December 31, 1987; the Kwangju city government paid 501 million *won* and the SLOOC 440 million *won* of the cost. The grass area was improved, and broadcast and communications power supply was installed. Repair works were also done for referees room and on the track.

A special grass-planting method was adopted using coupling mats which allowed the grass to take deep roots on the ground covering 8,765 square meters. Six sprinklers were installed on the competition area. The scoreboard measured 23 meters by 7.5 meters.

Facilities included Korean-style restaurant, shop, post office, center for lost children and lost and found center.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area of lot: 49,613m²
- Construction area: 10,491m²
- Competition area: 103x68m
- Ball park: 240x170m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 30,000

Facilities

- Stand: 21-34 levels
- Seats: 25,195
- Entry gates: 63
- Toilets: 27
- Scoreboard: 23x7.5m
- Torch stand: Height — 3m
- Illumination tower: Four 49m-high pillars; 1,400 luxes; 2kw metal lamps (384)

Repair works

- Period: August 26, December 31, 1987
- Cost: 941 million won
- Specifications: Repair works on referees room; installation of press seats; repair works on fence and wall; repair of track; supplementation of illumination lamps



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69. Pusan Stadium.
70. Taegu Stadium.
71. Kwangju Stadium.



6. Competition Venues

6.5.9

Taejon Stadium

The Taejon Stadium, where Olympic football preliminaries were held, boasts the best drainage system of all ball parks in Korea. The stadium was built to stage the National Games in 1979.

The stadium occupying a lot covering 37,686 square meters in Pusa-dong, Chung-gu, Taejon city, is the site where the office of railroad locomotives was located during the time of the Japanese occupation of Korea in the early 20th century. Residue of coal used to power the locomotives was dumped on the site and when the ball park was under construction, layers of coal residue were found beneath the ground, providing the base for a good drainage system.

In preparation for the 1986 Asian Games, illumination towers were erected, and a waiting room and shower room were repaired.

In preparation for Seoul Olympic Games, a total of 115 million *won* was put in to finance the construction of entry gates and the installation of amenities facilities and power supply works. The work was done between October 16 and December 11, 1987, and the cost was evenly shared by the Taejon city government and the SLOOC.

The Scoreboard, 22.95 meters by 8 meters, was installed in 1979.

A Korean-style restaurant, shop and post office were operated. Telegraph and telephone booths and public telephone booths were also installed.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Area of lot: 37,686m²
- Construction area: 21,372m²
- Ball park: 105x68m
- Size: 183x122m
- Storeys: Three storeys
- Seating capacity: 30,000

Facilities

- Stand: 16-30 levels
- Seats: 21,786
- Entry gates: 44
- Toilets: 35
- Scoreboard: 22.95x8m
- Torch stand: Height — 4.2m
- Illumination towers: Height — 40 to 49 meters (four); 1,670 luxes; 2kw metal lamps (384)

Repair works

- Period: October 16-December 11, 1987
- Cost: 115 million *won*
- Specifications: Installation of press seats; entry gates installation; illumination facilities; amenities facilities and power supply

6.5.10

Olympic Road Course

Team and individual road races were held in a Tongil-ro section between a memorial tower commemorating the contribution of Philippine soldiers in the Korean War, and Munsan, north of Seoul.

The team race course was 100 kilometers, twice up-and-down a 25-kilometer section, while the individual race

involved circling a 16.4-kilometer section; men were required to circle the section 12 times for a total length of 196.8 kilometers, and women five times for a total length of 82 kilometers.

Tongil-ro, or the Unification Road, is so called to reflect the aspiration of the Korean people for national unification.

The memorial tower was erected to commemorate the valor of Filipino troops who came to the aid of the Republic of Korea during the Korean War which broke out on June 25, 1950. During the Seoul Asian Games, team road races were also held in this section. The course is located about 50 kilometers from the Olympic Village, and is noted for its scenic surroundings. The four-lane course boasts good pavement conditions and is rated as ideal for an international cycling event because there are no sharp curves.

Tongil-ro was first mentioned as a cycling course when the organizing committee of the Asian Games set out to look for a course.

Beginning November 1983, the SLOOC and the Korea Cycling Association started a basic work to select a course.

Four candidate sites were selected and compared in terms of height in relation to level, distance of hill-climbs, width, curve, and road surfaces.

Mr. Hansen, a Danish expert on cycling courses and an international cycling judge, recommended Tongil-ro as the team road race course, noting that the course met all the requirements of a world-class course.

During the Asian Games, Tongil-ro was selected as a team road race course, but the individual race was held at the circular road by the Seoul Grand Park.

In accordance with a basic requirement not to hold competition at separate sites, Tongil-ro was selected as the course for both the team and individual road races with the approval of the Federation Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme (FIAC).

For competition facilities, the SLOOC prepared tents of various kinds, partitioning panels, flag posts and finish tower. Prefabricated materials were preferred as they could be utilized after the Games.

Nearby the memorial tower which was used as a start-point, an area of elevated land was used to accommodate 300 bicycles. A stand made of steel with a seating capacity of 800 was installed near the finish tower.

Photo finish cameras were rented to clock the time to up to one-1,000th of a second as cyclists passed the finish line.

The SLOOC undertook repair works on the road course between March 1987 and August 31, 1988; the works involved 3.75 kilometers of poorly maintained section, and pavement was laid along 25 kilometers.

Lanes were painted along the entire section. A supply area, four meters in width and 220 meters in length, was secured by expanding the roadside lot.

Repair works cost 1,665,000,000 *won*, of which state treasury accounted for 1,465,000,000 *won*, and the SLOOC defrayed 200 million *won*.

Facilities and Games preparations

Scope

- Course length: Team race — 100km (25-km section; two rounds); Individual race — men, 196.8km (16.4-km section, 12 rounds), women, 82km (16.4-km section, five rounds)
- Seating capacity: 800

Facilities

- Temporary stand: 800 seats
- Finish tower: Highest point — 6.3 meters; steel structure
- Flag posts: 26 posts at 5, 7, 8 meters in height
- Scoreboard: Team race — 5x2m, wooden, hand-operated; individual race — electronic-operated

Repair works

- Period: March 1987-August 31, 1988
- Cost: 1,665 million *won*
- Specifications: Road pavement (28.7km); training course pavement (10km); works to secure supply depot

6.5.11

Royal Bowling Center

Bowling was adopted for the first time as an Olympic sport although it was staged as an exhibition sport. The bowling competition was held at the Royal Bowling Center located about 20 kilometers from the Olympic Village.

The Royal Bowling Center was adopted as the official venue of competition in May 1988 when the bowling competition headquarters was inaugurated.

The SLOOC took over part of the facilities in June 1988 for repair work, and took over the whole facilities of the venue on September 16. After concluding the competition on September 18, the facilities were restored to its original state for an official return, and the headquarters withdrew from the venue on October 8.

After taking over part of the bowling facilities in June, the SLOOC engaged the Korea Electric Power Corporation to install temporary transformer and automatic power generator free of charge, and completed temporary compartment installation.

The bowling center's first floor was divided, according to functions, into competition zone, seating for spectators, offices and amenities zones, while the entrance gates were divided between the entry for spectators and the entry for competitors and officials to prevent possible confusion. The second floor was used as a rest place and lounge.

As competition facilities, all of the 24 lanes (Brunswick 2000A2) were used and one automatic Scoreboard was installed for each lane at the cost to the owner of the bowling center.

On the back of the lanes were arranged 32 press seats, and seating for photographers was provided on both sides of the lanes.



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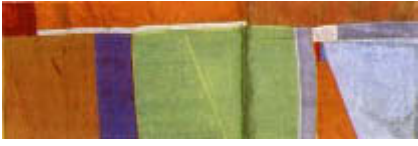


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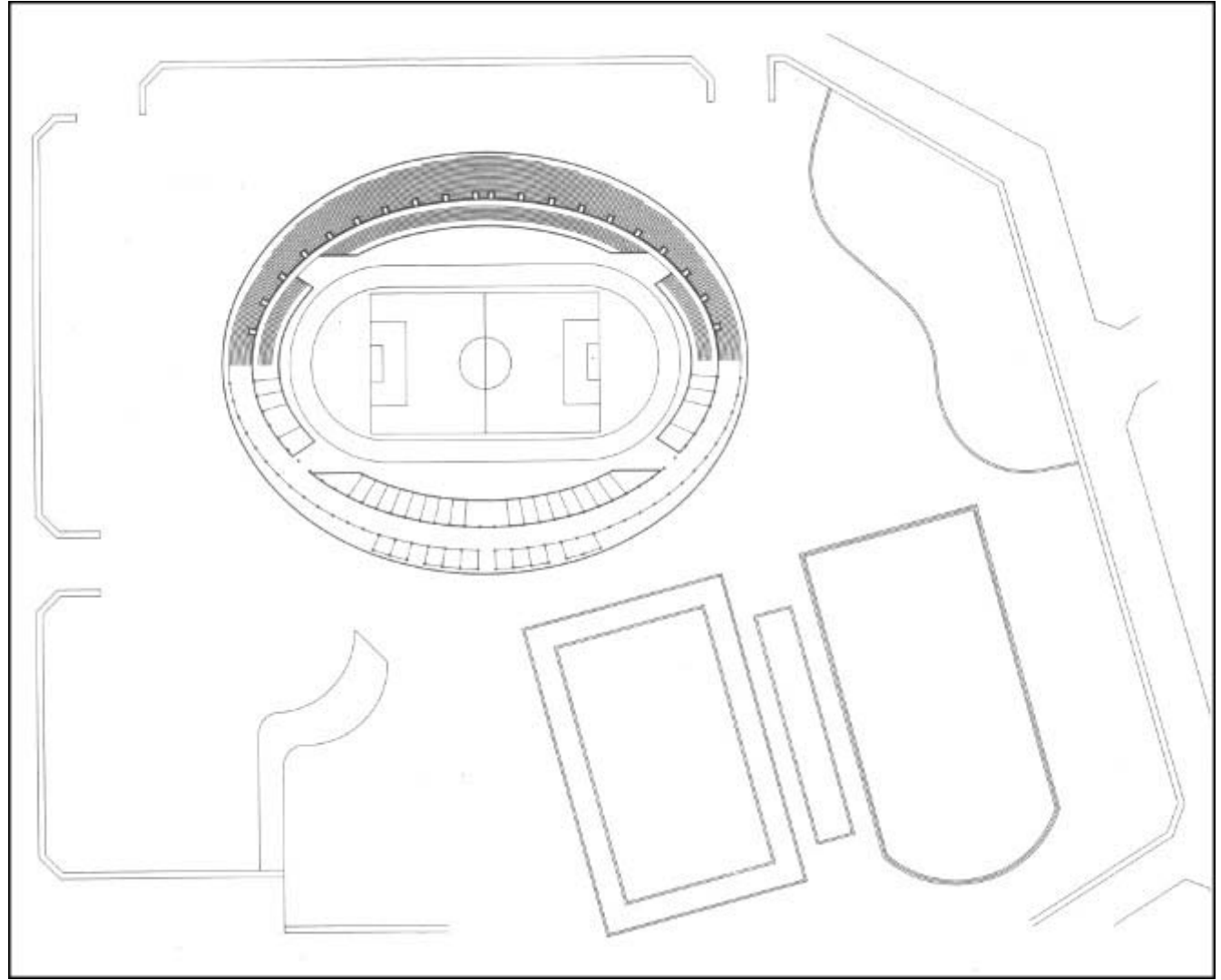
Following the signing of an agreement in September 1987 between the SLOOC and the International Bowling Federation (IBF) concerning the adoption of bowling as an exhibition sport, the SLOOC, in consultation with the Korea Bowling Association, selected

the Royal Leisure Sports Center and concluded a rental contract to use its bowling center for the Olympic competition.

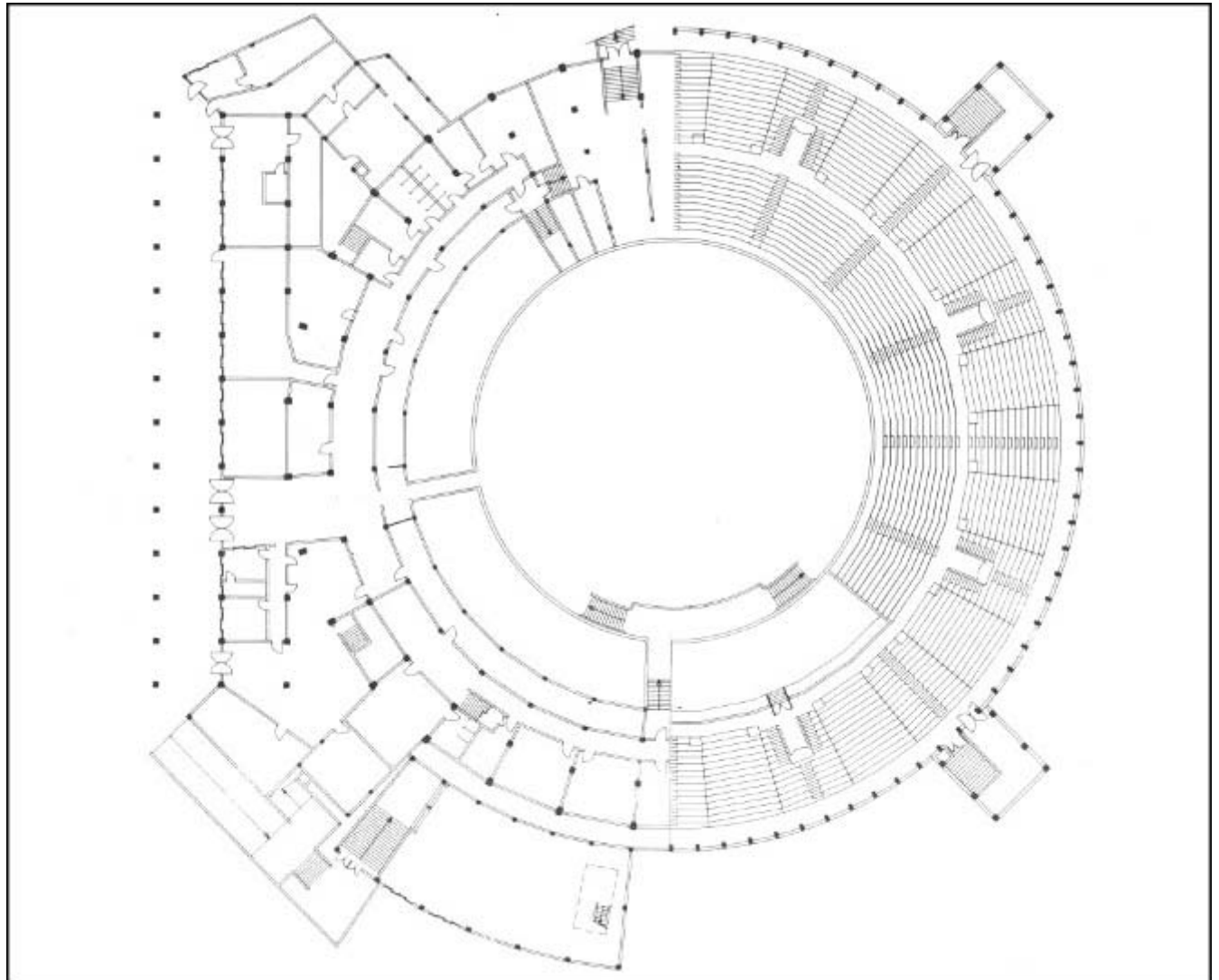
72. Taejeon Stadium.
73. Olympic Road Course (Tongil-ro Circuit).



6. Competition Venues



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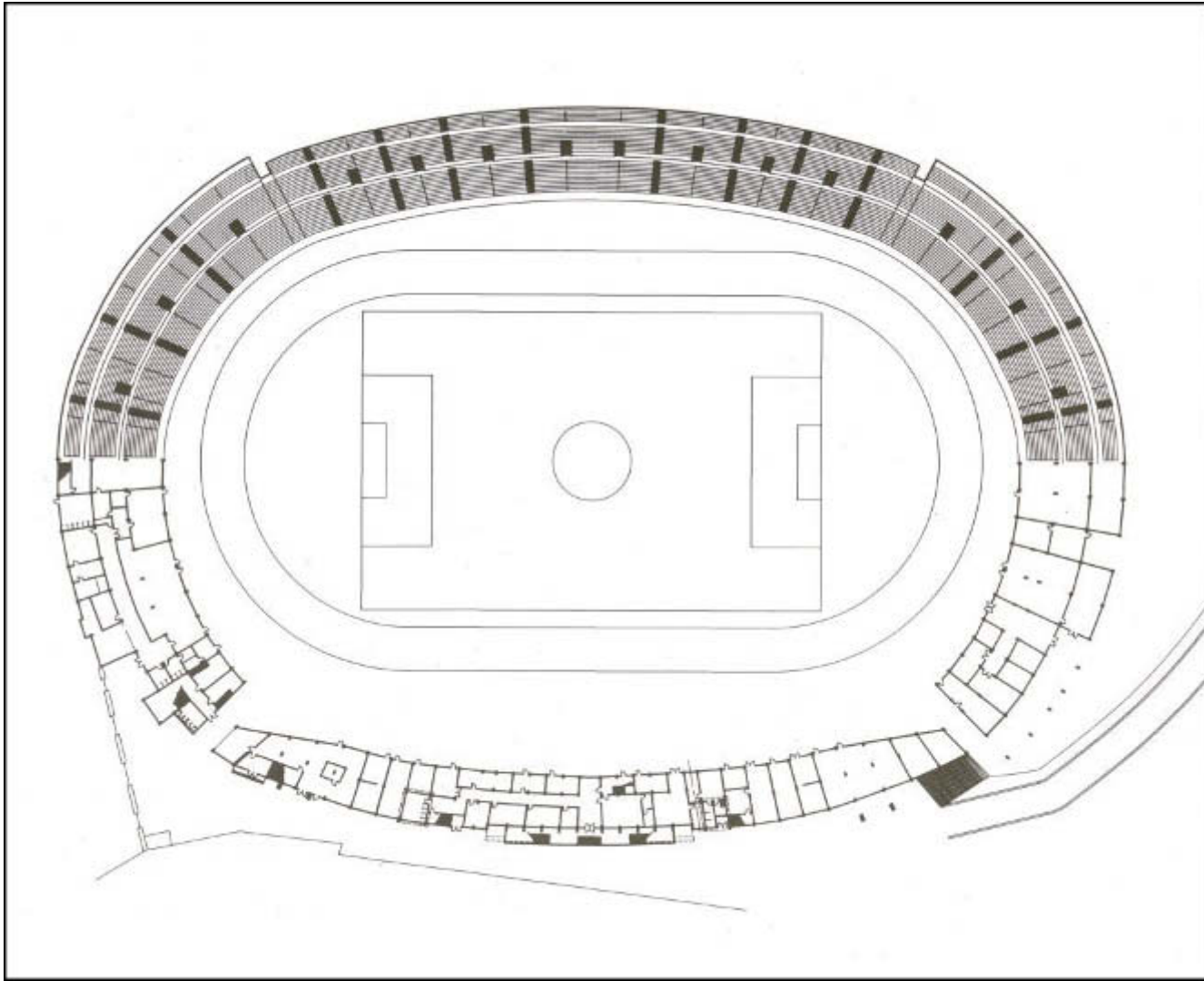
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74. Layout of Songnam Stadium.

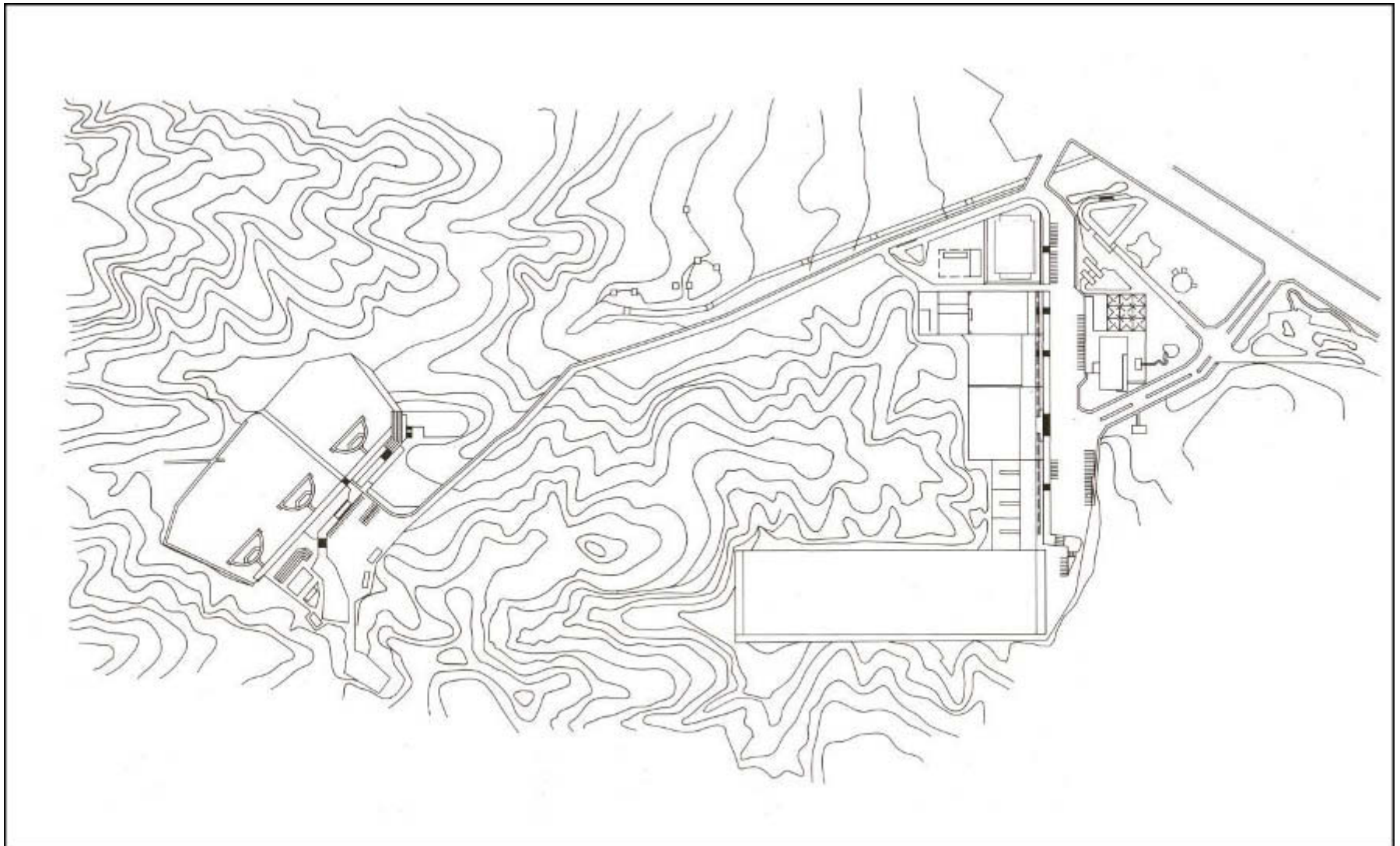
75. Layout of Changchung Gymnasium.

76. Layout of Tongdaemun Stadium.

77. Layout of Taenung International Shooting Range.



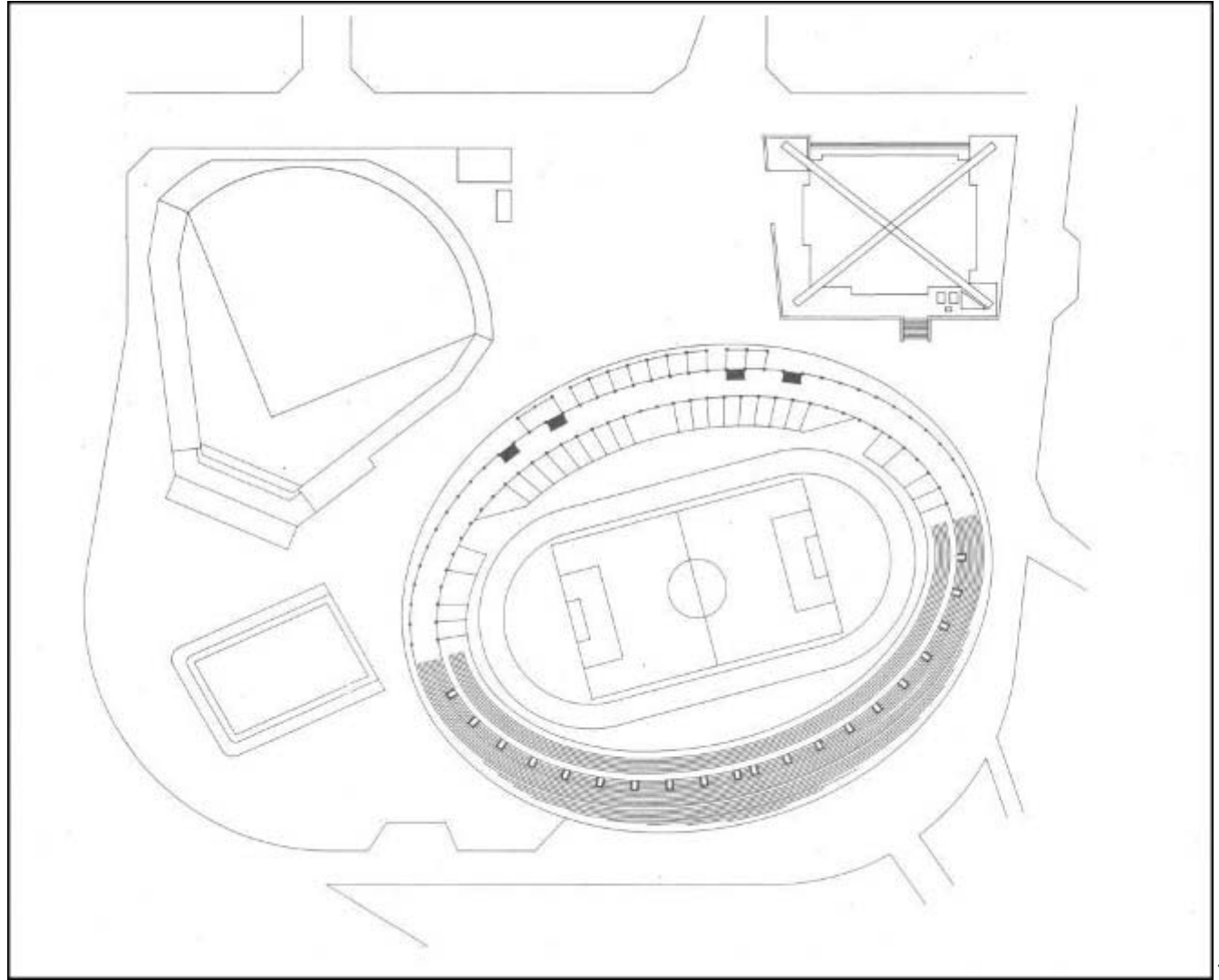
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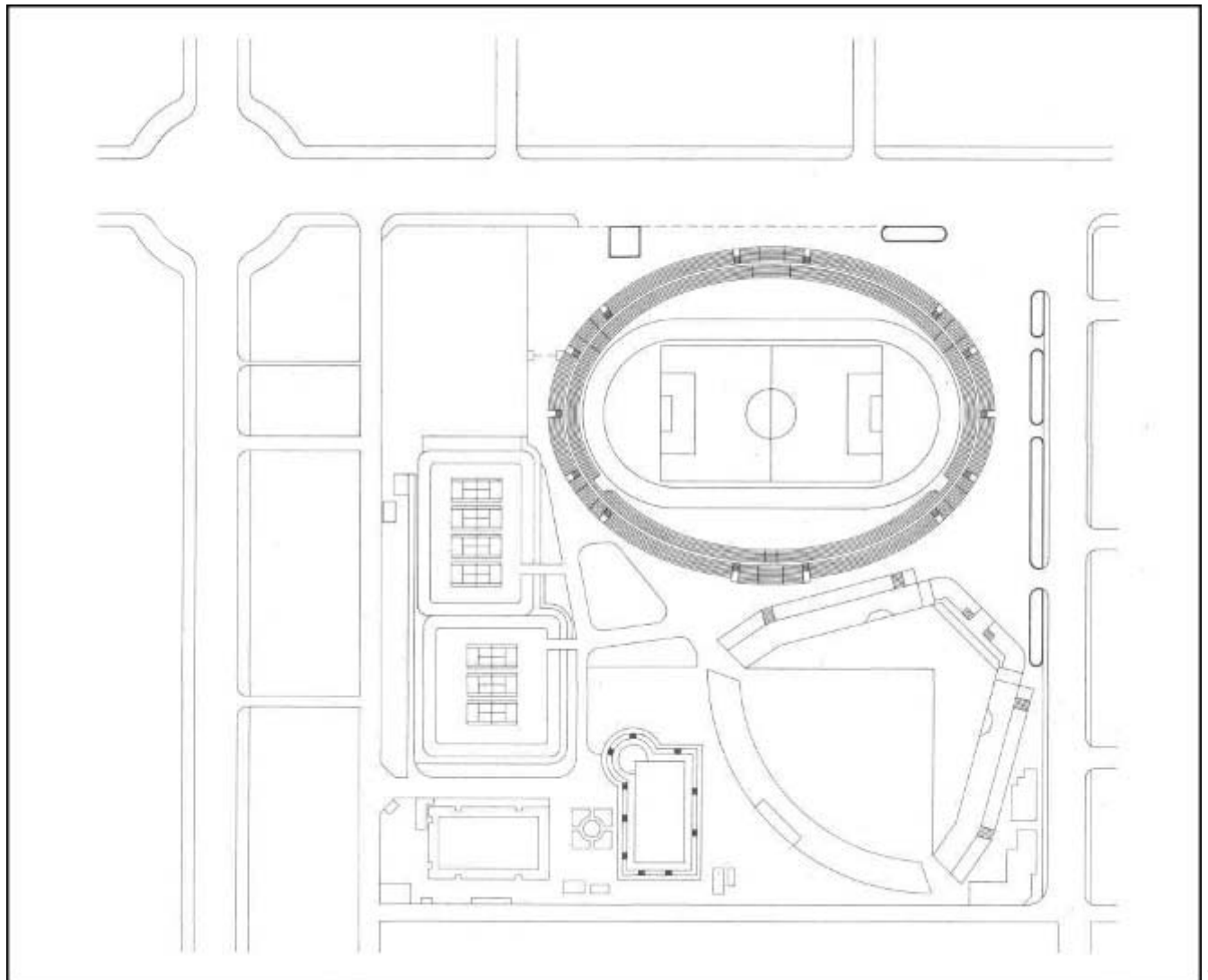
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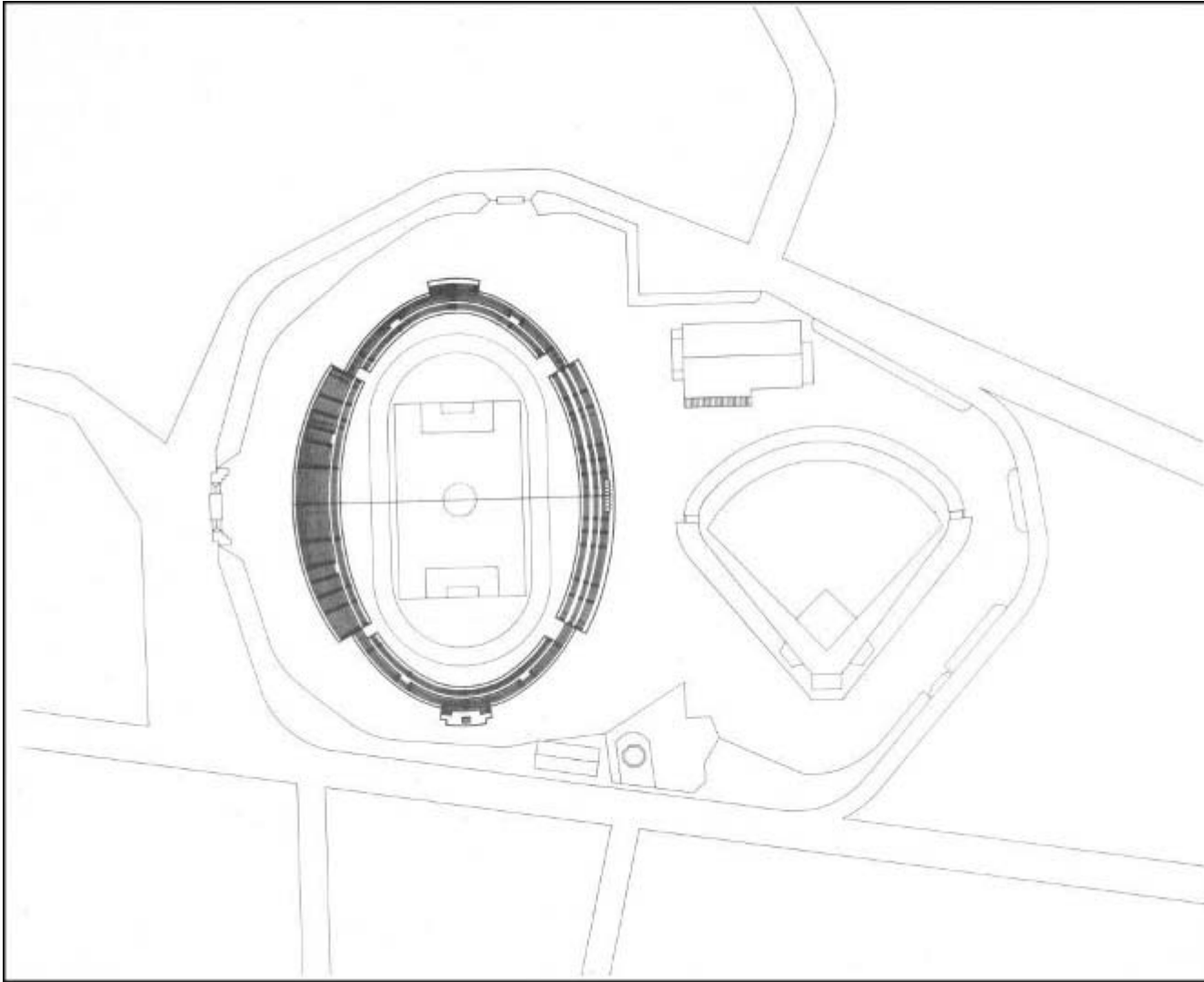
6. Competition Venues



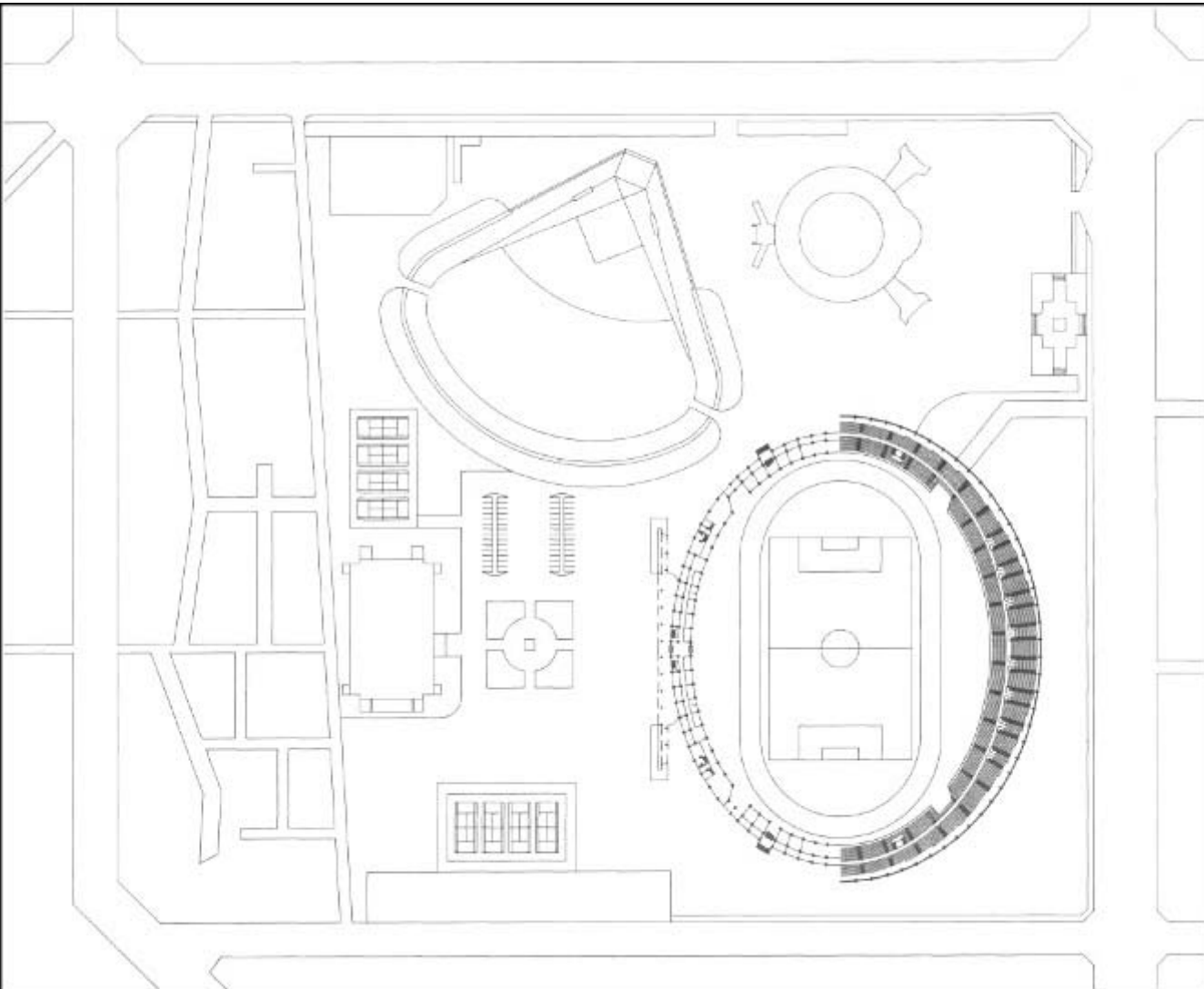
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- 78. Layout of Pusan Stadium facilities.
- 79. Layout of Kwangju Stadium facilities.
- 80. Layout of Taegu Stadium facilities.
- 81. Layout of Taejon Stadium facilities.



6. Competition Venues

6.6 Review and Evaluation

The success or failure of an Olympic Games is very much dictated by the quality of competition venues. No matter how good the Games operation might be, the Games will be judged a failure if competition facilities are not up to the highest standards and athletes therefore cannot perform to their very best.

The facilities used for the Seoul Olympic Games included 34 competition venues and 72 training sites. Most of the 23 official sports were staged in the Seoul Sports Complex and the competition venues in the Olympic Park adjacent to the Olympic Village; the proximity between the athletes' lodging quarters and the venues was a very positive factor.

Football preliminaries and hockey competition were staged at five ball parks in provincial areas, giving a broad spectrum of the population a sense of participation.

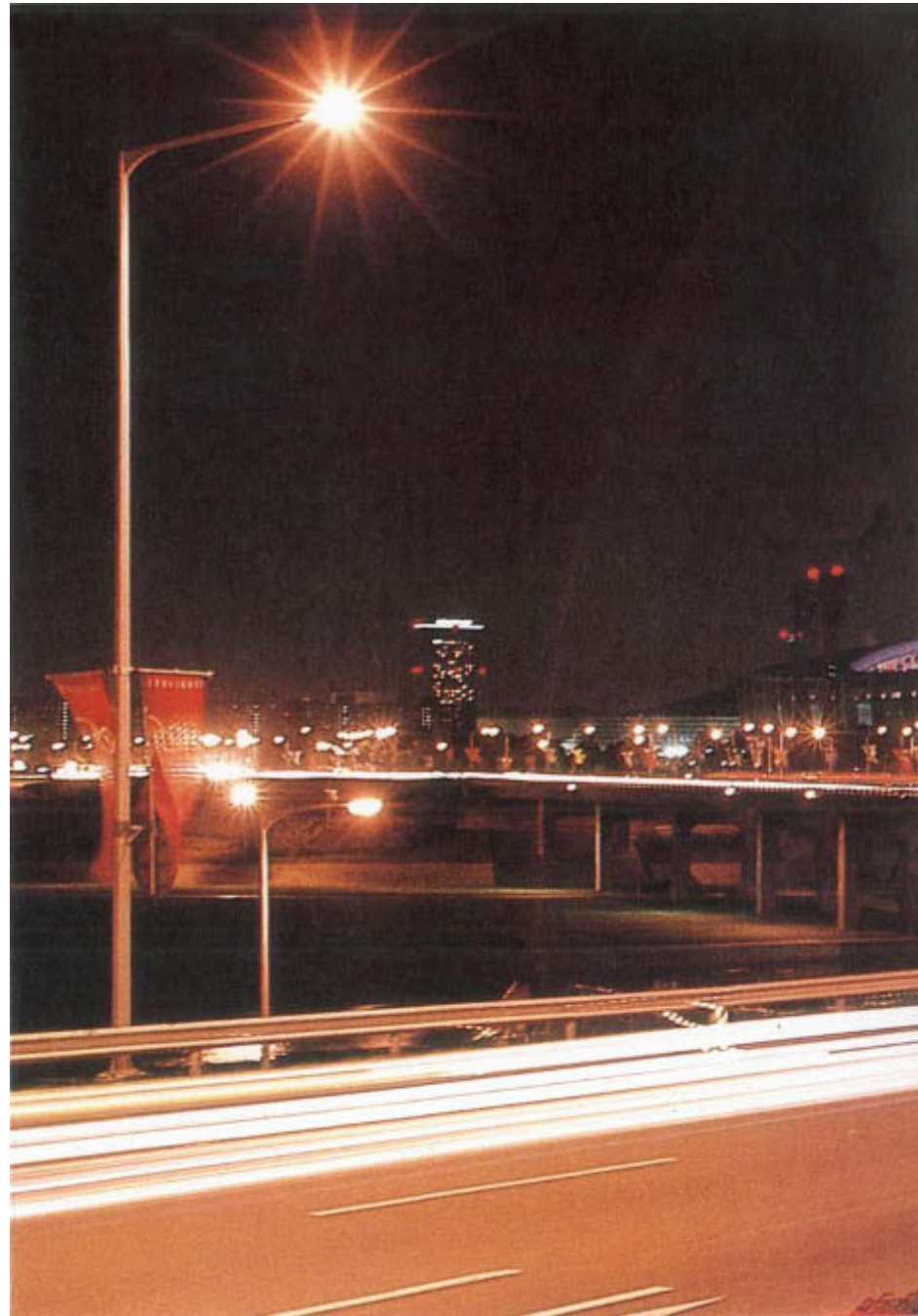
All competition sites were rated up to the required standards. The swimming pool and velodrome, in particular, drew acclaim as possibly the best facilities of their kind in the world. The high appraisal of the competition facilities indicates that they may again stage top international sports events in Korea.

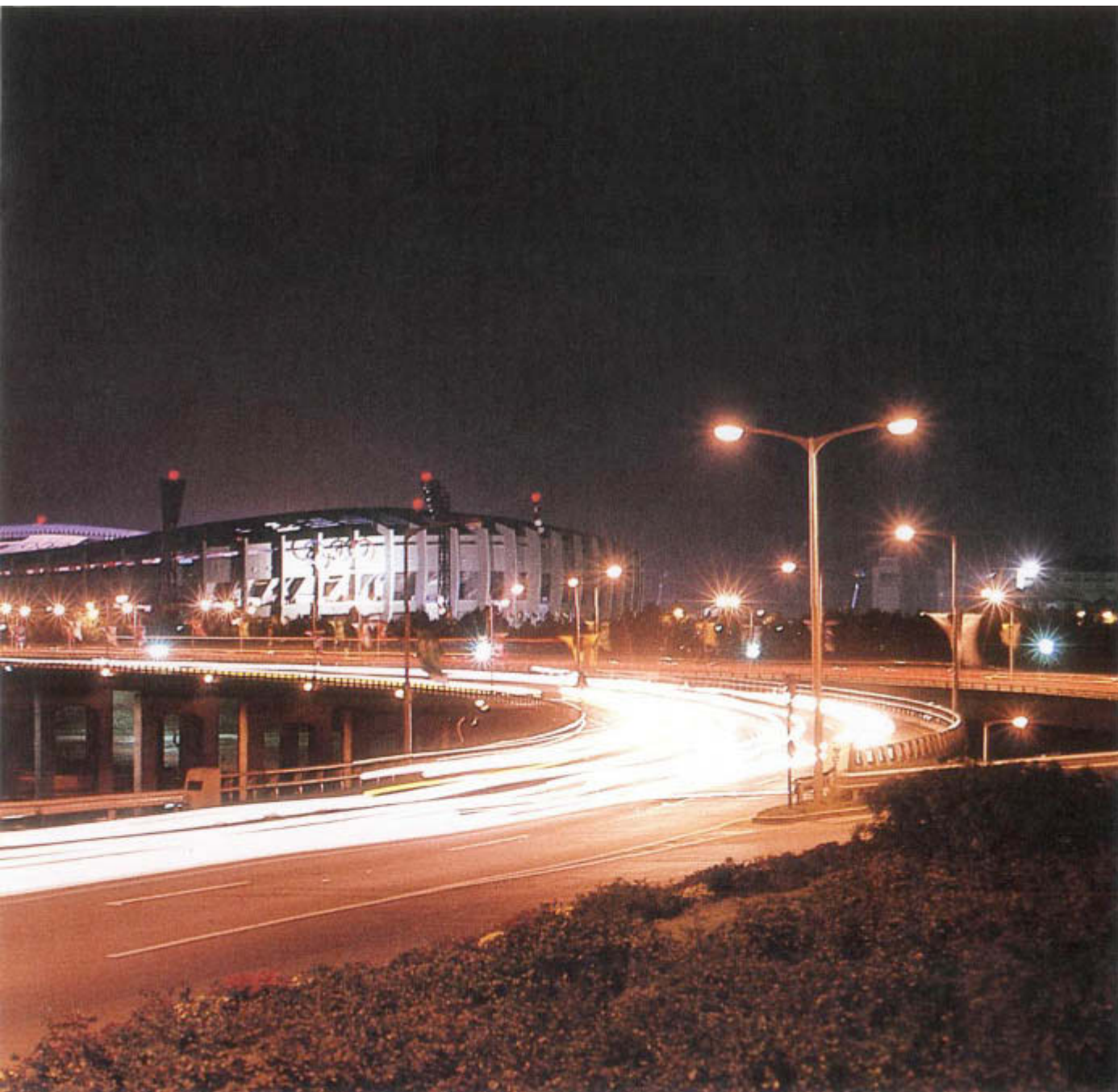
Before and after the Games, the sports facilities have served as a monument to sports and education for youth, and as tourist attractions for domestic and foreign tourists, underscoring the tangible secondary effects of the Games. While most past Games faced at least some deficiencies in the venues, the Seoul Olympic Games were an exception. Officials of the IOC and IFs agreed that the successful staging of the Seoul Games could be much attributed to the excellent quality of the venues.

The swimming pools and the gymnastics hall, however, presented some difficulty to TV crews in their broadcast operation due to the roofing structures; covers had to be laid on to prevent sunlight entering through the silicon fabric glass roofs and upsetting the lighting balance.

It was pointed out that guide services for spectators were inadequate due to lack of sufficient orientation and education for guide and information personnel.

Overall, however, the quality of the sports facilities can be evaluated as a prime factor in the success of the Seoul Olympics.





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82. Night view of the Olympic Stadium.
83. Decorative banners erected in front of Chamshil Gymnasium.

재 정
Finance
Finances

7



The Olympic Games, the world's biggest sport and cultural festival, requires superb facilities, skilled manpower and hightechnology; the staging of an Olympic Games therefore demands an enormous quantity of materials and financial resources. In planning the Seoul Games, against a backdrop of the country's social and financial conditions, the organizers felt an obligation to ensure that economic liabilities would not be a legacy of the Olympiad. The impact on the national economy in providing a momentum for the "second" economic take-off was also a stated goal in

bidding for the right to stage the Olympic Games in Seoul. The SLOOC set the maximum possible economy as one of the five goals of Olympics in view of the financial strain the Olympics would cause on the national economy. In this light, the operational goal was to ensure a balance between revenues and expenditures. It was the SLOOC's financial goal to secure through its revenue activities the entire 747.7 billion *won* in direct costs for holding the Asian Games and the Olympic Games. The revenue sources comprised proceeds and contributions.

The revenue sources included: 1) sales of TV rights, 2) lotteries, 3) sales of commemorative coins and medals, 4) marketing programs, 5) Olympic advertising projects, 6) sales of admission tickets, 7) accommodation fees in the Olympic Village and Press Village, and 8) contributions to SLOOC related to the sales of Olympic apartments. The revenue goal was achieved and, reflecting the SLOOC's tight fiscal control, the Seoul Olympic Games produced an operational surplus of 341.4 billion *won*.



7. Finance

7.1 Acquisition of the Games Fund

7.1.1 Basic Guidelines

The fiscal principle laid down by the SLOOC was to develop areas of revenues and to spend money within the bounds of those revenues. The budgeting reflected this principle. The fiscal goal set by the SLOOC was to ensure a balance between revenues and expenditures, by the maximum economical management. The original revenue goal was 747.7 billion *won*. Under the integrated operational plan for both the Asian Games and the Olympic Games established in August 1982, 625 projects comprised of six sectors were identified for both Games, and the total investment was scaled at 888.2 billion *won*, including 606.6 billion *won* in direct project cost and 281.6 billion *won* in indirect project cost. In December 1983, the integrated plan was supplemented to formulate an integrated execution plan. The integrated execution plan scaled down the number of projects to 451, of which 313 would be exclusively handled by the SLOOC at a cost of 747.7 billion *won*. The SLOOC worked out a plan to secure the required 747.7 billion *won* through its own revenue program, and pushed for projects covering both the Asian Games and Olympic Games.

7.1.2 Implementation

In March 1982, the Olympic Project Support Unit was created to oversee the operation of the sections responsible for revenue projects. About the same time, the government created the Ministry of Sports to take overall charge of both the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympic Games. As a legal foundation for the revenue projects, the government promulgated the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees. Coins commemorating the awarding of the right to stage the Olympic Games were issued in September 1982, and in December the same year an Olympic lottery program was developed and approved by the Ministry of Sports.

In December 1982, the Olympic Project Support Unit, which had functioned independently of the SLOOC Secretariat, was merged with the SLOOC to create Business Department I and II, and Lottery Department for a series of projects including TV rights sales, marketing, coin sales, advertising, and licensing.

The Organizing Committees of the Asian Games and the Olympic Games streamlined their Secretariats into one in February 1983, while in July the same year coins to commemorate the awarding of the right to stage the

Olympics were issued again. The integrated execution plan was revised in December 1983 to scale down the number of projects directly linked with the Games to 346, of which 313 were finally placed under the responsibility of the SLOOC, 27 under the responsibility of the government and six under the responsibility of private corporations; the revenues required for the projects under direct responsibility of the SLOOC were set at 747.7 billion *won*. The SLOOC created the Finance Division in the Planning Department, and the Admission Ticket Division in the Sports Department in April 1984. In December 1984, 18 apartment buildings comprising 1,356 flats in the Asian Games Village were made available for sale by paying a given amount of contribution. The SLOOC and the IOC exchanged a memorandum on the Olympic marketing projects in June 1985, and the first official sponsorship agreements were signed with Coca-Cola and Kodak. In October the same year, the KOC and the SLOOC signed an agreement on the marketing projects, and work started to select the suppliers and items.

The TV rights negotiations with NBC of the United States were concluded in March 1986.

The SLOOC created the Business Department under the direct control of the secretary-general in December 1986 to take charge of the marketing projects, issuance of commemorative coins, souvenirs, advertising, and lotteries. The Lottery Division was brought under the control of the Spectator Services Department, while the Broadcasting Support Department was instituted to take charge of the TV rights project.

7.1.3 Revenue Program

The SLOOC was required to meet the operational cost of the Games, while the government was responsible for funding related to sports affairs such as the operation of national sports organizations. Owners of facilities were required to meet the cost of repair works, while the SLOOC would finance the projects which were additionally required for the operation of the Games. The revenue program was launched to meet these requirements.

As of April 20, 1989, the total proceeds of the SLOOC amounted to 909.8 billion *won*, and expenditures totalled 568.4 billion *won*, recording a surplus of 341.4 billion *won*.

Revenues (In 1 million *won*)

- TV rights / 224,694
- Marketing / 70,833
- Souvenirs / 3,683
- Commemorative stamps / 2,932
- Commemorative coins and medals / 135,235
- Advertising / 26,493
- Lotteries/118,804
- Admission tickets / 27,494
- Accommodation fees at Olympic Village, Press Village /13,863
- Interests, others / 44,175
- Donations and contributions / 241,634
- Total / 909,840

□ Sales of admission tickets

The volume of admission tickets to be issued was projected on the basis of the Games schedule and the allocations of seats at venues. Past experiences of ticket sales and sales systems in foreign countries were studied in launching the ticket projects. The highest ticket fee was 150,000 *won* for a first-class seat at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. According to the order of evaluation of sports or events, ticket fees for general spectators ranged from 40,000 *won* to 2,000 *won*.

The tickets issued for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies totalled 144,501 and sales amounted to 107,368 tickets. The sales of venue admission tickets amounted to 3.2 million out of a total of 4.29 million tickets printed.

Sales of admission tickets were as follows: 1) The sales of admission tickets for Opening/Closing Ceremonies totalled 11,512 million *won*, including 6,634 million *won* in domestic sales (68,587 tickets) and 4,878 million *won* in overseas sales (38,781 tickets), and; 2) sales of venue admission tickets amounted to 15,982 million *won* for 3,198,576 tickets, including 12,064 million *won* in domestic sales of 2,727,221 tickets, and 3,918 million *won* in overseas sales of 471,355 tickets. The total amount in ticket sales reached 27.5 billion *won*.



□ Sales of TV rights

A look at past Olympic Games clearly indicates that the U.S. is the largest market for TV rights sales, accounting for over 70 percent of the total TV rights sales. The SLOOC regarded the U.S. as top negotiating partner for the TV rights sales of the Seoul Games. In March 1986, the SLOOC signed an agreement with NBC for the sales of the right to televise the Seoul Olympics in the U.S. region. The agreement called for NBC to pay a minimum of 300 million dollars for the TV rights and up to a further 500 million dollars depending on the advertising revenues. Based on the results of the negotiation with the American networks, the SLOOC proceeded to negotiate the sales of the TV rights with Japan, Europe, Canada, Australia, East Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia, Middle East and Africa, in that order. For the sale of domestic TV rights, the SLOOC concluded an agreement with KBS. Sales of the TV rights totalled 224.7 billion *won*.

Revenue Sources		Expenditures	
Type	Amount	Type	Amount
Sales of TV Rights	3,838	Activities	2,690
Commemorative Coins	915		
Marketing	478	Facilities	2,510
Olympic Lotteries	959	Sanitation/Hygiene	29
		Transportation	201
Olympic Village/Press Village	568	Communication	378
Others	719	Development	193
		Culture, PR	663
		Others	813
Total	7,477	Total	7,477

1. NBC television broadcasting personnel at work. Sales of TV rights accounted for the bulk of the revenue generated by the Games.



7. Finance



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□ Marketing projects

Under the marketing program, specific corporations were authorized to use the emblem and mascot of the Olympic Games for public relations and promotional purposes, or on their products in return for cash payment, or supplying goods and services required for the operation of the Games. The Olympic marketing projects were divided into official sponsors, official suppliers and official licensees.

The SLOOC implemented the marketing projects for the purpose of attaining the revenues goal, generating positive public relations, and contributing to the development of domestic industry. With respect to some items which were marketable worldwide, the SLOOC launched the marketing projects jointly with the IOC and the USOC. For the first time in Olympic history, the SLOOC also combined its marketing project with the Organizing Committee of the Winter Olympics. The first marketing agreements were signed with Coca-Cola and Kodak in 1985. A total of 142 corporations were involved in the Olympic marketing projects, generating revenues totalling 70.8 billion *won*.

□ Commemorative coins and medals

The issuance of coins and medals commemorating the Olympics contributed greatly to spreading the image of the Olympic movement and increasing revenues. The total revenues from the sales of commemorative coins and medals came to 135.2 billion *won*. Commemorative coins were issued on five occasions for a total of 11,060,000 in 32 kinds; total sales amounted to 131 billion *won*. The commemorative medals came in three sets of gold, silver and bronze, and the issuance totalled 55,000; revenues from the sales at home and abroad totalled 4.2 billion *won*.

□ Commemorative stamps

The goal of revenues from the sales of commemorative stamps was set at 2.5 billion *won*. Each year between 1985 and 1988, eight different stamps were issued, for a total of 32 kinds. In addition, sheets of stamps were issued for collectors, ranging in volume from 300,000 copies to 1.5 million for each kind to earn a total of 2.9 billion *won*.

□ Advertising projects

The SLOOC developed advertising which was carried on means of transportation and on outdoor mediums. This contributed to brightening the face of cities, and securing the required revenues for the Games. The outdoor advertising helped promote a policy shift to permit outdoor advertising and encouraged ad sponsors to join the Korean advertising market, contributing to the earning of foreign currency and enhancement of advertising production and technique. The original revenue projection in the advertising sector was 8.8 billion, but

the actual revenues reached 26.5 billion *won* as new ad methods including taxi sign lamps, electric boards and neon signs were developed.

□ Lotteries

Since the 20th Munich Olympic Games of 1972, lottery projects have been a major revenue source for Olympic host cities.

In consultation with the government, the SLOOC negotiated the suspension of the 13-year-old housing lottery, and signed an Olympic lottery issuance agency agreement with the Korea Housing Bank; the Olympic lottery began in April 1983 with 30 percent of the funds from the lottery set aside for the national housing fund. Initially, the weekly sales from the Olympic lottery came to 1 billion *won*, but this rose to 1.25 billion *won* after two months, to 1.5 billion *won* (three million tickets) starting from September, and eventually 3 billion *won* (six million tickets). By the end of December 1988, the revenues from the lottery sales, made on 299 occasions, reached 118.8 billion *won*.

□ Accommodation fees in Olympic Village and Press Village

The accommodation fees covered the lodging and various other services in the Olympic Village and the Press Village, including the rental charge for additional materials, administrative support services, damage or loss costs, and other costs.

(1) Accommodation fees in Olympic Village: Daily accommodation fee per person was 42 dollars for athletes and officials of official sports, 65 dollars for athletes and officials of demonstration sports, and 75 dollars for extra officials for extra officials.

Payment was based on the participating countries as a unit, and the means of settlement were limited to telegraphic transfer, cash and travelers checks. Accommodation at sub-villages in provincial cities was treated the same as in the Olympic Village, and accounts were settled in a package in the Olympic Village; a total of 14,501 persons from 160 nations paid 12,523,000 dollars.

(2) Accommodation fees in Press Village: Accommodation fees varied according to the type and size of rooms—65 dollars per person per day for single A type, 55 dollars for single B type, 45 dollars for single C type, and 80 dollars for twin. In general, the fees were slightly higher than the 42 dollars in the Olympic Village.

Under the booking system, payment was made in full at the time of check-in, and accounts were settled at the time of check-out. The number of persons booked as of the end of August totalled 5,539, including 3,569 from written media and 1,970 from broadcast media; of the total, there were 35 cases of cancellations. The revenues from the check-in charges in the Press Village totalled 6,677,119 dollars.

□ Donations and contributions

Donations came from various sources for the successful operation of the Seoul Olympic Games. The first donation came from the association of Japan-based Korean residents which donated 52.4 billion *won*; in all, the donation from the private sectors mounted to 211.3 billion *won*, and from the governmental sector, 30.3 billion *won*.

The total money contributed by the private sector included 43.2 billion *won* in contributions tied to the sales of the apartments in the Olympic and Press Villages, 88.2 billion *won* in similar contributions for Olympic Family Town apartments and 79.9 billion *won* in donations.

The SLOOC constructed the Olympic Village, Press Village and the Olympic Family Town apartments to secure facilities for accommodation for the Olympic Family including athletes, officials and media personnel; the apartments were sold, contingent on a contribution to the Olympic Games; these conditional bidding for sales generated 131.4 billion *won* in revenues, while promoting the national housing supply.

In accordance with a decision made by the Government Support Committee in February 1983, a construction project for the Athletes Village for the Seoul Asian Games was executed. In April 1986, the Seoul city government was authorized to take charge of the construction and sales of the apartments in the Olympic Village and the Press Village.

The sales of apartments and revenues from the contribution were as follows: (1) The apartments located in Tunchon-dong and Ogum-dong, Songpa-gu, southeast of the Olympic Park, comprised 16 kinds of buildings ranging from six to 24 stories, and contributions from the sales of 5,540 households in 122 buildings totalled 43.2 billion *won*.

(2) The apartments in the Olympic Family Town were built by a consortium of five private corporations — Daewoo Construction, Lucky Development, Lotte Construction, Sunkyong Construction and Pacific Construction. The contributions tied to the project amounted to 41.2 billion *won* in sales of the apartments, and separate donations in appreciation of the participation in the Olympic project amounted to 47 billion *won*. The Family Town was adjacent to the Agro-Fisheries Center in Karak-dong and Munjong-dong, Songpa-gu, to the south. The town had 4,494 apartment units in 56 buildings of six kinds including 13-storied and 15-storied ones. The flats were used to accommodate the Olympic participants during the Games period, and the purchasers moved in after the Games. In terms of business, the Family Town project garnered the maximum effect.

2. SLOOC President Park Seh-jik presents a plaque of appreciation to Park Byong-hon, Chairman of the Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in recognition of donations to the SLOOC.

Commemorative Coins



First Issuance



Second Issuance



Third Issuance



Fourth Issuance



(Reverse)



7. Finance

7.2 Operation of the Games Fund

7.2.1 Budgeting and Execution

□ Basic guidelines

The SLOOC drew up its accounting regulations on January 1, 1983, and the finance and accounting were executed according to the regulations. The regulations called for the SLOOC to settle accounts as they arose, with accounting being divided between proceeds and non-proceeds accounting.

The president of the SLOOC was responsible for the overall supervision of budgeting and accounting for the Organizing Committee, while the director of the Planning- Coordinating Department was charged with the overall coordination in regards to budget and accounting.

The director of planning coordination was named fund controlling officer; the director of the General Affairs Department was appointed as financial officer; and the chief of the Accounting Division was named pay officer. The fund controlling officer was responsible for the management of the funds secured; the financial officer was charged with tasks to handle the sources of payments; and the pay officer was responsible for payment of the budget.

Considering the special organizational characteristics of the SLOOC, cashiers were nominated at each competition site and event venue, enabling the pay officer to transfer required funds.

The SLOOC finalized its budgeting directives in January 1988 to prepare it to deal with operations situations.

The directives called for the avoidance of budget waste, efficient investment, restriction on budget expansion and the execution of budget in conformity with the original direction of budget planning. To this end, steps were taken to ensure coherence and objectivity in budget planning and execution by thoroughly eliminating the factors of waste and inefficiency. The directives were laid down on the basis of the Act on Support for SLOOC, its Articles of Incorporation, accounting regulations, 1988 budget planning, and the 1987 budget spending directives.

The directives set forth the following guidelines:

- (1) The budget must be executed within the framework of the purposes as laid down in the estimated expenditures, and unnecessary projects must be excluded in an effort to remove budget waste and inefficient factors;
- (2) The budget can be spared in the course of execution with no regard to the original plan, when price stability and other changes in social circumstances allow it;

- (3) In order to reduce the budget spending, the directors of relevant departments may revise the budgeting program irrespective of the directives;
- (4) Current manpower, materials and facilities should be utilized to the fullest possible extent.

The SLOOC staffing was comprised of personnel from different backgrounds and careers, some seconded from various government agencies and organizations and others recruited by the SLOOC. Because they were responsible for the operation of projects of the magnitude of the Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC was aware of the need for an objective analysis and evaluation of projects and budget execution.

In order to efficiently undertake Olympic-related projects, to eliminate factors of budget waste and materials, and to keep related personnel in line in carrying out their duty, the SLOOC instituted an Office of Auditor in January 1986, and launched in-house auditing and inspection.

The Office of Auditor was staffed mainly by personnel from the Board of Audit and Inspection, and auditing personnel carried out routine auditing, spot auditing and special auditing.

□ Organizational system of budgeting and accounting

Under the control of the SLOOC secretary-general, the budget operation for the Operation Headquarters of Seoul Olympic Games was run by the finance officer (director of General Affairs Department), pay officer (chief of Accounting Division), and budget control officer (director of Planning Department); the budget control officers posted to each of the sport-specific operation headquarters were delegated the authority to control budget and carry out terms of contracts, while the pay officers allowed the cashiers to handle payment of advanced money.

The areas of responsibility were as follows:

- (1) The fund control officer (director of the Planning Department) was responsible for the control and operation of the funds for the SLOOC, and for the allocation of funds in accordance with requests by the pay officer within the approved budget;
- (2) The director of Planning Department was responsible for the formulation, adjustment and control of budget/carry-over and transfer of budget/appropriation of reserve funds/allocation of budget.
- (3) The finance officer (director of General Affairs) was responsible for the sources of payment (contract) within the bounds of budget/reallocation of budget to the finance officers assigned to sport-specific operation headquarters/overall management of the contract money/reporting.
- (4) The pay officer (chief of Accounting Division) was responsible for payment within the bounds of the funds allocated by the fund control officer/transfer of fund to cashier handling advanced

money/overall management of payment and reporting.

(5) Cashiers of advanced money were the general affairs managers in each sport-specific operation headquarters or specially designated personnel in charge of the execution of the budget and funds transferred from pay officers, and settlement of the executed funds.

□ Budget execution

Budget requests in each technical section were forwarded to the director of the Planning Department after approval by the directors of relevant departments.

The projects requiring new guidelines were brought to the secretary-general and the president for sanction, and referred to the Planning Department for funding. The funding requests for the projects being undertaken under existing guidelines of the venue-specific operation headquarters were forwarded to the Planning Department with the approval of the director of each operation headquarters.

Budget requests for projects requiring separate guidelines were first sanctioned by the commissioner and secretary-general of the sport-specific operations headquarters before being brought to the Planning Department. When additional budgeting was required for projects not envisaged in the original plan or for increased volume of the specific project, relevant data supporting the budget requests were submitted to the Planning Department for appropriations. Budget appropriation was done for each term according to the project plan, and the finance officer was allowed to deal with contracts within the budgeting bounds and to delegate the budget appropriation authority to the finance officers posted to each sport operations headquarters. Within the bounds of budgeting, the pay officer also was allowed to transfer budget and funds to the cashiers posted to each operation headquarters.

Guidelines were set to execute the budget within the bounds of project planning and the budget planning while prohibiting any budget execution exceeding these bounds. The budget execution was thus feasible only within the bounds of appropriation set aside for each term, while the execution of the advanced money was possible only within the bounds of budget advances and advanced funds. The SLOOC executed the funds on principle that the best results should be obtained at the least expenses.

7.2.2 Settlement of Accounts

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and the accounting regulations, the SLOOC compiled a report on the settlement of accounts at the end of each year submitted it to the Ministry of Sports after approval by the auditor and the general session of the SLOOC.

3. Kodak, an official Olympic sponsor, operated film sales booths at numerous locations during the Games.



Financial Reports (1981-1989)

(in million won)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989.4	Total
Balance Sheet										
Assets										
Cash and Savings	6	7,849	21,570	33,817	9,179	4,320	190,700	278,764	3,638	
Uncollected Income	6	1	8,914	408	106	23	5,615	5,119	3,451	
Short-term Lending							14,300	20,000		
Total Assets	12	7,850	30,484	34,225	9,285	4,343	210,615	303,883	7,089	
Liabilities										
Unpaid Bills		157	66	3,562				6,434	796	
Severance Pay Allotment				118	265	475	757	1,069	844	
Total Liabilities		157	66	3,680	265	475	757	7,503	1,640	
Olympic Fund	12	7,693	30,418	30,545	9,020	3,868	209,858	296,380	5,449	
Liabilities and Fund Total	12	7,850	30,484	34,225	9,285	4,343	210,615	303,883	7,089	
Income and Expenditure										
Income										
Sales of TV Rights						27,743	34,754	162,119	78	224,694
Marketing					10,755	16,923	22,006	21,149		70,833
Souvenirs				33	347	58	910	2,247	88	3,683
Commemorative Stamps					500	550	700	400	782	2,932
Commemorative Coins and Medals		4,038	8,914	3,164	575	9,090	28,971	60,107	20,376	135,235
Advertising Projects				801	2,088	5,342	5,165	9,613	3,484	26,493
Lotteries			14,168	20,924	19,856	21,376	20,990	20,814	676	118,804
Admission Tickets						3,378	199	23,917		27,494
Accommodation at Olympic Village								13,839	24	13,863
Interests and Others		164	672	3,157	2,126	409	6,955	22,109	8,583	44,175
Donations and Contributions	701	5,382	3,783	5,406	27,946	△5,267	146,684	56,917	82	241,634
Income Total	701	9,584	27,537	33,485	64,193	79,602	267,334	393,231	34,173	909,840
Expenditures										
Competition		160	231	604	376	352	6,264	17,884	182	26,053
Facility		239	1,676	27,239	61,680	45,623	13,531	30,057	57,750	237,795
Technical Expenses		43	80		2,725	9,562	3,726	14,350	649	31,135
Medical Expenses					94	823	173	1,476		2,566
Transportation							49	4,611	9	4,669
Olympic Village, Press Village				2		4	1,640	26,553	2,732	30,931
PR		179	180	511	1,233	3,425	4,971	11,954	385	22,838
Protocol			37	379	208		407	4,457		5,488
Cultural Festivals					17	109	4,906	27,307	148	32,487
International Cooperation					116	1,442	1,407	2,720	1,393	7,078
Proceeds Projects		14	249	817	11,572	11,654	4,107	8,383	219	37,015
Management of Organization	689	1,268	2,354	3,227	7,317	10,642	13,402	23,908	6,688	69,495
Personnel Materials						56	2,342	8,056	240	10,694
Planning-Security			5	579	380	1,062	4,419	24,993	18,709	50,147
Expenditure Total	689	1,903	4,812	33,358	85,718	84,754	61,344	206,709	89,104	568,391
Surplus	12	7,681	22,725	127	△21,525	△5,152	205,990	186,522	△54,931	341,449
Disposal of Surplus								100,000	236,000	336,000
Cumulative Total of Surplus	12	7,693	30,418	30,545	9,020	3,868	209,858	296,380	5,449	5,449

• Contributions

- Government contributions and private contributions were recognized when they were actually received. Non-monetary contributions, except for voluntary services, were recorded at the fair market value.
- Facilities and equipment
Facilities and equipment to be used for the Games were charged to expenditures at the time they were purchased and proceeds were recognized as revenues at the time they were disposed of.
- Severance and retirement benefit
Under the SLOOC's severance and retirement benefit plan, employees terminating their services were entitled to severance payments based on the rates of pay in effect at the time of termination, years of service and certain other factors. The annual provision was sufficient to state the liability at the estimated obligations arising from services performed to and at rates of pay in effect at the end of year. No separate funding was required by the plan.
- Income taxes
The SLOOC was exempt from income taxes under the provisions of Tax Exemption and Reduction Control Law. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes was included in the accompanying statement of operations.

3. Revenues

- TV rights
Revenue from the TV rights was recognized on the basis of net cash receipts after subtracting royalty to the IOC in accordance with the terms of the contracts.
- Sponsorship, suppliership and licensing
Sponsorship, suppliership and licensing represents amounts received or due the SLOOC pursuant to the terms of agreements between the SLOOC and various companies which were official sponsors, suppliers or licensees of the Games.
- Coins and medals
Coins and medals revenue represented the SLOOC's portion of the proceeds from the sales of Olympic commemorative coins and medals after subtracting the operation costs on an accrual basis.
- Lottery
Lottery revenue represented the SLOOC's portion of the proceeds from the sales of Olympic lottery after subtracting the operation costs of the Korea Housing Bank and the portion of the National Housing Funds on an accrual basis.

4. Fund balance

In accordance with the resolution of the general session the SLOOC contributed 100,000 million won in 1988 and 236,000 million won in 1989 of accumulated fund balance to the Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation, which was established on April 20, 1989 to commemorate the Seoul Olympics and to succeed the SLOOC in carrying out programs to promote national sports.

5. Commitments and contingent liabilities

There was no major commitment and contingent liability, lawsuit and dispute directly and indirectly related to the SLOOC, which might have made any adverse effects on the financial statements of the SLOOC as of April 20, 1989.

□ Notes to financial statements (1981-1989)

1. Description of organization

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) was established as an independent non-profit juridical corporate on November 2, 1981 for the purpose of preparing, organizing and operating the 24th Seoul Olympic Games. From September 17, to October 2, 1988, the SLOOC staged the Olympic Games successfully. The SLOOC was deactivated on April 3, 1989,

marking the elapse of six months following the close of the Games, and the official procedure for the deactivation was completed on April 20 by registering the deactivation. The legal liquidation of the SLOOC was to be completed within six months from the date of the deactivation, while the balance of the SLOOC's assets after reflecting the incomes and spending recorded during the liquidation period was to be transferred to state coffers. The SLOOC's accounting year was from January 1 to

December 31, but the 1989 accounting year covers four months until April 20 when the registration of its deactivation was completed.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

- Recognition of revenues and expenditures
Revenues and expenditures were recognized on an accrual basis.



7. Finance



4

7.3 Projects for Generating Revenues

7.3.1 Sponsorship and Suppliership Projects

□ Overview

The marketing projects were promoted on the basis of Article 14 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee which said, "Those who seek to use the Olympic emblem, mascot or other symbols on their goods or for advertising and other business promotional purposes must obtain the approval of the SLOOC."

Organizers of past Olympic Games raised money from sponsorships by leading corporations or organizations, or from royalties received in return for the sales of souvenirs using the Olympic symbols including emblem and mascot. In most cases, however, the earnings were minimal and it was not until the 23rd the Los Angeles Games of 1984 that an Olympic marketing project received wide attention.

The success scored by the Los Angeles Games organizers in their marketing projects was a refreshing stimulus as well as a big burden for the Seoul Olympic organizers. Working on a master marketing planning in 1983, the SLOOC set the goal of the Olympic marketing program at 52.1 billion *won* (about 70 million dollars based on the exchange rate of 755 *won* per U.S. dollar at the time).

From late 1984 following the close of the Los Angeles Games, the SLOOC began in earnest the Olympic marketing planning; encouraged by favorable responses from leading multinational corporations and domestic corporations, the SLOOC provisionally increased marketing goal from 52.1 billion *won* to 112 billion *won*.

The SLOOC classified the types of marketing into official sponsors, official suppliers and licensees, and official designations were awarded accordingly; in return, the SLOOC received cash, materials and services.

The SLOOC received over two million dollars from specific official sponsors in return for the right to use the Olympic emblem, mascot and official Olympic logo for advertising, publicity and business promotions. From official suppliers, the SLOOC received cash, goods and services in amounts lesser than those set for the official sponsor. From official licensees, royalties were received in amounts proportionate to the sales of souvenirs such as caps and badges using the Olympic emblem, mascot and other Olympic symbols.

□ Selection and registration of emblem and mascot

For the Olympic marketing projects, the SLOOC had to first select the

emblem and mascot, and then carry out their copyright registration so as to protect and control their usage worldwide.

In an open contest, the SLOOC finalized the emblem in June 1983, and then selected the mascot. In November 1983, the SLOOC obtained the IOC approval on the use of the emblem. In December 1983, the SLOOC started classification steps related to the registration of trademark after receiving advice from specialized marketing firms and foreign and domestic lawyers. The SLOOC, meanwhile, sent letters to all NOCs asking for the protection of the emblem. The SLOOC completed trademark registration covering 130 cases at home and 693 cases in 73 foreign countries.

□ Guidelines for projects

The marketing project guidelines were primarily purported to attain the marketing goal, and at the same time to publicize the Seoul Games by getting leading international and domestic corporations involved in the project. The project was also aimed at development of domestic contributing to the industry.

It was the policy of the SLOOC to link the marketing projects to both the Asian Games and the Olympic Games, designating the same corporations as official corporations for both the Asiad and the Olympiad where the same items were involved. This was done in an attempt to ensure the dignity and value of the marketing rights and to foreclose any possible disputes liable to occur when rival corporations were allowed rights for the same item. Upon the recommendation of the IOC, the SLOOC decided to launch joint marketing projects with the Winter Olympics organizing committee and the majority of the NOCs for the first time in Olympic history.

The IOC, the Seoul and Calgary, and the USOC reached an agreement in November 1984 to designate ISL (International Sports Leisure) in Switzerland as an official consultant in an effort to efficiently implement the joint marketing projects; this program was named TOP (The Olympic Program).

Since the joint marketing program was the first of its kind ever tried in Olympic history, the area of business for TOP was limited to the items which were marketable worldwide, including soft drinks, film and credit cards. For other items, the marketing projects were launched independently by organizations concerned.

In October 1985, the SLOOC decided to take the lead in launching the marketing projects, and to have the KOC negotiate the conditions for the selection of sponsors from among the corporations nominated by the SLOOC. This way, the SLOOC helped defuse such problems as confusion of the limited domestic market and rivalry among Olympics-related organizations.

By doing so, the SLOOC also set the foundation for the collection of generous funds from the official sponsors.

Taking note of past instances in which the participation of too many corporations in the marketing project diminished the dignity and value of the marketing program, the SLOOC restricted the number of participating corporations. At the Montreal Games, 306 corporations took part in the marketing, and in the Moscow Games, 7,597 corporations were involved in the Olympic marketing. In the Los Angeles Games, the number was limited to 164 while the amount of funds collected from the limited number of the official corporations was large. The SLOOC limited the number of official sponsors to 30, that of official suppliers to 50, and that of official licensees to 60 in an attempt to enhance the dignity and rarity of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The SLOOC had both the earnings and the balanced participation of foreign and domestic corporations in mind in launching the marketing projects; however, for certain strategic industrial items, priority was given to domestic corporations to assist their growth and internationalization. Domestic corporations were encouraged to participate in the marketing projects as official suppliers for major materials and equipment, including sportswear, shoes, sports equipment, vehicles, communications equipment, and computer and electronic equipment. Small and medium-sized Korean firms were given priority in selecting official licensees.

The SLOOC made a fact-finding investigation of corporations for each item with respect to annual turnovers and financial status; and bidding advertisements in newspapers and information brochures were also mailed out to give all corporations concerned a fair opportunity to take part in the Olympic marketing projects. The SLOOC used a common set of contract terms for corporations involved in the Olympic marketing projects since applying the contract terms individually according to specific corporations would have entailed huge costs to cover legal services and might have caused disputes over the complexities of rights and responsibilities regarding trademarks, exclusivity, etc. The opinions of lawyers and sports marketing specialists were reflected in preparing the contract documents, as were the opinions of the relevant departments of the SLOOC dealing with purchase, logistics, public relations, admission tickets, accommodation and culture and arts.

□ Status of marketing projects

The Business Department of the SLOOC signed contracts with Coca-Cola and Kodak in December 1984, and concluded all contracts by June 1988. The contracts covered 142 corporations, including 23 official sponsors, 57 official suppliers and 62

4. Florence Griffith Joyner, star sprinter of the American women's track team, samples some instant noodles.

5. Film developing booth in the MPC; complimentary film developing was provided by Kodak.

official licensees. Proceeds totalled 70.8 billion won.

Beyond the scope of the rights and duties specified under the contract terms, the SLOOC tried to forge sincere and amiable relationships with the official sponsors and suppliers. From the standpoint of the SLOOC, it was necessary to seek continued sponsorship including additional support in special techniques and manpower on top of the mandatory cash and goods. This required a strong partnership and unreserved cooperation of the official corporations going beyond the bounds of simple commercial dealings.

The SLOOC tried to get individual corporations to faithfully comply with contract terms and to forge friendly relations with them, and sponsored workshops for the participating corporations.

In addition to cash, most of the corporations involved in the Olympic marketing program provided technical equipment, services, sports equipment, food and beverages, apparels, and other materials and services required for the operation of the Games. The provision of such items demanded good relations between the SLOOC and the corporations involved in the marketing projects.

□ **Official sponsors and suppliers**

The official sponsors who paid over two million dollars each for the Olympic sponsorship covered 23 corporations, and the suppliers who provided cash, goods and services worth less than two million dollars covered 57 corporations. Dentsu Co., a Japanese advertising agency, was designated as an agent of the SLOOC for the marketing in Japan focusing on the official sponsorship and licensees dealing only with Japan. The six Japanese sponsors recruited by Dentsu were: Mitsubishi Motor, Nestle, Sumitomo Life Insurance, Kyodo Sekyu, Toshiba, and Asahi TV. The licensees in the Japanese region totalled 20.

Official sponsors

Korean Air, Airline services
 Eastman Kodak Company, Films
 The Coca-cola Company, Drink juice
 Kolon International Corp., Sportswears
 Kukje Corporation, Sneakers
 Pacific Chemical Co., Ltd., Cosmetics, small appliances, ginseng products
 Lotte Department Store, Department store
 Korea Exchange Bank, Banking
 Oriental Brewery Co., Beer
 Seoul Dairy Co-op, Milk
 Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co. Ltd. Electric communication services
 GoldStar Co., Ltd., Comprehensive information network Software for computer equipment
 Federal Express Corporation, Express delivery
 The Korea Oil Corporation (Kyungin Energy Co., Kukdong Oil Co. Ssangyong Oil Refining Co. Yukong Limited Honam Oil Refinery Co., Ltd.), Gas
 IBM Korea. Ltd., Information process system of computer equipment
 VISA International, Credit cards
 Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Tapes Company (3M)
 Time Incorporated, Magazine
 Philips International B.V., TV sets
 Nikon Corporation, 35mm cameras
 Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Video equipment
 Xerox Group (Korea Xerox, Fuji Xerox, Xerox Corp), Copiers
 Dentsu Incorporated, Advertisement agency of Japan

Official suppliers

Miwon Co., Seasonings
 Nhong Shim Co., Instant noodles
 Haeng Nam Sa Co., Part of porcelain tablewares
 Samsung Co., Ltd., Casual wears
 Kumkang Shoes Mfg. Co., Shoes, purses
 Dong Sung Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd., Golf balls
 Garmy Industrial Co., Boxing equipment
 Lotte Chilsung Beverage Co., Soybean milk
 Cheil Sugar & Co., Ltd., Processed meat products
 Bing Grae Co., Icecream
 Hankuk Yakult Milk Products Co., Yogurt drinks
 Myojyo Rubber Industry Co., Ltd., Volley balls
 Pyung Hwa Ind. Co., Ltd., Table tennis balls
 Wonil Ind. Co., Table tennis equipment
 Sun Yang Industrial Co., Judo mats
 Toledo Scale Reliance Electric, Measuring equipment
 Inkel Co., Ltd., Hi-Fi components
 Lotte confectionery Co., Cookies, candy
 Hanil Synthetic Fiber Ind. Co., Ltd., Carpets
 Hyosung Motors & Machinery Inc., Motorcycles
 Dong Suh Foods Co., Coffee and coffeemate
 Donghwa Scientific Instruments Co., Basketball boards
 Chong Kun Dang Corporation, Peptic
 Doturak Co., Ltd., Dump lings
 Dongwon Industries Co., Ltd., Processed seafood
 Mizuno Corporation, Swimming equipment
 Asics Corporation, Equipment and nets of volleyball and handball
 BAT Taraflex, Volleyball and handball courts courts
 Han Sung Enterprise, Dried fish, dried clam products
 UCS Incorporated, Equipment for athletics
 UESAKA Iron Works Co., Ltd. Weightlifting equipment
 Korea Explosive Co. Ltd., Torch holders
 Samick Electronics Co., Ltd. Electric score boards

GoldStar Co., Ltd., TV sets, refrigerators
 Samsung Electronice Co., Ltd., TV sets refrigerators
 Brother Industries Ltd., Typewriters
 Nutrexa N.V., Cocoa
 Nassau, Tennis balls
 E/F Colleges Ltd. Foreign language training
 ARA servise Inc., Advise for food services
 Dong Shin Foods Co., Pizza
 Infortron Systems Corp., Installation of generators
 Dong-A Sports Co. Base balls
 Cuno Inc., Water Cleaning equipment
 Senoh Corporation, Gymnastic equipment
 Cooper Group, Measures for competitions
 Backstrand Company, Wrestling mats
 Compagnole S.P.A., Bicycle A/S technology
 Orient Watch Ind. Co., Ltd., Clocks, watches
 Samchully Bicycle Corp., Bicycles
 Maxon Electronics Co., Wireless equipment
 Daeil Chemical Co., Special medical bandages
 Molten Corporation, Basket balls
 International Electronic Co., Installation of generators
 Shin Nan Sook's Korean Folk Dress, Korean costumes
 Daewoong Pharmaceutical Co., Medicine
 Sam Lip Foods Inc., Bread
 Hyundai Motor Company, Cars
 Cho Seon Pharm & Trading Co., Ltd., Chinese invigoration medicines





7. Finance

□ Official licensees

Under the Olympic licensing program, licensees were granted the exclusive right to use the Seoul Olympic marks, the emblem, mascot and logo on their goods in return for a given amount of royalties.

The licensing business is an important element in commemorative efforts and is a project vital to creating an Olympic boom and positive public relations for the Olympic Games.

The licensing business was classified into licensees of goods, licensees of souvenirs, and foreign licensees.

(1) Licensees of goods were authorized to manufacture licensed items with Olympic symbols, mostly everyday supplies such as T-shirts, neckties, bags and caps.

(2) Licensees of souvenirs were those selling Olympic souvenirs including badges, key rings, and tea spoons by purchasing them from the official manufacturers of souvenirs.

(3) Foreign licensees were those authorized to import souvenirs from local licensees to sell them in regions other than Korea.

Official licensees and manufacturers of souvenirs were mostly small business's who were in need of operational capital and many of which had outdated facilities, posing problems in manufacturing quality items. Taking note of such difficult conditions, the SLOOC established support measures for Olympic souvenir business in July 1986, and reported the measures to the governmental Cabinet session and the Seoul Olympic Games Support Committee; the steps taken subsequently provided for the relaxation of paperwork in issuing credit certificates, and for an increase in the upper ceiling of the special loans for small firms from 100 million *won* to three million *won* to assist the production and sales of souvenirs.

The SLOOC also helped the licensees receive technical guidance from the Industrial Advancement Administration, and design and packaging assistance from the Korea Design and Packaging Center.

7.3.2

Commemorative Coins, Medals and Stamps

Coins, medals and stamps commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games were indispensable items of interest for the sports festival of world citizens. Everytime they were issued, the commemorative items attracted wide popularity from collectors as well as ordinary people because of the unique designs representative of the Seoul Olympic Games. They were issued in limited quantity, and well before the last coins of four kinds were issued in September 1988, the collectors' value of the commemorative coins had risen more than 50 percent.

□ Commemorative coins

Prior to its work on a master plan to issue commemorative coins, the SLOOC systematically studied the types of coins, selling prices and method by looking into the cases of coins issued at past Games, and the data on commemorative coins issued twice previously in Korea to commemorate the awarding of the rights to stage the Olympic Games, and the coins issued to commemorate the Seoul Asian Games.

Official licensees

Dong-A Pencil Co., Pencils
 Kyungin Co., Pencils, markers, pencil sharpeners
 Samji Industrial Co., Ltd., Disposable lighters
 Ssangbangwool Ltd., Undershirts, T-shirts, underwears
 Hanmi Towel Co., Towels
 Dong-A Silk, Neckties, scarves
 Yuseong Hosiery Co., Socks
 Young Stationery Co., Photo albums, notebooks
 Oryun Enterprises, Caps
 National Plastics Co., Plastic lunch boxes
 Myungsung Ltd., Rechargeable lighters
 Barunson Co., Congratulation cards
 Hyupsung Textile Co., Handkerchiefs
 Hwa Sung Corporation, Bags
 Seshin Commercial Co., Stainless steel wares
 Taesung Co., Stuffed toys
 Hwasung Industrial Co., Shopping bags
 Seoul International Fine Arts Center, Postcards
 Fine Commercial Co., Stickers
 Koreagah International Ltd., Calendars
 Seojeon Limited, Toys other than stuffed toys
 Dong-A Teaching Materials Co., Crayons, watercolor materials
 Hwarang Rubber Co., Erasers
 Samwon Liminex Co., Notebook underlays
 Chuimi-sa, Envelopes
 Bando Sports Ltd., Raquets

Daejeon Industrial Co., Tents
 International Chemotronics Inc., Non-metal writing boards
 868 Company Ltd., Posters
 Hyuprip Manufacturing Co., Umbrellas, parasols
 Daehan Optical Industrial Co., Binoculars
 Oricom Incorporated and Southwestern Bell Publications International Ltd., Official guide booklets
 Dongyang-Sunjin Co., Stambooks
 Sejoong Industrial Co., Three-dimensional picture books
 Fujika-Daewon Electronic Co. Ltd., Torch holder lamps
 Eden Arts Industries Co., Ltd., Badges, pins, rings, brooches, etc.
 Sung Bang Industries Co., Ltd., Key chains
 Bum Yang Industries Co., Ltd., Bottle openers, nail clippers bottles (cans)
 Sam Dong Industries Co., Ltd., Embroidered works
 Nam Gyo Trading Co., Ltd., Cups, plates
 Jung Won Industries Co., Ltd., Teaspoons
 Daeshin General Trading Co., Ltd., Pencil holders, table organizer sets, medals
 Dong Myoung Industries Co., Ltd., Porcelains, ashtrays
 Daewang Corp., Traditional crafts
 Olym Development Co., Ltd., Free-standing Olympic mascots

Adidas U.S.A. Inc., Bags, caps, T-shirts, swim suits, towels, socks
 Lloyd Shin Fine Arts Inc., Art posters, art etchings
 Atlas advertising Int'l Ltd., Maps
 Olympic Collections Ltd., Gold-plated imitation stamps and envelopes
 Ho Ho Art & Craft Int'l Co., Badges, buttons, key chains, teaspoons
 PP & K Trading Co., Twenty-nine items including Stickers
 KOL Synthetics Ltd., Fourteen items including badges
 Korean Merchandise Center, Korean Olympic goods except for KOL items
 J.H.M. Engineering & Trading, Korean Olympic goods in every item category
 Deutsche Sport Marketing GmbH, Licensing Agent
 Romagosa Int'l Merchandising S.A., Licensing Agent
 Serem Int'l Co., Ltd., Seoul Olympic goods in every item category
 Al-Khalidiah Int'l Est., Seoul Olympic goods in every item category
 Ken Planning, Gold-plated miniature posters
 Ho Chun Emblem & Dies Corp., Licensing agent
 Hippo Books, Olympic Fun Book



The SLOOC had a series of working consultative sessions with the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Korea and Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation. The master plan on the coin issuance was established in June 1985.

With the approval of the Ministry of Sports and the Monetary Board of Korea, the master plan was finalized in September 1985. Issuance started in 1987.

The Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation was commissioned to issue the coins; from February 1987 to September 1, 1988, a total of 11,060,000 coins of 32 kinds were minted.

Gold coins with face value of 50,000 won and 25,000 won came in four types. There were eight types each for 10,000-won silver and 5,000-won silver, four types of 2,000-won nickel and four types of 1,000-won cupronickel. The selling price of the 50,000-won gold coin was 700,000 won, and that of the 25,000-won gold coin was 350,000 won. The selling prices of the 10,000-won silver and 5,000-won silver were 28,000 won and 14,000 won, respectively, while nickel was sold for 2,400 won and cupronickel for 1,200 won.

The 50,000-won gold coins were sold in sets, while other coins were available individually.

In accordance with rules of the Olympic Charter, the SLOOC consulted with the IOC on the coin program and agreed in December 1984 to pay one percent of the published prices of coins to the IOC. In September 1985, the IOC approved the coin program. The SLOOC mailed out letters to each NOC in November 1985 requesting their approval of coin sales. Through negotiations in the countries involved the SLOOC obtained the sales approval from 55 NOCs. The royalty due each NOC was agreed at 3 percent of the published prices of coins. The SLOOC designated Monum Limited of Hong Kong as an exclusive agent for overseas coin sales and signed a contract in July 1985. The contract called for the payment of the published prices of coins delivered, plus a premium amounting to 110 million dollars; Japan's Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank made payment guarantees for the premium.

On the domestic market, the first sales of the coins started in February 1987 at the head offices and branches of 24 banks across the country; sales concluded with the fourth issuance in July 1988; additional 10,000-won silver coins of four types were sold in September 1988.

Proof coins were sold in sets, and ordinary coins in pieces. The sets included the all-coin set of seven types, six type set minus the 50,000-won gold coin, and four-type set containing the four types of

10,000-won silver coin. The retail prices were determined by taking account of the ratio between the published prices and retail prices of coins issued in past Games, the selling prices in foreign markets, and the

selling prices of commemorative coins issued in Korea in the past.

After the sales of coins in the first stage, the gold price upsurge on international markets resulted in the upward adjustment of the selling price of gold coins and some sets of coins beginning from the second stage of sales.

For foreign athletes and tourists, coins were made available for sales during the Games period at the Olympic Stadium, the Olympic Village, the Press Village and the Family Town shopping center. Overseas Korean mission offices also served as outlets for coins.

For the first time in Olympic history, a one-ounce gold coin was issued to commemorate the Seoul Olympic Games, and the volume of coins was far smaller than made available at past Games, increasing the scarcity value of the coins. The designs of the coins featured typical Korean cultural assets, folklore, and Olympic symbols.

Net revenues from the proceeds of coin sales reached 131 billion won as of April 20, 1989, far surpassing the goal of 88.4 billion won.

On the domestic market, the first stage sales in February 1987 witnessed a heavy demand ratio of 6 to 1, while the remaining second through fourth stages of sales proceeded smoothly, bringing the total sales to 45.4 billion won, surpassing the original target of 26.1 billion won.

The Korea Exchange Bank was the official agent to handle coin marketing, while the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology was responsible for computerized drawing of lots. A Korean agency, Oricom, took charge of sales promotion advertising.

□ **Official commemorative medals**
Study began in 1982 to issue commemorative medals, but a challenging problem was how to avoid competing overlap with the commemorative coins. The Business Department of the SLOOC had a series of consultations with Hong Kong's Monum, the authorized outlet for the foreign sales of commemorative coins, regarding the overseas marketing of the medals. From among the dozens of draft designs done by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation, a torch runner was selected for obverse of the gold medal, a series of motions of athletes for the silver medal, and a view of Seoul for the bronze medal. The Olympic emblem and mascot were selected for the reverse of the gold, silver and bronze medals. The designs were selected on December 5, 1987.

The gold medal was 99.9 percent pure gold, 3.3 centimeters in diameter, and weighed 31.1 grams; a total of 15,000 medals were minted. The silver medal of pure silver was 5 centimeters in diameter, weighing 70 grams; 20,000 silver medals were minted. The bronze medal containing 88 percent copper and 12 percent zinc was 6 centimeters in diameter and 110 grams in weight; 20,000 medals were minted. In total, the number of the gold, silver and bronze medals came to 55,000.

For sales, 15,000 sets of gold, silver and bronze medals, 5,000 pieces each for the silver and bronze were made available; the price of the set containing the gold, silver and bronze was set at 915,000 won, that of the silver at 90,000 won, and that of the bronze at 25,000 won.

The first stage of the domestic sales in 6 May 1988 was on a first-come, first-served basis through the head offices and branches of 24 banks across the country.

The second stage sales was done from September 1, to September 20, 1988. Exclusive of the 3,000 all-medal sets set aside for foreign markets, the sales totalled 9,645 sets, 4,679 silver medals, and 4,952 bronze medals. Through an open bidding in May 1988, Koreyoka of Korea was selected as an exclusive agent responsible for the overseas marketing of the medals. The SLOOC was responsible for obtaining the approval of the IOC concerning the overseas marketing, while foreign sales agents authorized by the participating NOCs were given the exclusive responsibility for the medal sales in their respective countries. The overseas sales target of the complete medal sets was set at 3,000 sets; actual sales amounted to only 900. Separately from the official commemorative medal program, a foreign company was authorized by the SLOOC to manufacture and sell independently designed commemorative medals. The SLOOC designated in December 1987 Japan's Ken Communications Co. as licensee to manufacture and sell the medals in Japan.

6. At the Helmsley Hotel in New York, SLOOC Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin announces the commencement of overseas sales of Seoul Olympic commemorative coins.

Commemorative Medals Issuance

Type	Diameter (m/m)	Weight (g)	Combination (%)	Total Issuance (1,000)		
				Home	Abroad	Total
50,000-won Gold	35	33.626	Gold 92.5, Silver 3.0, Bronze 4.5	30	90	120
25,000-won Gold	27	16.813	Gold 92.5, Silver 3.0, Bronze 4.5	120	520	640
10,000-won Silver	40	33.62	Silver 92.5, Bronze 7.5	600	1,300	1,900
5,000-won Silver (I)	32	16.81	Silver 92.5, Bronze 7.5	500	900	1,400
5,000-won Silver (II)	32	16.81	Silver 92.5, Bronze 7.5	500	900	1,400
2,000-won Nickel	33	17	Nickel 100	1,680	1,120	2,800
1,000-won Cupro-nickel	30	12	Bronze 75, Nickel 25	1,680	1,120	2,800
Total				5,110	5,950	11,060

Sales of Commemorative Coins

	Types of Coins	Face Value (won)	Selling Price (won)	Amount of Sales (sets/pieces)
Sets (Proof Coins)	All-coin Set of Seven Types	98,000	1,250,000	30,000
	Six-type Set	48,000	480,000	48,742
	Five-type Set	23,000	80,000	200,000
	Four-type Set	40,000	120,000	17,565
Pieces	25,000-won Gold	25,000	350,000	35,516
	10,000-won Silver	10,000	28,000	203,463
	5,000-won Silver (I)	5,000	14,000	213,491
	5,000-won Silver (II)	5,000	14,000	202,979
	2,000-won Nickel	2,000	2,400	1,163,485
	1,000-won Cupro-nickel	1,000	1,200	1,392,105



7. Finance

□ Commemorative stamps

The SLOOC and the Communications Ministry reached an agreement in June 1984 to issue Seoul Olympics commemorative stamps of eight types each year starting from 1985, for a total of 32 types. The aim was to generate revenue of 2.5 billion *won*.

The SLOOC started work on the commemorative stamp program from early 1983, and established a master stamp plan in consultation with the Sports, Home Affairs and Communications Ministries. The master plan reflected the results of the study made on the stamps issued to commemorate the Seoul Asian Games, and the issuance of commemorative stamps and sheets at home and abroad.

Drawing on the precedents established by the host countries of past Olympic Games, the goal the SLOOC set in the stamp program was to help develop postage stamps and to actively support the Olympic revenue-generating projects.

Since the number of the types of stamps available is usually in reverse proportion to the level of popularity, the Communications Ministry limited the issuance to 32 types, and held the increase in the volume of stamps down to 50 percent of the normal level, adjusting the volume flexibly depending on circumstances. Ordinary stamps were also produced in an effort to maintain the popularity of the commemorative stamps.

The Communications Ministry issued the stamps on two occasions in September 1985 and gave 300 million *won* generated from the stamp sales to the SLOOC; afterwards, the stamp revenues were delivered to the SLOOC twice a year.

The Communications Ministry reported to the SLOOC that the stamp sales were sluggish due to lack of wide public relations. The SLOOC subsequently took steps to encourage the official sponsors, suppliers, and licensees to use the commemorative stamps, and publicized the stamps in periodicals such as *Olympic News*. The funds generated from the stamp program reached 2,932 million *won*.

7.3.3 Advertising Projects

□ Overview

The SLOOC established an Olympic advertising plan in June 1984. The plan's basic direction was to launch the advertising program to generate revenues in parallel with a campaign to stimulate the public awareness of the need for keeping order in everyday life to lure foreign advertising sponsors into the host country for increased foreign currency earnings, to enhance the quality of advertising and to develop advertising technique.

The legal basis of the advertising program was Article 7 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, the directive issued by the Home Affairs Ministry in August 1984 with respect to the advertising materials on Olympic Games, and the enforcement regulations of the Law on Advertising Control.

The first step of the advertising program was the development of new advertising media of advanced types, including the outer sides of buses, taxilamps, mobile advertising in subways, electric signboards, neon sign advertising, advertising towers, and environmental beautification advertising. Potential advertising agencies were solicited to bid for the advertising program; those making the highest bid were selected for each of the newly developed advertising media. Related agencies were engaged to review the locations for advertising and aesthetic effect of the advertising, and then the advertising agencies were required to obtain approval of the city and provincial governments for the installation of advertising materials.

The advertising program was divided between the government-supported program and the SLOOC's own advertising program. The advertising supported by the government included advertising on vehicles, outdoor advertising, and the advertising at subways and in railway stations. The SLOOC's advertising programs included the advertising on admission tickets, venue advertising, and other sources.

The original advertising revenue goal set in 1984 was 8.8 billion *won*, but the goal was adjusted several times to reflect new advertising sources, such as taxi lamps, electric signboards and neon signs. Total revenue came to 26.5 billion *won*.

□ Selection of advertising agencies

The SLOOC, considering the special nature of the advertising business, offered limited competitive bidding for advertising involving large-sized projects linked with environmental beautification and subway stations. The limited competitive bidding, however, was not well received by those ad agencies which were omitted and, consequently, the SLOOC switched its policy to an open bidding.

The advertising program linked with environmental beautification and subway advertising projects touched off heated competition, raising the bidding price far above the anticipated level.

The government, the SLOOC, and advertising agencies, however, were at odds over the locations of the advertising materials linked with the environmental beautification. It took well over one year to iron out the differences. The Daejoo Co., which was selected as an advertising agent for the subway advertising, went bankrupt due to lack of experience in the subway advertising, and the high bidding price the company sustained because of heated bidding competition. The episode served as a major hindrance to the Olympic advertising program to come.

Open bidding was offered for intra-city bus, taxi, neon sign and electric board advertising in 1985, but no successful bidder emerged as interest had waned in the wake of a domestic business slowdown coupled with the problems of Daejoo.

The SLOOC finally concluded arbitrary contracts with those firms which took part in the bidding for intra-city bus, neon sign and electric signboard advertising. Drawing on the lessons learned from the abortive bidding for the environmental beautification advertising, the SLOOC specified the locations for installing advertising material before soliciting bidders for the advertising towers; the method worked well.

The advertising program using taxis was the most difficult area in selecting the advertising agency. In 1985, bidding was offered three times in an open and competitive fashion, to no avail. Advertising materials were attached to some 300 taxis for a trial run; the response was good, but it was difficult to enlist an interested advertising agency because the project was too big. The SLOOC asked the Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corporation, a public organization specialised in advertising, to act as advertising agency to deal with advertisements on taxis, electric rail stations and venues. With the approval of the Ministry of Culture and Information, the corporation

Commemorative Stamps Issuance

Date of Issuance	Types	Designs	Number of Issuance	Price (<i>won</i>)
March 20, 1985	2	Flag, Mascot	Stamps: 9,000 per type	100 <i>won</i> (Face value 70+Fund 30)
June 10, 1985	2	Athletics, Rowing	Sheets: 1,500 per type	
Sept. 16, 1985	2	Basketball, Boxing		
Nov. 1, 1985	2	Cycling, Canoeing		
March 26, 1986	4	Fencing, Gymnastics, Equestrian, Football	Stamps: 5,000 per type	130 <i>won</i> (Face value 80+Fund 50)
Oct. 10, 1986	2	Weightlifting, Handball	Sheets: 500 per type	
Nov. 1, 1986	2	Judo, Hockey		
May 25, 1987	4	Wrestling, Swimming, Tennis, Modern Pentathlon	Stamps: 5,000 per type	130 <i>won</i> (Face value 80+Fund 50)
Oct. 10, 1987	4	Shooting, Archery, Volleyball, Table Tennis	Sheets: 500 per type	
March 1, 1988	2	Yachting, Taekwondo	Stamps: 5,000 Sheets: 300 per type	100 <i>won</i> (Face value 80+Fund 20)
May 6, 1988	2	Torch Relay, Olympic Stadium	Stamps: 3,000 Sheets: 400 per type	100 <i>won</i> (Face value 80+Fund 20)
Sept. 16, 1988	4	Baron de Coubertin and Olympic Circles, Seoul Olympic Commemoration Sculpture, Mass Game, Cityscape of Seoul	Stamps: 5,000 Sheets: 500 per type	80 <i>won</i>

took up the offer to act as an advertising agency for the SLOOC.

□ Effects on public relations

The first advertising material that went public in the name of "Olympic advertising" was the exterior advertising carried by intra-city buses beginning in October 1985. The reaction to the unfamiliar sight of bus advertising, was fairly favorable. In December 1985, a large-sized neon sign was installed at the intersection of Sinsadong, Seoul, resulting in wide coverages by TV and newspapers. This began to arouse increasing awareness of Olympic advertising. In March 1986, a few advertising materials designed for environmental beautification were installed by the side of the Olympic Expressway, and soon advertising towers were erected at strategic locations in cities, while the number of intra-city buses carrying the Olympic advertising began to increase gradually.

The appearance of the Olympic advertising created a new trend in the local advertising industry, eventually leading to a remarkable growth of the advertising business and the use of high standards of advertising techniques. The "Goldstar" advertisement placed under the lower part of the electronic Scoreboard of the Olympic Stadium was not in public view during the Games period in accordance with the regulations of the Olympic Charter. During the opening and closing ceremonies of the Seoul Paralympics, however, the advertisement appeared, bringing attention of the world to the electronic advertising, and eliciting keen attention from local and international advertising businesses.

7.3.4 Lotteries

□ Olympic lottery issuance plan

Based on Article 7 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, the SLOOC established a lottery plan to generate revenues for the Olympics; in September 1982, the SLOOC brought the lottery program to the Ministry of Sports for approval. The revenues generated by the existing housing lottery made up only about 2.4 percent of the housing fund in 1981, and the ratio was only 1.4 percent in 1982. Noting that the issuance of a separate lottery for the Olympics under such circumstances would compete with the housing lottery program, the SLOOC sought to suspend the housing lottery until 1988 to pave the way for the Olympic lottery, but to set aside 35 percent of the lottery proceeds for the housing fund. It was suggested that a separate organization be formed to supervise the Olympic lottery program, but the suggestion was dropped in view of the complexity involved in the required legislation and the large sum of money that would be required to finance the operation of a separate organization.

The SLOOC's Project Support Unit acted as a supervising body for the lottery program and entered into an agency contract with the Korea Housing Bank to implement it. In December 1982, the Ministry of Sports approved the lottery program and the SLOOC signed the agency contract with the Korea Housing Bank in February 1983.

□ Details of operation

The Olympic lottery program was run on a weekly basis, issuing three million lottery sheets with a value of 500 won per sheet, for a total of 1.5 billion won; the top winning lottery ticket carried a 100 million won prize. For 69 months from April 1983 to December 1988, Olympic lottery tickets were issued on 299 occasions. The lottery operating fund composed of 45 to 50 percent for prizes, 8 percent for issuance cost, 7 percent for sales commission, and 35 to 40 percent for the generation of revenues, with 35 percent of the revenues going to the housing fund attempt to ensure fairness and arouse popular involvement, the drawing of the lottery was televised live on KBS 1-TV across the country for 30 minutes every Sunday from 4:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., using an electric drawing device. The 30-minute lottery drawing program titled "Olympic Lottery Winners" was run under contract with KBS-TV; the contract was up for renewal each year. The numbers of winning tickets were carried in Monday editions of sports dailies following the drawing. The winning numbers were also put on notices at the selling booths, and head office and branches of the Korea Housing Bank. In its head office, the Korea Housing Bank installed an automatic telephone device to answer inquiries about the winning lottery numbers. Prize money was paid for three months from the day when the payment started; the prize money not claimed during the authorized period was funneled into the lottery project fund.



Lottery Issuance Record

(in million won)

Year	Times of Issuance	Face Value of Issuance	Sales	Fund Contribution		
				Olympic Fund	Housing Fund	Total
1983	39	51,000	50,751	14,168	7,629	21,797
1984	52	78,000	75,211	20,924	11,259	32,183
1985	52	78,000	70,702	19,856	10,689	30,545
1986	52	78,000	77,727	21,376	11,510	32,886
1987	52	78,000	76,105	20,990	11,302	32,292
1988	52	78,000	75,255	21,490	11,572	33,062
Total	299	441,000	425,751	118,804	63,961	182,764



7. Finance

7.4 Insurance

7.4.1 Outline of Insurance Measures

□ **Basic guidelines and category**
The SLOOC analyzed various hazardous factors that could occur in the course of the staging of the Olympic Games, and studied insurance systems at past Olympic Games. The SLOOC worked out insurance measures by identifying the hazardous areas. The SLOOC classified the types of possible damage into three categories, compensation liability insurance, accident insurance, and property insurance. The SLOOC specified the contents of the hazards and selected the types of insurance.

First, the compensation liability insurance insured the SLOOC against the liability of compensation; the insurance was against the liability of compensation the SLOOC may be required to assume in the event of human casualty or damage to property involving third persons that might occur during the preparations or operation of the Games. Second, accident insurance was designed to prepare for the injury or possible death to members of the Olympic Family, including athletes and officials.

Third, the property insurance covered the damage incurred on the movable or immovable properties owned or rented by the SLOOC due to fire, theft, or natural calamity. This category involved three types of insurance — fire insurance, property insurance, and automobile insurance.

□ Insurance measures taken in each sector

The guideline set by the SLOOC in dealing with the insurances underlined the subscription in favor of local insurance companies, the optimum possible insurance conditions, and minimum possible insurance payment. The SLOOC intended to seek official sponsorship from leading insurance companies, but most of the insurance companies were reluctant to join the sponsorship. The SLOOC had to select and designate leading insurance companies to deal with specific insurance areas.

Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. was designated as agency to deal with compensation liability insurance, Hyundai Marine and Fire Insurance was designated for accident insurance, and Lucky Fire Insurance Co. was designated to handle property insurance.

Korea's 11 non-life insurance companies were allowed to partake in the insurance contracts, sharing half of the contracts; the remaining half went to the lead companies.

In light of the requirement for the insurance-specific contracts, and the

post-insurance management capabilities, the contract shares were split into 20 percent for the insurance-specific companies, 15 percent for other lead companies, and 6.25 percent for other participating companies. Meanwhile, the nation's non-life insurance companies voluntarily raised 400 million *won* in donations and delivered the amount to the SLOOC.

Insurance measures were first taken for the Seoul Asian Games in 1986. In October 1987, each department of the SLOOC studied the projected demand for insurance. In June 1986, the SLOOC included the Seoul Asian Games in its insurance measures, insuring the athletes, officials and operation personnel against accidents during the Games period. In September 1986, the SLOOC signed accident insurance contracts with Hyundai and 10 other insurance companies. This was soon followed by the signing of contracts with Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. and 10 other insurance companies for the compensation liability insurance, and with Lucky Fire Insurance Co. and 10 other insurance companies for property insurance.

In October 1987, the SLOOC instructed its offices and departments to draw up demand projections for insurance. The Insurance Consultative Council convened its first session in January 1988 to study the results of the insurance program implemented for the Seoul Asian Games and to deliberate on the Olympic insurance program.

In April 1988, military support vehicles were insured and in May, 165 pieces of sculptures brought into the country for the International Open-air Sculpture Exhibition were insured. From September 3 to October 5, insurance personnel worked shifts round the clock at the Main Operation Center.

7.4.2 Insurance Status by Kind

The insurance premium for the Seoul Olympic Games came to 200 million *won*, an amount which was relatively small when compared with the premiums paid at past Games. The SLOOC excluded the insurance against the cancellation of the Games which carried the largest amount of premiums. The SLOOC had already subscribed to the compensation liability insurance during the Asian Games. This accounted for the relatively small amount of the premium.

□ **Compensation liability insurance**
In September 1986, the SLOOC subscribed to the compensation liability insurance to prepare for the compensation claim for faults involved in the facilities or the accidents that might occur during preparation or operation of the Games.

The period of insurance was from September 8, 1986 to December 31, 1988, and the maximum compensation was 10 million dollars per case. Contracts were signed after the insurance premium was finally set at 747,000 dollars.

Among the rented equipment, 25 pieces were reported for damage, including six radio pagers (rented from the KTA) and car radio equipment (rented from the Maxon Electronics). The damage, amounting to 6,041,220 *won* in the total insurance value, was settled under agreements between the insurance companies and the original owners of the damaged equipment.

□ Accident insurance

The accident insurance period covered 33 days (from September 3-October 5, 1988) from the date of opening to the date of closing of the Olympic Village; for foreigners, however, the period was from the date of arrival to the date of departure. Eligible for the insurance were a total of 21,944 people including 14,952 athletes and officials belonging to the "F" category, the presidents, secretaries-general and the ranking officials of the IOC, the NOCs and the IFs, the SLOOC-invited persons, and the participants of the Olympic Youth Camp.

The insured amount per person was 10 million *won* for death by disease or accident, and three million *won* for medical cost owing to disease or accident, with disease being confined, however, to external injuries and internal sickness in case of emergency. Premiums amounted to 61,731,618 *won*. No accident involving death was reported, but diseases and injuries were reported, and 30 million *won* was settled for 87 cases. Of the 87 cases of medical treatment, check-out from hospitals during the current day of medical treatment accounted for 63, and hospitalization requiring more than one day accounted for 24.

□ Property insurance

The properties related to the Olympic Games were diverse in kinds and quantity ranging from such immovable property as the Olympic Center and the Olympic Village to sports equipment and implements. The insurance coverage was also diverse, as was the collateral risk. The insurance period was differentiated according to the kind of coverage.

During the Games period, nine vehicle accidents were reported and the projected amount of the insurance money was 14 million *won*. Seven out of the nine accidents involved drivers of military support vehicles who were unfamiliar with road conditions in Seoul.

7.5 Review and Evaluation

The Seoul Olympic Games represented the biggest national project ever undertaken by Korea. Aside from the economic gains, the Olympic Games chalked up achievements in the context of politics, international relations and culture. The entire Olympic project was a first-time experience; trials and errors were limited to a minimum, however, and in the case of the balance sheet the result was an operational surplus. As of April 20, 1989, the total revenues amounted to 909.8 billion won as against expenditures of 568.4 billion won, registering a surplus of 341.4 billion won.

Although the TV rights revenues amounting to 224.7 billion won was below the goal, extra amounts proportionate to the advertising revenues were applied to the TV right contract terms for the first time.

The Olympic marketing program drew 96 local corporations and 46 foreign corporations, generating hefty revenues of 70.8 billion won.

The issuance of commemorative coins covered 11.06 million pieces in 32 types, generating 131 billion won in revenues.

About 70 percent of high-priced gold and silver coins were marketed in foreign countries, and the related public relations effect was positive. The issuance of stamps of 32 types totalled 106 million pieces, and the revenues reached 2.9 billion won. The lottery program generated 118.8 billion won, and the advertising program 26.5 billion won.

The donations and contributions made to the SLOOC totalled 241.6 billion won, including 131.4 billion won from the apartments.

The Games organizers demonstrated negotiating skills by concluding sponsorship or agent contracts with leading international corporations like Coca-Cola, Kodak and Monum starting in 1984 when the prospect for the Games was rather bleak. The SLOOC secured a number of other multinational corporations as sponsors while opening up large areas of participation to local corporations, contributing to the growth of local industry.

An operational style typical of a private business and respect for the public interest, along with diplomatic and negotiating skills, enabled the Seoul Olympic Games to record an operating surplus.



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7. The Coca-Cola Company, an official sponsor, furnished free soft drinks to athletes, officials and Games operation personnel.

8. Seoul Olympic merchandise and traditional Korean handicrafts on display at a souvenir shopping stall.

9. Sheets of postage stamps commemorating the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games

정부지원과 국민참여
Government Support and People's Participation
Soutien de l'Etat et participation de la population

8



National aspirations for the success of the Olympic Games took the shape of governmental administrative support, legislative action, and pan-national endeavors, pooling the energy of the people together. Direct commitments by the government, support in materials and manpower from corporations and organizations, and the campaign for popular involvement in the Olympiad launched by the Central Council for Pan-National Olympic Promotion combined together to realize the goal of a successful hosting of the Olympics. The environmental beautification in Seoul and other major cities and provinces, the enhancement of health and hygienic conditions, traffic and tourist services and the upgrading of cultural facilities demonstrated remarkable cultural standards.

Like past Olympic Games, the Seoul Olympiad was not a sports festival entirely confined to the host city. Moreover, the organizers ambitiously aspired to forge a refreshing image of a Korea moving ever forward, overcoming the adverse conditions resulting from the national division. This led to the creation of a nationwide support system for the Olympic Games by reshaping the governmental administrative system into a contingent support structure for the Olympics. The Ministry of Sports was created in March 1982 to take overall charge of support for Olympic operations, while the Olympic Support Committee of the government worked out support planning in close cooperation with the SLOOC. Government ministry-specific support apparatuses were organized to implement governmental support.

The measures taken to ensure smooth operation of the Olympic Games included visa waiver arrangements for Olympic Family, extensions of visas, a support system for hotels designated for Olympic Family accommodation, and duty-free customs clearance for Olympic cargos. The National Assembly enacted a special law on support of the Olympics to provide a legal basis for manpower and fiscal support by the government. The Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion launched a nationwide campaign to involve the people in the Olympiad, and tangible results were obtained.



8. Government Support and People's Participation

8.1 Direct Support by the Government

8.1.1 Organization of Support System

□ Government Support Committee

Shortly after Seoul was awarded the right to hold the 24th Olympic Games, the government set out to work out administrative and financial support with respect to deliberation on major policies concerning the Olympics and the SLOOC-related projects. In order to provide a legal basis for Olympic support measures the government promulgated a decree governing the Seoul Olympic Games Support Committee on December 8, 1981. The committee is referred to as the Government Support Committee. The prime minister became the chairman of the Government Support Committee, and the minister of the Economic Planning Board and the sports minister became vice chairmen; the membership comprised all members of the government Cabinet, the Seoul city mayor, the chief presidential secretary, the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, the director of the Office of Legislation, and the director of the Patriots and Veterans Affairs Agency. The Committee's function was to conduct overall coordination of major policies concerning sports competitions, to select and make feasibility studies of major projects for the Olympic operation, and to take swift action on administrative and financial support for the projects launched by the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee and the SLOOC. On December 31, 1981, the Act on Support for the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee was enacted. This legislation enabled the SLOOC to call for administrative and financial support from the state and provincial administrations, and to seek personnel support from among government officials, employees of juridical corporations, and from social organizations.

The law also authorized the SLOOC to implement a lottery, issuance of commemorative coins, on official sponsorship and suppliership program and other projects of its own to generate revenues.

□ Government Support Working Committee

The Government Support Committee organized a Government Support Working Committee in January 1982, to execute matters resolved by the committee and to seek working-level cooperation of related agencies. The members of the Support Working Committee, chaired by the director of the Administrative Coordination Office of the Prime Minister, included

directors of the planning and management office of all the government ministries.

In August 1982, the Support Working Committee worked out a master plan for the Seoul Olympic Games; in February 1983, a master execution plan and investment plan were established. In April 1985, the vice minister of the Sports Ministry became the chairman of the Support Working Committee, establishing the Sports Ministry as a leading organization.

From its inception, the Seoul Olympic Support Committee also covered the support for the Seoul Asian Games operation. From the conclusion of the Asian Games in 1986 work on the preparations for the Seoul Olympic Games went into full swing. The Support Working Committee convened its first session on January 13, 1982 to act on the support planning for each sector of Olympic operations, and on the plan to organize Olympic sponsoring bodies. Since then the Working Committee has handled 145 agenda items in 51 sessions. In 1988, the Working Committee kept a busy schedule, holding sessions once a week.

□ Government Support Working Consultative Council

In accordance with the operational regulations governing the Working Committee, the Government Support Working Consultative Council was organized in March 1984. The council, chaired by the director of the Office of Planning and Management of the Sports Ministry, was staffed by six members including consulting officer of the Office of First Administrative Coordination, the Office of the Prime Minister; working-level directors of the Home, Sports and Culture and Information Ministries, and the director of the Seoul City Olympic Preparations Unit.

In order to conduct working consultations in each functional and specialized field, and to consolidate a system of practical cooperation and technical coordination with related agencies, the council established nine working-level subcommittees.

The subcommittees were chaired by the directors of planning and management offices or working-level bureau chiefs of the relevant government ministries.

The subcommittees and supervising agencies were as follows:

- Subcommittee on security: Agency for National Security Planning
- Subcommittee on traffic: National Police Head quarters
- Subcommittee on tourism and accommodations: Transportation Ministry
- Subcommittee on communications and computer technology: Communications Ministry
- Subcommittee on health, hygiene, and environmental measures: Health and Social Affairs Ministry

- Subcommittee on sound and electronic systems: Trade and Industry Ministry
- Subcommittee on public relations: Culture and information Ministry
- Subcommittee on public order and popular participation: Social Reform Commission
- Subcommittee on Games operation: Organizing Committee

8.1.2

Creation of the Sports Ministry

As Seoul had won the right to stage the Olympic Games and was soon selected as the venue of the 10th Asian Games, the government saw a need to create a responsible administrative agency to take overall charge of the pooling of national energy in preparation for the two sports events. It was decided that the scale of these related projects required a shift of responsibility for sports administration from the Sports Bureau of the Education Ministry to a new agency.

On March 20, 1982, the Government Organization Act was amended to authorize the creation of the Sports Ministry.

The Sports Ministry was entrusted with comprehensive sports administration duties previously handled from the point of view of educational administration. It was also given the tasks of promoting national sports and of furnishing support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympic Games.

The Sports Ministry set sail with staffing of 182, mostly officials of the Education Ministry's International Sports Bureau, officials in charge of Olympic support at the Office of the Prime Minister, and officials of the Office of the Second Minister without Portfolio.

The Sports Ministry started with a hierarchy comprised of the minister, vice minister, one office, three bureaus and 16 divisions.

8.1.3

Support by Government Ministries and Agencies

With the creation of the Sports Ministry, work at the governmental level began to take shape for the formulation of a comprehensive plan. Each of the government ministries also organized special sections to take exclusive charge of projects relating to the Olympic Games.

The director of the office of planning and management in each ministry was nominated to serve as a contact person for Olympic support affairs.

Based on an ordinance of the Prime Minister issued in December 1982, and on a Home Ministry regulation issued in January 1983, each city and provincial government established a sports support officer or sports support section under the control of the director of the office of planning and management to handle matters relating to administrative and financial support in connection with the Olympic operation.



8. Government Support and People's Participation

The Seoul city government had already established an Olympic Planning Unit exclusively charged with Olympic support affairs.

The items that ran in common through all government ministries were the creation of a festive mood, public relations for the Olympic Games, and support in manpower and materials. Each ministry also assumed the function of a supervising agency in developing conditions conducive to the staging of the Olympic Games, and carried out relevant cooperative tasks.

- **Economic Planning Board:** The EPB took charge of the economic publicity and projections, studying and analyzing the effect of the Olympic Games on the national economy; the findings were used as public relations data.

- **Ministry of Government Administration:** The ministry formulated a program called "Orderly Life and Mentality Education" for government employees and their families. Beginning in August 1988, the Ministry established and operated a Support Situation Room.

The General Affairs Bureau was responsible for support at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, for protocol, and for government awards. The Personnel Bureau was responsible for the selection and dispatch of required personnel, creation of an atmosphere inducing popular participation in the Olympic operation, and measures concerning redeployment of government employees returning from the SLOOC after the Games.

- **Ministry of Finance:** In March 1988, the ministry began to operate an Olympic situation room; it also instructed the Office of National Tax Administration, the Customs Office and the Office of Monopoly to establish Olympic situation rooms; the ministry also advised banking institutions to establish such rooms. The director of the Office of Planning and Management headed the situation room, and oversaw four supporting teams. The Office of Monopoly put on sale 200 million packs of Olympic commemorative cigarettes and 90,000 sets of specially wrapped cigarettes to support public relations and revenue-generating projects; the office also marketed red ginseng as an Olympic product.

- **Ministry of Justice:** The ministry activated its own Olympic Support Unit in July 1987 under the leadership of the director of the Immigration Bureau; the unit operated departments concerned with immigration, sojourn, log control, and crime control. The unit's major functions were: comprehensive immigration measures for entry and exit of Olympic participants; control of obstructions of the Olympics and immigration law violations; anti-terrorism countermeasures; enactment of special regulations to provide for legal convenience of participants from socialist countries and tourists.

- **Ministry of Sports:** The ministry established an implementation master plan for the Seoul Games, and carried

out the role of a control tower coordinating various direct Olympic projects and the indirect projects undertaken at the government level to support the Olympics and develop environments conducive to the staging of the Olympic Games. At the same time, the ministry performed its inmate duties for comprehensive sports administration such as improvement of sports capabilities through training of athletes, international standardization of sports equipment, organization of conferences on sports technology, and sports diplomacy including the inter-Korean sports treks. The ministry installed and operated a central operation center to assist and coordinate the government's Olympic support programs during the Games period.

- **Education Ministry:** The Ministry activated its Seoul Olympic Planning Unit in August 1987. The Unit, headed by the director of the Office of Planning and Management operated planning and administrative management teams to implement the Olympic support affairs assigned to the ministry; the unit also carried out educational activities in schools to promote a general atmosphere favorable to participation in the Olympics. The unit instructed city and provincial education boards to fulfill the government support program, and received reports on the results of the implementation.

- **Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:** The ministry established an Olympic Operation Team in March 1988 under the control of the director-general of the Agricultural Policy Bureau; the team's major functions were the inspection, evaluation and coordination of the Olympic projects relating to the agriculture and fishery sectors, including animal and plant quarantine for racing horses and feed brought into the nation by NOCs, the development of Western vegetables, and inspection of water quality around competition sites.

- **Ministry of Trade and Industry:** The Office of Administrative Management was charged with support affairs focusing on the development of production cooperation for sporting equipment, the development of traditional artifacts, and improvement in the quality of electronic equipment and other merchandise.

- **Ministry of Construction:** An Olympic Project Support Team was organized in January 1988 under the control of the planning budget officer; the officer in charge of general affairs was responsible for the selection of administrative personnel for Olympic support. Division chief-level officials were responsible for the refurbishing of national parks, environmental refurbishing of highway service areas, and refurbishing of the road race and torch relay courses; the projects undertaken included park refurbishing, water quality management at the Han River Regatta Course, and improvement of parking lots.

- **Ministry of Health and Social Affairs :** The ministry activated an Olympic Operation Center in April 1988 to provide systematic and efficient preparation for support on public health, hygiene and environmental projects, and to provide swift and accurate control of contingencies. To discharge those tasks, the Ministry also organized an Olympic Enforcement Unit under the control of its vice minister; the unit consisted of health and food hygiene teams, a medical support team and an environmental control team. The operation center supervised hygiene standards and epidemic prevention measures in the ministry's subordinate agencies including the Office of Environment, the National Health Institute, National Medical Center and quarantine stations.

- **Ministry of Transportation:** In November 1985, the ministry established a Tourism and Accommodation Committee in support of Olympic operations. The committee, chaired by the director of Office of Planning and Management, consisted of 15 members representing 14 organizations. The objective of the committee was to designate agents for Olympic tourist projects and to deliberate on matters relating to facilities maintenance. In addition, the ministry organized a working committee on tourism and accommodation to deal with the items commissioned by the Tourism and Accommodation Committee. The working committee, established in January 1986, consisted of 16 members representing organizations. Earlier in January 1985, the Tourism and Accommodation Management Unit was organized to execute the decisions made at the Tourism and Accommodation Committee. As the Olympic operations moved into the phase of field operations, the ministry created the Olympic Transportation and Tourist Headquarters in May 1988, and the directors of Transportation, Tourism, and Emergency Measures Bureaus handled Transportation, Tourism and security policies.

- **Ministry of Communications:** The ministry established a Telecommunications Support Situation Room in February 1986, and organized a status control system in the fields of transmission, postal services, and electric communications. The ministry distributed Olympic stickers and issued commemorative stamps in support of Olympic public relations and to generate Olympic revenues; the support also included telecommunication operations, computer operations, and establishment of make-shift post offices.

- **Ministry of Culture and Information:** The ministry organized the Overseas Information unit in March 1987; the Unit was headed by the director of the Korean Overseas Information Service and was staffed by bureau director-level officials of the Presidential Secretariat Office, the Office of the Prime Minister,

1. Pusan Harbor. Construction of the Pusan Yachting Center was financed with private capital, one example of voluntary support of the Olympics by Korean citizens.

2. Kyongju Museum, where many relics of the ancient Shilla Kingdom are housed, was refurbished in anticipation of visits by Olympic Family sightseers.

3. Panggyo interchange. Thousands of Koreans joined in projects to beautify the environment along transportation routes.

4. The Government Support Working-level Committee was activated as a policy-making body for the Seoul Olympic Games operations.



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the Agency for National Security Planning, the Foreign Ministry, the SLOOC, KBS, the International Cultural Society, of Korea, the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation, and the Korea National Tourism Corporation Besides overseas Olympic public relations planning, the unit's functions included the development and expansion of cultural facilities such as the construction of the Seoul Arts Center, the National Classical Music Institute and the Chongju Museum, refurbishing work on Arts cultural assets and the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.

- Ministry of Energy and Resources : The ministry established an Olympic Operation Center headed by the director of the Office of Planning and Management; the center operated utility and gas teams, with the utility teams functionally linked to the situation rooms of the Korea Telecommunication Authority and the Electric Power Safety Corporation. The gas teams were operated in cooperation with the Korea Gas Safety Corporation. The Olympic support situation room of the Korea Electric Power Corporation supervised the operation room of its project office, which was linked to the venues of competitions and functions and reported to the Operation Center of the Energy and Resources Ministry.

- Ministry of Science and Technology: The ministry established its Olympic Support Office in March 1986 to deal with weather reporting, doping test of athletes, and inspection and coordination in the course of project implementation. The director of the Office of Planning and Management supervised the Olympic Support Office consisting of the directors of research institutes and related bureaus.

- Customs Office: The customs services included customs clearance for items brought into the country by the Olympic Family; the Customs Office also provided special support for Kimpo and Incheon customs houses.

- Office of Environmental Administration: The functions included air pollution control, noise prevention, multilateral measures for preservation of water quality around competition sites, and increase and maintenance of public toilets.

- Korean National Railroad: The functions included the realignment of railroad sides, refurbishing of stations and rail cars, expansion of electric rail services in the metropolitan area, increase in railroad transportation capacity, and improvement of traffic services.



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8. Government Support and People's Participation



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8.2 Popular Participation and Support

8.2.1 People's Support Organization

□ Creation of city and provincial Olympic Promotion Committees

Soon after Seoul was awarded the right to stage the Olympics, the opportunity to stage the Asian Games provided a rallying point which bound the people together and gave an impetus for creation of a national organization to promote the Olympic Games. Such a rallying force began to converge on one point with the organization of a committee to promote formation of a pan-national body to support the Olympics. The national movement to promote the Olympic Games began to take concrete shape in an atmosphere of growing autonomous participation among the people. From February 15 to February 20, 1982, promoters in each city and province held a series of meetings to organize National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics. Between March 19 and April 6, inaugural meetings were held in each city, province and lower administrative units of country and ward for the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics.

National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics, thus organized at the levels of city, province, country and ward, worked as vehicles to engineer a nationwide movement to raise awareness of the need for popular involvement in the Olympics. As vehicles to launch this movement, however, the committees were weak. As the opening day of the Games drew closer, it became necessary to organize a central body to rally the movements for environmental beautification, popular participation and cultivation of civic spirit behind one driving center.

Awareness of this need began to bring various organizations closer together in 1985, eventually leading to the formation of the central body, the council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion, on March 2, 1985.

The inaugural meeting of the Central council was held at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul with about 4,000 persons in attendance, including key officials of functional organizations and leaders of Saemaul Undong (the New Community Movement).

□ Growth of the Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion

Soon after the inauguration of the Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion, it also became necessary to expand the council to cover all segments of the society, including functional and social organizations, so as to better activate its function. On August 8, 1986, the

council's 83 members held a provisional plenum at the international conference room of the Korea Press Center to revise its articles of association; on August 21, the council's delegates convened a general meeting at the Changchung Gymnasium with 4,157 of the 5,056 delegates commissioned by the council attending.

The council organized a Pusan Council for Olympic Promotion on September 8, and completed the organization of sub-councils in 13 cities and provinces by October 18, commissioning a total of 11,565 delegates. On November 17 the same year, the Chunggu district council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion was organized in Pusan city, and similar sub-councils began to spring up at all administrative levels in 76 cities, counties and wards which are close to the competition venues, major tourist resorts, and in the 101 cities included in the Olympic torch relay courses. By December 26, 1987, a total of 243 sub-councils had been organized in 14 cities and provinces. On May 27, 1987, another council representing five provinces of D.P.R. Korea was organized, bringing the total number of councils of cities and provinces governments to 15; as administrative districts were reorganized in January 1988, the number of district councils increased from 243 to 255.

□ Activation of Olympic supporters committees among Korean residents overseas

The move to bring about a spectacularly successful Seoul Olympic Games also began to catch fire among overseas Korean residents.

An Olympic supporters committee was organized among Korean residents in Japan on June 11, 1982, and one after another such committees began to spring up among Koreans residing in other foreign countries to promote private support for the Games operation; from 1981 to 1986, a total of 68 Olympic support committees were organized in 53 foreign regions; some organizational redundancies were adjusted and internal reshaping done, resulting in the formation of 67 support committees in 47 countries by the end of 1987.

At the invitation of the Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion, 170 leading Korean residents from 35 countries came to Seoul between January 20 and January 27, 1986, to attend seminars on how to encourage overseas Korean residents to promote the Olympics and how to extend other Olympic support; all of the participants in the seminars were commissioned as delegates of the Central Council. Through overseas Korean missions, the Foreign Ministry took control of the organization of Olympic support committees among overseas Korean residents, while the Central Council was responsible for the campaign to encourage participation in Olympic promotions and for implementing Olympic support projects.

The functions of the Olympic support committees among overseas residents were dissemination of the Olympic public relations, fund-raising campaigns, support for Olympic tourism, volunteer services, and identification of excellent athletes and training. The Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion supported the SLOOC in its campaign to recruit volunteer personnel from among overseas Korean residents.

8.2.2 National Olympic Movement

□ Development of the base for organizational activities

Beginning in February 1987, the Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion began to organize secretariats in the 14 city and provincial councils, vitalizing the links between the central and provincial councils. In September 1987, the Central Council, in addition to the 50,000 delegates commissioned in the administrative districts, nominated 160,971 youths as special members at the regional level to serve as a vehicle in launching the national campaign for popular participation in the Olympic movement. As of January 1988, the number of the council members reached 260,000. The Central Council launched national campaigns to encourage an affirmative commitment of the people to the Olympic movement and to push for environmental beautification. The purpose of the campaign was to contribute to the successful staging of the Olympic Games and to the enhancement of national prestige.

The main areas of the council's activities concerned sectors better suited for activities of private organizations than for government action in respect to planning, coordination, support and advice; the council's main functions also covered efforts to animate the promotional and support activities of private organizations for the Olympics.

□ Proliferation of an atmosphere of participation

Much of the credit for the successful staging of the Olympic Games goes to the spontaneous involvement of the Korean people and to their voluntary service.

Drawing on the self-confidence, experience and lessons gained from the successful staging of the Asian Games, the national campaign strove to build on the momentum of the movement for order, cleanliness and kindness in order to create "a bright environment and vigorous society." The Central Council launched continuous campaigns to instill civic pride among the people so as to project a good image as modern and cultured people in connection with the Olympic Games. The Central Council's activities covered 57 projects as follows: 1) 19 projects relating to the promotion of an atmosphere conducive to popular involvement in the Olympic movement;



2) 13 projects relating to public relations for the cultivation of popular participation; 3) 10 projects relating to the environmental beautification, 4) nine projects relating to the vitalization of organizations to induce an atmosphere of voluntary service; and 5) six projects relating to cooperation and supporting activities.

In each provincial district council, leading members volunteered time for social work and actively participated in Olympic-related events as projected by the Central Council.

Major projects launched to foster a festive Olympic mood were as follows:
Cheerleading Contest to Greet the Seoul Olympics

A cheerleading contest, held at the Changchung Gymnasium on March 29, 1987, drew 2,400 persons of 29 teams from 10 universities and 10 leading corporations; the contest contributed to the development of new styles and techniques of cheering and aroused interest in the Olympics.

Selection of Friendship Mission and Overseas Public Relations

The Friendship Mission program attracted 301 aspirants from across the country for the preliminary screening, showing a high level of general awareness of the Olympics among collegians.

After review of application documents, interviews and language proficiency tests, contestants, 32, including eight overseas Korean residents, emerged as finalists. In the final round of the contest, televised live from the DLI 63 Building, nine members of the Friendship Mission were selected, three each for three language blocs.

Under the sponsorship of the Central Council, they received multifaceted training on the international situation, traditional culture, general courtesy and field tours; on a total of 12 trips from May 1987 to September 1988, the Friendship Mission program took them to 39 cities in 27 countries to publicize Korea's endeavors for the Olympic Games. During the mission trips they met eight heads of state, including the presidents of Mexico and Argentina, and other VIPs, 19 cabinet minister-level officials, 33 state governors and mayors, presidents of 21 NOCs, cultural and sports leaders, and leading journalists.

Production and distribution of Olympic public relations stickers

A people's rally to renew the commitment to a successful staging of the Olympic Games was held at the Olympic Stadium on April 22, 1987. The rally, co-sponsored by the Central Council and the SLOOC, drew about 100,000 persons, including volunteers, employees in the tourist, accommodation, traffic and food services businesses, street sweepers, postal workers, exemplary drivers, representatives of various specialized organizations, and ordinary citizens.

Production and distribution of Olympic public relations stickers

The Central Council and the Daily Sports co-sponsored a prize contest for the design of public relations stickers; from among the 445 designs entered for the contest, 14 designs, two each in seven categories, were chosen for the final round of judging. Three winning designs were awarded gold, silver and bronze prizes. The gold prize worth five million won went to Cho Dong-yop of Oricom, Inc., for "Guests of the Country Are My Guests." The silver prize went to Lee Kyon-shil for "It's Our Turn to Greet You," while Park Seung-sook received the bronze with "Clean" Streets, Let's Make Them Cleaner.

The Central Council published a collection of sticker designs for the Seoul Olympic Games, enabling private organizations, public agencies and others to produce them easily for use. The volume of stickers distributed to 28 organizations totalled 11,566,295 pieces.

Torch relay course running contest

The Central Council and the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) co-sponsored nationwide running contests on the torch relay course on two occasions, first in September 1987, and again in March 1988. In the first running contests held at 110 different locations across the country, about 360,000 runners, including the President, national athletes, and students, ran about five kilometers.

The contests held at 200 locations in March 1988 drew about 430,000 runners.

About one month before the Games' opening, the Central Council extended various forms of support for a march on the torch relay courses held between August 18 and August 20, 1988. The march covered select sections of the torch relay courses in 14 regions across the country including Seoul and Pusan, with marchers devoting one night and two days or two nights and three days to the event. A total of 10,310 members of the Korea Youth League and instructors participated in the march.

Essay contest for secondary school students, and English Letter Writing Contest

The Central Council and the daily newspaper *Seoul Shinmun* co-sponsored a nationwide essay contest for secondary school students in honor of the Seoul Olympic Games. Entries for the contest were closed on October 20, 1987, and after preliminary screening, 280 essays were selected for final judgment.

Writers of winning essays were given special lectures for three days at the Education Institute of Government Officials.

The Central Council and the English daily the *Korea Times* co-sponsored an English letter writing contest on a theme introducing Korea's traditional culture and tourist attractions to foreigners.

The entries for the contest which closed on September 15, 1987 totalled 6,823 sent by secondary school students; 50 students were honored with gold, silver and bronze prizes, and 200 students received commendation awards. Out of the total letters entered for the contest, 4,580 were sent to overseas Korean residents' Olympic promotion organizations in 46 countries and to foreigners who attended the Olympics.

□ **Public relations to induce popular participation**

The Central Council had advance consultations with the SLOOC, the Seoul city government and the Korea National Tourism Corporation on its Olympic public relations program so as to avoid overlaps in public relations activities.

The public relations were divided into media relations and human relations. Media relations included television, radio, newspapers, magazines, in-house publications of corporations and publications of associations. The Central Council contacted each media organization for its public relations program.

Human relations publicity, designed to help the people gain a correct understanding of the Olympic Games, were launched by means of slogans, posters, signboards, stickers, VTRs, collections of Olympic songs, public relations flyers, and various formal and informal meetings.

Major public relations activities were as follows:

Production and distribution of Olympic Forum

The Central Council inaugurated a monthly public relations publication entitled *Olympic Forum* in November 1986. The monthly, which continued until October 1988, featured articles designed for public education and other promotional material on the Olympics. It also introduced hard-working people, the "citizens' voice," and common sense knowledge about the sports of the Olympics.

Two thousand copies of the inaugural issue of 20 pages were distributed to 92 functional organizations, members of the Central Council, government agencies, and the SLOOC; 40,000 additional copies were printed. The number of copies of the second issue rose to 60,000, and that of the third issue to 90,000, and they were made available at subway periodicals stands. The number of the copies steadily increased, reaching 300,000 for the 13th issue; from the inaugural to the closing issues, the total number of copies was 8,195,000.

Publication of Hodori cartoon and TV show

"Come Along, Hodori" was a concept designed for television and publication. The TV program featured cartoons developing themes of problem solving in daily life and introducing foreign scenes and customs.

5. SLOOC staff members participate in a rally at the Olympic Gymnastics Hall looking toward an exemplary staging of the Games.

6. Around 100,000 Olympic volunteers, service workers and other citizens attended a huge rally at the Olympic Stadium to promote popular involvement in the Games.



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The publication about the Olympic mascot Hodori highlighted the special features and customs of 31 major countries which were to vie in the Games, and with subtle touches conveyed the image of a Korea in pursuit of world peace, the ideal of the Olympics.

A total of 32 Hodori cartoon books were published by March 1988. "Come Along, Hodori" captured the top prize in the '88 Cartoon Awards contest sponsored by the Korea Book and Magazine Ethics Committee in the children's category. "Come Along, Hodori" also captured the top prize in the field of publication planning.

The TV program went on the air on May 5, 1987 on MBC-TV under the title of "Birth"; the twice weekly runs each covering five minutes continued until September 11, 1988, for a total of 101 runs, focusing on the cultivation of civic spirit by bringing disorder and impudent behavior to light.

Public relations through publications of corporations and associations

The Olympic-related topics were covered in the publications of corporations and associations. The Central Council periodically distributed Olympic-related materials to editors of company publications and bulletins of associations; 271 items on Olympic events were carried by 185 different company and association periodicals in 1987. By September 1988, a total of 464 of Olympic-related were printed in 274 periodicals. The total circulations of those publications reached 8,182,750 copies.

The Central Council regularly sponsored seminars for the editors of the company publications and association bulletins. Other public relations activities launched by the Central Council included: Introduction of Seoul Olympic cheer songs (14 songs and 5,200 tapes in 1987); distribution of booklets containing essays on the Seoul Olympic Games; an open contest for slogans to induce broad participation in the Olympic movement; a forum on "Seoul Olympics and the World" on July 8, 1987; community meetings on the day of D-365 in September, 1987, held at the homes of special members and delegates of the Council (televised); and installation of advertising boards calling for the people to take part in the Olympics at six points including the Hannam Bridge.

8.2.3 Participation in the Games and Support

Functional organizations encouraged to step up activities

With the opening of the Olympic Games 500 days away, functional organizations commenced to holding rallies in April 1987 to prepare a welcome for Olympic participants. Under their own plans, they played an essential part in promoting the public involvement in the Olympic movement.

- The National Small Chain Store Association focused its campaign on better serving customers by improving commercial ethics. The campaign emphasized the development of a general atmosphere of reliable commercial transactions, eliminating outmoded commercial practices.
- The National Bus Transportation Association conducted a series of projects to improve traffic services and the quality of buses, and to provide recorded information to passengers on buses. It also conducted education for transportation workers with respect to order, cleanliness, and good service.
- The Korea Department Store Association conducted education for employees in respect to customer service and sales techniques, emphasizing kind service.
- The Korea Restaurant Association instructed its members to conduct food hygiene education for caterers, and called for owners of restaurants to improve hygiene conditions and to prepare menus in English for the convenience of foreigners.
- The Korea Lodging Business Association conducted education for hoteliers focusing on sprucing up the environment and improving facilities and accommodation services for guests.
- The Korea Markets Association launched a campaign to practise a price tag system, to serve customers kindly and to avoid altercations.
- The National Taxi Association launched a spontaneous campaign to improve general service standards in preparation for the Olympics, and to keep taxis always clean and comfortable to ride in.

Campaign to spruce up the environment

The first step in the campaign to improve the general environment started with a small initiative to keep the surroundings of individual homes clean, and the campaign then was escalated to cover rooftops, roadsides, street-side flower gardens, public toilets, rivulets and the Han River. The campaign drew spontaneous participation from regional inhabitants, and the results were remarkable.

Before the campaign began, the Han River flowing through the central part of Seoul was seriously contaminated with pollutants which threatened to endanger public health and damage the quality of life.

To turn the Han River into a clean waterway, a comprehensive river development project was started in 1982.

Under the slogan, "Keep Our Town Beautiful, Keep Our Rivers and Mountains Blue and Green," the Central Council launched a massive campaign in June 1987 to keep the Han River basin clean and beautiful.

Members and regional delegates of the Central Council who resided in areas adjacent to the river joined in the campaign to preserve the river, to

install anti-pollution facilities at factories, to improve septic tanks, to replace bad toilets and to prevent pollution.

Simulated welcome exercise for Olympic visitors

The Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion monitored the progress of its projects phase by phase, and took action to address weak points. The Council conducted a simulated welcome exercise under the co-sponsorship of the Foreign Language Institute Association; 12 foreign lecturers and six members of the Friendship Mission took part in the exercise. Playing foreign guests, they made a round of the airport immigration center, hotels, shopping arcades and tourist spots to check the general manners of employees and citizens as well as hygienic standards.

Cultivation of flower roads

In a move to foster the participation of the people in the preparations for the Olympic Games, the Central Council and KBS jointly launched a "Flower Road Cultivation" campaign along the torch relay course beginning on Arbor Day, April 5, 1987. Nearly one million people, including 19,000 government employees, 151,000 personnel of social organizations, 480,000 students and 350,000 regional inhabitants took part in the flower road campaign along the torch relay course covering 3,574 kilometers traversing 36 cities and 62 counties.

"Hodori Day" and environmental beautification campaign

To greet the arrival of the Olympic year of 1988, the 15th day of every month was designated as "Hodori Day," and campaigns to induce broad participation in the Olympics were launched step by step, starting with the kickoff of the first campaign and ending with the development of a festive Olympic mood.

On the first Hodori Day, April 15, the members of the Central Council and government employees launched a street sweeping campaign in 17 regions across the country.

The second Hodori day, May 15, saw a nature conservation campaign launched at national parks and major tourist spots. June 15, third Hodori Day, focused on the establishment of traffic order in large cities, while torch relay course beautification and street sweeping campaigns were launched in small cities and in rural areas.

Environmental beautification on Hodori Days continued until the opening of the Olympic Games in September.



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8.3 Environmental Beautification Program

8.3.1 Refurbishing of Street Environment

In restoring roads after the completion of construction on Seoul Subway Lines 2, 3, and 4, new blocks were laid and car lanes were paved.

The Seoul city government also refurbished street lamp facilities and adjoining roads branching out from main roads.

□ Refurbishing of pedestrian walkways and roads

Beginning in 1982 pedestrian walkways covered with ordinary cement blocks were reconstructed using ornamental blocks starting with sections over Seoul Subway Line 2, and in the city's center on Sejong-no and Taepyong-n streets. From 1983, small-sized high-pressure blocks with high durability were used in sidewalk refurbishing in the central part of the city. Starting in 1985, asphalt pavement providing a nice feeling of walk to pedestrians was applied to replace the blocks. As a result, the pavement rate for Seoul pedestrian walkways soared from 83 percent in 1982 to 91.4 percent in 1988.

During the initial stage, refurbishing of traffic ways focused on the expansion of roads in line with the rapid growth of the city. In preparation for the Games, roads linking competition sites and major traffic arteries were expanded, unpaved roads were paved, and full repairs were conducted on outdated roads. The road face-lift centered on the streets linked with sports competition sites. The road pavement rate in Seoul, which stood at 75.6 percent in 1982, rose to 86.5 percent in 1988. In 1981 when Seoul was awarded the right to stage the Olympic Games, street lamps met only 35.7 percent of the demand in Seoul, but the rate reached close to 58 percent by 1985. As roads were designated for competition sites, hotels and venues of functions, street lamps were installed on many roads, increasing the rate of street lamps to 88.8 percent in 1988, with a total of 56,957 lamps in Seoul. In 1988, Seoul's night face was lifted further with the installation of street lamps along the newly constructed Olympic Expressway, illumination towers in plazas, underwater illumination devices on Chamshil Bridge and arch-style lights along the Han River Bridge.

□ Refurbishing of the vicinity of railroads

Seven railroad lines lead to the capital city of Seoul, some of them traversing the metropolitan city, with a total length of 100.9 kilometers. Compared with key streets in the city, the environment in the vicinity of the railroads had

been quite shabby. The Seoul city government and the Korean National Railroad started to refurbish those areas.

The refurbishing was undertaken phase by phase: 1) From 1983 to 1984, efforts focused on arousing awareness of residents about the need for environmental beautification, and work started with simple operations such as the removal of dirt and of unauthorized stacks of materials; 2) from 1985 to 1987, the refurbishing concentrated on the unsightliest areas, and harmony with the surrounding environment was fully considered; 3) the year 1988 saw finishing touches on the refurbishing, with project responsibility being divided between the Seoul city government and the Korean National Railroad; the KNR Seoul Office took charge of projects relating to rail station precincts and land belonging to the railroad, while the Seoul city government was responsible for areas visible from rail lines. These projects were undertaken at a cost of 3,101 million won, and the refurbishing involved a total of 5,051 cases. In provincial areas, railway areas were refurbished jointly by the Home Ministry and by city and provincial governments; 25 lines covering a total distance of 2,920 kilometers were involved. The refurbishing work featured realignment of structures, refurbishing of unsightly environments and rivulets, and development of parks along the railways; the project cost amounted to 17.4 billion won for 32,076 cases of work.

□ Realignment of advertising displays and rooftops

Extensive regulatory action was taken twice in 1988 against unauthorized and substandard advertising displays, wall posters, placards, signboards, roadside billboards, and window shunting. Continued controls were imposed on illegal advertising materials. The Seoul city government also launched a parallel public relations campaign, nominating citizens to encourage voluntary realignment of inappropriate and undignified advertising materials. Disorderly rooftop antennas and unsightly roadside structures in areas adjacent to competition sites were realigned. Affected by these measures were 17,508 advertising displays, 16,062 protruding and standing signboards, 117 ad posters plastered on utility posts and street lamp posts, and 317 rooftop signs. Affected by rooftop control were 106 antennas, 553 heaps of abandoned refuse, and 123 shabby structures.

□ Control of street stalls and heaps

Careful steps were taken to control disorderly street stalls and unsightly refuse heaps on some 16,000 roadside locations in Seoul because they tarnished the city's image and exacerbated traffic problems. Control of these street stalls and unauthorized roadside heaps emerged as an important task in the effort to assure pleasant travel

and to improve the city's image picked up momentum when Seoul was awarded the right to stage the Olympic Games.

Since street stalls were run mostly by poor people, their control took the form of administrative guidance, and when their removal was deemed inevitable, stall vendors were ordered to move their stalls to backalleys out of public sight.

With regard to the street stalls erected adjacent to competition sites, hotels, the torch relay courses and the marathon course, vendors were advised to pull down the stalls and stands on their own accord so as not to deal a crippling blow to their daily living.

The Seoul city government distributed 350,000 information flyers of 24 types calling for the voluntary control of street stalls and stands. Action in 1988 resulted in the removal or relocation of 224,975 street stalls and 134,246 roadside heaps.

□ Refurbishing of market places and arcades

A campaign to improve the shopping environment for the Olympic Family was conducted at 410 department stores, markets and shopping arcades. The refurbishing campaign affected 18,302 cases in 15 sectors. Conventional sales stands were replaced with showcases at 92 markets and arcade locations with a high potential for use by foreign shoppers. Toilets reserved exclusively for foreigners were furnished with Western-style flushing chambers and hand washing stands.

8.3.2 Refurbishing of Urban Spaces

□ Development of urban landscape

The rapid growth of cities during the 1970s eroded greenland as roads were constructed or expanded. This necessitated the development of urban landscape projects and this need. In 1982, the Seoul city government established a five-year landscape development plan for the metropolitan area; the plan started with the planting of some 30,000 poplar, forsythia and other trees in areas surrounding competition sites and on newly constructed or expanded roadsides. Jointly with the Forestry Office, the city government also relocated a number of large trees to the Olympic Park as part of the environmental beautification program. Areas subject to tree transplanting were those within a 100-kilometer radius of the city's center, and in relocating large trees, efforts were made to have the moved trees strike deep roots within three years. From 1983 to 1986, about 6,500 trees were planted, largely in the Olympic Park, Asia Park, and the Seoul Sports Complex; the trees were mostly indigenous to Korea, including palms, gingkos, junipers and maples.



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7. A 'Campaign to Build a Road of Flowers' was initiated by the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics.

8. The Han River, thoroughly improved and beautified under a comprehensive development plan, has become a new attraction for Seoulites and tourists alike.

9. 'Leap', a work of environmental sculpture, was erected in Asia Park by the Seoul city government as one of its measures to improve street environs and urban culture.



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Planting of roadside trees on the torch relay courses and in the vicinity of competition venues and tourist sites was undertaken under the responsibility of the Forestry Office and each city and provincial government, with some 1.29 million trees supplied.

A flower decoration project was also launched in Seoul starting from 1982. To enhance the design of color arrangements and floral arrays according to seasons, study teams went to European countries and Japan to investigate floral gardens. About eight million flower plants decorated the city's landscape in 1988, and some 30 kinds of flowers, including marigold, salvia and chrysanthemum decorated the marathon courses and key roads.

□ Refurbishing of street scenes

Erection of Environmental Sculpture Works of sculpture and structural art were erected at strategic locations around Seoul to serve as monuments representing the modern and international character of the host city of the Olympics and to beautify the cultural and artistic face of the city.

1) "Harmony and Progress": This six-piece granite monument was erected in Citizens Park in downtown Seoul; it was designed by Prof. Kang Kon-hui of Hongik University.

2) "Nature and Light": This 13.5-meter sculpture, done with thin stainless steel plates, was erected at the entrance of Asia Park; it was designed by Prof. Oh Hwi-young of Hanyang University.

3) "Soaring": This copper form erected in Asia Park is a figurative rendition of the wings of a crane; it was designed by Prof. Uhm Tae-jong of Seoul National University.

Installation of Architectural Works

Undertakers of building construction projects were required to install decorative artwork worth at least one percent of the total construction cost of buildings of predetermined sizes as part of a program for development of the cultural environment. Under this guideline, small parks were developed around the newly constructed buildings in urban renewal areas, with benches installed and large trees planted to expand resting space for citizens.

Artistic works such as sculptures, paintings, murals, and illuminated fountains were installed in select districts. Monuments honoring outstanding Korean poets were erected in 10 locations in redeveloped urban areas.

Development of Taehak-ro Arts Street

A 1,550-meter section of street from Chongno 5-ga to Haehwa-dong rotary in downtown Seoul was developed into "Taehak-no Street."

This locale contains many theaters and performance facilities for various cultural events, including art exhibitions and open-air drama. Taehak-no was accorded public development support to promote Korean culture, particularly youth culture.

On Saturday afternoons from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m., and on Sundays and other

red-letter days from noon to 10 p.m., a 700-meter section of Taehak-no is closed to traffic, converting the boulevard into a performing stage. The street was expanded to 40 meters in width and was shaded by 12,550 giant ginkgo and zelkova trees.

□ Park development and management

Park development projects in Seoul were occasioned primarily by the Olympic Games, and by a pressing need to secure green areas for rest and recreation as rapid urban growth aggravated problems arising from population density and environmental pollution.

Beginning in 1982, the Seoul city government developed 389 new parks and refurbished 152 existing parks.

New Parks

From 1982 to 1988, the Seoul city government developed 318 children's playgrounds with a total space of 318,000 square meters, 58 parks within easy distance with a total space of 2,520,000 square meters, three wildlife zones with a total space of 9.16 million square meters, and 10 sports parks with a total space of 4.67 million square meters.

Major Park Projects

Olympic Park

Area: 1,674,380 square meters
Trees planted: 352,261 trees of 66 kinds

Facilities: 19 kinds: benches, trash disposal, drinking fountains, pagodas, amenities, public toilets, stores.

Construction cost: 7.6 billion won

Asia Park

Area: 120,000 square meters
Trees planted: 43,895 trees of 41 kinds
Facilities: 11 kinds
Construction cost: 94.2 billion won

Seoul Grand Park Playground

Area: 282,250 square meters
Facilities: Infrastructure funded by city revenue, comfort facilities funded by private capital, 80 structures, 48 tool works, and 254 installations of 103 kinds for sightseeing

Sokchon Lake Park

Area: 285,757 square meters
Facilities: 27 structures, 34 amusement facilities, three education-oriented facilities, six amenities facilities
Construction cost: 28 billion won in private capital

Pari Park

Area: 29,714 square meters
Trees planted: 21,412 trees of 36 kinds, lawn of 13,544 square meters
Facilities: benches, pond, rivulet, and nine other kinds; one park management center with office, store, and toilet.
Construction cost: 982.49 million won

Kyonghhi Palace Park

Area: 98,475 square meters
Trees planted: 3,117 trees of nine kinds, lawn of 15,118 square meters, 494 tons of natural stones
Facilities: 20 benches, 10 trash disposal

Construction cost: 4,085.67 million won
Chongdong Park (Site of old Russian consulate)

Area: 8,229 square meters
Trees planted: 4,612 trees of 17 kinds, lawn covering 4,187 square meters
Facilities: 20 benches, amenities facilities, etc.

Construction cost: 281.65 million won

Green Park beside Piwon (Changdok Park)

Area: 7,013 square meters
Trees planted: 3,255 trees of 13 kinds
Facilities: 43 benches, amenities facilities

Construction cost: 264.98 million won

Park Refurbishing Project

(1) Namsan Park: Nature walk; 1,325 trees of eight kinds newly planted and 7,498 trees of eight kinds replaced; repair of public toilet; re-establishment of fence; repair of street lamps. Work completed in 17 months at a cost of 1,876 million won.

(2) Sajik Park: Six projects were done including restoration of Sajiktan altar, removal of swimming pool, repair of Tangun shrine, and improvement of park environs.

(3) Pagoda Park: Repair of the octagonal pavilion, and painting of the Samilmun gate.

(4) Facility renovation at Children's Grand Park: Repair of toilet for handicapped persons, additions to amenities facilities, installation of 20 adventure courses.

(5) Flower planting on the road to the equestrian course at the Seoul Grand Park: 10-meter-wide Flowerbeds were developed along 1.9-kilometers of the road, with 520,000 cosmos plants being planted in rows.

8.3.3

Development of the Han River

The Han River flowing through the central part of Seoul had been seriously polluted in parallel with the rapid urbanization in the 1960s and the acceleration of industrialization during the 1970s. The riverbed was rendered irregular, and was filled with piles of waste and weed growth.

In 1982, the Han River development plan began to take shape with a study by specialized research organizations and hydrographic model testing. River development work started in September 1982.

In January 1986, Chamsu Bridge was modified to create a half-moon design at the bridge's midpoint, and in May the Olympic highway was opened to traffic, while a dedication ceremony was held in September to mark the completion of these projects.

The main Han River projects were financed with revenues accruing from the sale of aggregates extracted from the riverbed in the course of the development, while part of the funding for the construction of the Olympic highway and the sewage system was provided by the city government. The construction manpower input for the four-year river development project



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10. In many locales flowerbeds were planted at the initiative of neighborhood residents.

11. Roads and walkways festooned with flowers were developed on elevated riverside areas, and the quality of Han River water was enhanced by the installation of water treatment plants.

12. Decorative banners grace the approaches to the Olympic Stadium.



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was equivalent to 590,889 man-days, and the total work was equivalent to 3,610,000 man-days; the equipment totaled about one million pieces, including forklifts, bulldozers, earthmovers and dredging vessels. Major materials used for the project included 1,316,300 cubic meters of remicon, 104,300 tons of iron reinforcement, 1,140,000 cubic meters of gravel and 698,340 bags of cement.

□ Underwater water course development

Riverbed water courses were developed into a course with a width ranging from 725 to 1,175 meters and an average water depth of 2.5 meters. The project was designed to maximize the usable space of the river for waterway transportation, and thus to improve the urban environment by making the Han River a water park. Wharfs were constructed at eight locations for the operation of pleasure boats. A 330 meter-long section of Chamsu Bridge was modified into a half-moon shape.

□ Installation of sewage system

Culverts were constructed on both sides of the river's revetment to collect household sewage and industrial waste water that otherwise would flow directly into the river, and to channel effluents into waste water disposal stations. The waste water main is 54.5 kilometers long.

□ Riverbank development and parks

The water course development resulted in the creation of elevated riverbank spaces covering 6,942,180 square meters at 13 locations; the higher parts of the elevated bank covering 3,107,452 square meters were developed into spacious plazas fitted out as parks, while lower sections covering 3,834,728 square meters were developed into greenland for citizens' free access.

On the higher part of the elevated bank seven sports parks were built covering 2,148,770 square meters, as well as two recreation spots covering 826,450 square meters, and one parking lot covering 132,232 square meters.

Lower areas were developed into natural environment districts taking into consideration ecological conservation, the habitat of migratory birds, and the desirability of fishing grounds, beaches and wild vegetation.

8.4 Improvement of Health and Hygiene Standards

8.4.1 Environmental Conservation

Efforts to provide a clean environment for the Olympic Games could meet with success only due to an unreserved commitment on the part of the host city government, related

agencies and the citizenry.

The Office of Environment Administration worked out an environmental conservation plan to provide a comfortable environment enabling the athletes to exercise their abilities to the fullest, and to make the Games a turning point in the nation's environmental policy.

□ Reduction of air pollution

In an attempt to decrease the atmospheric level of sulphur dioxide, a major air pollutant, low-sulphur oil was distributed in Seoul beginning in 1981 and subsequently to 19 cities and nine counties across the nation. Recommendations were issued to substitute very low-sulphur oil for the fuel used in applications designed for bunker-C oil; the permissible level of irritants in vehicle exhaust was tightened.

Sources of dust were ordered to implement pollution prevention measures. The monitoring system, introduced in 1985, was kept functioning in Seoul, Pusan and in the industrial city of Ulsan in 1988. Automatic air pollution monitoring stations, numbering 22 in the metropolitan area, seven in Pusan and seven in Ulsan, were linked with the central computer room of the Office of Environment Administration for constant computerized monitoring of the air pollution in those areas. For competition sites and marathon courses, three mobile air pollution measurement units were operated to manage air pollution.

□ Garbage control

Much energy was devoted to keeping cities and the vicinities of competition sites clean at all times. Garbage control was mainly focused on competition venues and major tourist sites; long before the opening of the Games, trash cans, garbage collection points, and garbage vehicles were thoroughly checked, and major street sweeping campaigns were conducted bi-weekly through the cooperation of women's organizations and schools.

During the Games period, 37 sweeping vehicles and a workforce of 2,631 were posted to competition sites, torch relay courses, and marathon courses, and extensive supervision was imposed on major garbage transfer and disposal points.

□ Noise control

To reduce traffic noise, noise control signs were posted on roads to induce drivers to refrain from unnecessary horn use and to drive at reasonable speeds.

The Olympic Village, Press Village and sub-villages in Seoul and Pusan were designated as areas subject to noise control, with vehicle traffic and construction work regulated during the Games period.

□ Water quality preservation

In March 1986, the Office of the Prime Minister and the SLOOC jointly conducted a field investigation of the yacht racing course and moorings to find the water quality badly contaminated. A

headquarters was subsequently established to purify water in Suyong stream.

In April 1988, a waste water treatment station was completed to treat sewage and effluents flowing from homes and industrial businesses before the water was released into Suyong Bay. About 1.38 million tons of accumulated polluted matter was dredged from Suyong stream bed, and the stream's width was expanded from 40 to 140 meters. Government employees, students and ordinary citizens joined in the Suyong Bay clean-up campaign, and a further water purification campaign was launched as a citizens' movement through monthly community meetings and the mass media. For the purification of Tanchon stream, a tributary of the Han River, the Seoul city government started the construction of a sewage disposal plant in 1983, and completed the project in 1987; beginning in 1988, the station treated a daily average of 500,000 tons of sewage and waste water.

8.4.2 Improvement of the Standards of Food and Services Businesses

Hygiene conditions in the food service sector were often insufficient. The responsible administrative authorities took advantage of the Olympics as an impetus to improve the general standards of services and other conditions of food businesses.

The Health and Social Affairs Ministry launched its regulatory policy under the slogan, "Clean Restaurants with Kind Service." The ministry implemented measures to improve hygienic conditions in kitchens, service areas and lavatories, and to help elevate the general level of food services through proper education of food service workers.

□ Improvement of the facilities of services businesses

The campaign to improve facilities covered all of the nation's 175,000 restaurants, but emphasis was put on those most likely to be frequented by foreigners.

Subjected to extensive renovation of facilities were restaurants 66 square meters in size or larger located in Seoul, Kyonggi-do (Suwon, Songnam, Minsari, Kwachon and Wondang), Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. Also subjected to extensive control were restaurants more than 66 square meters in area operating in resorts designated as Olympic tourist spots. Renovations of facilities were conducted as follows: 1) Kitchens were made visible to customers, and furnished with tile surfaces, hygienic cooking stands, cleaning cloths, drainboards, kitchen knives and other utensils, all treated to assure hygiene; sanitary conditions were intensively checked at food storage facilities; 2) toilets were checked with respect to flushing devices, operating conditions, tiles on walls and floor, hand-washing stands,

toilet paper, soap, towels and general cleanliness; 3) food service halls were required to have clean tables, chairs, trash cans, posted food prices, and window screens to guard against insects.

Each city and provincial government and the Korea Restaurant Association jointly launched the campaign; loans were made available to owners of small restaurants to assist them in renovation of their facilities, with amounts not exceeding 5 million won per restaurant.

The loans carrying an annual interest rate of 11.5 percent, were repayable on an installment basis over three years; the loans totaled 31 billion won for 11,366 restaurants.

□ Improvement in services

Education of workers

Education of workers

workers in service trades was reinforced with additional contents necessary for their preparations for Olympic guests.

As of 1988:

1) For 56,000 owners of newly-opened restaurants, education programs were offered by the Korea Restaurant Association, Korea Coffee Shop Association, and Korea Confectionary Association; 2) For 239,000 owners of existing service businesses, education was conducted under the responsibility of local governments and branches of the Korea Restaurant Association; 3) supplementary education was conducted for 54,000 hygiene managers and cooks; and 4) education for employees of restaurants subjected to extensive supervision was conducted by local government offices; education for other employees was conducted by restaurant owners who basically transmitted what they

had already been taught.

Designation of Olympic model restaurants

Select restaurants were designated as model restaurants to lead the way for other restaurants in improving general service standards; they were given incentives of tax reduction and reduced utility charges. Foreign visitors were advised to use the model restaurants. Classification of model restaurants by type:

- Korean style: 2,790 places
- Japanese style: 582 places
- Chinese style: 279 places
- Western style: 904 places
- Others: 27 places

Total: 4,582

Development and promotion of traditional restaurants

The Seoul city government designated 127 restaurants as traditional food service businesses in an effort to improve the food culture unique to Korea and to introduce traditional Korean cuisine to foreigners.

City government conducted training on cooking and serving methods for owners and chefs to help enhance the general standards of traditional Korean

restaurants. An information booklet introducing the designated restaurants was published.

8.4.3 Special Epidemics Prevention Measures

□ Epidemic prevention measures
Immunizations for cholera and typhoid fever were administered to Olympics operation staff members at their respective health centers.

Bacteriological screenings were also conducted throughout the country for about 20,500 workers in restaurants, food supplier facilities and shops in areas where Olympic competitions were scheduled.

Organization of epidemic prevention teams

Across the country, 256 mobile anti-epidemic teams, each consisting of five to six members, were operated by cities, and lower administrative districts; teams were composed of medical doctors, nurses, bacteriological, inspectors, disinfection staff members, drivers and administrative staff members.

Operation of special quarantine system

Special quarantine teams were organized to deal with incoming foreigners beginning in May 1988, tightening quarantine check-ups. A total of 20 quarantine teams comprising 78 members were organized. Through the weekly epidemiological bulletin issued by the WHO, data on the status of contagious diseases in countries worldwide was monitored on weekly basis for speedy access to information necessary to prevent a breakout of such diseases. In addition, the status of epidemics in each country was continuously monitored through overseas Korean mission offices.

Quarantine of animals and plants

The Agriculture and Fisheries ministry was responsible for the quarantine of 230 racing horses from 32 countries and animal feed. In 1984, the Ministry dispatched quarantine technical personnel to Britain, Australia and the United States for field training. Vehicles for quarantine disinfection were secured.

□ Endemic disease measures

In February 1985, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry identified 17 kinds of possible endemic diseases and secured eight kinds of medications against them; 20 medical institutes exclusively charged with the treatment of endemic diseases were designated, and specialist physicians were named to supervise treatment for such diseases.

In connection with a research project on tropical endemic diseases, the ministry contracted with medical specialists to study routes of transmission, areas of breakout and diagnosis techniques.

One case of endemic disease was reported to Yongdong Severance Hospital during the Games period; a Sudanese journalist was hospitalized with symptoms of malaria.

□ VD control

Emphasis was laid on AIDS control. To protect local people against infection with AIDS through incoming foreigners, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry distributed two million copies of pamphlets of five different titles in seven languages to spots frequented by foreigners such as airports and hotels.

Preventive public relations messages were increased and warnings were issued about contacts with foreigners. AIDS test capabilities were scaled up, and antibody check-ups were also expanded.



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13. Ample refuse removal equipment was assigned to the Olympic Village.

14. Mobile air quality control units were dispatched to monitor air pollution levels near the competition venues.



8. Government Support and People's Participation

8.5 Realignment of Traffic System and Tourism Promotion

A smooth flow of traffic for athletes, officials, judges and other Games-related staff members, and spectators was important for the successful staging of the Olympiad but was difficult to realize.

Comprehensive promotional measures designed to introduce the natural environment, history and culture of Korea to foreign tourists constituted one of major projects occasioned by the Olympic Games.

8.5.1 Improvement of Traffic System

The Transportation Ministry and the Seoul city government jointly implemented improvements of the city traffic system in preparation for the Olympic Games, with emphasis placed on public means of transportation.

The traffic system modifications were designed to maximize the efficiency of existing facilities, to promote safety, and to improve service for users.

To increase the capacity of public transport, Seoul subway lines 2,3 and 4 were constructed, expanding the electric rail network for the metropolitan area. Operations of 1,073 buses on 47 routes were extended, and seven bus loops linking competition sites were set up, which carried a total of 470,000 persons on 101 buses.

□ Metropolitan subway network expansion

The construction of Subway Line 2 was started in 1978, and part of the line was already in operation. In May 1984, the line running 54.3 kilometers was completed and put into use. Subway Line 3, covering 28.9 kilometers, was dedicated in October 1985, as was Line 4, covering 30.3 kilometers.

Construction of these lines, which began in 1980, greatly eased north-south traffic congestion in Seoul.

In accordance with the plan to expand the metropolitan electric rail network, the Korean National Railroad increased the operation of electric rail trains during the Games period to a total of 24 runs on the national railroad lines between Kuro and Suwon, between Seoul and Incheon, and between Seoul and Wonju.

In addition, during the same period, subway operations on all lines in the metropolitan area were increased by 792 runs, or a daily average of 48 runs.

□ Improvement of traffic operation system

The number of automobiles had risen sharply in recent years at an average annual rate of 20 percent in Seoul, but the road rate in the capital city stood at only 17.29 percent, far below than in most foreign countries. Projects were launched to improve the traffic signal

system, establishment of exclusive lanes for buses, and adoption of one-way systems and variable lanes.

Improvement of signal system

The objective of the project was to computerize the traffic signal network to link the control of various traffic flows in an efficient way, thus helping to ease congestion. The long-term project proceeded by annual steps in order to improve traffic conditions to an international level in time for the Olympic Games; the number of signals in the system, which stood at 132 in 1982, soared to 753 by 1988, making a significant contribution to the alleviation of traffic congestion.

Reversible lanes

Reversible lanes were introduced to handle increased volumes of traffic, to ease traffic congestion and to save fuel. The reversible lane system was applied to road sections where average speeds are far slower than the normal limit, and where traffic volume in one direction showed a wide disparity from the volume the opposite way. Besides five sections already subjected to the system, seven sections of roads linking the Songsu, Yongdong and Chamshil Bridges, and Chonggye elevated road, Majang-dong and Kwanggyo were equipped with the system.

Expansion of one-way traffic system

The one-way system was useful for improving road capacity, enhancing traffic safety, speeding up the traffic flow and increasing parking space.

Exclusive lane for buses

The exclusive lane system for buses was convenient for bus riders, eased traffic congestion and helped reduce traffic accidents. Buses were allowed to run on exclusively designated bus lanes during fixed hours.

In October 1985, the Seoul city government expanded the exclusive bus lane system to cover seven more sections with a total length of 28.8 kilometers.

□ Overall traffic control measures Airport traffic control

The number of taxis serving airports was increased to 1,907 per day; the taxis operated in a fleet system according to prearranged operation timetables. Airport shuttle services were extended to the Olympic Park with 43 shuttle buses running on two routes. Twelve intra-city bus routes served the airport with 256 buses being operated until midnight, two hours later than usual, during the Games period.

Taxi operation for hotels

A total of 610 taxis were regularly posted to 144 places including official hotels, while 879 taxis ran loop routes linking 71 places including individual homes accommodating Olympic guests. The number of taxis was increased by 3,946 to improve taxi service for ordinary citizens, while the alternate taxi operation system was lifted, generating the effect of increased services equivalent to the operation of an additional 9,369 taxis.

Traffic measures for competition sites

Responsibility for traffic control for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies which drew 100,000 people was divided among several concerned organizations: the SLOOC took charge of transportation for the Olympic Family and ceremony participants, while the Seoul city government was responsible for traffic control for about 80,000 general spectators. Of the total traffic volume, subway use accounted for 60 percent, buses for 30 percent, taxis for 5 percent, and private cars accounted for 5 percent.

Acquisition of parking lots

In January 1988, the SLOOC, the Seoul city government and the Metropolitan Police Bureau held a meeting to discuss parking services for Olympic participants; in view of various conditions such as security and transportation services for the Olympic Family, it was decided to secure parking lots for the Olympic Family as a first order of business, and the SLOOC assumed the responsibility for these parking operations. Parking lots for tourists was operated by the Seoul city government. A total of 70 parking lots were secured to accommodate 17,310 vehicles. Temporary parking lots were also obtained from private owners. The temporary parking lots included 11 school grounds (2,250 vehicles), four apartment complexes (950 vehicles), two park plazas (400 vehicles), three roads (1,200 vehicles), the elevated bank of Chungryang stream, and privately owned vacant spaces.

□ Traffic flow

A campaign to encourage owners of private cars to drive their cars alternately every other day according to license plate number, along with the adjustment of commuting time for government employees contributed to the smooth flow of traffic in the city's traffic hubs and in the areas adjacent to competition sites.

Alternate day operation based on plate number

The system calling for drivers to drive their cars every other day according to even and odd plate numbers was implemented for 18 days beginning September 15, two days prior to the opening of the Games; the system applied to all areas of Seoul and covered 470,000 cars, except for commercial vehicles.

Vehicles bearing even plate numbers were driven only on even-numbered days, and vehicles with odd numbers on odd-numbered days; the system registered as high as, 94.6 percent of conformity. As a result, the average speed on key city streets increased from 20.5 km/h on ordinary days to 33.5 km/h, and the speed on key suburban roads rose from 23.7 km/h to 45.5 km/h, contributing to a smooth traffic flow. The system was rated as the most successful traffic measure taken during the Games period.

15. Spacious parking facilities were provided at the airport and at competition sites.

16. Expansion of Kimpo International Airport increased the airport's capacity to handle flights and relieved crowding of taxi lines and other ground transport.

17. The Seoul Metropolitan Subway System handled 60 percent of the transport needs of spectators at Olympic events.

Free ride campaign

A campaign was launched to encourage drivers to provide free rides for passengers bound in the same direction; the car pooling benefited a daily average of 255,000 persons. The campaign targeted 520,000 vehicles including sedans and minibuses; sedans carrying three or more passengers and minibuses carrying more than six persons were exempted from paying tolls.

Staggered commuting time system

A staggered commuting time system was applied to employees of government agencies, government-invested corporations, private corporations and to students; about 69,000 employees of the Seoul city government and city-affiliated organizations reported to office 30 minutes earlier than usual, and 160,000 other government employees in Seoul were allowed to report for duty between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Banking institutions opened for business 30 minutes later than usual.

Traffic control of people returning from hometown visits for the Full Moon Festival

The period of special transportation service was extended for *Chusok*, the full moon harvest festival and Korea's most celebrated national holiday; the ticket booking period for express buses and inter-city buses was extended to cover 17 days, and the peak operation period from three to seven days; the booking period for train tickets was also extended from five to seven days. Large corporations provided their employees with three to six days of *Chusok* vacation rather than the usual two to three days. All these measures aided efficient management of the massive flow of people leaving or returning to Seoul for the holiday. On the Seoul-Pusan expressway, the travel time on the eve of *Chusok* was reduced to about five hours and 30 minutes.

Traffic control affecting people traveling on the holiday to pay homage to their deceased ancestors was limited to Tongil-ro and its vicinity, site of cycling road races. For an estimated 200,000 people going to visit cemeteries on the outskirts of Seoul, 100 buses were operated on nine inter-city routes.

Improvement of traffic services Education for transportation workers

Elementary foreign language conversation training was conducted for transportation workers in an effort to better serve foreigners as part of the national campaign to ensure the successful operation of the Olympic Games.

Specialized education programs were developed, contents and methods of training were upgraded and teaching was targeted mainly at self-motivated learners.

The Taxi Business Association provided an in-service elementary language training course for 48,000 transportation workers or commissioned the Sisa English Language Institute to conduct

basic English training; the education conducted was equivalent to 685,116 man-days.

Improvement of bus and taxi environment

Intra-city buses and taxis were subjected to intensive inspections with respect to general services and facilities. Bus operating companies were advised to replace outdated vehicles with new high-class buses and to equip higher-fare buses with air conditioning systems. Call-taxi companies were required to replace small taxis with larger models.

Expansion of air transportation services

The Transportation Ministry began in 1982 to expand Kimpo International Airport, to increase international air routes and to import new models of jetliners. The total cost of projects carried out under annual plans reached 225.9 billion *won*.

Expansion of Kimpo International Airport

The airport's runways were extended and their width enlarged to 60 meters, and the terminal space was more than doubled to cover 157,000 square meters. Apron areas were also expanded from 400,000 square meters to 920,000 square meters. The airport's annual passenger handling capacity increased from 4.8 to 9 million people, and cargo handling capacity also rose from 320,000 to 540,000 tons. Annual flight runs were increased from 97,000 to 163,000, and the airport's capacity of accommodating airplanes at one time increased from 34 to 73 Boeing 747 jetliners.

Expansion of international air routes

The Korean Air, Inc. added 15 routes

on its flight schedule, bringing its total number of international air routes to 37, as of the end of 1987.

Seven foreign airliners including Delta Airlines launched new routes to Seoul, increasing the number of foreign airlines operating routes to Seoul to 15 by the end of 1987. During the Games

period, the Transportation Ministry allowed unlimited landings by chartered planes.

From 1982 to 1988, 26 jetliners were added to the existing fleet of Korean passenger airplanes. In parallel with the growth of the air transportation network, air security facilities were augmented.



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8. Government Support and People's Participation

8.5.2

Promotion of Tourism

□ Realignment of tourist facilities

Roads leading to national parks, lodging facilities and auxiliary facilities were refurbished step by step to prepare for visits by foreigners during the Olympic Games period and for international functions.

Refurbishing of national Parks

The Construction Ministry implemented national park refurbishing work with emphasis on infrastructure improvement and the preservation of natural scenery. A combined length of 65.3 kilometers on seven roads leading to national parks, including a section between Sanchong and Taewon-sa temple, were expanded, and paving was done on a total length of 75.8 kilometers, while public conveniences in the national parks were refurbished; the total cost of projects reached 30,429 million *won*.

Electronic telephones were installed at 31 natural parks and 18 tourist spots to replace the mechanical systems, and restrooms in park areas were remodelled with flush toilets.

□ Growth of tourist revenues

With the cooperation of the Korea Tourist Association and the Korea National Tourism Corporation, the Seoul city government developed tour routes for Olympic participants. In January 1986, the city government made feasibility studies on 40 potential routes inside the city and in its vicinity. The city government also worked out tourist goods development and sales plans.

The Transportation Ministry in March 1986 organized a coordinating council with related agencies to fix tour routes; and in May of the same year the council designated 27 tour routes for the participants of the Seoul Asian Games.

□ Seoul Olympic tourism promotion

Arrivals of Olympic tourists totalled 211,000 as had been; originally projected.

Foreign tourists mostly used hotels, registering 97.8 percent, of check-in rate, while official inns showed a much lower rate of 60.3 percent. Accommodation at private homes was not so popular either: 550 tourists were accommodated at 340 private homes. The home-stay program, however, contributed much to introducing the traditional Korean lifestyle to foreigners. The combined number of foreign tourist shoppers stood at 670,000, and they spent about 43.3 billion *won*, mostly in the Itaewon shopping district, at Namdaemun market and in department stores.

The number of foreigners who used 50 tourist information booths totalled 96,000, and the number of foreign tourists who traveled 18 designated tour routes stood at 5,519 smaller than expected.

8.6

Expansion of Cultural Facilities

Efforts were made to emphasize the cultural side of the Seoul Olympic Games to gather momentum for the development of traditional Korean culture and to broaden cultural opportunities for all people to share. The cultural projects launched to that end included the Seoul Arts Center, National Classical Music Institute, National Museum of Contemporary Arts, and the Chongju Museum. The National Museum of Korea was scaled up and relocated.

Various facilities in palaces and royal tombs the of Choson period (1392-1910) were refurbished to preserve traditional cultural spaces as a forum for historical education. In addition, amenities for visitors were expanded. Areas of cultural assets located adjacent to the torch relay courses and Olympic competition sites were refurbished, and exhibition halls and historical exhibits were constructed in spots of major historical significance.

8.6.1

Construction of Major Facilities

□ Construction of the Seoul Arts Center

In 1982, the government embarked on a basic study of cultural and welfare facilities in line with the growing need to develop cultural and arts spaces to meet the cultural needs of the people in the next century.

The Korean Culture and Arts Foundation established a headquarters to supervise the construction of the Seoul Arts Center, and a groundbreaking ceremony was held in 1984; the project will continue until 1992 under three phases.

The planned project features five buildings with floor space of 95,263 square meters on a vast lot covering 234,798 square meters in Socho-gu, Southern Seoul.

The first-phase project, a music hall and a calligraphy hall, was completed in February 1988, and these halls were available for use as venues of cultural functions during the period of the Olympic Games.

The second-phase project, featuring the construction of an arts archive, a museum and underpaths reached 54 percent completion as of the end of 1988. The third-phase of the project, featuring the construction of a festival theater, was 21 percent complete.

□ Construction of the National Classical Music Institute

Ground was broken in December 1984 for the construction of the National Classical Music Institute. By February 1988, theater and rehearsal buildings were completed. The construction of the main theater and the education building are in progress.

Major facilities, which will cover a total space of 30,172 square meters, are as follows:

- Main theater: 1,000 seats (11,167 square meters.); traditional music and dance performing stages
- Small theater: 400 seats (3,293 square meters); small-scale performing stage for *Pansori* (narrative folk song) and other traditional forms of performing arts and rehearsal space
- Offices, rehearsal building (4,777 square meters): Rehearsal rooms, exclusive troupe offices, administrative offices and service space
- Education building (3,263 square meters): Archive room, practice room, and research room.

□ Relocation of the National Museum of Korea

It took 26.6 billion *won* and three years to relocate the National Museum of Korea. The museum now occupies a combined floor space of 58,721 square meters in what previously was a central government building situated on a vast lot of 100,612 square meters in downtown Seoul.

For the relocation, the old government building was extensively renovated and its facade refurbished, but the original shape was preserved.

□ Construction of the National Museum of Contemporary

The National Museum of Contemporary Arts was constructed on a lot of 66,166 square meters in the cultural compound inside Seoul Grand Park. The iron reinforced concrete building has one basement level and three storeys with a combined floorspace of 33,959 square meters; construction started in 1984 and was completed in July 1986 at a cost of 18.8 billion *won*. The new museum is expected to serve as a center stage in promoting international artistic exchanges and to help stimulate public access to contemporary arts. The museum also serves as a point of collection and preservation of outstanding works of art.

□ Chongju National Museum

Construction of the Chongju National Museum was started when a 99,174-square-meter lot was donated by a citizen named Kwak Ung-chun. Construction was completed in five years at a cost of 5.6 billion *won* and the museum was opened in 1987. The museum, standing on a 141,733-square-meter lot, comprises seven buildings housing four exhibition rooms, a library, an auditorium, children's workshop, education hall and amenities. The museum covers floor space of 5,795 square meters in one basement level and two storeys. The exhibition halls are equipped with high-tech apparatus for the maintenance of temperature and humidity at constant levels, and a closed-circuit video system.

□ **Seoul Metropolitan Museum and Arts Hall**

The Seoul city government constructed a museum and arts hall at the site of the old, Kyonghi Place in downtown Seoul. The architecture was designed to capture the traditional architectural beauty of Korea, but with a modern touch. Outdoor facilities include a Korean-style garden, open-air performing stage, and open-air exhibition places. Rest areas were provided in the old palace site. The project, commenced in January 1986, was completed in June 1988.

8.6.2 Repair and Rehabilitation of Historic Monuments

In an effort to introduce Korea's unique cultural assets to foreigners visiting the country for the Olympics, the Seoul city government and the Culture and Information Ministry launched extensive repair and rehabilitation works on cultural assets. Major projects included the refurbishing of the palaces of Choson Kingdom, the rehabilitation of national cultural assets, construction of culture exhibition halls and beautification of the locales surrounding major cultural assets.

□ **Refurbishing of Choson Kingdom palaces**

Palace structures which had suffered dilapidation were rehabilitated in accordance with strict historical research, and run down and partly damaged structures were thoroughly refurbished to bring Korea's historic cultural monuments back to life. From 1982 to 1988, renovation and reconstruction work at five old palaces covered 188 cases, including reconstruction of part of Changkyong Palace, at a total cost of 11,983 million won.

- Kyongbok Palace: Manchunjon pavilion, once destroyed by fire, was rehabilitated and extant masonry structures were renovated to serve as a traditional handicrafts hall. Hamghwadang and other old structures and walls were repaired and Tongjong Gate was painted.
- Changdok Palace: Pavilions were renovated to best exploit the natural scenery of Piwon (Secret Garden), an epitome of classical Korean royal gardens. Seven houses including Naksonjae as well as stone embankments and walls were refurbished.
- Changkyong Palace: In a massive Restoration of early historic sites concrete zoo structures and amusement facilities were removed, and ten destroyed houses were rebuilt on the palace site, restoring the original structure of the old palace in its entirety.
- Toksu Palace: The plaza in front of the throne hall, Chunghwajon, was paved with fine stones, the buried Kumchon Bridge was restored, and an underground water supply was developed to keep the pond full of clear water.

- Chongmyo Shrine: Old structures and walls were renovated, and damaged sections were repaired. Public restrooms at the five old palaces were upgraded with flush-style toilets, and trash receptacles, benches and drinking fountains were improved.

□ **Restoration of early historic sites**

- Amsa-dong, Seoul, tombs dating back to the ancient Korean kingdoms scattered in the Han River basin near Pangi-dong, Seoul, and the ancient mud wall at Mongchon were restored.
- Amsa-dong prehistoric site: Villages of the Neolithic Age covering 76,771 square meters were restored, and a 1,025-square-meter hall for exhibition of prehistoric relics was constructed. Nine dugout homes and prehistoric artifacts were restored for display to showcase the Neolithic Age in Korea dating back to 4000 B.C.. The rehabilitation project was completed in August 1988.
- Pangi-dong ancient tombs: Eight early tombs were rebuilt under this project to restore the ancient tomb site as a historic monument. Land covering 19,927 square meters was purchased and six buildings interfering with the tomb site were removed. The restored tombs well typify the funerary culture of the fifth-century Paekche Kingdom.
- Old tombs in Sokchon-dong: Two old stone-layered 4th-century tombs of pyramid style were rehabilitated and their environs cleared. Three excavation projects were carried out, and auxiliary facilities were completed.
- Mongchon Tosong: This ancient mud wall located in the Olympic Park is 2,285 meters long. It was reconstructed after four rounds of excavation were completed. A promenade was developed, and a historical exhibition hall was constructed to display excavated relics from the Paekche Kingdom (B.C. 18-A.D. 660).

□ **Cultural Exhibitions Facilities**

The Kanghai History Hall, a two-storey building with floor space of 883 square meters, was built on Kanghai Island off the west coast, to display exhibits representing Korea's early contacts with the outside world. Kanghai Island was the site of repeated foreign invasions over the course of Korean history and thus symbolizes to Koreans national ordeals of the past. Restoration was also done on cultural relics in the ancient cities of Kyongju, Puyo and Kongju, and 4,355 information boards, bilingual in Korean and English, were installed. Lighting installed at Namdaemun (South Gate) and the Chongkak belfry was improved better to accentuate the beauty of Korea's ancient architecture.



18. Itaewon, internationally known for shopping bargains, was a popular destination for foreign tourists, including athletes and officials.
 19. Historic palaces and temples were refurbished for the benefit of Olympic tourists.
 20. Piwon, the Secret Garden, a quiet sanctuary nestled in the center of Seoul.
 21. Hyangwon-jong Pavilion on the grounds of Kyongbok Palace.



8. Government Support and People's Participation



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8.7 Development of Olympic Goods

8.7.1 Improvement of Sports Equipment

A large-scale international event like the Seoul Olympic Games is bound to stimulate the growth of related industries. The Olympic Games provided an impetus to sharp growth in the domestic sporting goods sector, and manufacturers strove to improve the quality of locally produced sporting goods. Through the development of unique trademarks and expanded advertising, the sporting goods industry sought to enhance its international competitiveness.

□ Technical guidance for local manufacturers

The Industrial Advancement Administration provided technical guidance for 27 select items on everything from raw materials to finished goods in an effort to develop new products and to enhance the quality of locally produced sporting goods. Manufacturers were advised to replace outmoded facilities and to improve inspection routines. To help sporting goods manufacturers tackle technical problems, the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation also provided technical guidance to 33 companies, utilizing its own engineers and retained consultants. The Korea Amateur Sports Association selected guidance personnel from among its member sport federations to assist manufacturers in developing their know-how.

□ Support for excellent manufacturers

Selection of equipment for production incentives

Twenty-six kinds of sports equipment, including 17 for team use, and nine for individual use were selected by a screening panel for incentive production on December 5, 1984.

The items were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- 1) Items indispensable for the promotion of national sports, which are economically feasible for domestic development, and manufacture of which can be localized up to 90 percent; and
- 2) Items requiring the creation of unique brands for export promotion, and which need government support for improvement of quality.

The Industrial Advancement Administration provided technical guidance for quality improvement to the extent that the concerned articles could be used for the international sports events held in 1988. With regard to equipment for educational use, it was decided to improve quality to the level required for use in physical education and domestic competitions

Designation of manufacturers for quality sports equipment

Among the manufacturers of 26 items eligible for incentive production, certain companies recommended by the International Trade and Industry Ministry were subjected to evaluation by a screening panel and 27 eligible companies were designated for 25 items as of December 1987; the designated companies received special loans and technical guidance from the Industrial Advancement Administration and the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation.

The manufacturers of quality equipment designated by the Sports Ministry were given tax breaks and massive bank loans reaching 41.5 billion *won* in 1986, 39.6 billion *won* in 1987 and 51 billion *won* in 1988, for a total of 132.1 billion *won*.

Development of cooperative complex for sports equipment manufacturers

The Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation developed a cooperative complex for small manufacturers of sporting goods to permit them to operate in an industrial estate using shared facilities and marketing their products through joint marketing outlets, thereby increasing economies of scale. Six companies moved to the cooperative complex.

Support for increased domestic demand and exportation

To help improve the quality of locally produced sports equipment and to stimulate domestic demand, sporting goods exhibitions were sponsored frequently beginning in 1983. Ten local companies also participated in international sporting goods fairs each year in an effort to publicize Korean-made goods and to enhance the image of their own brands.

□ Acquisition of international accreditation and official equipment for the Seoul Games

Reflecting the steady technical guidance and endeavors of manufacturers to improve productivity, the quality of local sports equipment was elevated to international standards, enabling 19 companies to obtain international accreditation for 13 items. Out of the 896 items used for the Seoul Olympic Games, 647, or 72 percent of the total, were locally manufactured.

8.7.2 Development of Traditional Handicrafts

Demand for traditional handicrafts rose sharply as an increasing number of foreigners visited Korea for the Asian Games and the Olympic Games. The International Trade and Industry Ministry and the SLOOC held a consultative meeting in April 1985 to discuss the development of the handicrafts industry, and laid down guidelines calling for the development of the traditional crafts with a high potential of popularity among foreigners; improvement of quality through guidance on technique and

design; development of a handicraft industry complex coordinated with the tourist sphere; and establishment of handicrafts exhibition and sales outlets.

□ Development of handicrafts and designation of incentive

In order to develop craftwork as Olympic shopping items and to develop quality Olympic souvenirs, fifty low-price, readily transported items appealing to foreign tastes, including lacquerware, vases and metal candlesticks, were designated as items eligible for official support. Manufacturers of such items were provided financial support from the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Fund as well as technical guidance. The Korea Design and Packaging Center operated a team exclusively charged with guidance on design development.

To encourage the development of new items, the International Trade and Industry Ministry and the SLOOC jointly sponsored national craftwork contests each year from 1984 to 1986, as well as a parallel Olympic souvenir exhibition.

Makers of contest entry items were required to include the Olympic emblem or mascot in their design; the winners were qualified to be designated as manufacturers of Olympic souvenirs and to be recognized as a quality handicraft specialty business.

□ Designation of specialty companies and support for quality improvement

In order to develop exportable handicrafts, to shore up international competitiveness through quality improvement, and to promote tourist souvenirs, a total of 332 specialty handicraft companies were designated and given financial support and technique and design guidance. Assistance from the small industry promotion fund was scaled up, and the Industrial Advancement Administration and the Small and Medium Industry Promotion Corporation also expanded their quality control guidance. In addition, quality evaluation scales were upgraded to induce handicraft and souvenir manufacturers to make efforts to improve their products.

□ Development of handicraft production linked tourism

Craftsmanship is usually handed down through cottage industries reflecting the unique know-how and materials typical of the region of origin of the particular craft.

Efforts were made to link the historical and geographical origins of craftwork production into the sphere of tourism both to preserve indigenous regional traditions and to help increase employment and income of local inhabitants. Cooperatives were organized in each region and handicrafts were promoted on a cooperative basis, using common factories and facilities to improve quality and productivity.

22. Traditional handicrafts were widely available as Olympic souvenirs.

23. Korean ginseng products were one of the most popular items among Olympic Family visitors.

24. Commemorative mementoes, such as this figure of Hodori, the Olympic mascot, holding a Korean flag, were popular.

25. Exhibition of regional specialties at the National Folklore Museum.

26. Sales stall for 'Pro-Specs' sporting goods; hosting of the Olympic Games led the government to take measures to promote the domestic sporting goods industry.

8.7.3 Localization of Electronic Equipment for the Olympic Games

During the Seoul Asian Games of 1986, locally produced goods were used for 100 percent of the wireless telecommunication devices and for the inter-office broadcast system. The locally manufactured equipment worked perfectly, drawing a good response at home and abroad. The Trade and Industry Ministry, in cooperation with the Communications Ministry, worked out and implemented a localization program for items additionally required for the Olympic Games.

□ Project guidelines

The supply of locally produced electronic devices for the Olympic Games was given a high priority, and development plans centered on existing manufacturers. With regard to Olympic marketing, private companies were encouraged to develop marketable electronics items in a competitive fashion.

Forty items of electronic devices in the field of telecommunications, broadcasting, computers and competition site facilities were covered in the list of the items additionally required for the Seoul Olympic Games. Electronics marketing was limited to the development of new products and new models.

Localization promotion councils were organized in five subsectors of the Korea Electronic Industry Promotion Association in an effort to speed up the development under private initiative and to improve marketing conditions. The committees facilitated a smooth exchange of information between potential users and suppliers, and encouraged localization on the basis of long-term purchasing projections from potential users.

□ Status of project implementation

The Korea Electronic Industry Promotion Association operated special showrooms to display highly marketable Olympic Goods, and it also sponsored the annual Korea Electronics Show. Local manufacturers were encouraged to participate in international electronics fairs.

The association introduced promising new products in its monthly publication, *Electronics Promotion*, and produced a comprehensive catalogue for public relations of Olympic goods.

Demand surveys of electronic goods for the Seoul Olympic Games were conducted twice, and the findings were reflected in the localization program of each company and brought to the attention of potential users.

Twelve items including electronic switchboards were developed as planned for the communications sector. In the broadcasting sector, 12 items were developed, and in the computer sector, seven items, including minicomputers,

were developed. In the sector of competition site facilities, four items including an electronic Scoreboard were developed as planned. Sixteen items including new models of 8mm camera and VTR were developed, and new know-how and upgraded models were developed with respect to VTR, TV and audio devices. Improvements in high-technology electronics were widely publicized, and contributed to lifting the image of locally-produced electronic goods and to boosting their exports.

8.7.4 Development and Supply of Olympic Food

Demand for vegetables had been on the rise before the Olympics, reflecting the growth of the national economy, increased inflows of foreign visitors and a diversification of dietary patterns. The organizers decided to supply locally cultivated vegetables to meet the entire demand during the Games period.

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry designated vegetable supply as an Olympic project in an effort to develop truck farming of vegetables into a new range of cash crops for farm households.

The Finance Ministry supported the development of new red ginseng products palatable to foreigners, and operated a red ginseng exhibition hall.

□ Development of vegetables

The number and variety of Western vegetables suitable to the Korean soil and climate was limited, and, moreover, the task of growing vegetables during the hot summer season in time to supply Olympic guests presented many difficulties. Focusing its research on the development of new variants of vegetables compatible with the Korean climate, the Office of Rural Development had been experimenting with new plant varieties since 1982; as a result, 23 items of eight kinds were selected for local cultivation.

After investigating levels of soil contamination and possible parasite infection, 11 areas judged safe were designated as main cultivation areas. Beginning in 1985, support production facilities were provided to cultivating farmers; vinyl greenhouse facilities were furnished for 31 hectares of land, shading facilities for 10 hectares, and aquaculture cultivation facilities for 1.5 hectare.

□ Supply of Western vegetables to Olympic Village restaurants

In order to ensure a smooth supply of vegetables to the Olympic Village, the SLOOC designated Hanyang Distribution Co. as agent for vegetable supply, engaging the supplier to subcontract with farm households in Kangwon-do to cultivate and supply the vegetables. Terms of supply prices were determined in favor of farmers, and the Office of

Rural Development and the Kangwon-do provincial government were charged with strict contract administration to ensure the timely supply of quality vegetables.

The contracted vegetables covered 11 items totalling 50,340 kilograms. The total volume of vegetables consumed during the Games period reached 10,870 tons.

□ Development of red ginseng

In order to develop and supply red ginseng for Olympic participants and foreign tourists, and to publicize the outstanding quality of Korean red ginseng products, a red ginseng exhibition hall was operated, offering samples and distributing promotional materials.

Department stores and shops in major tourist spots sold a wide variety of red ginseng products, including 100,000 tablets of red ginseng elixir, 2.64 million bottles of red ginseng tonics, 7.54 million pieces of Red Ginseng-D, and 10,000 (15 gram) bags of red ginseng.



국제기구와의 협력
International Cooperation
Coopération internationale

9



The Organizing Committee maintained close cooperation with the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the governing body of the Olympic Games, in an effort to encourage all the 167 member National Olympic Committees (NOCs) of the IOC to participate in the Seoul Games. From the time Seoul was awarded the Games of the 24th Olympiad on September 30, 1981, the Organizing Committee reported on its progress to seven IOC Sessions and 15 Executive Board meetings. Printed reports, written in both English and French, were presented to these meetings. Besides the official meetings, the Organizing Committee had informal contacts with the IOC to promote Korea's open-door policy and preparatory work for the Games. The Organizing Committee also kept close ties with various international organiza-

tions, like the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), organizing committees of other sporting events and International Federations (IFs) to help them understand the spirit of the Seoul Games, which finally resulted in the participation of 160 NOCs, the largest-ever in Olympic history. Although some critics of the Seoul Games, citing security reasons, proposed the Games be moved to other sites or the IOC designate a permanent host city, Seoul gained firm international support through the "Mexico Declaration" adopted by the ANOC General Assembly held in November 1984 and the "Lausanne Resolution" by the 89th IOC Session held in December the same year. The success of the Seoul Games, in particular, was augured when 152 NOCs, including the Soviet Union, attended the

Fifth General Assembly of the ANOC in Seoul in April 1986. During the Games period, the 94th IOC Session, Executive Board and Commission meetings and about 30 other international conferences were held. Personal efforts by the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, contributed to the success of the Games. He visited the Soviet Union and other East European countries to encourage their participation, made efforts to settle the differences between the Republic of Korea and D.P.R. Korea by arranging four rounds of inter-Korean talks. He demonstrated his confidence in the Games by making 10 visits to Seoul.



9. International Cooperation

9.1 Cooperation with IOC

9.1.1 Organization and Functions of IOC

□ Creation and organization

The IOC was created at the Congress of Paris on June 23, 1894 by 79 sports officials from 49 organizations in 13 European countries, who, inspired by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, supported the revival of the Olympic Games. The Congress of Paris elected Demetrius Vikelas of Greece as its first president and named Baron de Coubertin and 14 other IOC members. The first modern Olympic Games was held in 1896 in Athens, Greece. Rule II, Article 11 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that the IOC is a body corporate by international law having juridical status and perpetual succession. The IOC governs the Olympic movement and owns the rights over the Olympic Games.

The IOC has as its aims:

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

The IOC currently has 167 member NOCs and is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland. It selects such persons as it considers qualified to be members, provided that they speak French or English and are citizens of and reside in a country which possesses an NOC recognized by the IOC. There is only one member in any country except in the largest and most active countries in the Olympic movement, and in those where the Olympic Games have been held, where there may be a maximum of two.

The IOC membership had been lifetime, but those elected after 1965 must retire at the end of the calendar year in which they reach the age of 75.

The IOC elects a President for eight years by secret ballot and the President is eligible for re-election for a successive term of another four years. There are three vice-presidents, who hold office for a period of four years. Each NOC should get agreement by at least two IOC members before recommending its member candidate to the Executive Board. After getting a prior endorsement by the Executive Board, the candidate is elected by a vote of a majority in the Session. Newly-elected members take oaths at the next Session.

Princess Anne of Great Britain and four others were sworn into the IOC membership in a ceremony during the Seoul Games and the IOC also selected five new members, including Marat Gramov of the Soviet Union. The IOC now has 91 members from 71 countries. Lee Ki-poong in 1955 became the first Korean IOC member and was succeeded by Lee Sang-beck, Chang Key-young, Kim Taik-soo, Park Chong-kyu and Kim Un-yong, the latter taking office in 1986. Kim Un-yong was elected to the Executive Board in the 94th IOC Session held in Seoul in 1988. Incumbent President Juan Antonio Samaranch took the IOC presidency in the 83rd Session held in Moscow in July 1980.

□ Functions

The IOC is the supreme authority on the Olympic movement and owns all the rights over the Games, including the choice of a host city. There were only Summer Games until 1924 when the Winter Games joined the Olympic competition for the first time. The IOC decided in the 1986 Session in Lausanne to hold the Winter Games two years after the Summer Games, beginning with the 17th Winter Games in 1994.

The Olympic Charter stipulates that its members do not accept from governments or any organizations or individuals instructions which bind them or interfere with the independence of their vote.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of the IOC. It manages all matters concerning the Olympic movement and the Olympic Games, is responsible for the management of the IOC's finances, report and administration, and appoints directors, secretaries and other employees for the Secretariat. Under the powers delegated by the IOC, the Executive Board decides all matters of doubt or dispute that are of a non-technical nature concerning the Olympic Games and the Olympic movement. It also is entitled to interpret the Charter Rules and apply penalties.

The IOC has 20 Commissions and Councils, each of them comprising IOC members and experts in their respective areas: International Olympic Academy, Eligibility, Athletes, Cultural, Finance, Judicial and Charter Revision, Medical, Olympic Movement, New Sources of Financing, Olympic Congress, Program, Sports for All, Mass Media, Press, Radio and Television, Olympic Solidarity, Study and Evaluation, Olympic Order, Philatelic and Council of the Olympic Movement.

The IOC has three kinds of conferences — Executive Board, Session and Congress. A Session, a general meeting of the members of the IOC, is held at least once a year and the Executive Board meets when convened by the president, usually four to five times a year. Since 1946 the Executive Board has held joint meetings with IFs

whose sports are included in the Olympic program. The Executive Board also holds meetings with all NOCs at least every two years since 1952. The Olympic Congress meets when convened by the IOC president at a place and a date named by the IOC. The congress is composed of the IOC members and honorary members, delegates of the IFs and NOCs, representatives of other organizations and individuals invited by the IOC. The 11th Congress was held in 1981 in Baden-Baden, West Germany.

9.1.2 Preparations Reports

The Organizing Committee presented reports on its progress to seven IOC Sessions and 15 Executive Board meetings during the five years preceding the Games, beginning with President Roh Tae-woo's report to the Executive Board meeting in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, on February 3, 1984 and ending with his successor Park Seh-jik's final report to the 94th IOC Session on September 13, 1988. During this five-year period, the SLOOC president attended these IOC meetings on 14 occasions, the vice presidents on seven occasions and the secretary-general on one occasion. The SLOOC submitted its first official report to the 88th IOC Session held in Los Angeles on July 26, 1984. The report, written in English and French, introduced the Organizing Committee's preparatory works in 15 areas, including its organization, governmental support and international relations. It also included the Organizing Committee's organizational chart, Games emblem and mascot and photographs of major Olympic facilities. The first report received good marks from the IOC and was a suitable response to some NOCs who had demanded a change of host city. The IOC approved the SLOOC proposal for the Games period between September 17 and October 2, 1988. SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo, briefing the Executive Board on July 22, 1984, reported the host country's open-door policy toward the countries with which Seoul held no diplomatic relations and also introduced the Games motto of "Harmony and Progress." The IOC decided at its 89th Session, held in Lausanne in December 1984, to send invitations to the Seoul Games in the name of the IOC and also took up the "Lausanne Resolution" that called for all NOCs to take part in the 1988 Games in Seoul. The SLOOC's second report was presented to the 90th IOC Session in Berlin on June 5, 1985.



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The report included the addition of 550 staff to the SLOOC workforce and other reorganization and expansion of the Organizing Committee.

The SLOOC reminded the IOC members of the pledge that the president of the host country will guarantee the safety of delegates and stand by the Olympic Charter. The IOC authorized the SLOOC proposals for charging US\$42 per person for one day's stay at the Olympic Village and US\$55 at the Press Village.

The Session, in accordance with its decision at the previous meeting, rewrote the Olympic Charter to enable the IOC to send invitations to the Games and calling on each NOC to reply within four months.

The 90th Session also approved SLOOC's plan to hold 237 events in 23 sports in Seoul, an increase of 16 events and two sports over the Los Angeles Games. Baseball and taekwondo were named as the Games demonstration sports, women's judo as a demonstration event, badminton and bowling as exhibition sports and a wheelchair race as an exhibition event.

At the 91st IOC Session held in Lausanne on October 13, 1986, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik reported that 771 delegates from 152 countries attended the Fifth General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) in Seoul in April the same year. He presented as five goals of the Seoul Olympic Games: (Maximum) Participation, Harmony, Achievement, Security & Service, and Economy.

The SLOOC submitted its fourth report to the 92nd IOC Session in Istanbul on May 10, 1987 and the IOC approved the scenarios for the Games Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The fifth report on the Seoul Games was presented to the 93rd Session in Calgary on February 10, 1988, the Olympic year.

The report was more detailed than previous ones because the Calgary Winter Games was the last world-level sporting event before the Seoul Games. The SLOOC made additional efforts to demonstrate to the world its confidence that it could guarantee security.

The Organizing Committee's public relations activities for the Seoul Games included a news conference and a luncheon, both hosted by President Park Seh-jik. The SLOOC also staged a "Night of Seoul Olympics" at the headquarters hotel, inviting 300 journalists covering the Winter Games. Korea's traditional arts performances, including Samulnori, were staged during the Closing Ceremony. An exhibit on the Seoul Games ran from February 8-28 covering the Games period.

9.1.3

IOC President's Visits to Korea

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch made his first visit to Korea on April 7, 1982 while on a tour of Asian NOCs. During the four-day visit, the IOC president met with Seoul officials to discuss support of the training of competition personnel, participation of countries with which Seoul had no official ties and the schedules for international conferences to be held in Seoul. He paid a visit to the President of the Republic of Korea, prime minister, minister of sports and mayor of Seoul. He also visited the SLOOC and the Korean Olympic Committee and inspected the Seoul Sports Complex. The IOC president thereafter made 10 more visits to the Olympic city and spared no effort to support Seoul's preparation for the Games.

Besides Samaranch, the IOC administrator délégué and other members of the committee visited Korea for consultations with Seoul officials. The SLOOC, on its part, also encouraged visits to the host country by IOC members and other international sports officials to help them form a proper view of Korea and Seoul's capability for holding the Olympic Games.

As part of these efforts, the SLOOC invited 26 IOC members, including President Samaranch, to the ceremony dedicating the Olympic Stadium in September 1984. Other events that saw mass presence in Seoul of IOC members and other sports leaders included the Fifth General Assembly of the ANOC, the 1986 Seoul Asian Games and the IOC Executive Board meeting held before the Seoul Asiad in September 1986.

The IOC secretary-general and his entourage made three visits to Seoul in 1987 and the first half of 1988 for consultations and on-the-spot inspections. A considerable number of IOC members also came to Seoul leading pre-Games delegations of their respective NOCs to prepare them for participation in the Games.

Chronology of IOC President's Visits to Korea

Period	Purpose of Visits and Major Activities
Apr. 7-10, '82	One leg of a trip to 60 countries following assumption of IOC presidency; tour of Seoul Sports Complex
Sept. 24-27, '83	For consultations with the SLOOC and KOC on pending matters; tour of Pusan Yachting Course
Sept. 28-30, '84	To attend Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Stadium
Aug. 25-28, '85	One leg of a tour of a IOC member countries, after attending Opening Ceremony at Kobe Universiade; Tour of Olympic Park, and Rowing Race Course
Apr. 21-27, '86	To attend the Opening Session of the 5th ANOC in Seoul; he presided over the Joint Session of IOC Executive Board NOCs
Sept. 15-22, '86	To preside over the IOC Executive Board Session, and to observe the Asian Games; for consultations on Inter-Korean Sports Talks.
Nov. 16-19, '87	For consultations with the SLOOC and the KOC on pending matters; contribution of a Spanish sculpture; tour of the Olympic Park, Olympic Village, Press Village, Family Town Apartments, Seoul Equestrian Park; presence at Food Service Test Session for Olympic Village
May 30-June 2, '88	Breakfast meeting with leaders of the four political parties, and interviews with seven civilian leaders; to attend dedication ceremonies for the Olympic Swimming Pool, Olympic Village, Press Village, and the IBC
Sept. 5-Oct. 5, '88	To preside over the 94th Session of the IOC and Executive Board Meeting; to preside over the Joint Session of the IOC and the SLOOC; to supervise the 24th Seoul Olympic Games
Oct. 19-22 '88	To observe the Paralympics; visits to the president, prime minister and the SLOOC; tour of the Hankook Ilbo, National Museum of Korea and the National Museum of Contemporary Art



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1. SLOOC President Ron Tae-woo addresses a banquet he hosted for participants in the 8th ANOC General Assembly in April 1986.

2. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch meets with leaders of Korea's four main political parties during a May 1988 visit to discuss support for the Seoul Olympic Games.



9. International Cooperation

9.1.4 IOC-sponsored Inter-Korean Sports Talks

□ Inter-Korean Sports Talks in Lausanne

The Inter-Korean Sports Talks, which were established in Panmunjom in April 1984, remained deadlocked as the 23rd Los Angeles Games were drawing to a close. In the face of this deadlock IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch in May 1984 made it clear that he would sponsor Inter-Korean Sports Talks in Lausanne.

In response, the KOC on May 7, 1984 said that it would take part in the proposed Lausanne talks. The D.P.R. Korean side, however, indicated that it would not respond to the proposed May 25 talks under IOC sponsorship. On February 1, 1985, Samaranch proposed that for the successful operation of the Seoul Olympic Games the NOCs of the Republic of Korea and D.P.R. Korea should meet on September 11 and 12 for a conference in the presence of the IOC president. The KOC accepted the proposal on March 13 the same year, while the NOC of D.P.R. Korea also officially accepted the proposal on July 6, thus establishing the IOC-sponsored Inter-Korean Sports Talks.

□ Lausanne Inter-Korean Sports Talks

The first session of the Inter-Korean Sports Talks under the sponsorship of the IOC president was held on October 8, 1985, and up to July 15, 1987, a total of four rounds of the session were held under the direct sponsorship of Samaranch.

After the third session, the IOC Executive Board and D.P.R. Korea's NOC had separate contact in February 1987 to discuss the fourth session; in April the same year separate contact was made between the IOC Executive Board and the KOC.

In May 1987, IOC President Samaranch dispatched an investigation team led by Vice-president Siperco to Pyongyang to weigh the possibility of holding several sports competitions in D.P.R. Korea, to confirm the availability of sports facilities and to discuss the fourth session of the Inter-Korean Sports Talks. In late June, the same investigation team from the IOC came to Seoul to discuss assigning several sports to D.P.R. Korea with the SLOOC and the KOC in an attempt to induce D.P.R. Korea to take part in the Seoul Olympics, and the holding of the fourth session. Keeping the sole goal of the successful operation of the Seoul Olympic Games in mind, IOC President Samaranch personally officiated the Inter-Korean Sports Talks to persuade D.P.R. Korea to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. The talks featured joint sessions of the IOC and the two NOCs, individual meeting between the IOC and the KOC, and individual meeting between the IOC and the

delegation of the D.P.R. Korea's NOC; IOC President Samaranch personally announced the results of the meetings.

The principal agenda item was the issue of D.P.R. Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games; the KOC, being eager for D.P.R. Korea's participation in the Olympics, came up with a proposal that would allow D.P.R. Korea to stage several sports competitions within the framework of the decision made by the IOC in Baden-Baden and the Olympic Charter. D.P.R. Korea, on the other hand, raised an issue of co-hosting the 24th Olympic Games — staging the Games in both Seoul and Pyongyang with the sharing of all Olympic trappings including the official name of the Games, official sports, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Olympic organizing committees and even TV rights.

As the two sides stood firm on their conflicting stands, IOC President Samaranch reiterated that the decision made by the IOC in its Baden-Baden Session and the Olympic Charter must be observed. Reflecting the stand and proposals of the two sides, Samaranch came up with the first intermediary proposal. At the fourth session (July 14-15, 1987), the IOC came up with the final intermediary proposal that reflected the results of the contacts the IOC made separately with both NOCs, and the items discussed in Seoul and Pyongyang by the IOC investigation team; the IOC called for the two sides to accept the final proposal.

Original Intermediary Proposal (at the third session on June 11, 1986)

1. Several sports out of the official sports of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games may be consigned to the D.P.R. Korea NOC.
 2. All events of the table tennis and archery will be assigned to the D.P.R. Korea NOC.
 3. Cycling individual and team road races would be conducted, linking both the Republic of Korea and D.P.R. Korea, and one football preliminary in one group may be held in D.P.R. Korea.
 4. The cultural events relating to the Olympic Games may be held in both parts of the divided Korean peninsula.
- Please be advised that the official response to this proposal must be notified to the IOC not later than June 30, 1986.

Final Intermediary Proposal (at the fourth session on July 15, 1987)

Recalling that the honor of staging the 24th Olympic Games was granted to Seoul at Baden-Baden on September 30, 1981 in accordance with the Olympic Charter, the following sports and events will be assigned to the D.P.R. Korea NOC:

- Archery (for men and women)
- Table tennis (for men and women)
- Women's volleyball
- Football preliminary involving one group
- Cycling individual road race for men (to be conducted only in the D.P.R. Korea region)
- Please be advised that early reply should be made to this proposal.

The KOC unconditionally accepted the IOC proposals, the first proposal on June 27, 1986, and the final proposal on August 17, 1987. In response to the first proposal, the D.P.R. Korean side came up with a counter-proposal on June 28, 1986 calling for co-hosting and additional sports. Regarding the final proposal, the D.P.R. Korean side also stuck to the same conditions on August 11, 1987, all but rejecting the IOC offer.

In rejecting the final offer made by IOC President Samaranch during the fourth session, and in continuing to demand co-hosting, D.P.R. Korea tied the issue of the Seoul Olympic Games to the inter-Korean political issue in early 1988, demanding that the co-hosting issue be discussed at an inter-Korean meeting. This consequently brought the IOC-sponsored Inter-Korean Sports Talks to a standstill.

□ D.P.R. Korea's announcement to stay away from Seoul

With the delivery of official invitation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games scheduled for September 17, 1987, D.P.R. Korea on August 31 called for the postponement of the delivery of the invitation cards while ignoring IOC President Samaranch's offer. The IOC rejected the D.P.R. Korea demand; D.P.R. Korea did not respond to the official invitation.

Despite the deadline for the preliminary entry set for May 17, 1988, and the deadline for the final entry, however, IOC President Samaranch and the SLOOC continued to keep the door open to D.P.R. Korea's participation. In May 1988, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik declared that he would personally visit Pyongyang to discuss the issue of D.P.R. Korea's participation in the Olympiad. On June 2 the same year IOC President Samaranch also made his intention clear to visit Pyongyang to discuss the matter with top authorities.

D.P.R. Korea, however, rejected the efforts and offers from IOC President Samaranch and the SLOOC to have them join the Olympiad. Finally, on September 2, 1988, the D.P.R. Korea Olympic Committee declared in a statement that it would not take part in the Seoul Olympic Games.

List of Delegates of Inter-Korean Sports Talks

- IOC Delegates
Juan A. Samaranch: IOC President (sessions officiated by him)
Alexandru Siperco: IOC Vice-president (first through fourth session)
Ashwini Kumar: IOC second Vice-president (second and third session)
Berthold Beitz: IOC third Vice-president (first through fourth session)
Raymond Gafner: Administrateur délégué (first through fourth session)
Sheikh Fahad: IOC member (first through third session)
Alexandre de Merode: IOC second Vice-president (fourth session)
Richard W. Pound: IOC third Vice-president (fourth session)

- KOC Delegation

Kim Chong-ha: KOC President (chief delegate)
 Chang Choong-shik: KOC Vice-president (first through third session)
 Choy Man-lip: KOC Vice-president (first through fourth session)
 Lee Jong-hah: KOC standing member (first through fourth session)
 Im Tae-soon: KOC member (first through fourth session)
 Nam Jong-moon: KOC member (first through third session)
 Park Soo-chang: KOC member (fourth session)
 Kim Sam-hoon: Director-general, SLOOC International Relations Dept. (fourth session)

- D.P.R. Korea NOC Delegation

Kim Yu-sun: NOC President (chief delegate)
 Chin Chung-kook: NOC Vice-president (first through fourth session)
 Hahn Chang-eun: NOC member (first through fourth session)
 Ahn Bok-man: NOC member (first through third session)
 Cho Myong-hwang: NOC member (first through fourth session)
 Park Chun-il: NOC member (fourth session)
 Chang Woong: NOC Chief secretary (first through fourth session)

9.1.5

Invitation to the Games

The official invitation to the Games of the 24th Summer Olympiad was sent to the 167 NOCs under the name of the IOC president on September 17, 1987, one year prior to the opening of the Games.

Up to then, including the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, the Olympic invitations had always been issued by the organizing committee itself. The IOC, at its Berlin session held in June 1985, revised the Olympic Charter so the invitation to the Games be mailed in the name of the IOC president. The IOC move was designed to free the Olympic Games from the threat of mass boycotts that had marred the Olympic movement since the 21st Summer Games in Montreal 1976. The IOC thought that an invitation issued by its president could help prevent some countries from staying away from the Games because of their differences in political ideology with the host country and for other reasons. The IOC and the Olympic movement had endured boycotts at the 1976 Montreal Games, 1980 Moscow Games and the 1984 Los Angeles Games.

Issuing the invitation to the Seoul Games, the IOC made it clear that it would be regarded as a challenge to the authority of the IOC if an NOC did not comply with the invitation. It also decided not to award a share of the Solidarity Fund or issue Olympic accreditation cards to boycotting NOCs.



3. IOC President Samaranch holds the official Olympic invitation at a ceremony at IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland on September 17, 1987, marking the dispatch of invitations from the IOC to 167 NOCs.

4. IOC President Samaranch announces the results of Inter-Korean Sports Talks over which he presided.

5. Timed to coincide with the dispatch of official invitations to the Seoul Olympics from IOC Headquarters, a memorial event was staged at the Olympic Park in Seoul.



9. International Cooperation

The ceremony for sending the invitations to the Seoul Olympics took place at the IOC Headquarters at noon, September 17, 1987 with the attendance of about 180 officials from the IOC, Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

IOC President Samaranch first delivered an invitation to the Korean Olympic Committee and chose one country from each continent — China in Asia, Switzerland in Europe, Gabon in Africa, New Zealand in Oceania and El Salvador in America — whose invitations he signed at the occasion before the mailing of all the invitations.

When the IOC stopped receiving replies to the invitations, a total of 161 out of the 167 member NOCs said they would come to Seoul for the Games. The final number of countries participating in the Seoul Games was 160 as Madagascar pulled out of the Games at the last minute in support of the co-hosting demand by D.P.R. Korea.

9.1.6 94th IOC Session

□ SLOOC support

The 94th IOC Session was held on September 13-14, 1988 at the Hotel Shilla, the Headquarters Hotel of the Seoul Olympics. Attended by 88 of the 91 members, the session heard reports from the SLOOC and the organizing committees of the 1992 Summer and Winter Games in Barcelona and Albertville. It also elected new Executive Board members and new IOC members and chose the host city of the 1994 Winter Games. At the session, Korean member Kim Un-yong was elected to the Executive Board, becoming the first Korean member of the board. The IOC members voted to award the 17th Winter Games to Lillehammer, Norway over Sofia of Bulgaria, Anchorage of the United States and Ostersund of Sweden.

The Organizing Committee in accordance with the Olympic Charter established the IOC Session secretariat to support the conference. The SLOOC's assistance work included personnel support as well as the provision of office equipment and furniture. Interpreters in six languages were assigned to the session and the SLOOC also prepared emblems, badges, bags and information booklets for the session attendants. The SLOOC began preparatory work for the session in March 1987.

The master plan for assisting the IOC Session was established in March 1987 and presented to the IOC two months later. The Organizing Committee and the IOC had consultations about the session when the IOC administrator visited Korea in July and November 1987. The areas of cooperation between the SLOOC and the IOC included session schedule, prepara-

tion of equipment required for the session secretariat, interpreters, emblem, map of the session site, and plans for the ceremony for announcing the host city of the 1994 Winter Games and receptions.

The SLOOC completed the plan for office arrangements and secured human resources in November 1987 and conducted job training and rehearsals in August 1988, before going into the on-site operation of the session secretariat on September 1. As to the language service program, the senior interpreter was appointed in February 1988 and the SLOOC contracted interpreters in six languages in April. The interpreters, along with volunteer workers, went to work in September.

Invitations to the session were sent by the SLOOC president on June 13, 1988 and work on producing guidance materials including the information booklet began in July.

The session emblem, designed by local designers, was recognized by the IOC in December 1987. There were also 1,500 badges, 2,000 bags and 3,000 copies of the information booklet, prepared for presentation to the participants in the session and its opening ceremony.

□ Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony for the 94th IOC Session took place at 6 p.m. September 12, with about 1,200 guests, including IOC President Samaranch and Prime Minister Lee Hyun-jae, participating. The ceremony began with the playing of the Korean national anthem, which was followed by a welcoming speech by the president of Korean Olympic Committee, opening address by the IOC president and a congratulatory message by the prime minister. A 20-minute performance of Korea's traditional drum dance followed the official ceremony which took one hour. The Organizing Committee set up the matter plan for the opening ceremony in April 1987. Plans for the decoration of the ceremony site and arts performances were finalized in November the same year. The National Dance company was picked for the performances and the arts program was perfected through two rehearsals. The plan for the decoration of the ceremony site was determined after consultations with the IOC from January to August 1988, and decoration was done for three days from September 10 to 12.

Thirty flags each of the IOC, SLOOC and the session were hoisted. The Organizing Committee also accepted a proposal by the Korea Flower Design Association to hold a flower exhibit in the lobby of the ceremony site. Protocol and seat availability were considered in finalizing the seat assignment in October 1987. After consulting with the IOC, the Organizing Committee decided to provide the front row seats to 25 people — prime

minister, IOC president, SLOOC president, KOC president, ASOIF president, ANOC president, the first, second and third vice presidents of the IOC, mayor of Seoul, minister of sports; and their wives. Besides these VIPs, only IOC members were allocated seats while the other guests were seated freely within the areas of their respective privilege categories.

The 1,500 guests to the IOC Session's opening ceremony included IOC members, IOC commission members, secretariat staff, IOC's special guests, IF presidents and secretaries general, NOC presidents and secretaries general, and their wives; mission chiefs, attaches, journalists, diplomats, chief organizers of immediate past and future Olympic Games, delegates from cities bidding to host the next Games, and SLOOC staff members.

Among the 180 local guests were members of the advisory councils of the SLOOC, officials of sports organizations and government agencies supporting the Olympic Games, members of the National Assembly's Education and Culture-Information and Olympic Committees.

Passenger car service was provided only for a small number of dignitaries, including the presidents of the IOC, ASOIF and ANOC, while other guests were provided shuttle bus service.

A 60-member guide team was formed in February 1988 and posted for service in August to help the smooth operation and security of the session.

9.1.7 IOC-SLOOC Joint Meeting

The SLOOC and the IOC met every day during the Games period between September 18 and October 2 as part of their coordinating efforts for the day-by-day running of the Games.

The joint meeting, which usually lasted 30 minutes from 8:30 a.m., was attended by: from the IOC, President Samaranch, Executive Board members, administrator, spokeswoman, and commission members; and from the SLOOC, President Park Seh-jik, vice presidents, secretary-general, deputy secretary-general in charge of International Affairs, director of the Department of International Affairs, and commissioner of the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters. ASOIF president or the secretary-general and the ANOC secretary-general also joined the meetings on most occasions.

At the initial stage of the Games, topics raised during the meeting included matters related to transportation, food service at the Olympic Village and the small number of spectators visiting competition sites. Facility at the competition sites and advertisement displays were among the major issues midway through the Games, and access control to the VIP seats and press zones were mainly dealt with in the Games final days.

6. The 94th Session of the International Olympic Committee convened at the Hotel Shilla, Headquarters Hotel for the Seoul Games, on September 13-14, 1988.





9. International Cooperation

During the meetings, the IOC president, after hearing reports and recommendations from each attendant, asked the SLOOC to explain about the pending issues or take appropriate actions. The decisions at the meetings were immediately relayed to relevant operational headquarters or support sections, which helped preclude any misunderstanding and promote mutual understanding between the IOC and SLOOC.

The September 18 meeting, attended by 22 representatives of the IOC and IFs as well as 11 SLOOC staff members, had requests for improvement in transportation and meal service at the Olympic Village. The SLOOC explained its position concerning these matters and offered solutions, and the result was reported at the next meeting on September 19.

The September 20 session was attended by 26 officials from the IOC, ASOIF and ANOC and 15 SLOOC staff members to discuss various problems raised during the early days of the Games. Fifteen issues, including food service and environment at the Olympic Village, transportation and press zone, were raised during the meeting. The SLOOC wasted no time in dealing with them properly.

At the joint meeting held on September 23, one day after an incident at the boxing gymnasium, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik expressed regrets over the involvement of the Korean team in the incident. The meeting was attended by 30 officials from IOC, ASOIF and ANOC, and 15 from SLOOC. Cheikh Fahad Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, an IOC member from Kuwait, at one stage lodged a protest with the IOC and SLOOC for the description of Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel during the Games Opening Ceremony. The IOC sent a letter to the United States Olympic Committee, regretting the American team members' disorderly behavior during the Opening Ceremony parade.

9.1.8 Cooperation and Support before and after the Games

□ Support in space, materials, human resources

The Organizing Committee made efforts to meet the requirements of the IOC in the operation of the IOC Headquarters set up at Hotel Shilla with appropriate material and manpower assistance.

The SLOOC's support included the establishment of a secretariat office at the Shilla by preparing five guest rooms and a protocol office equipped with furniture and fixtures.

To ensure uninterrupted communications between the IOC and SLOOC staff members, 12 walkie-talkies were employed in addition to the emergency phone lines installed at offices and cellular phones and cordless phones.

For the convenience of the press corps covering the IOC Session, the Organizing Committee expanded the sub-press center and installed telephone lines and the WINS computer system.

In addition to the routine transportation service, the SLOOC provided special transportation services for the opening ceremony of the IOC Session. The language service plan established in 1987 was successfully implemented as the SLOOC recruited 15 interpreters in six languages in January 1988 and assigned them to the session site after orientation programs. Volunteer workers served as guides.

□ Support for IOC-related conferences

Various IOC meetings, including commission sessions, took place from September 10 in time for the Seoul Games.

On September 10, a meeting of mission chiefs and three IOC commissions, including finance and cultural panels, were held at the Headquarters Hotel to discuss budgets and settlements and cultural programs at the next Olympic Games. The IOC Executive Board met for two days from September 11 to decide the order of report presentations by the cities bidding to host the 1994 Winter Olympics, and to hear reports from cities hoping to stage the 1996 Summer Olympics.

The meetings of mission chiefs, also attended by IOC and SLOOC staff members, were held twice, on September 10 and 22, with about 460 participants. Similar meetings of the chief delegates also took place on four occasions at the Olympic Village; these contributed greatly to settling various problems.

The SLOOC assisted the IOC in running an IOC information desk at the Olympic Village by providing telephones, cabinets and staff.

□ Implementation of post-Games obligations

Rule 35 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that the Organizing Committee shall go into liquidation six months following the Closing Ceremony of the Olympic Games and it shall not thereafter carry on business except for the purpose of winding up, a process which shall not exceed 12 months. The SLOOC, which had to complete its liquidation business by October 2, 1989 under the rule, tried to settle remaining affairs to this schedule.

The SLOOC organized various events honoring the presidents of the IOC and the ANOC, and other leaders of international sports organizations.

On October 1, 1988, President Roh Tae Woo invited seven Olympic leaders to honor them with government awards. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch received the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Grand Gwanghwa Medal; ANOC President Mario Vasquez Rana and ASOIF President Primo Nebiolo, the Orders of Diplomatic Service

Merit, Gwanghwa Medal; and IOC Vice-presidents Berthold Beitz, Prince Alexandre de Merode, Richard W. Pound, and Administrateur délégué Raymond Gafner, the Orders of Sports Merit, Cheongryong Medal.

IOC President Samaranch awarded the Olympic Order in Gold, the highest Olympic order, to SLOOC President Park Seh-jik during the Seoul Olympics Closing Ceremony on October 2 to honor his efforts in organizing the most successful Games in Olympic history.

On October 3, at the Seoul City Hall, the IOC president presented Olympic Orders in Silver to Minister of Sports Cho Sang-ho; Mayor of Seoul Kim Yong-nae; SLOOC Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin; KOC President Kim Chong-ha; and Kim Yong-shik, Mayor of the Olympic Village. Samaranch received an honorary doctorate in politics from Seoul National University on October 4.

As part of its efforts to meet the obligations stipulated by the Olympic Charter's Rule 52 (Publications) and Rule 55 (Responsibilities prior to and following the Olympic Games), the Organizing Committee presented a summary report on the Seoul Olympics and its accounts to the joint meeting of the IOC Executive Board and NOCs held December 8 and 9, 1988 in Vienna. The SLOOC contracted a publishing house in Seoul to publish the official report on the Seoul Olympics on August 10, 1988 and presented the report to the IOC in September 1989.

In accordance with Rule 51 and its bye-laws, the Organizing Committee, contracting the National Film Production Center, produced the Olympic film and presented the master negative of the film and a full-length copy to the IOC.



9.2 Cooperation with NOCs

9.2.1 Cooperation with the ANOC

The Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC), headquartered in Paris, is an organization which aims to contribute to world peace by promoting the Olympic ideal through exchanges of experience and information between NOCs. The ANOC, along with the IOC, also focuses on developing the Olympic movement among its member countries and upgrading the standards of the Olympic Games. With this in mind, the SLOOC was committed to establishing a solid relationship with the ANOC because it believed the ANOC would play an important role in helping the Seoul Games attract the largest possible number of participating countries.

Korea dispatched a delegation to the association's inaugural congress held in June 1979 in San Juan, Puerto Rico; the Korean Olympic Committee also attended the next congress in Milan, Italy, and the ANOC Executive Board meeting that preceded the Baden-Baden IOC Session, appealing to them to back Seoul's bid to stage the 1988 Games.

The SLOOC presented a progress report to the third ANOC Congress held in January 1983 in Los Angeles with the attendance of 141 NOCs. Presenting another report to the fourth Mexico City Congress in November 1984, SLOOC promised Seoul would provide the best service in accommodation and security and open its doors to all those countries with which Korea did not have diplomatic relations. ANOC President Mario Vasquez Rana, attending the dedication ceremony for the Olympic Stadium in September 1984, proposed Seoul host the fifth ANOC Congress. SLOOC accepted the offer, believing it would serve to let all the NOC representatives better appreciate Seoul's preparations for the Olympic Games.

The fourth ANOC Congress decided to hold the next congress in Seoul. The fourth congress also adopted the "Mexico Declaration," which called for all the NOCs to be invited to and participate in the 1988 Summer and Winter Olympics. The declaration also called on the the Organizing Committee to abide by the Olympic Charter. It also said athletes were entitled to participate in the Olympic Games and each NOC should guarantee the athletes' rights.

After the ANOC decision to hold its fifth congress in Seoul, SLOOC sought to draw East-bloc countries and nonaligned nations to the congress to encourage all the NOCs to come to Seoul for the Olympic Games and to give them opportunities to take a first-hand look at Seoul's preparations.

The SLOOC provided round-trip air tickets and accommodation for one representative from each NOC and eased the visa-issuing procedures for delegates from 37 countries with which Seoul had no official relations. The Organizing Committee maintained a close relationship with the ANOC through the Korean embassies in Mexico and France and communicated with countries holding no diplomatic relations with Seoul via the ANOC Secretariat and the Korean embassies in Geneva, Paris and Vienna. The Organizing Committee also opened a post box office in Geneva for the convenience of East-bloc countries.

Invitations to the Seoul Congress were sent to all the NOCs on December 20, 1985. Preparatory work for the ANOC Congress included the recruitment of interpreters in seven languages (English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Arabic and Korean), accommodation, accreditation, transportation, reception, guide services, spouse programs, press facilities, medical services, security services and public relations.

The fifth ANOC General Assembly, which opened at Hotel Lotte on April 21, 1986, drew 771 delegates from 152 NOCs, the largest ever in ANOC history.

Major agenda items at the Congress included the revision of its charter, election of Executive Board members, selection of the next congress site and a report from the SLOOC. Recalling the Mexico Declaration taken up in November 1984, the ANOC reaffirmed its support of the Seoul Olympics during the Seoul Congress.

During the Congress period, the NOC representatives became convinced of the success of the Seoul Olympics after taking a firsthand look at Seoul's smooth preparation for the Games. Delegates from about 30 countries with which Korea did not maintain diplomatic relations, including the Soviet Union led by its sports minister Marat Gramov, visited various Olympic facilities and reviewed preparation for the Games.

International conferences held to coincide with the ANOC General Assembly included the TNOOC Executive Board, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Association of National Olympic Committees in Africa and Europe, IOC Executive Board and its eight commissions, IOC-ANOC joint session and the Arabic sports federations meeting.

In addition to the participation by the largest number of NOCs, the ANOC General Assembly in Seoul was all the more significant in that Olympic officials from nations with relations with D.P.R. Korea and with little contact with Seoul got a clear view of Korea and Seoul's preparation for the Olympic Games.

Making the most of the Seoul Congress, the Organizing Committee continued its campaign to encourage participation in the Games by sending delegates to various gatherings of the OCA, AENOC, ANOCA and PASO. These delegations also gathered information to help the SLOOC get an early understanding of each NOC's requests and expectations, thereby contributing to the efficient preparation and management of the Games.

7. SLOOC Vice-president Kim Un-yong greets Princess Anne, President of the International Equestrian Federation, on November 10, 1987 at the Kimpo Airport Reception Center.

Dispatch of SLOOC Delegates

Conferences	Period	Site	SLOOC Delegation
AENOC seminar	Oct. 5-8, '84	Rome (Italy)	Chyun Sang-jin, deputy secretary-general/international relations
4th ANOC general assembly	Nov. 3-15, '84	Mexico City (Mexico)	Roh Tae-woo, president
4th OCA general assembly	Dec. 3-5, '85	Manama (Bahrain)	Lee Yong-ho, chairman, executive board
1st ANOCA general assembly	Dec. 16-17, '85	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Chyun Sang-jin, deputy secretary-general/international relations
5th ANOC general assembly	Apr. 21-26, '86	Seoul (Korea)	Kim Ock-jin, vice-president/secretary general
8th AENOC secretaries-generals meeting	Jun. 25-26, '87	Nicosia (Cyprus)	Kim Ock-jin, vice-president/secretary general
2nd ANOCA general meeting	July 28-29, '87	Nairobi (Kenya)	Chyun Sang-jin, deputy secretary-general/international relations
24th PASO general meeting	Aug. 5-7, '87	Indianapolis (U.S.A.)	Kim Un-yong, vice-president/international relations Kim Sang-heun director, international relations department
17th AENOC general meeting	Oct. 8-9, '87	Sophia (Bulgaria)	Kim Ock-jin, vice-president/secretary-general
12th SCSA general meeting	Nov. 27-29, '87	Abuja (Nigeria)	Kim Ock-jin, vice-president/secretary general
9th AENOC secretaries-general meeting	June 22-24, '88	Valletta (Malta)	Kim Ock-jin, vice-president/secretary-general
PASO chefs de mission session	July 21-22, '88	Mexico City (Mexico)	Chyun Sang-jin, deputy secretary-general/international relations
OCA chefs de mission session	Aug. 1-2, '88	Seoul (Korea)	



9. International Cooperation

9.2.2 Efforts for Ensuring Mass Participation

□ Visits by NOC representatives

A massive force of representatives from international sports organizations, including the ANOC and NOCs, visited Seoul to prepare for their participation in the Games and to hold prior consultations with the SLOOC. In September 1984, IOC members and NOC representatives from countries with which Korea had no diplomatic relations came to Seoul on the occasion of the dedication ceremony of the Olympic Stadium. It was followed in 1985 by visits from NOC presidents of Canada, Ireland, Japan, the United States and Sweden.

In 1986, the year in which Seoul hosted both the 10th Asian Games and the fifth ANOC General Assembly representatives or athletic delegates from 30 countries holding no official ties with Korea visited the Olympic city. In 1987 and the first eight months of 1988 before the Olympic Games began, 321 officials from NOCs and international sports organizations came to Seoul to prepare for their participation in the Games.

Most of the NOC delegates inspected the Olympic Park, Seoul Sports Complex and other major Olympic facilities and consulted with SLOOC staff members about transportation, accreditation, protocol and other areas of concern.

The Organizing Committee actively supported the NOC inspection teams' research activities in Korea. The SLOOC arranged interviews with its president and other ranking officials and also prepared tours to industrial sites and tourism spots. SLOOC also provided them with its newsletter, "Seoul Bulletin," "Guidelines to the Seoul Olympic Games" and other publications.

□ Assistance to East-bloc NOCs

NOCs from East bloc and some Third World countries, in consideration of the D.P.R. Korean position on the Games, did not express their intentions to participate in the Seoul Olympics at an early stage.

In order to confirm their participation in the Games, SLOOC invited to Seoul leading sports officials from these countries to convince them of Seoul's open-door policy and safety guarantees.

In March 1987, NOC representatives from the German Democratic Republic came to Seoul to observe the preparation for the Games and Korea's internal situation. This was followed by the visits of similar NOC delegations from Hungary in June, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia in July and Poland in October. The Soviet NOC made a second pre-Games visit in December.

Private negotiations had been held between Seoul and Moscow on guaranteeing the safety of Soviet athletes and permitting the entry of Soviet ships into Incheon port before the two visits by Soviet Olympic officials. The negotiations took place between SLOOC Vice-president Kim Un-yong and Vyacheslav Gavrilin, the Soviet first deputy sports minister, in Tokyo in June and November 1987.

In December 1987, when Gavrilin came to Seoul leading a Soviet delegation, it was agreed that some Soviet officials should fulfill consular functions in Seoul over the Games period. The Soviet decision to attend the Seoul Olympics paved the way for other East bloc and Socialist countries to follow suit.

In an effort to ensure all the East bloc countries should come to Seoul, SLOOC tried to contact officials of these countries by sending representatives to various international conferences.

SLOOC Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin, accompanied by two officials, attended the 17th General Assembly of the AENOC held in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October 1987 to brief the European NOCs on Seoul's preparation for the Games. The SLOOC initiative was very successful as 15 of the 34 countries contacted during the meeting promised to participate in the Seoul Olympics. Some East bloc countries asked the SLOOC to award consular rights to their attaches for the convenience of their delegates and spectators visiting Seoul. At the request of the SLOOC, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs permitted the consular rights to attaches from five NOCs, including the German Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Union sent six diplomats to Seoul in August 1988 and they opened a consular office at Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel for 53 days until October 10. The Organizing Committee, in cooperation with other government agencies, streamlined the procedures for issuing visas to Olympic Family members from the East bloc countries. No-visa entrance was permitted to Olympic Family members during the period between August 17 and November 2, 1988 under an agreement with the Foreign Affairs and Justice Ministries. Korean ambassadors abroad and local immigration officials were also empowered to issue visas without permission from the Justice Ministry to those who wanted to participate in the Olympics or other related events and tourists in groups of 10 persons or more.

□ Assistance to African NOCs

The SLOOC sought to draw all the 45 African NOCs to the Seoul Games by maintaining close ties with the ANOCA and sports leaders in the continent. Chyun Sang-jin, deputy secretary general for international affairs, reported on the Seoul Games preparation at the ANOCA General Assembly held in Addis Ababa in December 1985, which adopted a resolution supporting the Seoul Olympics. The resolution was reaffirmed at the ANOCA General Assembly in Nairobi. In February 1987, the ANOCA Secretariat formally asked the SLOOC to support their Olympic participation, citing the precedent of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee which provided charter flights for African athletes.

After consulting relevant authorities, the SLOOC decided in November 1987 to support the African NOCs. A basic agreement between the SLOOC and the ANOCA was reached in March 1988 when the ANOCA secretary general visited the SLOOC. A SLOOC team went to the ANOCA in August 1988 to sign an agreement for providing chartered flights.

Under the agreement, a Korean Air chartered plane left Seoul on September 9 and flew to Algiers, Abidjan and Nairobi to bring African athletes to Seoul. At the end of the Games, the plane left Seoul on October 3 to take the athletes back to the three sites and returned home October 5. A total of 225 persons used the Africa-Seoul flight and 335 the Seoul-Africa flight. The air fare was US\$500 per person for a round trip and US\$250 for a one-way ticket.

South Africa's apartheid policy emerged as an important variance in the Olympic participation of African countries.

African nations in particular were very sensitive to the issues of Zola Budd of Britain, a native of South Africa, and the scheduled tour of South Africa by a New Zealand rugby football team. The problems were cleared as Budd gave up her participation in the Games and the New Zealand rugby tour plan was scrapped.

In the wake of these SLOOC efforts for maintaining solid ties with Africa, including the invitation of African IOC members, sporting goods assistance and the operation of chartered flights, 42 out of the 45 IOC member countries on the African continent took part in the Seoul Olympics.



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8. The 5th ANOC General Assembly held at the Hotel Lotte in 1986 reconfirmed Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games.

9. Chyun Sang-jin, SLOOC Deputy secretary-general for international affairs, explains about preparations for the Seoul Olympics at an ANOC General Assembly in Addis Ababa in December 1985.



9. International Cooperation

9.2.3 Attaches

As a liaison officer between the NOC and the host country of an international sporting event, the attache prepares his or her team's participation in the event and regularly consults with the host country during the competition.

□ Appointment of attaches

Rule 38 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that NOCs should appoint attaches. Under the rule, the attache, to be appointed after consultation with the Organizing Committee, should speak the language of the country to which he is attached.

Attaches are in contact with the Organizing Committee as they, representing their respective NOCs, prepare their teams' accreditation, accommodation, transportation and others. During the Games period, the attache assists the mission chief, particularly in connection with the delegation's external affairs.

The Organizing Committee first asked NOCs to appoint their attaches in February 1987. The SLOOC repeated the request in February 1988 to those NOCs which had been slow in naming an attache. The SLOOC recommended qualified persons to the NOCs which had difficulty in selecting attaches on their own.

At the encouragement of the SLOOC, 102 of the 160 participating countries named attaches by June 1988. Before the opening of the Games, there were 137 attaches, the largest number in Olympic history.

By continent, all the 33 European countries which took part in the Games appointed attaches, while six of the 37 Asian nations did not name attaches. All but one of the 36 American nations appointed attachés and 15 of the 42 African countries did not appoint an attache. Ten of the 11 countries from Oceania named attaches. Sixty-nine of the attachés were Koreans, and by residence, 107 lived in Korea. There were nine females, and by occupation, 59 were from commercial companies, 37 from foreign embassies in Seoul, 21 from NOCs, six from academic circles, five from sports circles, There also were four lawyers, and five students, wives of professors and former professors.

□ Assistance to attachés

The Organizing Committee organized meetings of attaches on two occasions for the purpose of reporting to them on its progress and helping them get familiar with their roles.

The first attaches' meeting took place at the Olympic Center on April 19, 1988 with 70 attaches attending. The meeting program included the presentation of a video film on the Games, briefings on the Olympic Park, Olympic Village and Olympic Family Town. The question-and-answer session contributed greatly to convincing them about Seoul's preparation for the Games and encouraging them to take positive roles.

The second attaches meeting was held for two days from August 23, 1988 with the attendance of 102 attaches. The attaches visited Kimpo International Airport, the Olympic Village and the Olympic Stadium, where they were given on-the-spot explanations about the airport reception, entry procedures into the Olympic Village and its operation plan and the competition management plan. They also visited the Pusan Yachting Center and the Pusan Subvillage which was to be used by yachting team members.

The Organizing Committee issued Category C accreditation cards to help their pre-Games activities. The Organizing Committee also issued passes and parking stickers for the cars used by attaches and additional bumper stickers were provided to the NOCs that sent large-sized teams. A total of 153 stickers were issued to 105 attaches.

The 121 drivers of the attaches automobiles were given AD cards identical to those given to support personnel (KP).

The Organizing Committee allowed 12 attaches living abroad to stay at the Olympic Village by including them in official entries and also arranged accommodation facilities such as the Olympic Family Town and hotels for others.

This active support for the attaches was very helpful to the Organizing Committee in maintaining close cooperation with teams from East bloc countries and those which sent small-sized teams and had little experience in Olympic participation. The Korean government, in response to a SLOOC request, awarded consular rights to some attaches, guaranteeing their authority and activities. The provision of consular rights to the attaches contributed to Korea developing relations with East bloc countries rapidly after the Olympics.

List of Attaches to Seoul Olympic Games

NOC	Attache	Position
Greece	Costa Kim	Honorary Consul of Greece
Ghana	Kim Bok-nam	President, Afko Trading Co.
Gabon	A. Namboundu Madingou	Second Councillor, Gabonese Embassy in Seoul
Guyana	Lee Kon-gye	Senior Prosecutor
Gambia	Abdoulie M. Touary	NOC Secretary-General
Guatemala	Hahn Jin-chul	Managing Director, Kukje Trading Co.
Guam	James D.J.	President, Guam Amateur Sports Federation
Grenada	Mr. Malthe T. Holzmann	NOC Official
Netherlands	Kwon Yong-bok	Adviser, Netherlands Economic Association
Nepal	Kim Sang-ik	Division Chief, Hyundai Engineering Co.
Norway	H.E. Lars Tangerass	Norwegian Ambassador to Korea
Papua New Guinea	Chang Seung-ik	Director, Halla Resources Co.
New Zealand	Michael Park	President, Park Shipping Services Ltd.
Denmark	Lone Spanner	Danish Embassy in Seoul
Dominican Republic	Sofia Elizabeth Ortix	A Student Enrolled in Seoul National University
Democratic German Republic	Helmut Bachmann	NOC Official
Federal Republic of Germany	Walter Kaiser	Former Professor
Liberia	E. Jaiah Massaquoi, Sr.	First Secretary, Liberian Embassy in Korea
Lebanon	Hong Song-on	Chairman, Lucky Chungang Institute
Rumania	Stoian Aurica	NOC Official
Luxembourg	Kwon Jae-du	President, Korea Trefil Arbed Co.
Liechtenstein	Manfred Grote	President, Hilti Korea Co.
Malawi	Kim Chong-wun	President, Kilin Industrial Co.
Malaysia	Kamal Husin	First Secretary, Malaysian Embassy in Korea
Mexico	Pak Ji-kuk	Coach, Mexican National Volleyball Team, and President of the Korean Community in Mexico
Monaco	Antonio Belcastro	President, Atlas Copco
Mauritius	Moon Yun-pil	Director, Administrative Support Department, Sports Science Institute
Mozambique	Lee Chang-young	Professor, Korea University, Spanish Language
Maldives	Yoon Sok-hu	Research Member, Korean Advanced Institute of Science and Technology
Malta	Kim Hyon-wu	President, Chaewoo Trading Co.
Mongolia	G. Bazarsouren	NOC-Secretary-General
U.S.A.	Cho Seung-il	Managing Director, Far Eastern Office, AT&T
American Samoa	Moon Bong-su	Official, American Samoan Mission in Korea
Vanuatu	Kim Wook	President, Agabang Co.
Bahrain	Lee Kon	Managing Director, Yongjin Co.
Barbados	Shin Yong-kuk	President, Euro Fashion Co.
Bahamas	Lee Jong-hui	Vice-President, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives
Bangladesh	A.B. Manjoor Rahim	First Secretary, Bangladesh Embassy
Bermuda	Kim Ju-shin	President, Han General Engineering Co.
Virgin Islands	Kim Bo-kyong	President, Uniwood Co.
British Virgin Islands	Kwak Myong-dok	Lawyer
Venezuela	J. Gerson Revanales M.	Councilor, Venezuelan Embassy in Korea
Vietnam	Chong Yong-ho	Development Center, Kolon Co.
Belize	Suh Jun-sok	President, Dong-Il Trading Co.
Belgium	G. Mullens	Vice-President, Chaewoo Trading Co.
Botswana	Chung Wun-ik	President, Korea Special Drilling Co.
Bolivia	R. Jaime, Vilela S.	Minister, Bolivian Embassy in Korea
Bhutan	Chung Ha-o	Vice-President, Hyundai Engineering Co.
Bulgaria	Nina Popova	Official, Bulgarian Sports Association
Brazil	Lee Chang-hwan	Official, Brazilian Embassy in Korea
Western Samoa	Choe Jung-hyon	Honorary Western Samoan Consul-General
Saudi Arabia	Abdulaziz Fahd Al-rebdl	Second Secretary, Saudi Arabian Embassy in Korea
Cyprus	Lee Young-hwa	Official, U.S. Embassy in Korea
San Marino	Lee Hye-kyong	Student Majoring in Musical Composition
El Salvador	Koo Ja-du	Vice Chairman, Huisong Industrial Co.
Senegal	Lee Sang-duk	President, Kolon Co.
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Paek Jin-han	Official, Samsun Co.
Somalia	Cho Bo-kun	Executive, Oyang Fisheries Co.
U.S.S.R.	Nicolai Lents	NOC Official
Sudan	A.E.G.A. Wahid Sheikh Idris	Councilor, Sudanese Embassy
Surinam	Cho Ok-rae	President, Taejin Leather Industrial Co.
Sri Lanka	Han Kap-jin	President, Hanjin Industrials Co.
Swaziland	Choe Chong-hwan	Chairman, Samhwan Industrial Co.
Sweden	Karl Schwaegerl	President, Conex Trading Co.
Switzerland	Paul Hofer	Consultant on International Trade Laws
Syria	Kim Sun-ja	Graduate School Student
Sierra Leone	Moon Kwi-ok	Professor, Dankook University (Music)
Singapore	Chan Seck Fun	Chief, Seoul Office, Singapore Airlines
United Arab Emirates	A.W. Nasser Al-Najjar	Councilor, U.A.E. Embassy in Korea
Aruba	Kang Dae-sin	President, Chungwon General Industrial Co.

NOC	Attache	Position
Argentina	Song In-ja	Wife of a Professor at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Iceland	Cho Hae-young	Chairman, Nara Advertising Inc.
Haiti	Shin Young-mu	Lawyer
Ireland	Lee Chang-wo	President, Korea Pfizer Co.
Andorra	Song Sun-kye	Lawyer
Netherlands Antilles	Norman G. Wawoe	Manager, Seoul Office, KLM Royal Dutch Airline
Algeria	Tabti Djamel	NOC Secretary-General
Ecuador	Santiago Chavez P	Second Secretary, Ecuadorian Embassy in Korea
Spain	Javier Dago	Second Secretary, Spanish Embassy in Korea
Great Britain	Adrian V. Hill	First Secretary, British Embassy in Korea
Oman	K.B. Abdullah Al-Farsi	Second Secretary, Oman Embassy in Korea
Australia	Leith Doody	Head, Korea Office, Ewcor Trading Co.
Austria	Heinz Jager	Head, Korea Office, Adidas Co.
Honduras	Chi Kwang-yol	Honorary Consul General of Honduras
Jordan	Kang Dok-kil	Executive, Dong-A Construction Co.
Uganda	Kim Nam-sok	Officer, Ugandan National Police
Uruguay	Gustavo Pulleiro	NOC Official
Yugoslavia	Sead Disdarevic	NOC Official
Iraq	Naji Ali Hargj	Vice Consul, Iraqi Consulate in Seoul
Iran	Babak Lavie	Second Secretary, Iranian Embassy in Korea
Israel	Dan Keren	Official, Woosung Shipping Co.
Egypt	Ahmed Hassan Darwich	First Secretary, Egyptian Embassy in Thailand
Italy	Giovanni Celenza	Head, Korea Office, Italian Trade Co.
India	J.S. Sapra	Councilor, Indian Embassy in Korea
Indonesia	Rusman K. Utomo	Third Secretary, Indonesian Embassy in Korea
Japan	Masatoshi Muto	Councilor, Japanese Embassy in Korea
Jamaica	Kwak Young-jik	Professor of Physics, Suwon University
Zaire	Tshimwanga Nkondo	NOC Official
Zambia	Kim Hyon-rin	Executive, Chewoo Trading Co.
Central Africa	Jean-Claude Dufour	NOC Official
People's Republic of China	Lee Fu-Rong	NOC Official and Asian Table Tennis Federation Secretary-General
Djibouti	Ibrahim Chehem Bourhan	Administrator
Zimbabwe	Sim Wuk-sun	Division Head, Samsung Co. Ltd.
Czechoslovakia	Jaroslav Stanek	NOC Official
Chile	Oscar Alcaman	Second Secretary, Chilean Embassy in Korea
Cameroon	Kayo David	NOC Official
Qatar	Hussein A.F. Aljan	NOC Official
Canada	Mark Gwozdecky	Second Secretary, Canadian Embassy in Korea
Kenya	Chae Kyu-hak	Official, Seoul Branch, Korea National Red Cross
Cayman Islands	Kim Kyon-mo	Official, Chung Foods Co.
Costa Rica	Kim Sin-jong	President, Doosan Foods Co.
Ivory Coast	Kim Hyon-mo	Official, Samsung Co. Ltd.
Colombia	Lee Kyong-duk	Taekwondo Instructor in Colombia
Congo	Pak Chae-wuk	Director, International Department; Kukkiwon
Kuwait	Adel Ben Nakhi	NOC Official
Cook Islands	Lee Ja-hye	Pharmacist
Chinese Taipei	Shia Guang-hui	Official, Chinese Embassy in Korea
Thailand	Veerasak Chullakesa	First Secretary, Thai Embassy in Korea
Tanzania	Chung Jin-hwan	President, Bomse Trading Co.
Turkey	Ertan Tezgor	Councilor, Turkish Embassy in Korea
Tonga	Noh Han-sang	President, Chongpyong Ferry Co.
Trinidad and Tobago	Chang Ik-ryong	Chairman, Sokwang Co.
Panama	Kim Woo-kyu	Managing Director, Taesaeng Industrial Co.
Paraguay	Ryu Jae-hoon	Director, Samsung Co. Ltd.
Pakistan	Masood Khalid	Second, Secretary, Pakistan Embassy in Korea
Peru	Alejandro Riveros N.	Second Secretary, Peruvian Embassy in Korea
Portugal	Chung Kyu-ho	Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
Poland	Zygmunt Szulc	NOC Official
Puerto Rico	Sol Young-ki	Senior Vice President, Korea Travel Bureau
France	Francois Bonnay	Official, French Embassy in Korea
Fiji	Chang Ki-an	Advisor, Korean Overseas Engineering Corp.
Finland	Teemu Tanner	Second Secretary, Finnish Embassy in Korea
Philippines	Jose Romasanta	NOC Official
Hungary	Sandor Csanyi	Representative, Hungarian Trade Office in Korea
Hong Kong	Ryu Sang-ryol	Vice Chairman, Non-no Fashion Co.
Korea	Lee Jong-taek	Consultant, Korean Amateur Sports Association



9. International Cooperation

9.3 Cooperation with IFs

9.3.1 Role of IFs

The International Federations (IFs) are the supreme authority on their respective sports and each of them embraces national federations.

The Olympic Charter stipulates that the IOC must consult IFs about the technical arrangements of each sport although the IOC governs the Olympic Games. There are now 38 IFs recognized by the IOC, with the sports of 23 and five of them included in the programs of the Summer and Winter Olympic Games, respectively.

Consultative organizations of the IFs include the ASOIF, AIWF, ARISF and the GAISF, the latter embracing 67 sports bodies including 39 federations whose sports are not included in the Olympic Games.

The SLOOC consulted each IF in determining the competition site, schedule, events and equipment before getting authorization and the final approval by the IOC at the 90th IOC Session in June 1985.

The Organizing Committee also sought advice from IFs in constructing and refurbishing sports facilities. Technical installations and sports equipment to be used at the Olympic Games had to meet the wishes of the respective IFs under Rule 42 and by-laws of the Olympic Charter. Under these rules, only IF-recognized sports equipment could be used at Olympic competitions while the Organizing Committee was required to consult the IFs if it planned to use previously unrecognized equipment.

In a bid to use as much local equipment and installations as possible, the Organizing Committee sought at the same time cooperation from IFs to help it encourage Korean industry. Korean brands had never been used in previous Olympic Games; thanks to the SLOOC efforts, 30 of the 92 items subject to IF recognition, including tennis and table tennis balls and boxing gloves, and 617 of the 804 items that did not require such authorization were manufactured by Korean companies for use at the Seoul Olympics.

9.3.2 Fact-finding Teams and International Conferences

The Organizing Committee sought advice and cooperation from the IFs by sending delegations to a variety of IF-related conferences.

The third General Assembly of the General Association of Asia Sports Federations (GAASF) held in Seoul in December 1984 unanimously adopted an eight-point resolution, pledging it would exert its maximum efforts to safeguard sportsmen from political pollution and to help the success of both the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

SLOOC officials attended the ASOIF General Assembly held on October 6, 1984 in Monte Carlo, which took up a similar resolution in support of the Seoul Olympics.

From 1985 the Organizing Committee began to send technical officials to the IF executive boards and congresses to consult on technical arrangements for the Games. Five SLOOC representatives, including the chairman of the Executive Board, attended a joint meeting of the executive boards of the IOC and the ASOIF to report on Seoul's Olympic preparations.

On the occasion of the Seoul Asian Games in 1986, a total of 46 international conferences took place in Seoul with about 1,800 officials attending during the period between September 15 and October 5.

SLOOC representatives attended the fifth ASOIF Congress on September 16-17, the joint meeting of the IOC Executive Board and IFs on September 18 and the GAISF General Assembly on September 19 to deal with technical arrangements for the Olympic Games.

9.3.3 IF Conferences

□ Conference preparations

The IF conferences are held in the host city during the Games period in accordance with their charters and decisions by the congresses. Major items of agenda of the conferences include the revision of charter, election of officials, revision of competition rules and admittance of new members. Before establishing the support plans, the Organizing Committee sent a questionnaire to each IF to confirm its conference schedule in Seoul beginning in April 1987.

In February 1988, the Organizing Committee selected five de luxe hotels — Sheraton Walker Hill, Lotte World, Hyatt, Ramada Renaissance and Pusan Hyatt — and worked out the schedules for the 62 conferences requested by 14 federations.

The Organizing Committee chose seven conference languages — English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Arabic and Korean — and assigned two interpreters and one simultaneous interpretation booth to each language.

The Organizing Committee, through the help of AIIIC, signed a package contract to employ 49 simultaneous interpreters. Maximum use was made of these language specialists by assigning them to other IOC conferences, as well as sports facilities and press rooms.

The SLOOC was responsible for preparing consumables, national and federation flags, and name plates, while respective Korean sports federations were responsible for information desk, gavels and ballot boxes. Six to seven volunteer workers were put into service for each conference and strict access control was exercised includ-

ing the use of metal detectors for security purposes.

At the request of the four IFs which wanted to open secretariat offices at their own expense, the Organizing Committee arranged sites, stationeries and other consumables. For the efficient assistance to the conferences, SLOOC set up its own secretariat offices at the Lotte World September 12-16 and Sheraton Walker Hill September 13-27.

The Organizing Committee helped about 1,500 IF representatives who were not eligible for AD cards enter the country without entry visas and distributed identification badges to those who had invitations to the conferences.

The Organizing Committee put aside 600 rooms at the Olympic Family Town apartments for the IF representatives who were not accommodated at official hotels.

Shuttle bus service between airports and accommodation sites was also offered for the arriving and departing representatives and transportation service was available between the Olympic Family Town and conference sites for those who were excluded from individual car service.

□ **IF conferences**

Sixty-two conferences of 14 IFs took place at Lotte World and four other hotels during the period between September 7 to 26, 1988.

The International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) held a series of its commission meetings September 7-15 at Lotte World Hotel. The rhythmic gymnastics commission approved a new scoring system and the technical commission for men's events promised to support the success of the Seoul Olympics.

The International Union of Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon (UIPMB) held its executive board and congress meetings September 12-15 at Ramada Renaissance Hotel to discuss the competition management, election of executive members and drug abuse. The International Handball Federation (IHF) discussed the schedule for the world championships by holding its executive board meeting and general assembly meeting September 13-16 at Palace Hotel and Lotte World Hotel, respectively.

The general assembly of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) took place September 14-15 at Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel and the International Amateur Swimming Federation (FINA) elected Mustapha Larfaoui of Algeria as its new president at the September 16 general assembly held at Lotte World.

A technical commission of the International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) finalized the entries for the Olympic Games on September 16 at Sheraton Walker Hill. The International Rowing Federation (FISA) admitted the People's Republic of China and the Philippines into full membership at its September 16 general assembly meeting held at the Sheraton Walker Hill.

The International Amateur Cycling Federation (FIAC) approved the memberships of Aruba and Yemen.

The International Yacht Racing Union (IYRU) discussed expanding its memberships at a general assembly meeting held on September 19 at Pusan Hyatt Hotel.

Other conferences held during the Games period included those of the International Judo Federation (IJF), International Canoe Federation (ICF), International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FIWA), International Hockey Federation (FIH) and the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF).



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10. Fourteen sports federations held meetings in Seoul in conjunction with the Olympics; here, the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) holds its general assembly at Lotte World Hotel on September 7, 1988.

11. International Yacht Racing Union holds its general assembly at Pusan Hyatt Hotel on September 19, 1988.

12. Meeting of the Technical Commission of the International Weightlifting Federation at the Sheraton Walker Hill in Seoul.



9. International Cooperation

9.4 Other International Cooperation

The Organizing Committee closely reviewed the experiences of the organizing committees of the past Olympic Games and the Calgary Winter Olympics to take lessons from them in preparing the Seoul Olympics. In addition, the SLOOC also extended full cooperation to the organizing committees of the next Olympic Games for the purpose of enhancing international friendship.

SLOOC fact-finding teams were sent to the 14th Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, the 23rd Summer Olympics in Los Angeles and the 15th Winter Games in Calgary to review their organization and management.

Similar efforts were exerted at various international conferences to report on Seoul's progress in its preparation for the Games and to undertake active public relations activities.

9.4.1 Cooperation with Organizing Committees of Previous Games

A seven-member joint inspection team comprising Deputy secretary-general Chyun Sang-jin, Planning member Lee Chae-hong and two other officials of the SLOOC and one official each from the Office of the Prime Minister and Seoul City visited Los Angeles, Montreal, Lausanne, Munich and Tokyo to collect the Olympics-related materials from February 7 to March 2, 1982.

During the trip, the inspection team toured the competition sites of previous Games and met officials of their organizing committees to collect materials on the organization of Olympic projects, finance, revenues programs, facility, press and public relations and cultural programs. They compiled a report on their findings after returning home.

In July 1982, SLOOC President Kim Yong-shik and other officials visited the LAOOC to learn from the LAOOC's experience in revenue businesses. A second SLOOC delegation visited the LAOOC in January 1983, this time consulting with the latter about the sales of television rights to an American network.

On February 11, 1984, Chyun Sang-jin, Deputy secretary-general for international affairs, and two other SLOOC officials visited the Organizing Committee of the 14th Sarajevo Winter Olympics to discuss cooperation between the two committees.

A 140-member joint fact-finding team of the Korean government, Korea Amateur Sports Association and SLOOC attended the Los Angeles Olympic Games from July 19 to August 14. The observation team included a computer research team of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, which was entrusted with the development of the Seoul Olympic computer system, GIONS, and a group of staff members from the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp., which was contracted to manufacture Seoul Olympic medals.

The SLOOC kept close cooperation with the Calgary Organizing Committee since both Seoul and Calgary had won the rights to host the 1988 Summer and Winter Games at the Baden-Baden IOC Session on September 30, 1981.

SLOOC President Kim Yong-shik first visited the Calgary Organizing Committee on January 11, 1983. Kim and Frank King, the chairman of the Calgary committee, then signed an agreement for exchanging information and sharing experiences.

Seoul regarded the Calgary Olympics, the last Olympic Games before the Seoul Games, as an important opportunity to promote the Seoul Games.

The SLOOC began selecting the members of its observation team in early November 1987. An international affairs official of the SLOOC was first sent to Calgary to discuss SLOOC officials' accreditation and reserve accommodation facilities. An advance team of nine officials was dispatched to Calgary later.

The SLOOC team, which included 15 delegates to the IOC Session, 19 observers, seven security officers and head of an arts troupe, stayed in Calgary from February 4 to 28. SLOOC opened a public relations exhibit during the Games period.

The cooperation between Seoul and Calgary was brought to a successful conclusion on September 18, 1988 when presidents of both organizing committees exchanged torches used to carry the Olympic flame at the two Games in a symbolic ceremony at the Olympic Center in Seoul.

9.4.2 Cooperation with Organizing Committees of Next Games

The SLOOC was able to look back upon its work in assisting the research activities of the organizing committees of the 1992 Summer and Winter Olympic Games in Barcelona and Albertville. Having staged a Summer Games, however, SLOOC's cooperation focused on Barcelona, the site for next Summer Games.

The Spanish city, which was awarded the 25th Games of Summer Olympiad at the 91st IOC Session in Lausanne October 1986, sent its first fact-finding team made up of 17 officials to Seoul in October 1987. A resident liaison officer began staying in Seoul in June 1988 and a group of 100 officials conducted various research activities during the Seoul Olympics.

The SLOOC assigned the Barcelona officials six guest rooms at Hotel Shilla and eight apartment flats at the Olympic Family Town. SLOOC issued AD cards for them and set aside spaces at the Olympic Stadium, International Broadcasting Center and the International Zone of the Olympic Village so their city could open promotion exhibits.

SLOOC also provided transportation services to the six delegations from Barcelona and assisted their research activities, providing them with visits to Olympic facilities and five video programs as well as publications. Right after the conclusion of the Seoul Olympics, SLOOC Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin went to Barcelona to attend the Olympic flag-raising ceremony and delivered the Korean people's wish for the success of the Barcelona Olympics.

9.5 Review and Evaluation

The participation of a record 160 countries in the Games of the 24th Summer Olympiad in Seoul was the result of successful international cooperation. The entire Korean people's concerted efforts to stage a successful Olympics, along with endeavors of the government and SLOOC, resulted in the country overcoming its national division to bring together East and West at a Summer Olympics for the first time in 12 years.

The SLOOC exerted its efforts to demonstrate the Korean people's organizational capability and convince the world of Olympic security by bringing important international meetings to Seoul.

The solid cooperation between the IOC and SLOOC resulted in the success of the Seoul Olympics, which was a festival of harmony for mankind that overcame politics and all barriers despite some efforts to undermine the Games.

The IOC, which fully realized the national division of the host country, assisted the SLOOC in encouraging East bloc and Third World countries to come to Seoul. The IOC also made the most of its authority and influence by issuing invitations to the Seoul Olympics in its name.

The SLOOC, through a news conference by President Park Seh-jik, made it clear that Seoul would not accept any political asylum pleas during the Olympics, thus demonstrating the host country's resolute position on the separation of sports from politics. Assistance and the grant of consular rights to the Soviet Union and other countries with which Korea does not have diplomatic relations paved the way for Seoul to improve relations with those countries.

The successful organization of about 30 international conferences held during the Games period was significant for the flawless preparation and smooth management.

The success of the Seoul Olympics was clearly founded upon international cooperation. The absence of a handful of NOCs, notably athletes and officials from D.P.R. Korea, however, was an issue of sadness for the people of the Republic of Korea even as they celebrated Seoul's victory for the harmony and peace of mankind.




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13. Norwegians were ecstatic after the 94th IOC Session in Seoul decided to hold the 17th Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

14. Joint session of the IOC and the SLOOC. Such joint sessions, held regularly during the Games period were also attended by IFs; problems on the agenda were taken up and SLOOC responses articulated.



경기운영준비

Preparations for Sports Administration
Préparation des compétitions

10



The manner in which the sports events are managed usually dictates the success or failure of an Olympic Games. The smooth progress of the Games and perfect operation of the competitions necessitate perfect preparations. The preparations for sports and management of the competitions, therefore, constitute one of the most important elements in the staging of the Games.

The SLOOC preparations for sports administration involved the following: 1) the technical aspects — formulation of the competition program; publication of the sports technical manuals; accreditation and management of participating athletes; selection of technical officials; acquisition of sporting equipment; 2) competition operation support — acquisition and education of the Games operation personnel; the organization and operation of the Games Operation Consultative Council production and distribution of printed

material; operation of the Games Information Center; and 3) victory ceremonies — preparation of victory ceremony items such as national flags, medals and diplomas; formulation of victory ceremony planning.

While going ahead with the preparation of the sports and operations, the SLOOC accordingly kept in close touch with the IOC and IFs, and sought the advice of international sports experts.

The SLOOC fixed its preparation of the sports and operations to the establishment of a perfect support system. To attain this goal, the SLOOC set the following guidelines in the planning stage: setting clear standards for the technical items related to the competition; developing the best possible conditions for the competition; the sharpening of the skills of personnel responsible for the conduct of the competitions; formulation of a sound competition operations program; and full preparation of

the victory ceremonies. The guidelines that the SLOOC established in the implementing stage were: speedy and accurate accreditation of athletes; accurate competition information and guide services; full support for IF officials; speedy action to deal with any significant changes; maintenance of a cooperative system with related organizations; arranging of comfortable working conditions for the operations personnel; and the smooth management of the victory ceremonies. Owing to the meticulous and well-orchestrated preparations for the management of the competition by the SLOOC, the 24th Seoul Olympic Games were operated almost perfectly. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, international sports leaders and others hailed the managing of the Seoul Games.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

10.1 Basic Preparations

10.1.1 Range of the Operations

The Seoul Olympic Games were the largest ever in terms of the numbers of participating countries, athletes, events and gold medals at stake; 13,304 athletes from 160 countries came to compete for the 237 medals in the 23 sports.

The Seoul Olympics outdid the Los Angeles Games in the number of the participating countries by 20, and attracted 2,531 more athletes than the Los Angeles Games. Two more official sports were staged and 16 more gold medals were at stake in the Seoul Games than the previous Games. In the Seoul Olympic Games, baseball and taekwondo were staged as demonstration sports, women's judo as a demonstration event, and badminton and bowling were conducted as exhibition sports.

Being the largest in scale in Olympic history, work on the preparation of the sports and operations was enormous. The SLOOC's objective was to develop an atmosphere and conditions that would enable the athletes from the East and West, who were to gather together at a Summer Olympics for the first time in 12 years, to perform to their full potential.

The tasks of preparing the sports and operations primarily concerned the following: determining the duration of the Games, the Games schedules, the Games method and detailed rules of competition in close cooperation with the IOC and the IFs; acquiring sports equipment; recruiting and training operations personnel; securing competition training and warm-up sites; and preparing victory ceremonies to present medals and diplomas to winning athletes.

Also involved in the preparation of the competition operations were the management of the accreditation of athletes competing in sports events, and publication of various booklets necessary for conducting the competitions to keep the participating athletes and spectators well informed of the Games schedules.

10.1.2 Implementation

The first factors to be determined with respect to the preparation of the competition operations were the sports to be staged, the duration of the Games, the sport events, and the rules of competition.

The Olympic Charter requires that the approval of the IOC be obtained in determining the Games duration, sports to be staged and the Games schedules, and that the rules of competition and the Games schedules be determined in consultation with each of the IFs.

The 23 sports for the Seoul Olympics were determined at the 84th IOC Session held in Baden-Baden in September 1981 when the IOC made its decision to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul.

The 90th IOC Session, held in Berlin in June 1985, approved baseball and taekwondo as demonstration sports, women's judo as a demonstration event, and badminton and bowling as exhibition sports.

The SLOOC decided to hold the Games in September, the season it had determined as best for staging sports. Analyzing weather statistics of the past 30 years as provided by the Central Meteorological Observatory, the SLOOC in February 1984 set the Games period, from September 17 to October 2, 1988, for a total of 16 days. The Games period as determined by the SLOOC, was approved by the IOC in its 88th Session in Los Angeles in July 1984.

Seoul staged the 10th Asian Games from September 20 to October 5, 1986. Drawing 4,839 athletes from 27 countries to compete in the 25 sports' 269 events, the Asian Games proved Seoul's ability to stage the Olympics.

The Asian Games also provided an important opportunity to build up experience and expertise in the management of competitions. The preparation of the Games operations went into full swing beginning in 1987, expanding the organization of the SLOOC and projecting the number of participants.

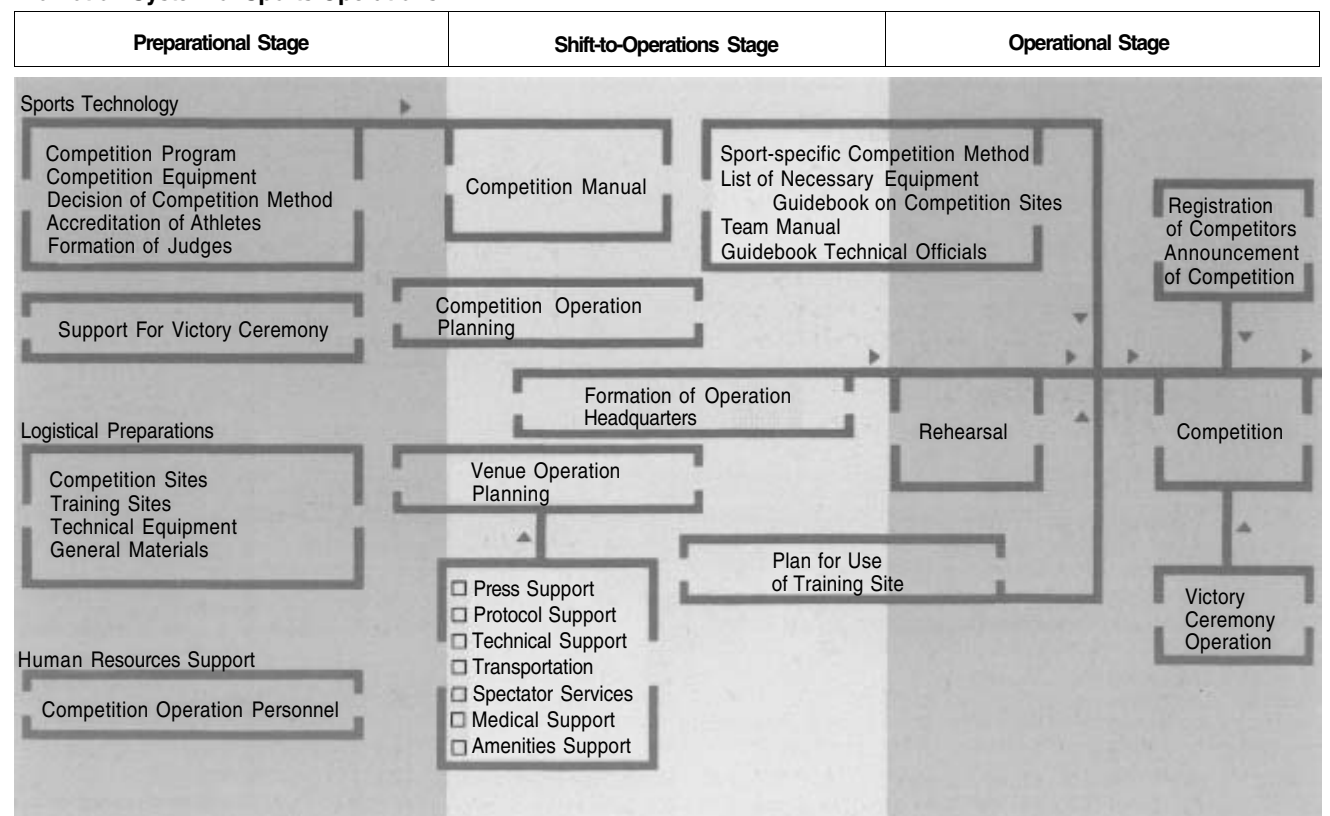
The SLOOC set the projected number of participants at 13,674 athletes and officials from 161 countries. In August

1987, it completed technical manuals for each sport, and with the approval of the IOC and IFs, distributed the manuals to relevant organizations. On September 17, 1987, invitations to attend the Seoul Olympic Games were sent out to 167 NOCs, and by January 17, 1988, 161 NOCs had responded positively to participate in the Games. Six countries failed to notify their intention to participate — D.P.R. Korea, Cuba, Albania, Ethiopia, the Seychelles and Nicaragua.

The SLOOC closed the receipt of preliminary entry forms on May 17, 1988, and closed the final entry applications on September 2, 1988, with the exception of athletics which was closed on September 8. Among the 161 NOCs which officially notified their intention to participate in the Olympics, Madagascar failed to send in an entry form by the closing date. The entry forms sent by the 160 NOCs listed a total of 9,627 athletes and 3,999 officials.

In December 1987, the SLOOC decided on the organizational system of each sports headquarters and appointed key command posts. Beginning in May 1988, each sports headquarters was placed under the actual operational system to prepare for the operation of the competition; they repeated the sport-specific rehearsals according to the competition manual until the eve of the Games.

Promotion System of Sports Operations





10. Preparations for Sports Administration



10.1.3 Organization and Manpower

Work on the preparation of the competition operations started right after the inauguration of the SLOOC.

The hierarchical system of the SLOOC Secretariat was confirmed in December 1981, instituting the Sports Department, which was to be entirely responsible for sports operations under the control of the deputy secretary-general in charge of domestic affairs. The Sports Department consisted of the four divisions including the Sports Operation Division and Sports Division I, II and III at the time of its inception, but expanded later to comprise and nine divisions.

As the workload on sports operations snowballed with the opening date of the 10th Asian Games drawing near, the Sports Department was divided into Sports Department I and II in September 1985. In December of the same year, the Pusan Office was established to take charge of the yachting competition.

As the importance of the preparation for sports administration operations was fully ascertained during the Asian Games, the SLOOC, in December 1986, decided to upgrade the official in charge of sports operations to the rank of vice-president, who would have full responsibility over sports and operations. Under the control of the vice-president, the deputy secretary-general in charge of sports and operations was newly appointed to take charge of the Office of Sports Coordinator, Operation Departments I and II, the Medical Department and the Pusan Office. The areas of responsibility were as follows:

- Office of Sports Coordinator
The formulation of sports programs; formulation of sports operation plans

- and scenarios, and their coordination; editing and publication of sports technical manuals; securing the athletes' accrediting office, and the sports guide and information centers; acquisition and management of the sports operations personnel in cooperation with the IFs; acquisition and support of sporting equipment; acquisition and production of victory ceremony items; organization and operation of victory ceremony staff.

- Sports Department I

The preparation and actual conducting of competitions for cycling, fencing, hockey, gymnastics, swimming, taekwondo, judo, handball, rowing, tennis, canoeing, weightlifting, and wrestling.

- Sports Department II

The preparation and actual conducting of competitions for the modern pentathlon, shooting, equestrian, archery, table tennis, athletics, football, boxing, basketball, and volleyball.

- Pusan Office

The preparation and operation of the opening and closing ceremonies for the yachting competition, and the torch relay; the preparation and the actual conducting of the yachting competition; establishment and operation of the clinics the at competition sites and the sub-village; doping control and gender verification; anti-pollution and disinfection measures; and food hygiene.

Five staff members were responsible for the preparation for sports and operations when the SLOOC was inaugurated in October 1981. By May 1988, when the organization was placed under operational system, the number of staff members in the Office of Sports Coordinator, Sports Departments I and II, and the Pusan Office

had reached 240, including four first-grade officials and 23 second-grade officials.

Inclusive of the staff members of the Medical Department, the SLOOC personnel assigned to sports operations numbered 261, all of which were under the control of the vice-president and the deputy secretary-general in charge of sports operations.

In December 1987, the SLOOC finalized the organizational system of each sports headquarters to take charge of the sports and operations. Under the command of the commissioner, secretary-general and director, each sports headquarters assumed responsibility for the Games operations, Games support, management of the competition sites and the operations of the organizations. The scope and characteristics of each specific sport were reflected in the organizing of the sports headquarters.

The position of a director was additionally instituted in those sports headquarters which dealt with sports such as athletics and swimming, which required at least two competition sites. Personnel assigned to the management and supporting sectors were made available in cases where at least two sports were conducted at one site as in canoeing and rowing, judo and taekwondo, and athletics and the Opening/Closing Ceremonies.

The presidents of the domestic sports federations were appointed to head each sports headquarters; senior executive managers of local sports federations were appointed to serve as secretaries-general, while officers in charge of sports in the SLOOC were named directors.

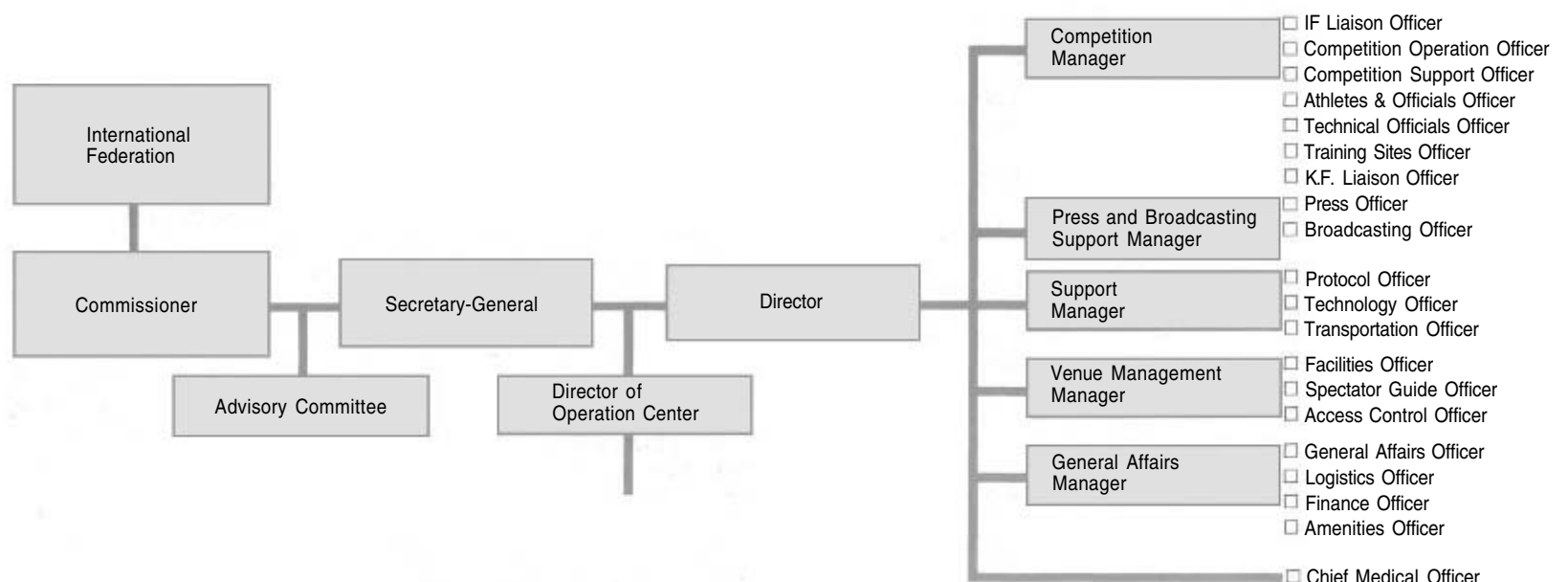
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1. Taenung International Shooting Range, venue of 13 events.

2. Routine chores such as polishing floors were performed by volunteers.

3. Taekwondo, staged as a demonstration sport.

Organization of Competition Headquarters



A total of 25,209 operation personnel were assigned to the 31 sports headquarters, including the four provincial football headquarters in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. They included 262 SLOOC personnel, 9,366 support personnel, 14,461 volunteers and 1,120 temporary personnel.

10.1.4 Organization and Operation of the Games Operation Consultative Council

□ Organization of the Games Operation Consultative Council

To maximize the efficient sharing of responsibility between the SLOOC and domestic sports organizations as was necessary during the Seoul Asian Games, and to accommodate the opinions of sports leaders, the SLOOC organized and operated a Games Operation Consultative Council comprising representatives of a broad range of domestic sports circles. The objective of the Council was to hear the opinions of the domestic sports organizations with respect to the preparation and operation of competitions of the Seoul Olympic Games and to help promote a cooperative system among related domestic sports organizations. Effective January 30, 1987, the SLOOC established provisions governing the operation of the projected Games Operation Consultative Council, and commissioned 35 persons to serve on the council. The council convened its first session on January 30, 1987, and held its sixth and last session on October 26, 1988, providing advice and presenting opinions on major policies concerning the preparation and operation of the sports.

□ Sports Experts Committee

As a working advisory body dealing with the items for deliberation by the Game Operation Consultative Council, the Experts committee consisted of at least 20 members recommended by the SLOOC president. The members included directors of the board and managers of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, sports professors, sports journalists, Olympic organizing experts and other sports specialists. The committee generally convened its sessions 10 days before the council was to convene.

□ Sport-specific Operations Committee

The Sport-specific Operations Committee was a consultative body dealing with the formulation and implementation of the sport-specific details of the operations, and the directing of the preparations to be acted on by the Games Operation Consultative Council. The committee was composed mainly of the key officers of domestic sports federations, including the presidents, vice-presidents, board members and secretaries-general, and SLOOC officers in charge of sports, numbering between 15 and 20.

- Members of the Games Operation Consultative Council:
 - Min Kwan-shik, former president, Korea Amateur Sports
 - Kim Un-yong, Vice-president, SLOOC
 - Kim Sang-hah, President, Korea Basketball Federation
 - Kim Chong-ha, President, Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA)
 - Kim Jip, Vice-president, KASA
 - Kim Sung-jip, Vice-president, KASA
 - Kim Young-ki, Vice-president, Korea Amateur Sports Association
 - Kim Oh-joong, Honorary Professor, Korea University
 - Kim Young-mo, Secretary-general, KASA
 - Kim Jong-yol, President, Korea Rugby and Football Association
 - Park Jong-ki, President, Korea Athletics Federation
 - Park Choi-bin, Dean, Korean National College of Physical Education
 - Paek Yong-ki, Honorary Professor, Chungang University
 - Suh Yoon-bok, elder sportsman (marathon)
 - Sohn Kee-chung, gold medalist at the Berlin Olympic Games
 - Shin Do-hwan, former president, Korea Judo Federation
 - Lee Kon-yong, President, Korea Equestrian Federation
 - Lee Myung-bak, President, Korea Swimming Federation
 - Lee Woo-jae, President, Korea Shooting Federation
 - Lee Jong-ha, Professor, Yonsei University
 - Lee Chul-seung, National Assemblyman
 - Chang Ju-ho, SLOOC Deputy Secretary-general for sports operation
 - Chang Chung-sik, Vice-president, KOC
 - Chung Sang-yun, elder sportsman (basketball)
 - Chin Oh-hyun, President, Korea Weightlifting Federation
 - Choi Soon-young, President, Korea Football Federation
 - Choi Yol-kon, Superintendent, Seoul Education Board
 - Choi In-chul, President, Korea Baseball Federation
 - Choi Il-hong, Vice-minister of Sports
 - Han Yang-soon, National Assemblywoman KASA Board member
 - Lee Sung-koo, elder sportsman (basketball)
 - Kim Myong-kon, elder sportsman (boxing)
 - Hong Jong-moon, elder sportsman (tennis)
 - Um Sam-tak, Commander, Army Sports Unit
 - Han Sung-il, former dean, College of Physical Education, Ewha Woman's University
- Members of the Sports Experts Committee:
 - Chang Byong-jo, Director-general, International Sports Bureau, Sports Ministry
 - Kim Chang-geun, Vice-president, Korea Athletics Federation
 - Kim Kwang-soo, Vice-president, Korea Swimming Federation

- Lee Dal-soon, Vice-president, Korea Cycling Federation
- Lee Sang-chan, Vice-president, Korea Judo Federation
- Lee Hak-rae, Dean, College of Sports, Hanyang University
- Kim Jin-ho, Dean, College of Sports, Kyunghee University
- Yoon Nam-shik, Dean, College of Physical Education, Ewha Woman's University
- Roh Hee-dok, Professor, College of Sports, Seoul National University
- Kim Yong-hwan, Professor, College of Sports, Yonsei University
- Sun Byong-ki, Professor, College of Sports, Korea University
- Lee Jong-taek, Director, Planning Office, KASA
- Pae Son-hak, Operation Manager, KASA
- Kim Sung-kyu, Manager of International Cooperation, KASA
- Sun In-won, Guidance Instructor, Training Corps, KASA
- Huh Rok, Secretary-general, Korea Weightlifting Federation
- Park Se-hoh, KBS Commentator
- Cho Kwang-shik, MBC Sports Director
- Koh Doo-hyun, Managing Director, *Seoul Shinmun*
- Lee Tae-yong, Sports Editor, *Chungang Daily News*.

10.2 Competition Programs

10.2.1 Basic Preparations

The competition program is central to the operation of Olympic Games competitions. The competition program is determined on the basis of official sports, events, the Games period, and the acquisition of the competition and training sites. The Olympic Charter calls for an inclusion at as many sports events in the Games program as possible, reflecting the wishes of IFs, as well as for determining the order of all competitions within each sport through consultation between the Olympic Games organizing committee and the IFs. The Olympic Charter also stipulates that the sports to be included in the competition program must be the ones selected by the IOC Session as Olympic sports, that only the sports widely practiced in at least fifty countries in three continents be included in the program for the men's events and those widely practiced in at least 35 countries in three continents in the program for women's events, and that all new sports must be included in the Olympic program six years in advance of staging the next Games. The Olympic Charter stipulates that the Olympic program must include at least 15 Olympic sports, allowing for no change once the sports have been selected.



The 23 official sports selected for the Seoul Games were determined by the 84th IOC Session held in Baden-Baden in September 1981. The SLOOC accommodated fully the wishes of the IFs by including all the 23 sports in the Games program. The Olympic Charter allows the Games organizing committee to stage up to two demonstration sports from among sports not covered in the Olympic sports after obtaining approval of the IOC. Unlike the demonstration sports, exhibition sports do not require the approval of the IOC, but are staged at the discretion of the Games organizing committee, and are not included in the Olympic Games program.

10.2.2 Decision on the Games Period

Weather conditions can have an enormous effect on the successful staging of competitions. With respect to this, the SLOOC made elaborate investigations and researched thoroughly, to set the period of the Games at a time that would enable athletes to perform to the fullest with the assistance of favorable weather conditions. The best season for sports in Korea is generally regarded to be from September to October. To obtain substantial scientific data, the SLOOC engaged the Central Meteorological Observatory to make a comparative study of weather statistics over the preceding 30 years. A precise analysis of the weather statistics of the past 30 years indicated that autumn, specifically from the latter part of September to early October, was the best time to stage the Games. The SLOOC selected two possible periods for the Games, the first one being from September 17 to October 2, and the second one being from September 24 to October 9. According to the weather statistics of the previous 30 years, the average temperature during the period of the first draft plan was 18.8 degrees C., precipitation was 41.3mm, and the average humidity was 70 percent. The period witnessed two typhoons per year on the average, and fog was reported for 11 days in the previous three years. In the period of the second draft plan, the average temperature was 17.7 degrees C, average precipitation was 24.7mm, while no typhoon was reported, humidity was 69 percent, and fog was reported for 12 days in the previous three years. The first draft plan showed slightly higher temperatures and a little more precipitation than the second plan, while the risk of encountering typhoons was much higher in the first than the second plan.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

The Full Moon Festival, Korea's most widely celebrated national holiday, fell in the latter part of the Games period under the first plan, while it fell in the early days of the Games under the second plan. It thus turned out that the most comfortable period for the Games in terms of weather conditions would inevitably coincide with the nation's most celebrated holiday. After carefully weighing the merits and demerits of the first as against the second plan, the SLOOC decided to choose the first plan in its Executive Board meeting on February 27, 1984, setting the Seoul Olympic Games period from September 17 to October 2, 1988.

The Games period as determined by the SLOOC was reported to and approved by the IOC Executive Board meeting held in Lausanne, Switzerland in May 1984, and confirmed at the 88th IOC Session held in Los Angeles in July 1984.

After setting the Games period, the Organizing Committee of the 10th Asian Games set the period of the regional games to be from September 20 to October 5, 1986.

Although both of the games were staged for 16 days, the Seoul Olympic Games were held three days ahead of the Asian Games.

It rained on the third day of the Games, September 19, but not enough to hinder the conduct of the competitions. Throughout the 16 days of the Games period, weather remained ideal, and competition went ahead as scheduled.

During the Games period, the lowest temperature was 11 degrees C. on September 27 and 28, and the highest temperature was 28 degrees C. on the opening day, September 17.

The weather conditions during the Games period are indicated in the table below.

Daily Weather During the Games

Date	Weather	Temperature
Sept. 17 (Sat.)	Generally Clear	17°-28°C
Sept. 18 (Sun.)	Clear, then Cloudy	17°-27°C
Sept. 19 (Mon.)	Cloudy with Scattered Rain	19°-26°C
Sept. 20 (Tues.)	Partly Cloudy	18°-26°C
Sept. 21 (Weds.)	Generally Clear	14°-27°C
Sept. 22 (Thur.)	Generally Clear	14°-27°C
Sept. 23 (Fri.)	Clear, then Cloudy	15°-27°C
Sept. 24 (Sat.)	Generally Cloudy	16°-23°C
Sept. 25 (Sun.)	Partly Cloudy	16°-27°C
Sept. 26 (Mon.)	Partly Cloudy	14°-26°C
Sept. 27 (Tues.)	Partly Cloudy	11°-24°C
Sept. 28 (Weds.)	Generally Clear	11°-25°C
Sept. 29 (Thur.)	Clear, then Cloudy	12°-24°C
Sept. 30 (Fri.)	Very Cloudy	13°-25°C
Oct. 1 (Sat.)	Partly Cloudy	14°-26°C
Oct. 2 (Sun.)	Clear, then Cloudy	12°-25°C

10.2.3

Decision on Olympic Sports

□ Official sports

The Olympic Games organizing committee is required to select the sports from among those determined by the IOC, and then to obtain the approval of the IOC while reflecting the wishes of the IFs in the selection.

The official sports for the Seoul Olympic Games were determined at the 84th IOC Session in Baden-Baden in September 1981 which awarded Seoul the right to hold the 1988 Olympics. The IOC Session, which voted to hold the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, decided to add tennis and table tennis to the official sports, both scheduled to be staged in Los Angeles in 1984 as demonstration sports.

The 21 Summer Olympic sports which had been staged from the 20th Olympics in Munich in 1972 to the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984 were: archery, athletics, basketball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, the modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling, and yachting. Tennis had been an the official sport from the first Athens Games in 1896 to the 8th Paris Games in 1924, but was removed from the roster of Olympic sports from the 9th Amsterdam Games in 1928. Tennis was thus revived as an official sport after a hiatus of 64 years. Before being selected as an official sport for the Seoul Games, table tennis was staged as a demonstration sport at the Los Angeles Games in 1984. The 88th IOC Session, held in Los Angeles in 1984 decided to hold 232 events at the Seoul Games, 11 more than the 221 events staged in Los Angeles. The IOC Executive Board, convening a meeting in Lausanne in May 1985, added two more events, bringing the total to 234; but then the Board, in its meeting held in Seoul in September 1986, added four new events to the list and excluded one existing event. Altogether, the number of events for the Seoul Games reached 237, representing an increase of 16 events over the Los Angeles Games.

The additional events included: men's tennis singles and doubles, and women's tennis singles and doubles; men's table tennis singles and doubles and women's table tennis singles and doubles; a women's 10,000 meters in athletics; a women's sprint in cycling; 470 Class divisions for both men and women in yachting; a men's air pistol and women's pistol in shooting; men's and women's team competition in archery; and men's and women's 50-meter freestyle in swimming. In all, the new events numbered 17, but the total number of events for the Seoul Games represented an increase of 16 from Los Angeles, as the open category of judo was kept off the list of events in the Seoul Games.

The events included 42 in athletics, 38 in swimming, 20 in wrestling, 15 in gymnastics, 14 in rowing, 13 in shooting, 12 in boxing, and 12 in canoeing. Football had only one event. Men's events numbered 151, women's events 72, and events for both men and women numbered 14. The mixed events for both men and women included the six equestrian events, two of shooting's 13 events, and six of yachting's eight events.

□ Demonstration sports

Although the demonstration sports are not official Olympic sports, they can be staged with the approval of the IOC almost like the official ones, and are included in the Olympic Games program.

The demonstration sports are those which have a high probability of being adopted as official sports or which represent unique sports of the host country.

The SLOOC proposed to the IOC that it stage taekwondo and baseball as demonstration sports and women's judo as a demonstration event. In its 90th session held in Berlin in June 1985, the IOC approved the demonstration sports.

For the first time in Olympic history taekwondo, the traditional martial art of Korea, was adopted as a demonstration sport. Baseball and women's judo, which were staged as a demonstration sport and an exhibition event in Seoul, respectively, will be listed as official sports in the 25th Barcelona Games in 1992.

□ Exhibition sports

Exhibition sports, though not included in the official and demonstration sports, are staged in a fashion matching the demonstration sports as the Games organizing committee sees fit, to help propagate the sports. The exhibition sports do not require the approval of the IOC, but the organizing committee is required to report the conduct of the competition to the IOC. The exhibition sports are not listed in the Games program.

In compliance with the request from the International Badminton Federation (IBF) and Fédération Internationale des Quilleurs (FIQ), the SLOOC decided to stage badminton and bowling as exhibition sports for the Seoul Games. The SLOOC reported the projected badminton competition as an exhibition sport to the 90th IOC Session held in Berlin in June 1985. In January 1986, the SLOOC reported bowling to the IOC as an additional exhibition sport.

In October 1985, the IOC advised the SLOOC that a wheelchair race for disabled persons should be staged as an exhibition event. Accepting the advice of the IOC, the SLOOC decided to stage 800-meter and 1,500-meter wheelchair races as exhibition events.



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10.2.4

Confirmation of Games Schedule

As a matter of procedures involved in the preparations and operations, the Games schedule can be formulated only after the sports, events and competition rules have been finalized and the competition sites have been secured. In working out the Games schedule, the SLOOC decided to fully consider the rest times to enable athletes to perform their skills to the fullest under the best possible conditions, and to show due respect to the popular sports of each country and time differences. The Games schedule was formulated according to the following guidelines: 1) the competition time must consider normal office duty hours (09:00-18:00), and sunrise and sunset; 2) pairings or match-ups must be so arranged so as to balance medal tallies during the Games period; those sports which involve medal rounds in a single day's competition should be included in the early stage of the schedule; 3) the Games schedule must not favor specific countries during the initial medal race; 4) ball games such as football, basketball, volleyball, handball and hockey should be scheduled to proceed throughout the Games period; 5) popular sports must not overlap; in particular, the finals of athletics and swimming should not overlap; 6) the competition start time involving the same sports should be streamlined, and care should be taken not to keep the supporting sectors — athletes' transportation, communications, broadcasting, victory ceremonies and dope control — overburdened

with work; and 7) competitions on weekends and holidays should be arranged in more diverse manner than competitions during the workweek, so as to draw a large audience. In accordance with these guidelines, the SLOOC formulated the draft schedule in January 1984. Taking advantage of the ASOIF meeting held in Mexico for three days from May 27 to May 29, 1984, the SLOOC contacted all 22 IFs (except table tennis) in a move to reach an agreement on the scheduling. In the first contact, IFs of 18 sports generally agreed to the draft schedules, but the four IFs of athletics, gymnastics, basketball and swimming were reluctant to accept the suggestions for morning. During the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984, and at the meeting of the Association of Summer Olympic Sports Federations held in Monte Carlo, Monaco, in October 1984, the SLOOC again tried to address the problem with the IFs of athletics, swimming, gymnastics and basketball. At every possible opportunity, when the IFs convened general meetings or called executive board sessions, the SLOOC dispatched working-level staff to discuss the issue of morning competitions. The SLOOC also invited presidents of the IFs and their secretaries-general to visit Seoul to discuss the matter. After final negotiations at Des Moines, Iowa in the United States in May 1985, Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA) agreed to the swimming schedule.

The Fédération Internationale de Basketball Amateur (FIBA) and the Federation Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG) agreed to the Games schedules during negotiations at the IOC Headquarters in May 1985. In June 1985, the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA) agreed to the Games schedule, and the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) agreed to the schedule in July 1985.

After obtaining the consent of the IFs on the schedules of the 23 sports, the SLOOC put final touches to the Games schedules on December 13, 1985, and sent out the Games schedules to the relevant IFs and the IOC for approvals. In the course of finalizing the schedules, part of the schedules involving cycling and table tennis were altered in January 1986. In May 1986, the SLOOC entered into negotiations with NBC on the schedules agreed on with the IFs.

NBC pressed for an adjustment of the schedules involving 12 official sports — athletics, basketball, boxing, cycling, swimming, equestrian, gymnastics, table tennis, volleyball, weightlifting and wrestling, and one of the demonstration sports, taekwondo. The SLOOC, having received the rescheduling request from NBC, started contacting the relevant IFs beginning June 9, 1986 for an adjustment of the schedules. The final draft Games schedules, which reflected the demands of NBC, was approved by the IOC in its 91st Session held in Lausanne, Switzerland on October 13, 1986.

Because some IFs did not send their replies on the final draft Games schedules until the approval of the IOC in its 91st Session, the IOC gave its stamp of approval on the condition that the approval of the relevant IFs be sought in due course later on.

In January 1987, the the IFs of athletics, gymnastics and judo agreed to the schedules as approved by the IOC, while the IFs of canoeing, tennis and volleyball agreed with the SLOOC on partial revisions of the schedules. Sometime later on, the SLOOC, IFs and NBC agreed to partly change schedules involving cycling, equestrian, diving, athletics, rowing, yachting and shooting, but the general frame of the Games schedules approved by the 91st IOC Session remained much the same.

As the Games schedules had been confirmed, the SLOOC decided on the drawing method for grouping and pairings of men's handball on April 15, 1987. Similar procedures were done for women's handball in December 1987, for volleyball in March 1988, for football on June 8, 1988, for water polo on June 14, for baseball on June 29, and for basketball on July 10. The SLOOC published a booklet on the Games schedules for all events of the 23 sports, and distributed copies to the IOC, the IFs, and each NOC.



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The adjustment and partial alteration of the schedules, however, resulted in the publication of three editions of the schedule booklet, the first edition in May 1987, the second on February 1, 1988, and the third on September 5, 1988. The first edition, in both English and French, was made available in 2,000 copies, the second edition in Korean was printed in 1,000 copies, and in English for 2,000 copies; 7,000 copies of the third edition in Korean, 15,000 copies in English and 3,000 copies in French came off the press.

Seoul Olympic Sports Competitions

Sports	Events			Total
	Men	Women	Mixed	
Archery	2	2		4
Athletics	24	18		42
Basketball	1	1		2
Boxing	12			12
Canoeing	9	3		12
Cycling	7	2		9
Equestrian			6	6
Fencing	6	2		8
Football	1			1
Gymnastics	8	7		15
Handball	1	1		2
Hockey	1	1		2
Judo	7			7
Modern Pentathlon	2			2
Rowing	8	6		14
Shooting	7	4	2	13
Swimming	19	19		38
Table Tennis	2	2		4
Tennis	2	2		4
Volleyball	1	1		2
Weightlifting	20			20
Wrestling	20			20
Yachting	1	1	6	8
Total	151	72	14	237

4. Women's marathon competition. Even though only two gold medals were at stake in the marathon, one each for men and women, the event was a center of attention.

5. The French team checks equipment at the Velodrome. Kinds of equipment and instruments used for the Olympics totalled 896.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

During the Games period, the schedules were partly changed as some participating athletes withdrew from competitions; the schedules were changed 20 times during the Games period — three times involving days of the competition, and 17 times involving competition starting times.

When reasons for a change in scheduling arose, the relevant sports headquarters reported the case to the Games Main Operation Center which subsequently decided whether or not to effect the change.

Once changes were determined, the Main Operation Center reported to the IOC, the IFs and the sports headquarters, and the related information was immediately sent to the MPC, the IBC and the delegation of each NOC through Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS) and the Wide Information Network Services (WINS). The information was also sent to the Games information center.

10.3 Registration of Athletes

The registration of athletes aimed to provide data to deal with any possible dispute about qualification of athletes during the Games period and to allow adequate preparations for the Games. The SLOOC laid down registration procedures in accordance with Rule 30 and the bye-law to Rule 37 of the Olympic Charter and the provisions of the Games technical manual.

Establishing close cooperation and communications with the accreditation center and the check-in and check-out counters at the Olympic Village, the SLOOC endeavored to ensure speedy processing and to provide accurate statistical data.

Registrations were processed swiftly and accurately by using computers, and the computerized data were used as basic data for Games results and the list of athletes.

10.3.1 Projection of the Number of Athletes

In January 1987, the SLOOC was able to make a projection as to the possible participation by sports and the NOCs, and the projection was utilized as basic data for the preparation and operation of the Games.

Considered as reference data for the projection were the participation in the 21st Montreal Games in 1976, the 22nd Moscow Games in 1980, and the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984. Although some countries boycotted these three Games, the SLOOC estimated that all NOCs affiliated with the IOC as of January 1987 would come to Seoul for the Olympics.

Because the Seoul Olympics represented an increase of two sports and 16 events over the Los Angeles Games, and because the participation in team ball games was widened, the SLOOC anticipated that the Seoul Games would draw at least 3,000 more athletes than the Los Angeles Games.

Daily Game Schedule and Gold Medal Distribution

Competition	September														October		Days	Number of Gold Medals	Total
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2			
Archery														②	②		5	4	
Athletics							③	③	⑤	⑧		④	④	⑤	⑨	①	9	42	
Basketball	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	①	①			14	2	
Boxing	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		⑥	⑥	15	12	
Canoeing										○	○	○	○	⑥	⑥		6	12	
Cycling		①		①	○	①	○	④		①	①						8	9	
Equestrian			○	○	○	②	○	○	①	○	①	①		○		①	12	6	
Fencing				○	①	①	①	①		○	①	①	①	①			10	8	
Football	○	○	○	○	○	○			○	○				○	①		10	1	
Gymnastics		○	○	①	①	①	①	⑥	④			○	○	①			11	15	
Handball				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	①	○	①		12	2	
Hockey		○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	①	①		13	2	
Judo									①	①	①	①	①	①	①		7	7	
Modern Pentathlon		○	○	○	○	②											5	2	
Rowing			○	○	○	○	○	⑦	⑦								7	14	
Shooting		②	②	②	②	①	②	②									7	13	
Swimming (Competitive)		○	④	○	⑤	⑤	⑤	⑥	⑥								8	31	
(Diving)	○	①	○	①					○	①	○	①					8	4	
(Synchronized)										○	○	○		①	①		5	2	
(Water Polo)					○	○	○			○	○			○	①		7	1	
Table Tennis							○	○	○	○	○	○	○	②	②		9	4	
Tennis				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	②	②		12	4	
Volleyball	○	○	○	○		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	①	○	○	①	15	2	
Weightlifting		①	①	①	①	①		①	①	①	①	○	①				11	10	
Wrestling		○	○	③	③	④					○	○	③	③	④		10	20	
Yachting				○	○	○	○	○	○		⑧						7	8	
Event Total	5	12	12	18	17	18	16	17	16	16	18	17	15	16	13	4			
Gold Medal Total	0	5	7	9	13	18	12	30	26	11	14	7	13	26	37	9		237	

The numbers in circles are the number of gold medals

In projecting the potential number of participants projections involving those sports which had limits on the number of teams, were based on the upper limit of participation. The projections presented some difficulties for sports open to optional participation. The projections in those sports was made on the assumption that there would be no massive boycott, after taking into consideration the number of athletes in the Los Angeles Games plus the anticipated participation by the U.S.S.R. and other countries which stayed away from the Los Angeles Games.

The projection of the potential participation by each NOC was based on the average size of teams at the Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles Games, plus the participation in additional sports and the natural growth rate of participation.

The number of participants projected by the SLOOC reached 13,674 from 161 countries, including 8,982 athletes and 4,692 officials. The actual number of the participants was 13,304 from 160 countries, including 9,417 athletes and 3,887 officials. This indicates that the projection made by the SLOOC one year and eight months before the opening of the Games was relatively accurate, save only a fractional error.

The actual number of participating athletes represented an increase of 435 persons from the projection, and that of the officials was 805 persons short of the projection.

10.3.2 Projection and Delivery of Entry Forms

The SLOOC received entry applications twice from each of the NOCs. Before receiving the applications, the IOC sent out Olympic invitation cards to the NOCs and the SLOOC received replies to confirm their participation. Until the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984, the invitations were sent out in the name of the president of the Olympic Games organizing committee. As the Olympic Charter was amended, the invitations to the Seoul Games were sent out jointly by the president of the organizing committee and the IOC president. The purpose underlying the joint invitations was to help defuse the possibility of politicizing the Olympic Games by using the name of the IOC president as a co-sponsor. This was because an invitation signed by only the president of the organizing committee might influence some countries without diplomatic relations with the host country, or with strained relations with the host country, to decline from participation.

Because host Korea had no normal relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as with some Third World nations, the invitations co-sponsored by the IOC president helped deter any move to boycott the Seoul Games.

One year before the opening of the Games, on September 17, 1987, the official invitation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games were sent to each of the NOCs, and the replies were received by January 17, 1988, four months from the date of delivery. After confirming the intention of participation through the reply forms enclosed with the invitation cards, the SLOOC received preliminary and final entry applications.

The closing date for the preliminary entry application was May 17, 1988, or four months before the opening day of the Games, and the deadline for the final application was September 2, 1988, 15 days before the opening of the Games. The closing date for athletics was September 8, 1988, just a week before the opening day.

In the preliminary applications, the NOCs were required to list the sports they would enter and the number of athletes; in the final application they were required to submit the list of athletes.

In October 1987, the SLOOC produced drafts of entry forms after studying the entry forms used in the past Games, and obtained the approval of the IFs and the IOC in December.

In February 1988, preliminary entry forms were delivered through the Federal Express, a courier service company, to the 161 NOCs which had responded positively to the official Olympic invitations. Before sending out the entry forms, the SLOOC and the IOC agreed that the preliminary entry forms would be delivered to the six NOCs which did not respond, namely, the D.P.R. Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua, the Seychelles, Ethiopia and Albania, only if they indicated their intention to participate.

An excess number of final entry forms were delivered to the NOCs, on the order of 1½-2 times more than the number of athletes projected by the NOCs on their preliminary entry forms. Brochures containing information about the entry application were also enclosed with the final entry forms. The brochure contained basic information and data concerning the participation in the Seoul Games, such as sport-specific participation rules, how to fill in the entry forms, standard records in timing competition, official sports, and the codes of NOCs.



6. Flag bearers march into the Olympic Stadium during the Closing Ceremony. Of the 167 NOCs affiliated with the IOC, 160 participated in the Seoul Olympics, realizing the goal of the widest possible turnout.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

Maximum Number of Competitors per NOC

Sport/Event	Female Athletes	Male Athletes	Female or Male	Substitutes (Female/Male)	Total Athletes	Qualifying Standards	Notes
Archery	3	3			6		
Team	3	3			6		
Individual	(3)	(3)				M: 1,100 points W: 1,050 points Entry standards must be attained at least 4 times between Feb. 1, 1987 and closing date for individual entries.	NOC may enter 1 male & 1 female competitor regardless of the FITA qualifying standards. Maximum of 3 men & 3 women per NOC providing each meets the required qualifying standards specified by the FITA. Each NOC entering 3 women and/or 3 men in the individual event automatically enter them for their respective team event, subject to their qualification for the teams semifinals according to the FITA Rules.
Athletics	56	74		4/4	138	Female Male	
100m	3	3			6	H 11.3 E 11.54	H 10.2 E 10.44
200m	3	3			6	H 23.4 E 23.64	H 20.6 E 20.84
400m	3	3			6	H 52.6 E 52.74	H 46.0 E 46.14
800m	3	3			6	2'01.5	1'46.8
1500m	3	3			6	4'09.0	3'38.5
3000m	3				3	9'03.0	
5000m		3			3		13'33.0
10000m	3	3			6	33'00.0	28'20.0
100m (Hurdles)	3				3	H 13.2 E 13.44	
1100 (Hurdles)		3			3		H 13.7 E 13.94
400m (Hurdles)	3	3			6	H 57.9 E 58.4	H 50.1 E 50.24
3000m (Steeplechase)		3			3		8'28.0
20km Walk		3			3		
50km Walk		3			3		
Marathon	3	3			6		
High Jump	3	3			6	1m88	2m25
Pole Vault		3			3		5m45
Long Jump	3	3			6	6m50	7m85
Triple Jump		3			3		16m60
Shot Put	3	3			6	16m90	19m50
Discus Throw	3	3			6	57m50	61m50
Hammer Throw		3			3		72m
Javelin Throw	3	3			6	56m50	76m
Decathlon		3			3		7,600 pts
Heptathlon	3				3	5,700 pts	
1x100m Relay	4	4		2/2	12		
4x400m Relay	4	4		2/2	12		
Basketball	12	12			24	FIBA selection	12 men's teams, 8 women's teams
Boxing		12			12		
Light Fly Weight		1			1		
Fly Weight		1			1		
Bantam Weight		1			1		
Feather Weight		1			1		
Light Weight		1			1		
Light Welter Weight		1			1		
Welter Weight		1			1		
Light Middle Weight		1			1		
Middle Weight		1			1		
Light Heavy Weight		1			1		
Heavy Weight		1			1		
Super Heavy Weight		1			1		
Canoeing	5	16			21		
Kayak singles 1000m							NOC may enter one (1) boat per event. NOC may enter a maximum of 21 competitors as follows:
Kayak pairs 1000m							Kayak —
Kayak fours 1000m		10			10		maximum of 10 men & 5 women competitors.
Kayak singles 500m							Canadian —
Kayak pairs 500m	5				5		maximum of 6 men competitors.
Kayak fours 500m							Only competitors who reach the age of 15 by December 31, 1988, inclusive, may compete.
Canadian singles 500m							
Canadian pairs 500m		6			6		
Canadian singles 1000m							
Canadian pairs 1000m							

Sport/Event	Female Athletes	Male Athletes	Female or Male	Substitutes (Female/Male)	Total Athletes	Qualifying Standards	Notes
Cycling	4	15			19		NOC may enter a maximum of 19 competitors (15 men, 4 women); All cyclists entered in the competition may act as substitutes in all other races for which they have not specifically been entered. Only competitors who reach the age of 17 by Dec. 31, 1988, inclusive, may compete.
1km time trial		1			1		
Sprint	1	1			2		
4000m individual pursuit		1			1		
4000m team pursuit		4			4		
50km points race		1			1		
100km team time trial		4			4		
Individual road race	3	3			6		
Equestrian			12C 12H	2C 10H	14C 22H		NOC may enter a maximum of 14 competitors (C) and 24 horses (H). A team member or individual may ride only 1 horse in each event. Competitors entered in Three-Day and Jumping events must reach the age of 18 and competitors in Dressage must reach the age of 16.
Three-day Event Competitions			4C 4H	1C 4H	5C 8H		
Jumping Competitions			4C 4H	1C 4H	5C 8H		
Dressage Competitions			4C		4C		
			4H	2H	6H		
Football		20			20	FIFA Selection	16 teams
Fencing	4	12		1/3	20		NOC may enter a maximum of 20 competitors. For every team in each weapon, NOC may enter 4 men and 4 women plus 1 sub. Each NOC may enter 3 competitors in each weapon in the individual competitions and 1 team in each weapon in the team competition. A national team is composed of 4 competitors and 1 sub.
Individual foil	(3)	(3)			(6)		
Individual epee		(3)			(3)		
Individual sabre		(3)			(3)		
Team foil	4	4		1/1	10		
Team epee		4		/1	5		
Team sabre		4		/1	5		
Gymnastics	8	6		1/1	16	The 12 men's & 12 women's teams must qualify via the 1987 World Championships. The 24 men & 24 women individual gymnasts shall qualify in the following manner: 3 men & 3 women from 13th-15th place teams and 2 men & 2 women from 16-18th place teams in the 1987 World Championships plus 9 men & 9 women selected according to the decision of the FIG Technical Committees. Rhythmic gymnasts must also qualify via the 1987 World Championships.	
Artistic	6	6		1/1	14		
Floor exercise	(2)	(2)					
Pommel horse		(2)					
Rings		(2)					
Parallel bars		(2)					
Horizontal bar		(2)					
Horse vault	(2)	(2)					
Uneven bars	(2)						
Balance beam	(2)						
Individual all-around	(3)	(3)					
Team	6	6	1/1		14		
Rhythmic							
Individual all-around	2				2		
Handball	15	15			30	IHF selection	12 men's teams, 8 women's teams
Hockey	16	16			32	FIH selection	12 men's teams, 8 women's teams
Judo		7			7		NOC may enter 1 competitor per weight class. No competitor is allowed to compete in more than 1 category.
Extra Light Weight		1			1		
Half Light Weight		1			1		
Light Weight		1			1		
Half Middle Weight		1			1		
Middle weight		1			1		
Half Heavy Weight		1			1		
Heavy Weight		1			1		
Modern Pentathlon	3			/1	4	4,500 (points)	NOC may enter 3 competitors and 1 substitute provided that they are technically qualified. Maximum number of participants overall in the competition is 66
Individual	(3)						
Team	3			/1	4		
Rowing	23	30		7/7	67		Substitutes are allowed as follows: Men — 2 subs, for the sweep-oar events or 4 subs, if the NOC is entered in the eights with coxswain; 2 subs for the sculling event; 1 coxswain. Maximum of 7 male subs. WOMEN — 2 subs for the sweep-oar events or 4 subs if NOC is entered in the eights with coxswain; 2 subs. for sculling events; 1 coxswain. Maximum of 7 female subs.
Four Oars with coxswain	5	5			10		
Double Sculls	2	2			4		
Coxswainless Pair Oars	2	2			4		
Single Sculls	1	1			2		
Pair Oars with Coxswain		3			3		
Coxswainless Four Oars		4			4		
Quadruple Sculls	4	4			8		
Eight Oars with Coxswain	9	9			18		



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

Sport/Event	Female Athletes	Male Athletes	Female or Male	Substitutes (Female/Male)	Total Athletes	Qualifying Standards	Notes	
Shooting	10	14	6		30		<p>NOC may enter up to the following () number of athletes with qualification scores per event but max. of 30 overall.</p> <p>Participation in the Olympic Shooting competitions is limited to a total quota of 412 athletes. For each event the quota places are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rifle and pistol 30 places disciplines, men and women, each event running game target discipline 20 places shotgun disciplines 46 places each event — Male or female 40 — Female 6 	
Free Pistol		2			2	553 (points)		
Rapid-Fire Pistol		2			2	558 (points)		
Sport Pistol	2				2	575 (points)		
Air Pistol	2	2			4	(M): 573 (points) (F): 365 (points)		
Air Rifle	2	2			4	(M): 573 (points) (F): 375 (points)		
Smallbore Free Rifle English Match		2			2	592 (points)		
Smallbore Free Rifle, Three Positions		2			2	1,142 (points)		
Smallbore Standard Rifle, Three Positions	2				2	563 (points)		
Running Game Target		2			2	558 (points)		
Olympic, Trap	1		3		4	188 (points)		
Olympic, Skeet	1		3		4	188 (points)		
Swimming	33	43		1	76			<p>NOC may enter a maximum of 26 men & 26 women in swimming competitions. Each NOC may enter 2 competitors in each individual event and 1 team in each relay event. All swimmers entered in individual or relay events may be used as reserves on relay teams.</p>
Swimming	26	26			52			
50m Freestyle	(2)	(2)			(4)	No qualifying standards		
100m Freestyle	(2)	(2)			(4)			
200m Freestyle	(2)	(2)			(4)			
400m Freestyle	(2)	(2)			(4)			
800m Freestyle	(2)				(2)			
1500m Freestyle		(2)			(2)			
100m Breaststroke	(2)	(2)			(4)			
200m Breaststroke	(2)	(2)			(4)			
100m Backstroke	(2)	(2)			(4)			
200m Backstroke	(2)	(2)			(4)			
100m Butterfly	(2)	(2)			(4)			
200m Butterfly	(2)	(2)			(4)			
200m Individual Medley	(2)	(2)			(4)			
400m Individual Medley	(2)	(2)			(4)			
4x100m Medley Relay	(4)	(4)			(8)			
4x100m Freestyle Relay	(4)	(4)			(8)			
4x200m Freestyle Relay		(4)			(4)			
Diving	4	4			8		<p>NOC may enter a maximum of 4 men & 4 women in diving competitions</p>	
Springboard	2	2			4			
Platform	2	2			4			
Synchronized Swimming	3				3		<p>Each NOC may enter one solo competitor and one duet team composed of two competitors and one alternate. This makes a maximum of 3 competitors per NOC.</p>	
Solo	1				1			
Duet	2			1/	(3)			
Water Polo		13			13	FINA selection	12 men's teams	
Tennis	3	4			7		<p>Each NOC may enter a maximum of 4 men and 3 women participants if qualified.</p> <p>The maximum number of players from each NOC to participate in each event will be as follows: 3 players in men's singles, 2 players in women's singles, 1 pair in men's doubles, 1 pair in women's doubles, The total number of participants does not exceed 96 men and 48 women.</p>	
Singles	(2)	(3)			(5)			
Doubles	(2)	(2)			(4)			
Table Tennis	3	4			7		<p>Each NOC may enter a maximum of 4 men and 3 women participants if qualified.</p> <p>The maximum number of players from each NOC to participate in each event will be as follows: 3 players in men's singles, 2 players in women's singles, 1 pair in men's doubles, 1 pair in women's doubles, The total number of participants does not exceed 96 men and 48 women.</p>	
Singles	(2)	(3)			(5)			
Doubles	(2)	(2)			(4)			



Sport/Event	Female Athletes	Male Athletes	Female or Male	Substitutes (Female/Male)	Total Athletes	Qualifying Standards	Notes
Volleyball	12	12			24	FIVB selection	12 men's teams, 8 women's teams
Weightlifting		10		2	12		NOC may enter a maximum of 10 competitors. These 10 may be spread over the different classes with a maximum of two lifters per bodyweight category.
Up to 52kg		(2)			(2)	205.0kg	
Up to 56kg		(2)			(2)	227.5kg	
Up to 60kg		(2)			(2)	245.0kg	
Up to 67.5kg		(2)			(2)	272.5kg	
Up to 75kg		(2)			(2)	295.0kg	
Up to 82.5kg		(2)			(2)	310.0kg	
Up to 90kg		(2)			(2)	320.0kg	
Up to 100kg		(2)			(2)	330.0kg	
Up to 110kg		(2)			(2)	335.0kg	
Over 110kg		(2)			(2)	347.5kg	
Wrestling		20			20		Each NOC may enter 1 wrestler per weight class in each style, for a maximum of 20 participants. Competitors must be a minimum age of 17 during the competitions.
Freestyle 48kg		1			1		
Freestyle 52kg		1			1		
Freestyle 57kg		1			1		
Freestyle 62kg		1			1		
Freestyle 68kg		1			1		
Freestyle 74kg		1			1		
Freestyle 82kg		1			1		
Freestyle 90kg		1			1		
Freestyle 100kg		1			1		
Freestyle 130kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 48kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 52kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 57kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 62kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 68kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 74kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 82kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 90kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 100kg		1			1		
Greco-Roman 130kg		1			1		
Yachting	2	2	11	4	19		Each NOC may enter 1 yacht in each class. NOC may enter a maximum of 15 competitors & 4 subs for all classes. If only 1 yacht is entered, only 1 sub. is permitted.
Int. 470 class	2	2			4		
Int. Soling class			3		3		
Int. Star class			2		2		
Int. FD class			2		2		2 yachts, 2 subs;
Int. Finn class			1		1		3 yachts, 3 subs;
Int. Tornado class			2		2		4 or more yachts. 4 subs.
Int. Division II class			1		1		
Total	209	350	29	37	625		

Demonstration Sports

Sport/Event	Female Athletes	Male Athletes	Female or Male	Substitutes (Female/Male)	Total Athletes	Qualifying Standards	Notes
Baseball		20			20	IBA selection	8 men's teams
Taekwondo	8	8			16	WTF selection	NOC may enter a maximum of 8 men & 8 women competitors: 1 for each weight class. The maximum number of participants for each weight class is limited to 16 men and 8 women.
Fin weight	1	1			2		
Fly weight	1	1			2		
Bantam weight	1	1			2		
Feather weight	1	1			2		
Light weight	1	1			2		
Welter weight	1	1			2		
Middle weight	1	1			2		
Heavy weight	1	1			2		
Women's Judo	7				7	IJF selection	No competitor is allowed to compete in more than 1 category. NOC may enter a maximum of 7 women for the women's demonstration event. Women competitors participating in the women's demonstration competition will be chosen in accordance with the decisions taken by the 1987 IJF Congress.
Extra Light weight 48kg	1				1		
Half Light weight 52kg	1				1		
Light weight 56kg	1				1		
Half Middle weight	1				1		
Middle weight	1				1		
Half Heavy weight 72kg	1				1		
Heavy weight 72kg	1				1		
Total	15	28			43		



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

10.3.3 Receipt of Entry Forms

Among the 167 NOCs affiliated with the IOC, 161 NOCs sent replies to the SLOOC indicating their intention to participate in the Seoul Games after receiving the invitation cards co-signed by the SLOOC president and the IOC president.

In accordance with the agreement reached by the IOC and the SLOOC, the preliminary entry forms were delivered to the 161 NOCs which responded to the invitations. The preliminary entry forms were received by the SLOOC via mail and telex. The Sports Coordinating Division handled the receipt of entry forms. The entry forms were input into GIONS (Games Information On-line Network System) and the data were used for statistical purposes.

On March 29, 1988, the United States became the first NOC to send in the preliminary entry form, listing 808 athletes and officials. By the May 17, 1988 closing date, only 125 NOCs had submitted the preliminary entry forms to the SLOOC, for a total of 14,892 participants including 10,625 athletes and 4,266 officials.

In actuality, however, the deadline for the preliminary application was extended to September 14 as all of the 161 NOCs submitted the entry forms by that time.

Even after the preliminary entry forms had been submitted to the SLOOC, some NOCs asked the SLOOC to correct or change items. Not until August 16, one month before the opening day of the Games, was the paperwork on the entry forms completed, and the final tally possible.

The tally of the preliminary entry forms showed that 161 NOCs would send a total of 17,493 delegates, including 12,316 athletes and 5,117 officials. The SLOOC received the final entry forms from the 161 NOCs which submitted the preliminary entry forms, and finalized the level of participation.

The final entry form is an official form listing the individual athletic competitors, their sports and events, their biographies and the names of officials. Most NOCs used ordinary mail and courier services to submit their final entry forms to the SLOOC, but some countries, using diplomatic channels, had Korean mission offices in their countries or their own mission offices in the host country, submit the entry forms to the SLOOC. In some cases, NOC officials visited the host country, carrying with them the final entry forms for submission.

The entry forms were submitted in person in cases when an advance team came early and submitted the forms to the SLOOC, or when an attache accompanying the athletes' or

sports officials personally brought the forms to the SLOOC.

On receiving the final entry forms, the athletes accreditation section checked for possible omissions in the entry forms, the qualification of athletes and the conformity with the list of the Olympic Family, and then sent the details to the computer team to compile an NOC file containing the list of athletes and officials. At the same time, the lists of athletes to participate in the specific sports and events were reported to each sport headquarters for compilation of the lists of athletes to compete in the events.

When no errors were found, accreditation cards were immediately issued to the NOC officials and athletes. When errors or omissions were discovered, the respective NOCs were duly informed of the matter, advising them to resolve the discrepancy for the issuance of the accreditation cards. Although the Olympic Charter regulates the ratio of officials to athletes by imposing a given limit, most NOCs submitted the entries of officials exceeding the set ratio. The SLOOC determined that the officials exceeding the quota would be treated as extra officials, rather than categorizing them as qualified officials. Abiding by the principle, the SLOOC successfully persuaded the NOCs which exceeded the quota to correct or revise their final entry forms.

Athletes' Participation by Sport

Classification		Preliminary			Final Entries			AD Cards Issued			
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Official Sports	Archery	111	90	201	88	64	152	85	62	147	
	Athletics	1,741	930	2,671	1,190	616	1,806	1,714	579	1,727	
	Basketball	216	156	372	144	96	240	144	96	240	
	Boxing	617		617	448		448	442		442	
	Canoeing	321	87	408	252	72	324	243	71	314	
	Cycling	500	71	571	403	62	465	391	64	455	
	Equestrian	210	67	277	144	59	203	138	59	197	
	Fencing	272	85	357	251	70	321	247	70	317	
	Football	380		380	317		317	314		314	
	Gymnastics	106	151	257	103	146	249	99	142	241	
	Handball	180	121	301	180	119	299	180	120	300	
	Hockey	208	144	352	192	128	320	192	128	320	
	Judo	333		333	256		256	250		250	
	Modern Pentathlon	93		93	83		83	79		79	
	Rowing	546	300	846	467	220	687	450	210	660	
	Shooting	329	123	452	293	115	408	294	115	409	
	Swimming	822	541	1,363	605	347	952	599	345	944	
	Table Tennis	88	53	141	84	50	134	82	49	131	
	Tennis	131	71	202	88	48	136	81	48	129	
	Volleyball	156	120	276	144	96	240	143	96	239	
Weightlifting	351		351	260		260	245		245		
Wrestling	553		553	463		463	446		446		
Yachting	453	57	510	414	53	467	402	54	456		
Demonstration Sports	Baseball	180		180	160		160	161		161	
	Taekwondo	135	57	192	121	63	184	120	65	185	
	Women's Judo		60	60		53	53		53	53	
	Wheelchair Race							8	8	16	
Total			9,032	3,284	12,316	7,150	2,477	9,627	6,983	2,434	9,417

In accordance with the regulations of the Olympic Charter, the closing date for the final entry forms was set at September 2, 15 days before the opening of the Games, but the deadline for athletics was put off for six days to September 8, according to a special provision.

The official deadline was not observed strictly, however, in order to attract as many NOCs as possible.

By the September 2 deadline, 127 NOCs had entered a total of 10,770 delegates, including 7,438 athletes and 3,332 officials, registering 79 percent of the numbers indicated in the preliminary entry forms submitted by 161 NOCs.

By the September 8 deadline for athletics, 22 more NOCs had submitted the final entry forms, increasing the number of NOCs to 149, for a total of 13,177 delegates including 9,068 athletes and 4,109 officials.

By September 15, 11 countries additionally submitted the final entry forms, and the SLOOC accepted all the forms sent in after the deadline. The tally of the final forms showed that 160 NOCs had entered 9,627 athletes and 3,999 officials. Those who actually came to Korea and received accreditation cards numbered 13,304 from 160 NOCs, including 9,417 athletes and 3,887 officials.

Among the 161 NOCs which submitted preliminary entry forms, only Madagascar failed to submit the final entry form and participate in the Games.

Among the NOCs which submitted the final entry forms, many filed requests for changes in items already entered. Major changes or corrections were requested by some NOCs with respect to 1) errors in ID numbers, names and date of birth, 2) additional sports to participate in, and 3) additional listing of athletes and officials, or replacement. Regarding the first two items, the SLOOC took action as requested by pertinent NOCs until the opening of the Games. Regarding the listing or alteration of sports, the SLOOC advised the pertinent sports headquarters to review the cases and take action appropriately after consultation with the relevant IF, as the matter fell within the mandate of the relevant IF technical officials. Replacement of the athletes was not permitted in principle after the deadline for the final application, except for the cases permitted by the IF and the IOC.

A close look at the tallies of the preliminary and final entry forms and the number of actual participants revealed that the preliminary entry form was mainly responsible for the discrepancy. The number of the participants steadily decreased during the time lapse between the submission of the final entry forms to the actual participation.

The number of participants was scaled down finally, mainly because each of the NOCs had entered the maximum possible number of participants at the time of the preliminary application, only to find an increasing number of athletes to be unable to compete in the end. As the opening day drew near, many had to decline because of expenses, or were eliminated by regional preliminary competitions.

Because continental regional preliminaries had been in progress for football, basketball, volleyball and handball until around the closing date of the preliminary entry forms, some countries, which had survived the preliminaries until that point and thus had a chance to win a berth for the main competition, applied for the participation in the team ball games. Consequently, the number of NOCs which initially applied for the team ball games exceeded the number of NOCs authorized to compete in the matches after the preliminaries.

With respect to the individual competitions, each of the NOCs also entered more athletes than the actual requirement in the preliminary entry forms.

Athletics attracted the most participants totalling 1,727 from 148 countries—1,148 men from 140 countries and 579 women from 97 countries.

Boxing attracted 107 countries, followed by swimming with 80 countries. Swimming attracted 944 athletes, followed by rowing with 660. Twelve countries were qualified for main competitions in the men's team ball games such as basketball, handball, hockey and volleyball, while eight countries entered for the women's team ball matches.

The modern pentathlon attracted the least participants with 79; next came tennis with 129, and table tennis with 131.

By number of the participants, the U.S. topped the list of NOCs with 779, followed by the Soviet Union with 655, and host Korea with 640.

The U.S. and host Korea entered athletes in all 23 sports, two demonstration sports, and one demonstration event, while the U.S.S.R. entered athletes in all 23 official sports but did not take part in the demonstration and exhibition sports.

The Federal Republic of Germany fielded 536 athletes and officials, and the United Kingdom had 504. The German Democratic Republic, which emerged as the sports powerhouse placing second in the medals race, fielded 372 athletes and officials. The German Democratic Republic appeared to opt for quality more than quantity, competing in only 15 of the 23 official sports.

In the Asian region, Japan sent 389 participants (288 athletes), and the People's Republic of China had 379 (292 athletes).

Brunei was represented by only one official, without any athletes. Four countries—Andorra, Burma, Gabon and Haiti—were each represented by five delegates, and Bhutan and Belize by six each.

Twenty-one countries were represented by fewer than 10 participants. Only 36 out of the 160 NOCs were represented by 100 participants or more, while the remaining 124 countries each fielded less than 100.

To carry out the accreditation smoothly, the SLOOC operated an accreditation center in the Olympic Village. The accreditation center opened on July 15, two months before the opening of the Games, and continued its functions until September 20. Under the direction of one director and one manager, the accreditation center was manned by 88 people in four capacities: receipt, screening, consultation and computerization. The receipt officer dealt with the receipt and delivery of documents, ranging all the way from receiving the entry forms from various sources, to entering the items on the final entry

forms into the computer. The screening officer was responsible for checking for incomplete items or discrepancies by reviewing items entered in the final entry forms, and scrutinizing qualification of athletes and their standard records. The consultation officer was responsible for resolving the problems pointed out by the screening officer, by contacting NOC delegations. The computerization officer was responsible for data processing of the contents on the entry forms, and for supplying the needed information to the related administrative sections, such as the sports headquarters and the accreditation operations.

8. Cycling events drew as many as 645 competitors.





10. Preparations for Sports Administration

Athletes' Participation by NOC

Nations		Preliminary Entries			Final Entries			AD Cards Issued			Extra Officials
		Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	
Afghanistan	AFG	5	3	8	5	3	8	5	2	7	
Netherlands Antilles	AHO	6	6	12	3	5	8	3	4	7	
Algeria	ALG	53	30	83	45	22	67	46	22	68	4
Andorra	AND	6	5	11	3	3	6	3	2	5	
Angola	ANG	62	18	80	29	16	45	29	15	44	
Antigua	ANT	32	17	49	18	12	30	16	15	31	
Argentina	ARG	140	65	205	126	52	178	125	52	177	5
Aruba	ARU	7	9	16	8	8	16	8	7	15	1
American Samoa	ASA	18	8	26	6	5	11	6	6	12	
Australia	AUS	305	110	415	298	105	403	295	104	399	47
Austria	AUT	118	58	176	96	51	147	88	49	137	10
Bahamas	BAH	29	14	43	17	8	25	17	10	27	
Bangladesh	BAN	7	5	12	6	3	9	6	1	7	1
Barbados	BAR	26	20	46	17	14	31	17	13	30	
Belgium	BEL	73	46	119	67	41	108	65	39	104	6
Benin	BEN	11	8	19	7	3	10	7	2	9	
Bermuda	BER	32	18	50	13	13	26	13	12	25	
Bhutan	BHU	3	4	7	3	3	6	3	3	6	1
Burma	BIR	2	5	7	2	4	6	2	3	5	
Belize	BIZ	11	7	18	10	6	16	10	4	14	
Bolivia	BOL	6	6	12	7	6	13	7	5	12	
Botswana	BOT	9	6	15	8	4	12	8	2	10	
Brazil	BRA	220	72	292	173	67	240	171	65	236	14
Bahrain	BRN	22	13	35	17	11	28	11	10	21	
Brunei	BRU					1	1	1		1	6
Bulgaria	BUL					65	259	186	63	249	30
Burkina Faso	BUR	11	8	19	6	2	8	6	2	8	
Central Africa	CAF	16	11	27	16	11	27	16	10	26	3
Canada	CAN	536	207	743	383	118	501	379	122	501	67
Cayman Islands	CAY	10	6	16	8	6	14	9	5	14	1
People's Rep. of Congo	CGO	8	5	13	9	5	14	9	2	11	
Chad	CHA	20	6	26	6	5	11	6	2	8	1
Chile	CHI	12	5	17	18	10	28	18	10	28	2
People's Rep. of China	CHN	293	138	431	292	88	380	292	87	379	52
Ivory Coast	CIV	38		38	34	21	55	32	20	52	
Cameroon	CMR	14	14	28	15	10	25	15	8	23	7
Cook Islands	COK	7	4	11	7	4	11	7	4	11	
Colombia	COL	57	53	110	50	34	84	43	30	73	3
Costa Rica	CRC	36	36	72	16	13	29	16	14	30	6
Cyprus	CYP	14	7	21	10	6	16	9	5	14	
Denmark	DEN	195	78	273	88	53	141	92	52	144	4
Djibouti	DJI	8	8	16	8	6	14	7	5	12	
Dominican Republic	DOM	18	9	27	16	8	24	16	6	22	
Ecuador	ECU	20	14	34	15	14	29	16	16	32	
Arab Rep. of Egypt	EGY	64	26	90	55	28	83	54	31	85	
El Salvador	ESA	9	9	18	6	6	12	6	5	11	2
Spain	ESP	272	110	382	275	94	369	269	94	363	36
Fiji (Islands)	FIJ	33	15	48	24	12	36	24	10	34	1
Finland	FIN	175	73	248	109	53	162	79	49	128	3
France	FRA	379	195	574	308	107	415	309	110	419	80
Federal Rep. of Germany	FRG	538	127	665	408	125	533	404	132	536	79
Gabon	GAB	5	3	8	3	3	6	3	2	5	
Gambia	GAM	18	9	27	7	7	14	7	4	11	
Great Britain	GBR	431	188	619	370	118	488	369	135	504	71

Nation		Preliminary Entries			Final Entries			AD Cards Issued			Extra Officials
		Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	
German Democratic Rep.	GDR	370	99	469	288	86	374	282	90	372	58
Equatorial Guinea	GEQ	6	2	8	6	3	9	6	3	9	
Ghana	GHA	25	13	38	19	13	32	18	13	31	2
Greece	GRE	107	49	156	58	31	89	58	34	92	3
Grenada	GRN	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	2	8	
Guatemala	GUA	45	39	84	30	18	48	30	20	50	
Guinea	GUI	6	8	14	8	5	13	8	4	12	
Guam	GUM	28	19	47	20	17	37	20	16	36	4
Guyana	GUY	16	7	23	8	4	12	8	3	11	
Haiti	HAI	4	3	7	4	2	6	4	1	5	
Hong Kong	HKG	66	27	93	49	26	75	49	24	73	
Netherlands	HOL	244	112	356	193	81	274	192	79	271	16
Honduras	HON	13	5	18	8	5	13	8	4	12	
Hungary	HUN	278	88	366	220	73	293	203	71	274	27
Indonesia	INA	41	32	73	31	26	57	31	25	56	4
India	IND	70	39	109	53	31	84	46	27	73	35
Ireland	IRL	135	55	190	68	41	109	65	38	103	1
Iran	IRN	31	14	45	29	16	45	27	14	41	2
Iraq	IRQ	50	32	82	35	18	53	31	17	48	5
Iceland	ISL	33	17	50	32	19	51	32	18	50	
Israel	ISR	20	27	47	19	19	38	19	18	37	5
Virgin Islands	ISV	39	30	69	29	21	50	26	21	47	5
Italy	ITA	392	200	592	313	98	411	286	95	381	53
British Virgin Islands	IVB	7	6	13	3	2	5	3	3	6	1
Jamaica	JAM	43	21	64	35	19	54	35	16	51	
Jordan	JOR	11	7	18	9	5	14	9	4	13	
Japan	JPN	304	105	409	288	103	391	288	101	389	60
Kenya	KEN	84	26	110	76	30	106	76	27	103	8
Korea	KOR	471	136	607	467	136	603	467	173	640	89
Saudi Arabia	KSA	15	17	32	14	9	23	14	9	23	5
Kuwait	KUW	62	26	88	36	22	58	31	18	49	10
Laos	LAO	10	5	15	8	2	10	6	1	7	
Libya	LBA	9	15	24	6	6	12	6	9	15	
Liberia	LBR	10	7	17	8	5	13	8	7	15	1
Lesotho	LES	5	5	10	6	5	11	6	3	9	
Lebanon	LIB	26	17	43	22	16	38	21	15	36	
Liechtenstein	LIE	15	12	27	12	10	22	12	9	21	
Luxembourg	LUX	12	9	21	8	7	15	8	6	14	1
Madagascar	MAD	7	5	12							
Malaysia	MAL	12	16	28	13	10	23	13	11	24	9
Morocco	MAR	56	38	94	28	17	45	27	21	48	
Malawi	MAW	28	9	37	17	8	25	17	6	23	1
Maldives	MDV	6	4	10	7	5	12	7	2	9	
Mexico	MEX	206	82	288	91	53	144	91	49	140	6
Mongolia	MGL	32	17	49	28	17	45	28	12	40	
Mali	MLI	20	10	30	6	6	12	6	5	11	1
Malta	MLT	11	6	17	9	5	14	9	4	13	
Monaco	MON	11	12	23	9	12	21	9	8	17	
Mozambique	MOZ	33	10	43	10	8	18	8	5	13	
Mauritius	MRI	27	11	38	8	6	14	8	5	13	1
Mauritania	MTN	9		9	7	5	12	6	3	9	1
Nepal	NEP	20	11	31	18	14	32	18	13	31	1
Nigeria	NGR	153	42	195	75	29	104	76	32	108	20
Papua-New Guinea	NGU	22	8	30	12	10	22	12	9	21	



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

Nation		Preliminary Entries			Final Entries			AD Cards Issued			Extra Officials
		Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	Athletes	Officials	Total	
Niger	NIG	8	9	17	8	5	13	8	6	14	1
Norway	NOR	105	51	156	79	42	121	79	40	119	19
New Zealand	NZL	128	46	174	93	59	152	93	55	148	
Oman	OMA	14	21	35	13	10	23	13	10	23	3
Pakistan	PAK	55	22	11	32	22	54	31	15	46	7
Panama	PAN	9	14	23	8	4	12	6	3	9	
Paraguay	PAR	23	17	40	8	8	16	10	7	17	2
Peru	PER	23	21	44	21	15	36	22	16	38	2
Philippines	PHI	35	40	75	33	27	60	33	28	61	9
Poland	POL	270	78	348	153	57	210	152	54	206	20
Portugal	POR	100	42	142	69	34	103	68	31	99	7
Puerto Rico	PUR	72	47	119	71	37	108	70	36	106	8
Qatar	QAT	18	12	30	14	10	24	12	9	21	
Rumania	ROM	126	46	172	75	38	113	64	21	85	2
Rwanda	RWA	10	4	14	6	2	8	6	1	7	
Western Samoa	SAM	14	6	20	11	8	19	11	6	17	
Senegal	SEN	50	26	76	24	15	39	22	16	38	8
Singapore	SIN	12	13	25	8	9	17	8	8	16	
Sierra Leone	SLE	23	13	36	19	12	31	15	4	19	1
San Marino	SMR	23	9	32	11	11	22	11	8	19	1
Solomon Islands	SOL	10	6	16	7	5	12	7	2	9	
Somalia	SOM	10	7	17	7	5	12	7	6	13	
Sri Lanka	SRI	6	6	12	6	5	11	6	1	7	2
Sudan	SUD	8	4	12	8	5	13	8	2	10	
Switzerland	SUI	141	73	214	111	62	173	109	59	168	9
Surinam	SUR	7	9	16	6	7	13	6	6	12	4
Sweden	SWE	254	128	382	206	11	283	205	11	282	38
Swaziland	SWZ	11	6	17	12	8	20	11	8	19	1
Syria	SYR	26	17	43	16	9	25	16	8	24	
Tanzania	TAN	17	11	28	10	7	17	10	6	16	9
Czechoslovakia	TCH	186	62	248	172	60	232	171	54	225	22
Tonga	TGA	11	7	18	6	3	9	6	1	7	1
Thailand	THA	27	14	41	20	17	37	16	16	32	2
Togo	TOG	9	4	13	6	4	10	6	3	9	
Chinese Taipei	TPE	91	52	143	89	41	130	90	41	131	11
Trinidad and Tobago	TRI	30	11	41	6	7	13	6	6	12	
Tunisia	TUN	45	21	66	42	21	63	41	23	64	1
Turkey	TUR	51	26	11	49	25	74	50	25	75	5
United Arab Emirates	UAE	14	9	23	12	7	19	12	6	18	
Uganda	UGA	27	9	36	25	9	34	25	9	34	
U.S.S.R	URS	625	159	784	518	137	655	514	141	655	192
Uruguay	URU	44	37	81	15	16	31	14	15	29	2
United States of America	USA	639	169	808	612	160	772	615	165	780	158
Vanuatu	VAN	4	5	9	6	2	8	6	1	7	
Venezuela	VEN	41	29	70	19	15	34	18	15	33	
Vietnam	VIN	11	4	15	10	6	16	10	3	13	
St. Vincent & Grenadines	VIE	18	4	22	7	3	10	7	2	9	
Yemen Arab Rep.	YAR	17	19	36	12	8	20	11	7	18	
Yemen Democratic Rep.	YMD	6	2	8	6	4	10	6	2	8	
Yugoslavia	YUG	220	71	291	169	67	236	157	67	224	3
Zaire	ZAI	22	14	36	18	12	30	18	9	27	
Zambia	ZAM	43	17	60	31	11	42	31	12	43	1
Zimbabwe	ZIM	42	16	58	30	12	42	31	9	40	
Total		12,316	5,177	17,493	9,627	3,999	13,626	9,417	3,887	13,304	1,529

10.4 Sporting Equipment

10.4.1 Basic Guidelines

It was important to estimate accurately the volume of sporting equipment required for the operation of the Olympic Games and to secure excellent quality sporting goods at reasonable prices, enabling athletes to perform to their fullest ability.

The guiding principle the SLOOC adopted in securing sporting equipment was to select the best in quality, performance and design, conforming to the standards set by the IFs, with priority given to local products. Any sporting equipment selected as Olympic sports goods normally enjoys a great publicity effect, and their commercial value usually soars. For this reason, makers of sporting equipment compete to get their products selected as Olympic goods. The SLOOC, taking account such trends, decided to give priority to local products in selecting the sporting equipment for the purpose of bolstering the commercial values of the local products and increasing the international competitiveness of the local sporting goods industries.

Under the Olympic Charter, the SLOOC is required to select Olympic sporting goods from among the products accredited by the IFs, after consulting with the relevant IFs. In selecting the equipment for the sports which have no international accrediting system, the Olympic Games organizing committee is also required to go through prior consultation with the IFs.

The items and volumes of the required sporting equipment and goods had to be determined prior to the purchase. Based on comparative analysis of the data of past Games and the conducting of each event, the required items and their volume were calculated; the items required for the 23 sports, two demonstration sports, one demonstration event and two exhibition sports amounted to 914. After more precise analysis, the SLOOC set the number of the required items at 896. During the 10th Asian Games held in 1986, two years before the Seoul Olympic Games, a total of 866 items were used to stage 25 sports.

To help reduce costs, the SLOOC decided to use as many of the items used in the Asian Games as possible; through consultations with the IFs, the SLOOC decided to use 449 out of the 866 items that had been used for the Asian Games. Thus, the items the SLOOC had to secure for the Olympics amounted to 447.

The budget appropriated for the purchase of the sporting equipment and goods for the Seoul Games amounted to 6,460 million *won*, including 2,825 million *won* to secure the 449 items used for the Asian Games plus 3,635 million *won* to finance the purchase of the 447 new items.

By utilizing the 449 items used for the Asian Games, the SLOOC saved 2,825 million *won*. Of the sporting equipment used for the Seoul Olympic Games, 92 items required the approval of the IFs, and the remaining 804 items did not require such approval.

The SLOOC, which decided to secure local products wherever possible, purchased 647 items from local makers, while purchasing 249 items, which were not locally produced, or which were locally produced but unsuitable, from foreign manufacturers. Local products used for the Seoul Olympics accounted for 72 percent of the total equipment.

10.4.2 Acquisition of Sporting Equipment

In an effort to reduce costs for the sporting equipment, the SLOOC secured the required items through four methods: Olympic marketing program, rental, donation and purchase.

□ **Olympic marketing program**
Under the marketing program, the required sporting goods are secured from official suppliers or sponsors in return for their right to use the Olympic emblem.

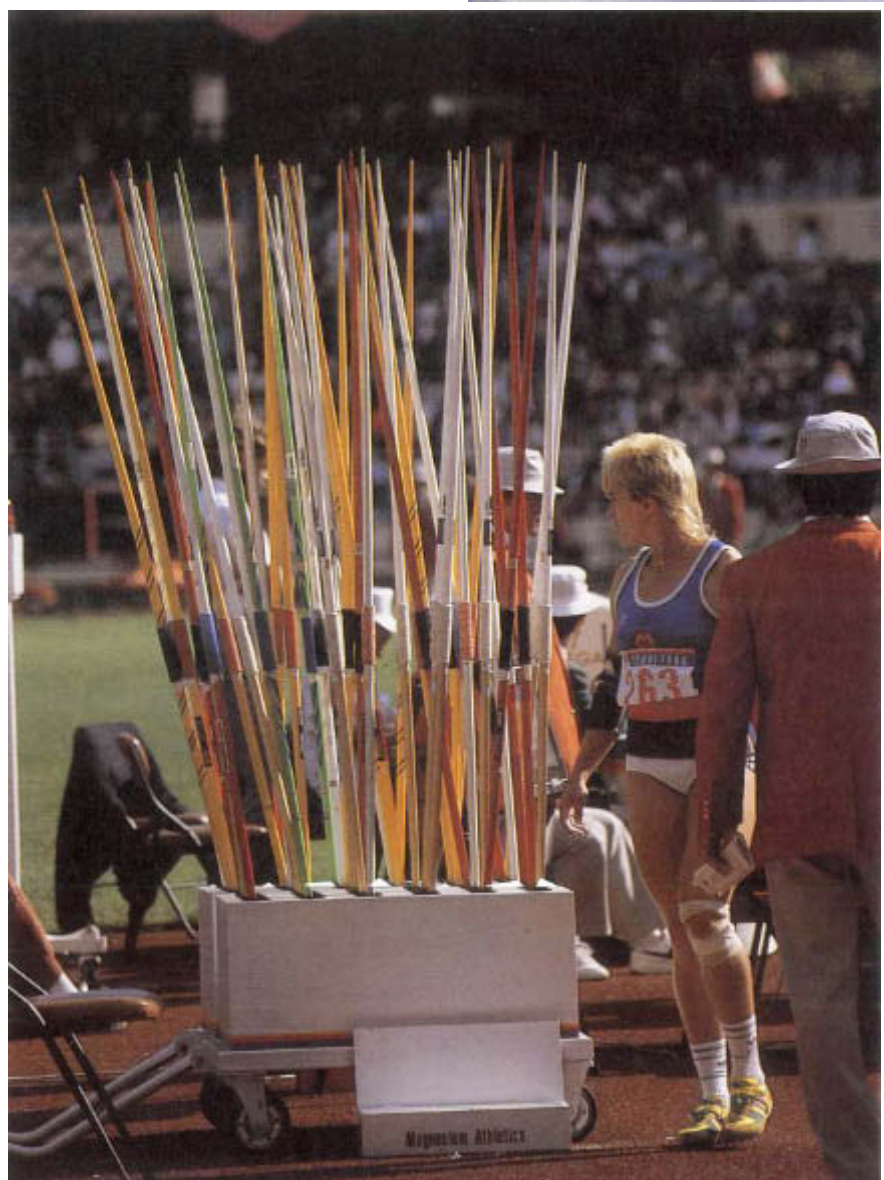
The potentially high publicity effects generated by the Seoul Olympic mascot and emblem encouraged leading international sporting goods makers to join the Olympic marketing program, touching off heated competition to become official suppliers and sponsors. The items made available from suppliers had been secured before the 1986 Asian Games, because they were to be used for the regional games as well.

Only tennis balls and baseballs were newly secured under the Olympic marketing program. Local makers, Nassau and Dong-A Sports, won the right to supply the tennis balls and baseballs after a bidding competition with foreign makers.

The sporting goods secured from official local suppliers included: boxing gloves, rings, headguards, and protectors; basketball stands; table tennis tables, nets, balls and scoreboards; racing cycles; judo mats; tennis balls; and baseballs.



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9. Tango Seoul football ball by Adidas was used in the Olympic football competition.

10. Javelin equipment.

11. Warehouse storing various sports equipment and tools.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration



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The sporting goods secured from foreign suppliers included: water polo balls, lane ropes; basketballs; footballs; and pillars for pole vaulting; volleyballs, court flooring materials, court supports and nets; handballs, handball court flooring materials; badminton court flooring materials; gymnastic equipment; wrestling mats and training dolls; and weightlifting barbells, measuring tape for joint measurement, and joint mats.

□ Rental

Some sporting goods would have to be disposed of after the Games, because of their specialized nature. Therefore, the SLOOC decided to secure them through rental from specialized makers or specialized organizations and to return them following the Games.

There were two rental methods: under the first, the SLOOC paid the rental charges; under the second method, the SLOOC, without paying rental charges, bore the cost of transportation and maintenance during the Games period, and restored the equipment back to its original state following the Games.

In large part, local makers joined the rental program, while foreign makers showed no interest. But non-profit foreign organizations, such as Italy's Modern Pentathlon Federation, took part in the rental program.

Considering the possibility or even likelihood of disputes that might arise over issues of quality and standards of the rented items, the SLOOC did not actively push for the rental program, except for some limited items which had been accredited in quality.

As a result, the instances of rentals were limited.

Two vehicles with electronic timing devices needed to lead the marathon and walk events were secured from Kia Motors after paying rental charges, while 36 racing horses were secured free of charge from Italy's Modern Pentathlon Federation.

The electronic timing vehicle to lead the marathon is extremely limited in demand, and there was no such vehicle available in Korea. Primarily motivated by the pride in demonstrating the high potential of Korea's automotive industry, Kia Motors manufactured the vehicles for the marathon.

□ Donation

To pave the way for participation in the Olympics by firms which did not join the Olympic marketing program, the SLOOC actively responded to offers of donations of sporting equipment. Supplying sporting equipment through donation gave an opportunity for the donors to take part in the sports festival, and helped the SLOOC reduce the cost of purchasing equipment.

However, the idea of donations did not enlist as much enthusiasm as the Olympic marketing program, mainly because donations meant a free supplying of the products without generating the kinds of benefits accorded to the official suppliers or sponsors.

The items secured through donation included: badminton shuttle cocks (Dongsung of Korea); nose-covers, pool buoys, flash cards, score cards, water polo caps, kick boards, hand paddles (Kiefer McNeil of the U.S.A.); and table tennis nets and supports (Stiga of Sweden).

□ Procurement

The SLOOC procured from local manufacturers the equipment which it failed to secure through the Olympic marketing program, rental and donations.

Local makers were given priority in the procurement with the hope of invigorating the domestic sporting industry. However, the specialized equipment which required the use of materials with a high degree of purity and precision know-how were procured from foreign manufacturers, as the Korean sporting goods industry was not as developed as the ones in advanced countries.

To ensure that the supply of the required items would go smoothly, the SLOOC selected the local manufacturers after carefully screening them in view of their technical expertise, funding capacity and past supply records.

The manufacturers were selected according to these criteria: 1) manufacturers which produce locally accredited items, 2) official suppliers of the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games, 3) companies designated by the Sports Ministry, 4) firms which had obtained patents or had specialized production lines, 5) those companies which had supplied goods to the Seoul Asian Games and thus secured public recognition of the quality of the goods concerned.

Foreign makers were selected primarily from among those which had been involved in the Olympic marketing program, and which put in the lowest bids.

A total of 19 local companies were designated for the procurement: the member companies of the Korea Sporting Goods Cooperative, including Kami Industry, Kwangshin Industry, Donghwa Chemical, Asia Industry, Wonil Trading Co., Pungkook Leisure Sports Co., Hyundai Sports, Handock Industry, Supung Precision, Nakwon Sports, Hanguok Choldong, and Chonil Industry; member companies of the Seoul Metal Furniture Association, including Hanyang Industry; member companies of the Seoul Machine Industry Cooperative, including Susong Industry; and other individual companies, including Hanil Decoration, Jisongkyongjok Co., Hanmi Towel, Pukwang Industry, and Namil Design.

The SLOOC designated 19 foreign companies from nine countries, including the U.S., Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Australia, Denmark, Sweden and France.

From January to February 1987, the SLOOC established its projection of the sporting goods required for the Seoul Games and their supply planning. Based on the data of the projection submitted by each sport coordinator, the SLOOC put final touches on the planning.

The SLOOC tested the performance and quality of the sporting goods taking advantage of the international sports events held in Seoul before the Seoul Olympic Games, such as tennis, yachting, canoeing, shooting and the modern pentathlon competitions. The SLOOC had consultations with the IFs on the selection of the required sporting goods, and between November and December 1987, worked out the projected volumes in light of the requirements of the IFs and the results of testing the goods. The SLOOC then set out to solicit the procurement from local makers while starting to sign contracts with foreign companies. The procurement contracts with both local and foreign companies for all required items were completed by April 1988. From May to June, procurement contracts were revised with respect to the volume of items and required sizes, etc., and for additional items for procurement; during this period, foreign companies started to supply the goods.

The supplied sporting goods were subject to inspection, and technical teams from the suppliers deployed the goods to each competition site. Following the Games, the equipment was removed in October.

10.4.3 Operation of the Sporting Equipment

The excellent quality of the sporting equipment and goods played a significant role in bringing the Seoul Olympics to a successful conclusion and in elevating the performances of athletes. Of the 896 items used for the Seoul Games, local products accounted for 647, or 72 percent. Local products represented most of the sporting goods used in the six sports in which Korean competitors won gold medals, namely archery, table tennis, boxing, wrestling, judo and handball. More than half (449 items) of the 896 items used for the Seoul Olympics were those which had been used during the Asian Games, contributing to a streamlined budget and a stimulus to the development of the Korean sporting goods industry. Not a single case of flaws or complaints involving Korean-made sporting goods was reported during the Games period.

12. Mobile equipment box for field hockey sticks.

Sports Equipment Roster and Manufacturers

Sport	Equipment	Model/Specifications	Manufacturer
Archery	Targets	Complying with FITA rules and specifications	Kwangsan (KOR)
	Faces	122cm, 80cm	Bengtson (SWE)
Athletics	Men's Shot put	Brass 0100 110mm	Kasper Berg (FRG)
		Red 0105 113mm	
		Blue 0109 120mm	
		Black 0071 125mm	
		Yellow 0104 129mm	
		Olympic C516G 110mm	Cantabrian (GBR)
		Olympic C516F 113mm	
		Olympic C516E 120mm	
		Olympic C516D 125mm	
		Olympic C516C 129mm	
	Women's Shot Put	Brass 0103 95mm	Kasper Berg (FRG)
		Blue 0601 99mm	
		Black 0068 103mm	
		Yellow 0086 109mm	
		Olympic C516K 95mm	Cantabrian (GBR)
		Olympic C516J 99mm	
		Olympic C516I 103mm	
	Men's Discus	Rekord 1126	Kasper Berg (FRG)
		Super Seglar 1125	
Competition 0025			
Rekord 0026			
Olympic Hi-Spin C517A		Cantabrian (GBR)	
International Lo-Spin C518A		Harry Gill (USA)	
Hollywood Star 300			
Karhu-Titan 148		Karhu (FIN)	
Obol Red 503C		Obol (FRA)	
Women's Discus		Super Seglar 1133	Kasper Berg (FRG)
	Competition 1131		
	Rekord 1129		
	Rekord 0029		
	Olympic Hi-Spin C517B	Cantabrian (GBR)	
	International Lo-Spin C518F		
	Hollywood Star 313	Harry Gill (USA)	
	Karhu-Titan 165	Karhu (FIN)	
	Obol Red 503	Obol (FRA)	
	Hammer	Rekord 0116, 115mm	Kasper Berg (FRG)
Competition Brass 0117, 110mm			
Olympic Yellow 0112, 110mm			
Olympic C618A, 110mm			
International C619A, 113mm			
Men's Javelin	Master 7912-801 60m	Sandvik/Nordic Sports (SWE)	
	Master 7912-800 70m		
	Super Elite 7916-802 80m		
	Super Elite 7916-801 90m		
	Champion N7916-800 100m		
	Mark III		AMF Voit Pacer (USA)
	Mark III Custom		
	Apollo Laser-Green up to 70m	Acceles & Pollock (FRG)	
	Apollo Laser-Red up to 90m		
	Apollo Gold		
	Women's Javelin	Star 7915-600 50m	Sandvik/Nordic Sports (SWE)
Diana 7917-601 60m			
Diana 7917-600 70m			
Diana 7917-603 80m			
Held Custom I CH600 I 45-85m		AMF Voit-Pacer(USA)	
Held Custom II CH600 II 58-70m			
Held Custom III CH600 III 70m			
Apollo Aerodyne 45m		Acceles & Pollock (FRG)	
Apollo Aerodyne 55m			
Apollo Aerodyne 65m			
	Apollo Olympic		



10. Preparations for Sports Administration



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Sport	Equipment	Model/Specifications	Manufacturer	
	Starting block	UCSBSP84	UCS/Kasper Berg (USA/FRG)	
	Hurdles	Adjustable, Steeplechase	UCS (USA)	
	High Jump Set		UCS (USA)	
	Pole Vault Set		UCS (USA)	
	Baton	UCS R60	UCS (USA)	
	Vaulting Pole		460cm/70, 75, 80, 82kg	UCS (Pacer/Catapole) (USA)
			480cm/70, 75, 80, 82kg	
			500cm/70, 75, 80, 82kg	
	Take Off Board	Complying with IAAF rules and specifications	KSGIC (KOR)	
	Battery Car for Marathon	Anti-pollution-type battery car with OMEGA timing equipment	Kia Motors (KOR)	
Basketball	Ball	JB77	Molten (JPN)	
	Backboard	DB-1S	Donghwa (KOR)	
Boxing	Ring	Complying with A1BA rules and specifications	Garmy (KOR)	
	Gloves	9508, 9510, 8-10 ounce	Garmy (KOR)	
	Headgear	H-815	Garmy (KOR)	
	Protector	1813	Garmy (KOR)	
	Scale		Toledo (USA)	
	Fencing	Piste	18x1.8m H: 0.05m	Chunil (KOR)
Electronic Signalling Unit		Complying with FIE rules and regulations	Chunil (KOR)	
Football	Ball	Tango Seoul	Adidas (FRG)	
Gymnastics	Balance Beam	AG 0101	Senoh (JPN)	
	Floor Exercise	AH 0200		
	Horizontal Bar	AC 0110		
	Parallel Bars	AC 0101		
	Pommelhorse	AF 0100		
	Uneven Bars	AD 0110		
	Vault Horse	AE 0100		
	Vault Boards	AJ 0500		
	Ring	AB 0100		
	Landing Mats			
Handball	Ball	Top 3 for men, Top 2 for women	Adidas (FRG)	
	Goal W/Net		Asics (JPN)	
	Court flooring	M6512, M6124	BAT Taraflex(FRA)	
Hockey	Ball	Kookaburra, Dimple	Thompson (AUS)	
	Goal	Complying with FIH	KSGIC (KOR)	
	Stick	18-23 ounce	Various	
	Gloves	Art No. 57200	Erthard (FRG)	
	Protector		Nakwon(KOR)	
Judo	Mat	1x2m T:4cm	Sunyang (KOR)	
	Podium	16x16m H: 0.5m	Handok (KOR)	
	Scale		Toledo (USA)	
Rowing	Single Scull	Wooden	Samhwa (KOR)	
	Coxless Pair	Wooden	Samhwa (KOR)	
	Coxed Pair	3863	VEB Yachtwerft (GDR)	
	Coxed Four	3866	VEB Yachtwerft (GDR)	
	Coxed Eight	3871	VEB Yachtwerft (GDR)	
	Oar		Concept II (USA)	
	Scale		Toledo (USA)	
Shooting	Face	For qualification and training	Greenhill Foundation (KOR)	
		For final competition	Edelmann (FRG)	
	Various Gauge		Spieth (FRG)	
	Other Equipment	SK101	Gehmann (FRG)	
Swimming	Racing Lane	Mb Neil 200-332	Kiefer M/c Neil (USA)	
	Diving Board	Maxiflex, Maxiflex B	Duraflex (USA)	
	Ball	Mikasa 6000	Mikasa (JPN)	
	Floating Goal for Water Polo		Mizuno (JPN)	
Table Tennis	Ball	Peace XXX	Pyunghwa (KOR)	
	Table	Champion S3000 PW 22mm Top Only	Wonil (KOR)	
	Net	Clipper VM	Stiga(SWE)	
	Fence	1,750x750mm	Wonil (KOR)	
	Score Boards	510x215mm	Wonil (KOR)	
Tennis	Ball	Nassau	Nassau (KOR)	
	Net		Asics (JPN)	

10.5 Sports Operation Personnel

10.5.1 Requirement and Acquisition

If sports are to be conducted smoothly, it is vital to secure experienced sports operation personnel.

The Seoul Olympic Games, rating as perhaps the most efficiently staged Games in history, were the result of elaborate operational planning which hinged on well-trained personnel.

A total of 25,209 personnel worked for the operation of the Games.

The SLOOC decided to establish sport-specific headquarters and to secure required operation personnel early on in accordance with the following guidelines: 1) those operation personnel who had gained experience during the Seoul Asian Games should be used as much as possible; 2) the personnel to be posted to sports and competition sections should generally be those personnel secured from sports organizations; 3) support personnel should be secured in groups under supply contracts with related organizations; 4) the employees of the companies to which the top leaders of each sports organization belong should be utilized to the maximum extent.

Relevant functional sections were required to obtain all specialized personnel necessary, such as technicians, medical personnel, interpreters and announcers, and deploy them to each of the sports concerned. The

Human Resources Department of the SLOOC was required to obtain support personnel and volunteers in the same manner.

In June 1987, the SLOOC set the projected number of required personnel for the competition headquarters of official sports, demonstration sports and exhibition sports at 27,589.

As the organizational system was reshaped later on, the projection of the required operation personnel was adjusted via three-way consultation among functional sections, sport-specific headquarters and the Human Resources Department, this reset the final number to 25,209. Those operation personnel were deployed to the 27 sports headquarters. Each of the sports headquarters was led by the top leaders of the relevant sport organizations, while the vice-president or senior executive manager of the sports organization became the secretary-general of the sports headquarters, and the sport-specific officers of the SLOOC served as director.

Key operation personnel were centered on those who were recommended by the relevant sports organizations. Support personnel were secured from among students of the schools involved in the personnel supply agreement. SLOOC personnel and support personnel from government agencies and other related organizations served as key staff members above the rank of officer in each supporting and administrative section.

By December 1987, the SLOOC had secured most of the required operation personnel, except for those required in some functional sections. Beginning in January 1988, the SLOOC started lining up the staffing for each of the sports headquarters, appointing persons to serve as commissioners secretaries-general, directors and other key staffers. By March 1988, all but some contract personnel had been secured.

As a means to secure auxiliary operation personnel, relevant schools relating to the Olympic sports were designated, in the belief that it would be easy to secure the required personnel and to control and train them. These schools included those which were related to each of the Olympic sports, and which took part in the Asian Games. The students picked as auxiliary personnel were mainly high school students, and freshmen and sophomores of universities as of 1987, and were deployed to the sports operations. The students were considered volunteers, and received the same treatment as other volunteers.

Professors or teachers of the schools involved were commissioned to train the students.

The schools which signed contracts with the SLOOC for personnel cooperation amounted to 26 colleges, 37 high schools and 12 middle schools. The students picked from these schools included 3,086 collegians, 3,087 high school students and 267 middle school students.



Sport	Equipment	Model and Specifications	Manufacturer
Volleyball	Ball	VL 200	Mikasa (JPN)
	Court flooring	M6512, M6124	BAT Taraflex(FRA)
	Pole/Pad		Asics (JPN)
	Antennae/Marker		
	Referee Stand		
Weightlifting	Podium	4x4, WG-181	VESAKA (JPN)
	Barbells (Bar, Collar, Disc)	0.25-25 kg	
	Scale		Toledo (USA)
Wrestling	Mat	H.G.B. 2108	H.G.B. (SWE)
	Podium	Octagonal, 14x14m	Handok(KOR)
	Scale		Toledo (USA)
Yachting	Division II	Complying with IYRU rules and specifications	Lechner (AUT)
	Finn class		Hyundai Precision (KOR)
	470 class	3 GRPHull	G.W. Parker (USA)
Baseball	Ball	Skyline	Dong-ah (KOR)
Taekwondo	Mat	1x2m, T:5cm	ASEA(KOR)
	Protector	Complying with WTF rules and specifications	
	Scale		Toledo (USA)
Badminton	Shuttlecock	Swan	Dongsung (KOR)
	Court	M6512, M6124	BAT Taraflex (FRA)
	Net		Asics (JPN)
Bowling	Pin		Brunswick (USA)
	Lane gauge	S-81A	ABC(USA)

13. A recordkeeper posts competition results.

14. Volunteers transport equipment for the athletics competition.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

Schools Cooperating in the Seoul Olympics

Name of School	Number of Participating Students	Competition
Kyonghee University	155	Swimming (120), Taekwondo (35)
Seoul National University	61	Cycling (50), Equestrian (11)
King Sejong University	103	Gymnastics
Korea National College of Physical Education	138	Cycling (18), Gymnastics (16), Fencing (35), Weightlifting (25), Rowing (14), Table Tennis (10), Shooting (20)
Dongkuk University	150	Wrestling
Kyongwon University	53	Hockey
Kyonggi University	85	Handball
Yonsei University	40	Modern Pentathlon
Kukmin University	270	Basketball (120), Boxing (150)
Hanyang University	157	Volleyball (107), Baseball (50)
Konkuk University	30	Archery
Ewha Woman's University	139	Gymnastics (70), Judo (4), Basketball (34), Archery (1), Modern Pentathlon (22), Swimming (8)
Sookmyong Women's University	141	Fencing (40), Basketball (80), Wrestling (1)
Seoul Women's University	180	Boxing
Sangmyong Women's University	151	Boxing (150), Wrestling (1)
Dongduk Women's University	140	Archery (120), Taekwondo (20)
Judo College	353	Taekwondo (30), Gymnastics (165), Judo (158)
Sungshin Women's University	50	Archery
Duksong Women's University	190	Equestrian
Sacred Heart College for Women	120	Baseball
Pusan University	85	Yachting
Dong-ah University	85	Yachting
Pusan Industrial University	60	Yachting
Dongui University	40	Yachting
Pusan University of Foreign Language	60	Yachting
Songshim Junior College of Foreign Language	50	Yachting
Poin Commercial High School	180	Swimming
Ilsin Girls' Commercial High School	320	Swimming (300), Gymnastics (20)
Koyang General High School	150	Cycling
Moonsan General High School	150	Cycling
Hongilk University High School	13	Fencing
Choongkyong High School	12	Fencing
Inchon Physical Education High School	16	Fencing
Yongil High School	10	Fencing
Panpo High School	8	Fencing
Songnam Girls' High School	12	Fencing
Konkuk University High School	10	Tennis
Posung High School	11	Tennis
Mapo High School	19	Tennis
Homyong General High School	7	Tennis
Choongang Girls' High School	24	Tennis
Seoul Physical Education High School	30	Weightlifting (10), Gymnastics (20)
Songil Girls' Commercial High School	89	Hockey
Songil High School	15	Hockey
Choongang University High School	35	Rowing
Taekwang High School	14	Handball
Yongdong High School	12	Handball
Chungshin Girls' High School	4	Handball
Huikyong Girls' High School	6	Handball
Sungdok Girls' Commercial High School	882	Athletics
Soodo Electrical High School	270	Athletics
Sungam Girls' Commercial High School	60	Football
Seoul Girls' Commercial High School	52	Table Tennis
Hanyang Girls' High School	17	Volleyball
Kyongbok Girls' Commercial High School	8	Volleyball
Moonil High School	14	Volleyball
Yumkwang Girls' Commercial High School	60	Shooting
Tongdaemun Commercial High School	30	Baseball
Tokso High School	127	Canoeing
Ocean High School	250	Yachting
Pusan Machinery Industrial High School	70	Yachting
Handook Girls' Industrial High School	100	Yachting,

Name of School	Number of Participating Students	Competition
Posung Middle School	4	Tennis
Mapo Middle School	12	Tennis
Oryu Middle School	5	Tennis
Unju Middle School	6	Tennis
Changkok Middle School	35	Hockey
Yongdo Middle School	40	Football
Pusan Tongnae Middle School	20	Football
Boy's House Middle School	11	Football
Taegu Hyupsung Middle School	40	Football
Taejon Dong Middle School	40	Football
Kwangju Soongji Middle School	40	Football
Konkook University Middle School	14	
Total	6,400	

Education of Sports Operations Personnel

Sport	Job Education		Site Adaptation Training		Rehearsals		Total
	Times	Participants	Times	Participants	Times	Participants	
Archery	1	290	4	1,743	2	2,414	4,447
Athletics	5	3,733	3	8,434	3	20,410	32,577
Basketball	2	972	4	3,448	2	2,986	7,406
Boxing	3	2,986	3	1,715	2	3,720	8,421
Canoeing	2	226	4	1,544	2	2,163	3,933
Cycling	3	690	2	1,498	2	4,540	6,728
Equestrian	4	2,795	4	3,292	3	4,500	10,587
Fencing	3	1,431	4	2,050	2	2,212	5,693
Football	2	992	1	964	2	4,057	6,013
Gymnastics	7	2,060	2	1,626	2	4,426	8,112
Handball	3	1,647	2	874	2	1,940	4,461
Hockey	2	948	4	1,570	2	1,028	3,546
Judo	3	1,431	2	856	2	1,098	3,385
Modern Pentathlon	3	1,445	3	1,590	2	6,875	9,910
Rowing	2	801	1	570	2	3,292	4,663
Shooting	4	1,847	2	1,850	2	3,450	7,147
Swimming	3	1,155	3	3,726	2	7,584	12,465
Table Tennis	5	1,054	4	1,399	2	2,524	4,977
Tennis	2	1,126	2	3,256	2	2,767	7,149
Volleyball	4	1,239	3	6,958	2	2,760	10,957
Weightlifting	4	454	2	873	2	1,770	3,097
Wrestling	2	1,213	2	353	2	2,425	3,991
Yachting	5	3,512	1	13,326	2	1,759	18,597
Taekwondo	3	981	1	508	2	2,511	4,000
Baseball	2	687	5	3,729	2	1,525	5,941
Badminton	2	221	2	935	2	1,424	2,580
Bowling	1	150	3	460	2	807	1,417
Total	82	36,086	74	69,147	56	96,967	202,200



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The SLOOC set the projected number of announcers responsible for the information and guide broadcasting at competition sites at 153.

The SLOOC decided to secure Korean language announcers from among student announcers serving at college broadcasting stations, and to secure English and French language announcers from among language services personnel. As for the English and French language announcers required for those sports which involve highly sophisticated skills, the SLOOC decided to rely on exports from abroad.

In the first open recruitment program of August 1987, the SLOOC selected 43 would-be announcers. March 1988 after having held five recruitment screenings, the required announcers were secured from among language services volunteers, students of the international school for foreign residents, and other foreigners. From among French-Speaking volunteers, 11 French language announcers were picked, and 16 foreign specialists recommended by sports organizations were secured separately.

The announcers for the venues included 53 for the Korean language, 58 for English, and 41 for French, totalling 152.

The SLOOC secured 74 foreigners for the sports operations, including 14 temporary personnel and 60 volunteers. By occupation, they broke down into seven operations specialists, 51 experts in special functions, six medical experts, and 10 venue announcers.

The 25,209 operation personnel were comprised of 262 SLOOC Staff members 9,366 support personnel, 14,461 volunteers, and 1,120 temporary employee.



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15. Some of the 153 broadcast announcers who worked at competition venues.

16. High jump apparatus being adjusted by sports operation personnel.

17. The Fencing Gymnasium scoreboard and technical equipment.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration



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10.5.2 Education and Rehearsals

Among the 25,209 operation personnel secured by the SLOOC, those who had had experience in international sports events were extremely limited in number; most had no experience. The small number of experts were those recommended by sports organizations; the experience they had was related to sport-specific international competitions held in Korea during the 1980s, and the only experience they had in a major sports event was during the 10th Asian Games.

What counted most in ensuring the successful operation of the Seoul Games, therefore, was to help them develop the capabilities and general orientation required for the Games operation through short-term, intensive education and training.

The SLOOC conducted the education in the form of job descriptions, venue adaptation training, and rehearsals. Separate intensive education was provided to those venue announcers and other special personnel who were required to perform special functions. Before 1987, the organization of the sports-specific headquarters offered the education by inviting foreign specialists on behalf of the rank-and-file staff and key staff members of the sports sections; personnel were sent on observation tours of major international sports functions and events, and took part in the IOC-sponsored solidarity education programs.

Like the education involving invited foreign specialists, the solidarity education programs were conducted by invited foreign specialists.

There were 226 specialized personnel who went for the overseas observation tour education, while 120 foreign specialists were invited to conduct the solidarity programs. This specialized education was conducted extensively, especially before the opening of the 10th Asian Games. After 1986, the education was focused on general personnel.

The Games operation education in 1987, prior to the organization of the sport-specific headquarters, was focused on officials of sports organizations and students of the schools which signed personnel cooperation agreements with the SLOOC. In 1987, rehearsals were conducted for a combined number of 8,435 persons, deploying them to the invitational international sports events held in Seoul and local sports events. A separate orientation was conducted for a combined number of 8,098 students. Beginning from early 1988, soon after the organization of the sport-specific headquarters, education for the entire Games operation personnel was centered on general orientation and job training in the early stage, and venue adaptation training in the later stage. The Human Resources Department of the SLOOC was responsible for the orientation, which stressed the significance of the Seoul Olympic Games

in the context of Korean national history, and for job training that emphasized the mission and duties of the operation personnel; the orientation was conducted toward the end of 1987 and in early 1988.

The education in specialized fields for each sport and function was conducted by the functional sections of the SLOOC and each sports headquarters according to their own education programs, which took into account the special characteristics of the respective fields.

Each of the SLOOC functional departments arranged a demonstration of an actual competition situation so that all the operation personnel could see the sports demonstrated in conjunction with the rehearsals of the sport-specific headquarters.

The Press and Public Relations Department demonstrated press operations in the gymnastics headquarters.

The Protocol Department demonstrated the protocol procedures for fencing competition operation personnel. The Medical Department demonstrated doping control at the weightlifting headquarters.

The Transportation Department conducted demonstrations of transporting of athletes and officials at the athletics headquarters. The Spectator Services Department conducted a demonstration of entry-exit guiding at the volleyball headquarters. The Security Department conducted a demonstration of access control at the gymnastics headquarters. The Logistics Department conducted a demonstration of logistical management at the tennis headquarters.

The SLOOC organized evaluation and inspection teams to check and evaluate the rehearsals conducted by the sport-specific headquarters, and ordered weak points to be addressed on the basis of the evaluation and inspection.

The rehearsal inspection team was led by the SLOOC president and composed of SLOOC key staff members, while the evaluation team was made up of 28 persons from outside of the SLOOC, including two foreign experts, 10 sports elders, and 16 journalists. In regards to the first stage rehearsal, the evaluation team pointed out the following: 1) a lack of specialized knowledge on the part of sport-specific officers, 2) an insufficient mobilization system involving operation personnel, 3) a poor functional inter-linkage, and 4) a low attendance rate among students of cooperative schools.

These problems were addressed through intensive education and repeated practices during a simulation of the Games in August.

The education conducted by each of the sports headquarters drew a combined number of 202,020 persons, including 36,086 for 82 rounds of job training, 69,147 for 74 rounds of venue adaptation training, and 96,967 for 56 rounds of rehearsals, all for 1988.

Since the education for the venue announcers required special techniques, it was conducted ahead of the education for general operation personnel; orientation was conducted in October 1987, a collective training (winter session) was conducted between January and February 1988, individual training and rehearsals were conducted between April and June, and another round of collective training (summer session) was conducted between July and August.

For the winter and summer training sessions, education was divided among the Korean language, English language and French language sectors; a specialized announcer of the MBC supervised the Korean language announcer training, and Korea-based foreign language specialists conducted training in English and French languages.

On-the-job training for the venue announcers focused on improving operational ability, while individual skills were sharpened through one-on-one practices and correction.

To overcome different styles and discrepancies among sports and to ensure uniformity in the broadcasting, the SLOOC provided standard texts of venue announcements in regards to Games information, such as the introduction of athletes, announcement of results and victory ceremonies; announcers were required to perform the information broadcast according to the standard texts.

The standard texts were compiled by Korean language scholars, foreign specialists, working-level staff members of sports headquarters, and officers of translation and interpretation services office. Through repeated practice, the venue announcers were completely familiarized with the standard texts, enabling them to perform their roles with excellent coordination.

10.5.3 Operation of Accommodation Facilities for Key Personnel

For the sake of convenience, key personnel in charge of managing the competitions were provided with room and board by the SLOOC near the competition sites during the Games period.

Room and board was arranged in six locations not far from the competition sites, for: 1) personnel who resided in provincial areas or who had to report to the competition sites from a long distance away; 2) for personnel who were required to report to the venue earlier than normal or to work until late at night; and 3) for key personnel who had to stand by and be available for any unforeseen contingencies.

Rooms were provided for a combined total of 12,027 people, and boarding for 14,269, from September 13 to October 2. Two meals a day (breakfast and supper) were served, and commuter buses were operated to and from the competition sites of each sport. Training institutes of public organizations

and joint billeting facilities were utilized for rooms and boarding for the operation personnel.

- Lodging places for key operation personnel
- The Saesaedae Education Foundation (Sinchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul) A total of 273 personnel from the six sports staged at the Olympic Stadium and Olympic Park used the foundation facilities — 50 from boxing, 42 from fencing, 50 from gymnastics, 46 from swimming, 40 from tennis and 45 from weightlifting.
- The Korea Electric Power Corp. Training Institute (Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul) A total of 322 personnel from three sports used the facilities — 146 from shooting, 156 from archery, and 20 from fencing.
- The Social Welfare Training Institute (Songsu-dong, Songdong-gu, Seoul) One hundred personnel used the facilities for volleyball competitions held at the Hanyang University Gymnasium.
- The Central Government Officials' Training Institute (Munwon-dong, Kwachon city, Kyonggi province) One hundred and twenty-five personnel used the facilities — 55 from the equestrian and 70 from table tennis.
- The Agricultural Cooperative College dormitory (Wondang-up, Koyang-gun) A total of 420 personnel from two sports used the facilities — 120 from cycling and 300 from the equestrian sports.
- The Korea Development Bank Training Institute (Dongbu-up, Kwangju-gun, Kyonggi province) A total of 104 personnel from two sports used the facilities — 52 from rowing and 52 from canoeing.

10.6 The IFs Officials

10.6.1 Acquisition Guideline

The supervision of each competition during the Olympic Games is done by the relevant international sport federation.

The IFs are required to send technical delegations and technical officials to the Olympics to control and supervise the competition operations and their conduct. Under the Olympic Charter, the Games organizing committee is required to issue ID cards to Olympic-related IF officials, and to provide necessary conveniences for observing the Olympics.

IF officials were issued accreditation cards of five categories: IF, B, C, D, or S.

IF cards were issued to the presidents and secretaries-general of IFs of 29 winter and summer Olympic sports; B cards were issued to 58 technical delegates of official sports and demonstration sports, IF presidents and secretaries-general of the 15 sports

approved by the IOC, and the IF executive board members of the 29 Olympic sports not exceeding 20 cards for each IF; C cards were issued to the IFs of the 23 official sports (12 for each), and to the IFs of two demonstration sports (three transferable cards for each); D cards were issued to the technical officials authorized to decide on the competition results, in accordance with Rule 50 of the Olympic Charter; and S cards were issued to associate judges who played secondary roles in ruling on decisions on the competition results. The IF technical personnel, among the IF officials having ID cards, were represented by the technical delegates holding B cards and the technical officials holding D cards. The term IF technical personnel, when taken in a broad sense, refers to the B card-holding technical delegates and the D card-holding technical officials; but when taken in a narrower sense, it refers to the D card-holding technical officials.

The IF technical officials dealt with the 23 official sports and two demonstration sports, but not with the exhibition sports, which were not included in the Olympic Games program.

The IFs differ in operational style and internal circumstances. Moreover, the composition of the technical officials varies with changes in their leadership, such as presidents and secretaries-general, and since the technical officials are usually nominated through consultation with relevant sports organizations. It had not been unusual, for this reason, for business relating to the IF technical officials to move very slowly.

To prevent any delays in the paperwork relating to the IF technical officials from hindering the progress of the Games preparations, the SLOOC, keeping in close touch with each of the IFs, tried hard to determine the number of the technical officials and their listing in the early stages of planning.

For this purpose, the SLOOC tried to strengthen its ties with the IFs by giving invitations to the IF presidents and secretaries-general, and by maintaining contact with the IFs by dispatching its personnel to IF general meetings or to other major international conferences.

The SLOOC helped mete out early action on the lineup of IF technical officials through intensive lobbying, and helped as many Korean members join the technical lineup as possible.

The SLOOC streamlined the services and treatment expected by the technical officials from different IFs, in order to avert any alienation that would possibly arise from what might have been perceived to be preferential services or treatment. The SLOOC also took steps to ensure the optimum, smooth operation of the information booths, which were to assist the technical officials in the performance of their duties.

The SLOOC issued a total of 2,291 accreditation cards to IF officials, including 95 IF cards, 420 B cards, 76 C cards, and 1,700 D cards.

The auxiliary judges who received S cards were linesmen or timekeepers (all of them Koreans), who were selected by each of the sports headquarters. The S card-holders were thus classified as operation personnel.

10.6.2 Technical Delegates

The technical delegates amount to representatives sent by the IFs to oversee the operations of the Olympic Games.

IF technical delegates are authorized to represent the IFs in inspecting the technical preparations of the Games, with respect to the facilities of the competition sites, competition methods, and the pairings draws.

During the Games period, they are authorized to supervise the conduct and operations of the competitions, passing down authoritative interpretations of the competition rules, allocating referees and judges, and taking actions on appeals.

There were two to four technical delegates for each sport, and they were eligible to possess B cards.

Four technical delegates each were assigned to swimming and football, three to athletics, canoeing, equestrian and gymnastics, and two to the remaining 19 sports, for a total of 58 assigned to the 25 sports.



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18. Orientation session for volunteers posted to venues of competitions.

19. A total of 1,700 technical officials were dispatched by IFs for administration of Olympic events.

IFs Officials by Category

Sport	IF	B	C	D	Total
Archery	3	5	1	8	17
Athletics	4	22		398	424
Boxing	4	16		96	116
Basketball	4	14	4	45	67
Cycling	8	23	8	19	58
Fencing	4	9	6	78	97
Equestrian	4	13	3	67	87
Canoeing	3	12	5	33	53
Football	3	20		72	95
Gymnastics	4	15	2	133	154
Handball	4	21	1	55	81
Hockey	4	23	2	61	90
Judo	4	12		42	58
Modern Pentathlon	6	12	4	14	36
Rowing	4	21		20	45
Shooting	4	14	4	32	54
Swimming	4	24	3	146	177
Tennis	4	22	5	68	99
Table Tennis	4	11	2	46	63
Weightlifting	4	19	2	52	77
Wrestling	4	20	3	78	105
Volleyball	4	22	6	44	76
Yachting	2	11	12	36	61
Baseball		19	3	24	46
Taekwondo	2	20		33	55
Total	95	420	76	1,700	2,291



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

The technical delegates came to Korea before the opening of the Games at the invitation of the SLOOC to inspect the Games preparations and the facilities of the competition sites.

Of the 58 technical delegates for the 25 sports, 44 delegates for 19 sports were confirmed in 1986; of those, 25 came to Seoul at the invitation of the SLOOC to observe the 1986 Asian Games.

In 1987, 10 technical delegates for five sports were designated, confirming 54 delegates for 24 sports, with the exception of football. Twenty-nine technical delegates visited Korea during 1987.

In April 1988, the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) designated four technical delegates, thus confirming all the 58 technical delegates for the 25 sports, five months before the opening of the Games.

10.6.3 Technical Officials

The IF technical officials who received D cards, took charge of the operations of Games as judges and ruled on the results of competitions. These technical officials were selected by the IFs from among IF accredited judges, and were dispatched to the Olympics.

These technical officials are classified into juries of appeal, referees, judges, associate judges and timekeepers. But the composition, duties and functions of the technical officials are different according to the specific nature of each sport.

Based on the experience gained from the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC set out in December 1986 to organize the technical officials for each of the Olympic sports by reviewing the Olympic Charter, IF rules, and past Olympic practices. The SLOOC set the projected number of technical officials for the 27 sports (including the exhibition sports) at 1,900 persons.

Under consultation with IF technical delegates, however, the SLOOC adjusted the projected number to 1,848 persons in December 1987. The number of the technical officials nominated by the IFs who actually participated in the Seoul Games came to 1,700, and the number of auxiliary judges who assisted them in performing their jobs reached 188.

The number of domestic auxiliary judges originally projected by the SLOOC was 230, but the actual number was 42 persons off the projection. Athletics topped the list of sports in the number of technical officials with 398, followed by swimming with 146, and gymnastics with 133.

Archery had the least number of officials with only eight, followed by the modern pentathlon with 14, and cycling with 19.

Men accounted for 1,468 in 25 sports, and women for 232 in 19 sports.

No women technical officials were assigned to archery, cycling, judo, modern pentathlon, baseball or volleyball.

While men made up the most technical officials in 24 sports, women dominated in gymnastics with 87, compared to 46 men; this may be related to the fact that in the field of gymnastics, female gymnasts outnumbered male gymnasts. Reflecting the results of behind-the-scenes negotiations, and the intensive short-term training, as many as 494 Korean judges were nominated as technical officials.

To help Korean judges become as technical officials, the SLOOC sent a total of 222 Korean judges to international sports events between 1982 and 1988, to familiarize them with an international atmosphere and give them working experience. Through 1987, lecture meetings had been sponsored for the judges by inviting IF-recommended renowned foreign judges from abroad. With the assistance of the IOC solidarity fund, designed for promoting sports in developing countries, 34 foreign lectures were invited to conduct reeducation of local judges in 17 sports, including athletics and archery, between 1985 and 1988.

As a result, 131 Korean judges had obtained certification as international judges from the IFs before the opening of the Seoul Games.

10.6.4 Hospitality to Sports Officials

To express a uniform and consistent show of support, and as a means of sparing bad feelings among the IFs or among sports officials that might arise from deferential treatment, the SLOOC decided to offer standardized hospitality and services to the sports officials. Difficulties ensued, in applying the standardized treatment uniformly, however, because the composition of officials was different according to the IFs, and the missions, of the sports officials also varied.

Within bounds that did not greatly upset the standardized treatment and services, and which did not generate bad feelings among sports officials, the SLOOC partly adjusted the level of treatment in consultation with relevant IFs.

The SLOOC worked out a comprehensive support plan for IF officials in December 1987, bringing together its Sports Coordination Office, Protocol Department, Transportation Department, Spectator Services Department, International Department and each of the sports headquarters for joint effort. According to that plan, the SLOOC began performing support work in January 1988, in regards to hotel bookings, ID card issuance, preparation of uniforms, bookings of tickets, and exit and entry management.

□ Financing for officials

The SLOOC assumed full responsibility for the financial arrangements of the 58 technical delegates, judges of the demonstration sports, sports specialists invited from abroad, and the Korean sports officials.

The SLOOC provided round-trip air tickets to the technical delegates on Korean Air (KAL), an official Olympic sponsor. They were given 220 dollars each per day to cover the hotel charges (from 120 to 150 US dollars per room, each room accommodating two persons), and the cost of three meals a day (50 US dollars).

In accordance with the Olympic Charter, expenses were provided for a period from five days prior to the commencement of an official's particular competition until two days after the conclusion of the competition. When technical delegates requested extensions of the determined funding period due to special circumstances involving their sports, the SLOOC accepted the requests in most cases.

The expenses of the IF sports officials were covered by the Olympic dividends which the IFs received from the IOC, but the SLOOC shouldered the expenses of the Korean officials nominated at its request.

In an effort to make the competitions run more smoothly, the SLOOC called for each IF to help increase the number of Korean sports officials. As a result, the number of Korean officials was increased in swimming, table tennis, canoeing, wrestling, shooting, and football, with the condition that the SLOOC provide the finances. The SLOOC did not pay their lodging costs, but did provide meal stipends of, 8,000 *won* per meal (three meals a day), plus 10,000 *won* as a daily allowance. When lodging was required, they were advised to use the facilities arranged for key operation personnel.

□ Hotel bookings

Even IF officials not eligible for funding by the SLOOC were provided with various services in accordance with the support plan. Having been informed in advance of the hotel room requirements for each of the IFs during the Games period, the SLOOC booked hotels adjacent to the competition sites and allocated rooms to each IF. The presidents and secretaries-general of the IFs were allocated rooms in the Headquarters Hotel where IOC members and NOC presidents were accommodated. The hotel rooms allocated to the IFs numbered 1,126, and were scattered throughout the City of Seoul and near provincial competition sites: 52 rooms of the Hotel Shilla, the Headquarters Hotel, 144 of the Hyatt, 86 of the Walker Hill, 137 of the Tower Hotel, 140 of the Hotel Ambassador, 96 of the Palace Hotel, 126 of the Seoul Riviera Hotel, 92 of the Samjong Hotel, 106 of

the New World Hotel, 50 of the Universe Hotel, 54 of the Westin Chosun Hotel, 14 of the You Soung Tourist Hotel in Taejon, 13 of the Grand Hotel in Kwangju, and 16 of the Dong Taegu Hotel.

units, built for the Olympic Family members, were also made available to the IF officials on request. IFs of 17 sports used 249 flats in the Olympic Family Town.

□ Uniforms, admission tickets and commemorative articles

The presidents, secretaries-general of IFs, and technical delegates were supplied with uniforms, and D card holders were furnished with uniforms for the judges.

Male officials were supplied with a coat, trousers, shirt and necktie, and female officials were provided with a coat, skirt, blouse and scarf. Judges' uniforms (Adidas brand name were supplied to the football, volleyball, basketball, handball, hockey and wrestling official, while judges' uniforms Kolon brand name) were supplied to baseball officials.

Complimentary tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were given to the presidents, secretaries-general, and technical delegates of the IFs and their companions, to holders of transferable C cards, and to the technical officials bearing D cards.

The number of complimentary Opening Ceremony tickets given to IF officials came to 1,468, and Closing Ceremony tickets amounted to 1,501. Each of the IFs purchased a further 500 Opening Ceremony tickets and 420 Closing Ceremony tickets from the SLOOC. The SLOOC arranged an exclusive zone at each competition site for holders of B,C and D cards. As souvenirs, the SLOOC presented

participation diplomas and commemorative articles to the IF officials who took part in the Seoul Olympics. The commemorative articles included participation medals, commemorative medals, commemorative coins, badges, bags, ballpoint pens and watches.

□ Operation of guide/information desk

Separate from the Games Information Center set up at the Olympic Village, guide and information desks were established for IF officials at the Olympic Family Town and on the first floor lobbies of the major hotels where IF officials were being accommodated.

The headquarters for the guide and information services for IF officials was established in the Games Information Center in the Olympic Village, but actual services were provided through the seven guide/information desks set up at the major hotels.

The guide and information headquarters was manned by three SLOOC personnel and six volunteers under the control of one manager, while one officer and two volunteers served at each guide and information desk. Six volunteers were posted to the guide/information desk at the Olympic Family Town.

Services provided at the guide/information desk were: Games results, location of competition sites, and information regarding accreditation card issuance, IF international conferences, shuttle bus operation, accommodation, cultural programs, sight-seeing, and shopping.

□ Other services

Sedans were provided to the presidents, secretaries-general, and technical delegates of the IFs; shuttle buses were operated for technical officials. From arrival to departure, the SLOOC provided transportation services to sports officials whenever they were on the move in connection with the Games operations.

The sports officials were also able to use WINS terminals, and entitled to free medical services in accordance with the medical insurance plan for the Olympic Family paid for by the SLOOC.

10.7 Acquisition and Operation of Training Sites

Athletes participating in the Olympics devoted themselves to training, in order to maintain the best physical condition before actual competitions. To acquire and operate these training sites for the participating athletes was no less important than to acquire and operate the competition sites. The training sites had to meet the needs of the participating countries, while the operation of the sites had to be fair for all the athletes.

10.7.1 Acquisition of Training Sites

The SLOOC, which decided to obtain secure the training sites early on, secured 87 sites via agreements with their owners by February 1985. Fifty training sites were used during the 10th Seoul Asian Games. Following the Asian Games, the SLOOC

checked the conditions of 87 training sites; by March 1987, 30 of the training sites were dropped because of problems involving the surrounding environments, but 15 sites were additionally secured, bringing the total number of confirmed sites to 72.

Although some of the 72 secured training sites were refurbished, no changes were made in the selected sites. These training sites were finally confirmed as being ready and available in June 1988.

Aside from training sites located at the competition venues, the SLOOC also secured training sites not chosen as Olympic competition sites such as public sports facilities, school facilities, and sports facilities run by corporations.

The guiding principles the SLOOC adopted in securing the training sites were that they should not be far from the Olympic Village and competition sites, that the owners of the facilities be highly cooperative, and that the safety of athletes be guaranteed. Gymnastics topped the list of sports with 13 training sites, followed by football with 12, and athletics with eight.

Only one training site per sport was secured for archery, canoeing, hockey, tennis, weightlifting, wrestling, yachting, taekwondo, badminton and bowling.

The actual competition sites were made available for training in the cases of tennis, yachting, taekwondo and bowling.

10.7.2 Operation of Training Sites

Training sites were open from September 3, when the Olympic Village opened, to October 2, when the Olympics closed. The operation of the training sites for each sport terminated as competition ended in the specific sport.

Sport-specific headquarters were given full mandates to operate the training sites; the sports headquarters established detailed training schedules and operated the training sites according to the timetable. However, the training schedules for each country's athletes and the allocation of the sites were established jointly by the sports headquarters and the Games guide/information sections, which were responsible for informing each team about the training schedules and site allocation.

The SLOOC computerized the operation of the training sites. Computerized operation had been attempted during the Asian Games, but the efforts failed due to the lack of an efficient operational plan, a lack of understanding on the part of related administrative sections, and an indifference on the part of participating athletes.

Training Sites for Each Competition

Sports	Number	Training Sites	Location	Description
Archery	1	Hwarang Archery Training Field	Military Academy in Kongnung-dong, Nodate-gu, Seoul city	(40-45 target boards)
Athletics	8	Chamshil Athletics Warm-up Field	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul city	(Eight 400-meter tracks)
		Riverside Park	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul city	(Throwing)
		Seoul Physical Education High School Field	Dunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul city	(Eight 400-meter tracks)
		Sangmu Stadium	Changkok-dong, Songnam city, Kyonggi-do	(Eight 400-meter tracks)
		Taenung Training Site	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul city	(Six 400-meter tracks)
		Korea National College of Physical Education	Dunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul city	(Eight 400-meter tracks)
		Anyang Stadium	Pisan-dong, Anyang city, Kyonggi-do	(Track throwing)
		Training Site for Road Races	Yangjae Avenue, Kangnam-gu, Seoul city	5km
Basketball	5	Samsung Gymnasium	Socho-dong, Socho-gu, Seoul city	34.5x25.5x18m
		Pacific Chemical Co. Gymnasium	Socho-dong, Socho-gu, Seoul city	36x22.5x8m
		Hyundai Gymnasium	Tokok-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul city	34x22x10.22m
		Kolon Sporex	Socho-dong, Socho-gu, Seoul city	36x21x7.17m
		Bank of Seoul Gymnasium	Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul city	34.4x23.2x8.8m
Boxing	2	Shinil High School Gymnasium	Mia-dong, Tobong-gu, Seoul city	Eight ring
		Seoul High School Gymnasium	Socho-dong, Socho-gu, Seoul city	Eight ring
Canoeing	1	Han River Regatta Training Course	Hail-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul city	the same as competition
Cycling	2	Training Course for Track Competitors	Pangi-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul city	Eight kilometer course
		Individual Road Training Course	Yangjae Avenue, Kangnam-gu, Seoul city	the same as competition
Equestrian	1	Seoul Equestrian Park	Kwachon city, Kyonggi-do	
Fencing	1	Soehae Gymnasium	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul city	



10. Preparations for-Sports Administration

Sports	Number	Training Sites	Location	Description
Football	11	Korea Exchange Bank Playing Field	Kihung-myon, Yongin-gun, Kyonggi-do	105x68m
		Korea Highway Corporation Playing Field	Kumto-dong, Songnam City, Kyonggi-do	105x68m
		Taenung Sports Park (A, B)	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	105x68m
		Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corporation Playing Field	Yonchuk-dong, Tong-gu, Taejon City	105x68m
		Shintanjin Tobacco Factory Playing Field	Shintanjin-up, Taedok-gun, Chungchongnam-do	105x68m
		Kumho Tire Co. Playing Field	Sochon-dong, Kwangsan-gun, Chollanam-do	105x68m
		Kwangju Tobacco Factory Playing Field	Yangsan-dong, So-gu, Kwangju City	105x68m
		Cheil Wool Textiles Co. Playing Field	Chimsan-dong, Puk-gu, Taegu City	105x68m
		Cheil Synthetic Textiles Co. Playing Field	Kyongsan-up, Kyongsan-gun, Kyongsangbuk-do	105x68m
		Tongmyong Technical High School Playing Field	Yongho-dong, Nam-gu, Pusan City	105x68m
		Sajik Stadium Training Field	Sajik-dong, Pusanjin-gu, Pusan City	105x68m
Gymnastics	13	Triumph Hall, Taenung Athletes Village	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	33x37m (for men)
		Korea National College of Physical Education Old Gymnasium	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	32x45m (for men)
		Korea National College of Physical Education Old Warm-up Gymnasium	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	32 x 32m (for women)
		Seoul Physical Education High School Gymnasium	Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	45 x 23m (for men)
		Victory Hall B, Seoul Physical Education High School	Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	40 x 23 x 10m (for rhythm)
		Korea National College of Physical Education Gymnasium	Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	35 x 48m (for men)
		Training Site in the Olympic Gymnastics Hall	Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	55 x 18m (for men and women)
		Chamshil Gymnastics Training Site	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	133 x 21m (for women)
		Kyunggi High School Gymnasium	Samsong-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	39 x 23m (for women)
		Chinsun Girls' High School Gymnasium	Togok-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	37 x 27 x 10m (for rhythm)
		Tongduk Girls' High School Gymnasium	Pangbae-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	42 x 21 x 12m (for rhythm)
		Tongbuk High School Gymnasium	Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	33 x 21 x 9m (for rhythm)
		Paichai High School Gymnasium	Myongil-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	33 x 21 x 9m (for rhythm)
Handball	3	Yongdong High School Gymnasium	Chongdam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	27x45m
		Huigyong Girls' High School Gymnasium	Huigyong-dong, Tongdaemun-gu, Seoul	27x50m
		Chungsin Girls' High School Gymnasium	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	22x42m
Hockey	1	Sangmu Stadium	Changgok-dong, Songnam City, Kyonggi-do	95 x 60 artificial grass
Judo	2	Korea Judo Academy	Youido-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, Seoul	
		Citizens Bank Gymnasium	Youido-dong, Yongdungpo-gu, Seoul	
Modern Pentathlon	5	Olympic Park	Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	for cross-country
		Sangmu Indoor Swimming Pool	Changgok-dong Songnam City, Kyonggi-do	swimming
		Seoheah Gymnasium	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	fencing
		Seoul Equestrian Park	Kwachon City, Kyonggi-do	equestrian
		Taenung International Shooting Range	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	shooting
Rowing		the same as Canoeing		
Shooting		the same as the competition site		
Swimming	8	Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool	Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	competition and diving practice
		Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	competition and diving practice
		Chamshil Warm-up Swimming Pool	Chamshil 1-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	competition and diving practice
		Taenung Indoor Swimming Pool	Kongnung-dong, Nowon-gu, Seoul	competition practice
		Saemaul Indoor Swimming Pool	Hwagok-dong, Kangso-gu, Seoul	competition practice
		Dong Seoul Indoor Swimming Pool	Myonmok-dong, Songnam City, Konggi-do	competition practice
		Sangmu Indoor Swimming Pool	Changgok-dong, Songnam City, Konggi-do	competition practice
		Inchon Indoor Swimming Pool	Towon-dong, Choong-gu, Inchon City	
Table Tennis	3	Seoul National University Training Hall	Shinrim-dong, Kwanak-gu, Seoul	39.7x24x10m
		Samsung Gymnasium	Socho-dong, Socho-gu, Seoul	29.4 x 23.8 x 4m
		Bank of Seoul Gymnasium	Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	33.8 x 13.5 x 4m
Tennis	1	Olympic Tennis Courts	Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul	the same as the competition site
Volleyball	5	Hyundai Gymnasium	Togok-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	24x22x10m
		Korea Highway Corporation Gymnasium	Kumto-dong, Songnam City	32x21x8.6m
		Midopa Gymnasium	Kugi-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul	34 x 20 x 75m
		Honam Oil Refinery Co. Gymnasium	Woonchoong-dong, Songnam City	36x22x13m
		Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co. Gymnasium	Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul.	36x22x13m
Weightlifting	1	Korea National College of Physical Education Gymnasium	Tunchon-dong, Kangdong-gu, Seoul	30 platforms
Wrestling	1	Sangmu Training Hall	Changgok-dong, Songnam City, Kyonggi-do	18 mate
Yacht	1	Pusan Yachting Center		the same as the competition site
Taekwondo	1	Kukkiwon Hall	Yoksam-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	the same as the competition site
Baseball	2	Sangmu Baseball Training Field	Changgok-dong, Songnam City, Kyonggi-do	left to right 100 meters, middle field 125 meters (no grass)
		Agricultural Cooperative Baseball Training Field	Wondang-up, Koyang-gun, Kyonggi-do	left to right 100 meters, middle field 130 meters
Badminton	1	Sookmyung Girls' High School Gymnasium	Togok-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul	two courts (17.4x8.1m)
Bowling		the same as the competition site		

Analyzing and addressing the problems in training site operation during the Asian Games, the SLOOC endeavored to ensure flawless computerized operations for the Seoul Olympic Games. The computerized operation of the training sites for the Seoul Olympic Games featured: 1) All participating athletes were given fair and equal opportunities for training; 2) training schedules were arranged in an easily understandable manner, which allowed tracking of the status of actual training; 3) training was made available phase by phase, in consideration of the check-in status of athletes at the Olympic Village; 4) training schedules during the Games period were given to delegations immediately after athletes checked into the Olympic Village; and 5) the training schedule was flexible for swift changes, if athletes so requested.

In March 1987, the SLOOC worked out the first draft of a training site operational plan and set to work on computerization. After a series of revisions and corrections, work on the computerization was completed in April 1988, and the contents of the preliminary entry forms were entered into the computer in June 1988; in July, computerized training schedules were delivered to each of the NOCs.

It was in August 1988 that the training site operational plan and the training schedule of participating NOCs were finally confirmed.

Requests for changes in the training schedules were received by the Games Information Division and, after consultation with sport-specific headquarters for adjustments, teams were informed of the revised schedules. The training schedules required the active cooperation of the Transportation, Security and Medical Services Departments.

The Games Information Division delivered the original training schedules, changes in the schedules and adjusted schedules to related sections for the smooth execution of support functions. As a principle, training was scheduled from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. each day, with a 12 p.m.-1 p.m. lunch break.

The training schedule was formulated by referring to the training schedules of past Olympic Games and world tournaments, and by classifying the training time and frequency by each country to ensure equality and fairness.

On the opening day, September 17, the training sites started operating from 3 p.m., right after the Opening Ceremony.

Out of the 25 sports, the training for archery, athletics, canoeing, road cycling, rowing, shooting, and yachting had open scheduling, enabling teams to adjust their training times freely. For other sports, the SLOOC set the training times and frequency. Although there were differences among the specific sports, training was generally made available once or twice a day for one to two hours. Up to five hours were set aside for equestrians, however.

Access to the training sites was controlled for security reasons, and teams which did not want their performances seen by outsiders had their wishes respected.

While athletes were undergoing training, access to the training sites was controlled to keep out those not holding accreditation cards. Even holders of accreditation cards were subject to control if the athletes so requested. If requested by athletes at the training sites, holders of accreditation cards would be asked to leave the training sites.

Holders of D.E. and RT cards were allowed to gain access to the training sites only with the consent of training sites officers. Access to the training sites for those who did not bear accreditation cards was made possible after the site officers issued temporary passes, after securing consent from the teams in training.

With respect to the access requests made by individual coaches or competing partners, the Games Information Division received access requests from pertinent teams and, after confirming the personal status of the persons involved, reported the request to the training site officer in the sport-specific headquarters.

10.8 Staging of Pre-Olympics

Host countries of past Olympic Games have often staged pre-Olympics events to sharpen preparations for the Games, highlighting and addressing problems involved in the preparations. Such pre-Olympics events represent a kind of rehearsal of the Olympic Games as they normally involve staging several of the official sports, together with the participation of a number of countries.

However, although the 10th Asian Games held in Seoul in 1986 did not bear the official name of pre-Olympics, the regional games were equivalent to a pre-Olympics, in terms of the preparations of the competition sites and the evaluation of the Games operational capability. The SLOOC therefore did not hold a separate pre-Olympics involving the simultaneous staging of several sports.

The SLOOC did, however, actively go ahead with staging sport-specific international events in Korea to improve Games organizational ability and build up operational experience prior to the Olympiad.

10.8.1 The 10th Asian Games

The 10th Asian Games, considered a kind of a general rehearsal for the Seoul Olympic Games, were held from September 20 to October 5, 1986, at most of the competition sites where the events of the Seoul Olympics were scheduled to take place. The Asian

Games started after World War II, the first games being held in New Delhi, India, participate in 1951. Korea participated in the inaugural movement of the regional sports event, but failed to in the first New Delhi Games, due to the Korean War. Korea started participating started from the second Manila Games in 1954.

Korea successfully bid for the right to hold the sixth Asian Games in 1970, but later declined the right in accordance with the government's policy giving to priority economic growth. On November 26, 1981, two months after Seoul won the right to hold the Olympic Games, the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) decided to hold the 10th Asian Games in Seoul.

The preparations for the Seoul Asian Games were engineered by the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC), which was organized separately from the SLOOC. In February 1983, however, the secretariat functions of the two organizing committees merged under one umbrella committee, linked to the preparations for the Seoul Olympic Games.

The Asian Games offered 269 competitive events in 25 sports, namely: athletics, swimming, archery, badminton, basketball, bowling, boxing, cycling, equestrian, fencing, football, golf, gymnastics, handball, hockey, judo, rowing, shooting, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, volleyball, weightlifting, wrestling and yachting.

The Asian Games drew 4,839 delegates (1,419 officials and 3,420 athletes) from 27 countries affiliated with the OCA. The mass media personnel who covered the regional games included 2,106 journalists representing 413 newspapers and news agencies from 42 countries, and 2,460 broadcast personnel repre-

Asian Games Medal Tally

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	94	82	46	222
Korea	93	55	76	224
Japan	58	76	11	211
Iran	6	6	10	22
India	5	9	23	37
Philippines	4	5	9	18
Thailand	3	10	13	26
Pakistan	2	3	4	9
Indonesia	1	5	14	20
Hong Kong	1	1	3	5
Qatar	1		3	4
Bahrain	1		1	2
Lebanon	1		1	2
Malaysia		5	5	10
Iraq		5	2	7
Jordan		3	1	4
Kuwait		1	8	9
Singapore		1	4	5
Saudi Arabia		1		1
Nepal			8	8
Bangladesh			1	1
Oman			1	1
Total	270	268	310	848



20 21

senting 50 broadcasting companies from 22 countries. The number of admission tickets sold came to 1,806,655, and various cultural programs drew a combined total of 2.13 million persons.

The operation personnel entered involved in the Seoul Asiad came to 55,990, including 1,084 personnel of the organizing committee, 8,716 support personnel, 17,411 volunteers, 8,604 service employees, 1,222 temporary personnel and 18,953 personnel staging cultural programs. The equipment used for the Asian Games covered 3,282 items, and cost a total of 36.5 billion won.

The Asian Games medals race proved to be a three-way race among the host Korea, the People's Republic of China and Japan. The People's Republic of China finished first in the medals standings, just one gold ahead of the Republic of Korea, while Korea's 93 golds (along with 55 silvers, and 76 bronzes) catapulted it ahead of third-placed Japan by 35 golds. It was the first time ever that the Republic of Korea finished ahead of Japan in the Asian Games.

20. Opening ceremony of the 10th Asian Games.

21. Yim Chun-ae, Korea's triple gold medal winner in athletics at the 1986 Asian Games.



10. Preparations for Sports Administration

□ Results of the Seoul Asian Games

The 10th Asian Games were rated a superb success and the finest in Asiad history.

Only in terms of the number of participating countries did the Seoul Asian Games fall behind any previous Asiad; the ninth New Delhi Games in 1982 attracted 33 countries, as against Seoul's 27. In other respects, including the number of participants, sports, and the number of medals at stake, the Seoul Asian Games were the largest ever. From the opening to the closing, the Asian Games were proceeded perfectly according to plan.

Since the Asian Games were held only two years before the opening of the Seoul Olympiad, the successful operation of the Games was no less important than reaping a bumper medal harvest by its home teams.

Of no less significance was the fact that the Asian Games was the first major international sports event ever hosted by Korea.

The successful operation of the Asian Games, therefore, a direct factor in the successful staging of the Seoul Olympiad.

The Seoul Olympic organizing committee, in fact, did its best to ensure that the Asian Games would go on smoothly. The IOC, the IFs and other world sports organizations also watched the progress of the Seoul Asian Games closely, in relation to the Seoul Olympiad.

Since the Seoul Asian Games were evaluated as being the most spectacular in scale and operation, the competition facilities to be used for the Seoul Olympiad and the operational ability of the organizing committee came to be internationally recognized. It was ascertained that the Olympic Stadium, the newly-built competition sites in the Olympic Park, and their facilities, were as good as any facilities in the world. Some errors involved in the projection of the number of participants and bad weather conditions during the Asian Games led to a readjustment of the schedules for nine sports, and the competition times for some sports were delayed about one to five minutes. Still, most competitions progressed according to schedule. No incidents were reported in the conduct of the competitions as access control at the competition sites was strictly observed, and the operation of the competitions by judges was rated fair.

In the men's team rapid fire pistol event, the announcement on the rankings was delayed because of an appeal from the People's Republic of China, and there was some confusion arising from photo taking and

documentary filming at the competition sites of table tennis, athletics and some other sports. This, however, did not affect the general flow of the Games.

Overall, the Seoul Asian Games gave precious lessons to the Seoul Olympic preparation staff members, including SLOOC officials.

The participation of the People's Republic of China in the regional games, particularly, opened a new chapter in the history of the host country's sports exchanges with socialist nations, and this in turn helped confirm the participation of the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations in the Seoul Olympiad.

The most noteworthy feature in regards to the operation of the Seoul Asian Games was the volunteer system. The SLOOC decided to adopt the volunteer system, which proved to be a great success during the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

The volunteer system was adopted for the 10th Asian Games as a test case; specialized persons and college students actively responded to the volunteer system, reducing expenditures for the Games, and attracting skilled and bright young people willing to dedicate themselves in social service.

The volunteer system proved to be far more successful than expected during the Seoul Asian Games, and played an important part in the overall operation of the Seoul Olympic Games.

10.8.2 Sport-Specific Pre-Olympic Competitions

In an effort to obtain operational experience and skills in regards to the receipt of entry forms, offering hospitality, transportation, provisions, checking the facilities of competition sites, arrival and departure processing, accreditation processing and gathering information, the SLOOC actively sponsored international sports events in Korea as a build-up to the Olympics.

The sport-specific international events were held primarily between 1985, one year before the opening of the Asian Games, and early 1988, before the opening of the Olympiad. Those events contributed greatly to sharpening the Olympic Games preparations. The international events, which the SLOOC either sponsored or participated in managing, and the number of participating countries and delegates were as follows:

1985

- International Athletics Competition and a concurrent Seoul International Marathon Competition to commemorate the opening of the Seoul Olympic Stadium: 78 officials and 232 athletes from 30 countries
- The 14th President's Cup International Football Tournament: 52 officials and 215 athletes from 11 countries

- The 1985 Asian Tennis Championship: nine officials and 63 players from six countries
- The 5th World Junior Handball Tournament: 67 officials and 230 players from 15 countries
- The 1985 Asia International Road Cycling Championship: 13 officials and 52 racers from 11 countries
- The 4th World Cup Boxing Championship: 31 officials and 87 athletes representing eight regions
- The 14th World Judo Championship: 22 officials and 206 judoists from 38 countries
- The 33rd World Archery Championship: 82 officials and 144 competitors from 35 countries
- The 1st Asia Cup Women's Hockey Tournament: 24 officials and 96 players from five countries
- The 7th World Taekwondo Championship: 181 officials and 325 taekwondoists from 53 countries
- The 3rd Asia Yachting Competition: 23 officials and 92 competitors from 12 countries
- 1986
- The 1st Asia Modern Pentathlon Competition: 25 officials and 37 players from five countries
- 1987
- The 2nd World Cup Marathon Competition: 109 officials and 244 athletes from 59 countries
- The 16th President's Cup International Football Tournament: 65 officials and 166 players from 10 countries
- The 1st KAL Cup International Tennis Competition: 10 officials and 36 players from 14 countries
- The 5th Asia Cup Table Tennis Championship: 42 officials, and 40 athletes from 15 countries
- The 1987 World Cup Weightlifting Competition: 19 officials, and 12 lifters from 7 countries
- The 1987 Seoul International Cycling Competition: 41 officials and 75 cyclists from 15 countries
- The 1987 Seoul International Invitational Men's and Women's Basketball Tournament: four countries for men's and three countries for women's tournament; 42 officials and 92 players
- The 4th World Junior Volleyball Tournament: 78 officials and 141 athletes from 12 countries
- The 1987 Seoul International Wrestling Competition: 58 officials and 105 wrestlers from 13 countries

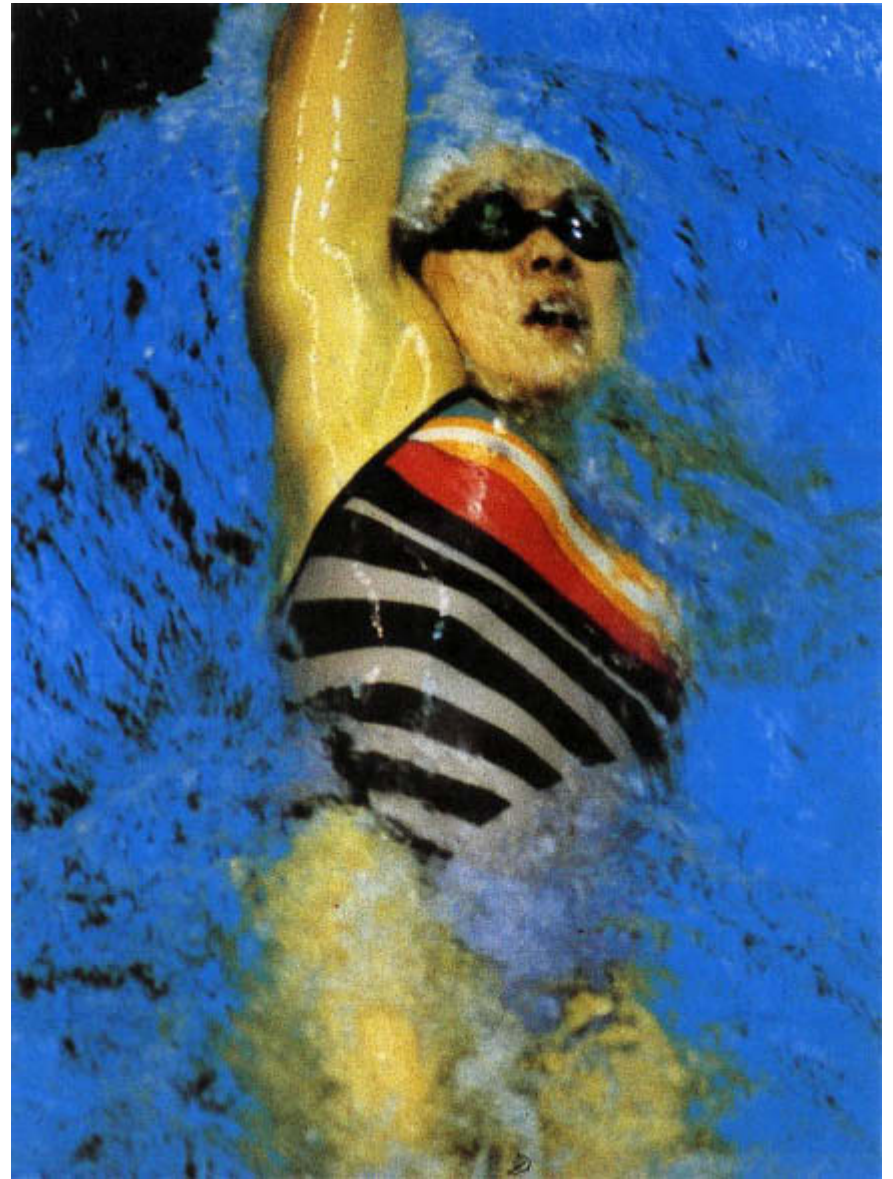
22. 1987 International Yachting Competition, a pre-Olympic event.

23. Choi Yoon-hui, winner of two gold medals in swimming at the Seoul Asian Games.

24. Opening ceremonies of the Seoul Asian Games.



- The International Hockey Tournament: 53 officials and 105 players from three countries
 - The Seoul World Cup International Shooting Championship: 127 officials and 956 competitors from 41 countries
 - The 1987 Seoul International Rowing Training Camp: 35 officials and 82 rowers from 14 countries
 - The 1987 International Yachting Competition: 125 officials and 154 competitors from 26 countries
 - The Seoul International Canoeing Competition: 91 officials and 133 competitors from 23 countries
 - The 22nd World Junior Modern Pentathlon Competition: 72 officials and 56 athletes from 16 countries
- 1988
- The 17th President's Cup International Football Tournament: 76 officials and 280 players from 15 countries
 - The 1988 KAL Cup International Tennis Championship: 13 officials and 64 players from 10 countries
 - The Seoul Cup International Boxing Competition: 93 officials and 11 boxers from 19 countries
 - The Korea-U.S.S.R. Gymnastic Competition
 - A swimming competition to commemorate the opening of the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool





10. Preparations for Sports Administration

10.9 Operation of the Games Information Center

10.9.1 Organization and Manpower

The SLOOC operated a Games Information Center to quickly provide information on all Olympic matters to the participating delegations and to deal with their inquiries.

The Games Information Center, which occupied occupying 463 square meters of space on the first-floor lobby of the Athletes' Hall in the Olympic Village, established 23 guide and information desks to provide information about the allocation of training sites, competitions, Games-related functions, and general matters.

The information center had one director, one manager and six officers; the number of personnel totalled 271, including six SLOOC staff members, 219 volunteers, 28 service employees, and 18 support personnel.

In consideration of the fact that the guide and information service would involve face-to-face contacts with foreign athletes and officials and thus would have a decisive influence on their image of Korea, the SLOOC deployed competent volunteer service personnel to the information desk, actively utilizing those who had gained experience during the Seoul Asian Games.

The SLOOC was intent on sharpening the abilities of the personnel through basic orientation, job education and repeated rehearsals.

10.9.2 Games Information

Using seven terminals of the two Olympic computer systems, GIONS and WINS, the Games Information Center provided: 1) Information on training site allocation featuring training schedules, changes in scheduling made at the requests of delegations, and transportation services between the Olympic Village and the training sites; 2) the competition information concerning tables of pairings and match-up schedules for each sport, list of competitors, guides to competition sites, results, and the progress of competitions; 3) information on the Games-related events, including pairing draws, the conferences of team leaders, the IF conferences, the times and places of weigh-in sessions for the sports with weight divisions, tours to the road races courses, and functions in the Olympic Village for athletes and officials; and 4) other general information concerning the Olympic Village news, activities of Olympic Family, the location of competition sites, and a map of Seoul.

Guide/information desks were set up for all 23 official sports, except for the yachting competition held in Pusan, to answer inquiries from athletes and officials; two four-member teams, comprised of such personnel as interpreters for English, French and Spanish, worked two shifts per day. Translation and interpretation services for languages other than English, French and Spanish, were performed by language services personnel. The information desks were operated from September 3 to October 5, and were open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.: the first team work from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., and the second team from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

The information center opened on July 10, 1988 at the Athletes' Hall in the Olympic Village, and dealt with logistical allocation, job education and the establishment of a cooperative system with related administrative sections, until July 31. For one month starting from August 1, the information center had a number of rehearsals and an environmental beautification program. The operation of the center went into full swing when the Olympic Village was opened on September 3.

10.9.3 Production of the Games-related Publications

With the approval of IFs and the IOC, the SLOOC published the Games program and technical manuals containing sports rules. Other publications relating to the administration of the competitions included: Games schedule brochure, entry form information guidebook, competition and training sites brochures, Games results pamphlet, and a brochure on IF officials.

□ Games technical manuals

The Olympic Charter stipulates in Rule 52 that the organizing committee should publish sport-specific technical manuals competition programs and various rules in English, French and the host country's languages at least one year before the opening of the Games, and should have them distributed to the NOCs, IFs and the IOC. On September 14, 1987, the SLOOC published and distributed 4,000 such manuals for each of the 25 official and demonstration sports (a total of 100,000 copies), to the relevant organization.

The manuals highlighted: the Games period, competition schedules, the general rules of sports events, competition rules, victory ceremonies, competition and training sites, sporting goods and equipment, the IF conferences, and general information about Seoul. For each sport, 4,000 copies were distributed to the NOC, IOC, IF, the SLOOC, the government and related agencies, domestic sports federations, sports organizations, sport-

specific headquarters, print and broadcast media, public libraries, Olympic attaches and to the participating teams.

□ Games schedule booklet

The Games schedules were published in a booklet-form and distributed to the NOCs to be used as a reference in filling in their entry forms.

The booklet featured items relating to the entry application, including: the closing data for entry application, entry form, the number of participants (by sport, event and NOC), rules on the participation of sports officials, and codes of the NOCs and sports. Ten copies were distributed to each of the NOCs for a total of 1,610 copies, two to each of the IFs for a total of 46, and at least 2,000 copies went to other sources. A total of 30,000 Korean, English and French copies were published for distribution on five different occasions, the first one being May 1987.

□ Information brochures on competition and training sites

Brochures to provide information on competition and training sites to the Olympic Family were published in English and French in August 1988. The brochure contained information on facilities, operational guidelines, plans for their use, and the amenities of the 34 competition sites and 72 training sites. Copies of the brochure were distributed to each NOC, the IFs and their international judges, print and broadcast media personnel, sports headquarters, the functions and supporting sections, and the SLOOC; a total of 7,000 copies were published.

□ Games results booklet

A Games results booklet, listing all the results, was published for archival purposes.

On October 3, 1988, 700 copies in English were published and distributed to the IOC, the IFs, each section of the SLOOC and other related organizations.

□ IF official information brochure

An information brochure was published for IF officials, which explained their missions from their arrival to departure, and the outline of the Seoul Olympic Games. It was printed in 300 Korean language copies, and 2,000 copies each in English and French. The brochure for the IF officials highlighted the outline of the Olympics, assistance available to IF officials, and other information. It was published in August 1988, and distributed to the IOC, the 25 IFs, and sport-specific headquarters.

10.10 Review and Evaluation

The Games operational planning was so thorough and the Games operation preparations proceeded so smoothly, that the Seoul Olympic Games have been rated by world sports organizations as the best operated in Olympic history. This was even despite the fact that some wasteful elements were involved in the operations of some of the events.

The thorough planning of the Seoul Olympics was attested to by the fact that alterations to the Games program were minimal.

Although the SLOOC changed the original program in consultation with related sections when the need arose, changes in start times occurred in only 17 instances. The changes, did not affect the conduct of the competitions, however, as the adjusted timetable was immediately reported to each team, the MPC, and the IOC through the WINS (Wide Information Network Services) and the Organizational network of the Games information center.

Throughout the 16 days of competitions, weather conditions remained ideal, attesting to Korea's fine autumn skies; not a single delay in competition occurred due to bad weather. The fine weather conditions also contributed to the successful operation of the Seoul Games, allowing the athletes to perform to their optimum abilities. But the single-most driving force responsible for the smooth preparations of the Games was the spirited cooperation and strong determination of all the Korean people to bring the Olympics to a successful conclusion.

About 95 percent of all car owners, for instance, positively responded to a traffic control system, where they were asked to use their cars on every other day according to odd or even license plate numbers to help ease traffic congestion around the competition sites and the City of Seoul as a whole. The feared traffic congestion did not occur during the Games period, and citizens in general cooperated well with the rigid access control to the competition sites.

Spectators generally showed good manners as they watched the events, and order was kept in the competition sites.

The only unseemly instances included a protest against a boxing decision and the ill-feelings which resulted, and some expressions of anti-American sentiment reported at several competition sites.

The Games operations proceeded smoothly, reflecting the close functional cooperation the SLOOC and each sports organization had forged in the course of staging various international sports events since 1985,

especially during the 10th Seoul Asian Games. The Games Operation Consultative Council, consisting of heads of sport-specific organizations, also contributed greatly to the successful operation.

Rallying behind the consultative mechanism involving the Games Operation Consultative Council, the working-level Sports Experts Committee, and the sport-specific Games operation consultative body, sports experts and administrative officials managed to reconcile all conflicting interests in running the operations; this helped channel the ability and know-how of domestic sports officials into a productive, smooth workflow.

A considerable portion of the sporting goods and equipment required for the Olympics were local products, in effect earning international recognition; this may serve as an important stimulus in the development of Korean sports equipment industries.




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25. Interior of the Fencing Gymnasium.

26. Waiting and warm-up room for participants in athletic competitions



종목별 경기운영

Competition Management by Sport
Organisation des compétitions

11



For the first time in 12 years, athletes from the east and west gathered for 16 days of competitions, to vie in the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul. The number of athletes totalled 13,304 from 160 countries, participating in 237 events in 23 official sports. Their performances included 33 world records, five ties for world records, 227 Olympic bests, and 42 ties for Olympic records. The competition programs at 34 competition sites were completed in a flawless manner, due to the expertise in managing the competitions and superb facilities which were key factors in the harvest of new records. The atmosphere during the competition was intense; but afterwards, the athletes once again assumed friendly dispositions that helped the Seoul Games live up to the motto of "Harmony and Progress." Swimming and weightlifting produced 11 new world records each, athletics four, shooting three, cycling and archery each created two new records. Also, three world records were equalled in shooting, and one each in weightlifting and athletics. The Olympic bests included 85 in weightlifting,

42 in athletics, 37 in shooting, 34 in swimming, and 29 in archery. Suleymanoglu Naim of Turkey became a six-time gold medalist in the 60-kilogram weightlifting, and Kristin Otto, a female swimmer from the German Democratic Republic, also won six golds. Matt Biondi of the United States captured five gold medals in men's swimming, while Vladimir Artemov, a gymnast from the U.S.S.R., became a quadruple gold medalist. Four athletes, including Florence Griffith Joyner of the United States, became triple gold medalists, and 27 competitors, including ace archeress Kim Soo-nyung of the Republic of Korea, emerged as double gold medalists. The U.S.S.R. placed first in medal standings with 55 golds, 31 silvers, and 46 bronzes, followed by the German Democratic Republic with 37 golds, 35 silvers and 30 bronzes, the United States, with 36 golds, 31 silvers and 27 bronzes, and host Korea fourth with 12 golds, 10 silvers and 11 bronzes. Competition management was particularly

impressive as starting time was observed strictly. Out of the 1,030 competitions for 237 events in the 23 official sports, 1,000 competitions were staged on time; only 30 competitions were delayed, with one-minute delays involving 15 cases, and delay of more than 30 minutes involving only one. Outstanding competition facilities and comfortable environments, coupled with meticulous management of competitions by each sport operation headquarters, resulted in the almost flawless operation of the Games. The Wide Information Network Services (WINS) and the Games On-line Information Network System (GIONS), which fully demonstrated the effect of high technology, contributed significantly to the efficient operation of the Games. The support provided at the venues with respect to broadcasting, written media, medical and transportation services, and various amenities in the venues were more than adequate.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.1 Archery

The Olympic archery competition was held at Hwarang Archery Field for five days, from September 27 to October 1, with the participation of 146 competitors from 41 countries.

Until the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984, Olympic archery competition involved only two individual rounds for men and women, with two gold medals at stake. However, a team grand FITA round, each for the men and the women were added to the Seoul Olympic archery competition for a total of four events. The competition method was also changed from the previous double round to the grand FITA round. Men's events drew 84 competitors from 34 countries, and women's events attracted 62 competitors from 30 countries.

Except the for men's individual event, Korea swept the women's individual and team events and the men's team event, winning three golds, the only Olympic sport in which host Korea won three golds.

Archery competition produced two world records, and 29 Olympic records; Korea's Kim Soo-nyung, a high school girl, established two world records and five Olympic bests.

11.1.1 Competition Preparations

An Archery Operations was organized on March 31, 1988 to manage the Olympic archery competition.

The operations consisted of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, five managers, and 22 officers, and moved its office to the venue, Hwarang Archery Field, on April 20 to begin field preparations.

The operations personnel included five staff members of the SLOOC, 194 support personnel, 385 volunteers, and 28 temporary employees.

The FITA (Fédération Internationale de Tir à l'Arc) president, secretary-general and technical delegates, representing the IF, supervised the Olympic archery competition.

The shooting range was a 234m x 142m grass area in the compound of the Korea Military Academy, and the training site was a 350x150m grass area on a separate of the academy.

The shooting range, with seating capacity of 1,200 including 1,000 for spectators and 200 for VIPs, had also been used for the archery competition of the 10th Seoul Asian Games. The training site, with a total of 40 shooting platforms for distances of 10 meters, 30 meters, 50 meters, 60 meters, 70 meters, and 90 meters, was open from September 3 to October 1.

Targets, bulletin boards and 19 other implements were secured from local manufacturers. Four sets of electronic shooting signal instruments were loaned from Swiss Timing. Bjorn Bengston of Sweden supplied 3,000

sheets of 122-meter target faces, and 4,000 sheets of 80-meter target faces. Stopwatches and telescopes were also secured from foreign manufacturers.

11.1.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Women shot from four distances of 30 meters, 50 meters, 60 meters and 70 meters, while men shot from distances of 30 meters, 50 meters, 70 meters and 90 meters.

Until the Los Angeles Games, Olympic archery provided for only individual events, but team events were added to the Seoul Olympic schedule, and the competition method was changed from the double round to the grand FITA round method.

The grand FITA round is a new method which was first introduced in 1987 according to a decision by the FITA, and is conducted in the following manner:

(1) One NOC may enter up to three competitors in the individual events. Competitors are required to shoot 36 arrows for each distance for a total of 144 arrows, starting from the shortest distance in the preliminary round or open round.

(2) The first 24 top competitors in the open round are each required to shoot nine arrows for each distance, starting from the longest distance on the morning of the third day of the competition, for the second round.

(3) the top 18 competitors after the second round compete in the quarter-finals in the afternoon of the third day, shooting nine arrows from each distance starting from the shortest distance.

(4) The top 12 competitors after the quarter-finals compete in the semifinals in the morning of the fourth day, shooting nine arrows from each distance starting from the longest distance down to the shortest.

(5) The eight top finishers of the semifinals advance to the finals in the afternoon of the fourth day; they shoot nine arrows from each distance starting

from the shortest up to the longest. The rankings are determined by the cumulative scores of the 36 arrows shot in the finals, regardless of the rankings or scores up to the semifinals.

(6) For the team competition, three from each team compete in the preliminaries, with each competitor shooting nine arrows from each distance, for a total of 108 arrows per team. The top eight teams after the preliminaries advance to the finals in the afternoon, and the rankings are determined by the cumulative scores obtained only in the finals.

Unlike the double rounds method requiring archers to conduct two singles, rounds, shooting a total of 144 arrows to determine rankings on the basis of the cumulative scores, the grand FITA round divides the competition into an open round, the second round, quarter finals, semifinals and finals, with only top qualifiers entering the next level of competition. The grand FITA round, therefore, presents a dynamic atmosphere at every level of the competition, because even a single error may cost a strong favorite a chance at winning.

Korea's archery standards reached world class in the early 1980s. In Los Angeles, Seo Hyang-soon earned a gold medal for the women, and Kim Jin-ho won a bronze for the women. In the Seoul Olympics, Korea set sights on two out of the four golds at stake. In the women's individual, Korea's Kim Soo-nyung, Wang Hee-kyung and Yun Young-sook, leading the field from early on in the competition, swept the medals by finishing one, two, and three, outpointing the world favorites, including Ludmilla Arjannikova of the Soviet Union.

Kim Soo-nyung established two world records by scoring 1,352 points in a single round, topping the previous record of 1,338, and by scoring 336 points in the 50-meter single, surpassing the previous record of 335 points. She also broke five Olympic records.



1

1. Archery competitions are staged at four distances.

2. Competitors on the shooting line, taking aim at their targets.

2





11. Competition Management by Sport

The three high school girls, having swept the individual event, overpowered the American team to capture the gold.

In the men's individual event, Chun In-su of Korea finished first in the semifinals, and Park Sung-soo also of Korea finished fourth to qualify for the finals, but American Jay Barrs scored 338 points in the finals to win the gold. Park Sung-soo, who took home the silver, was ahead of gold medalist Barrs by nine points in double rounds with a score of 2,614, the best among the eight finalists, but the gold medal escaped him in the grand FITA round. The Korean men's team of Park Sung-soo, Chun In-soo and Lee Han-sup captured the gold by a wide margin over the American and British teams.

Korea captured three out of the four golds at stake in the Olympic archery competition, and Kim Soo-nyung, a teenager, swept the women's individual and teams to become Korea's first double gold medalist.

Archery rankings:

- Men's individual grand FITA round
 1. Jay Barrs (USA): 338
 2. Park Sung-soo (KOR): 336
 3. Vladimir Echeev (URS): 335

- Men's teams

1. KOR: 986
2. USA: 972
3. GBR: 968

- Women's individual grand FITA round

1. Kim Soo-nyung (KOR): 344
2. Wang Hee-kyung (KOR): 332
3. Yun Young-sook (KOR): 327

- Women's teams

1. KOR: 982
2. Indonesia: 952
3. USA: 952



3. Scores are recorded by competition staff and confirmed by archers.
4. Confirmation of targets.
5. Competitors pleased with their confirmed scores.
6. Technical officials maintaining the long jump pit
7. Ben Johnson of Canada finished first in the 100 meter race with a world record, but his gold medal was annulled due to a doping infraction; in his stead the gold was awarded to American Carl Lewis, who finished second.
8. American Florence Griffith Joyner wins the women's 100 meter finals as the order of finish is registered in the display of a finish camera.



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11.2 Athletics

Athletics, staged at the Olympic Stadium for 9 days, attracted 1,727 athletes (1,148 male and 579 female) from 148 countries, the largest number in Olympic history.

Athletics captured the attention of the world, especially for the much publicized showdown in the 100 meter race between Ben Johnson of Canada and Carl Lewis of the United States, and the efforts by marathon runners to break the world record. The doping scandal involving Ben Johnson, however, sent shock waves around the world.

Athletics competition consisted of track, field, mixed, and road races for a total of 42 events, 24 for men and 18 for women. The women's 10,000 meters was a new addition in the Seoul Olympics.

Athletics produced four world records, one tie for a world record, 42 Olympic bests, and four ties for Olympic records.

The United States and the U.S.S.R. dominated the athletics medal race, capturing 13 golds and 10 golds, respectively. Next came the German Democratic Republic with six, and Kenya with four medals.

Florence Griffith Joyner, an American female sprinter, was brought into the spotlight with three gold medals, along with Carl Lewis, Steven Lewis and Jackie Joyner Kersee, all from the U.S.A., and Olga Bryzguina, of the U.S.S.R. with two golds each.

The athletics competition drew some 680,000 spectators.

11.2.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC studied competition management and conducted overseas training for operation personnel, sending investigation teams to the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984, the Kobe Universiade in 1985, the Montreal World Athletics Competition in 1986, and the 9th Rome World Athletics Competition in 1987.

Starting from September 1987, the SLOOC began to secure key staff members for the Athletics Operations, and activated it in February 1988. In April 1988, managers and officers were lined up, signaling full-dress preparations at the Olympic Stadium. The organizational hierarchy of the Athletics Operations included a commissioner, secretary-general, three directors, 13 managers and 56 officers. The operation headquarters was manned by 4,024 people including 22 staff members of the SLOOC, 2,217 volunteers, 1,451 support personnel from sports organizations, government agencies, medical institutes and the military, and 334 temporary employees. They received job education and site-familiarization training, especially

through full-dress rehearsals conducted twice to check the actual operations system. A ceremony was held on August 12 to mark the activation of the operations headquarters.

The Olympic Stadium, where athletics competitions were held, was constructed in 1984 at a cost of 78.7 billion won after ground was broken in 1977; its seating capacity is 100,000.

The stadium is built on a lot covering 413,000 square meters; it is 280 meters in length and 245 meters in diameter its circumference is 830 meters, and height 47 meters. The stands have 69,841 seats on the first level; the stadium is three storeys high, and has a semi-enclosed roof.

The stadium's competition facilities include an eight-lane track around a 105mx67m playing field; the concourse was divided into areas for the high jump, long jump, javelin, shotput, hammer and discus throw. The stadium was used for the Asian Games in 1986, and some renovations were done on the facilities, including a renovation of the sound system and the installation of an electronic scoreboard of 16m x10m.

The marathon course started and finished at the Olympic Stadium; it was a loop course covering 42.195 kilometers traversing the Kangnam district, and leading back to the starting point along the Han River.

The walk race course started from the Olympic Stadium and led back to it, after making a loop a round the Chamshil district; the course was adjusted according to the 20-kilometer and 50-kilometer walk races.

The operations headquarters secured 14 grounds in eight regions for training sites: Chamshil Athletics Warm-up Field, the Korean National College of Physical Education, the Taenung Training Site (A and B), Anyang Stadium, the throwing training site located at the Han Riverside Park (A,B,C and D), Seoul Physical Education High School, Sangmu Stadium (A,B and C), and the road race training course. No athletes used the Taenung Training Site and Anyang Stadium for training, however.

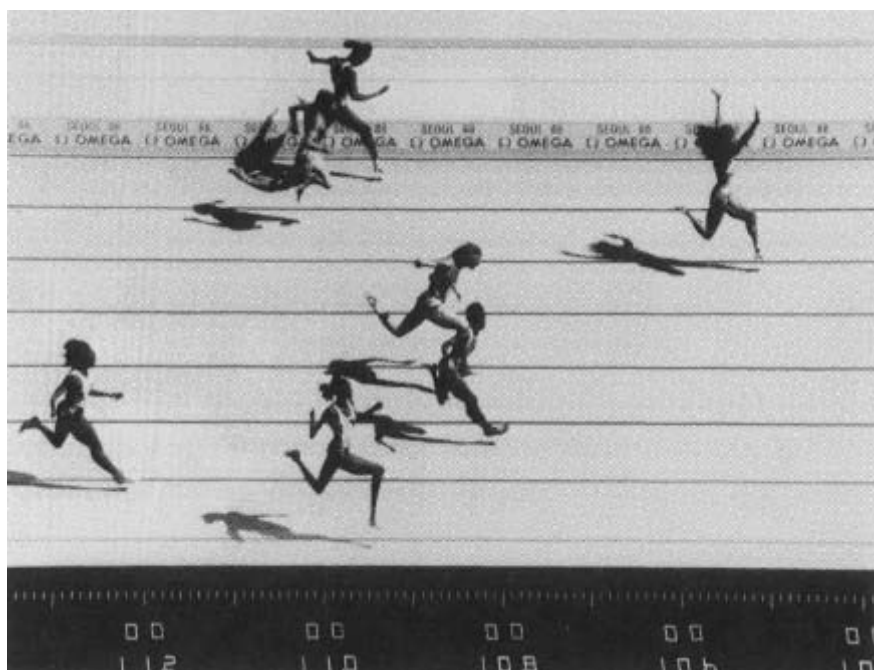
It was the policy of the operations headquarters to repair and utilize the implements and equipment used for the Asian Games within bounds conforming to the regulations set by the IAAF, and to use local products except for special implements.

In regards to the implements and equipment requiring approval according to competition regulations, the operation headquarters secured part of the implements free of charge from by leading international manufacturers. Other implements and equipment were secured under Olympic marketing programs.

The implements and equipment secured by the operations headquarters included some 30,000 units in 160 kinds, which were deployed to competition venues and training sites by August 15, 1988.

The officials who represented the IAAF consisted of: the president, secretary-general, technical delegates, medical delegates and technical personnel. The technical team consisted of 49 international and 356 local judges; 119 were assigned to track events, 78 to marathons, 34 to throwing events, and 34 to jumping events. These technical officials were subjected to orientation on six occasions, starting from June 1988.

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8



11. Competition Management by Sport



9

11.2.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The 42 athletics events were kicked off with the women's 100-meter hurdles, held on September 23, at 9 a.m., and stretched over nine days, culminating with the men's marathon October 2; there was one rest day on September 27.

The athletes qualified to participate in the Seoul Olympic athletics were those who met the standards set by the IAAF on August 21, 1986, during the period from August 29, 1987 to September 8, 1988; the number of competitors entered in to each event was limited to three per NOC, except for the relay event, which allowed up to six in each NOC team.

In road races such as marathon and 20 and 50-kilometer walk, the limit was also set at three competitors per NOC. When there was no athlete who established records above the standard, the pertinent NOCs were allowed to enter one athlete each in the events. Preliminary entry forms were received by May 17, 1988, and the final entry forms were closed on September 8. Although official delegates of NOCs were required in the past to submit the list of final competitors 72 hours prior to the start of the competitions, they were required in the Seoul Games to submit the list by 12:00 noon on the day immediately preceding the competition day.

The countries which entered more than 100 athletes included the United States (134), Great Britain (116), and the U.S.S.R. (105).

Four countries including Andorra, Iran, Syria and Uruguay were represented by only one athlete each.

The 100 meters final between Ben Johnson and Carl Lewis was a center of attention. At 1:30 p.m. on September 24, Johnson stunned the world by establishing a world record of 9.79 seconds, bettering the 9.83 seconds he established in Rome in 1987. The Canadian sprinter, however, shocked the world when it was discovered he had failed a dope test; he was stripped of his gold medal which went to second-placed Carl Lewis.

American Florence Griffith Joyner emerged as the star in women's sprint competition and established a world record in the women's 200 meters; she also won the 100-meter race and was part of the U.S. women's team that won the 400-meter relay, becoming a triple gold medalist.

In the men's marathon, Gelindo Bordin of Italy, outrunning favorites Houssein Ahmed Saleh of Djibouti and Takeyuki Nakayama of Japan, finished first in two hours, 10 minutes and 32 seconds. Douglas Wakiihuri of Kenya came in second in two hours, 10 minutes and 47 seconds, and Houssein Ahmed Saleh finished third with a time of two hours, 10 minutes and 59 seconds. Kenya stunned spectators by capturing four golds in the men's 800-meters, the men's 1,500-meters, the men's 3,000-meter steeplechase, and the men's 5,000-meters, and emerged as the world's fourth strongest athletics powerhouse.

The United States led in medal standings, with 13 golds, seven silvers, and six bronzes; followed by the U.S.S.R., with 10 golds, 6 silvers, and 10 bronzes; and the German Democratic Republic, with 6 golds, 11 silvers and 10 bronzes.

Medal Tally by NOC

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.A.	13	7	6
U.S.S.R.	10	6	10
German Dem. Rep.	6	11	10
Kenya	4	2	1
Bulgaria	2	1	1
Czechoslovakia	1	2	
Italy	1	1	1
Rumania	1	1	
Australia	1	1	
Finland	1		1
Morocco	1		1
Portugal	1		
Great Britain		6	2
Jamaica		2	
Brazil		1	1
Senegal		1	
Fed. Rep. of Germany			3
Switzerland			1
Canada			1
France			1
China			1
Djibouti			1
Sweden			1
Total	42	42	43

9. A technical official signals the start of a track event.

10. Timing board and technical officials counting the number of laps to go in a long-distance race.

11. At the finish line in an athletics competition, the order is accurately indicated by an automated sensor.

12. Chamshil Gymnasium, venue of the basketball competition; the semifinal matching the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. attracted the largest crowd.

13. Members of the Korean and Australian teams struggle for control of a loose ball.

14. Women's basketball final between the United States and Yugoslavia; the U.S. prevailed, 77-70.



10



11

11.3 Basketball

The Olympic basketball competition was held at the Chamshil Gymnasium for 14 days, from September 17 to 30, with the participation of 12 men's teams and eight women's teams. The teams, comprised 240 players (144 male and 96 female), played a total of 66 games.

As is done in such games as football, volleyball, hockey and handball, regional and world qualifying systems were adopted. Only the teams which obtained qualification from the Federation Internationale de Basketball (FIBA), and which passed through regional qualifications, were allowed to participate in the Olympic competitions. The teams automatically qualified to participate in the Olympic competition were the host country's teams (for both men and women), and the winners of the previous Olympic Games (the U.S.A. for both men and women). The other teams were decided by qualifying tournaments.

Men's teams qualified through continental championships: the three best teams from the European Olympic qualifying tournament, the three best from the American Olympic qualifying tournament, two teams from Africa, one team from Asia, and one team from Oceania.

In women's basketball, the six top teams from the Olympic qualifying tournament automatically participated. The men's teams which qualified through the continental championships were: the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Spain, Brazil, Canada, Puerto Rico, Central Africa, Egypt, the People's Republic of China and Australia. Korea and the U.S.A. qualified automatically. In the World Olympic Qualifying Tournament for women held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in June 1988, the six teams that qualified were: the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, the People's Republic of China, Australia, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. Korea and the U.S.A. were automatic qualifiers, both men and women.

In the first Olympic encounter between both male and female Soviet and American basketball teams in 12 years, the Soviet men's team and the American women's team emerged victorious. For the American men's team, it was the second Olympic loss to the Soviet team; in the 1972 Munich Games they had lost the final by one point. The Korean women's team, silver medalist in the Los Angeles Games, was eliminated in the preliminary round, placing seventh out of the eight teams.

In the men's event, the Soviet team, which won the 1972 Munich Olympic basketball competition, captured the gold for the first time in 16 years. In the women's event, the American team established two consecutive Olympic wins following the crown it captured in Los Angeles. The Korean men's team placed ninth out of the 12 teams.

11.3.1 Competition Preparations

The Basketball Operations completed the lineup of its key members and the acquisition of operations personnel by November 1, 1987, and moved its office to the Chamshil Gymnasium on April 20, 1988 to begin the preparations for competition management.

The operations headquarters consisted of five managers and 21 officers, and its staffing was comprised of six staff members of the SLOOC, 446 volunteers, 191 support personnel, one temporary employee, contract personnel, and six others, for a total of 644. The Chamshil Gymnasium was the venue for the 8th World Women's Basketball Championship in 1979, the 10th Seoul Asian Games basketball competition in 1986, and the Seoul International Basketball Tournament held in 1987 as a pre-Olympics event. Five training sites were made available for the participating teams; they included: the Kolon Sporex, the Bank of Seoul Gymnasium, the Samsung Gymnasium, the Pacific Chemical Co. Gymnasium, and the Hyundai Gymnasium.

Molten JB77 leather basketballs manufactured by the Molten Rubber Company of Japan, were used during the competition, and the Scoreboard and 30-second clocks were loaned from Swiss Timing; backboards, supports and other equipment were supplied by local manufacturers.

The FIBA designated 28 international competition officials to oversee operate the Olympic competition, including two Koreans.

11.3.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The draw for the groups in the preliminary rounds for both men's and women's events was held by the FIBA in the Netherlands on July 14-15, 1988, immediately upon completion of the final qualifying tournament.

In the preliminary round for men, the 12 participating teams were divided into two groups of six teams, and each team played all other teams in its group. The best four teams in each group played in the quarterfinals, while the four teams that placed fifth and sixth in the preliminary round played each other for the ninth through 12th places.

The winners of the quarterfinals advanced to the semifinals; the losing teams played games for the fifth through eighth places.

The eight women's teams were divided into two groups of four teams for the preliminary rounds. The best four teams from the two groups played cross-over games in the semifinals to determine first through fourth places, while the four other teams placed third and fourth in the preliminary rounds played games for fifth through eighth places.

In the cross-over tournament, the team placing first in Group A of the women's teams played the team placing second

in Group B, and the team placing first in Group B played the team placing second in Group A. The winners of each group played in the final, and losing teams played for third and fourth places.

Teams in the preliminary groups were grouped as follows:

Men

- Group A: Korea, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Puerto Rico, Australia, Central Africa

- Group B: U.S.A., Spain, Brazil, Canada, Egypt

Women

- Group A: Korea, U.S.S.R. Australia, Bulgaria

- Group B: U.S.A., Yugoslavia, China, Czechoslovakia

The competition started on the Games' opening day, September 17, and the preliminary rounds were completed by September 24, after taking one day off on September 19. Players again took one day off on September 25, and the quarterfinals started on September 26.

The women's final was played on September 29, and the men's final on September 30.

In the men's Group A preliminary, pre-game favorite U.S.S.R. was defeated by Yugoslavia which later was defeated by Puerto Rico. The Korean men's team lost games to the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, and Central Africa. The Korean women's team, the silver medalist in Los Angeles, also placed last in its Group A preliminary round.

In its first game, the Korean women's team got off to a good start, outclassing Australia; but it was later defeated by the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria. With one win and two losses, the Korean women's team was eliminated in the preliminary round.

The contest between the Soviet and American men's teams was the focus of attention. Both the Soviet men's and women's teams each suffered one loss in the preliminary round to advance to the semifinals.

In the women's team semifinal on September 27, the U.S. team defeated the Soviet team; 102:88, and in the men's semifinal on September 28, the Soviet team defeated the U.S. team 82:76.

Rankings by NOC

Place	Men	Women
1	U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.
2	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
3	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
4	Australia	Australia
5	Brazil	Bulgaria
6	Canada	China
7	Puerto Rico	Korea
8	Spain	Czechoslovakia
9	Korea	
10	Central Africa	
11	China	
12	Arab Rep. of Egypt	



The U.S. defeat was its second from the Soviets after the 1972 Munich Olympics, in which the Soviet team edged the American team 51:50. Despite the poor performances of the host country, the Olympic basketball competitions drew a large number of spectators, totalling 257,781. The gymnasium's seating occupancy rate reached 91.2 percent.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.4 Boxing

Boxing competition was held at the Chamshil Students' Gymnasium from September 17 to October 2, with the participation of 441 athletes and 159 officials from 106 countries.

The participating boxers, the largest number in Olympic history, competed in a total of 427 bouts in 12 weight classes.

Korea's Byun Jong-il lost his bantam-weight bout to Hristov of Bulgaria in the second round, and the decision sparked an unruly protest by Korean officials.

In the wake of the incident, Referee Walker resigned as an IF official, while defeated boxer Byun, who refused to leave the ring for more than an hour, and four Korean officials were disqualified for two years by the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur (AIBA); the Korean Boxing Association was deprived of the right to stage international boxing events for one year.

The light middleweight final between Korea's Park Shi-hun and the U.S.A's Roy Jones also caused controversy over what was alleged to be an unfair decision that gave Park the gold medal.

The preliminary round middleweight bout between Korea's Ha Jong-ho and the U.S.A's Hembrick, scheduled for September 19, was also a subject of controversy when the American competitor was disqualified for arriving too late to box.

11.4.1 Competition Preparations

On request from the NBC, which had the television rights for the North American region, the SLOOC, in consultation with the AIBA, scheduled the boxing matches to take place in the mornings.

As a sort of pre-Olympics event, the Seoul Cup International Boxing Championship was held at the Chamshil Students' Gymnasium in March 1988, inviting about 200 boxers from 20 countries. The Seoul Olympic Boxing Operations were put into actual operation at this time.

The Boxing Operations was comprised of five managers and six officers, along with 608 operations personnel. These included; five staff members of the SLOOC, 194 support personnel, 601 volunteers, and 54 temporary employees, for a total of 893. The Chamshil Students' Gymnasium had a seating capacity of 7,500, and measured 48x40m square, capable of holding two rings.

To accommodate the large number of bouts, two rings were installed for the preliminary rounds; after the quarterfinals, however, only one ring was used. Boxers trained in the Shinil High School gymnasium and the Seoul High School gymnasium.

Gloves, headgear and other implements were supplied by local manufacturers. It was the first time that Korean-made gloves, accredited by the AIBA, were used in Olympic boxing competition.

Weigh-in scales were supplied by Toledo Scale of the United States under licensing arrangements, and stopwatches were manufactured by Hanhart of the Federal Republic of Germany.

11.4.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The Olympic boxing competition covered 12 weight classes, and each NOC was allowed to enter one competitor in each weight class.

Host Korea, the U.S., and the U.S.S.R. entered competitors in all weight classes. Cuba, a world amateur boxing powerhouse, did not participate.

The first weigh-in was conducted on September 16. Those who failed in the first weigh-in were allowed to compete in their weighed-in class, only when there was no compatriot competitor entered in that weight class.

The pairing draw for each weight class was conducted for those who passed through the first weigh-in at the Chamshil Students' Gymnasium on September 16, under the supervision of the AIBA technical delegates.

Those competitors who passed the first weigh-in were required to be weighed - in again between 6:30 a.m. and 7:30 a.m. on the day of competition.

The competition officials responsible for the operation and conduct of the competitions designated by the AIBA totalled 42; four Korean referees were designated as competition officials. One referee and five judges for each contest were selected by the Commission of Refereeing and Judging.

After the September 22 controversy over the refereeing on the bantam-weight bout between the Korean Byun and the Bulgarian Hristov, however, the AIBA secretary-general personally allocated the referees and judges to the contests.

During the light welterweight bout between the Korean Chun Jin-chul and the American Todd Foster, the Korean boxer was knocked down by the American boxer, after he (the Korean) had mistaken the sound of a bell coming from next ring as a signal to end the first round. The knockdown was declared void and a rematch was scheduled. In the rematch, however the Korean was again knocked out. Of the total 427 bouts, decisions accounted for 270 results, RSC 92, KO 34, and retirement for 31.

In boxing, contests for third and fourth places did not take place, but the two competitors who lost in the semifinals were ranked third together and awarded bronzes. The U.S. placed first in medal standings, with three golds, one silver, and three bronzes; host Korea finished second with two golds, one silver and one bronze; and the German Democratic Republic placed third with two golds and one silver. Twenty-five countries captured medals; eight countries won golds.

Spectator seating was 2,665 for first class, 2,114 for second class, and 2,406 for third class, for a total capacity of 7,185. The 15 days of action drew a total of 97,709 spectators who bought tickets for admission, recording a seating occupancy rate of 62.1 percent.

Winners by Weight Class

Division	NOC	Name
Light Fly	Bulgaria	Ivailo Hristo
Fly	Korea	Kim Kwang-sun
Bantam	U.S.A.	Kennedy Mckinney
Feather	Italy	Giovanni Parisi
Light	German Democratic Rep.	Andreas Zuelow
Light Welter	U.S.S.R.	Viatcheslav Janovski
Welter	Kenya	Robert Wangila
Light Middle	Korea	Park Si-hun
Middle	German Democratic Rep.	Henry Maske
Light Heavy	U.S.A.	Andrew Maynard
Heavy	U.S.A.	Ray Mercer
Super Heavy	Canada	Lennox Lennox



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17



18

15. Venue of boxing competition, Chamshil Gymnasium. Scores were tabulated instantly by computer.

16. Announcer's box at the boxing venue.

17. Referee declares a knockout in a boxing match; judges and referees exercised a decisive influence over outcomes in many events.

18. A boxer with a lacerated eyelid is given emergency treatment by a team physician. Every competition venue had a first aid clinic nearby to assure prompt treatment of athletes' injuries.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.5 Canoeing

Canoeing competition was held at the Han River Regatta Course located in Misari, Dongbu-up, Kwangju-gun, Kyonggi-do from September 26 to October 1, drawing 440 competitors from 32 countries.

The canoeing competition was made up of 12 events, nine for men and three for women; 249 athletes from 31 countries competed in the men's nine events, and 72 athletes from 18 countries competed in women's three events.

The competition was divided between Canadian canoe and kayak, and conducted on 500-meter and 1,000-meter courses. The kayak competition was divided into five for men and three events for women; The Canadian canoe competition was divided into four events for men only.

The competition progressed from elimination heats and repechage to semifinals and finals. A total of 101 races included 33 preliminaries, 22 for repechage, 34 for semifinals, and 12 for finals.

11.5.1 Competition Preparations

Canoeing was introduced to Korea in the 1970s, but the sport did not begin to attract much attention until Seoul was awarded the right to stage the Olympics. Canoeing was the least popular spectator sport among the 27 sports of the Seoul Olympic Games. Canoeing is still unfamiliar to people in most Asian countries and the sport was not included in the Seoul Asian Games schedule.

In the planning stage for the Seoul Olympics, the SLOOC focused its energy on the organization of a canoeists' association, the cultivation of specialized athletes and competition officials, and acquisition of key staff members in an effort to enhance competition managing capabilities. Embarking on the preparations for the Olympic Games, the SLOOC set out to gather basic data on canoeing competition and the data of past international competitions, while sending officials for overseas education, conducting training at home, and inviting foreign specialists to conduct training sessions. Under the IOC solidarity program, the secretary-general of the International Canoe Federation (ICF), chairman of the race subcommittee, and chairman of the technical subcommittee visited Korea three times between 1986 and 1987 to supervise education and training.

Reflecting the systematic endeavors made by the SLOOC to cultivate operation personnel, six local officials' passed an international technical officials qualification test administered by the ICF in 1986. Five more obtained the qualification in 1987.

For research and investigation, the SLOOC sent researchers to the 1983 Los Angeles pre-Olympics and Tokyo Olympics commemorative games, the 1984 Los Angeles Games, and the World Canoeing Championships, each year from 1985. Canoeing equipment, including 87 racing boats, were locally manufactured, in a move to lay the foundation for the growth of canoeing in the country.

As part of the pre-Olympic activities, the SLOOC hosted the Seoul International Canoeing Competition in October 1987, and scrutinized operating capabilities with respect to the reception of VIPs, accreditation of canoeists, operation of the athletes' village, and the conduct of competitions and awards ceremonies.

The Misari canoeing/rowing course by the Han River was completed in April 1986 prior to the 10th Asian Games; the course is equipped with training lanes.

The racing course is 2,212 meters long, 140 meters wide, and three meters in depth, and is made up of six lanes for rowing and nine lanes for canoeing; the course totals 1,388,436 square meters, and is equipped with facilities able to accommodate 25,000 spectators, along with ample parking lots.

The course is located 10.6 kilometers from the Olympic Village, and a five-storey tower and two-storey building to house operations were also provided. Interim time measuring spots were installed at five locations to conduct and check the competition.

The Canoeing Operations was organized in January 1988, and moved to the regatta course in March to begin on-site operation preparations.

The Canoeing Operations consisted of six managers and 28 officers; the staff was comprised of six SLOOC officials, 91 support personnel, 242 volunteers and one temporary employee, totalling 340. In addition, 138 contract personnel assisted in the conduct of the competition.

The competition officials commissioned by the ICF totalled 42, including 13 Koreans.

The equipment and implements required for the competition management included 87 racing boats, 15 motor boats, scrutiny scales, length-measuring rules, lane-width measuring devices, stopwatches, walkie-talkies, starter guns, racing boat numbers, competitors' numbers, binoculars, and lead bags.

The racing boats and most other equipment were manufactured in Korea, and timing equipment was rented from Swiss Timing.

11.5.2 Conduct of the Competition

Canoeing competition was held only when at least three boats took part in a race. When there were many boats participating in the races, the competition was conducted in elimination rounds, semifinals and finals. The maximum number of boats allowed to

compete in a single race was nine. In order to adjust the number of boats to nine, the semifinals were conducted in three groups, and the first to third finishers qualified for the finals.

Because each team was allowed to enter only one boat in each event, the maximum number of competitors each NOC could enter the competition was 10 for the men's kayak, five for the women's kayak, and six for the Canadian canoe.

The number of racing boats which entered in the competition included: 22 in the men's 500-meter kayak singles; 24 in the 500-meter kayak pairs; 21 in the 1,000-meter kayak singles; 25 in the 1,000-meter kayak pairs; and 18 in the 1,000-meter kayak fours. In the women's events, there were: 18 in the 500-meter kayak singles; 15 in the 500-meter kayak pairs; and 13 in the 500-meter kayak fours. As for the Canadian canoes (men only), there were: 19 in the 500-meter singles; 18 in 500-meter pairs; 17 in the 1,000-meter singles; and 18 in the 1,000-meter pairs.

The countries which entered competitors in all 12 events were host Korea, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and the United States. Although the host country entered canoeists in all the events, not one Korean competitor made it to the second elimination stage. Even in repechage, Korea trailed far behind, and failed to make to the final in a single event.

East European nations dominated the races; the German Democratic Republic finished first in the medals table with three golds, four silvers and two bronzes; it was followed by the U.S.S.R., with three golds and three silvers; then it was Hungary, with two golds, one silver and one bronze. The United States captured two golds to place fourth.

The number of entrance tickets issued came to 140,958, but sales stood at 63,836, recording a 45.9 percent sales rate. The ticket sales included 16,530 for general spectators, 29,162 for students, 16,285 for groups, and 1,859 for overseas ticket sales.

Medal Tally by Country

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
German Dem. Rep.	3	4	2
U.S.S.R.	3	3	
Hungary	2	1	1
U.S.A.	2		
Bulgaria	1	1	3
New Zealand	1	1	1
Poland		1	2
Australia		1	1
France			1
Netherlands			1
Total	12	12	12



19. Finish line of the Han River Regatta Course; 440 competitors took part in 12 different events.

20. Spectators watching the canoeing competition, which was sparsely attended due to Koreans' unfamiliarity with the sport.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.6 Cycling

A total of 391 Male cyclists and 64 female cyclists from 62 countries competed in nine events at the Tongil-ro cycling circuit and the Olympic Velodrome for 10 days, from September 18 to 27.

Six events were conducted at the Olympic Velodrome, including the 1-kilometer time trial for men, the sprint for men, the sprint for women, the 4,000-meter pursuit for men, and the 50-kilometer points race for men. Three events were conducted at the road race course, including the 100-kilometer team time trial, the road race for men, and the road race for women. The Sprint for women was added to the Seoul Olympic cycling schedule, increasing the total number of events to nine.

Out of the nine golds at stake, the U.S.S.R. captured four, and the German Democratic Republic won three.

During the 82-kilometer individual road race for women held at Tongil-ro, 45 competitors reached the finish line in a group, necessitating the timekeeper to determine the order of placings by photo-finish.

11.6.1 Competition Preparations

Drawing on the experience gained from the 1986 Asian Games and the 1987 Seoul International Cycling Competition, the SLOOC started full-dress preparations for the Olympic cycling competition in January 1988.

The SLOOC organized the Cycling Operations in April 1988, and the headquarters, led by the commissioner who was also the president of the Korea Cycling Federation, moved its office to the Olympic Velodrome on April 20. Another office was set up in the Koyang-gun county office on June 15.

The staffing of the Cycling Operations comprised a total of 975, including seven staff members of the SLOOC, 706 volunteers, 258 support personnel, and four temporary employees. In addition, 115 contract personnel assisted in the competition management. Job education was conducted three times for them between April and May 1988; venue adaptation training was conducted three times by June; and event-specific rehearsals were conducted twice by August. In late August, a general rehearsal was conducted to check overall aspects of the operation.

The construction of the Olympic Velodrome started in 1984 and was completed in April 1986 at a cost of 10.1 billion won.

Cycling track events of the Seoul Asian Games were conducted at the velodrome. The velodrome, measuring 26,020 square meters, with a seating capacity of 6,322, represents Korea's

only cycling venue, and obtained standard international accrediting in July 1986. The wood track is 333.33 meters long and 7 meters wide; the gradient on the curves is 38 degrees, and on the straight, 10 degrees. The illumination is 2,000 luxes, and the velodrome provides 40 rooms for athletes.

The road races were held at the team road race course and the individual road race course on the Tongil-ro cycling circuit. For the 100-kilometer team road race, racers started from Tongil-ro Park in Kwansan-ri, Pyekche-up, Koyang-gun, and raced 25 kilometers to the Unchon-ri turn-around point, Munsan-up, and then back to the starting point. By repeating the loop course a second time, the distance of 100 kilometers was achieved. The individual road races for men and women were held on a 16.4-kilometer road loop starting from Tongil-ro Park and ending there via the Pyekche Bridge, Wondang-ri, and Sindo-up; men covered the course 12 times for 196.8 kilometers, and women covered the loop five times for an 82 kilometer race.

The Olympic Velodrome was available for training for the track events, while separate training courses were provided for road race competitors. They included a 10-kilometer Tongil-ro training course, an 8-kilometer Yangjae road race training course, and an 81.4-kilometer unofficial training course from Toegyewon to the Jail-ri Memorial Hall.

The Cycling Information Center allocated the training courses to racers according to the order of arrival beginning September 3. A combined total number of 1,428 cyclists used the training sites.

Competitors brought their own bicycles, while the Cycling Operations ran cycle repair workshops at the Velodrome and the Olympic Village, and kept 20 cycles in reserve in case of mechanical troubles during competitions. In addition, five motorcycles were made available at the cycling venues.

The cycling equipment and implements secured for the competitions covered a total of 6,213 units of 36 items, including 20 road bicycles, 10 track bicycles, tires, bicycle rings and safety mats. Most of the equipment was supplied by Samchully Bicycle and Hyosung-Suzuki under licensing arrangements.

11.6.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Cyclists who had reached the age of 17 by December 31, 1988 were eligible for participation in the Olympic cycling competition. Each NOC was allowed to enter a maximum of 19 competitors, 15 for men's races and four for women's races, and each cyclist was required to have a FIAC (Fédération Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme) international license, valid for 1988, issued by a national federation affiliated with the FIAC.

The number of participants in each event was: 124 cyclists from 31 countries for the 100-kilometer team road race; 30 cyclists from 30 countries for the 1-kilometer time trial; 25 cyclists from 25 countries for the sprint for men; 12 cyclists from 12 countries for the sprint for women; 76 cyclists from 19 countries for the team pursuit; 23 cyclists from 23 countries for the individual pursuit; 35 cyclists from 35 countries for the 50-kilometer points race; 143 cyclists from 56 countries for the individual road race for men; and 53 cyclists from 23 countries for the individual road race for women. The competitions proceeded in the following manner:

- 1) 1-kilometer time trial for men: rankings determined by timing.
- 2) Sprint: cyclists were divided into groups to compete in the preliminary repechage, quarterfinals, semifinals and finals. Two sessions of three rounds were conducted from the semifinals.
- 3) 4,000-meter individual pursuit for men: the 16 best cyclists from the preliminaries competed for the first through eighth places, and then semifinals and finals were conducted.
- 4) 4,000-meter team pursuit for men: the competition was staged in the same manner as the individual pursuit; one team was made up of four competitors, and the timing was based on the record of the third finishing cyclist.
- 5) 50-kilometer points race for men: cyclists were required to complete 150 laps of the 333.33-meter track, and to make a spurt every five laps to earn 5 points for the first the finish, 3 for the second place finish, 2 for the third place and 1 for the fourth. Rankings were determined by the cumulative scores. The points were doubled in the middle and the final lap.
- 6) 100-kilometer team road race for men: one team consisted of four cyclists, and each team started at intervals of two to three minutes. One team could overtake the other by passing at a distance of two meters to the left of the team to be overtaken; the overtaken team had to maintain a distance of 25 meters from the team racing ahead. This rule, however, did not apply when the cyclists had only 1 kilometer to go.
- 7) Individual road race: each team was allowed to enter up to three women, and up to four men, with rankings determined by the order of timing. The cycling competition officials numbered 50 commissaires who were assigned to the events as follows: 1) in the individual and team pursuit, three commissaires were assigned to the groupings, two commissaires to the starting line, and there was one assistant; 2) in the 1 kilometer time trial and sprint, three commissaires were assigned to the groupings, and one each assigned to corners number one and three; 3) a total of seven commissaires were assigned to the point race, one each to corner one, two and three, finish line, time recording, and the

starting line; 4) six commissaires including the chief commissaire, the second commissaire, the third commissaire, and the start, the finish and the inspection commissaires, were assigned to the team road races; 5) the first, second and third commissaires, along with the vehicle commissaire were, assigned to the individual road races separately for the men and the women, while the start, the finish and the recording commissaires were additionally assigned to the men's races.

The one hundred-kilometer team road race marked the start of the cycling competition on September 18, and, after taking one day off on September 19, six track events were staged for five days, from September 20 to 24. After taking one day off on September 25, the 82-kilometer individual road race for women was held on September 26, and the 196.8-kilometer individual road race final was held on September 27, concluding the cycling competition. Two world records were established in the 4,000-meter team pursuit preliminary for men on September 23; in the preliminary which started at 5 p.m., the U.S.S.R. team finished first with a world record time of 4:16.10, and the Australian team came in second with 4:16.32, bettering the previous record of 4:17.71 established in 1986 by the Czechoslovakian team.

In the 196.8-kilometer individual road race for men, an event usually called a cycling marathon, Olaf Ludwig of the German Democratic Republic clocked in 4:32:22 to capture the gold, and Bernd Groene of the Federal Republic of Germany took home the silver, while compatriot Christian Henn brought home the bronze.

In the sprint for women, a new event added to the Seoul Olympic schedule, Erika Saloumitae of the U.S.S.R. captured the gold.

In the medal race, the U.S.S.R. finished first, with four golds, one silver, and two bronze; the German Democratic Republic placed second, with three golds, two silvers and one bronze; the Netherlands placed third, with one gold and one silver; and Denmark followed, with one gold. Medal standings were as follows:

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R.	4	1	2
German Dem. Rep.	3	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	
Denmark	1		
Fed. Rep. of Germany		2	2
Australia		2	1
Poland		1	
U.S.A.			2
Sweden			1
Total	9	9	9



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21. Velodrome at the Olympic Park where six cycling events were held.

22. The cycling track in the Velodrome measured 333.3 meters long by 7 meters wide.

22



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.7 Equestrian Sports

The equestrian competition is unique among Olympic sports, as it is the only sport where animals participate along with humans.

Equestrian sports are mixed events involving both men and women, in all of the six events. Apart from the equestrian, events only two of the shooting events, and six yachting events out of the 237 events at the Seoul Olympic Games, mixed both men and women athletes.

Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, was previously the president of the Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI); currently his daughter, Princess Anne, heads the FEI.

The Olympic equestrian competition started with dressage at the Seoul Equestrian Park on September 19, and closed with the jumping competition at the Olympic Stadium prior to the Closing Ceremony on October 2.

It is customary in the Olympics that the jumping competition of the equestrian sports is held as a last event just before the Closing Ceremony. The origin of this Olympic custom reflects the grace and style of the jumping event of the equestrian sports.

The equestrian sports drew 197 athletes and 241 horses from 32 countries, including 138 male competitors from 32 countries and 59 female competitors from 19 countries.

Six events made up the equestrian sports, including the three-day individual and team events; jumping individual and team events; and dressage individual and team events.

The competitions took place at three locations: the Seoul Equestrian Park, the Olympic Stadium, and the cross-country course at Wondang Ranch.

11.7.1 Competition Preparations

The organization of the Equestrian Sports Operations was completed in January 1988, and the office was moved to the Seoul Equestrian Park on March 1, to begin the preparations for the competition management.

The organizational hierarchy of the operations consisted of nine managers and 51 officers, and the staffing was comprised of six staff members of the SLOOC, 770 support personnel, 477 volunteers, and 111 temporary employees. In addition, 108 contract personnel assisted in the conduct of the competitions.

The FEI was represented by its president, secretary-general and the three technical delegates. The FEI organized a jury of 12 international judges and a seven-member jury of appeal.

Dressage, jumping competition and three-day event were staged at the Seoul Equestrian Park.

Located 18 kilometers from the Olympic Village, the Seoul Equestrian Park covers 1,090,900 square meters of space, and has two competition areas, a 20m x 60m area for dressage and a 100m x 110m area for the jumping competition.

Two lodging quarters for assistants were established in the equestrian park and operated for 40 days, from September 1 to October 10; the two quarters, with 142 rooms, accommodated a maximum of 227 persons a day.

Seven quarantine stables were maintained, having an accommodation capacity of 187 horses, 23 stables for accommodation capacity of 596 racing horses, and six reserve stables with a capacity of 165 horses.

The equestrian park, capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators, was the venue of the equestrian sports during the Asian Games.

The endurance test of the dressage was conducted at the Wondang Ranch, about 50 kilometers from the Olympic Village and 43 kilometers from the Seoul Equestrian Park. The Wondang Ranch measures 1,320,000 square meters and is capable of accommodating 2,000 spectators.

Courses included: A Course, 5,940 meters; B Course, 3,105 meters; C Course, 10,230 meters; and D Course, 7,486 meters in length. Major facilities included five stables, one ward for veterinary examinations, and a temporary stable.

The cross-country course for the endurance test was designed by Hugh Thomas of Great Britain, who was designated by the FEI, and the jumping course was designed by Olaf Petersen of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The jumping competition individual finals were held at the Olympic Stadium. The competition area was inside the track, while stables, a training zone and supporting facilities were located adjacent to the Olympic Stadium.

Inside the Seoul Equestrian Park, the Equestrian Sports Operations arranged seven dressage training fields, six jumping training fields, one endurance test field, canter track, and one interior dressage field.

Because the competitors and horses take part together in the competitions, the quarantine, customs clearances, transportation and horse management are vital to the competition operations. In particular, competitors and officials are much concerned with management of their horses, as horses account for about 70 percent of the results of the competitions.

In the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, the equestrian events had to be staged in Sweden, due to the extremely rigid quarantine procedures imposed by the Australian government.

In the Seoul Olympic equestrian sports, the number of competitors reached 197, and horses totalled 241; except for the 16 horses belonging to the host country, 225 horses were brought in by foreign competitors. In order to feed, train and manage the horses, 23 veterinarians, 13 blacksmiths, 180 riders, and 11 others accompanied the participating teams. The transport vehicles included six capable of transporting 10 horses each, six vehicles for four horses, each and two vehicles for two horses each.

The tally of preliminary entries listed 376 horses; and based on the preliminary entries, quarantine stables, competition stables and reserve stables were arranged accordingly.

The number of horses actually taking part in the competitions came to 241. The feed consumed by the horses during the period of competition amounted to 110.1 tons, along with 181.5 tons of straw and 18.4 tons of edible salt, carrots and ice. Fifteen dollars per day was charged per horse to cover the cost of feed and straw; 241 horses stayed at the stables for an average of 28.73 days per horse, for a total of 6,926 days. The stable charges amounted to 103,890 dollars. All of the horses cleared quarantine, and 229 out of the 241 horses were brought from outside the country between September 25 and November 2.

Except for the timing equipment manufactured by Swiss Timing and weigh-in devices manufactured by Toledo Scale of the United States, all other general equipment was supplied by local manufacturers.

11.7.2 Conduct of the Competitions

In the equestrian competitions, there were 197 competitors and 241 horses, breaking down into 55 competitors and 59 horses for dressage, 86 competitors and 104 horses for jumping competitions, and 61 competitors and 78 horses for the three-day event. Competitors were eligible to take part in the three-day event and the jumping competitions from the year in which they reached their 18th birthday. In dressage, the age eligibility was 16 and above.

Horses of a minimum of seven years of age were eligible to compete in all events.

Competitors taking part in dressage were required to perform routines and skills in seven minutes for the events, and in 7 minutes and 30 seconds for the individual events; the competition featured the evaluation of the level of adaptation between the riders and horses good for a maximum of 410 points. Each NOC was allowed to enter four competitors and six horses for competitions, and the 18 best-placed competitors/horses were eligible to take part in the individual competition; no nation was allowed to have more than three competitors/horses among them.

The competitors taking part in the jumping competition for individuals were required to cover the whole course within a set time limit, jumping over 13 to 16 obstacles, which ranged from 1.4 meters to 1.7 meters, in height, 1 meter to 2 meters in width, and spaced over a distance of 630 meters to 770 meters. Classification was based on penalty points and time limit.

In the team jumping competition, one NOC was allowed to enter four competitors and four horses, and the 12 best-placed teams, determined by the scores obtained in the first round, were eligible for the second round of the competition. In the individual competition, the competitors who placed within the top half of the classification based on the sum of the scores obtained in the first and second rounds were eligible for the third round.

The three-day event featured three days of dressage, a jumping test and an endurance test (cross-country); only riders 18 years of age or above and horses seven years of age and above having past records of full coverage of the cross-country course were eligible to take part in the competition. The full length of the cross-country course was 26,761 meters. In all the three team events of dressage, jumping competition and the three-day event, one team was composed of four competitors and four horses, and the team classification was based on the scores of three riders.

In the equestrian sports, the Federal Republic of Germany placed first in medal standings by capturing four out of the six golds at stake. The medal race was dominated by the Federal Republic of Germany and six other countries, namely, France, New Zealand, Great Britain, the U.S., Switzerland, and Canada.

In the 13 days of action, the equestrian competition drew a combined total of 119,208 spectators, a daily average of 9,170. Foreigners numbered 33,282, or 28 percent of the total spectators.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Fed. Rep. of Germany	4		1
France	1	1	1
New Zealand	1		1
Great Britain		2	1
U.S.A.		2	
Switzerland		1	1
Canada			1
Total	6	6	6



23



24



25

23. Horses are prepared for an equestrian competition; the physical condition of competitors' mounts was all important.

24. Dressage facilities at Wondang Ranch, venue of endurance events; operation personnel are seen repairing an obstacle.

25. Horse stables were laid in with straw and fans installed to assure adequate ventilation.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.8 Fencing

The Olympic fencing competitions were held at the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium from September 20 to 30, with the participation of 317 athletes, including 247 male and 70 female competitors, from 42 countries.

Foil, epee and sabre made up the six men's events for the individual and team competition, the women competed in two events, individual and team foil.

Fencing, a medieval swordplay which developed into a modern type of sport, has been on the Olympic schedule since the first modern Olympic Games in Athens. Fencing is one of the Olympic sports with the longest history and tradition.

The seven countries which won medals in the Seoul Olympic fencing competitions were all European countries. Korea, which won four out of eight gold medals at stake during the Seoul Asian Games, entered competitors in all events, but not a single fencer made it to the finals.

11.8.1 Competition Preparations

It was not until the late 1950s that fencing began to gain momentum in Korea.

Korean fencers took part in the Olympic fencing competitions for the first time at the 18th Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964. Since then, until the 23rd Los Angeles Games, Korean fencers had been given little opportunity to display their skills in the Olympics, because it was the policy of Korea to permit only ace fencers to take part in the Olympics. Up until Seoul was awarded the right to hold the Olympic Games and work got off the ground to prepare for the Olympiad, Korea had never played host to any fencing competition of international standards.

In the early planning stage, therefore, the SLOOC had to focus its endeavors on developing key operation personnel and specialized manpower for competition management. Taking advantage of the fencing competition of the Seoul Asian Games as a pre-Olympics event, the SLOOC examined the operational history of past fencing competitions. The fencing master planning was completed in June 1983, but a modification was made in January 1987 after the close of the Seoul Asian Games.

According to the revised plan, a Fencing Competition Operation Committee was organized in June 1987, having the Korea Amateur Fencing Association provide 10 of its directors of the board to sit on the committee as members; the committee was charged with preparations for the fencing competitions.

A field investigation team went to Lausanne, Switzerland to study the competition facilities, equipment and implements, and the operational

history of the World Fencing Championship held there in July 1987. The Seoul Olympic Fencing Operations completed the lineup of key posts in January 1988, and conducted job training for operation personnel. The official inauguration of the Fencing Operations was held in April 1988, and its office was relocated to the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium in May; thereafter a series of field adaptation training sessions were conducted through event-specific rehearsals and general rehearsals.

The organizational hierarchy of the operations included five managers and 25 officers, and the staffing consisted of six staff members of the SLOOC, 112 support personnel, 356 volunteers, and two temporary employees, for a total of 476.

The Fédération Internationale d'Escrime (FIE) was represented by its president, a secretary-general and two technical delegates.

The FIE organized a seven-member technical board to oversee the competitions, commissioned 43 "A" class international judges to manage the competitions, along with 20 "B" class assistant judges.

The Olympic Fencing Gymnasium was used as the venue of the Olympic fencing competitions, as it had been during the Seoul Asian Games in 1986. The Seohae Gymnasium at the Korea Military Academy was available for training.

The venue arena is about 16,358 square meters in total space, with seats for up to 7,000 spectators. In the hall, 16 pistes covered with a metallic surface were installed for the competitions. The gymnasium housed the office of the Fencing Operations, a waiting room for athletes, a weapon inspections room and a repair workshop.

The equipment and implements for the fencing competitions covered some 4,001 units of 35 items, the most important item being the electronic scoring apparatus.

The electric scoring apparatus which judges the success or failure of an attack through an electronic automatic reaction device, requires accrediting by the FIE. Twenty-five electronic scoring apparatuses manufactured by the Chunil Industrial Co. of Korea under the brandname of Prime, obtained the FIE accreditation and were used for the fencing competition. This marked the first time that Korean-made electronic scoring devices were used for the Olympics.

11.8.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Fencing features three types of competition, namely, the foil, the epee and the sabre.

The foil's length is 110 centimeters and weighs 500 grams; it is used in events for both men and women, individual and team; the target area is the torso.

The epee is 110 centimeters long and weighs 770 grams; it is an event for men only, both in individuals and teams; players can attack the opponents on any part of their bodies, with puntos.

The sabre is 105 centimeters long and weighs 500 grams; it is an event for men only, both in individuals and teams; players are allowed to do cutting puntos and chopping much like Oriental swordsmen do; the major difference from as against Oriental swordplay is that the fencers are allowed to use only one hand, and that the target is the trunk.

The individual events of the fencing competitions were conducted in first and third qualifying pools, direct second eliminations and finals.

The first qualifying rounds were fought in pools; each pool had five, six or seven fencers, and the first round qualified three or four fencers from each pool to compete in the second round. Sixteen or 32 fencers were chosen through the second and third qualifying rounds, and then the direct eliminations and repechage table qualified eight fencers to compete in the finals.

In the qualifying rounds, the bouts required at least five hits for both men and women, and the fencing time was six minutes. In the direct eliminations, repechage table and final, bouts were fought for 10 hits and up to 10 minutes for the men, and for eight hits or up to eight minutes for the women.

The finals were fought for the up to 12 hits for the men and up to 10 hits for women, and a win was decided by a difference of two hits.

Each NOC was allowed to enter three competitors in each weapon for the individual competitions, and one team in each weapon for the team competitions. A team was composed of four competitors and one substitute. After one or more rounds of qualifying bouts, the finals were conducted in direct elimination to decide the medalists.

The losers in the semifinals fought to decide third and fourth places, and the losers in the quarter-finals competed to decide fifth to eighth places in direct elimination or repechage.

The Federal Republic of Germany led in the medal standings, with three golds, three silvers, and one bronze; followed by France, with two golds and one silver; the U.S.S.R., with one gold, one silver and three bronzes; Italy, with one gold, one silver and two bronzes; and Hungary, with one gold and two bronzes.

In the women's foil individual event, the three competitors of the Federal Republic of Germany finished first, second and third. Five countries captured gold medals in the fencing competitions, and seven countries took home medals; all were European countries.

Korea entered 15 men and five women in all events, and their performances were appreciable; in the epee team competition for men, the Korean team

was among the final eight, and placed seventh. The Korean women's team in foil made it to the final, and placed eighth.

In the individual events, not a single Korean fencer advanced to the finals, and all of them were eliminated either in the first round of the qualifying pool or in direct elimination. In the women's individual foil event, the highest Korean women were Tak Jong-im who took 12th place, and the Shin Sung-ta who took 13th place.

In the men's sabre team event, the Korean team placed 11th, and in the men's foil team event, the Korean team finished 9th.

A total of 36,057 spectators bought admission tickets to view the fencing competitions, recording an average daily entrance of 3,605 spectators.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Fed. Rep. of Germany	3	3	1
France	2	1	
U.S.S.R.	1	1	3
Italy	1	1	2
Hungary	1		2
German Dem. of Rep.		1	
Poland		1	
Total	8	8	8



26



27



28

26. A judge inspects equipment before the commencement of a fencing match; the weight and length of swords varied in the foil and epee events.

27. Competition management assistants at the fencing venue.

28. Elimination rounds preceded the final pairings in the fencing competition.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.9 Football

Football competitions were staged at six different sites in five cities, from September 17 to October 1. Football was the only Olympic sport which was staged in different cities, and which offered only one gold medal, as it was played by men only.

In view of the broad popularity football enjoys in almost every country, the host countries of past Olympic Games staged football matches in many different cities in an attempt to create a festive Olympic mood.

The football matches of the Seoul Olympic Games were played in Seoul and four provincial cities of Pusan, Kwangju, Taejon and Taegu. Host Korea and the 15 countries which passed through regional eliminations competed in the football matches involving of 314 players and 103 officials.

In Olympic team ball games other than football, the host country and the winner of the previous Games are automatically qualified to compete in the final matches. In football, however, only the host country is given the right to participate in the Olympic competition, while the winner of the previous Olympic competition is denied such qualification. France, winner of the Los Angeles Games football competition, was unable to compete in the Seoul Olympics, having been eliminated in the European elimination matches. Out of the 158 member countries of FIFA (Fédération Internationale de Football Association), 115 countries competed in the regional football elimination matches. When the number of the countries which took part in the regional elimination matches is counted, football represents the second largest Olympic sport after athletics.

In Asia, 26 countries took part in the regional elimination competition, and two countries, the People's Republic of China and Iraq, qualified to play in the Olympics. In Africa, 28 countries took part in elimination competitions, and three countries, Nigeria, Zambia and Tunisia, qualified.

In Europe, 27 countries took part in the elimination matches, and five, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia,

earned berths. In North America, 10 countries took part in the elimination competitions, and two, the U.S.A. and Guatemala, qualified. In South America, 17 countries took part in the elimination competitions, and two, Brazil and Argentina, qualified; and in Oceania, seven took part in the regional elimination, and Australia won the Olympic berth.

The FIFA had banned professional players from taking part in the Olympic football competition until the Moscow Games in 1980, but conditionally allowed some professional players to participate in the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984. In the Seoul Games, the participation of professional players was broadened to cover professionals under 23 years of age who had not participated in the World Cup tournaments. The professional players in the Asian region, however, were unconditionally allowed to take part in the Olympics, irrespective of their ages and participation in the World Cup. Korea, which won the berth as host country to compete in the Olympic football competition for the first time in 24 years since the Tokyo Games in 1964, sought to join the top eight teams, but was eliminated in the preliminaries, being beaten by the U.S.S.R. and Argentina. The U.S.S.R. defeated Brazil, 2:1 to capture the gold, their first football crown in 32 years since the 16th Melbourne Games in 1956.

11.9.1 Competition Preparations

After the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC selected the 1987 annual President's Cup International Football Tournament as a pre-Olympic football tournament, to check the conduct of the competitions and the operational status in an effort to build up operational expertise.

In accordance with its policy to stage football competitions in provincial cities, the SLOOC designated six venues, including four stadiums in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and the Taejon,

and Tongdaemun and Olympic Stadiums in Seoul.

The teams of preliminary Group A and the teams of preliminary Group C competed in Taegu and Pusan; the teams of Group B and Group D competed in Tongdaemun Stadium, Taejon, and Kwangju. The four quarterfinals were held in Tongdaemun Stadium, Kwangju, Taegu and the Pusan; two semifinals were held in the Olympic Stadium and Pusan Stadium. The match to decide the third and fourth places and the finals were held in the Olympic Stadium.

Sub-villages for athletes were set up in Pusan, Taegu, Taejon and Kwangju, and training sites were arranged.

The organizational hierarchy of the football operations in Seoul consisted of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, six managers and 22 officers. The operational staffing consisted of seven staff members of the SLOOC, 314 support personnel, 304 volunteers, and three temporary employees. The mayors of the respective cities assumed the top leadership of each city-specific football operation headquarters, and directors of planning and management in each city government served as secretaries-general.

The operation personnel totalled 568 in Pusan, 678 in Taegu, 700 in Kwangju, and 721 in Taejon.

The operation personnel in the five cities combined totalled 3,295.

The FIFA, which took part in the football competition management, was represented by its president, vice-president, acting president and secretary-general, and four technical delegates. Posted in the five cities, they oversaw the football matches. The international referees nominated by the FIFA totalled 30, including seven from the host country.

The official equipment and implements were supplied by Adidas of the Federal Republic of Germany under a licensing arrangement. Goalnets were of the Japanese Asics brand, and other equipment was secured from local manufacturers.

Preliminary Rankings

Ranking	A-Group	B-Group	C-Group	D-Group
1	Sweden	Zambia	U.S.S.R.	Brazil
2	Federal Rep. of Germany	Italy	Argentina	Australia
3	Tunisia	Iraq	Korea	Yugoslavia
4	People's Rep. of China	Guatemala	U.S.A.	Nigeria

Preparations for Football Competitions in Each City

City	Operation Personnel	Competition Venue	Training Site	Athletes Village
Seoul	628	Olympic Stadium Tongdaemun Stadium	Korea Exchange Bank Playing Field Korea Highway Corporation Playing Field	Olympic Village
Pusan	568	Pusan Stadium	Tongmyong Technical High School Playing Field Sajik Stadium Training Field	Glory Condominium
Taegu	678	Taegu Stadium	Cheil Wool Textiles Co. Playing Field Cheil Synthetic Textiles Co. Playing Field	Susong Tourist Hotel
Kwangju	700	Kwangju Stadium	Kumho Tire Co. Playing Field Kwangju Tobacco Factory Playing Field	Shinyang Park Hotel
Taejon	721	Taejon Stadium	Industrial Sites and Water Resources Development Corporation Playing Field Shintanjin Tobacco Factory Playing Field	You Soung Tourist Hotel

11.9.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The organization of groups for the preliminary matches and game schedules were determined by draw on June 8, 1988.

The sixteen teams were divided into four groups of four teams each for the preliminaries. The eight teams comprising the first two teams in each group competed in the final tournament. The groups and teams were as follows:

Group A: Sweden, The Federal Republic of Germany, Tunisia, The People's Republic of China

Group B: Italy, Zambia, Iraq, Guatemala

Group C: Korea, the U.S.S.R., Argentina, the U.S.A.

Group D: Brazil, Yugoslavia, Australia, Nigeria

The rankings in the preliminary matches were determined by the total of points, with two points assigned for a win, one point for a draw and no points for a loss.

When two teams earned the same total of points, the rankings were determined by the goals for, goals against difference; and if the differential was the same, the higher number of goals scored decided the rankings.

Korea, which automatically qualified to compete in the Olympic football competition for the first time in 24 years since the Tokyo Olympic Games, set its primary goal to win qualification in the preliminaries. The draw, however, placed the host country in Group C together with such traditional football powerhouses as the U.S.S.R. and Argentina; the U.S.A. completed the group.

In a Group C match on September 18, Korea and the U.S.S.R. fought to a scoreless draw. On September 22, Korea lost to Argentina, 2:1, and was eliminated in the preliminary, with a total of two draws and one loss.

In Group C preliminaries, Zambia defeated Italy 4:1 to place first in the group, while Australia trounced Yugoslavia to qualify for the quarterfinals. Brazil was the only unbeaten team, scoring three wins.

Quarterfinal matches resulting in a draw were decided by a game extension and a shoot-out.

The eight teams in the quarterfinals were Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, Zambia, Italy, the U.S.S.R., Argentina, Brazil, and Australia.

The matches which needed overtime included the match between Italy and Sweden in the quarterfinals, the final match between U.S.S.R. and Brazil, and two other matches. Three of the four extended matches were decided in overtime, while the extended semifinal match between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany was decided by a shoot-out.

The four teams which lost the quarterfinals and the eight teams which were eliminated in the preliminaries were classified according to the difference between wins and losses. Korea placed 11th out of the 16 teams.

The Olympic Stadium, site of the semi-finals and the finals, drew 216,000 spectators; Tongdaemun Stadium drew 61,260 spectators, who viewed three preliminary matches and one quarterfinal match; Pusan Stadium, where six preliminary matches, one quarterfinal match and one semifinal match were held, drew 115,464 spectators; Taegu Stadium, venue of six preliminary matches, and one quarterfinal match, attracted 105,834 spectators. Kwangju Stadium, site of four preliminary matches and one quarterfinal match, drew 44,924 spectators; and Taejon Stadium, site of five preliminary matches, drew 61,483 spectators.

In all, 504,965 spectators watched the football competitions.

The Fair Play Trophy went to the Federal Republic of Germany for the most exemplary manners displayed during the competitions among the 16 participating teams.

Football rankings:

1. U.S.S.R., 2. Brazil, 3. Federal Republic of Germany, 4. Italy, 5. Zambia, 6. Sweden, 7. Australia, 8. Argentina, 9. Iraq, 10. Yugoslavia, 11. Korea, 12. U.S.A., 13. Tunisia, 14. People's Republic of China, 15. Nigeria, 16. Guatemala.



29. Soviet athletes toss their coach into the air to celebrate a victory.

30. Football semifinal between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany; after playing to a tie in regulation time, Brazilian players rest up before the tiebreaking Shootout.

31. The U.S.S.R. and Brazil meet in the finals of the football competition; after an extended battle, the Soviet team won, 2-1.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.10 Gymnastics

The gymnastics competition was held at the Gymnastics Hall in the Olympic Park, with the participation of 241 men and women gymnasts from 32 countries. Artistic competition ran from September 18 through September 25, and rhythmic gymnastics from September 28 to 30.

Gymnasts competed in 15 events over a total of 618 sessions. In the men's events, Vladimir Artemov of the U.S.S.R. became a quadruple gold medalist; and in the women's events, Daniela Silivas of Rumania emerged as a triple gold medalist, and Elena Chouchounova of the U.S.S.R. became a double gold medalist. During the competition period, 10-point perfect performances were recorded as many as 42 times, captivating the sell-out crowds packing the 12,576 seats.

Although 15 gold medals were at stake, 19 gold medals were awarded to the top gymnasts, as four gymnasts were tied on equal points.

The U.S.S.R. took home 12 out of the 19 golds, and Rumania captured three.

11.10.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC sent field investigation teams to international artistic gymnastics championships and to the world rhythmic gymnastics championships in Spain and Bulgaria to collect data for Olympic gymnastics competition operation planning. With cooperation of the Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique (FIG), the SLOOC established an implementation plan to undertake its task. The Gymnastics Operations was activated in April 1988, with its organizational hierarchy being comprised of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, eight managers and 28 officers. The headquarters moved its office to the Gymnastics Hall to begin preparations for competition management. The staffing comprised 765, including 14 staff members of the SLOOC, 119 support personnel, 626 volunteers, and six temporary employees.

The Gymnastics Operations deployed various required materials, equipment and implements to the proper places, and published an information brochure for athletes and officials, a handbook for competition procedures, and a media guide.

Located about 500 meters from the Olympic Village, the Gymnastics Hall is a building with a round shape, having a partially underground level, and is three storeys high, covering a total floor space of 30,548 square meters. The competition area is 67mx43m; a stage is installed on the floor of the hall; and the seating capacity is 14,730.

Dedicated on April 1986, the hall was equipped with two large scoreboards, six scoring devices for the head

judges, 24 scoring devices for the judges, and other technical equipment. Three training sites, each 51mx18m, were arranged in the hall. In addition, training sites were secured at 12 locations:

Artistic gymnastics training sites: Triumph Hall at the Taenung Athletes Village; the gymnasium at the Korean National College of Physical Education; Victory Hall A at the Seoul Physical Education High School; the auxiliary gymnasium of the Korean National College of Physical Education; Chamshil Gymnastics Hall; and the gymnasium of the Kyunggi High School

Rhythmic gymnastics training sites: Victory Hall B of the Seoul Physical Education High School; the gymnasium of Jinsun Girls' High School; the gymnasium of the Dongbuk High School; the gymnasium of the Paichai High School, and the gymnasium of the Dongduck Girls' High School. The training sites were ready for use beginning September 3 as athletes arrived. For artistic gymnasts, both men and women, the training sites were made available twice a day, in the mornings and afternoons. In the official venue area, two days of training were allotted each for men's gymnastics and rhythmic gymnastics, but three days were set aside for women's gymnastics.

Equipment complying with the specifications defined in the "Measurements, Dimension and Forms" booklet of the FIG (1979 edition) was secured; Senoh Corp. of Japan supplied the required equipment under the Olympic licensing arrangement.

Six sets of the artistic gymnastics equipment needed for both men and women were secured; one set was deployed to the venue and five sets to the training sites. Seven rhythmic gymnastics mats were secured; two sets were deployed to the venue and five sets to the training sites. Two sets of apparatus inspection stands were secured and deployed to the venue. Seats stands were installed by Handock Industrial Co. of Korea.

11.10.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The artistic gymnastics for men drew 99 gymnasts from 23 countries, artistic gymnastics for women drew 102 gymnasts from 23 countries; and rhythmic gymnastics competitions were contested by 40 gymnasts from 23 countries.

In accordance with the FIG rules, the age of the participants was restricted; in order to be eligible to participate in the 1988 Olympic Games, male gymnasts had to have reached the age of 16 by December 31, 1988. female artistic gymnasts had to have reached the age of 15, and rhythmic gymnasts the age of 14 by December 31, 1988. In artistic gymnastics, the qualifications were limited to the gymnasts of the NOCs that placed first through 12th in the 1987 world artistic gymnastics championship; three women and

three men from the teams that placed 13th-15th in the 1987 world championship were qualified to compete in the Olympics, and two women and two men from the teams that placed 16th-18th were qualified to enter the competitions.

Teams that placed 19th and below in the 1987 world championships were each allowed to enter only one gymnast.

The gymnastics were divided into three disciplines: artistic gymnastics for men, artistic gymnastics for women and rhythmic gymnastics.

The artistic gymnastics were again divided into Competition I — team competitions for men and women; Competition II — individual all-around competitions; and Competition III — individual apparatus finals.

The individual all-around and finals for men were conducted in six disciplines, consisting of floor exercises, pommel horses, rings, horse vault, parallel bars and horizontal bar. The individual all-around and finals for women were conducted in four disciplines: horse vault, uneven bars, balance beam and floor exercises.

In rhythmic gymnastics, each NOC was allowed to enter up to two gymnasts, and classification was done according to the results of the 1987 artistic and rhythmic gymnastics championships.

Twelve men's teams and 12 women's teams participated in the Competition I, which featured team competitions for men and women. In addition, 24 individual gymnasts, in four groups of six each, also participated in the Competition I.

In this competition, male gymnasts performed 12 exercises, including six compulsory and six optional ones, and female gymnasts performed eight exercises including four compulsory and four optional ones. Because the Competition I also served to determine the participation in the Competition II and III, individual gymnasts were required to compete in the Competition I.

Male and female gymnasts who placed from first through 36th in the Competition I qualified to participate in the Competition II; but the participation was limited to three men and three women per NOC. The competition II was composed of six optional exercises for men and four optional exercises for women gymnasts, one per apparatus.

The first eight male and eight female gymnasts on each apparatus who took part in the Competition I qualified to compete in the Competition III, the individual apparatus finals; male gymnasts performed six optional exercises and female gymnasts four optional exercises.

In the competition I, classification was made by totalling the scores of the five best gymnasts (men and women) on each apparatus, out of the six gymnasts on each team. The team with the greatest number of points became the Olympic champion.

32. Rhythmic Gymnastics competitor.

33. Gymnastics judges and Scoreboard.

34. Gymnasts numbering 241 men and women from 32 countries took part in the Olympic gymnastics competition.

The winner in the Competition II was determined by adding half the number of points obtained by the gymnast in the Competition I to the points obtained in the Competition II. The male and female gymnast with the highest number of points became the Olympic champion in the individual all-around competition.

In the finals on the apparatus (Competition III), classification was based on the number of points obtained on the apparatus, plus half of the points obtained by the gymnast in compulsory and optional exercises on the apparatus during the Competition I. The gymnast with the best score on a particular apparatus was declared the Olympic champion. In rhythmic gymnastics, 56 gymnasts, two each per NOC, were selected according to the classifications achieved in the 1987 world rhythmic gymnastics championships.

They were required to perform one voluntary exercise each, with a rope, hoop, two clubs and a ribbon; on the first day, the exercises included rope and hoop, and on the second day gymnasts performed exercises with two clubs and a ribbon. Medals were decided by the number of points obtained in the third day final general competition, plus half of the points obtained in the exercises on the first and second days.

The scoring in the gymnastics was done in the following manner: 1) in the men's artistic gymnastics, the classification was based on an average of the scores judged by two out of the four given, after excluding the highest and lowest points; 2) classification of women's artistic gymnastics is based on the mean of the scores done by four out of the six judges by excluding the highest and lowest points judged; 3) classification of the rhythmic gymnastics competition was based on the mean of the scores given by four out of the six judges, after excluding the highest and lowest points judged.

A total of 117 judges were assigned to the gymnastics competitions, 39 each for the men's artistic gymnastics, women's artistic gymnastics, and the rhythmic gymnastics. The technical officials included 16 head-judges, 72 judges, seven linesmen, seven timekeepers, five reserve judges, four difficulties judges, and four assistants for head-judges.

Difficulties judges were concentrated in the women's artistic gymnastics. A jury of appeals was responsible for any protests against the judging. The technical delegates of the FIG were responsible for the management of the competitions.

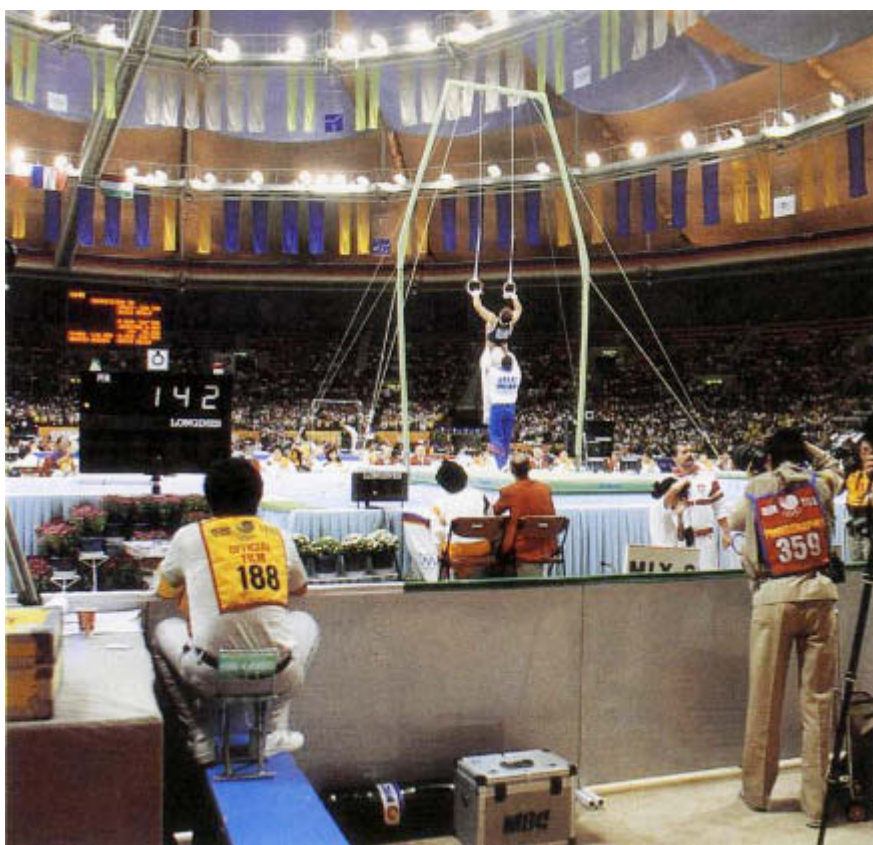
In the men's competition I (team competition), which led off the first day of the competition on September 18, Yun Lou of the People's Republic of China, and Vladimir Artemov and Sergue Kharilov, both of the U.S.S.R., each placed first in the floor exercises with a 19.900. On the pommel horse, four gymnasts placed first, promising a close contest in the days ahead. In the

men's competition III (individual apparatus finals) on September 24, Lyubomir Gueraskov of Bulgaria, Zsolt Borkai of Hungary and Dmitri Bilozertchev of the U.S.S.R. each earned first place in the pommel horse with a 19.950. On the same day, Holger Behrent of the German Democratic Republic and Dmitri Bilozertchev of the U.S.S.R., each placed first in the rings with a 19.925. In the horizontal bars, Vladimir Artemov and Valeri Lioukine, both of the U.S.S.R., earned first place with a 19.900. The number of gold medals in the gymnastics was thus increased to 19 from the 15 at stake originally.

The first day of the women's team competition started at 11 p.m., on September 19. In the horse vault, Elena Chouchounova of the U.S.S.R. scored a total of 20, with perfect 10s in both the compulsory and optional exercises, and Daniela Silivas of Rumania also scored 20, with perfect 10s in both the compulsory and optional exercises on the uneven bars. The competition lasted until shortly past midnight, causing traffic and transportation inconveniences for some 10,000 late night spectators. In the Competition II's individual all-around competition, Chouchounova placed first with a 79.662, followed by

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R.	12	5	4
Rumania	3	3	3
German Dem. Rep.	1	3	4
Bulgaria	1	1	1
China	1		1
Hungary	1		
Japan			2
Korea			1
U.S.A.			1
Total	19	12	17



Silivas at 79.637, only 0.025 behind the gold medalist. In the Competition III's individual apparatus finals on September 25, Silivas swept the competitions in the uneven bars, balance beam and floor exercises, becoming a triple gold medalist. Silivas scored a perfect 10 on the uneven bars in addition to the perfect 10 she scored in the Competition I, for a total perfect score of 20. Silivas captured three golds, two silvers, and one bronze, and Chouchounova took home two golds, one silver and one bronze.

In rhythmic gymnastics, Marina Lobatch of the U.S.S.R. scored a perfect 10 in the rope and the hoop on September 28, and in the two clubs and ribbon on September 29. In the final general competition, Lobatch also scored perfect 10's in all four exercises. The Gymnastics Hall was packed on every day of the competitions, recording a total of 138,116 spectators over eleven days; the number of VIPs who viewed the gymnastics competitions averaged 200 a day.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.11 Handball

Twelve teams for men and eight teams for women competed in the Olympic handball competitions at the Suwon Gymnasium and Olympic Gymnastics Hall, from September 20 to October 1; men's teams played a total of 36 matches and women's teams 20 matches.

In both the men's and the women's teams, the handball competitions boiled down to contests between Korea and the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. won the men's match, and the Korean women's team captured the gold. Five countries, namely, the U.S.S.R., Korea, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and the People's Republic of China, entered both men's and women's teams in the Olympic competition, bringing the total number of teams to 20 from 15 NOCs; the number of male players totaled 180, and female players totalled 120.

Despite the sport's low popularity and the disadvantage of having the location of venue in a provincial city, handball began to explode in popularity as soon as the Korean teams achieved positive results.

Yugoslavia, the winner in the previous Games in both the men's and the women's events, trailed behind, with the men's team placing third and the women's team fourth; meanwhile, host Korea captured the women's gold and the men's silver.

11.11.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC created the handball office in January 1986, and Korea was represented at the 11th World Men's Handball Championships, the 21st Session of the International Handball Federation (IHF), and the 9th World Women's Handball Championships. The SLOOC organized a Handball Operations Committee in February 1987, and published a 345-page handball manual.

The SLOOC activated the Handball Operations in January 1988, with the organizational hierarchy being comprised of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, five managers and 21 officers. The operations headquarters moved its office on June 2 to the Suwon Gymnasium to begin the preparations for Olympic competitions. Various equipment and implements were deployed to the designated places, and the handball operation headquarters held a ceremony to mark its official inauguration on August 23. The operation personnel for the handball competitions totalled 443, consisting of seven staff members of the SLOOC, 178 support personnel, 238 volunteers, and 20 temporary employees.

Job education for key officials above the rank of officer was held in March

1988, and those key personnel spearheaded job education and training for all operation personnel between April and May. In July, a four-day field adaptation training was conducted, and rehearsals were conducted three times. A general rehearsal was conducted on August 24.

Located about 35 kilometers from the Olympic Village, the venue for the handball competitions had a 53m x 32m competition area in the hall, and a combined floor space of 11,554 square meters; the seating capacity was 5,145. The Olympic Gymnastics Hall, site of the finals for the handball competitions, was located in the Olympic Park; the Gymnastics Hall installed a 67m x 43m competition area and stands capable of accommodating 14,730 spectators.

Three training sites were available for all participating teams: the Youngdong High School Gymnasium, the Chungshin Girls' High School Gymnasium, and the Hwigyung Girls' High School Gymnasium.

The training time was limited to one hour and 20 minutes per team from September 4-19, and to one hour per team during the period of competition. Also, the Suwon Gymnasium was open to each team once for five days from September 13, as a training site. It was the policy of the SLOOC to secure equipment that qualified for international accrediting from foreign manufacturers under licensing arrangements; 450 Adidas balls were acquired under the licensing arrangement, and eight sets of nets were secured from Japan's Asics.

Two sets of floor surface 22m x 44m each were secured from Bat-Tarflex of France under a licensing arrangement. Local products with international accrediting, such as back nets, whistles and ball holders, were also obtained.

11.11.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Twelve men's teams qualified to compete in the Olympic handball competitions in the following manner: Korea as host; teams that placed 1-6 in the A world championship held in 1987

(Yugoslavia, the Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Sweden, Spain, and Iceland); first and second place teams in the B world championship in 1987 (the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia); the winner of the continental qualification games in Asia (Japan); and the winner in the continental qualification games in Pan-America (U.S.A.); the winner of the continental qualification games in Africa (Algeria). Eight women's teams qualified: host Korea; teams that placed 1-3 in the A world championship held in 1987 (U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, and Norway); the first place team in the B world championships, 1987 (Yugoslavia); the winner of the continental qualification tournament in Asia (the People's Republic of the China); the winner of continental qualification tournament in Pan-America (the U.S.A.), and the winner of the continental qualification tournament in Africa (Ivory Coast). The 12 men's teams were placed into two groups, A and B, with six teams each for the preliminary round. Within each group, the six teams played against each other in a single round-robin fashion, and teams with equal records played six matches for classification and advancement to the finals. The eight women's teams played 12 matches in a procedure similar to that of the men's teams. The first two teams (first and second place teams) and the next two teams (third and fourth places in each group, were placed into 2 separate groups of four teams each to play eight matches in each group; these decided the first through fourth places in the first group, and the fifth through the eighth places in the second group. The IHF commissioned 58 technical members including two technical delegates to supervise overall conduct of the competition.

The men's team competitions were held at the Suwon Gymnasium for five days, with six matches per day, played in two sessions. Matches for the fifth through the 12th places were played in one session per day, for a total of four matches. The matches to decide the first through the fourth places, and the two matches for the finals, were held at the Olympic Gymnastics Hall on October 1.

Rankings by NOC

Ranking	Men	Women
1	U.S.S.R.	Korea
2	Korea	Norway
3	Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R.
4	Hungary	Yugoslavia
5	Sweden	Czechoslovakia
6	Czechoslovakia	People's Rep. of China
7	Federal Rep. of Germany	U.S.A.
8	Iceland	Ivory Coast
9	Spain	
10	Algeria	
11	Japan	
12	U.S.A.	



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In the preliminary round for the women's teams, four matches were held per day in two sessions, over three days. The finals were conducted for two days, two matches a day, on September 27 and 28.

In the men's teams, the U.S.S.R. placed first, followed by Korea, Yugoslavia and Hungary. In the women's teams, Korea won first place, Norway second place, the U.S.S.R. third place, and Yugoslavia placed fourth.



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35. Spectators cheer on the Korean team in the women's handball final matching Korea and the U.S.S.R..

36. In the women's handball final at the Olympic Gymnasium, Korea defeated the Soviet Union by a score of 21-19 to capture Korea's first-ever gold medal in a ball game.

37. Suwon Gymnasium, venue of preliminaries and semifinals of the handball competitions.

38. The People's Republic of China meets Norway in a preliminary round of women's handball.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.12 Hockey

Twelve men's teams and eight women's teams competed in the Olympic hockey competitions at the Songnam Stadium, from September 18 to October 1.

In the men's event, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany played in the finals, and in the women's event, Korea played Australia for first place.

Although as many as six matches were played each day over four days, hockey competitions were staged without any problems. Great Britain won the men's competition, and Australia captured the women's gold. The Indian men's team, which had won six consecutive Olympic titles, finished sixth. Korean women's team placed second, and the men's team 10th.

11.12.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC created the hockey office in the Sports Operations Department I in January 1986, and the hockey competitions of the Asian Games in Seoul were subsequently held. A 14-member Hockey Operations Committee was organized in January 1987 for consultations on the Olympic hockey competition master plan; in June a hockey competition manual was published. The Hockey Operations was activated in January 1988, with an organizational hierarchy consisting of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, six managers and 27 officers. The staffing included four staff members of the SLOOC, 171 supporting personnel, 394 volunteers, and 52 temporary employees.

The operations personnel were selected mainly by the Korea Hockey Association on the basis of experience and abilities.

Job education was conducted in March and April 1988, and field adaptation training was conducted until September, to cultivate skills in competition management.

The teams that qualified to participate were: the host country, the winner of the previous Olympic Games hockey competitions, and the winners of international hockey tournaments approved by the International Hockey Federation (FIH). To ensure regional balance, one team from each continent was designated to participate in the Olympic hockey competitions.

Twelve men's teams qualified: Pakistan, the winner of the 23rd Los Angeles Games hockey competition; India in the Asian region; the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, the Netherlands, Spain, and the Federal Republic of Germany in the European region; Argentina in South America; Australia in Oceania; Kenya in Africa; Canada in North America; and host Korea.

Eight women's teams qualified: the Netherlands, winner of the Los Angeles Games hockey competition, Great Britain, Argentina, the U.S.A., Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, and host Korea. The competitions were managed by umpires and judges appointed by the FIH. The appeals jury was commissioned by the FIH to deal with protests. The technical delegates of the FIH were responsible for the overall supervision of the competitions. Six officials of the FIH, ten members of an appeals jury, 22 judges and 30 umpires were involved in running the Olympic hockey competitions.

A total of 62 matches were played at the first and second fields of the Songnam Stadium, located about 12 kilometers from the Olympic Village. The first field of play is covered with artificial turf made of German poligrass, and was 21,262 seats. The second field of play has covered with a Kony Green synthetic surface, and provided 2,000 seats for the spectators, and one warm-up area.

Two large scoreboards and 12 video terminals were installed at the venue. A pitch at the Sangmu Stadium was available for training, while Songnam Stadium and a supplementary pitch were made available for training when no competitions were scheduled. The training timetable was worked out to provide training time on a daily average of one hour and 30 minutes per team, without favoring or privileging any specific team.

The training sites were furnished with the same equipment to be used for actual competitions, and provided locker rooms, showers and training rooms. The first field of play was used 49 times from September 8-30, the second field of play was used 52 times from September 8-30, and the Sangmu Stadium pitch was used 53 times from September 6-28.

In accordance with a policy to use locally made equipment whenever possible, most of the equipment, except for the 1,120 hockey balls and some other items donated by foreign manufacturers, was secured through

local manufacturers. The hockey goal posts, manufactured by the Punggook Co., were secured and installed at the venue, training sites and warm-up areas.

11.12.3 Conduct of the Competitions

The 12 participating teams were randomly selected and placed in two pools of six teams each. All teams in each pool played against each other to determine rankings, with points awarded for each match: two points to the winner, one point in the event of a draw, and no points to the loser.

The semifinals were played between the first place team of Pool A and the second place team of Pool B, and the first place team of Pool B played against the second place team of Pool A. The winners of these matches played in the finals for the first and second places, and the losers played for the third and fourth places.

The women's teams were also divided into two pools, to conduct the finals and rankings matches in the same manner as the men.

The men's teams competed in the preliminary round from September 18-26, and in the rankings matches from September 28-30. The finals and the match for the third and fourth places were held on October 1.

The women's teams competed in the preliminary round from September 21-27, and rankings matches for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places were held on September 29. Matches for the finals and the third and fourth places were held on September 30. The good performance by the Korean team which advanced to the finals, contributed to the heavy ticket sales which totalled 115,891.

In the men's event, Great Britain placed first, the Federal Republic of Germany second, and the Netherlands third. In the women's event, Australia placed first, Korea second, and the Netherlands third.

Rankings of NOC

Ranking	Men's Team	Women's Team
1	Great Britain	Australia
2	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Korea
3	Netherlands	Netherlands
4	Australia	Great Britain
5	Pakistan	Fed. Rep. of Germany
6	India	Canada
7	U.S.S.R.	Argentina
8	Argentina	U.S.A.
9	Spain	
10	Korea	
11	Canada	
12	Kenya	



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39. Twelve men's and eight women's teams competed in the field hockey competitions held at Songnam Stadium.

40. Members of the British team, including an injured player in a wheelchair, circle the stadium to cheer after winning the gold medal in men's field hockey.

41. The Korean and Soviet teams face off in men's field hockey; the Korean team finished tenth overall.

42. Hockey equipment of the Korean team is inspected before a round begins.

43. Hockey players adjust their outfits in preparation for play.



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11. Competition Management by Sport

11.13 Judo

The men's judo competition and the women's judo competition were held at the Changchung Gymnasium, from September 25 to October 1.

Judo competition was scheduled to cover one full weight class each day up to the final day, in order to conclude all seven classes in seven days. The women's judo demonstrations were held in the morning, and the men's competitions in the afternoon.

In the men's category, 250 athletes from 69 countries participated in the Olympic judo competitions, and 53 athletes from 23 countries competed in the women's demonstration event. Korea captured two out of seven golds at stake in the men's judo. In the women's judo, Great Britain took home two golds.

11.13.1

Competition Preparations

Following the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC activated a judo office in January 1988, at its Sports Operation Department I to begin preparations for the judo competitions.

The Judo Operations Committee convened its first session in March 1987, and published a judo manual in June. The SLOOC organized the Judo Operations in January 1988, with the organizational hierarchy being comprised of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, five managers and 25 officers. In February, a detailed operational plan for the judo competitions, totalling 923 pages, was worked out to set the direction of the operations. The operations headquarters moved its office to the Changchung Gymnasium in April, to put its work on preparations in full swing.

The operations staffing was comprised of a total of 478 persons, including nine members of the SLOOC, 115 support personnel, 348 volunteers and six temporary employees.

Prior to the activation of the Judo Operations in December 1987, the SLOOC enabled the judo office's operation personnel to watch the first Sungkok Cup International Judo Championships to acquire operational expertise. After the activation of the operations headquarters, the first rehearsal was conducted for all operation personnel in May, and department-specific field adaptation training was

conducted in July. The second general rehearsal was conducted in August. The Changchung Gymnasium, venue of the judo competitions, was constructed in 1963. To prepare for the Olympics, a massive refurbishing was done between September 1987 and April 1988. The gymnasium, which measures 8,864 square meters in a total height of three storeys, has a seating capacity of 7,000; it is a prefabricated iron-reinforced concrete structure. The gymnasium is located in the central downtown area of Seoul. The gymnasium is equipped with a competition area of 16mx16m, a warm-up area covering 154 square meters, an athletes' waiting room and massage room of 48 square meters, a dressing room of 47.6 square meters, and an athletes' clinic of 55 square meters.

Two locations were selected for training: the Korea Judo Academy is a two-storey iron-reinforced concrete structure, located about 23 kilometers from the Olympic Village; the area of the second floor measures 792 square meters, and auxiliary facilities included a weighing room, locker room, and a shower. The Citizens National Bank Gymnasium is a single storey iron-reinforced concrete structure with an area of 792 square meters, and auxiliary facilities which include a locker room and shower. Equipment and implements were secured under licensing arrangements. The Sun Yang Industrial Corporation of Korea provided 948 mats which were used in the 14th World Judo Championships, after obtaining accreditation from the IJF. Two scoreboards were obtained from Swiss Timing, under licensing arrangements. One platform was procured from the Handock Industry of Korea after obtaining the approval of the IJF, while Toledo Scale of the United States supplied eight weigh-in machines under licensing arrangements.

The stopwatches and training dolls were secured from foreign manufacturers through the Handock Industry, and other equipment was secured from local manufacturers. Mats and training dolls were also deployed to training sites.

11.13.2

Conduct of the Competitions

Each NOC was allowed to enter a maximum of seven athletes in the judo competition, one for each weight class.

The participation in women's judo was based on a decision by the 1987 session of the IJF, limiting the total number to eight per weight class. The host country, however, was allowed to enter competitors in all weight classes. A total of 303 competitors, including 250 men and 53 women, participated in the judo competitions of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Winners were decided by scores in a tournament with repechage. The time for men's bouts was limited to five minutes, and women's bouts to four minutes.

The judo competitions were managed by 24 international judges; one referee and two judges were assigned to each bout. Two technical delegates of the IJF designated the referee and judges who were to officiate the bout, normally designating team one in one by turn, to ensure fairness.

The full range of the competition in each weight class, including the finals, was concluded in one day for both the men and the women. Starting with the lighter weight classes, the competitions for seven weight classes stretched over seven days. The official weigh-in was conducted on the day of the competition at the Olympic Village, starting at from 7 a.m. for women and 8:30 a.m. for men, and lasting about 30 minutes.

For the women's judo, competitions were concluded between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m., and the men's competitions were concluded between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

After the preliminary and semifinals, competitors had 15 minutes of rest, and the competitions proceeded from repechage, repechage finals, to the finals.

In the men's judo, 250 athletes competed in 281 bouts, and 53 women completed 59 bouts.

Kim Jae-yup of Korea captured the gold in the men's 60-kilogram class, and compatriot Lee Kyung-keun took home the gold in the 65-kilogram class, placing Korea first in the medal race with two golds and one bronze. Poland placed second with one gold and one silver; and Japan third with one gold and three bronzes. France, Austria and Brazil each won one gold.

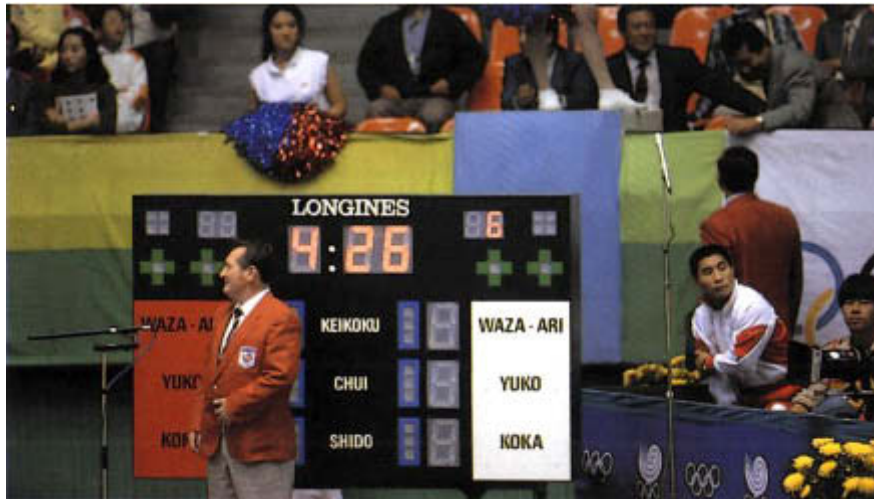
In the women's judo, Great Britain placed first with two golds; followed by the People's Republic of China with one gold and two silvers; and Japan placed third with one gold, one silver and three bronzes.

Winners of Judo Competitions by Class

Division	Men		Women	
	Country	Athlete	Country	Athlete
Extra Light	Korea	Kim Jae-yup	China	Li Zhongyun
Half Light	Korea	Lee Kyung-keun	Great Britain	Sharon Rendle
Light	France	Marc Alexandre	Australia	Suzanne Williams
Half Middle	Poland	Waldemar Legien	Great Britain	Diane Bell
Middle	Austria	Peter Seisenbacher	Japan	Hikari Sasaki
Half Heavy	Brazil	Aurelio Miguel	Belgium	Ingrid Berghmans
Heavy	Japan	Saito Hitoshi	Netherlands	Angelique Seriese

A British bronze medalist was stripped of his medal in the 71-kilogram class after he tested positive in doping control.

Judo competitions, in which Korea was a strong favorite, drew huge crowds of spectators. The first day of the competition attracted about 8,000 spectators; overall ticket sales totalled 54,300. By contrast, support for the women's demonstrations was lackluster, drawing a total of 10,587 during the whole period of action, recording a daily average of only 2,270.



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44. An electronic Scoreboard was installed at Changchung Gymnasium, venue of the judo competition, under contract with Swiss Timing, a participant in the Olympic marketing program.

45. Athletes weigh-in at the Olympic Village to satisfy their respective weight class requirements before competing.

46. One of the many fierce judo matches; men completed 281 matches and women 59.

47. Men and women judoists were matched by drawing lots for each weight class on September 18.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.14 Modern Pentathlon

The modern pentathlon is composed of riding, fencing, swimming, shooting and cross-country running, and the rankings are determined by the total scores earned in the five events. The modern pentathlon represents a kind of integral martial sport, combining many of the skills of medieval knights into one sport.

The modern pentathlon was first introduced to Korea in 1960, and Korea was represented at the pentathlon competition of the Tokyo Games in 1964. Since then, however, modern pentathlon competition had been almost non-existent in Korea. The Korea Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association was organized in 1982, and was affiliated to the Korea Amateur Sports Association.

The modern pentathlon competition started on September 18 and was concluded on September 22, becoming the first Olympic sport to be completed. Two golds were at stake for individuals and teams for men, and 80 athletes and 61 officials representing 26 countries participated in the modern pentathlon.

Of all the Olympic sports open to optional participation, the modern pentathlon drew the fewest participants and countries, except for the team ball games where participation was determined by regional qualification games or by specific IFs.

Although the modern pentathlon was the smallest in scale among the 23 Olympic sports, the competitions were held at five venues as the sport involved a combination of five sports. Riding was held at the Seoul Equestrian Park, fencing was held at the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium, and shooting was done at the Taenung International Shooting Range, swimming was staged at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, and cross-country running was held on the Olympic Park cross country course.

Some of the required operation personnel were borrowed from related sports operations to manage the competitions.

11.14.1 Competition Preparations

Right after its inauguration, the SLOOC recognized the modern pentathlon as the sport that Korea was least prepared to stage.

In consultation with the Korea Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association, the SLOOC focused its energy on enhancing the standards of the sport at home and acquiring key operation personnel.

The modern pentathlon is widely known to the world, but not popularized in Korea; there is even an international federation known as the Combined Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Union (UIPMB), which also deals with the compound competitions of the Winter Olympics. The international federation showed special concern with the operating problems involved in the modern pentathlon of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The UIPMB Secretary-general, Thor Henning, visited Seoul in May 1982 to extend advice on working out a master plan on the modern pentathlon. The UIPMB President, Sven Thofelt, visited Seoul in May 1983, and assured the SLOOC and the Korea Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association of full support in operating the sport.

After consolidating cooperative links with the UIPMB, the SLOOC sent two officials to the Modern Pentathlon Competition held in Tokyo, Japan in May 1983, to study the operational system. The SLOOC also sent two officials for field investigation to the World Junior Championship held in Los Angeles in October 1983 as a pre-Olympic event. From 1983, the SLOOC conducted education for competition operation personnel and for judges by inviting foreign specialists recommended by the UIPMB.

With the exception of 1984, when the Los Angeles Games were held, the education by foreign specialists was held every year until 1987.

The Korea Modern Pentathlon and Biathlon Association offered an open contest to recruit modern pentathletes from among the athletes who failed to join the official teams of other Olympic sports. After adaptation tests, the pentathletes were subjected to intensive training by a military sports unit. Training the pentathletes, who are required to perform the five sports of running, swimming, shooting, fencing and riding, required energy and commitment which, in many respects, exceeded the levels needed for training Korean athletes for better-known sports. Korean pentathletes participated in the Los Angeles Olympics. The SLOOC sent four officials to the Los Angeles Games to study the operations of the modern pentathlon, and based on the reports submitted by them, Seoul's modern pentathlon operation plan was worked out in December 1984. The operation plan was reported to the UIPMB and approved.

The modern pentathlon was not included in the Seoul Asian Games schedule in 1986, and the SLOOC hosted the 22nd World Junior Modern Pentathlon Competition in Seoul in September 1987 as a pre-Olympics event to help operating personnel gain experience in an actual operation. In June 1987, the SLOOC altered the venue of the cross-country course from Taenung Country Club to the Olympic Park.

In February 1986, The UIPMB designated two technical delegates to help the SLOOC in working on the modern pentathlon operation planning. The Modern Pentathlon Operations was organized on May 1, 1988; its organizational hierarchy was composed of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, five managers and 25 officers; its staffing covered a total of 480, including nine staff members of the SLOOC, 282 support personnel, 160 volunteers, and 29 temporary personnel.

The cross-country competition was operated without outside help, while manpower support and equipment were secured from related sports organizations to run the operations of riding, fencing, swimming and shooting.

The supporting personnel secured from related sports organizations totalled 334, including 57 for riding, 147 for fencing, 20 for swimming and 110 for shooting.

The UIPMB was represented by its president, secretary-general and two technical delegates. Sixteen judges, including two Koreans, were commissioned to supervise the competition. The implements used for the staging of the modern pentathlon covered a total of 3,354 units of 88 items, of which 691 units of 55 items were obtained from related sports organizations and the remaining 2,663 units of 33 items were newly obtained.

Horses for racing and training were the most important items to be secured. Initial projections called for 54 racing horses and 15 horses for training. The SLOOC imported 24 racing horses in July 1987. Accepting the offer of the Italian Modern Pentathlon Association to lend racing horses free of charge, the SLOOC borrowed 36 horses from Italy in April 1988, while securing the remaining nine horses at home for training.

With regard to the 36 horses brought in from Italy, the SLOOC was responsible for all matters ranging from taking over the horses in Italy to transporting, quarantining, getting customs clearances looking after the horses at stables in the Seoul Equestrian Park. The horses were sent back to Italy after the Olympics.

11.14.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The modern pentathlon competition is decided by accumulating the scores. For five days, the riding, fencing, swimming and cross-country running was conducted, in that order. Points were awarded according to the athletes' performances, and the rankings were established on the basis of the total points obtained.

The 600-meter riding course had 15 obstacles; 1,100 points were awarded for completing the whole course within one minute and 43 seconds without a penalty, while riders were disqualified when the course was not covered

within a time limit of three minutes and 26 seconds. Horses were assigned to the riders by drawing lots at a meeting of technical delegates one day prior to the competition.

In the fencing competition, fencers competed against each other using the epee; 1,000 points were awarded for winning 70 percent of the bout, and the points were calculated according to the proportion of wins and losses above or below the 70 percent winning ratio for 1,000 points.

The swimming was contested in a 300-meter freestyle, and was timed up to one one-hundredths of a second; a recorded time of three minutes and 54 seconds was awarded 1,000 points, and for each half-second faster or slower, four points was added or subtracted.

In shooting, each competitor fired four series of five shots each for a total of 20 shots; a target score of 194 points was awarded 1,000 points, and each target point above or below 194 resulted in 22 points being added or subtracted.

The cross-country running covered a 4-kilometer course with a total climb of 60-100 meters, and the runners started under a handicap system which spaced their starting intervals according to their accumulated scores after the four contests, with three points equaling one second. Based on the 1,000 points assigned for a time of 14 minutes and 15 seconds, three points were added or subtracted for each second faster or slower than that time. Since the runners were made to start under this handicap system, which was based on the accumulated scores of the four contests, the finishing order determined the final rankings.

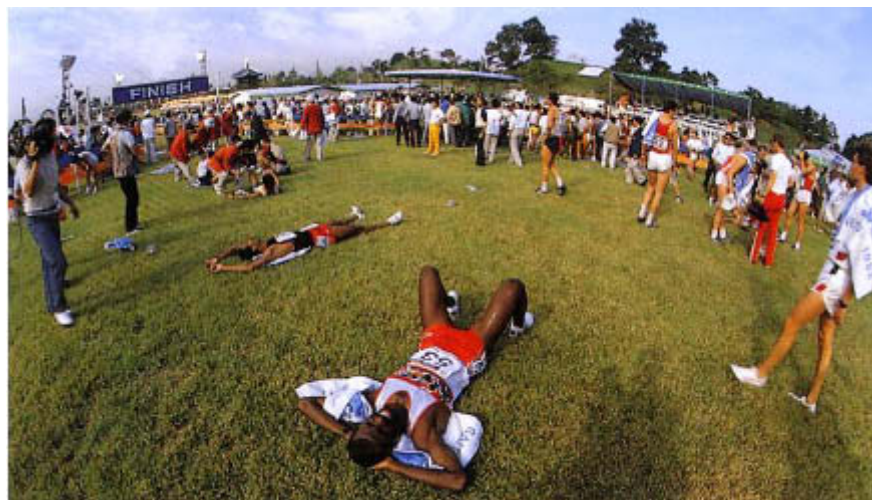
Of the 26 participating countries, seven countries entered competitors in only the individual contests, while 19 countries took part in team competitions; the countries participating in the team competitions were automatically entitled to compete in the individual competitions.

Each NOC was allowed to enter up to four competitors, but the actual participation was limited to three; and the standings of the team competition were based on the total scores of the three competitors.

Total entries amounted to 80 competitors, but the actual participation involved 65 of them.

Hungary captured the gold in the team competition with 15,886 points, and Janos Martinek of Hungary won the individual gold by scoring 5,404 points. Italy took home the silver in both the team and the individual competitions. In the team competition, Korea scored 14,027 points to rank 14th, ahead of the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.A., Japan and the People's Republic of China. Kim Myung-gon of Korea finished 12th in the individual competition, the best finish by an Asian athlete, and compatriot Kang Kyung-hyo placed 13th.

Since the cross-country running was conducted in an open field of the Olympic Park, the organizers were unable to admit spectators with ticketing. The ticket sales for the four events totalled 11,633, including 7,212 for riding, 1,125 for fencing, 2,985 for swimming and 311 for shooting.



Medalists in the Modern Pentathlon

Classification	Place	NOC	Name	Points
Individual	Gold	Hungary	Janos Martinek	5,404
	Silver	Italy	Carlo Massullo	5,379
	Bronze	U.S.S.R.	Vakhtang Iagorachvili	5,367
Team	Gold	Hungary		15,886
	Silver	Italy		15,571
	Bronze	Great Britain		15,276

Operations of the Modern Pentathlon

Classification	Equestrian	Fencing	Swimming	Shooting	Cross-Country
Venue & Schedule	Seoul Equestrian Park Sept. 18	Olympic Fencing Gymnasium Sept. 19	Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool Sept. 20	Taenung International Shooting Range Sept. 21	Olympic Park Cross Country Running Course Sept. 22
Training Site	Seoul Equestrian Park Training Site	Soehae Gymnasium	Sangmu Indoor Swimming Pool	Taenung International Shooting Range	Olympic Park Envirous
Equipment	Borrowed from Equestrian Competitions; Use of Own Horses	Borrowed from Fencing Competitions	Borrowed from Swimming Competitions	Borrowed from Shooting Competitions	Used Own Equipment
Competition Personnel	Borrowed from Equestrian Competitions; Used Some of Own	Borrowed from Fencing Competitions; Used Some of Own	Borrowed from Swimming Competitions; Used Some of Own	Borrowed from Shooting Competition; Used Some of Own	Used Own Personnel
Manner of Competition	600m Course with 15 Hurdles	Epee 3 Minutes Full League	Free Style, 300m	25m Rapid Fire Pistol 20 Shots	4km Cross-Country

48 49 50

48. Competitors rest after the cross-country event of the modern pentathlon, held at the Olympic Park.

49. Technical officials and operation personnel check targets during the shooting phase of the modern pentathlon.

50. Results of the draw for mounts are announced in the horse racing segment of the modern pentathlon.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.15 Rowing

The rowing competition was held at the Han River Regatta Course from September 19 to 25, drawing 660 athletes and 203 officials from 38 countries.

The men's events covered coxed fours, double sculls, coxless pairs, single sculls, coxed pairs, coxless fours, quadruple sculls, and eights.

The women's events totalled six, including coxed fours, double sculls, coxless pairs, single sculls, quadruple sculls and eights.

The German Democratic Republic captured eight of the 14 golds at stake to dominate the rowing competition. Italy took home two golds, while the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. failed to win even a single gold.

11.15.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC organized a 14-member rowing competition preparation team early in 1988, to begin concerted work on the preparations for rowing competition on the Han River Regatta Course. In June of the same year, the SLOOC activated the Rowing Operations and filled the key posts.

The organizational hierarchy of the operations were comprised of a commissioner, secretary-general, director, six managers and 29 officers. The staffing covered 426 personnel, including eight staff members of the SLOOC, 214 support personnel, 203 volunteers and one temporary employee.

Event-specific individual job education was conducted in July 1988. As the Olympic Village was opened on September 3, the training courses were opened to rowers.

The Han River Regatta Course, located in Misari, Dongbu-up, Kwangju-gun, Kyonggi-do, was completed in June 1986, and was the venue of the rowing competition of the Seoul Asian Games. The regatta course underwent a massive refurbishing for the Olympic competitions.

The course, 140 meters wide, 2,212 meters long, and 3 meters deep, has six lanes and two auxiliary lanes, and auxiliary facilities included a headquarters building with an area of 2,155 square meters, a building for rowers and a boat house with an area of 5,142 square meters. The facilities also included a five-storey finishing tower of 176 square meters, a starting tower of 30 square meters, six halfway timing places, and three temporary boat houses.

A riverside course of 25,800 square meters in Hail-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul was available for training. The course was also used to train for canoeing.

The rowing equipment complied with the rules of the FISA. Participating teams brought in their own rowing boats. For those NOCs which were unable to bring in their own boats, the SLOOC set aside 23 boats procured from the Samhwa Imsan Company. Five boats for technical officials, three auxiliary boats and four rescue boats were manufactured by Yamaha of Japan. Other general implements, including 253 merry-go-rounds, 1,200 rubber belts and 10 life jackets, were furnished by the Hyundai Sports Co. of Korea.

11.15.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Each NOC was allowed to enter one team in each event. The men's events saw participation by 37 countries, and women's events by 20 countries.

The number of competitors totalled 450 in the men's events and 210 in the women's events.

In the men's events, entries totalled 532, including 71 for the coxed fours, 38 for double sculls, 41 for coxless pairs, 25 for single sculls, 45 for coxed pairs, 64 for coxless pairs, 52 for quadruple sculls, 99 for eights, and 97 substitute competitors.

In the women's events, the entries totalled 259, including 49 for the coxed fours, 22 for double sculls, 20 for coxless pairs, 15 for single sculls, 38 for quadruple sculls, 70 for eights, and 45 substitute competitors. The rowers competed in 14 events on the 2,000-meter course. When the number of the participating teams in any event was fewer than 10, the competition proceeded from preliminary heats to repechage and finals. When the number of participating teams in any event exceeded 10, semifinals were added to the procedures, starting from the preliminary heats and then proceeding to repechage, the semifinals and the finals.

The competitions were held for seven days from September 19 to 25; preliminary heats were held on September 19 to 20, repechage on September 21, semifinals on September 22, racing for the seventh through 12th places on September 23, and finals for the first through sixth places on September 24 and 25.

The FISA was represented by its president, secretary-general and two technical delegates. Twenty judges were assigned to the 14 events to supervise the starting signals, starting line and the finishing line.

Five Korean judges also presided over the competitions.

The German Democratic Republic placed first in medal standings, with eight golds, one silver and one bronze; Italy placed second, with two golds; followed by Rumania with one gold, four silvers and one bronze; and the Federal Republic of Germany, with one gold, one silver and one bronze.

Italy's three Abbagnale brothers captured two golds in the coxed pair and the quadruple sculls.

From September 19 to 25, the rowing competitions drew a total of 67,305 spectators, including 10,853 general spectators and 35,956 students.

The results and medal standings are shown in table below.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
German Dem. Rep.	8	1	1
Italy	2		
Rumania	1	4	2
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1	1	1
Great Britain	1		1
Netherlands	1		
U.S.S.R.		2	1
U.S.A.		2	1
Bulgaria		1	2
China		1	1
Norway		1	
Switzerland		1	
New Zealand			3
Yugoslavia			1
Total	14	14	14



52 53



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51. Oars ready for inspection before the rowing competition.

52. The Han River Regatta Course; in the background is the competition headquarters.

53. Judges were posted at the start and finish of the rowing course.

54. Rowing canoeing competitors.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.16 Shooting

A total of 408 shooters from 68 countries, including 293 men and 115 women, competed from September 18 to 24 in the shooting competition, capturing 39 gold medals in 13 events. In the past Games, shooting competitions lacked excitement, as the competitions were centered on scoring. In the Seoul Games, however, new competitive elements were introduced in finals to make the shooting more attractive as a spectator sport. The shooting competition produced three world records, three ties for world records, 37 Olympic records, and 18 ties for Olympic records. On the first day of the competition, Irina Chilova of the U.S.S.R. captured the first gold medal in the Olympic Games in the women's air rifle, and the ensuing victory ceremony was televised live all over the world.

11.16.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC activated the Shooting Operations in February 1988, and moved the office to the Taenung International Shooting Range in May. The operations was comprised of six staff members of the SLOOC, 391 supporting personnel, 250 volunteers, and 49 temporary employees, for a total of 696. They were deployed to their assignment posts in phases, and subjected to rehearsals between May 13 and 15. Job education, specialized training and rehearsals were repeated until the end of August.

The Taenung International Shooting Range, the venue of the shooting competitions, was about 18 kilometers from the Olympic Village, and was equipped with standardized facilities with a seating capacity of 3,000. The facilities included: a 25-meter shooting range with 12 units; a 50-meter shooting range with 82 targets; a 10-meter shooting range with 90 positions; two running game targets; one clay target range, three Olympic skeet fields and three Olympic trap fields.

The Taenung International Shooting Range was the venue of the 1978 World Shooting Championships. The range's facilities were substantially expanded for the Asian Games. To accommodate finals procedures which were applied to the Seoul Olympic Games for the first time, ten-meter, 25-meter and 50-meter overhead projector, an electronic Scoreboard and TV monitors were installed.

The Taenung International Shooting Range was available for training from September 3. The 50-meter shooting range was available for training in the small-bore rifle and the rapid-fire pistol, while the 25-meter running game targets and the 10-meter clay target range were available for event-specific training.

Training hours were determined by each range, and groups were allowed to use the specific training sites between September 3 and 13. From September 14 to 16, the shooting ranges were opened for official training. During the period of competition, training was allowed whenever there was no competition actually taking place.

The shooting equipment complied with the rules of the International Shooting Union (UIT). In accordance with the policy of using locally manufactured equipment as much as possible, the required equipment was selected in advance and used after being approved.

The targets for the qualification competition and training were supplied by the Greenhill Foundation of Korea, and the targets for the finals competition were supplied by the Edelman Company of the Federal Republic of Germany. Positions for test firing and competition were secured from foreign manufacturers. In addition, 4,367 units of 16 items were obtained from abroad, including four sets of check plate gauge, 44 sets of gauge, six celluloid gauge, and eight sets of target reading devices for air rifles, air pistols, and small-bore free rifles. Measuring scales and measuring tapelines were secured under licensing arrangements.

Ten items were reusable, such as the pistol measuring device, ear-muffs and chronometers. The equipment secured from local manufacturers covered 9,901 units of 107 items, including ranges and recorders' tables.

11.16.2 Conduct of the Competitions

In accordance with the UIT regulations, participation was restricted to those holders of qualifying standards within the bounds of the quota set for each NOC.

Only the 412 competitors within the quota are entitled to participate in the competition; quotas were allotted for each event.

Each NOC was allowed to enter two shooters in the rifle event, two shooters in the pistol events, two shooters in the running game target event, and three shooters in the clay target shooting, plus one female shooter.

Qualifying standards were set forth and explicated in the Seoul Olympic rules, and 408 shooters were selected on the basis of the entry forms. Competition started with the women's air rifle and the men's free pistol on September 18, and each event proceeded up to the finals to decide the first place in a single day.

The shooting competition was divided into a qualification round and the finals; the finals were conducted after concluding all qualification rounds. Clay target shooting included both the men's and the women's events, and the running game target was open to both male and female shooters.

In the qualification rounds, shooters in the small-bore rifle, pistol and running game target events fired shots according to the technical regulations of the UIT. In clay target shooting, skeet and trap, each shooter was required to shoot 150 rounds, and the 24 best shooters qualified to compete in the semifinals; in the semifinals, each shooter fired 50 rounds, and the six best shooters advanced to the finals. The finals were conducted soon after concluding the semifinals, and rankings were determined by adding the scores earned in the qualification round and the finals.

The competitors were required to prepare their own guns and rounds, and the guns were limited to the standard weight.

By distance or range, the events were divided into 50 meters, 25 meters and 10 meters, and firearms were divided into the small-bore rifle, running game targets, and clay (shotgun). Shooting events involved men, women, and mixed.

Shooting time consisted of both testing and actual shooting times, but varied according to the events. In the qualification round, target papers were scored in packages at the scoring control room in the presence of the judges, and rankings were determined. Scoring for the rapid-fire pistol and clay was done on the spot. In the finals, scoring was done on the spot in the presence of the judges using automatic target reading devices.

The United States and the U.S.S.R. each entered 26 shooters, 18 men and eight women. Korea entered 22 shooters, 14 men and eight women. The People's Republic of China and France each entered 21; the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary and Sweden entered 15; and Japan and Czechoslovakia entered 14. Nineteen countries, including Vietnam and Singapore, were represented by only one shooter.

The UIT was represented by its president, secretary-general, and two technical delegates. Technical officials totalled 32, including five members comprising the jury of appeals, five judges for the small-bore rifle, five judges for the pistol, five judges for the 3 clay target shooting, five judges for the running game target, and seven judges for the scoring control room.

The U.S.S.R. placed first with four golds, one silver and six bronzes, and the United States placed 16th with one silver.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.S.R.	4	1	6
Yugoslavia	2		1
Fed. Rep. of Germany	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	
Great Britain	1	1	
German Dem. Rep.	1	1	
Czechoslovakia	1	1	
Norway	1		
Rumania	1		
China		1	1
Japan		1	
Korea		1	
Chile		1	
France		1	
Sweden		1	
U.S.A.		1	
Hungary			2
Belgium			1
Spain			1
Total	13	13	13



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56 57



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55. Scoreboard at the shooting range above a spotter's telescope.

56. Confirmation of targets; in the qualifying rounds, targets were scored in sets in the control room under surveillance of judges and classifications then determined.

57. Dmitri Monakov of the U.S.S.R. was elated after winning the trap shooting event.

58. Shooting range for small-bore air pistols and rifles.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.17 Swimming

The Olympic swimming competition was held at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool and the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, from September 17 to October 1. Competitive swimming was staged from September 18 to 25, and synchronized swimming from September 26 to October 1, at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool. Diving competitions were held at the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool from September 17 to 20, and again from September 26 to 29, after a five-day rest period from September 21 to 25. Water polo preliminaries were held from September 21 to 23 at the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, and the competitions on September 26 and 27 were held at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool; the finals were also staged on September 30 and October 1, at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool. Four aquatic sports drew 944 athletes from 80 countries, including 599 male and 345 female competitors, plus 180 officials, recording the largest number in Olympic history. Competitive swimming attracted 651 athletes from 77 countries, diving had 91 competitors from 31 countries, water polo saw 156 competitors from 12 countries, and synchronized swimming attracted 46 competitors from 18 countries. In swimming, 11 world records were broken, and 34 Olympic records were surpassed. Swimming produced one six-time gold medalist, one five-time gold medalist, one triple gold medalist, and four double gold medalists. The Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool boasted ultramodern facilities, maintaining the water depth at three meters to remove wavelets; this helped competitors set many records. With the operation of a measuring computer system, times appeared on the electric scoreboards the moment competitors touched the touch-pad.

11.17.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC's operational preparations required that the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984 be observed, and that data be gathered on the world swimming championships, the European swimming championships and the qualifying meets for the Olympic water polo. The SLOOC decided in 1987 to construct a new indoor swimming pool in the Olympic Park.

The Swimming Operations' organizational hierarchy included a commissioner, secretary-general, one director-general, two directors, 16 managers and 50 officers. The actual operational system began at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool and the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool in April 1988. In June, the Seoul International Diving and Synchronized Swimming meet was held, and competition officials got acquainted with competition situations. A ceremony was held in August to officially activate the Olympic Swimming Operations.

A total of 1,343 operation personnel worked on the competition management; they included 22 SLOOC staff members, 949 volunteers, 356 support personnel and 16 temporary employees. A further 151 contract personnel and 128 others joined in the competition management.

The Swimming Operations worked out a foreign specialist recruitment plan in November 1987 to assist in the plans for broadcasting the swimming and diving competitions, sound control for the synchronized swimming, and press and interview arrangements. Two competition venues were secured. The Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, which was completed in the Olympic Park in May 1988, was used as the venue for competitive swimming, synchronized swimming and water polo. The venue, which measures 25,075 square meters of ground level and rises to three storeys, consisted of an Olympic size swimming pool (50x25x2-3m), diving pool (25x25x5m), and an auxiliary pool (50x12.5x2m); the seating capacity was 10,000, and the roof was designed to provide natural lighting. The pools were equipped with water depth regulating devices. The Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool, located 6.5 kilometers from the Olympic Village, was used for the diving and water polo competitions. There was an Olympic size swimming pool (50x25x2m), a diving pool (25x25x5m), and an auxiliary pool (50x25x2m). The spectators' seating capacity was about 8,000. Seven training sites, including the two swimming venues were available, the Taenung Indoor Swimming Pool (50x21 x2m), the '88 Swimming Pool (50x20x1.8m), the Dong Seoul Swimming Pool (50x20x1.8m), the Incheon Indoor Swimming Pool (50x21x1.8m), and the Sangmu Indoor Swimming Pool (50x15x1.8m). The Incheon Indoor Swimming Pool failed to attract any swimmers for training because of the long distance from the Olympic Village. Competitive training sites were made available, after dividing the athletes into three groups according to

the order of their arrival from September 3 to 8; but the training sites were assigned by country from September 16. The training sites for diving were opened to all swimmers from September 3 to 10, while from September 11 to 27, the participating countries were divided into three groups for training at prearranged times. From September 3 to 23, each team was allocated three hours per day. For water polo, 12 participating countries were allocated one hour each from September 23 to 25, while the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool and Warm-Up Pool were available from September 26 to October 1. For synchronized swimming, each country was allocated 30 minutes per day at the diving pool of the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool from September 3 to 16; from September 18 to October 1, 30 minutes of training was allowed for each by country at the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool.

Besides the official hours, swimmers were allowed to use the training sites as much as they could between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m., just before and after noon time, or between sessions. The aggregate number of training sessions by the swimmers totalled 5,700 for competitive swimming, 3,150 for diving, and 2,900 for water polo. The equipment and implements used for the Asian Games in Seoul were also used for the Olympic Games, but additionally required equipment was secured from among the accredited equipment as confirmed by the four technical subcommittees of the Federation Internationale de Natation Amateur (FINA). The equipment included 55 course ropes manufactured by Kiefer McNeil of the United States, 100 pull buoys and 200 kick boards secured from other foreign manufacturers; stopwatches were secured from local makers. In diving, the non-slip surface of the boards was manufactured by Mondo Rubber of Italy, and nine springboards were manufactured by Duraflex. In water polo, 200 balls were supplied by Mikasa of Japan under the Olympic marketing program, while goal posts were donated by Mizuno, also of Japan.

The volume of equipment secured amounted to 596 units of 21 items for competitive swimming, 49 units of seven items for diving, 339 units of 20 items for Water polo, and 137 units of six items for synchronized swimming, for a total of 1,121 units of 54 items.



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59. Lane judges at the starting line of the swimming pool.

60. Technical officials enter the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool before competition commences.

61. For the swimming events, times for each lane were displayed as soon as the finish pads were touched, activating the sensors of the electronic scoreboard.

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11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.17.2 Conduct of the Competitions

Each NOC was allowed to enter two competitors per Individual event of the competitive swimming, and one team in the relay events; the total number of competitors each NOC was allowed to enter in the competitive swimming was not to exceed 26 each for the men's and women's events.

In the diving competition, each NOC was allowed to enter two competitors in each event, but the maximum number to be allowed for each NOC was not to exceed four each for the men and women.

The water polo competitions included the first six teams from the previous World Senior Championship Tournament (WSCT), host Korea, and five teams selected from the Olympic Games Qualification Tournament (OGQT).

For the synchronized swimming, each NOC was allowed to enter one solo competitor and one duet team.

The number of actual participating competitors totalled 944, but the combined number came to 1,879, as many of these athletes competed in more than one event.

Of the total, competitive swimmers accounted for 1,566, divers for 109, water polo players 156, and synchronized swimmers accounted for 48. The competitive swimming was made up of 31 events, namely: 10 freestyle events each for men and women, four events each in the breaststroke, backstroke, butterfly and individual medley, two medley relay events, and three freestyle relay events.

In the individual events, the first 16 finishers in the elimination heats qualified to the next level of competition; the first to the eighth place finishers were grouped into the A finals, and the ninth to the 16th place finishers were grouped into the B finals. In the 1,500 meters and 800 meters freestyles, however, the first to the eighth place finishers were selected through heats for the finals.

In diving, men and women each performed mandatory dives and optional dives in the 3-meter springboard and 10-meter platform.

In springboard diving, both men and women were required to perform five dives within the combined difficulty degree of 9.5. In platform diving competition, men and women were required to perform four dives of their choice within the combined difficulty degree of 7.6. In optional events, men were required to perform six dives in the springboard diving competition, and women were required to perform five dives, while in platform diving competition, men were required to perform six dives, and women four dives. In those events, the difficulty degree was not imposed, and the competitors performing high difficulty dives earned higher scores.

In water polo competition, the number of teams qualified for the tournament was limited to 12. The 12 teams were drawn into two groups (A, B) for the preliminary round with six teams in each group. Placing in each group was determined in 30 matches played on a league system. In the final round, the first and second place teams in each group played four matches in a cross match tournament to determine the first to fourth place.

The third and fourth place teams in each group played four matches in round robin to determine the fifth through 8th place, and using the same match method, the 9th through 12th place were determined.

In synchronized swimming competition, the time limit for solo was three and one half minutes including 20 seconds for deck movements, and the time limit for duets was four minutes including 20 seconds for deck move-

Number of Competitors in Swimming Events

Event		Number of Athletes		
		Men	Women	Total
Competitive Swimming	50m free	70	50	120
	100m free	11	57	134
	200m free	63	44	107
	400m free	49	30	79
	800m free		27	27
	1500m free	35		35
	100m breaststroke	61	42	103
	200m breaststroke	54	43	97
	100m backstroke	52	41	93
	200m backstroke	44	32	76
	100m butterfly	51	40	91
	200m butterfly	40	28	68
	200m indiv. medley	56	36	92
	400m indiv. medley	34	30	64
Diving	4 x 100m medley relay	100	72	172
	4 x 100m freestyle relay	84	60	144
	4 x 200m freestyle relay	64		64
	Water polo			156
Synchronized Swimming	Water polo	156		156
	Platform 10m	26	20	46
Synchronized Swimming	Solo		18	18
	Duet		30	30
Total		1,151	728	1,879

Swimming Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
German Democratic Rep.	11	8	9
U.S.A.	10	10	6
Hungary	4	2	
People's Rep. of China	2	6	2
U.S.S.R.	2	2	6
Canada	2	1	1
Federal Rep. of Germany	1	1	2
Australia	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1
Great Britain	1	1	1
Japan	1		2
Yugoslavia	1		
Surinam	1		
Rumania		1	1
Costa Rica		1	
Denmark		1	
Netherlands		1	
Sweden		1	
New Zealand			2
Spain			1
France			1
Italy			1
Mexico			1
Poland			1
Total	38	38	39

ments. In the final, the competitor was required to perform six figures, and the degree of difficulty was held down to 1.9. All competitors including reserves were required to compete in figure competition.

In solo competition the first through eighth placers, as determined by total scores earned in figures and free routines, were qualified to compete in the final. In duets, the first through eighth finishers as determined by the sum of average scores in figures and free routines were qualified to compete in the final.

The competitions were supervised by the FINA president, secretary-general and four technical delegates. A total of 180 technical officials were commissioned to manage the competitions; among them were 33 local officials. Kristin Otto of the German Democratic Republic captured six golds in women's 50-meter freestyle, 100-meter freestyle, 100-meter backstroke, 100-meter butterfly, 4x100-meter relay, and 4x100-meter medley relay. Matt Biondi of the United States brought home five golds in men's 50-meter freestyle, 100-meter freestyle, 4x100-meter medley relay, 4x100-meter freestyle relay and 4x200-meter freestyle relay. Janet Evans of the United States won three gold medals in 400-meter freestyle, 800-meter freestyle and 400-meter individual medley.

Hungary's Tamas Darnyi, and the German Democratic Republic's Daniela Hunger and Silke Hoerner, emerged as double gold medalists in competitive swimming. Greg Louganis of the U.S. won two gold medals in diving. In synchronized swimming, Canada captured both the solo and duet golds.

Powered by female competitors, the German Democratic Republic finished first in the medals race, with 11 golds, eight silvers, and nine bronzes, followed by the United States, with 10 golds, 10 silvers and six bronzes. The third place went to Hungary which won four golds, and two silvers. Despite the head injury he sustained while leaping from the springboard, the Los Angeles double gold medalist Louganis still managed to capture two golds again. In men's 100m butterfly, unheralded Anthony Nesty of Surinam beat five-time gold medalist Matt Biondi to win the gold, becoming the first black medalist in Olympic swimming history.



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62. Despite a head injury sustained on a springboard dive, Los Angeles double gold medalist Gregory Louganis of the United States once again captured two gold medals.

63. A total of 180 technical officials, including 33 Koreans, were commissioned to manage the swimming competitions.

64. Time sensors at the finish wall are checked and calibrated.

65. A judge of the synchronized swimming event.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.18 Table Tennis

Table tennis was added to the Olympic schedule following a decision by the IOC session in Baden-Baden, the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1981, to list tennis and table tennis as official Olympic sports beginning with the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul.

The SLOOC, responsible for the preparations of the Games, and the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF), responsible for the supervision of the competition management, worked out their respective tasks of determining regulations on events to be staged, competition method and qualification.

The SLOOC, in working on the preparations, utilized data relating to other sports and the operating status of the World Table Tennis Championships. The Olympic table tennis competitions were held from September 23 to October 1 at the Seoul National University Gymnasium with the participation of 131 players from 41 countries, including 82 male and 49 female players.

The nine-day competitions covered a total of 576 matches, including 244 for men's singles, 124 for men's doubles, 140 for women's singles, and 68 for women's doubles.

Since the 1960s, table tennis had been dominated by the People's Republic of China, but in recent years, the Republic of Korea had emerged as a strong challenger to that Great Wall.

Korea emerged as the world's top table tennis powerhouse in 1973 when it beat China in the women's team final of the 32nd World Table Tennis Championship in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

Korea also beat China in table tennis during the 1986 Seoul Asian Games. Two years later, Korean table tennis players also defeated Chinese opponents at the Seoul National University Gymnasium.

In men's singles, Yoo Nam-kyu became the first Olympic champion by outpointing compatriot Kim Ki-taik. In women's doubles Korea's duo Hyun Jung-hwa and Yang Young-ja outclassed the Chinese pair to win the gold.

Host Korea captured two golds, one silver and one bronze.

11.18.1 Competition Preparations

The World Table Tennis Championship is divided between team and individual competitions, with team competitions forming the mainstay. In the championship, women's team competitions consist of four singles and one doubles, and men's team competitions call for nine singles, while individual competitions are divided into five events including men's and women's singles and doubles and mixed doubles.

The ITTF, however, decided to stage the Seoul Olympic table tennis competition in four events, singles for men and women, and doubles for men and women.

Based on the table tennis operational plan worked out by the ITTF, and data on international table tennis championships, the SLOOC worked out a master plan on the table tennis competition management.

The Table Tennis Operations completed the appointment of key officials in January 1988, and embarked on the preparation of actual operations, education of personnel and rehearsals starting from April 1988. The organizational hierarchy included the commissioner, secretary-general and directors; the staffing included five SLOOC staff members, 286 support personnel, 256 volunteers and 44 temporary employees. In addition, 31 contract personnel assisted in the conduct of the competition.

The ITTF was officially represented by its president, secretary-general, and two technical delegates.

The international technical officials commissioned by the ITTF totalled 36, including seven Koreans.

All of the eight tables installed at the Seoul National University Gymnasium were used during the preliminaries; between two and four tables were used during the semifinals, and one was used for the finals.

The gymnasium's floor space is 63x42m, and the ceiling height is 14 meters; it has a seating capacity of 5,000. The gymnasium provided a warm-up area, players' waiting room, shower, and first-aid room.

Besides the Seoul National University Gymnasium where the competition was held, competitors were able to train at the university's older gymnasium, the Samsung Gymnasium and the Bank of Seoul Gymnasium; seven to 10 tables were set up at each training site.

The essential equipment and implements of table tennis are tables, balls, nets, supports and fences. Wonil Industrial Co. of Korea supplied 34 tables, 450 fences and 20 manual scoreboards, and Pyunghwa Inc. of Korea supplied 1,000 balls under the Olympic marketing program. Stiga Clipper VM of Sweden donated 34 nets and supports, while electric scoreboards and stopwatches were rented from Swiss Timing.

11.18.2 Conduct of the Competitions

In an effort to enhance the standards of Olympic table tennis and to prevent an excessive number of players, which would cause problems in operations and competition, the ITTF limited the number of competitors to 64 for men's singles, 48 for women's singles, 32 pairs for men's doubles and 16 pairs for women's doubles.

The qualification for participation was based on the order of ranking prepared by the ITTF Classification Committee,

placings of the regional preliminaries by continent, and recommendation by the ITTF.

Out of the 64 men's singles players, 16 were selected from the world classification list, confirmed as of December 31, 1987, with no more than two from any one NOC; 44 players were selected from the six continents through regional preliminaries; and four players were selected by the ITTF under a regulation requiring at least two players from the host country to be included, when the host country failed to add any player to the list of competitors who passed the regional preliminaries.

Of the 48 players for women's singles, 16 were selected from the world classification list, with no more than one from any one NOC, 30 were selected through regional preliminaries, and two were selected by the ITTF. Each doubles pair was required to include at least one player who is qualified for singles.

The ITTF limited the maximum number of players one NOC was allowed to enter in the competition to four for men and three for women.

The countries which entered four male players in the competition included host Korea, the People's Republic of China, Chinese-Taipei, Hong Kong, Japan, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Sweden. Five countries fielded the maximum of three female players — host Korea, the People's Republic of China, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and the U.S.S.R. Only three countries, namely, host Korea, the People's Republic of China and Japan, entered the maximum possible number of players for both men's and women's events.

Among the Korean players, Kim Ki-taik and Kim Wan in the men's events and Yang Young-ja in the women's events were qualified according to the world ranking, while Yoo Nam-kyu in the men's events and Hyun Jung-hwa and Hong Cha-ok in the women's events were qualified to compete through regional preliminaries. Ahn Jae-hyung was selected as the partner of Yoo Nam-kyu for doubles.

In the men's doubles Korea was represented by two pairs, Kim Wan and Kim Ki-taik, and Yoo Nam-kyu and Ahn Jae-hyung, and in the women's doubles, Yang Young-ja and Hyun Jung-hwa represented the host country.

In the men's singles, the 64 competitors were divided into eight groups of eight players each to stage preliminaries in a full league; the best 16 players, consisting of the first two from of each group, competed in the final tournament. In the women's singles, the 48 players were divided into four groups of eight players each, and the best 16 players, consisting of the first four of each group, advanced to the final tournament after each group's full league play.



66

In the men's doubles, the 32 pairs were divided into four groups, and in the women's doubles the 16 pairs were divided into two groups for the preliminary league; the first eight pairs competed in the final tournament. The singles matches were determined by the best of five games, and the doubles matches by the best of three games.

Yoo Nam-kyu and Kim Ki-taik both made it to the men's singles final, and Yoo beat Kim 3:1, to capture the gold. Of Korea's three women's singles players, only Hong Cha-ok advanced to the quarterfinal, placing 8th.

In the women's doubles final, the Korean pair of Yang Young-ja and Hyun Jung-hwa beat the Chinese pair Jiao Zhimin and Chen Jing 2:1, to capture the gold medal.

The People's Republic of China placed first in medal standings, with two golds, two silvers and one bronze, followed by Korea, with two golds, one silver and one bronze.

The nine days of table tennis competitions drew a total of 59,138 spectators.



67

Table Tennis Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	2	2	1
Korea	2	1	1
Yugoslavia		1	1
Sweden			1
Total	4	4	4



68



69

66. In table tennis, the People's Republic of China placed first in the medal standings, with two golds, two silvers and one bronze.

67. A judge inspects a racquet prior to play.

68. In the doubles table tennis competition, the eyes of two team members converge on a speeding ball.

69. Men's singles final between two Korean players, Yoo Nam-kyu and Kim Ki-taik; the venue of the table tennis competition was engulfed with Korean fever.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.19 Tennis

Tennis, which had last been on the Olympic schedule in Paris in 1924, made its return to the Olympic stage in Seoul.

Tennis had been an official Olympic sport since the first Athens Games in 1896 until the Paris Games, after which the International Tennis Federation (ITF) withdrew from the IOC. The IOC Session in Baden-Baden in 1981, which awarded Seoul the right to hold the 24th Olympiad, also decided to revive tennis beginning from the Seoul Olympic Games.

Tennis was staged as a demonstration sport at the 23rd Los Angeles Games in 1984.

Tennis, in coming back to the Olympic sport list after 64 years, created a heated issue in the international sports world over the participation of professional players.

At the Los Angeles Games, the ITF allowed some professional players to join in the competition of the demonstration sport; the ITF completely lifted the ban on professional players for the Seoul Games.

Although professionals who meet certain qualifications are allowed to take part in summer Olympic football and winter Olympic ice hockey, tennis was the first sport to open up the participation to professionals without attaching any conditions.

At the Los Angeles Games, the ITF limited the participation of professionals to newcomers below the age of 20, but in Seoul, no restriction was imposed.

The Seoul Olympic tennis competition saw 129 players from 39 countries, including 81 male and 48 female players.

The list of participants featured some of the world's best players: Steffi Graf of the Federal Republic of Germany, Chris Evert, Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison of the United States, and Gabrie Sabatini of Argentina in the women's events; Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, Stefan Edberg of Sweden, Tim Mayotte of the United States and Henri Leconte of France in the men's events.

11.19.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC gathered data on international tennis championships, scrutinized their operations and reflected the findings in its operational master plan for the Olympic tennis competition.

Between 1982 and 1985, nine officials made field investigation tours of international tennis tournament venues to gather data. These included the 9th New Delhi Asian Games in 1982, the Canada Universiade in 1983, the Orange Ball tennis championship, the Wimbledon tennis championship, the Los Angeles Games, and the Kobe

Universiade in 1985. In October 1987, training was conducted for 21 operation personnel and 71 linemen under the IOC solidarity education program. Although tennis competition was held during the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC utilized the 1987 and 1988 KAL Cup International Tennis Championships as pre-Olympic events to give operation personnel firsthand experience in managing the tennis competitions.

The ITF decided to hold the Olympic tennis competition in individual matches, providing for four events, men's singles and doubles and women's singles and doubles.

Led by the commissioner, secretary-general and directors, the Tennis Operations completed the lineup of its key members in January 1988, and beginning from April set about work preparations for actual operation.

The human resources of the Tennis Operations who assisted in conducting the competitions included nine staff members of the SLOOC, 227 support personnel, 394 volunteers, five temporary employees and 101 contract personnel.

The ITF was represented by its president, secretary-general, and technical delegates, for a total of 21; a four-member competition committee and a team of 18 technical officials including three Koreans were organized.

The tennis competitions were held at the tennis courts constructed in the Olympic Park. The Olympic Tennis Courts, covering 9,064 square meters, include one Center Court with a seating capacity of 10,000, a Number One Court with a seating capacity of 3,500, two Number Two Courts with a seating capacity of 900, and 14 auxiliary courts.

The Center Court and Number One Court were equipped with illumination facilities to allow night games.

Until the third round, each event was held at the eight courts, including the Center Court and auxiliary courts. Quarterfinals were held at four courts, semifinals were held at the Center Court and Number One Court, while the finals in each event were staged at the Center Court.

The auxiliary courts were available for training.

Tennis balls manufactured by Nassau of Korea were accredited by the ITF for use in the Olympic competition, while nets were supplied by Asics of Japan.

11.19.2 Conduct of the Competitions

In order to maintain the standard of competition and ensure its smooth operation, the ITF set forth rules to govern the qualification for participation, limiting the maximum number of men's singles participants to 64, doubles to 32 pairs, the maximum number of women's singles competitors to 48, and doubles to 16 pairs. In the women's doubles, the actual number of participating pairs was 14, two less than the allowable 16. Each NOC was allowed to enter three players each for men's and women's singles, and one pair each for doubles for men and women; a maximum of four men and three women were allowed for entries.

There were three ways to participate in the Seoul Olympic tennis competition, including direct participation, regional elimination matches, and via a wild card. The 64 players in the men's singles included 32 chosen through direct participation, 24 selected after elimination and eight wild card players. The 48 women competitors in the singles were made up of 32 in direct participation, 12 selected through preliminaries and four wild cards.

The 32 pairs in men's doubles included 20 pairs in direct participation, seven selected from preliminaries, and five wild cards. The 16 pairs in women's doubles included eight pairs in direct participation, two from wild cards, and six pairs given free participation without regional elimination.

The direct participation was a system in which each NOC was assigned one to two participating players according to the order of placings at the 1987 Davis Cup International Tennis Tournament for men and the 1987 Federation International Tennis Tournament for women; when each NOC submitted the entry form, the players listed were eligible to enter the competition without going through the regional elimination.

The wild card was a system in which the ITF recommended several players from among those who were not included in the direct participation and the regional eliminations.

The Olympic tennis competition drew 39 countries, of which only three, namely, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and Canada, entered the maximum number of players in all events, four men

Tennis Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
U.S.A.	2	1	2
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1
Federal Rep. of Germany	1		1
Spain		1	
Argentina		1	
Sweden			2
Australia			1
Bulgaria			1
Total	4	4	8

and three women. Host Korea fielded five players, including three men (Yoo Jin-sun, Song Dong-wook, Kim Bong-soo), and two women (Kim Il-soon, Lee Jeong-myung).

Matches for men consisted of best-of-five sets, and for women best-of-three sets, tie-breaks applied in every set except the final set.

The United States dominated the competitions, placing first with two golds, one silver and two bronzes, followed by Czechoslovakia with one gold, one silver and one bronze, and the Federal Republic of Germany, with one gold and one bronze.

As for host Korea, Kim Bong-soo advanced up to the third round in the men's singles, Kim Il-soon to the third round in the women's singles, and Lee Jeong-myung to the second round in the women's singles, but the others were eliminated in the first round.

The tennis matches ran for 12 days from September 20 to October 1, with sellout crowds being drawn to the courts beginning from the fourth day of the competitions; the combined number of spectators totalled 132,940.



71



72 73



74

70. An official judging a tennis match; tennis was restored as an Olympic event after a hiatus of 64 years.

71. The scoreboard of the tennis courts was installed to clearly exhibit competition results.

72. At the close of the final match of the men's singles competition, the gold medalist, Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, shakes hands with the runner-up, American Tim Mayotte.

73. Pam Shriver and Zina Garrison of the United States hug one another after winning the final in women's doubles tennis.

74. Combination play during a men's doubles match.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.20 Volleyball

Twelve men's teams comprised of 144 players and eight women's teams comprised of 96 players competed in the Olympic volleyball competition for 15 days. The preliminary matches were held at the Hanyang University Gymnasium and the Saemaul Sports Hall from September 17 to 26. Semifinals, finals and classification matches were held in a cross-match according to the order of places in the preliminary matches from September 27 to October 2. The semifinals and finals were held at the Chamshil Gymnasium in the Seoul Sports Complex. In the final for men, the U.S.A. team outclassed the U.S.S.R 3:1, to capture the gold, and in the women's final, the U.S.S.R. defeated Peru 3:2, to win the gold.

Some difficulties were involved in running the competitions, as this one sport was staged at three different locations, but elaborate planning and active roles performed by the operation personnel brought the competition management to a successful conclusion.

11.20.1 Competition Preparations

In May 1985, the SLOOC exchanged a memorandum with the president of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB) concerning the facilities' conditions of volleyball competition venues and items requiring cooperation with the FIVB. The volleyball competition method was finalized as originally proposed by the SLOOC in 1986, while in November 1987, a draw for the Olympic volleyball competition was conducted in Rome.

In March 1988, the SLOOC nominated the commissioner and secretary-general of the Volleyball Operations to activate the headquarters, and in April key posts of managers and officers were nominated. The director was posted at the Hanyang University Gymnasium and Saemaul Sports Hall to begin the preparations for competitions.

An official ceremony to inaugurate the Volleyball Operations was held at the Hanyang University Gymnasium on August 18, 1988. The organizational hierarchy of the operation headquarters was comprised of the commissioner, secretary-general, two directors, and four managers each charged with competition, support, management, and general affairs.

The operational staffing totalled 960, including eight staff members of the SLOOC, 297 supporting personnel, 589 volunteers and 66 temporary employees.

In March 1988, before the Volleyball Operations was organized, the SLOOC conducted the first job education for 76 operation personnel for competition. In April, shortly after the operation headquarters was placed under

an actual operational system, special group education was conducted for key personnel above the rank of officer. Early in June, a specialist of the FIVB Technical Committee was invited to conduct a one week job education for statistical recording personnel. In mid-June, two technical officials of the FIVB were invited to conduct job education for personnel charged with competition management. Field adaptation training for each venue was conducted between July and August.

In tandem with various education and training, the operation headquarters conducted rehearsals starting from June, and a general rehearsal was held on August 25 to check overall aspects of the preparations and operations.

The Hanyang University Gymnasium was equipped with a competition area of 50x36x17m, and a court of international standard, measuring 18x9m. Two warm-up areas, each 37 meters long, 21 meters wide and 7 meters high, were also arranged. Interior illumination was set at 2,000 luxes to conform to the specification by the IOC and IF. Other facilities complying with the IF regulations included the office of the Organizing Committee, locker room, medical room, press center, interview room and lounge. The Saemaul Sports Hall had a competition area of 26x38x14.25m, along with two courts, each measuring 18x9m, and a warm-up area, 45 meters long, 26 meters wide and 13 meters high.

Located in the Seoul Sports Complex, the Chamshil Gymnasium provided a competition area, 49x42x22m, a court, 18x9m, and warm-up area, 35 meters long, 20 meters wide and 10 meters in height.

Three training sites, the Hyundai Gymnasium, the Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co. Gymnasium and the Honam Oil Refinery Co. Gymnasium, were provided for the 12 men's teams. The eight women's teams trained in the Dainong Gymnasium and the Korea Highway Corporation Gymnasium. The court allocation was scheduled to enable one daily training session of two hours from September 3-16 for the

men's teams, and from September 3-19 for the women's teams. In accordance with the FIVB regulations, the participating teams were allocated one training session of an hour at the venue.

Twelve sets of court mats manufactured by Bat-Taraflex of France were secured under licensing arrangement. Seven hundred balls manufactured by Japan's Mikasa were secured, while Asics of Japan supplied nets and referee stands under licensing arrangements.

The equipment for competition was secured three months prior to competition and deployed to the three competition sites and five training sites, two weeks in advance of the competition.

11.20.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The participating teams, 12 for men and eight for women, were selected in accordance with the decision made by the FIVB in its 1984 session, in the following manner:

Men

- (1) Team from the host NOC (Korea)
- (2) Winning team at the 1984 Los Angeles Games (U.S.A.)
- (3) Winner of the 1985 World Cup (U.S.S.R.)
- (4) Winner of the 1986 World Championship (Bulgaria)
- (5) One team from Europe (France)
- (6) One team from Asia (Japan)
- (7) One team from Africa (Tunisia)
- (8) One team from North and Central America and the Caribbean Islands (Cuban boycott resulted in a berth for Italy)
- (9) One team from South America (Brazil)
- (10) Winner of the 1987 Olympic qualification tournament (Argentina)
- (11) Winner of the 1988 Olympic qualification tournament in the Netherlands (Netherlands)
- (12) Winner of the 1988 Olympic qualification tournament in the Italy (Sweden)

Volleyball Rankings by NOC

Ranking	Men	Women
1	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.
2	U.S.S.R.	Peru
3	Argentina	People's Rep. of China
4	Brazil	Japan
5	Netherlands	German Democratic Rep.
6	Bulgaria	Brazil
7	Sweden	U.S.A.
8	France	Korea
9	Italy	
10	Japan	
11	Korea	
12	Tunisia	

Women

- (1) Team from host NOC (Korea)
- (2) Winner at the 1984 Los Angeles Games (People's Republic of China)
- (3) Winner of the 1986 World Championship (U.S.S.R.)
- (4) One team from Europe (Federal Republic of Germany)
- (5) One team from Asia (Japan)
- (6) One team from South America (Peru)
- (7) One team from North and Central America and the Caribbean Islands (U.S.A.)
- (8) Winner of the 1988 Olympic Qualification Tournament (Brazil)

In the preliminary matches for men, teams were divided into two groups, A and B, each comprised of six teams. Each team played against each other's teams within the groups. In the semifinals, the six teams in each preliminary group played cross-matches. The first ranked team in the "A" preliminary group played the second ranked team in the "B" preliminary group. The first ranked team in the "B" preliminary group played the second ranked team in the "A" preliminary group. The winners in the cross-matches played for the first and second, fifth, sixth, ninth and tenth places, while losers played for the third, fourth, seventh and eighth, and 11th and 12th places. In the women's preliminary matches, teams played in two groups, A and B; each group was comprised of four teams. In the semifinals, the four teams in each preliminary group played cross-matches: the winners of these semifinals played the finals for first and second, fifth and sixth places, while the losers played for third and fourth, seventh and eighth places. Teams in each group were as follows:

(Men)

- Group A: Korea, U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Italy, Brazil, Sweden
- Group B: Japan, U.S.A., Argentina, France, Tunisia, the Netherlands

(Women)

- Group A: Korea, German Democratic Republic, Japan, U.S.S.R.
- Group B: People's Republic of China, U.S.A., Peru, and Brazil

The FIVB was represented by its president, secretary-general, and two technical delegates.

The technical officials included three invited referees, and one referee each from the participating teams. Twelve referees were assigned to the men's competition and eight to the women's. In the men's event, competition started between France and the Netherlands at the Hanyang University Gymnasium beginning from 4:30 p.m. on September 17, the day of the Opening Ceremony. Over three days until September 19, 12 matches were held, and after two days off, 18 matches were staged on every other day, on September 22, 24 and 26. In six days, a total of 30 matches were staged. The semifinals for men were held on September 28, 30 and October 1. The final between the U.S.S.R. and the



75

A daily average of 8,000 spectators turned out to watch the volleyball competitions; the number of paying spectators from September 17 to October 2 totalled 132,336, representing 70 percent of the potential sales of 193,531 tickets.



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U.S.A. on October 2 marked the end of the ten days of heated action. In the woman's event, the preliminary matches were held over three days, on September 20, 23, and 25; the semifinals were staged on September 27, and the final between Peru and the U.S.S.R. was held on September 29. The Seoul Olympic volleyball competition was noteworthy, in that the world's volleyball powerhouses met for the first time in 12 years to decide the medals.

The successful operation of the newly adopted scoring method enabled scientific and authentic evaluation of the performance of players. The FIVB, encouraged by the successful operation of the new scoring method, decided to apply the same method for all the Olympic Games from now on.

75. Men's volleyball competition between Korea and Japan.

76. Scoring control personnel.

77. Olympic volunteers cleaning the court at the volleyball venue.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.21 Weightlifting

The Olympic weightlifting competitions were held from September 18 to 29, with one day rest on September 23, with the participation of 245 lifters from 62 countries.

The competitions, comprised of 10 weight categories were: staged in the same fashion as the Los Angeles Games in 1984.

The U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Bulgaria and Hungary entered lifters in all weight categories in a battle to top the weightlifting medal table. Also fielding lifters in all categories were the People's Republic of China, Great Britain, Japan and host Korea.

The U.S.S.R. won the top place, earning six out of the 10 gold medals at stake, followed by Bulgaria with two golds, and the German Democratic Republic and Turkey, with one gold each.

Bulgaria was stripped of two golds due to a doping violation, while two Hungarian lifters were disqualified, as was one Spanish lifter.

11.21.1 Competition Preparations

In March 1988, the SLOOC organized the Weightlifting Operations with one commissioner, one secretary-general, one director, five managers and 22 officers. The operations headquarters moved to the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium in April of the same year to begin the preparations for actual competition management.

The staffing of the operations included six SLOOC staff members, 102 support personnel, 266 volunteers, and six temporary employees. In addition, 88 contract personnel assisted in the competition management.

Job education was conducted for key members of the operations from January to March 1988, while other operation personnel were subjected to job education and site-familiarization trainings on four occasions from May to August. The competitions were staged at the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium in the Olympic Park adjacent to the Olympic Village.

An indoor structure which measures 10,716 square meters on the one basement level and three storeys, the gymnasium has a seating capacity of 4,000. The illumination is 1,500 luxes, and the size of the lifting platform is 14x14x0.9m; the alphanumeric electric Scoreboard measures 9.07x3.45. Construction started in 1984, and was completed in 1986. The gymnasium was used during the Asian Games.

The Korean National College of Physical Education Gymnasium, 0.5 Kilometers from the Olympic Village, was used for training. The gymnasium provided 30 platforms, each equipped with one set of IWF-accredited barbells.

The equipment and implements required for the competitions were secured from official suppliers or purchased to meet the specifications set by the IWF. The volume covered some 2,100 units of 33 items; major items were four sets of platform (4x4m), 500 pieces of rubber discs, 69 to 20-kg bars, 55 bolts, and 270 discs.

11.21.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The competitions started on September 18, beginning from the lowest bodyweight category, up to 52 kilograms. The competitions in each weight category were completed in one day, up to 52 kilograms on September 18, up to 56 kilograms on September 19, up to 60 kilograms on September 20, up to 67.5 kilograms on September 21, and up to 75 kilograms on September 22. There was one day off on September 23, and competitions resumed on September 24 for up to 82.5 kilograms, then up to 90 kilograms on September 25, 100 kilograms on September 26, up to 110 kilograms on September 27, and competitions for the over 110 kilograms category were held on September 28-29.

Athletes competed in A and B groups in each weight category, but the lifters in up to 67.5 kilograms and up to 90 kilograms categories were divided into A, B and C groups, because of many participants.

When only A and B groups were involved, the competitions were staged for about two hours, beginning from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Victory ceremonies were held on the current day of the competition after computing individual totals following the competitions.

In accordance with the IWF rule, each NOC was allowed to enter up to 10 lifters and two reserves who had met qualifying standards. The qualifying standards were not applied when an NOC fielded only up to two athletes. The number of lifters who participated in the competitions according to such qualification totalled 245 from 62 countries.

The events were limited to clean and jerk, and snatch, and three attempts were allowed for each of the two methods. When an attempt was carried out with a weight difference of 10 kilograms or below from the existing record, a fourth attempt was allowed. One attempt was limited to two minutes, but three minutes were allowed for an extra attempt, or when lifters had to compete without rest. The rankings were determined by the total points achieved in the clean and jerk, and snatch.

The draw was conducted two hours and 15 minutes before the start of the competition at the weigh-in room and athlete numbers were delivered; weigh-in was completed from one hour to two hours prior to the start of the competition.

Officials of the IWF included the president, secretary-general and two technical officials. Twenty-five technical officials worked for the competitions. The technical team for each competition consisted of one referee, two sub-referees, two reserve referees and six jury members.

The allocation of referees, technical inspectors and jury members was announced by the chief technical delegate one day prior to the competition.

The first day of the competition involving the lowest bodyweight category of up to 52 kilograms witnessed a world record. The records set during the competition period included 11 world records and one tie, and 85 Olympic records and 20 ties.

The highlights of the world records: 1) Sevdalin Marinov of Bulgaria lifted 120kg in the up to 52kg category, breaking the 119.5kg record, and broke the total record of 267.5kg by recording a total of 270kg; 2) Naim Suleymanoglu of Turkey lifted 150.5kg in the second attempt of snatch and 152.5kg in the third attempt in the up to 60kg category, beating the previous record of 150kg; he also lifted 188.5kg in the second attempt of the clean and jerk, and lifted 190kg in the third attempt, breaking the previous record of 188kg. He also brought the total to 341 kg in the second attempt, and then to 342.5kg in the third attempt, breaking the previous total record of 335kg. In all, he rewrote the record books six times in a day; 3) In the up to 110kg category, Yuri Zakharevitch of the U.S.S.R. broke the world record of 203.5kg in the snatch by lifting 205kg on his second attempt, and then succeeded in the third attempt to lift 210kg, beating the world record a second time. In total, he also established a world record of 455kg, breaking the previous world record of 452.5kg. In the heaviest category of over 110 kilograms, Alexandre Kourlovitch of the U.S.S.R. captured the gold with a total of 462.5 kilograms, setting an Olympic record, but below the world record of 472.5 kilograms he set in 1987.

In medal standings, the U.S.S.R. placed first with six golds and two silvers, followed by Bulgaria with two golds, one silver and one bronze, and the German Democratic Republic with one gold, one silver and one bronze. Doping scandals occurred from the early stages of the competition. On September 19, Bulgaria's Mitko Grablev in the up to 56-kilogram category, was stripped of his gold medal. Angel Guenchev, also of Bulgaria, who captured the gold on September 21 in the up to 67.5 kilograms, was deprived of his gold medal as he tested positive in the doping test. Andor Szanyi of Hungary, who captured the silver in the up to 100-kilogram category, was also stripped of his medal due to doping.

The number of seats for spectators totalled 2,482, drawing a combined number of 28,714 spectators during the 11 days of action. Admission tickets were sold at the ticket sales booth of the weightlifting venue, in addition to the tickets reserved.

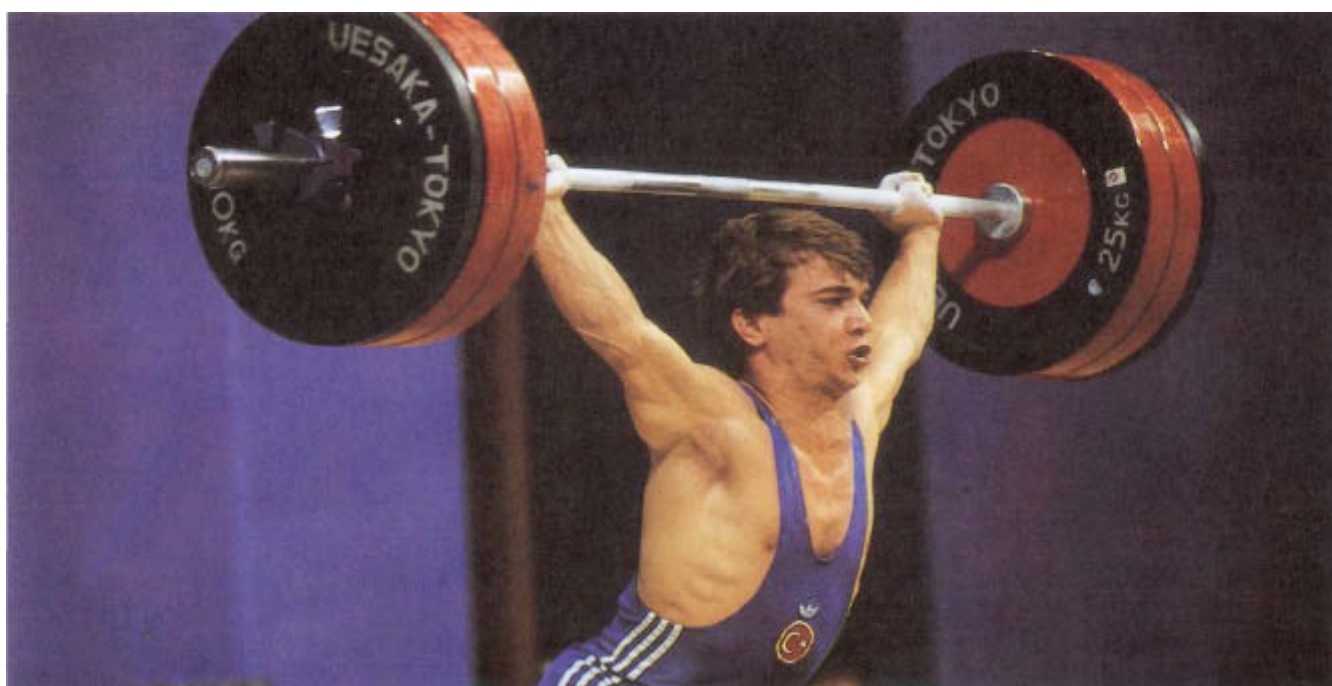
The table below indicates the medal standings by weight category and the results of the doping control test.

Weightlifting Gold Medalists

Weight	NOC	Name	Records
52kg	Bulgaria	Sevdalin Marinov	270.0kg
56kg	U.S.S.R.	Oxen Mirzoian	292.5kg
60kg	Turkey	Naim Suleymanoglu	342.5kg
67.5kg	German Democratic Rep.	Joachim Kunz	340.0kg
75kg	Bulgaria	Borislav Guidikov	375.0kg
82.5kg	U.S.S.R.	Israil Arsamakov	377.5kg
90kg	U.S.S.R.	Anatoli Khrapatyi	412.5kg
100kg	U.S.S.R.	Pavel Kouznetsov	425.0kg
110kg	U.S.S.R.	Yuri Zakharevitch	455.0kg
110kg	U.S.S.R.	Alexandre Kourlovitch	462.5kg

Results of Dope Analysis and Sanctions

Weight	Ranking	NOC	Name of Athlete	Name of Drug	Sanction
56kg	1	Bulgaria	Mitko Grablev	Furosemide (Hydragogue)	Stripping of gold medal; Disqualification
67.5kg	1	Bulgaria	Angel Guenchev	Furosemide (Hydragogue)	Stripping of gold medal; Disqualification
67.5kg	13	Spain	Fernando Mariaca	Pemoline (stimulant)	Disqualification
75kg	4	Hungary	Kalman Csengeri	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	Disqualification
100kg	2	Hungary	Andor Szanyi	Stanozolol (Anabolic Steroid)	Stripping of silver medal; Disqualification



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78. Angel Guenchev performs an acrobatic stunt after capturing the gold in the 67.5 kilogram or less weightlifting event; later, however, he was stripped of the medal after testing positive in a doping test.

79. Naim Suleymanoglu of Turkey took the gold and set a new world record in the 60-kilogram class of Olympic weightlifting.

80. Judges at the weightlifting competition site.

81. The electronic scoreboard flashes information about a weightlifter and his attempts.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.22 Wrestling

The Olympic wrestling competitions were divided into Greco-Roman and freestyle with 10 weight classes each. In the 10 weight classes of the Greco-Roman, 202 wrestlers from 50 countries competed, and freestyle drew 256 wrestlers from 64 countries in the 10 weight classes.

The Greco-Roman competitions were held from September 18 to 22 and freestyle from September 27 to October 1 at the Sangmu Gymnasium in the military sports unit in Songnam city.

The U.S.S.R. captured eight out of the 20 golds at stake, displaying its supremacy as a wrestling powerhouse. Five countries, namely, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Japan, the Republic of Korea and Bulgaria, were represented in all 20 events, while Hungary and Poland entered wrestlers in all 10 events of the Greco-Roman. Host Korea captured two golds.

Bouts were staged on A, B and C mats according to the schedules without involving any problems. Despite the strength required for the sport, no doping violations were reported among wrestlers.

11.22.1 Competition Preparations

The SLOOC in March 1988 organized the Wrestling Operations staffed by the commissioner, secretary-general, director, four managers and 22 officers. The operations moved its offices to the wrestling venue on April 20 to start the preparation for the competitions. By August 24, all the staffing of the operations was completed.

The staffing was comprised of five SLOOC staff members, officials, 213 support personnel, 387 volunteers, and six temporary employees, totalling 611 persons.

To enable them to perform assigned tasks efficiently, job education was conducted for the entire operation personnel in April 1988, followed by site-adaptation training in May, the first rehearsal in June focusing on specific assignments, and in-depth site-adaptation education in July. Three rehearsals were conducted in sequence during August.

The Sangmu Gymnasium is located 8.4 kilometers from the Olympic Village, about a 15 minute drive; its combined space is 7,810 square meters; the stand covers 2,517 square meters, and the competition area occupies 1,200 square meters. The three-storey structure was used for the Seoul Asian Games. Three podiums were installed side by side, and three mats, 12-meters square and sexagonal in shape, were provided; the spectator seating capacity was 5,000.

The gymnasium provided a lounge for wrestlers and officials, shower, sauna, first-aid facilities and medical room. A warm-up site was provided in the gymnasium precinct with a 52x52m square training platform, with 16 mats. Prior to the competitions, from September 3-19, each team was allowed training for one hour and 20 minutes per day, while during the competition period, the training were limited to one hour a day per team. Additional requests for training was received from each team one day before the competition, and one hour each was allocated for the extra training.

The equipment and implements complied with the rules set by the International Amateur Wrestling Federation (FILA), and the organizers decided to secure the required equipment from local manufacturers as much as possible. Three sets of podiums were secured from the Handok Company under the Olympic marketing arrangement, while the mats and covers for both competition and training and 50 training dummies were manufactured by HGB Backstrand of Sweden. Fifteen weigh-in scales and 11 printers were secured from foreign manufacturers. The equipment and implements secured included: 62 units of 7 items for the conduct of the competitions; 4,700 units of 31 items for competition support; 2,600 units of 27 items for weigh-in; and 190 units of 24 items for warm-up use.

11.22.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The first weigh-in for each weight category was held at the training hall of the Sangmu Gymnasium from 7 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., on the day before the first competition day of the category concerned.

Draws for pairings were conducted at the same time. The second weigh-in for each weight category was held at the same place, on the evening of the first competition day of the category concerned, within one hour and 30 minutes of the end of the last bout. The third weigh-in for each weight category was held at the same place, on the evening of the second competition day of the category concerned within one hour and 30 minutes of the end of the last bout. The FILA Technical Committee supervised the weigh-in procedures according to the FILA rules.

The draw for pairing numbers was conducted for each weight category during the weigh-in time on September 17, 18, and 19 for the Greco-Roman and on September 26, 27 and 28 for the freestyle.

According to the draw results, two groups were formed for each weight category, with odd numbers forming A group and even numbers forming B group, to stage preliminaries. Scoring applied only when more than four competitors entered, while events which drew only two or three competitors did not go through a preliminary, but faced a league system. In the

Winners by Weight Class (Free Style)

Weight	NOC	Athlete
48kg	Japan	Takashi Kobayashi
52kg	Japan	Mitsuru Sato
57kg	U.S.S.R.	Serguei Beloglazov
62kg	U.S.A.	John Smith
68kg	U.S.S.R.	Arsen Fadzaev
74kg	U.S.A.	Kenneth Monday
82kg	Korea	Han Myung-woo
90kg	U.S.S.R.	Makharbek Khadartsev
100kg	Rumania	Vasile Puscasu
130kg	U.S.S.R.	David Gobedjchvili

Winners by Weight Class (Greco-Roman)

Weight	NOC	Athlete
48kg	Italy	Vincenzo Menaza
52kg	Norway	Jon Rommingen
57kg	Hungary	Andras Sike
62kg	U.S.S.R.	Kamandar Madjidov
68kg	U.S.S.R.	Levon Djoufalakian
74kg	Korea	Kim Young-nam
82kg	U.S.S.R.	Mihail Mamiachvili
90kg	Bulgaria	Atanas Komchev
100kg	Poland	Andrzej Wronski
130kg	U.S.S.R.	Alexa Kareline

preliminaries, only the first five places were determined in each group, and athletes in the corresponding places in each group wrestled each other. The match between the first placed competitors in each group determined the first and second place in the given category, and the match between the second placed competitors in each group determined the third and fourth place in the weight category.

Each bout, consisted of two periods of three minutes each, with one minute rest between the periods.

If, at the end of regulation time, both wrestlers had the same technical scores, the referee immediately ordered an extension of the bout continuing without a break, until the first technical point was scored.

Each NOC was allowed to enter one wrestler per weight class in each style, for a maximum of 20 participants. The wrestling competition was supervised by the FILA president, secretary-general and two technical delegates. The FILA, according to its rules, organized a technical team of 81 officials. Four competition officials were assigned to each match, including a controller, a mat chairman, a referee and a judge. The SLOOC nominated assistants.

The preliminaries and finals for the Greco-Roman in all 10 weight categories took place from September 18 to 22. After four days of rest from September 23-26, preliminaries and finals for the freestyle in all 10 weight categories were held from September 27 to October 1.

In the Greco-Roman, the U.S.S.R. placed first with four golds, one silver and one bronze, Bulgaria second with one gold, three silvers and one bronze, and Korea placed third with one gold, one silver and three bronze. In the freestyle, the U.S.S.R. led in the medal standings with four golds, three silvers and two bronzes, followed by the United States with two golds, one silver and two bronzes, and Japan with two golds and one silver. Host Korea placed fourth with one gold, one silver and two bronzes.

The U.S.S.R. dominated the wrestling competition in most weight categories of both styles. Korea placed second in the combined medal standing of the two styles.



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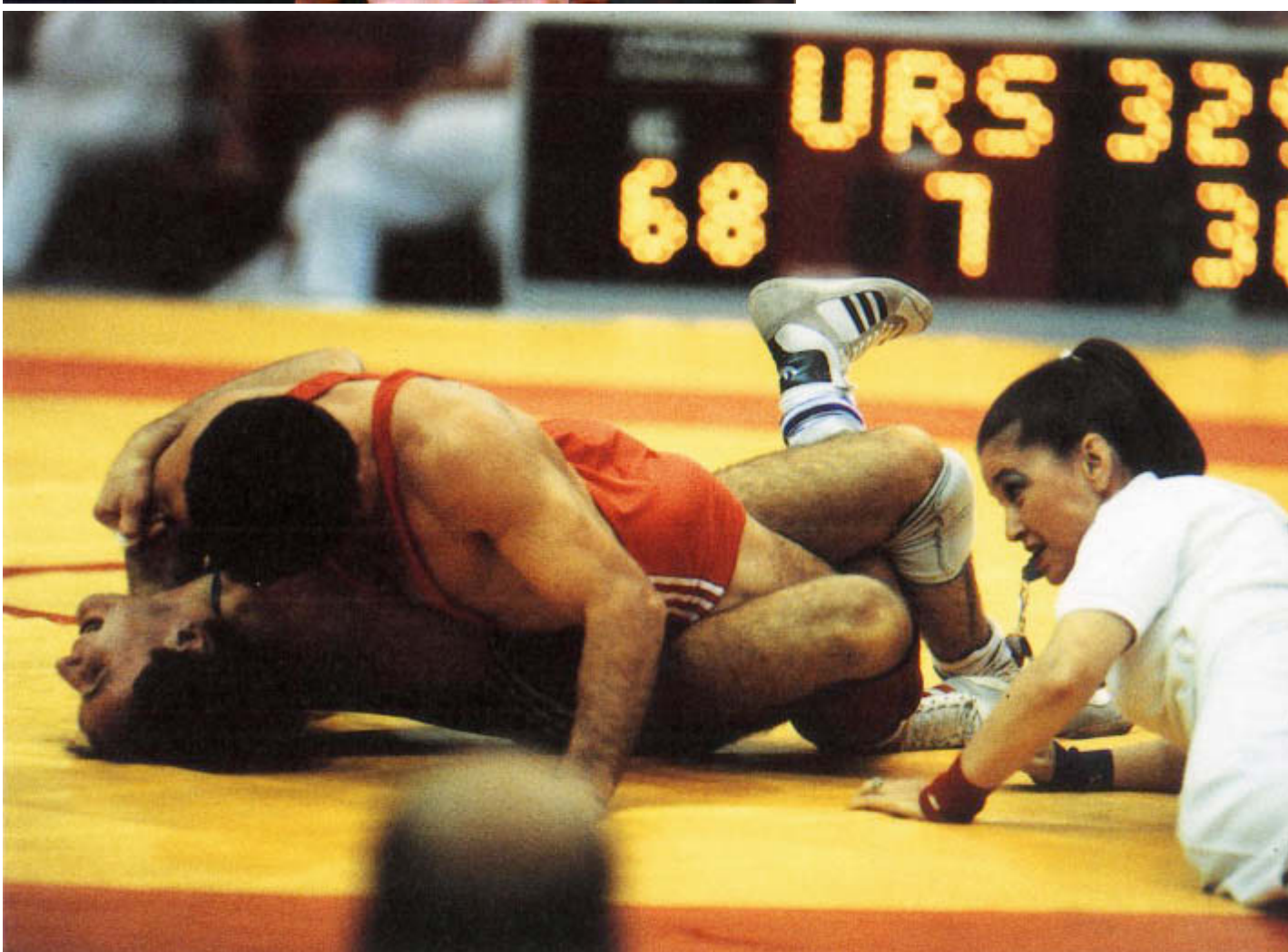
83

82. In the Olympic wrestling events, the U.S.S.R. was formidable, capturing four gold medals each in both the freestyle and Greco-Roman competitions.

83. Atanis Komchev of Bulgaria and his coach were jubilant after taking the gold in the 90-kilogram class of Greco-Roman wrestling.

84. A judge goes to the mat with two competitors; all parts of the wrestlers' bodies must be kept in sight to score accurately.

84





11. Competition Management by Sport

11.23 Yachting

The Olympic yachting competition was conducted at the yachting course in Pusan's Suyong Bay from September 20 to 27.

It was there near the yachting location that the SLOOC set up its Pusan Office, and the opening and closing ceremonies for yachting were separately held. An athletes sub-village was operated there.

The yachting competition drew 402 male athletes, 54 female athletes, and 222 officials from 60 countries.

Eight events were held, including one for men, one for women and six for both men and women.

Until the 23rd Games at Los Angeles in 1984, yachting had been staged with both men and women combined. The International Yacht Racing Federation (IYRF), however, divided the 470 class into men and women, resulting in a men's event, a women's event and events for both men and women.

Until Seoul was awarded the right to stage the Olympic Games, yachting had not been widely introduced to Korea. The SLOOC basically had to start from scratch with respect to the cultivation of key operation personnel, acquisition of competition personnel, and the improvement of local yachting skills.

11.23.1 Competition Preparations

When plans were afoot to bid for the right to the Olympics in Seoul, staging of the yachting competition was a matter of debate. The Korea Yachting Association was organized in March 1979, and affiliated with the IYRF in November the same year.

Until Seoul obtained the right to stage the Olympics in September 1981, Korea had no yachting race course; the Korea Yachting Association existed in name only.

In consultation with related agencies, the SLOOC selected Suyong Bay as a candidate site for the Olympic yachting. The SLOOC's yachting competition planning focused on the construction of the yachting course, popularization of yachting as a sport, and the development of yachting competition management ability by securing key operational staff members. It was the goal of the SLOOC to construct the yachting course, by soliciting private builders for utilizing the course and facilities for tourist and leisure purposes following the Games.

A pleasant environment, traffic conditions and weather conditions were taken into consideration in selecting the location of the course. The Daewoo Group was the selected as private contractor for the course construction.

When the location of the yachting course was determined, specialists from the IOC, IYRF and other organizations made a series of field investigations at the site. The IYRF approved the selection on the condition that pre-Olympics be staged annually for three years between 1985 and 1987.

Course construction started in June 1983, and provisional schedules for yachting competitions of the Seoul Asian Games and the Olympic Games were drawn up.

In the course of consultations with the IYRF on the yachting competition schedule, the SLOOC agreed to sponsor the 3rd Asia Yachting Competition as a 1985 pre-Olympic event from September 17-25, to stage the 10th Seoul Asian Games yachting competition as a pre-Olympic test for 1986, and to hold an international yachting competition from September 20-29, 1987 as a pre-Olympic event. The SLOOC decided to hold the events of the 1987 international yachting competition in the same classes as for the Seoul Olympics: Solings Division II, Finns, Stars, Flying Dutchman, Tornados, and 470's for men and women. The yachting site, covering 132,232 square meters of land and sea surface covering 99,048 square meters, was dedicated in May 1986 after two years and 10 months of construction.

A three-storey operation center building with a combined floor space of 6,412 square meters was constructed, along with a stand with a seating capacity of 2,100. A 488-meter breakwater and 748-meter quay provided facilities capable of berthing 1,364 vessels.

By the time port facilities for the yachting course were nearing completion, the sea water in the yachting course had been contaminated by waste water flowing from the Suyong Stream into the bay, posing a serious threat to the water quality.

Construction projects got under way to remove water contaminants, including installation of a waste water treatment station on the Suyong Stream, dredging the mouth of the stream and installing fences to keep floating objects from flowing into the course. After the first stage of the project was completed in May 1986, the yachting course was used for the 10th Seoul Asian Games yachting competition. In preparation for the 1987 International Yachting Competition and the 1988 Olympics, the course underwent massive repair work on two occasions.

The Suyong Bay boasts of clear skies for an average of 264 days a year, wind speed is 4.5 to 32 meters per second, and wave height is two to four meters; the course was judged appropriate for the Olympic yachting events.

The SLOOC relocated the Yachting Division of the Sports Operation Department II to the Pusan venue. The yachting competition operational body, which started with a staff of seven, grew to cover two divisions with 19 staff members as it was reshaped into the Pusan Office. A sub-village for

the athletes was set up in Pusan, and separate opening and closing ceremonies were scheduled there. As a result, the Pusan Office was expanded to the level of a department, with three divisions and 47 staff members.

In order to cultivate specialized operation personnel to perform key roles for yachting competition management, the SLOOC sent a total of 24 persons on research missions overseas on 11 occasions between 1982 and 1987. Under the IOC solidarity program, the SLOOC invited foreign specialists to conduct education for operation personnel on 25 occasions.

The Yachting Operations completed its lineup of key members in August 1987, and beginning in March 1988 went into an actual operation mode.

The organizational hierarchy of the operations was made up of the commissioner, four directors, 12 managers and eight officers; the staffing comprised 53 SLOOC officials, 1,618 volunteers, 1,148 support personnel, and 20 temporary employees. In addition, 778 contract personnel assisted in the conduct of the competitions.

11.23.2 Pusan Sub-Village

The SLOOC originally planned to build apartments in the sub-village like the ones in the Olympic Village in Seoul, and to make the apartments available for sale following the Games. However, the plan was dropped because of difficulties involved in the selection of a construction site as well as in the construction work. The SLOOC instead decided to utilize tourist hotels and condominiums in the Pusan region. Among the hotels which were considered for accommodating the athletes, the Pusan Hyatt was then under construction, while the owner of the Pusan Kukdong Hotel refused to lease the hotel; the owner of the Paradise Beach Hotel was also reluctant to lease all rooms.

It was agreed that the SLOOC would use the Hanguk Condominium as the first sub-village and the Glory Condominium as the second sub-village. On August 6, 1987, the SLOOC and the two condominium owners signed agreements on the designation of the condominiums as sub-villages.

The Hanguk Condominium, consisting of three basement levels and 18 storeys, provided 190 rooms; and the Glory Condominium, having two basement levels and 17 storeys, provided 242 rooms. Both condominiums are located adjacent to the Suyong Bay yachting course.

Park Sung-gi, chairman of the board of directors of a school foundation in Pusan, was commissioned to serve as sub-village mayor. The sub-village opened to the athletes with an opening ceremony held on September 3, 1988, and closed on October 3.



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85. A separate opening ceremony was staged at the Pusan Yachting Center; professional performers and students joined in the festivities.

86. Because the yachting competition unfolded some three kilometers from shore, judges observed the event from their own watercraft.

87. Inspection of yachts entered in the competition.

88. The International Yachting Racing Union holds its general assembly at the Ballroom of the Pusan Hyatt Hotel on September 19, 1988.



11. Competition Management by Sport

Besides the yachting competitions, seven football preliminaries were held in the Pusan area. The first sub-village housed yachting competitors only, while the second sub-village was open to yachting competitors, officials, football players and NOC officials. The Pusan sub-village accommodated a total of 820, including 571 athletes and 249 officials. The first sub-village accommodated 437, including 309 athletes and 128 officials, and the second sub-village housed 383, including 262 athletes and 121 officials.

Of the total, yachting accounted for 433 athletes and 203 officials, and football had 138 athletes and 46 officials.

11.23.3 Opening and Closing Ceremonies for the Yachting Competitions

The opening and closing ceremonies for the yachting competitions were held separately from the Games' Opening and Closing Ceremonies in Seoul, and separate cultural festivals were held in Pusan.

The opening ceremony was held at the yachting course for one hour and 30 minutes, starting at 10:30 a.m. on September 19, 1988, and the closing ceremony was held at the same place for one hour and 45 minutes, starting at 7 p.m. on September 28.

Cultural programs planning and production teams were organized in March 1987 to administer the opening and closing ceremonies. The teams established a master plan for cultural programs in April 1987, which was followed up with the writing of scenarios, performance planning, selection of performers and operation personnel, and rehearsals. A four-stage adaptation training was conducted from November 1987 to August 1988.

The participants in the opening and closing ceremonies totalled 1,714 from 18 organizations, including the Pusan City Orchestra, the Pusan City Traditional Music Orchestra, various troupes, schools and specialized performing groups.

The Olympic flame for the yachting competition was lit from the torch which arrived in Pusan on August 28 for an overnight stay; the flame stayed in a cauldron in Yongdu Park, and was carried by torch relay runners, starting from the Pusan city plaza at 9 a.m. on the day of the opening ceremony, to the cauldron at the yachting site.

The last torch relay runner who lit the flame on the cauldron was WBA light flyweight champion Chang Jung-gu. Park Ki-chul, Korean yacht competitor, made an oath on behalf of the participating athletes in the opening ceremony; Peter Tallberg, president of the IYRF, delivered a welcoming speech; and the SLOOC President Park Seh-jik delivered the opening address, after which the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch declared the Olympic yachting competition open.

11.23.4 Conduct of the Competitions

Three buoys marked the yachting course three to five kilometers from the shore. The first through seventh races were staged for seven days, and placings were determined by the total of scores earned in six races, with the lowest score placing first. According to the order of the time required to complete each race, the first finisher was assigned zero points, the second finisher 3 points, the third 5.7 points, the fourth 8, the fifth 10, and the sixth was assigned 11.7 points. The seventh finisher and below were assigned points representing the finishing place plus six points.

The number of competitors in each of the eight events was as follows:

Division II Class: 45 athletes

470 Class for men: 58 in 29 teams

470 Class for women: 42 in 21 teams

Finn Class: 33

Flying Dutchman Class: 44 in 22 teams

Star Class: 42 in 21 teams

Tomado Class: 46 in 23 teams

Soling Class: 60 in 20 teams

France placed first in the medal standings with two golds, followed by the United States with one gold, two silvers and two bronzes, and New Zealand with one gold, one silver and two bronzes.

The Republic of Korea entered competitors in six of the eight events, which were the 470 Class for men, 470 Class for women, Finn Class, Flying Dutchman and Tornado, but their performances were poor.

Spectators were unable to see the races, as the competitions were staged at sea about three to five kilometers from the shore. Ordinary spectators were denied access to the competitions, and access privileges were given only to the Olympic Family members, press and operation personnel.

Tickets for the opening and closing ceremonies were not generally issued; only a chosen number of citizens and VIPs were invited to observe the ceremonies. The seating capacity of the opening and closing ceremonies' site was 2,912, of which 2,032 seats were reserved for invitees, 84 for the press, 96 for the military band, 500 for athletes and officials, and 200 seats for operation personnel.

Of the seats reserved for invitees, 100 were for VIPs, 168 for other guests, 252 (A stand) and 168 (B stand) for invitees from related agencies, and 1,344 seats for ordinary invitees.

Ordinary citizens who wanted to observe the ceremonies were required to file applications with the Yachting Operations by mail, which then selected the invitees by a random method.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
France	2		
U.S.A.	1	2	2
New Zealand	1	1	1
Denmark	1		1
Spain	1		
Great Britain	1		
German Dem. Rep.	1		
U.S.S.R.		1	1
Netherlands Antilles		1	
Sweden	1		
Virgin Islands		1	
Norway		1	
Brazil			2
Canada			1
Total	8	8	8

91



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89. The closing ceremony for the yachting competition was held at the Pusan Yachting Center on September 28, 1988.

90. Eight events were included in the yachting competition.

91. Spectators were able to enjoy the competition from aboard specially chartered vessels.

92. The Host Broadcaster, KBS, had its own vessels in operation for coverage of the yachting events.

93. A mooring pier for yachts.

94. Racing boats are allotted to participating teams.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.24 Baseball

Baseball was first staged as a demonstration sport in the 3rd Olympic Games at St. Louis in 1904, and since then had been on the Olympic schedule as a demonstration sport eight times.

It has been customary that a demonstration sport eventually becomes an official sport in due course. Baseball, however, has remained a demonstration sport because it is largely confined to the North American region. After deciding to stage baseball competition at the Seoul Olympic Games as a demonstration sport, the IOC Session resolved to introduce baseball as an official sport beginning with the 25th Barcelona Games in 1992. In Seoul, the baseball competitions were held for 10 days from September 19 to 28, with the participation of 160 athletes and 32 officials from eight countries. The competitions were staged at the Chamshil Baseball Stadium in the Seoul Sports Complex. The United States won the competition, Japan placed second, and Puerto Rico third. Korea finished fourth.

11.24.1 Competition Preparations

Among the international federations which failed to get their respective sports included as official sports in the 1988 Seoul Olympics, four federations — baseball, badminton, bowling and softball — asked the SLOOC to stage their sports as demonstration sports. At the 90th session of the IOC held in June 1985, the SLOOC obtained IOC approval of its request for holding taekwondo and baseball as demonstration sports, and women's judo as a demonstration event. In its 91st session in October 1986, the IOC decided to adopt baseball and badminton as official sports beginning with the 25th Barcelona Games in 1992.

The SLOOC in June 1986 notified the International Baseball Association of the IOC approval of baseball as a demonstration sport for the 1988 Olympics.

The SLOOC then embarked on working consultations with the IBA on staging the baseball competitions. The SLOOC appointed a baseball officer in its Sports Operation Department II. In order to collect data on the operation of baseball competition, and to look into the operations of international competitions, the SLOOC sent research teams to the 14th Asia Baseball Championship held in Tokyo in August 1987, the Continental Cup International Baseball Championship held in Havana, Cuba in October 1987, and the IBA Executive Board meeting held in Montreal, Canada in March 1988.

The Baseball Operations was organized in March 1988, with the leadership lineup including Choi In-chol, president of the Korea Baseball Association, as commissioner, Koh Ik-dong, KBA senior executive director, as secretary-general, and Lee Yong-sun, baseball officer of the SLOOC, as director.

Beginning in April, the Baseball Operations, conducted job education, field adaptation training and rehearsals. The staffing of the operations consisting of five managers and 20 officers, also included seven staff members of the SLOOC, 246 support personnel, 409 volunteers, and two temporary employees. In addition, 20 contract personnel assisted in the conduct of the competitions.

The IBA was represented by its president, secretary-general and two technical delegates. A seven-member technical committee supervised the competitions; two Koreans were included in the committee. The sixteen referees included seven Koreans. The competitions were held at the Chamshil Baseball Stadium situated in the Seoul Sports Complex; the ballpark, measuring 59,500 square meters, has a seating capacity of 50,000.

The Sangmu Baseball Training Field of the military Sangmu Sports Unit in Songnam city, and the Korea Agricultural Cooperative Ballpark in Koyang-gun were available for training.

The SLOOC offered competitive bidding to secure the required balls; three local and one foreign manufacturers responded to the bidding. The SLOOC chose the Skyline ball manufactured by the Dong-A Sports Co. of Korea as the official ball for the competitions. Dong-A Sports supplied 400 balls under the Olympic marketing arrangement. Almost all of the required equipment and implements, including home plates, pitcher plates and bases, were secured from local manufacturers.

11.24.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The IBA limited the number of baseball teams for the Seoul Olympic Games to eight, and set forth the following method to select the eight teams:

- (1) Host country (Republic of Korea)
- (2) Winner of the Los Angeles Games demonstration competition (Japan)
- (3) Winner of the 1986 World Baseball Championship (Cuba)
- (4) Winner of the 1987 Asia Baseball Championship (exclusive of Korea and Japan)
- (5) Winner of the 1987 European Baseball Championship
- (6), (7) Winner and runner-up of the 1987 America Open
- (8) Winner of a competition between the runner-up of the 1987 European Baseball Championship and the third place country of the 1987 America Open.

When any teams already qualified to compete in the Olympics obtained berths again, they were required to pass the berths to the teams ranked next. Accordingly, Korea as host, Japan as the winner of the 1984 Los Angeles Games baseball competition, and Cuba as winner of the World Baseball Championship, were to cede additional berths to the next-placed teams, even if they had won their continental preliminaries.

In the Asia Baseball Championship, Chinese-Taipei was awarded a berth to the Seoul Games, since Korea and Japan had already secured berths. The Netherlands won the European championship to qualify for participation in Seoul. Cuba won the America Open, but berths to the Seoul competition went to the second-placed U.S.A. and third-placed Puerto Rico, since Cuba had already been qualified to take part in the Seoul competition. Accordingly, the contest between the runner-up of the European championship and the third place team of the America Open became a match between the European runner-up and the fourth place team of the America Open; the fourth place Canada defeated Italy, the European runner-up, to obtain a berth in the Olympic competition in Seoul.

Among the eight countries qualified for participation in Seoul, Cuba stayed away, and the IBA selected Australia to take part in the Seoul Olympics in its stead.

The final list of the participating countries included the Republic of Korea, Japan, Chinese-Taipei, the U.S.A., Puerto Rico, Canada, the Netherlands, and Australia.

By continent, North America had three teams, Asia three, Europe one and Oceania one; no teams came from Africa, South America or the East bloc. The eight teams were divided into a White Division and Blue Division for preliminaries; the first two teams in each division made up the four teams for a cross-over tournament to decide the winning team and runners-up.

The preliminary groups of the eight teams were as follows:

White Division: Republic of Korea, the U.S.A., Canada and Australia
Blue Division: Chinese-Taipei, Japan, Puerto Rico and the Netherlands.
The IBA set the authorized number of team members to four officials and 20 players.

In the preliminary league, Japan placed first in the Blue Division with three wins, followed by Puerto Rico with two wins and one loss. In the White Division, the United States and Korea each recorded two wins and one loss, but the U.S.A. placed first and Korea second according to the rule giving priority to the winner of the game between teams tied in the standings.

The semifinal pairings put Korea against Japan, and the U.S.A. against Puerto Rico; The U.S.A. and Japan respectively won the semifinals to face off in the final. The U.S.A. defeated Japan, 5:3, to capture the gold. Korea, which lost to Japan in the semi-final, 3:1, played Puerto Rico for third and fourth place; Korea was beaten, 7:0. Japan took home the silver and Puerto Rico the bronze. Jim Abbot, pitcher on the American team, showed brilliant form, capturing the attention of the world; he was instrumental in the U.S. victory against Japan in the final. The ballpark attracted a total of 64,970 spectators during eight days of action.



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95. Baseball was played as a demonstration sport at Chamshil Baseball Stadium; eight countries fielded teams.
 96. Competition support personnel level the playing surface around home plate.
 97. The baseball final matched Japan and the United States; the U.S. prevailed.



11. Competition Management by Sport



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11.25 Taekwondo

Taekwondo competitions were held at the Changchung Gymnasium for four days from September 17 to 20, with the participation of 120 athletes from 32 countries in the men's events, and 65 athletes from 16 countries in the women's events.

Male and female taekwondoists competed in eight events of the demonstration sport: Fin weight class, Fly weight, Bantam weight, Feather weight, Light weight, Welter weight, Middle weight and Heavy weight, for a total of 16 golds.

Taekwondo, originating from Korea, obtained approval of the IOC in 1980 and has grown into an international sport, boasting of about 20 million people learning the martial art in 112 member countries of the World Taekwondo Federation, which is headquartered in Seoul's Kukkiwon Hall. The Republic of Korea captured seven of the eight golds at stake in the men's events.

11.25.1 Competition Preparations

Taekwondo was selected as an Olympic demonstration sport at the IOC Executive Board meeting in February 1982.

After the close of the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC worked out a competition schedule in July 1987 and preparations went into full swing. The Olympic Taekwondo Operations was activated in February 1988, with its organizational hierarchy being comprised of a commissioner, secretary-general, one director, five managers and 22 officers. The Taekwondo Operations moved its offices to the venue, Changchung Gymnasium, in April 1988. Massive repair work was done on the venue facilities. By August, the staffing grew to a total of 518 personnel.

The venue is a three-storey, iron reinforced concrete structure with a dome shape, covering 8,864 square meters in combined floor space; the construction space covers 5,340 square meters. Since 1963 when the gymnasium was dedicated, many indoor competitions have been staged at the gymnasium, which has a seating capacity of 7,000. The gymnasium is located in downtown Seoul about 17 kilometers, or a

30 minute drive, from the Olympic Village. During the Olympic Games period, the gymnasium housed a total of 76 offices.

Kukkiwon, home of the World Taekwondo Federation, which is located about 10 kilometers from the Olympic Village, provided six training areas, each measuring 12x12m square. Athletes were divided into six groups for training schedules from September 3 to 20.

Weigh-in scales and scoreboards were loaned from foreign manufacturers, including Swiss Timing.

Mats and protective gear for the body, head and limbs were secured from local manufacturers and supplied to the venue and training site.

Operational staffing was comprised of seven SLOOC officials, 220 support personnel, 235 volunteers, 53 service employees, three temporary employees, and 250 ceremony personnel. Among the ceremony personnel were 70 students each from the Kaewon Middle School, Shindorim Primary School and Midong Primary School.

Job education was conducted for key personnel above the rank of officer in early 1988. In May the job education involved all operation personnel, and in June field adaptation training and first-stage rehearsals were conducted. A full-scale rehearsal was conducted on August 18, and the final rehearsal was done between September 14 and 16.

The competition officials included 10 Koreans and 18 foreigners. For each match, one referee, one judge and two jury members were assigned; to ensure fair judging, jury members belonging to the same country as the competitors, were excluded from the match concerned. The World Taekwondo Federation organized a jury of appeal, with a chairman and five members, to hear appeals against decisions.

11.25.2 Conduct of the Competitions

The Olympic taekwondo competition was conducted in a tournament form. Each NOC was allowed to enter one male and one female competitor in each weight class, for a total of 16 competitors. The weigh-in was conducted in each weight class at the Olympic Village under the supervision of inspectors commissioned by the IF, from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on the day of competition.

Pairings were done by draw, one day before the competition, and each match consisted of three rounds of three minutes each, with one minute rest between rounds.

Taekwondo drew 120 male competitors from 32 countries, and 65 female competitors from 16 countries. In the men's events, three countries including the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany entered athletes in all eight events, and in the women's events the Republic of Korea, Spain, and the U.S. entered athletes in all eight events. The competitors were required to arrive at the warm-up room inside the venue 30 minutes before the start of the competition, and to put on their competition outfits 20 minutes before the bout.

Men competitors had to compete in the first and second round to advance to the semifinals and finals because of the many participants. Starting from the light weight class, the competitions were staged in two weight classes per day for both men and women from September 17. In this way, the competitions were concluded in four days. Both men and women competitors competed in the fly weight and welter weight classes on September 17, in bantam and middle weight classes on September 18, fin and light weight classes on September 19, and feather weight and heavy weights on September 20; Each day of competition involved preliminaries, semifinals, finals, and victory ceremonies. The Republic of Korea placed first in the medal standings with nine golds, four silvers and two bronzes, followed by the U.S.A. with four golds, two silvers and five bronzes, and Chinese-Taipei with two golds and three bronzes.

Winners by Weight Class

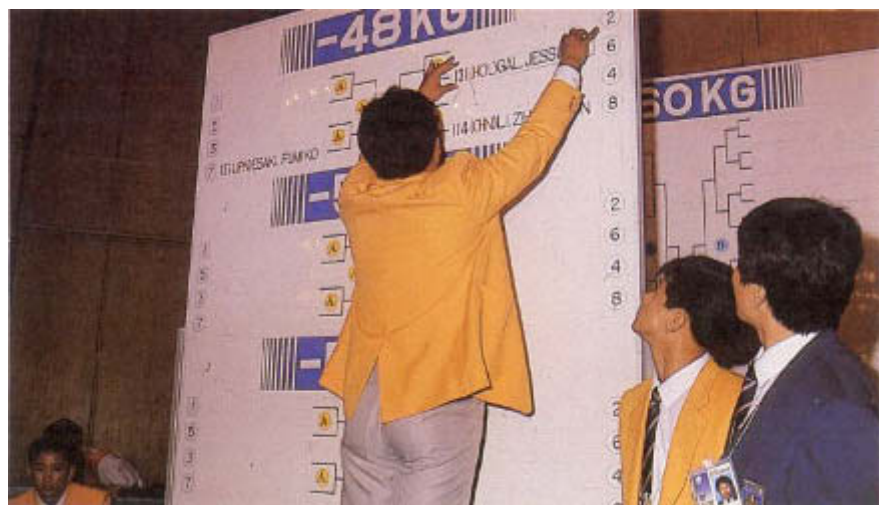
Weight	Men		Women	
	NOC	Name	NOC	Name
Fin Weight	Korea	Kwon Tae-ho	Chinese Taipei	Chin Yu-fang
Fly Weight	Korea	Ha Tae-kyung	Korea	Choo Nan-yool
Bantam Weight	Korea	Ji Yong-suk	Chinese Taipei	Chen Yi-an
Feather Weight	Korea	Chang Myung-sam	Denmark	Annemette Christensen
Light Weight	Korea	Park Bong-kwon	U.S.A.	Dana Hee
Welter Weight	Korea	Chung Kook-hyun	U.S.A.	Linas Arlene
Middle Weight	Korea	Lee Kye-haeng	Korea	Kim Hyun-hee
Heavy Weight	U.S.A.	Kim Jimmy	U.S.A.	Lynnette Love



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98. A female judge officiating in the taekwondo competition.

99. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and World Taekwondo Federation President Kim Un-yong watching a taekwondo match.

100. Technical officials and judges at the taekwondo competition venue.

101. The progress of matches is posted on the Scoreboard.



11. Competition Management by Sport

11.26 Badminton

Four sports, namely table tennis, taekwondo, badminton and bowling, were newly added to the Olympic schedule for the first time in Seoul. Table tennis was an official sport, taekwondo was a demonstration sport, and badminton and bowling were exhibition sports.

From among the sports not included in the list of Olympic sports as of December 1984, the IF's for baseball, badminton, bowling and softball had asked in official letters that the Games Organizing Committee add their sports to the Olympic schedule. The SLOOC weighed the possibility of staging demonstration sports from among those four, plus Korea's traditional martial art, taekwondo. The SLOOC consulted with the IOC on its plan to select two out of baseball, taekwondo and badminton as demonstration sports, and to stage the remaining one as an exhibition sport. The SLOOC and the IOC agreed to select baseball and taekwondo as demonstration sports; the plan calling for the adoption of baseball and taekwondo as Olympic demonstration sports was approved by the SLOOC Executive Board in April 1985, and the action was reported to the IOC; the IOC, in its 90th session in June the same year, approved the plan. Accordingly, badminton was selected as an exhibition sport.

Olympic demonstration sports are eligible for the same status of the conduct of competitions as official sports, but the IOC is required to decide on whether competition schedules should be included in the official Games schedule. Exhibition sports are staged in ways much the same as demonstration sports, but their schedules are not added to the official Olympic schedule.

For this reason, the adoption of an exhibition sport does not require the approval of the IOC. All the SLOOC was required to do was determine the exhibition sport and to report the decision to the IOC.

After badminton was adopted as an exhibition sport for the Seoul Olympics, the IOC, in its 91st session in 1986, decided to include badminton in the list of the official Olympic sports beginning with the 25th Barcelona Games in 1992.

Badminton competitions were held at the Seoul National University Gymnasium on September 19, with the participation of 14 male and 16 female players along with eight officials, from nine countries.

11.26.1 Competition Preparations

After deciding to adopt badminton as an exhibition sport, the SLOOC had consultations with the International Badminton Federation and the Korea Badminton Association on all operational matters.

The first order of business for the SLOOC, the IBF and the KBA was to decide how to share the cost of operating the competitions.

In its organizational table, the SLOOC did not cover the badminton competition preparations, because badminton was an exhibition sport not eligible for the official Olympic schedule. No budget was earmarked for the badminton competition and for this reason, the SLOOC wanted the IBF and the KBA to share the required cost.

The IBF and the KBA, however, were reluctant to bear the brunt of having to share the funding. The SLOOC was compelled to take action in November 1987 to stage the badminton competition under its own responsibility. The SLOOC also decided to stage the competition at the Seoul National University Gymnasium, site of the table tennis competition, all on one day (September 19), prior to the start of the table tennis competition.

The Badminton Operations was organized in June 1988. In order to reduce costs, the SLOOC utilized the table tennis operation personnel with respect to the sectors not directly linked to the competitions, including press, broadcast, medical services, technology and security. The SLOOC secured only the personnel required for the competition management from the badminton-related sectors.

Of the total 390 operation personnel needed for the badminton competitions, 126 persons were secured solely for the badminton competition management, and the remaining 264 persons were utilized from the table tennis operation personnel.

The badminton operational staffing included two staff members of the SLOOC, 114 support personnel and 10 volunteers.

The IBF president, secretary-general and one technical delegate made up the official members. The technical team consisted of eight local judges. Two badminton courts were installed at the venue, and the Sookmyung Girls' High School gymnasium was used for training.

The court's flooring materials were supplied by Taraflex of France, and nets were supplied by Japan's Asics under the Olympic marketing program. Korea's Dongseung Trading Co. donated 500 shuttlecocks.

11.26.2 Conduct of the Competitions

There were five events in the badminton competitions: men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, and mixed doubles. In respect to the SLOOC's decision to conclude the competitions in a single day, the IBF limited the authorized number of players from each NOC to four for the singles and four pairs for the doubles. The competitors were selected according to the order of placings in the 1987 international championship.

The SLOOC designated 32 athletes from 10 NOCs, 16 men representing eight countries and 16 women representing seven countries. However, the men's doubles team from Malaysia withdrew at the last minute due to an injury of a player, reducing the number of actual participants to 30 from nine NOCs.

The nine participating countries were: the People's Republic of China, Denmark, Indonesia, Japan, Sweden, Hong Kong, Great Britain, Canada and the Republic of Korea.

According to the IBF's selection of participants, the Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China entered players in all five events.

The competitions proceeded in a tournament form, with the players who lost in the semifinals to compete for third and fourth places.

The pairings draw was conducted at 4 p.m. on September 16, three days in advance of the competition day at the venue.

All of the Korean and Chinese players made it to the medal rounds, with competitors of both countries contesting in the finals of four events.

The Republic of Korea placed first in the medal standings with three golds, one silver and one bronze, and the People's Republic of China placed second with two golds and three silvers.

The badminton competitions drew a total of 2,890 paying spectators.

Medal Tally by NOC

NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Korea	3	1	1
China	2	3	
Indonesia		1	
Japan			2
Denmark			1
Hong Kong			1
Total	5	5	5

11.27 Bowling

The bowling competitions drew 24 athletes from 21 countries, including 12 male and 12 female players, and were concluded in one day, on September 18.

Bowling was adopted as an exhibition sport at the Seoul Olympic Games for the first time.

In the men's Masters, Kwon Jong-ryul of the Republic of Korea captured the gold, and in the women's Masters, Arianne Cerdena of the Philippines took home the gold.

11.27.1 Competition Preparations

The IOC Executive Board adopted bowling as an exhibition sport in January 1986, and the SLOOC created a bowling competition operation section in its secretariat in November 1987. The Bowling Operations was activated in March 1988; the organizational hierarchy of the operations included the commissioner, secretary-general, one director, two managers and nine officers. The operation headquarters moved its offices to the Royal Bowling Center, (the venue), on June 24 shortly thereafter it completed its staffing, comprised of 137, including staff members of the SLOOC, volunteers, 91 support personnel 55 specialized personnel and one temporary employee. A general rehearsal was held on September 9.

The Royal Bowling Center, with 24 lanes (Brunswick 2,000 A-2), is located about 20 kilometers from the Olympic Village; no training site was designated separately.

According to the specifications set forth by the International Bowling Federation, 91 unit of 24 items, including 50 sets of pins, were secured to stage the competitions, while some implements used for the Seoul Asian Games were also used.

11.27.2 Conduct of the Competitions

In the morning preliminaries, 12 competitors each for the men's and women's events competed in an 11-game full league. In the afternoon finals, the first three placers in the full league contested for first place under a ladder-method of competition.

Three members of the IBF officiated the competitions as referees.

In the men's event, Kwon Jong-ryul of the Republic of Korea, who placed second in the preliminary, edged Singapore's Loke Chin to capture the gold, and the third place went to Peltola of Finland.

In the women's event, Arianne Cerdena of the Philippines, who placed first in the preliminary, finished first again, followed by Asai Atsuko of Japan in second place, and Annikki Maattola of Finland in third place.



102 103

102. The Korean men's team plays badminton, an exhibition sport at the Seoul Games; the Korean team finished fifth with 3 golds, 1 silver and 1 bronze.

103. Bowling was a demonstration sport in 1988; a single day of competition was held at the Royal Bowling Center in Seoul.



성화채화 및 봉송
Torch Relay
Relais de la Flamme olympique

12



The Olympic flame lit up the world for 16 days at the 24th Seoul Olympic Games and all the activities surrounding the flame were carried out flawlessly by the SLOOC with the great cooperation of the Hellenic Olympic Committee (HOC).

The lighting of the flame at the Temple of Hera in Olympia and the torch relay in Greece were conducted under an agreement signed between the SLOOC and the HOC.

The Olympic flame was flown from the Greek capital of Athens to Korea's southernmost point, Cheju Island, aboard a special Korean Air flight on an air route between the two cities that included a stopover at Bangkok, Thailand.

The torch relay, originating from Cheju, took a 4,167.8-kilometer route to Seoul, passing through 21 major cities.

The torch relay route, divided into a total of 1,595 running sections, was covered by 1,467 torchbearers, 2,782 assistant torchbearers, and 16,640 escort runners over 21 nights and 22 days.

During the 22-day odyssey, the torch was relayed in various ways on foot, on horseback, aboard ships, cars, bicycles, and motorcycles. The torchbearers were from all walks of life, including politicians, artists, clergymen, athletes, handicapped people, children and the elderly, as well as overseas Korean residents, journalists from various countries and representatives

of NOCs. Each took their turn to make the torch relay an event truly symbolic of harmony and progress.

The torches and other equipment used in the relay such as safety lamps and mobile cauldrons were all developed domestically with unique designs.

In each city through which the torch relay passed, art troupes from Korea and abroad celebrated by performing their traditional folklore as a tribute to the success of the Games.



12. Torch Relay

12.1

Basic Preparations

12.1.1

The Meaning and History of the Olympic Flame

The sacred flame, the light and fire of God's blessing on humankind, is the symbol of the Olympics and the aim of consolidating the goodwill and friendship of youths from all over the world despite different racial, ideological, religious, and cultural backgrounds through sports.

The ancient Greeks sought the blessing of the heaven and strove for harmony and peace by conducting rituals and holding arts and sports competitions in festivals at Olympia, where they lit a sacred flame symbolizing the blessings from their gods. The ancient Greeks would also light sacred flames brought from Olympia when they established new overseas territories.

An Olympic flame was first lit at a modern Olympiad in 1928 at the ninth Amsterdam Olympic Games. However, it was only at the 1936 Berlin Games that a flame lit at Olympia, Greece, through the traditional use of the sun's rays was relayed to the host city.

Since the Berlin Games, the sacred flame has become an essential symbol of the Modern Olympics and has been relayed from Olympia to the host cities of the Games in various ways. The torch relay, reviving the ancient Olympic spirit, aims to link the ancient and the modern. And the sacred flame symbolizes the courage and hope of the youth of the world. The torch relay has been a unique part of each Olympiad since Berlin.

In 1964 at the 18th Games in Tokyo, a 19-year-old college student, born on the day when an atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, was the last torchbearer and lit the flame cauldron at the Olympic Stadium. At the 19th Games in Mexico in 1968, the flame which had traveled the same route as Columbus's voyage to America, had a woman as the final torchbearer for the first time in history.

Laser technology was introduced in the torch relay in 1976 for the 21st Games in Montreal when the sacred flame was sent directly to Montreal from Athens by laser beams.

The IOC inserted articles concerning the sacred flame into the Olympic Charter in 1934, specifying that the Olympic flame should be lit at the Temple of Hera in Olympia and that the organizing committee should be responsible for the relay of the flame from Olympia to the main stadium in the host city.

The new articles of the Olympic Charter also set a principle of only one flame for each Olympiad allowing no exceptions without the special approval of the IOC.

12.1.2

Overview of the Torch Relay

The goals for the torch relay were the safe journey of the flame, the creation of positive publicity and a festive mood for the Games, and the publicizing of the Korean people's aspirations for world peace. SLOOC set guidelines for the torch relay operation as follows:

1. Create and implement a torch relay that demonstrates the unique nature of the Seoul Games while abiding by the spirit of the Olympic Charter.
2. Create a single route for the torch relay that passes through all the cities across the country linking the eastern and western parts of the country.
3. Designate foreigners and Koreans living abroad to take part in the torch relay in order to attract worldwide attention and participation.
4. Develop the torch relay equipment and other logistics in the country and secure them through sales of emblem rights and donations in order to save on budget.
5. Stage art festivals performed by both foreign and Korean troupes at major cities through which the torch relay passes or stops overnight to promote pan-national harmony and a festive mood prior to the Games.
6. Build a monument commemorating the arrival of the Olympic flame on the Cheju-do.

The torch relay of the Seoul Games began at 11 a.m. (local time), August 23, 1988 when the flame was lit at the Temple of Hera at Olympia, Greece.

Timetable of the torch relay

- Aug. 23-25: From Olympia to Athens (374 kilometers)
- Aug. 25: The flame was handed over to SLOOC at 8:30 p.m. at the Panathenian Stadium, Athens.
- Aug. 25-27: Flight from Athens to Cheju
- Aug. 27: Ceremonies at Cheju International Airport for 90 minutes from 11 a.m. to celebrate the arrival of the flame on Korean soil.
- Aug. 27-Sept. 17: 22-day and 4,167.8 kilometer torch relay from Cheju to Seoul.
- Sept. 17: Lighting of the flame at the Olympic Stadium in Seoul at 12:41 p.m.

12.1.3

Implementation

Development of the torch relay plan began virtually simultaneously with the formation of the SLOOC. The SLOOC placed more emphasis on the torch relay than any other event in light of the fact that the importance of the torch relay in the Olympic Games is as great as the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and that the distance, duration, manpower, and logistics needed for the torch relay are greater than those for any other project related to the Games.

The SLOOC received a draft for agreement on the torch relay from the Hellenic Olympic Committee in October 1984, and began discussions on the lighting of the flame and the torch relay in Greece. After rounds of negotiations and compromises, the SLOOC and the HOC reached a final agreement in May 1987.

The SLOOC developed the torch relay plan in three categories — international relay, festivals greeting the flame, and domestic relay — and completed all the preparations before the team to accept the flame left for Greece in August 1988.

In an eight-month period from November 1987 to July 1988, the SLOOC completed selection of an airplane and fixed its flight schedule. The SLOOC also chose the people to fly on the plane for the airborne torch relay from Greece to Cheju. Also, it completed discussions with the National Olympic Committee of the country (Thailand) in which the plane would stop over. Preparations for festive activities to celebrate the arrival of the Olympic flame began in July 1987. By August 1988, the SLOOC had completed selection of venues for the welcoming events, groups to perform in the events, dances and ceremonies to be performed, and dignitaries to attend the events. Rehearsals were also conducted.

The SLOOC began planning for the selection of the torch relay team in December 1987 and finalized the masterplan in March 1988. Selection and training of the torch relay team members were completed in a three-month period beginning in April 1988. Torchbearers were selected in May and trained in rehearsals which continued until August.

It was the relay route upon which SLOOC placed the biggest emphasis in the torch relay planning.

Beginning January 1987, the SLOOC gathered opinions from all walks of life until it finalized the torch relay route in March. The SLOOC began on-the-spot surveys on the torch relay route in April in cooperation with pertinent government authorities.

The SLOOC completed its research on the items and quantity of equipment and logistics needed for the torch relay by March 1987, and placed orders for purchase and manufacturing.

Functions and feasibilities of the equipment and logistics were tested on the relay courses in April. Deployment of the equipment and logistics materials was completed in June.

At the same time, preparations for festivals, cultural events, public relations, press operations and management of the control room proceeded according to the basic plan.



1



12. Torch Relay

12.1.4

Organization and Manpower

The SLOOC Protocol Department had taken charge of the torch relay in December 1982, but it was in April 1985 that it began in earnest the planning and preparing for the lighting of the flame and the torch relay. This included discussions with the HOC to conclude an agreement on the lighting of the flame; selection and securement of personnel for the torch relay and its management; and planning of all other related events.

The SLOOC inaugurated the 156-member Torch Relay Operation Unit on August 20, 1988, and deployed on-the-spot staff members. The unit operated under the instruction of the Commissioner of the Culture and Ceremonies Operation Headquarters. The unit had one director, one assistant secretary-general, general affairs manager, operation manager, operation center manager, and seven officers.

The Torch Relay Operation Unit comprised 13 SLOOC staff members, 26 Support staff, and 117 volunteers. Other people supporting the unit were 280 from torch relay committees of cities and provinces, 15 from the working-level council of pertinent government agencies, 46 from the government support corps, six from the flame takeover team, 71 from performing troupes, and 3,031 others who took part in the events welcoming the arrival of the flame.

12.2

Planning and Preparations

12.2.1

Cooperation with HOC

Under the Olympic Charter, the Olympic flame must be lit in Olympia, Greece. The SLOOC and the HOC needed to discuss and decide the details of the flame lighting and torch relay and to set them out in a formal document.

The HOC sent a draft agreement to the SLOOC in October 1984, and HOC Torch Relay Commissioner N. Filaretos came to Seoul in May 1985 to discuss the route and schedule of the torch relay in Greece, design of uniforms for torchbearers, and budget.

The SLOOC's director general of Culture and Ceremonies Department visited Greece in February 1986 to discuss with the HOC the torch relay route, schedule, uniform design, rehearsal, and folk arts performances welcoming the flame.

In May 1986, the SLOOC sent its first draft agreement to the HOC. Discussions between the SLOOC and the HOC continued until March 1987. On May 15, 1987, at the conference room of the HOC in Athens, Greece, the final agreement on the torch relay was signed by the presidents of the SLOOC and the HOC.

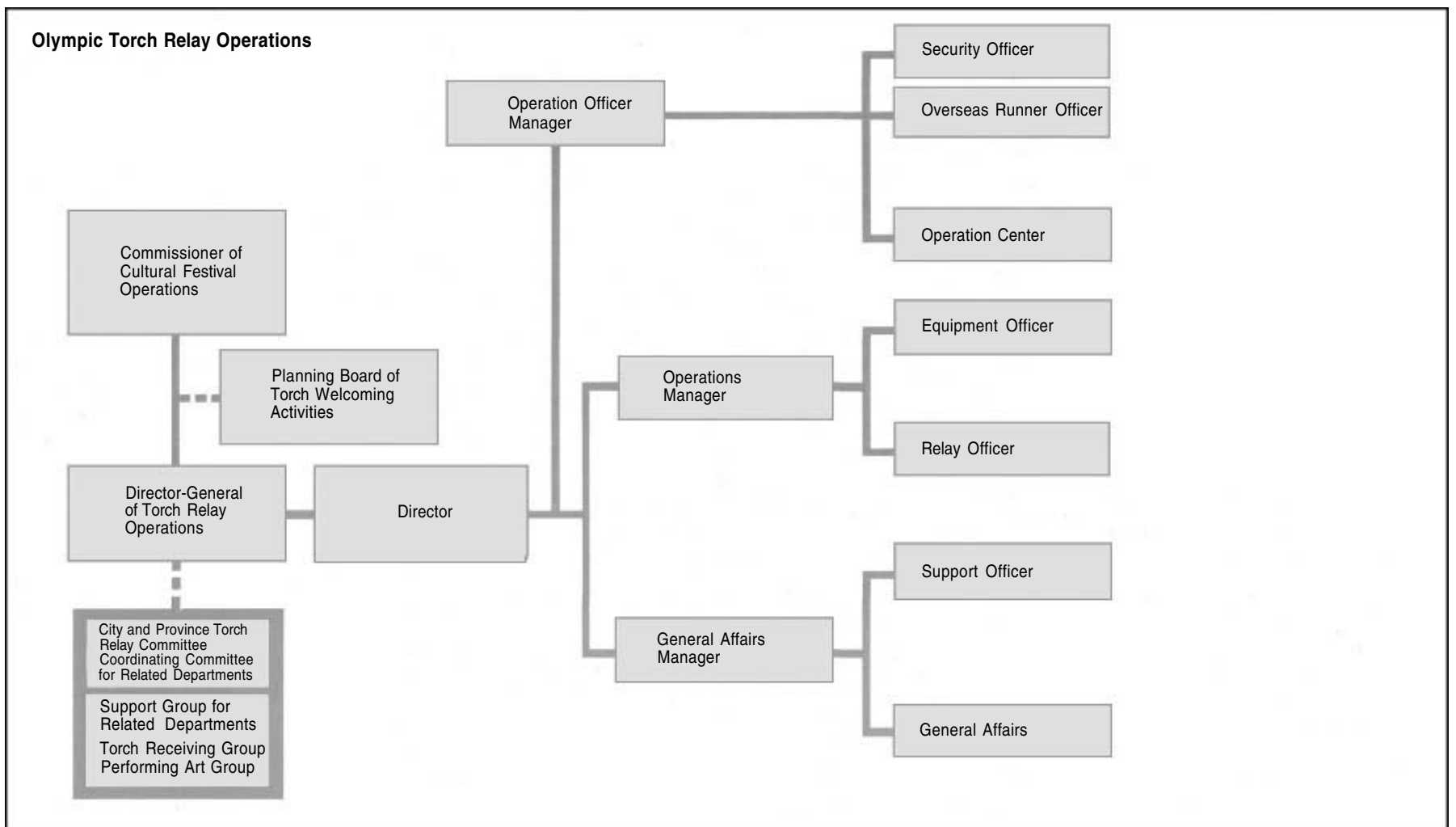
Major points of the agreement

The HOC would:

- Set up the basic plan for the torch relay in Greece including the flame lighting ceremony, the flame turnover ceremony, and festive events.
- Secure the mirror for flame lighting, vehicles for the torch relay, and 300 Greek national flags.
- Study the route for torch relay in Greece, select torchbearers, secure and control torch relay personnel.
- Provide assistance and support for the Korean delegation.
- Help provide, with tariff exemption, for equipment and other materials going in and coming out of Greece for the torch relay.
- Provide support for live TV coverage of the torch relay and hold two receptions.

The SLOOC would:

- Approve the HOC basic plan for the torch relay in Greece.
- Manufacture and supply 450 torches, four safety lamps, 500 sets of torchbearers' uniforms, 150 Korean national flags, 250 SLOOC flags, and 1,600 flags to be used at the flame welcoming events.
- Designate the torch relay route in Korea.
- Inform the list of formal invitations and the manifest of equipment to the HOC.
- Invite the high priestess Katerina Didaskalou and two other torch relay staff to the Games with G-card status.
- Bear part of the expenses up to US\$50,000.



The SLOOC sent its working-level officials to Greece in August 1987 and July 1988 to discuss and prepare details of the torch relay in accordance with the agreement.

Under the agreement

The HOC:

- Sent the basic plan for the torch relay to the SLOOC on September 30, 1987.
- Selected two permanent HOC representatives on October 1, 1987.
- Sent to the SLOOC, on April 28, 1988, the list of people to be invited to the torch relay and their resumes; the plans for the receptions it would host; and the list of torchbearers.

The SLOOC:

- Conducted a rehearsal for the flame lighting on August 23, 1987.
- Approved the HOC plan for the torch relay in Greece and sent to the HOC its plan for the torch relay in Korea on December 1, 1987.
- Informed the list of the members of the SLOOC delegation and remitted the expenses to the HOC on June 1, 1988.
- Sent the equipment and logistics needed for the torch relay to the HOC on July 20, 1988.



3

2. The leader of the Korean delegation sent to Greece to take custody of the Olympic torch, Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae, holds the flame high during the torch transfer ceremony held at the Panathenian Stadium in Athens, Greece on August 25, 1988.

3.

4. Kim Ock-jin, Secretary-general of the SLOOC, delivers a speech at the Temple of Hera in Olympia, Greece, during the sacred torch lighting ceremony on August 23.

4



12. Torch Relay



5

12.2.2 Selection of the Torch Relay Route

The SLOOC set the torch relay route in three parts: inside Greece, from Athens Airport to Cheju Airport, and from Cheju-do to the cauldron of the Olympic Stadium in Seoul.

□ Torch relay in Greece and international route

A 374-kilometer (22 kilometers over sea) trek originating from Olympia where the flame was lit and passing through the major cities of Pirgos, Gastouni, Patra, Xilokastro, Korinthos, Megara, and Elefsina, was designated as the route for a two-night-and-three-day torch relay in Greece.

Greece hoped to make use of the torch relay of the flame for the Seoul Olympic Games as part of its campaign to win the right to host the 26th Olympiad to be held in 1996, and the SLOOC selected the torch relay route in accordance with the opinions and wishes of the HOC.

In order to select the torch relay route from Athens Airport to Cheju Airport, the SLOOC held a meeting with representatives of academic, press, and athletic societies on April 1, 1986 to hear their opinions.

At the meeting, opinions were divided on whether to transport the flame directly from Athens to Cheju or to have it stop over at other countries.

Economy and efficiency of security were stressed by those who called for the direct transportation while others proposed to have the flame pass through birthplaces of ancient civilizations, disputed countries, past Olympic venues, or the Silk Road but, overall, on a course linking Greece and Seoul in a straight line.

On May 26 the same year, the SLOOC held another meeting to discuss the route this time with representatives of pertinent government agencies, Korea National Tourism Corporation, Korean Broadcasting System, Korean Air, and other related organizations. Participants pointed out the following at the meeting:

- Direct transportation is too simple. The torch relay should be utilized for the maximum publicity for the Games.
- A compromise course passing through the countries with which Seoul had no diplomatic relations needed to be considered to provide an opportunity for improvement of relations with those nations.
- Stopover at birthplaces of ancient civilizations and disputed countries needed to be considered also.
- Folk arts performance should accompany the torch relay to ensure good publicity of Korea.

The SLOOC also studied proposals by Burson-Marsteller, one of the world's biggest P.R. firms.

The first, proposed in April 1985, was to have the flame stop over at all the 167 member countries of the International Olympic Committee, taking 150 days.

The second, proposed in June 1986, was a 100-day three-staged program featuring direct flight from Greece to Seoul in the first stage; events celebrating the arrival of the flame in Seoul in the second stage; and the simultaneous lighting of the flame in all the IOC member nations via satellite in the third stage.

The third proposal in July 1986 was also a three-phase 100-day program. The first phase called for a festival of civilization with a journey through Athens, Rome, Cairo, Mecca, Jerusalem, Persepolis, Patna, Beijing, Pyongyang, and Seoul. The suggested second phase was a welcoming ceremony and a ritual for ignition of the flame in Seoul. The third phase would have all the National Olympic Committees receive and share the flame from Seoul via satellite.

The SLOOC, after a close examination of the Burson-Marsteller's second proposal, projected merits and demerits.

Merits and demerits in second proposal

Merits

- The safest way to transport the flame to Korea. Economically advantageous as the official sponsor was supposed to bear the expense.
- Creation of a worldwide boom for the Games if all the NOCs agreed.

Demerits

- Against the Olympic Charter which calls for a single flame except for cases specially approved.
- Fear of criticism of excessive commercialization for its use of an official sponsor to pay expenses.
- Worldwide publicity effect unclear compared to the amount of investment and could be criticized as altering the meaning of the torch relay.
- Security for the torch relay could be insufficient.

The SLOOC also examined the merits and demerits of passing through the birthplaces of ancient civilizations. The SLOOC could find its merits in that it would promote the ideals of the Olympics and the Seoul Games, provide chances to improve ties with countries with which Korea had no diplomatic relations, and create a global boom for the Games. Iran and Iraq, for example, showed affirmative responses by pledging full support for the stopover of the Olympic flame.

However, the program had demerits in that its effectiveness might not justify the expense, and in that the meaning and goal of touring the five places of ancient civilization would be diminished if even one of the NOCs rejected the program.

The SLOOC thus reached a conclusion that the direct transportation of the flame from Greece to Korea by air would be the most appropriate and reasonable plan.

Despite possible shortcomings in creating global attention, the SLOOC opted the merits of the direct flight program as the most economical and simple way to transport the flame with no security risks.

In consideration of the security for the flame, the IOC also supported its direct transportation by air.

□ Domestic torch relay route

The SLOOC set four principles for selection of the torch relay route:

- Cheju-do would be the starting point of the torch relay on Korean soil.
- The flame would stop over at all the cities across the country if feasible.
- Economic and security aspects should be taken into consideration, but at the same time regional characteristics should be most reflected in selection of the torch relay route.
- Converging opinions of all walks of life, the torch relay route should be chosen to allow participation by the largest possible number of people so as to serve as an opportunity to promote "Harmony and Progress," the theme of the Games.

The SLOOC suggested two possible routes — one single-course and the other a triple-course — to the meeting of the working-level council of pertinent government authorities comprising central government agencies and 14 city and provincial governments. The meeting, held in January 1987, agreed to adopt the single-course route which was finalized in March the same year after two more coordination phases.

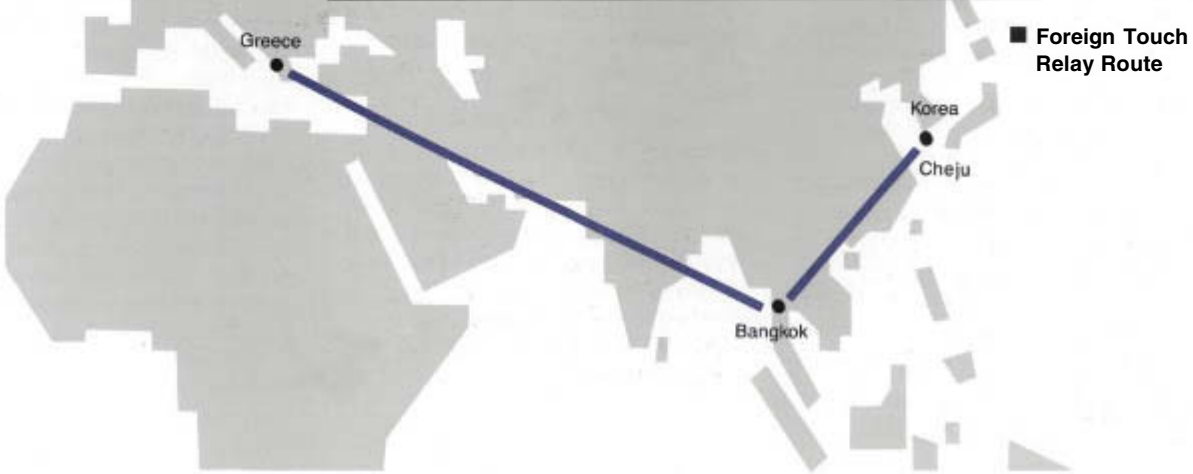
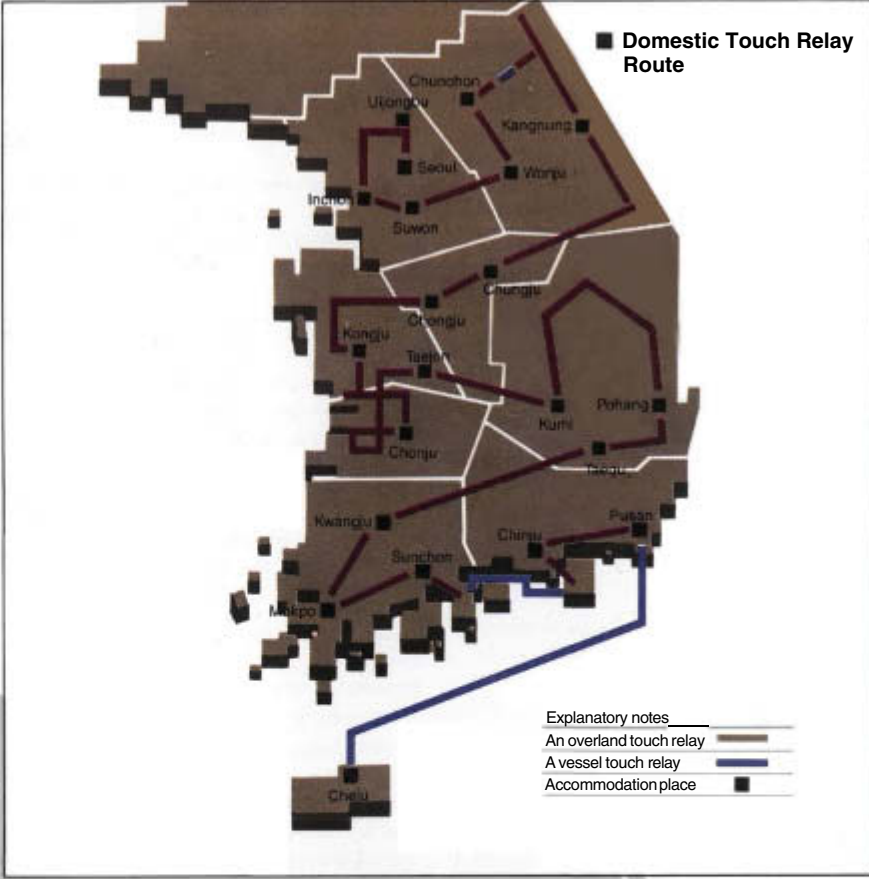
Upon finalizing the torch relay route, the SLOOC conducted two rounds of on-the-spot surveys of the relay course in April and November the same year to coordinate the schedule, running blocs, sites to keep the flame overnight, and other details.

The final torch relay plan worked out by the SLOOC was a 4,167.8km zigzag trek to be covered in 21 nights and 22 days beginning on August 27. The SLOOC decided on the duration of the torch relay over 21 nights and 22 days to commemorate the Seoul Games as the 21st Olympiad in history excluding the Games aborted during the two World Wars.

The setting of a course running zigzag to eastern and western parts of the country was to symbolize harmony.



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- 5. The Olympic flame is retired to a cauldron for an overnight stop during the Greek leg of the torch relay.
- 6. Korean residents of Greece cheer the torch on its way.
- 7. The torch passes along a beautiful seaside road in Greece.
- 8. The Olympia, a replica of an ancient Greek trireme, bore the torch by sea from Elefsina to New Parilo.



12. Torch Relay



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12.2.3

Selection of Torchbearers

In order to relay the flame safely from Cheju-do to the cauldron at the Olympic Stadium in Seoul, and to offer opportunities for participation in the torch relay to as many people as possible, the SLOOC selected torchbearers from all across the country. The SLOOC, prior to the selection, classified the runners into torchbearers, assistant torchbearers, and escorts. The SLOOC decided to select the runners from among the residents of the cities, counties, and districts through which the torch relay was to pass.

The SLOOC also decided to include Koreans living abroad as well as foreigners to promote global attention and participation.

The SLOOC authorized the city and county governments to select local citizens to run in the torch relay but decided to select foreigners and overseas Koreans itself.

The SLOOC, which decided to present uniforms and souvenirs to all those chosen as members of the torch relay team, launched a massive publicity campaign to encourage nationwide attention and participation.

Qualifications to be a member of the torch relay team generally covered Korean nationals aged 20 or older for torchbearers and associate torchbearers. Escorts also had to be Korean nationals aged 15 or older. Special runners were excluded from these qualifications however.

Qualification to be a Torch Relay bearer

- Torchbearers and associate bearers
- First priority: those who had lived in the cities, counties, and districts where they wished to run, for five years or longer and recommended by heads of the district offices.
 - Second priority: those who were employees of firms and organizations with 100 or more employees located in the cities, counties and districts where they wanted to run.
 - Third priority: citizens of the cities, counties, and districts on the torch relay route.

Escorts

- First priority: group application as a team by employees of firms and organizations which employed 10 or more people or by students of schools located in the cities, counties, and districts on the torch relay route.
- Second priority: group application by those who had lived in the cities, counties, and districts for three years or longer.
- Third priority: individual application by citizens of the cities, counties, and districts on the torch relay route.
- Fourth priority: all those who did not meet the above three categories.

With these criteria set up for selection of the torchbearers, the SLOOC made a public announcement in January 1988, for recruitment of the torchbearers. From February 1 through 29, the SLOOC received applications from a total of 37,011 people, including 3,796 women.

For 20 days beginning on March 1, the SLOOC screened the applications based on the priorities it had set. The second round of the screening was physical tests conducted from March 21 through 31 to establish whether the applicants could run a distance of one kilometer within five minutes. A total of 20,151 candidates passed the two rounds of screening to be selected as torchbearers, associate torchbearers, and escorts.

Special runners chosen by city and provincial governments were community dignitaries, athletes, entertainers, handicapped people, children, elderly people, and religious leaders numbering 491 in total.

The 247 special runners selected directly by the SLOOC included 90 delegates of National Olympic Committees, 30 members of the foreign press, 108 overseas Koreans, 12 participants in the Seoul Olympics Youth Camp, four first and last torchbearers, and three others.

In total, the number of selected runners stood at 20,889 which broke down to 1,467 torchbearers (695 special runners), 2,782 assistant torchbearers, and 16,640 escorts.

12.2.4

Equipment and Logistics

□ Torches

Korea Explosive Co., Ltd., which began developing torches in April 1984, introduced creative and excellent torches in the 1986 Seoul Asian Games which was a dress rehearsal for the Olympic Games to come two years later.

The SLOOC decided to use the torches made by Korea Explosive for the Olympic torch relay again following some adjustments.

The SLOOC had three industrial design specialists produce at least two torch designs each. The three submitted 13 works in total to the SLOOC in July 1987.

In August the same year, the SLOOC formed a committee comprising six experts to screen the works. After three rounds of voting, the committee chose "Brazier" submitted by Prof. Lee Woo-song of Sookmyung Women's University as the final design for the torch. The committee also selected two others as candidate designs. The design of the torch, engraved with two dragons symbolizing the harmony of East and West, featured a total length of 55 centimeters, with a 10 centimeter diameter bowl. The torch weighed 1 kilogram and could burn for up to 10 minutes. The height of the flame was 35 to 40 centimeters with a diameter of 6 centimeters and a brightness of 700cp. The torch, constructed of brass and plastic, had a wind resistance of 72 kilometers per hour. The torch, once lit, would not go out even in sand or water.

A total of 3,300 torches were manufactured — 500 for use in Greece, 2,600 for the relay in Korea, and 200 for use in the Paralympics.

Local branches of Korea Explosive delivered the torches to be used in domestic relay. The torches were loaded on designated vehicles one day before the run and distributed to runners 30 minutes before the run.

□ Mobile cauldrons

Mobile cauldrons to lay the flame in state overnight during the torch relay were designed by Prof. Boo Soo-in of Seoul National University and manufactured by Rinnai Korea Co., Ltd.

The design of the mobile cauldrons, supported with eight pillars inspired by ancient octagonal pavilions, called for a total height of 165 centimeters with diameter ranging from 90 to 119 centimeters. The height of the flame was 70 centimeters with a diameter of 36 centimeters.

Constructed of steel plate and wood, the cauldrons used propane gas as fuel and could burn round the clock with a strong resistance to wind and rain. The cauldrons were designed to control the size of the flame depending on the weather conditions.

The cauldron designed to be fixed on ships could keep the flame burning when the ships sailed at a speed of up to 30 knots an hour.

The cauldron stands were designed for ease of assembly and to sustain the weight of the cauldron plus two people.

A total of nine such mobile cauldrons were manufactured — four for overnight stays, one for celebrating events to welcome the arrival of the flame at Cheju-do, one each for special events at Pusan's Yongdusan Park and at Seoul's City Hall Plaza, and two for ships to carry the flame. Auxiliary equipment included two sets of cauldron stand, 25 sets of gas supply system used at overnight stopovers, two maintenance vehicles, and two trucks.

A total of 40 tons of propane gas was consumed during the torch relay.

□ Safety lamps

Safety lamps to preserve the flame were held in reserve in case of failure to keep the flame burning in the torch relay.

The SLOOC placed the manufacturing orders to Fujika-Daewon Electric Co., Ltd. which completed the production in April 1986.

The safety lamp design followed that of an ancient Korean astronomical observatory, Chomsongdae, to a scale of one-fortieth of the actual size. They were made of threefold steel plate and special aluminium to resist wind and pressure, particularly to maintain the surface temperature below 50-fb-C for safety during air flight.

The 35-centimeter-tall lamps with a diameter of 15 centimeters could burn up to 140 hours using kerosene fuel.

Nine safety lamps were produced — one for the HOC, two for the torch relay in Korea, another two for the control center at the SLOOC, one for the yacht marina in Pusan, two others for Cheju-do, and another one in reserve. Equipment accompanying the lamps included one lamp stand for use on cars, nine ignition torches, and one lamp box for air transportation.

□ **Transportation equipment**

Transportation equipment for the torch relay personnel and logistics were secured through support from official sponsor firms and government agencies. Police supplied patrol cars and motorcycles to escort the torch relay, and other government agencies provided ambulances, communications vehicles, and other cars for retrieval of the used torches.

Hyundai Motor Company, an official sponsor of the Games, supplied four passenger cars and five minibuses for the torch relay.

The SLOOC also rented two buses and two trucks.

All the torch relay vehicles were painted in colors and designs created by the SLOOC design office to reflect their functions.

For the torch relay over water, four ships were used in total — two for sea-crossings and another two for use on an inland lake.

Kukje Ferry Co. leased free of charge its luxury passenger liner, the Olympia 88, which normally operates from Pusan, Korea, to Osaka, Japan, for transportation of the flame from Cheju to Pusan. Hallyo Development Co. offered one of its high-speed passenger liners, the Angel, free of charge for the seaborne torch relay from Chungmu to Yosu.

Dongbu Express Co., Ltd. also supplied two of its passenger boats free of charge for the torch relay on the inland lake, Soyang-ho.

The Korean Air DC-10 that flew from Athens, Greece, to Cheju, Korea with the Olympic flame on board was rented by the SLOOC for 360 million *won*, a 30 percent discount from the normal charge.

The SLOOC also secured two Air Force VC-54s in reserve in case of a possible problem that might mar the seaborne relay from Cheju to Pusan, and four Army UH-1H helicopters in case of storms and other troubles during the torch relay from Chungmu to Yosu and on the Soyang-ho lake. However, the SLOOC had no need to operate these reserve aircrafts.



9. The Olympic flame ablaze in the cauldron at the Olympic Stadium in Seoul.

10. The torch, designed for easy handling, is readily ignitable, without explosives or toxic chemicals. Capable of withstanding winds of up to 72kph, the torch flame is not extinguished even under water or sand. The height of the flame ranges from 35-40 centimeters, and the torch shaft measures 55 centimeters long by a diameter of 10 centimeters in the upper end and of 2.4 centimeters at the grip end; total weight is 1 kilogram.

11. Mobile cauldron for vehicular transport of the flame.

12. Torch relay convoy with escort.

13. Concave mirror for torch ignition.

14. The team of torch relay runners was activated at a ceremony held on August 20, 1988, at the Olympic Stadium, with 46 key SLOOC staff members in attendance.

15. Safety lamps for air transport; fabricated from aluminum and steel plate, the lamps, 35 by 15 centimeters in size, were designed to burn for 140 hours.

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12. Torch Relay

12.3 Lighting of Flame and International Relay

12.3.1 Lighting of Flame

□ Flame lighting ceremony

The flame to burn during the 24th Seoul Olympic Games for 16 days was lit at the Temple of Hera in the ancient Greek city of Olympia at 11 a.m. on August 23, with about 30,000 people present. Members of the Hellenic Olympic Committee, a delegation of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, torch relay runners and Korean residents were among those who attended the hour-long ceremony. The rite opened with a ritual declaration of opening, followed by the Korean and Greek national anthems, and delivery of a speech by Kim Ock-jin, SLOOC Secretary-general. To the sound of drum-beating, high priestess Katerina Didaskalou, clad in lily-white ancient Greek costume, emerged from behind an altar, surrounded by 16 other priestesses, and prayed for the flame.

"The Light of Olympia," a poem, was recited and the flame was taken from its ignition in a concave mirror to a torch and then to a flame holder. High priestess Didaskalou, surrounded by priestesses, carried the holder to an ancient stadium, prayed to the Greek gods Zeus and Apollo, and lit a torch from the flame. The torch to illuminate the Seoul Olympic Games was thus ready to begin its journey to Seoul. After the long, solemn rite, the torch was passed to the first runner; Thanassis Kaloyannia, who was to compete in the 400m hurdle in Seoul. Kaloyannia began the torch relay carrying the flame and an olive branch.

□ Remarks at the Olympic torch-lighting ceremony

Ministers, President Nicolaou of Helliniki Olympiaki Epitropi, Madame Prefect of Iliyas, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It is an immense honor for me to be here with you in Greece, the magnificent home of the Ancient Olympics and site of the first Modern Olympic Games.

Today, the sacred flame of the Olympic Games will once again burst forth and send a glow of hope around the world; and we will proudly carry that flame to Seoul and the Games of the 24th Olympiad.

I have been truly overwhelmed by the efforts you have made to prepare for this wonderful ceremony which symbolizes mankind's dream of international friendship. If ever there was an occasion which literally lights up all our lives, then this is it!

Let me thank you in the name of all Koreans who dream of international harmony and progress through the successful Seoul Olympics and who

have been looking towards today to provide a glorious momentum to this dream.

In a few moments, a flame will be sparked from the hearth of Hera. This flame, I believe, will have ignited the passions of people around the world by the time it reaches the Olympic Stadium in Seoul on September 17. For Koreans, this flame is especially meaningful for we have a long tradition of reverence for fire and what it represents. Fire symbolizes purity and prosperity — and the Olympic Games are pure in their ideals and clear in their aims of building a better world for all people.

Believe me, the Korean people are waiting with excitement and perhaps a little impatience for the arrival of the sacred flame. It has been a seven-year wait since we were first awarded the Games — but when the flame is lit, shortly we will know it has all been worthwhile.

For the Family of Nations, the ignition of the Flame will be the spark for a beautiful festival of sports and culture under the banner of Olympism. And when the Flame is finally extinguished at the end of the Seoul Games on October 2, the warmth it has brought to all of us will linger, especially in the hearts of the young people who are the leaders of tomorrow. Through this Flame we can all look forward to a brighter, better future!

For the first time since the 1972 Munich Olympics, the Olympic Family will come together for a Games where there are no barriers of race, religion or ideology; where the Olympic ideals assert their strength and superiority; where the obstacles to peace and friendship are crushed under the feet of each and every man or woman who carries that Sacred Flame.

In Seoul, athletes from 161 nations will gather at the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games and look up as the cauldron is lit — and in that roaring fire they will picture a world where all of mankind will stand hand-in-hand for all time.

Beloved Citizens of Olympia!

I beseech your prayers for the success of the Seoul Olympics — for Seoul's success will be mankind's success, You have done the world proud once more here today and our repayment to you is our pledge to host the biggest and best-ever Modern Olympic Games, and take my word for it, thousands of miles away, the Korean people are doing you proud! You also have our pledge that we will respect all that this Sacred Flame stands for.

Once again my deepest thanks to all of you for your inspiring support for all we are attempting to do in Seoul. Today we are lighting together a flame whose warmth will be felt for many years to come.

EFCHARISTO PARA POLI (Thank you).

Kim Ock-jin
Vice-president & Secretary-general
Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee
(Olympia, 11 a.m., August 23, 1988)

□ Torch relay in Greece

The first runner carrying the torch aloft with his right hand started the first run at 12:00, August 23, 1988, commencing the torch relay in Greece which was to cover 352km overland and 22km by sea.

The first runner carried the flame to a memorial to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the French founder of the modern Olympics, 500 meters from the ancient stadium. The runner held the torch up in deference to the founder of the modern Olympics, and ran one kilometer to the entrance of the sanctuary of Olympia, and relayed the torch to the next runner. Passing through beautiful woodland, low hillocks and idyllic Greek villages, the torch arrived at the Mediterranean port city of Pirgos at 1:55 p.m. A crowd of about 500 enthusiastically welcomed the arrival of the torch at Pirgos, where 65 members of the Seoul City Dance Company performed traditional Korean dance at an open-air stage, and six-member Samulnori performed traditional Korean music to great applause. Passing by Amaliada, Ilida and Gastouni to warm welcomes, the torch arrived at Patra at 10:55 p.m. on August 23. Leaving there at 11:15 p.m., the flame reached Egio at 1:55 a.m., for its first overnight stop. On August 24, the torch, passing through Xilokastro, kiato crossed Korinthos canal, and arrived at Elefsina port at 2:30 p.m. From there, the seaborne journey began aboard the Olympia, a replica of an ancient Greek oar warship. At the specially installed stage in Elefsina port, Greek traditional dance was performed along with the Korean Samulnori percussion ensemble, heightening the festive mood. As soon as the torch was aboard the Olympia, some 10,000 citizens shouted "Olympics," and "Inara (peace)," while young girls of Elefsina recited a poem praying for the success of the Olympics and safe arrival of the torch.

The Olympia cruised a 22km sea route before the overland torch relay recommenced. At 8:30 p.m. on August 25, the torch reached Athens, the last relay point inside Greece. To an enthusiastic welcome, the torch came to rest at the Panathenian Temple on the Acropolis.

□ Congratulatory events and public relations

At the time the flame was ignited and during the torch relay in Greece, the SLOOC sponsored various celebratory events including performances by arts groups, a reception, and a public relations exhibition for the Seoul Olympic Games.

The arts group consisted of the 65-member Seoul City Dance Company, and the six-member Samulnori performing troupe. The Seoul City Dance Company staged a performance "Light of the Orient, the Koreans," at an open-air stage on August 23 and 24. The same performance was staged at the Panathenian Stadium.



16. The Olympic flame arrives at the Parthenon on the Acropolis of Athens, the last relay stop in Greece.

17. Greek high priestess Katerina Didaskalou prays to Zeus and Apollo for a safe journey by the Olympic flame.

18. The high priestess collects the flame from the concave mirror.

19. The torch relay proceeds amidst an enthusiastic reception from local Greek citizens.

20. A young taekwondoist holding a laurel branch urges the torch on its way.

21. The torch passes beneath a laurel arch at the village of Gastouni, the first stop on the long journey.



12. Torch Relay



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The Samulnori troupe performed six times in such places as Pirgos, Patrai, Korinthos, Elevisis, and the Panathenian Stadium. The troupe arrived at the performance site one hour before the actual performance time, and started its performance 15 minutes before of the arrival of the torch. The traditional Korean folk dance and music performed by these two groups was shown all over Greece and Europe by TV broadcast relay, widely publicizing Korea's traditional culture and arts; the participation of the performing artists in the time — honored Greek festival also enhanced Korea's national prestige and contributed greatly to the public relations for the Seoul Olympic Games.

Commemorating the ignition of the sacred flame, the HOC hosted a luncheon at Olympia, site of the lighting of the flame, and in Athens held a dinner and a press conference. The SLOOC delegation to receive the torch hosted luncheon and dinner in honor of Korean residents in Greece. The dinner drew a large group of Korean residents and Greek dignitaries friendly to Korea.

In a move to publicize the Seoul Olympic Games in parallel with the performance of the folk arts troupe the SLOOC sponsored a Seoul Olympics public relations exhibition in Athens for eight days from August 18 to 25. The exhibition featured posters introducing the Seoul Olympic Games, related photographs and videotapes, posters designed to introduce Korea, and public relations materials showing the highlights of the performances by the Seoul City Dance Company.

12.3.2 International Relay

The SLOOC dispatched a delegation to receive the torch in Athens and send the torch on its Greece-Korea international course.

The Korean delegation, led by Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae and Deputy Chief Delegate Kim Ock-jin, SLOOC Secretary-general, consisted of five official delegates, torch relay operation team, citizens' observer team, press and broadcast corps and arts groups in total 187 persons.

The Korean delegation attended a ceremony in Seoul held at the plaza in front of the Olympic Stadium at 2 p.m. August 20, 1988 to activate the delegation, and left for Greece aboard a plane at 10 p.m.

The torch arrived in Athens to a ceremony held at Panathenian Stadium at 9:30 p.m. on August 25. After covering 374 kilometers in Greece, the torch stayed overnight at Parthenon Temple before being handed to the Korean delegation.

Attending the ceremony to mark the transfer of the torch to the Korean delegation were HOC President Lambis Nicolaou, representatives of

the Greek government, the Korean delegation and the Korean ambassador to Greece. About 60,000 citizens of Athens and Korean residents watched the ceremony.

The transfer ceremony was marked by a festive mood heightened by a series of events including an Olympic song by the Athens City Choir, large-scale performances by primary school students, and a joint performance by Korean and Greek folk dance groups. The festive mood reached a peak when the last torch runner arrived and ignited the flame on a mobile flame bowl.

Korean and Greek national anthems were played, a speech of greeting was delivered by HOC President Nicolaou, and then the torch was passed to Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae. The flame was then placed in a safety lamp for the flight to Cheju-do.

A chartered plane took off from the Athens Airport at 11:45 p.m. on August 25, flew for nine hours covering 4,615 kilometers before touching down at Bangkok Air Force Base, Thailand, at 11:40 a.m. August 26 for a stopover. When the chartered plane entered Thai territorial space, four F16 Air Force planes scrambled to escort the plane to the airfield. Bangkok Mayor Chamrong Srimeong, the Thai NOC president, Thailand's Miss Universe 1988 and some 200 others were on hand to greet the torch.

The Seoul mayor, using the flame placed in the safety lamp, ignited the torch and handed it to Bangkok's mayor who, in return, passed the torch to Porntip Nakhirunkanok, Miss Universe 1988, who then passed the torch to runners, Payao Poontharat and Thawee Amphornmaha. The runners relayed the torch for 300 meters around the airfield precinct and ignited a mobile flame cauldron.

As the flame was laid on the bowl, a 124-member Thai folk dance troupe performed traditional dance and folk songs. At 7:30 p.m. a welcome reception was held at the Imperial Hotel with about 70 Thais including vice prime minister and the president of the Thai Olympic Committee, and 30 Koreans including Seoul's mayor and the Korean ambassador to Thailand attending.

The Korean Residents Association in Thailand staged colorful events at the Ambassador Hotel to welcome the Korean delegates.

After spending 14 hours in Bangkok, the plane carrying the flame took off from the airfield at 1:35 a.m. on August 27 and headed for Korean island of Cheju. Flying four hours and 45 minutes covering 2,050 kilometers, the plane touched down at Cheju Airport at 11 a.m. on August 27, ending the international torch relay that had covered a total of 6,665 kilometers in 14 hours and 40 minutes, with a stopover of 15 hours and 50 minutes.

□ A Message from Korean Chief Delegate for Olympic Torch Handingover

Distinguished guests, and citizens of Athens!

Let me convey warm and friendly greetings to you the Greek people from the four thousands of people of the Republic of Korea, the Land of Morning Calm. As mayor of Seoul, the host city of the 24th Olympic Games, I would like to convey deep appreciation of the one thousands of Seoul citizens to the citizens of Athens.

I and my delegates are greatly honored to visit this historic Panathenian Stadium where the first Olympic Games were held ninety-two years ago. I am now deeply moved to take over the sacred flame that will light the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul. Platon said that good beginning will bear fruit. The modern Olympiad which begun at this place a century ago has been kept alive since then, and is about to enter into the 24th Games.

Somewhere in between, we witnessed the Games withheld due to war, Games hampered by terrorism and the Games ignored by some countries because of political and ideological conflicts. The Seoul Olympics, however, promised to become a great global festival as 161 countries, the largest ever in Olympic history, would have committed to the Seoul Games by transcending racial, religious and ideological differences. The spirit of ancient Greek Olympiad, and the ideal of peace for mankind aspired by Baron Pierre de Coubertin will thus be revived in Korea, the country of east.

On the foundation of such faith, the people of Republic of Korea have in the last seven years been striving hard to prepare for the Olympic Games; and they are now ready to greet the arrival of guests from all over the world.

The Seoul Olympics will go in parallel with diverse international cultural and arts events, including the introduction of Korea's time honored cultural assets spanning five thousands of years. Citizens of Athens!

The Olympic flame is going to move from this Greek land, the fertile ground for the world civilization, to the Republic of Korea.

This flame will be kept ablaze in the hearts of the world people as a flame of hope and flame of friendship. We pray for lasting glory for Greece and her people who made significant contribution to the world peace by founding Olympiad. Wishing you lasting happiness for brightening the Olympic spirit by presenting us the sacred flame today, we would like to renew our deep thanks.

Kim Yong-nae, Mayor of Seoul

22. A troupe of Thai folk dancers awaiting the arrival of the Olympic flame on August 26, 1988.

23. Korean folk dancers alight from a charter flight sent to Greece to collect the flame; Korean residents of Greece give a warm welcome.

24. The Korean folk percussion ensemble Samulnori, part of the delegation of folk performers sent to the torch ignition ceremony in Greece, stage one of their six performances during the trip.

25. The torch transfer ceremony was held at the Parthenon Temple in Athens on August 25. In attendance were Hellenic Olympic Committee President Lambis Nicolaos, Greek government dignitaries and members of the Korean delegation, along with some 60,000 spectators.





12. Torch Relay



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12.4 Domestic Torch Relay

12.4.1 Events to Celebrate the Arrival of Flame

□ Organization of preparation committee for welcoming events

The SLOOC decided to stage large-scale events to greet the arrival of the torch at Cheju Airport with the aim of emphasizing the determination to bring success to the Seoul Olympics Games and to widely publicize Cheju-do as a tourist attraction to the world. Before establishing a basic plan on the scope and range of the welcoming events, the SLOOC set the following guidelines: 1) Using the symbolism of the sacred flame as theme, an event should be designed to bring traditional Korean culture and folk culture of Cheju-do into a new perspective, 2) The event should be launched as a national function; the Halla Cultural Festival and the festival planned to commemorate the opening of a new Arts Hall should be linked with the welcoming event for the arrival of the torch to heighten the festive mood, 3) A production team should be organized among related experts to extend advice and suggestions concerning the standards, production and conduct of the event, 4) Members of foreign diplomatic corps, dignitaries representing all walks of life, and Cheju-do celebrities should be invited to attend the event, and local and foreign journalists should be solicited to cover the event to boost public relations effect and the festive mood for the Games, 5) The event should be under the responsibility of the Cheju-do provincial government with the cooperation of the Cheju-do Education Committee and other related agencies.

In December 1986, a field survey was made of the major sites where the events were to take place, including Cheju Airport, Cheju city sports complex, Chungmun tourist complex, and Hammel Monument. The field survey was followed up with the writing of a scenario, organization of performing groups and selection of their leaders, and rehearsals. On August 19, 1988, a rehearsal was held to put the finishing touches to the preparations. The program highlighted pre-arrival events, post-arrival events, and post-ceremony events. Under the main theme "Over the Waves of the Pacific," the post-ceremony event consisted of four parts — part 1 (Myth of the Origin of Tamra), part 2 (A History Riddled with Hardship), part 3 (Setting the Darkness Ablaze), and part 4 (The Image of Future toward the World) 4 (The Image of Future toward the World)

Involved in the events were 2,978 performers from 11 high schools, three primary schools, and various related organizations. The Cheju-do Education Committee, with the assistance of the SLOOC and related agencies, organized the production teams and secured and managed the performers. Those who were picked for the events underwent five stages of training for a successful staging of the events.

□ Conduct of events and banquet

Related organizations and all inhabitants of Cheju-do, the first arrival point of the torch relay in Korea, pooled their energy to welcome the arrival of the sacred flame. The festival to greet the arrival of the torch took on an added significance, being timed as it was to coincide with the island's annual key folk play, "Halla Cultural Festival."

On August 26, the eve of the arrival of the torch, "Halla Mountain Rite" was held at Kwandok-jong in Cheju city to pray for the safe arrival of the torch and for the lasting prosperity of the island's inhabitants; the rite drew a crowd of some 5,000 to animate the festival eve mood.

On the morning of August 27 when the torch was scheduled to arrive, Cheju Airport was shrouded with drizzling rain. At 9:40 a.m. a performing troupe staged a 30-minute-long "Parade to Greet Flame" at the New Cheju Plaza about 1.5 kilometers from the International Airport. Leading the parade was Olympic mascot, Hodori, followed by a band of drum and fife, bearers of flags of participating countries, and a traditional folk play troupe. The long line seemed to bring the warm welcome of the Cheju people to the airport. A large group of some 200 masked dancers mingled with a farmers' music band, followed by a line of homegrown ponies.

At 10:30 a.m. just before the arrival of the torch, a big drum was beaten to start the Yongdung Shaman play, a rite to bring forth an empathy with a god to greet the torch. The solemn rite was followed by a group of women divers, singing songs as they enacted their daily routine, and a farmers group clad in traditional costume chorusing farmers' songs.

At 11 a.m. sharp, the plane carrying the torch touched down at the airport, and Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae stepped down holding the flame lamp and leading the torch delegation. Mayor Kim lit the torch using the flame, and handed the torch to Cheju Governor Lee Goon-bo. Governor Lee, raising the torch high, slowly headed toward a mobile cauldron, followed by young girls playing "Cheju angels," and 34 members of the Seoul City Dance Company.

As the flame was carried to the mobile cauldron, doves soared high in the sky and fireworks were lit.

At 11:16 a.m. Mayor Kim delivered a brief speech on the arrival of the torch, followed by a welcoming message from Governor Lee and congratulatory address by SLOOC President Park Seh-jik.

The post-arrival ceremony started at 11:24 a.m., featuring a series of performances by some 1,000 students and arts performing troupes. All those involved in the event were brought together to form the shape of the Korean peninsula. At the height of the post-ceremony event, the big drum sent off a roaring sound, and then 81-year-old calligrapher, Hyon Chung-hwa, passed the torch to the first runners, Kim Sang-min, a sixth-grader of Sin Cheju Primary School, and fifth-grade girl student Lee Jae-hui. Kim and Lee, holding the torch together, jogged out of the scene, passing through the giant human map of the Korean peninsula, to start the first leg of the torch relay inside Korea.

□ Welcoming address

I join all the inhabitants of our Cheju province to greet the arrival of the torch of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games dedicated to the harmony and progress of the five billion human race. It is a great honor that our Cheju-do is being spotlighted as the image of the Republic of Korea marching vigorously on the path toward prosperity for the first time since "The Land of Morning Calm" was first introduced to the world by Handrick Hammel who drifted ashore on this island some 300 years ago. With the love and hospitality with which we warmly accepted the strange drifters some 300 years ago, we now greet the arrival of the torch and guests from the world with an earnest prayer that the Seoul Olympic Games will become a genuine festival to usher in the lasting prosperity and harmony for all the family on this earth. I pray that the sacred flame burning at this island of myth and fantasy will forever remain a symbol of hope and peace of the world, binding together the west and east. Thank you.

Lee Goon-bo, Governor of Cheju Province

In a move to make the welcome event to commemorate the arrival of the torch a national celebration, the SLOOC sent out invitations to the members of the SLOOC, members of foreign diplomatic corps, members of the National Assembly Culture and Information Committee, journalists and local dignitaries. Among the separate invitees were 1,500 citizens.

□ Erection of memorial structures and planting of trees

The SLOOC decided to erect a sculpture and plant trees to commemorate the arrival of the torch in the island, and to serve as a tourist attraction. The proposed sculpture was to be situated in an area which would form a harmony among the sculpture, the island's volcanic rock and the blue sea.

The SLOOC commissioned a landscape architecture designer to make a field survey of candidate sites, and decided to erect the monumental structure at Sinsan Park area. The area was high on the list of preference for its good location with high potential for tourism and proximity to existing tourist attractions, including the museum of folklore.

The SLOOC commissioned five leading sculptors to draw the structure, receiving five perspective drawings and supplementary drawings in July 1987. The five drawings were brought to a screening panel, which selected the work by Ms. Chong Bo-won. In December 1987 the SLOOC signed a design contract with the Environmental Design Institute of Kukmin University for the designing of the structure; the manufacture of the structure started in February 1988.

The structure features eight granite columns placed vertically or obliquely, measuring one meter by one meter at the base with height ranging from one meter to eight meters, on a granite base stand, 20 by 18 meters and one meter high. In the center of the granite stand, part of a stainless steel ball, seven meters in base line and one meter in height, protrudes, and next to it are five stainless steel rings, diameters ranging from one meter to four meters, linked in a spiraling shape and standing eight meters tall.

The circular form protruding on the central part of the granite stand symbolizes the earth, and the eight columns symbolize the '88 Olympic Games. The spiraling form of five revolving rings represents the five Olympic rings and the burning flame. The spiraling columns commemorating the arrival of the sacred flame ignited at the Temple of Hera, Greece, emphasizes the spiritual bond between the origin of the flame and Cheju-do. Made of stainless steel and granite, the structure was highly commended for its expression of the strong spirit of athletes and of Koreans. The structure was unveiled at 12:00 o'clock noon on August 27, the day of the arrival of the flame, in a ceremony attended by Cheju province governor, chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Information Committee and many other leading figures.

Olive and cypress trees were planted around Sinsan Park. The commemorative planting project was undertaken from June 1-15, 1988; 370 olive saplings, 100 cypress saplings and 30 laurel tree saplings were planted.



26. Lee Goon-bo, Governor of Cheju province, relays the Olympic torch to a mobile cauldron.

27. On the apron of Cheju International Airport, 81 year-old calligrapher Hyon Chung-hwa lights the torch from a mobile cauldron to mark the start of the Korean leg of the relay at 11:45 a.m. on August 27.

28. A memorial sculpture erected at Sansang Park, Cheju city, to commemorate the arrival of the Olympic flame; the design was by sculptress Chong Bo-won.

29. The torch leaves Kongju, South Chungchong province, bound for Chongju, North Chungchong province on September 8.

30. Sixth grade schoolboy Kim Sang-min and fifth grade schoolgirl Lee Jae-hui, jointly carried the Olympic torch on the initial leg of the relay in Korea.



12. Torch Relay

12.4.2 Cheju — Seoul Torch Relay

□ Outline

The torch relay covered a single course connecting major cities from east to west on 1,595 sections at a total length of 4,167.8 kilometers. A total of 1,467 runners, 2,782 associate runners, and 16,640 escorts ran over the course of 22 days to bring the flame to the cauldron in the Olympic Stadium. The torch relay included 1,414.4 kilometers covered by runners, 2,188 kilometers by vehicles, 492.6 kilometers by ships, 60.4 kilometers by bicycles, 5.4 kilometers by motorcycles and 7 kilometers by horseback relay. The torch relay formation was divided into regular formation and temporary formation; the temporary formation was again divided into "A" and "B" formations. The torch relay team involved an advance checking team and the main torch relay team. Riding in nine vehicles, including mobile flame bowl distribution vehicle, advance maintenance vehicle, torch distribution vehicle, and temporary torch bowl vehicles, the advance team comprised of 30 personnel led the way escorted by sidecars about 30 minutes in advance of the main torch relay runners.

The basic formation of the main relay team escorted by three police sidecars was in the following order; a torch relay command car, escort sidecar, runner, transportation command car, Greek observer car, armed mobile car, security team, documentary film crew car, official photography car, medical services car, amenities car, communications car, liaison car, maintenance car, and rear-end escort car. The formation comprised 22 vehicles, and was manned by 102 persons.

The relay sections for the temporary formation "A" were Chinju — Chungmu Ferryboat Station (71km), intra-city course in Samchonpo (4km), and Tongil Park — Chukryoung Wharf, Inje County (106.8km); 18 vehicles were involved in the sections, together with 73 persons.

The temporary torch relay "B" formation included Yosu Ferry Station — Suncheon City Hall section (45.4km), Soyang Dam Ferry Station — Suncheon City Hall section (16.1km); involved in these sections were 17 vehicles and 89 persons.

Torch relay between a city and provinces, and between a city and gun (county) was carried out under the responsibility of the administrative personnel in charge of the relevant district. The torch relay operation directors, nominated in each city and province, joined the formation to supervise the relay, riding in a torch relay operation car.

The torch was transferred from a city to a province, with city mayor and provincial governor facing each other on the administrative border. At those points where the torch could not be passed from one runner to another because the border was located in

mountain or sea, the director of the torch relay operation relayed the torch from the responsible administrator in one district to the responsible administrator in the other district. This method applied to the administrative border between city and county.

At the times the torch was to change hands the next runner had to arrive at the transfer point 30 minutes in advance of the scheduled time; when the torch arrived, the transfer was done in one minute.

At the word of command from the next runner, the runners facing each other raised their torches, and then lowered them to the level where the torch tips met, while associate runner and escorts relayed torches and hand-carried flags.

When the torch was to be handed from car to a runner, the director of the torch relay operation received the torch after crossing the administrative border and passed it to the runner. In cities and counties, operation personnel aboard a car passed the torch right away to the runner.

When the torch was to be passed from runner to ship, the director of the torch relay operation took over the torch and lit the mobile cauldron on the deck. When the torch was to be passed from ship to a runner, the director of the torch relay operation lit the torch from the mobile cauldron on the deck and passed it to the runner. Horseback relay and bicycle relay followed the transfer procedure of one runner to another.

At places where the torch was to stay overnight, top administrative personnel in the relevant district, residents and students held a ceremony to welcome the torch and carried it to a mobile flame bowl. The torch was sent off in a similar ceremony.

□ Torch relay by daily schedule

The torch, which embarked on the first leg of the domestic relay in the hands of a primary school boy and girl at 11:50 a.m. on August 27, 1988, was carried round Cheju-do in a clockwise direction. Thirty-four Korean residents grouped into two teams, representing Japan-based overseas Korean residents, took part in the torch relay in Cheju city. Also, 17 girl students in diver's outfit participated in the torch relay.

Completing the 104.3km relay course in Cheju-do, the torch arrived at Sinsan Park at 8:30 p.m., where Cheju's provincial governor carried the flame to a cauldron for an overnight stay.

At 9 a.m. August 28, the torch, carried on horseback ahead of 24 escort ponies and bands, arrived at the third pier of Cheju Harbor, and the flame was ignited in the cauldron aboard the Olympia '88 ferry.

Aboard the Olympia '88 were 470 persons including the SLOOC president, invitees, journalists and operation personnel; cruising the 350km sea course in nine hours, the ferry reached Pusan port. En route to the

Pusan port, Samulnori players and entertainers staged performances aboard the boat while Air Force jets staged an air show.

As the ferryboat was entering the port, fire-fighting vessels shot water high up in a gesture of welcome while motorboats staged a sea parade and helicopters and Air Force jets flew by. On the pier colorful folk plays unique to the Pusan region added to the festive mood.

On the Pusan — Chinju relay course on August 29, no sooner had the torch entered Masan city than children clad in Korean Marine Boy Scout uniform followed the torch relay formation, and Korean folk *ssirum* wrestlers clad in their unique outfit, including champion Yi Man-gi, carried the torch.

The Chinju — Suncheon relay section on August 30 involved a sea route midway from Chungmu to Yosu, forcing relay vehicles to organize two separate formations, A and B, and to start the relay separately. The torch which arrived at Chungmu Harbor was carried to a ferryboat named the Angel, and reached Samchonpo port via Han-ryeo Waterway. Runners carried the torch round Samchonpo city before crossing Noryang Strait to reach Yosu port. The torch circled Yosu city and reached the city hall following a 6km tree-lined course.

On August 31 the relay covered Suncheon — Mokpo section. In Sungju county, three Buddhist monks relayed the torch, while in Yongam a royal procession carried the sacred flame, heightening the mood of nationwide involvement.

At 11:10 a.m. on September 1, the torch left Mokpo amidst group folk dances and traditional farmers' music, heading to Kwangju past vast expanses of paddy fields. At Kwangju Railway Station plaza, a large group of high school girls holding blue silk-covered lanterns welcomed the arrival of the torch, and a farmers' band of 30 players and 67 folk chariot game players mingled with the torch relay formation on its way to the station. At 8:30 a.m. September 2, the torch left Kwangju for Tamyang on a 14.7km course along the Olympic Expressway. Passing through Sunchang from Tamyang, the torch arrived at Namwon where 30 runners clad in traditional folk costumes unique to the region carried the torch.

On the borderline between Chollabuk-do and Kyongsangnam-do, the torch changed hands between deputy governors of the provinces to start the relay in Kyongsangnam-do; from Kochang to Taegu covering 55.4 kilometers along the Olympic Expressway, the torch was again carried by car. At the entrance to the Taegu-Masan Expressway, the torch was transferred to the first Taegu runner at 6:25 p.m. amidst an enthusiastic welcome by Taegu citizens. As the torch was passing by Turyu Park, cultural events including farmers' music, folk dances, mask and fan dances, and singing were staged by 2,242 persons.

31. The torch is passed; relay runners had to appear at transfer points 30 minutes ahead of the scheduled pass, and the transfer of the flame took about one minute at each point.

32. The 350 kilometer seaborne leg of the relay between Cheju Island and Pusan was carried out aboard the ferry Olympia '88; 470 passengers went along for the ride, including the SLOOC president, invitees, media personnel and torch runners.



The torch, which left Taegu at 8:30 a.m. on September 3, was passed to a Kyongsangbuk-do runner at the entrance of Hyosong Women's University and headed toward the ancient city of Kyongju via Yongchon. At Kyongju, the torch was carried by runners clad in ancient Hwarang and Wonhwa costumes to the Kyongju Railroad Station, and from there headed toward Ulsan, while folk group dances, mask parade and various folk plays were unfolding in many parts of the city.

At 8 p.m. the torch arrived at the Pohang Gymnasium where the flame was carried to a mobile flame bowl for an overnight stop.

On September 4, a torch relay runner left Pohang, heading for Kumi, and on September 5, a runner left Kumi for Taejon. Jogging over Chupungryong ridge, and passing through Yongdong and Okchon, the runners entered the Seoul-Pusan Expressway. After a 15-minute run along the expressway, the runners reached the Taejon interchange where the torch was passed onto the first Chungchongnam-do runner. At Taejon plaza, the flame was put on the mobile cauldron for an overnight stay.

At 9:30 a.m. on September 6, a runner left Taejon, and the flame was carried along Honam Expressway for an hour and 25 minutes to reach Chongju city in Chollabuk-do. In Chongju, the arrival of the torch was celebrated with various folk and cultural events including Donghak Kabo Festival, the *ssirum* wrestling match, and a farm music band contest. In Pusan, the torch relay was of a unique fashion involving a mock pleasure boat and escorts clad in oarsman's clothes.

As the runners traversed the vast Mankyong paddy field to reach Kimje city, monks from Kumsansa Temple took over the torch, while in Chonju where the flame made an overnight stop, the torch was carried by wheelchair handicapped students from Sonhwa School.

At 8 p.m. the torch reached the plaza in front of Chollabuk-do provincial government; the governor carried the flame to a mobile cauldron. From there, the torch was carried along the central part of the Korean peninsula, from Chonju to Kongju city on September 7, from Kongju to Chongju city on September 8, and from Chongju to Chungju city on September 9. Departing Chungju on September 10, the runners raced northward as rain fell from early morning. The 335-kilometer course from Chungju to Kangnung was a rugged route traversing Taebaek ridge, the spinal cord of the Korean peninsula; in the rainfall, the rugged course was difficult for the torch relay convoy of more than 30 vehicles. In Chechon city, four disabled persons relayed the torch on wheelchairs. In Kangnung city, six male and six female runners, clad in costumes designed for the famous Yi Dynasty scholar Yulgok and his mother Shin Saimdang, relayed the torch.



Torch Relay Schedule

Schedule	Section	Distance Covered (km)			Number of Torchbearing Personnel				
		Torchbearer	Vehicle	Other	Total	Torchbearer	Associate Runner	Escort	Total
Aug. 27. 11:50-20:30	Cheju Airport-Shinsan Park	33.6	170.7		204.3	37	72	462	572
Aug. 28. 09:20-20:35	Shinsan Park-Pusan	2.8		(Horse) 4.8 (Ship) 350	357.6	4	8	63	75
Aug. 29. 09:00-20:00	Pusan-Chinju	70.9	129.8		200.7	66	132	844	1,042
Aug. 30. 09:00-20:00	Chinju-Sunchon	71.3	49.1	(Ship) 88.6	209.0	67	134	768	969
Aug. 31. 09:00-20:00	Sunchon-Mokpo	67.8	98.3		166.1	62	124	692	878
Sept. 1. 11:10-20:00	Mokpo-Kwangju	72.2	11.2		83.4	73	146	816	1,035
Sept. 2. 08:30-20:00	Kwangju-Taegu	67.2	166.5		233.7	66	132	794	992
Sept.3. 08:30-20:00	Taegu-Pohang	62.2	155.9		218.1	62	124	712	898
Sept. 4. 08:00-20:30	Pohang-Kumi	62.2	247.2		309.4	62	124	714	900
Sept. 5. 09:00-20:00	Kumi-Taejon	83.9	55.6	(Cycle) 2.3	141.8	77	154	878	1,109
Sept. 6. 09:30-20:00	Taejon-Chonju	71.4	149.7		221.1	70	140	886	1,096
Sept. 7. 09:00-20:00	Chonju-Kongju	77.7	52.1	(Cycle) 37.8	167.6	82	164	960	1,206
Sept. 8. 09:00-20:00	Kongju-Chongju	64.1	163.5		227.6	63	126	744	933
Sept. 9. 10:40-20:00	Chongju-Chungju	80.2	23.2		103.5	77	154	842	1,073
Sept. 10. 08:30-20:30	Chungju-Kangnung	62.9	272.7		335.6	60	120	680	860
Sept. 11. 08:30-20:30	Kangnung-choonchon	58.9	177.1	(Cycle) 4.0 (Ship) 54.0	294.0	58	116	650	824
Sept. 12. 10:30-20:00	choonchon-Wonju	72.1	17.5		89.6	73	146	812	1,031
Sept. 13. 09:00-19:30	Wonju-Suwon	75.5	80.7	(Motorcycle) 1.7	157.9	77	154	880	1,111
Sept. 14. 10:10-20:00	Suwon-Inchon	61.6	72.5	(Horse) 2.2 (Cycle) 9.8	146.1	60	120	750	930
Sept. 15. 08:30-20:30	Inchon-Uijongbu	83.7	94.6	(Motorcycle) 3.7 (Cycle) 6.5	188.5	157	168	1,042	1,367
Sept. 16. 11:36-19:00	Uijongbu-Seoul City Hall	66.3			66.3	67	134	965	1,166
Sept. 17. 09:25-12:10	Seoul City Hall-Olympic Stadium	27.7			27.7	30	56	448	534
Sept. 19. 09:14-11:00	Pusan Yongdu Park-Yacht Venue	18.2			18.2	17	34	238	289
Total		1,414.4 (1,373 sections)	2,188 (205 sections)	565.4 (17 sections)	4,167.8 (1,595 sections)	1,467	2,782	16,640	20,899

Twelve mothers carrying their infant babies born in 1988 in baby carriages also took part in the torch relay, draw-

ing applause. At 8:30 p.m. the torch was placed on Ojukhon plaza by the Kangnung mayor.



12. Torch Relay



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Along the panoramic coastline in the east, the torch runners raced northward on September 11; passing through Sokcho, the torch reached Tongil Chonmangdae (observation platform) in Kosong at 2:27 p.m., where a 10-minute ceremony was held to pray for national unification. Climbing up and down Chinburyong ridge, the runners reached Sinnamri ferry station in Inje, where the torch was carried aboard Kwaeryong-ho ferry for an hour-long cruise on the Soyang lake, reaching Soyang Dam in Chunchon.

The torch was passed to the first Chunchon city runner while a traditional military band was playing in the rain. After two hours, the torch runners reached Chunchon city hall.

The torch relay course on September 12 traversing through six cities and counties in Kangwon-do was a relatively short distance covering about 90 kilometers. In Wonju, 20 U.S. soldiers stationed in Korea joined foreign runners, while five primary school children clad in ancient costumes and straw hats took part in the relay, to the delight of reporters and photographers. On September 13, the torch again entered Chungchongbuk-do to traverse Chungwon-gun and Umsong-gun. At Changhowon rotary, a borderline between Chungchongbuk-do and Kyonggi-do, a lantern caravan welcomed the arrival of the torch. At the entrance of Suwon city where the torch was to stay overnight, a civilian mobile patrol team relayed the torch using moterbikes.

At the Suwon Stadium where the flame stayed overnight in a mobile cauldron, 5,271 students staged performances including a royal procession, children's farm band, and hoop-dance. The event marked the most spectacular performance yet of all the festivals staged to celebrate the overnight stay of the torch.

At 10 a.m. on September 14, the torch left Suwon for Incheon. Reaching Anyang city, the torch was borne on horseback for a 2.2-kilometer section. The torch was also carried by a couple working for the Anyang city government. At the plaza in front of the Incheon city hall, a mask dance, fan dance by the Incheon City Dance Company and students, and Samulnori folk music were part of the festivities awaiting the arrival of the torch. The last section leading to the Incheon city hall was marked by the relay by a skipper aboard a mock ocean liner mounted on a large truck symbolizing the port city of Incheon.

At 8:30 a.m. on September 15, the torch left Incheon as the city's arts groups jointly staged a performance and some 2,000 colored balloons soared high in the sky. Along a 9.8-kilometer section leading to the entrance of the expressway, members of the Incheon Women Cyclists Association rode with the torch. Following the cyclists was a convoy of 21 other cyclists clad as puppets or as bridegrooms.

Arriving in Puchon in Kyonggi-do, the torch was carried aboard a flower-festooned vehicle and a convoy of vehicles led the torch relay, traversing Seoul city section along Seoul-Inchon Expressway and Nambu circular road, and entering Paju-gun past Koyang-gun. The 16.7-kilometer section from Yongtae-ri to Imjinkak was a sort of an international torch relay led by runners representing some 90 National Olympic Committees. This was an unprecedented event in the history of the Olympics and was highly rated as a magnificent demonstration of Olympic harmony.

The torch was carried by vehicle on a 65.6-kilometer section from Imjinkak to Tongduchon. The torch arrived at Uijongbu at 8:30 p.m. for an overnight stop.

At 11:36 a.m. on September 16 the torch left Uijongbu as a group of folk masked dancers sent the convoy off, leaving behind the long journey across country for 20 days and taking the final course leading to the host city of Seoul. It was at 2:17 p.m. that the torch reached Manguri bordering Seoul city. While the torch runners were covering the 43.6-kilometer distance up to the city hall, various festival programs including the Pongsan Mask Dance, Namsadang Folk Play, Korean traditional *changgo* drum dance, fan dance, rhythmic gymnastics were staged at 44 locations by 2,550 performers from 58 groups. Confetti were showered from atop buildings lining the relay course.

When the torch arrived at the city hall, a rainshower poured down, but the multitude of citizens braved the weather to greet the arrival of the torch. Seoul's mayor greeted the arrival with a warm welcoming message and pop singer Patti Kim sang "Hail to Seoul."

The torch left the city plaza at 9:20 a.m. on September 17 on the last leg of the relay crisscrossing the city only hours before the historic opening of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The Korean national flag, Taegukki, lined the course and there were loud cheers as torch runners covered the 27.7 kilometers from Namdaemun to the Olympic Stadium via Seoul Station, Han River Bridge, Kangnam Bridge, Teheranro, Paekche Tumuli Street, and the Olympic Road. The last runner, Kang Tu-tae, a basketball player, reached the entrance of the Olympic Stadium at 12:20 p.m., bringing the long torch relay to its dramatic conclusion at the Opening Ceremony.

12.4.3 Torch at Yachting Center

The torch for the yachting competition was separated from the torch for the Seoul Olympics at Yongdusan Park in Pusan. The Seoul Olympic torch, arriving at Pusan on August 28, made an overnight stop at Yongdusan Park before heading for Seoul, but the flame for the yachting competition stayed at the park's cauldron until

September 19 when the flame was passed to a torch. The torch relay covered 18.2 kilometers in 17 sections. The torch relay for the yachting competition was done under the responsibility of the Pusan Torch Relay Committee headed by Pusan mayor. From the park to the yachting center the torch relay traversed major road sections in the heart of the port city; involved in the relay were 17 runners, 34 second runners, and 238 escorts. The torch left the park in a gala ceremony held at 8:40 a.m. on September 19, with Pusan mayor, leaders of many organizations, sportsmen and some 200 others attending. The torch which was ignited by the Pusan mayor from the flame on the cauldron was passed to the first runner, Lee Chae-yong, to start the relay at 8:50 a.m. Passing along Daechong-ro, by the Pusan Rail Station, along Munhyon rotary and Subi intersection, the flame was placed on the cauldron at 11 a.m. by World Boxing Association flyweight champion Chang Jong-gu.





33. One of the relay runners, flowers around his neck, bears the torch along a stretch of Korea's East Coast.

34. Kwaryong-ho, a passenger vessel that carried the flame from Sinam wharf, Inje, Kangwon province, to Soyang Dam.

35. Ceremony for the arrival of the Olympic torch at Seoul City Hall on the evening of September 16; braving showers, thousands of citizens welcomed the Olympic flame to the 1988 host city.

36. The torch being borne past Kwangwhamun Gate.

37. Provincial cultural festivities were held everywhere the torch paused along the relay course.

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12. Torch Relay



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12.5 Cultural Festivals

12.5.1 Festival Preparation

The SLOOC decided to use the torch relay as an occasion to hold cultural events everywhere the torch was to make an overnight stop for the purpose of laying the foundation for the development of provincial culture, promoting a festive mood, and introducing Korea's traditional culture broadly at home and abroad.

The cultural festivals were designed to attract not only local folk performance groups but also foreign arts groups, particularly those from the countries which hosted previous Olympics, so as to make the torch relay an occasion and forum for world harmony.

To this end, the SLOOC set forth the following guidelines:

- In major cities where the sacred flame was scheduled for an overnight stop, large-scale cultural festivals had to be held, while small cities had to sponsor their own cultural festivals.

- The annual provincial cultural events scheduled for between September and October were incorporated into the cultural festivals to greet the arrival of the torch.

- Events characteristic of specific regions should be selected for presentation at the cultural festivals.

- The festival should last for two to three days before and after the overnight stay of the torch, and should be placed under the responsibility of each city and provincial government with the assistance of the Home Ministry, the Culture and Information Ministry, the SLOOC and the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation.

The cultural festivals featured music, dance, drama, exhibition and other general cultural events, and parades by drum and fife bands. There were also mask parades, the opening of open-air folk marketplaces, and performances by foreign folk troupes at major cities.

12.5.2 Festivals by Region and Group

The cultural festivals occasioned by the torch relay were staged in 21 major cities across the country from August 27 to September 17.

The foreign folk festivals were classified into the international folk festival performance and the arts troupe performance involving the host countries of past Olympic Games.

Classified into continental sphere and cultural sphere, folk arts troupes from 12 countries were invited to stage performances in Korea jointly with local performing groups in each city and province.

Festivals at Stop-Over Cities

Date	City	Repository for Flame	Activities
Aug. 27	Cheju	Shinsan Park	Welcoming ceremony (international airport: <i>Chuitadae</i> music, traditional orchestral music, fanfare, chorus, horse riding parade, wind instrument music, diver's game, folk dance, legend of Sulwoondaes grandmother)/lantern parade yongdung shamanist ritual/ <i>Yonggam</i> game
Aug. 28	Pusan	Yongdusan Park Plaza	Creative Korean dance/Tadaepo <i>huri</i> song/Suyopng Field Play/Pusan farmers' music/Tangnae Field Play
Aug. 29	Chinju	Chinju Museum	Korean orchestral music/shamanist ritual/monk's dance/ <i>Kayagum</i> performance/port dance/Folk song chorus
Aug. 30	Sunchon	In front of Sunchon City Hall	<i>Palma</i> farmers' dance
Aug. 31	Mokpo	Mokpo Station Plaza	<i>Kanggangsulle</i> dance
Sept. 1	Kwangju	Kwangju Station Plaza	<i>Kanggangsulle</i> dance/farmers' dance/ <i>Taeguk</i> fan parade/military band music
Sept. 2	Taegu	Children's Center Plaza	<i>Kejinachingchingnanae/Ongheya</i> songs/monk's dance/Kangryung Mask Dance/wind instrument music/chorus of congratulation
Sept. 3	Pohang	Indoor Gymnasium Plaza	Farmer's music performance/shamanist mask play/Samul Noir (traditional percussion quartet)/East Sea
Sept. 4	Kumi	Kumi City Hall Plaza	Hahoe Mask Dance/Yechon Tongmyung farmers' song
Sept. 5	Taejon	Taejon Station Plaza	<i>Kanggangsulle</i> dance/farmers' music
Sept. 6	Chonju	Chon buk Provincial Office	<i>Ok-gu Sang-jak</i> farmers' dance/ <i>Kuem magi</i> New Year's greeting play/traditional Korean music performance
Sept. 7	Kongju	Teacher's College High School	Fairy dance/ <i>Kanggangsulle</i> /Paekche maidens group dance/Kongju totem pole <i>service/Sanyuwha</i> song/weaving play
Sept. 8	Chongju	Chungju Gymnasium	Chungchongbuk-do provincial arts festival (at nearby Mushim river)
Sept. 9	Choongju	Choong Ang Park	Mask dance/Taekkyon exhibition play/ <i>Kayagum</i> music
Sept. 10	Kangneung	Ojukhon plaza	The 27th Memorial Festival of Yi Yulgok — Commemorative activities — Kite flying, <i>ssirum</i> , officer-slave mask play, farmers' dance, flower dance
Sept. 11	Choonchon	Choonchon City Hall Plaza	The 6th Kangwon Arts Festival — National singing competition/youth song festival
Sept. 12	Wonju	Sports Complex	The 6th <i>Chi-ak</i> Cultural Festival — Confucian ceremony, music, dance, drama, culture symposium, folk play
Sept. 13	Suwon	Public Stadium	King Chongjo's procession/mass game/farmers' dance/military band performance/ <i>Chuitadae</i> /fan dance/lantern parade
Sept. 14	Inchon	Inchon City Hall	Farmers' dance/Dragon play/West coast work song/Unyul Mask Dance/fan dance and Samul Nori (traditional percussion quartet)
Sept. 15	Uijongbu	Uijongbu Station Plaza	Flower dance/fan dance/Taedong Shamanist Rite/love song/old music band/ <i>Kanggangsulle</i> dance/ <i>Chungju dang</i> play/Kyonggi farmers' dance/Korean traditional songs/Saemul Nori (traditional percussion quartet)
Sept. 16	Seoul	Seoul City Hall	Special program (for 45 minutes) — Pop orchestra, chorus — Korean dance, modern dance — Confucian ceremony music, dance, <i>Pansori</i> (narrative folk song) — Appearance of Hodori

Participated folk troupes in the Seoul International Folk Festival

- A team
- Italy: Trumpeters, Drummers, Flagwavers of Cori
- Japan: Asuka Hoo, Member of Osaka Folklore Association
- New Zealand: Waka Huia, Maori Tribe Folk Group
- Saudi Arabia: National Folk Group of Saudi Arabia
- B team
- France: Lous Pastous
- Hungary: "ERKEL FERENG" Folk Dance Ensemble
- Indonesia: Bagong Kussudiardja Cultural Centre
- Peru: Ballet Folklorico "ASI ES MI PERU"
- C team
- Poland: Folk Dance Ensemble of the Maria Curie Sklodowska University
- Turkey: Kartal Belediyesi Folklore Group
- U.S.A.: Brigham Young University American Folk Dance Ensemble
- Senegal: The National Ballet Ensemble "La Linguere"

The participating groups were organized into three teams and performed in nine provincial cities from September 12 to 15. On September 26, they were brought together for a joint performance in Seoul.

Performing folk troupes from five host countries of past Olympic Games participated in the festival, including Isot of Finland, Srocco Arahem Land of Australia, I Danzatori Scalzi Di Roma of Italy, Badisches Staatstheater karlsruhe of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Jiona Boyd of Canada. They presented performances with charge or free of charge depending on the characteristics of the troupe. Round trip air tickets and the cost of production of the performance were provided by the respective country, while the the SLOOC bore the cost of traffic, lodging and food expenses during the stay in Korea.



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38. The Han River People's Festival celebrated the arrival of the Olympic torch in Seoul.

39. One of the cultural festivals held in urban centers along the relay course.

40. Thai folk dancers stage a performance at the military airbase in Thailand where the torch stopped en route to Seoul.

41. Folk dancers from New Zealand.

42. A Japanese folk dancer is all smiles while participating in the Seoul International Folklore Festival to mark the arrival of the Olympic flame.



12. Torch Relay

12.6 Review and Evaluation

With attention and expectation of the world, the Olympic torch was relayed by runners at home and abroad from all walks of life, showing off variegating costumes and using various methods of relay, making the relay most spectacular and colorful of any past torch relays.

Unlike the past Games, the flame lighting ceremony, torch relay in Greece and torch delivery ceremony were conducted with the full fanfare of public relations campaigns by the Hellenic Olympic Committee and the Greek government, and with magnificent preparations, drawing a multitude of crowds.

The performance by the Seoul City Dance Company and a Korean folk percussion ensemble introduced Korean traditional culture to Greece and helped consolidate ties between Korea and Greece.

The festival orchestrated to greet the arrival of the torch was staged by 2,978 performers representing 14 programs to herald the prelude to the opening of the Olympic Games and to inspire public awareness of the Olympics. The planners certainly owe the success of the festival to the dedicated endeavors especially by students performers who sacrificed their summer vacation.

One noticeable aspect of the domestic torch relay was that as many as 150 foreigners took part in the relay. Never in the Olympic history had foreign runners numbering 90 represented NOCs in the torch relay. This made the torch relay a very significant event. A total of 108 overseas Korean residents also joined in the torch relay, creating a touching moment in the torch relay running.

Unlike past Games, the runners did not wear the uniform of uniformal design, but they were clad in eye-catching costumes to represent the runners themselves or the regional cultures, well blending with the diverse festivals held at each arrival point of different regions. This was another factor making the torch relay a resounding success.

The torch relay was a spectacular event that elevated the Olympics from sport festival into a festival of world peace.



43. The Olympia '88 cruises into Pusan harbor.

44. The torch sets out from the port city of Pusan toward Seoul.

45. A grandfather and grandson clad in traditional Korean dress join in the torch relay.





개회식·폐회식·시상식
Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies
Cérémonies d'ouverture et de clôture

13



The Opening Ceremonies of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul were held for three hours from 10:30 a.m. on September 17, 1988, in a sumptuous yet solemn atmosphere at the Olympic Stadium in southern Seoul.

The Opening Ceremonies turned out to be a festival of the five billion members of the global family, a happy surprise which visualized both the idea of the Olympics, the "Harmony and Progress," and the Korean culture characterized by beauty, power and peace, in the form of the indigenous dances, sounds and colors. The Opening Ceremonies consisted of a prelude, an official ceremony and an epilogue.

The Closing Ceremonies, which were held

for one and half hours from 7 p.m. on October 2, comprised official proceedings and artistic performances. The ceremonies expressed the warm-heartedness of the Korean people who tried to confirm the friendship forged through sports, their reluctance to accept parting and the promise to see everyone again in a remarkable artistic creation which married the traditional Korean culture and the contemporary senses.

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were performed by a total of 17,079 people, from primary and secondary school students and collegians, to militarymen, foreigners and those from professional groups.

The ceremonies necessitated 240,958

items of 352 kinds in all, including as many as 39,613 pieces of costume.

The victory ceremonies were conducted by 12 mobile teams consisting of 358 personnel. The medals presented to the winners totalled 580 golds, 570 silvers, and 628 bronzes awarded on 270 occasions in 27 sports. To all the participants in the Games, 20,400 commemorative medals were given.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

13.1 Basic Preparations

13.1.1 Overview

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul were designed to serve as a momentum for the "Harmony and Progress" of the whole world, to highlight the uniqueness of the Korean culture and to form a consensus among the Koreans and the peoples of the rest of the world. To this aim, the basic guidelines for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were worked out as follows:

(1) The ceremonies should manifest the yearning for international friendship and global peace in a solemn and joyous atmosphere in observance of the Articles 63 and 66 of the Olympic Charter.

(2) The originality of Korean culture should be the undercurrent of the program, but it should be aided by colors and music to garner the sympathy of the whole world citizens.

(3) The opinions of specialists, both at home and abroad, should be taken into consideration as much as possible.

(4) A systematic and reasonable organization should be formed to promote the program.

(5) Human and material resources in cultural and scientific fields should be fully developed and utilized to make the program a genuine festival for the world people.

(6) The staging of students attending ordinary schools should be minimized while the participation of those at art and athletic institutes, and professional artists is encouraged.

(7) The experiences from the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul should be made most of in the preparations for the upcoming events.

Preparations for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were classified into program production, music production, development of special effects, the appropriation and supply of materials and installation of proper equipment at venues, and program operation.

The Opening Ceremonies advanced in three phases — the prelude, the official ceremony and the epilogue — for 180 minutes, staging 13,625 people in 15 performance numbers.

The program of the Closing Ceremonies, which ended the 16-day Olympic drama, commenced at 7 p.m. on October 2, 1988, and lasted for 90 minutes, staging 6,173 people in nine works. All the performances except for the official proceedings were designed to express the reluctance to parting and the longing for reunion, in addition to reaffirming the idea of "Harmony and Progress" shared through sports.

13.1.2 Implementation

The preparations for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Seoul Olympic Games started in December 1986, with the founding of the Department of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The department consisted of the Divisions of Ceremonies 1 and 2, and Arts and Music Managers. Earlier in July 1986, the SLOOC formed planning corps for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and had it work out the theme of the ceremonies and basic features of a scenario. In December of that year, a scenario was drafted and published. The SLOOC referred the draft scenario to the Advisory Committee for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies inaugurated in February 1987, to deliberate, coordinate and advise on matters concerning the production and operation of the program. The committee held meetings to deliberate the scenario from March 7-15 of the same year and on April 3 published the finally approved scenario in a book form. That meant the settlement of the basic guidelines for all the events relating to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The SLOOC reported the scenario to the 92nd IOC sessions in May 1987. In June of that year, the SLOOC kicked off the substantial preparations by starting to select the organizations to take part in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In September 1987, a detailed picture was completed for the actual practice of the performances to be given during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The production corps launched the practice which was carried out for a total of 160 hours in five phases.

The SLOOC established the operation unit for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies on June 8, 1988, putting all projects concerning the program operation, protocol, program support and management in full readiness. On June 29, the same year, another meeting appraising the preparations for the ceremonies was held and worked out measures to make up for the weak points.

On August 30, 1988, when the opening of the Games was only some two weeks away, all the 15 performances were practiced publicly at the main stadium of the Seoul Sports Complex. On September 8, a full-dress rehearsal of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was held. The second rehearsal was given on September 14, putting an end to the time-consuming practices.

13.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The Department of Opening and Closing Ceremonies, a commanding post for the operation and promotion of projects relating to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, was made up of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Divisions 1 and 2, and the Offices of Arts and Music Officers

Tasks of each division and office:

Division 1

- Planning of the program for the ceremonies.
- The formation and operation of the ceremonies' operation headquarters.
- The recruitment and operation of the foreign performers.
- The education of the operation personnel and the manpower management.
- The program production.
- Establishment of plans for the appraisal meetings and rehearsals, and implementation of the plans.

Division 2

- The formation of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies production corps.
- The recruitment and operation of the performers.
- The establishment of plans for the practice of performances and the implementation of the plans.

- The development, securing and operation of the special effects.

The Office of Music Officer

- The production and distribution of the official music numbers of the Games.
- The production of music for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.
- The formation of the orchestra and chorus and their operation.

The Office of Arts Officer

- the securing of the costumes of the performers.
- Appropriation and management of sets and props.
- The installation of necessary equipment at venues and decoration of them.

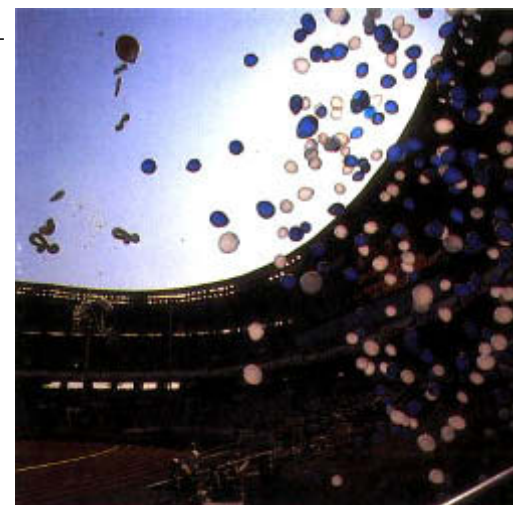
The Department of Opening and Closing Ceremonies was expanded and reorganized into the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Operation Unit in June 1988. The pyramid organization was headed by the secretary general of culture and ceremonies. It had six deputy director-generals each of whom was responsible for the situation room, the variety of events, the protocol, the performance support and venue management. Also joining the unit was the director of the Seoul Sports Complex.

Under the deputy director-generals were 19 divisions and 66 managers' offices.

13.2 Planning and Production of the Program

13.2.1 Formation and Operation of the Production Team

Unlike the sports competitions which are held continuously, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies take place just once at a designated time at a designated place. The ceremonies therefore do not allow any error.





13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

In addition, the performances during the ceremonies draw the attention of the world spectators since they are expected to manifest the idea and goal of the Games' host through artistic activities. It is thus no exaggeration to say that the success and failure of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies are directly related to the success and failure of the Games itself.

□ The Planning Unit and the Advisory Committee

The SLOOC formed the Planning Unit for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the Advisory Committee for the overall planning of the ceremonies and the production of a scenario, the basic formula for the events. The planning Unit was inaugurated in July 1986. The Unit consisted of 13 persons, headed by Park Yong-ku, a music critic. The Unit set the theme of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and worked out the basis for the production of a scenario.

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies Planning Unit Members

Park Yong-ku, music and dance critic
 Lee O-ryong, Professor, of Ewha Woman's University
 Choi Jong-ho, Professor, Yonsei University
 Lee Kang-sook, Professor, Seoul National University
 Byun Jong-ha, Painter
 Pyo Jae-soon, Production Director, the Munhwa Broadcasting Company
 Lee Dong-kyu, Member of the Deliberation Committee, Korean Broadcasting System
 Choe Yol-gon, Superintendent, Seoul Board of Education
 Han Yang-soon, Professor, Yonsei University
 Yu Tok-hyong, Dean, Seoul Junior College of Arts and Music
 Oh Tae-sok, Drama Director
 Chang Chu-ho Deputy Secretary General SLOOC
 Kim Chi-gon, Assistant Secretary General, Culture & Ceremonies Operation Unit, SLOOC

The Advisory Committee was made up of 37 noted figures from all walks of life who could render advices concerning the deliberation and coordination of matters relating to the production and operation of the programs for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The committee, inaugurated on February 5, 1987, was divided into five subcommittees for planning, performance, music, art and technology. From each of the five subcommittees, one member was chosen to form the Permanent Advisory Committee for actual participation in the production of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies through coordination and discussion with the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Production Unit and Operation Unit. The committee, headed by Prof. Han Yang-soon in the subcommittee for performance, comprised Lee O-ryong (planning), Kim Mun-hwan (planning), Byun Jong-ha (art), Lee Kang-sook (music) and Lee Sang-su (technology).

□ Production Unit

The Production Unit was formed upon the finalization of the scenario for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It consisted of 138 persons including one director and two associate directors, 15 choreographers, 22 associate choreographers, 53 lecturers, 25 instructors and eight assistant instructors.

Pyo Jae-soon, a member of the board of directors at Munhwa Broadcasting Company (MBC), was named director, and Yu Kyung-hwan and Kim Sang-yeol associate directors.

The choreographers created the framework of the dance works for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and supervised the performance and practice of the performers. The associate choreographers, under the guidelines given by the choreographers, designed the dance works and had the instructors practice the performers. The Production Unit was operated through the production meetings, the staff meetings and the meetings of choreographers.

Production Unit:

Director: Pyo Jae-soon
 Associate directors: Yu Kyung-hwan, Kim Sang-yeol
 Staff by Division
 Music directors: Kim Chung-gill, Kang Seok-hee
 Art director: Lee Man-ik
 Audio directors: Kim Pyong-ho, Paik Wun-choon
 Lighting directors: Yoon Jae-duk, Lee Woo-young
 Videoboard director: Chung Soo-wung
 Athletes director: Kang Pok-chang

13.2.2 Decision on the Contents of the Programs

The first thing that should be determined in producing a scenario for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was the idea and theme of the ceremonies. To make the ceremonies more than a passing entertainment and an impressive occasion that invites five billion mankind to mutual feelings and meditation, the theme of the Seoul Olympics, "Harmony and Progress," should be explained by a concrete object. The object was "barriers."

The barriers meant the racial barriers, ideological barriers and the economic barriers which stand in the way to harmony and progress. The Olympic Games, which had been held twice as a split event blocked by the ideological barriers, could turn Korea, a symbol of division, into a plaza of reconciliation if only the Seoul Games could draw the participation of the entire global family. The Opening and Closing Ceremonies, therefore, had to present the world citizens with a heart-moving panorama starting from the painful scars of division to the healings, the growth of new sprouts in the land where the barriers used to stand. The theme of the ceremonies was thus decided as "Beyond All Barriers," and the scenario was drafted in a way that best suits the spirit of the theme.

13.2.3 Recruitment of the Performers

□ Group performers

The SLOOC set up a plan for the recruitment of the performers for the effective selection and grouping of them. The first point which was considered in setting up the plan was that the number of the performers should be fixed to a minimum level and that the performers should be mobilized fully for several performances. The second point was that the high school students, most of whom are under heavy pressure for college entrance, should be saved from being mobilized for the event as much as possible. Other principles included that the performers should be selected from among those who are recommended by the pertinent institutions or professionals so as to diminish problems which may appear in the course of mobilizing the students. In staging the students, those in suburban areas and provincial schools were encouraged to join under a notion that the Games should serve as an opportunity for national participation.

The student performers were recruited upon the recommendation of the Education Ministry and the city and provincial boards of education through full consultations. Other performers were secured on an individual level by the SLOOC or through consultations with pertinent organizations and government offices.

The number of performers who were recruited under these principles totalled 13,625 for the Opening Ceremonies and 6,173 for the Closing Ceremonies. The number broke down to 1,400 students from two primary schools, 8,781 students from 19 high schools, 1,568 students from 10 colleges and universities, 907 from 20 professional organizations and 2,844 militarymen from 17 units.

Performers in Opening/Closing Ceremonies

Primary schools	
Samjon Primary School	1,200
Midong Primary School	200
High schools	
Toksu Commercial High School	948
Kyonggi Commercial High School	468
Tongdaemun Commercial High School	500
Yuju Agricultural High School	58
Yongnak High School	937
Taedong Commercial High School	400
Kwangshin Commercial High School	300
Song-il Commercial High School	300
Seoul Girls Commercial High School	600
Song-am Girls Commercial High School	500
Yongdungpo Girls Commercial High School	800
Yongwang Girls Commercial High School	800
Songnam Girls High School	300
Chong-ui Girls High School	300
Kongju Agricultural High School	300
Haesong Girls Commercial High School	470
Nam Seoul Commercial High School	400

The Contents of Opening and Closing Ceremonies

Name of Performance	Time	Duration of Performance	Number of Performers	Contents
Prelude				
The Han River Parade	10:30	7	(1,846)	Parade of ships between Yongdong Bridge and Chamshil Quay Broadcast on the electric Scoreboard of the stadium
Greeting the Sun—Dawn Road	10:37	8	1,351	Modern interpretation of traditional ritual of cleaning the ground for a ceremony
Greeting the Sun—Dragon Drum Procession	10:45	5	470	Dragon drum procession towards the torch stand
Greeting the Sun—Heaven, Earth, and Man	10:50	4	88	Dance of Korean nymphs and Greek maidens around the "World Tree"
Greeting the Sun	10:54	6	1,525	Modern dance and formation of words "88" and "Welcome"
The Official Ceremony				
Olympic Fanfare	11:00	1	92	Olympic fanfare played
Entry of the President of Korea	11:01	1		President and Mrs. Roh Tae Woo
Welcome	11:02	5	(1,100)	Formation of the welcoming word
Entry of the Athletes	11:07	60	672	The delegations from 160 countries marched in by Korean alphabetical order
Opening Speech	12:07	2		SLOOC President — Opening Speech — Introduction of the IOC President
Welcoming Address	12:09	2		IOC President — Welcoming Address — Proclamation of the Games Opening
Opening Declaration	12:11	2		The President of Korea
Hoisting of the Olympic Flag	12:13	8	1,477	Entry of flag holders accompanied by Chitadae, a traditional Korean military band The flag was hoisted to the Olympic anthem
Torch Lighting	12:21	5	4	The last torch bearer entered through the south gate and ran the track once
Olympic Oath	12:26	5	3	By two Korean athletes and one Korean international judge
Korean Anthem	12:31	2		The audience stood up and sang together
Exit of the Athletes	12:33	15		Swift exit through the gates
Epilogue				
Great Day—Cha-Il (Tent) Dance and Parachute Stunt	12:48	7	876	Parachute demonstration A Korean traditional dance using blue tents
A Great Day—Flower Dance	12:55	5	1,450	A dance expressing longing for peace
Chaos	13:00	5	738 (55)	Mask dance using 160 kinds of masks from 60 countries. Pole masks Big balloons in the shapes of typical folk masks of Korea appeared over the roof.
Beyond All Barriers	13:05	5	1,008	Taekwondo demonstration symbolizing the destruction of barriers.
Silence	13:10	1	1	A child, rolling a hoop, ran to the torch stand
New Sprouts	13:11	5	1,200	Children playing together, rolling a hoop, jumping rope, kicking shuttlecock.
Confrontation	13:16	7	1,450	Konori, a traditional battle game. Confrontation and reconciliation was the theme.
One World	13:23	7	1,220	Modern dance. Parade of national flowers of the countries that have hosted the Olympics. Parade of Hodori and historical Olympic mascots. Float parade of Hodori and Hosuni Performance of folk dance groups from 12 countries. Sing along with Korea's "Hand in Hand." "Spring in Hometown" was sung by a children's chorus
Total	10:30-13:30	180	13,625	



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Closing Ceremonies

Name of Performance	Time	Duration of Performance	Number of Performers	Contents
Performance and the Official Ceremony				
Friendship	19:00	5	815	Streamer and ribbon dancers
Entry of Athletes	19:05	32	(587)	Delegations entered regardless of nationality.
Hoisting of the Three Flags	19:37	4	12	The national flag of Greece was hoisted to the Greek national anthem. The national flag of Korea was hoisted to the Korean national anthem. The hoisting of the national flag of Spain to the Spanish national anthem.
Magpie Bridge—Making a Bridge	19:41	4	(750)	An S-shaped bridge was placed in the field for dancers.
Magpie Bridge—Light and Sound	19:45	7	720	Performance of fan dance and <i>para</i> dance
Parting Ships	19:52	7	569	Scenes of parting ships.
Closing Remarks	19:59	2		SLOOC president
Closing Declaration	20:01	2		IOC president
Returning of the Olympic Flag	20:03	8	60	The mayor of Seoul returned the flag to the IOC president, and he in turn handed it over to the mayor of Barcelona.
The Seoul Games Flag Lowered and Flame Extinguished	20:11	5	81 (1,382)	To the Olympic anthem the Seoul Games Flag was lowered. As the flag made an exit, the Olympic flame was extinguished.
Prayer	20:16	3	3	On a circular stage at the center of the field, Korea's traditional <i>salpuri</i> dance was performed by "Living Cultural Treasure" Han Yong-suk, the 1988 Miss Universe first runner-up Chang Yun-jong and the 1986 Miss Korea Lee Hae-jong.
Wish Farewell—Lantern Dance	20:19	11	800 (1,228 performers reappear in this dance.)	Lantern dance by male and female dancers holding lanterns. The audience played card stunt making "Good Bye" with lanterns Circular dance by all the performers and athletes
Goodbye-Hodori and Cobi				Encounter of Hodori and Cobi in the air Fireworks
Goodbye-Going Home The Han River Parade			394	The parade was shown on the Scoreboard screen as the performers and athletes left the field.
Total	19:00-20:30	90	6,173(2,719)	

2. Rehearsal for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies; to present the best possible performance, drills were conducted in five stages beginning in November 1987.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

Korean Traditional Music High School	300
Kyewon Arts High School	100

Colleges and universities

Ewha Woman's University	236
Sejong University	130
Kyunghee University	200
Seoul Junior College of Arts	133
Hanyang University	181
Chungang University	120
Sookmyung Women's University	160
Sung-ui Women's Junior College	160
Korean Judo Institute	90
Suwon University	158

Professional organizations

National Classical Music Institute	30
Seoul Metropolitan Orchestra for Korean Traditional Music	43
KBS Orchestra for Korean Traditional Music	28
MBC Dance Company	55
Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra	81
MBC Pops Orchestra	41
KBS Dance Company	50
'88 Arts Troupe	44
National Ballet Company	44
Modern Dance Troupe	70
Kim Paik-bong Dance Company	50
National Dance Company	55
National Classical Music Institute Dance Company	37
The Little Angels	38
Creative Dance Troupe	46
Seoul Municipal Dance Company	30
KBS Symphony Orchestra	81
Sonmyunghoe Children's Choir	54
Wonkwang Pleasure Boats Co., Ltd.	15
Semo Han River Cruise Co., Ltd.	5

Militarymen

The Third Airborne Brigade	808
The 72nd Armed Forces Division	1,500
The Special Airborne Command Education Unit	22
The Armed Forces Band	234
The Navy Band	50
The Air Force Band	50
The Armed Forces Honour Guard	229

The SLOOC also established a plan for the recruitment of the instructors who would teach and train the performers.

The instructors were classified into dance instructors and support instructors. The dance instructors offered practical teaching to the performers after they were equipped with the proper understanding of the choreographers' intentions. The support instructors helped the training of the performers and controlled them. The instructors were selected principally from the teachers and personnel of the schools and organizations which were sending the performers to the Olympic events. The support instructors were selected from the schools and organizations which participated in the event in a ratio of one instructor to 60 performers. Meanwhile, one instructor was appointed from each participating college and university. When more than one department were sending performers, additional instructors were recruited from the school. The choreographers, and associate choreographers also carried out the duties of the support instructors. From the professional organizations, one

instructor was recruited from one organization each. For the organizations to which the associate choreographers belonged, no instructors were placed.

Individual performers and foreign performers

Most performances during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies required groups, but for a few programs, the SLOOC selected individual performers.

One hundred and seventy-eight signboard-holders were selected through a nationwide public screening which was open to women between 19 and 23 years of age in an effort to enhance the people's participation in the Games preparations. The eight former Korean gold medalists in the Olympic Games were decided as the carriers of the Olympic Flag.

For the ignition of the Olympic Flame, three "ordinary" persons representing academic, sports and artistic fields were selected to produce dramatic effects on the occasion. Two last torch runners were selected each to represent the senior athletes and the currently active athletes. One of the runners brought in the torch into the Olympic Stadium and the other finished the run.

The Olympic Charter (Auxiliary Rule 23) has it that the Olympic Oaths shall be made by one athletes' representative and one judges' representative, but the 24th Olympiad had two athletes' representatives — a man and a woman — and one judges' representative.

Three masters of ceremonies were selected for the official proceedings. The three spoke English, French and Korean, respectively.

For the salpuri dance titled "Prayer" performed during the Closing Ceremonies, the 1988 Miss Universe first runner-up Chang Yun-jong had been recommended/as a solo dancer by the choreographer Choi Hyun, but in the 28th meeting of the Production Corps, Living Cultural Treasure Han Yong-sook and 1986 Miss Korea Lee Hae-jong were additionally chosen for the dance.

The selection of a "Hodori" and a "Hosuni" was suggested in the 27th meeting of the Production Corps. All the children born on September 30, 1981, the day when Seoul was decided as the venue of the 24th Olympiad, were named "Hodori" and "Hosuni." Foreigners performed during the parachuting demonstration and the events showcasing the international folk dances. Fifty-two foreign parachutists from 22 member countries of the International Parachutists Association joined in the demonstration along with 22 Koreans. The foreign folk dance troupes performed through consultations between the International Cultural Society of Korea and the respective troupes. A dozen

troupes appeared during the Opening Ceremonies and one did during the Closing Ceremonies. They included 28 dancers from Italy, 30 from Japan, 31 from New Zealand, 29 from Saudi Arabia, 28 from France, 30 from Hungary, 30 from Indonesia, 29 from Peru, 36 from Poland, 35 from Turkey, 33 from the United States and 20 from Senegal, who all performed during the Opening Ceremonies. During the Closing Ceremonies, a 30-member troupe from Barcelona danced.

13.2.4 Performance Drill

Drill by phases

A total of 19,798 persons performed in 15 works during the Opening Ceremonies and nine works during the Closing Ceremonies. The performances required a complete harmony of sound, color and movement, the flawless motions of the performers, and the thorough unison of them to convey the significance of each work to the spectators. The program consisted of top-quality art works that harmonized the unique tradition of Korea and the Western-style sense of modernity in a fitting proportion. Moreover, the performances had to be given in a continuous flow without a break and this presented the performers with an extremely difficult challenge.

The SLOOC mapped out and executed a drill plan through several rounds of consultations with the pertinent organizations under an aim of effectively managing the performers and encouraging them to produce the best possible results.

The drill was conducted in five stages step by step. The first-phase drill was carried out by each school and organization under autonomous schemes. For the joint practice of two or more schools and organizations and for the full-dress rehearsal, the SLOOC worked out plans.

The first-phase basic practice was conducted for 40 hours from November 1987 to February 1988. The second-phase practice was done for 48 hours from March to May of 1988 with the performers learning the detailed movements demanded by each work.

The third-phase practice, conducted for 32 hours from June to August of 1988, was focused on linking the performances. The fourth-phase practice was held on 16 occasions from August 23 to September 16, 1988, synchronizing all events of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies including the official ceremony, the performances, music and special effects. The fifth-phase practice was carried out on seven occasions from September 20-October 1 in the form of full-dress rehearsals for the Closing Ceremonies.



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3. An international troupe of folk dancers, including some 300 dancers from Hungary, Poland, Senegal, Japan, the United States and 7 other countries, gave a performance following the Opening Ceremony.

4. A rehearsal session for the Opening Ceremony went ahead despite inclement weather.

5. Members of the folk dance troupe.

6. The KBS Symphony Orchestra, MBC Pops Orchestra and the National Classical Music Institute Orchestra took part in the preview for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

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13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

The SLOOC supplied meals, snacks and water to the performers during the drills. Buses were operated for the performers who were on a joint practice. At the time of the full-scale practice at the Olympic Stadium entertainments were offered to the performers who had to wait long for their turns.

□ Rehearsals

The SLOOC held a couple of full-dress rehearsals when the opening of the Games was drawing near and when the skills of the performers were judged to have reached a certain agreeable level.

The rehearsals were staged to provide the citizens with an opportunity to observe the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, to offer reward for those who had contributed to the preparations of the Games, to expand the festive mood among the public and to find out defects, if any, in the operation of the ceremonies.

The SLOOC, therefore, invited a broad spectrum of people who had contributed to the Games' preparations to the rehearsals. The rehearsals were focused on showing exactly the performances to be presented during the actual ceremonies.

The synchronized practice and rehearsals served as mock Opening and Closing Ceremonies as they were conducted during the same hours, participated by the same number of staff, utilizing the same amount of materials as the real ceremonies.

The synchronized practice was held for 123 minutes from 10:30 a.m. on August 30, 1988. The first full-dress rehearsal was held for 197 minutes from 10:30 a.m. on September 8, and the second for 197 minutes from 5:10 p.m. on September 14.

13.3 Ceremonies Preparations

13.3.1 Music Preparations

All the musical works played during the official ceremony and the performances of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies greatly contributed to the success of the ceremonies as they turned out to be an excellent combination of each program's characteristics and professional qualities.

The SLOOC produced all musical works in a recorded form after gathering the advices of the specialists. National anthems of 167 nations were recorded and marches which could represent the participating nations were collected. Some of the marches which could best symbolize the continents of the globe were selected and played during the ceremonies.

The orchestra was selected from the

existing ones in Korea and the chorus was made up of students. The Seoul Olympic Song was produced and disseminated worldwide to publicize the Seoul Games and earned approval from around the world. The musical works for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were categorized: The official music category covered the Olympic Fanfare, the Olympic Flame music, the Olympic Anthem, national anthems and marches. The other category covered all musical works for the performances during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

□ The official music works

The SLOOC received a full score of the Olympic Anthem from the copyright-holding International Olympic Committee in July 1984. The anthem was originally played by wind instruments only, but the SLOOC readapted it to an orchestral music to intensify the musical sensation at the time of hoisting and lowering the Olympic Flag. The music was played by an orchestra and sung by a 937-member grand chorus. While the Olympic Flag was carried from the entrance of the Olympic Stadium to the stand during the Opening Ceremonies, a 103-member ancient Korean-style military band played a solemn march.

The Olympic Fanfare was composed by Prof. Kim Chung-gill of Seoul National University. His work was selected through several rounds of screenings from 13 candidate works presented by 10 composers. The SLOOC was advised on the selection of the music by its music committee, and made most of the point that the fanfare should be effective as a signal of the Games and impressive as a musical work as well. Prof. Kim's fanfare was played by 88 trumpeters during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The Olympic Flame music was composed by Prof. Kang Suk-hee. The music titled "Prometheus' Fire" consisted of the first movement for the lighting of the flame and the second movement for the extinguishing of the flame. The first movement was titled "Fire Legend," and the second "Harmony."

The SLOOC requested all IOC member nations to send the scores and recorded tapes of marches and folk songs by the end of March 1988, but responses came from only 30 nations. The SLOOC decided to arrange folk songs, children's songs and popular songs from different continents to light music works and assigned the adaptation to Kim Hee-jo, Choi Chang-gwon, Chang Ik-hwan and Kim Chung-gill.

Sixty-five music numbers were prepared for the Opening Ceremonies and 35 others were worked out for the Closing Ceremonies. The musical numbers were played by a 200-member brass band and a 60-member light music band.

□ Musical works for performances

With the hope of publicizing the idea of the Seoul Games and the high quality of the contemporary Korean music, the SLOOC had asked 11 noted Korean composers to create music for the 14 performance items including "Passage at Dawn" during the Opening Ceremonies and the six items including "Friendship" during the Closing Ceremonies.

The completed works were played by the Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra, the KBS Symphony Orchestra, the MBC Pops Orchestra, the National Classical Music Institute Orchestra and the National Chorus. The recorded music underwent deliberation in January and July of 1988, and after some amendment and supplementation, the editing and production of the master tape was finished shortly before the Games' opening in September.

The compositions of the music to accompany the performances during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies involved various difficulties because they had to match the ceremonies' scenario, the directors' intentions and the movements and forms the choreographers desired. Especially during July and August when the performance drill was at peak, the patterns of choreography were often changed, forcing the music to be altered too. The recorded music was changed several times, though partially, and was re-adapted accordingly. Under such circumstances, it was hard to find the recording rooms whenever the need for change arose. After all the troubles, a wonderful harmony of the traditional Korean music and the Western music could be achieved.



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Music for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies

Titles/Composers or Adapters

The Han River Parade/Kim Hee-jo (Professor, Seoul Junior College of Arts)
 Passage at Dawn/Park Pom-hun (Professor, Chungang University)
 Dragon Drum Procession/Kang Chun-il (Composer)
 Heaven, Earth and Man/Choi Tong-son (Composer)
 Light of Genesis/Choi Tong-son (Composer)
 Olympic Fanfare/ Kim Chung-gill (Professor, Seoul National University)
 Welcome/Kim Hee-jo (Professor, Seoul Junior College of Arts)
 Lighting of the Sacred Flame/Kang Suk-hee (Professor, Seoul National University)
 Luck Wishing and Tent Dance/Kim Hee-jo (Professor, Seoul Junior College of Arts)
 Flower Dance/Kim Hee-jo (Professor, Seoul junior College of Arts)
 Chaos/
 Kim Chung-gill (Professor, Seoul National University)

Beyond All Barriers/Hwang Pyong-gi (Professor, Ewha Woman's University)
 New Sprouts/Lee Kon-yong (Professor, Seoul National University)
 Harmony/Park Pom-hun (Professor, Chungang University)
 One World/Chang Ik-hwan (MBC Pops Orchestra)
 Friendship/Kim Chung-gill (Professor, Seoul National University)
 Light and Sound/Lee Chong-gu (Professor, Hanyang University)
 Parting Ships/Kim So-hee (Folk singer)
 Dance for the Delivery of Olympic Flag/Kim Hee-jo (Professor, Seoul Junior College of Arts)
 Extinguishing of the Sacred Flame/Kang Suk-hee (Professor, Seoul National University)
 Prayer /Lee Saeng-gang (Korean traditional bamboo flute player)
 Lantern Dance/Choi Chang-gwon

□ The Seoul Olympics official song

The SLOOC decided to produce and distribute an official song of the Seoul Games to publicize the Games to all the IOC member nations, encourage their participation in the festival and consolidate the harmony and friendship of the entire world citizens through the song.
 At first the SLOOC considered commissioning a Korean composer to write the song or holding a public contest for Olympic songs at home and abroad, but since both methods were deemed to be too costly, the ideas were dropped. The SLOOC then received suggestions from its PR agents — the B/M of the United States, the Tenz of Japan, and the Polygram — among which that of the Polygram looked most reasonable and advantageous.

7. The Olympic theme song, 'Hand in Hand', is performed by the Korean vocal group, Koreana.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

The SLOOC consulted with popular music specialists on the Polygram's suggestion on March 23, 1987. Two days later on March 25, the SLOOC invited 33 cultural and arts specialists, 27 members of the News Broadcasting Committee and 36 SLOOC department directors and higher-level officials to a meeting and heard their advices on the matter. The SLOOC later set up a contract on the production and distribution of the Seoul Olympic song with the Polygram upon the positive responses of the discussants.

Under the contract, the Polygram would pay for all the expenses necessary for the production and supply of the song and would select an internationally-famed composer and a songwriter, get the approval of the SLOOC for its selection, and would have the Korean vocal group "Koreana" sing the song. The Polygram would, on the other hand, produce records, cassette tapes and compact disks and would pay 5 percent in royalty per disk for sales of the first one million copies. The conditions also required the Polygram to make the song a big hit worldwide before the opening of the Seoul Games.

The Polygram recommended Italian composer Giorgio Moroder and the U.S. songwriter Tom Whitlock and the SLOOC approved the suggestion. Their music and verses were finalized after some amendment and supplementation aimed at maximizing the idea of the Seoul Games and the image of Korea. The title of the song was decided as "Hand in Hand" and the famous Korean word "Arirang" was put into the English verses. The Korean verses were written by Prof. Kim Moon-hwan of Seoul National University in April 1988.

"Hand in Hand" was recorded at Polygram by the Koreana and was officially made public in a press conference at the Korea Press Center in Seoul on June 21, 1988. More than a hundred journalists from home and abroad attended the conference. Beginning in July, an extensive publicity on the song and distribution of the disks was launched throughout the world through mass media and in varied forms of albums, cassette tapes and video tapes.

"Hand in Hand" topped popular songs in 17 countries including Sweden, Federal Rep. of Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Japan and Hong Kong and was listed among the top 10s of the popular songs in more than 30 countries. The hit of the song meant successful publicity on the Seoul Games.



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13.3.2 Special Effects

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies utilized a variety of special effects, sending a fresh and pleasing shock wave to the spectators and heightening the dramatic impression of the events. A total of 26 kinds of special effects were used, of which 12 kinds were employed for the Opening Ceremonies. The 12 comprised five kinds of balloons, two kinds of firecrackers, three kinds of card stunts, pigeons and congratulatory flights of the aircrafts. During the Closing Ceremonies were notable two kinds of balloons, three kinds of firecrackers, one card stunt, five different lighting methods and the gun salute. During both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, explanations were provided through the electric scoreboard and earphones.

□ Card stunts

A maximum-scale show was created by the spectators sitting on the entire stands of the Olympic Stadium. Through the show, the spectators were transformed into participants from mere watchers, sharing a sense of harmony.

The cards were manufactured in a way to match the colors of the interior design, the equipment and the performers' costumes. Three specialists, who had been recommended by concerned authorities and organizations for creativeness, were assigned to direct the card stunts. The three were Prof. Kim Kwang-hyon of Hanyang University, Department of Industrial Art; Yun Pil-gu who operates a studio of his own and Prof. Lee Sun-man of Hongik University. Ten original pictures were produced, five of them visualizing the idea of the scenario for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the rest free expressions of the artists' creativity. The card stunts were participated in by people on the first, second and third floors. The first had six blocks, the second seven, and the third eight.

- Paper Flame Stunt by the Audience: Shortly after President Roh Tae Woo's Opening Declaration, the audience performed a stunt showing a picture of the sun and the moon, colorful patterns from ancient, and the graphic designs of "Harmony and Progress" to the fanfare.

- Stunt by the Chorus: The chorus produced with cards the national flags of the 161 participating countries, the Olympic rings and emblem in the order of the entry of the athletes delegations.

- Sound Stunt: Upon the announcement of "Delegations, enter!" the audience blew in unison "Do," "Mi," "Sol," "Do" with the pitch pipes placed earlier at their seats.

- Lantern Stunt: After the Olympic Flame was extinguished and darkness fell over the stadium, the spectators and the last group of performers on the field lit lanterns, filling the stadium with light. The lanterns formed the letters of "GOOD BYE."

□ Fireworks

The use of firecrackers successfully escalated the dramatic effect of the Closing Ceremonies and displayed the Korean skills of producing diverse kinds of good-quality firecrackers. Because firecrackers and fireworks are prone to accidents, the SLOOC did its utmost in taking the best precautionary steps through consultations with the security-related institutions. Parking cars was prohibited in the vicinity of the venues of the fireworks, and traffic was controlled when the explosions occurred.

- Firecrackers for Daytime: 220 shots for the Dragon Drum Procession, 260 shots at the time of the Opening Declaration.

- Firecrackers for Night: 6,000 shots for "Farewell" during the Closing Ceremonies.

- Fountain - type Fireworks: Fireworks for indoor use, 1,000 sets for "Chaos" during the Opening Ceremonies, 800 shots for "Bridge Created by Magpies" during the Closing Ceremonies.

- Roof - type Fireworks: 1,400 sets for "Bridge Created by Magpies" during the Closing Ceremonies.

- Waterfall-type Fireworks: Fireworks shot up to the air, some 1,000 meters high above the ground, during "Homeward Bound" in the Closing Ceremonies.

□ Balloons

Because balloons cannot be used repeatedly, the flying of balloons could not be practiced. Instead, instructions were given repeatedly to those who will handle the balloons. Maximum consideration was given to the safety matters in the course of putting helium into the balloons, handling the gas containers and keeping the materials.

- Balloons for Decoration: 39,800 balloons of 30-cm diameter each for the Dragon Drum Procession during the Opening Ceremonies.

- Balloons Flown from Vehicles: 9,600 balloons of 30-cm diameter each were flown from two 11-ton trucks for the Dragon Drum Procession during the Opening Ceremonies.

- Mid-sized Balloons: 300 performers of "One World," during the Opening Ceremonies, carried a pair of balloons each and flew them. The balloons were 70 cm in diameter each.

- Tunnel Balloons: Twenty-five balloons were used to make a tunnel-shaped entrance for "Silence" during the Opening Ceremonies. Each balloon was 5.8 meters wide, 3.1 meters high and 1 meter in diameter.

- Mask Balloons: Twenty balloons showing the traditional Korean-style masks were flown for "Silence" during the Opening Ceremonies. The balloons were 9 meters tall.
- Mirror Moon: One big balloon, 7 meters in diameter, was flown for the "Light and Sound" during the Opening Ceremonies.
- Hodori and Cobi: Two 9-meter-tall balloons showing the features of Hodori and Cobi were flown at the time of "Farewell" during the Closing Ceremonies.



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8. Paper flowers held by spectators created colorful designs.
9. A youngster prepares to play her part in the spectacle.
10. An overflight of jets celebrates the opening of the Seoul Olympics.
11. Card stunt performed by members of the National Choir Company.
12. Athletes marching into the stadium are projected on a giant video screen built into the electronic scoreboard; the screen surface for color images measured 14.4 by 9 meters and for black and white 17.28 by 10.56 meters.
13. In 'One World', the last part of the Opening Ceremony program, each of 300 performers released a pair of helium-filled balloons.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

□ Special effects by pigeons

The flying of pigeons en masse at the time of the hoisting of the Olympic Flag contributed greatly to the visualization of the Olympic spirit and to enhancing the festive mood of the ceremonies.

The 2,400 white pigeons symbolizing the 24th Olympiad were flown by 30 emergency personnel from the upper parts of both the left and right exits across from the headquarter seats.

□ Congratulatory flight

Five A37 jet planes made a congratulatory flight and formed the five rings of the Olympic Games to the delight of spectators.

□ Electric scoreboard

During the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, an electric Scoreboard which can produce a 14.412m x 9m surface in color or a 17.28m x 10.56m surface in black and white was in operation. The electric board was effective in visualizing the spirit of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It added flavor to the performances on the ground and helped the spectators understand the progress in different sports.

The electric board showed the relay broadcast of the host broadcaster, the video-taped references, its own relay broadcast, the slide projector screens, computer graphics and other special pictures and explanatory notes in black and white. The board also functioned well for the introduction of events and performances, explanations about the staged works, presentation of foreign language translations, and in spotting unexpected happenings and events.

□ Gun salute

Five gun salutes were made by five 105mm howitzers from the elevated ground adjacent to the Chamshil Quay at the time of lowering the Olympic Flag and extinguishing the Olympic Flame during the Closing Ceremonies.

□ Lighting

During the Closing Ceremonies which were held after sunset, the lighting played an important role together with the sound, electric Scoreboard and the fireworks. Ninety-five locally-made large-output machines turned the circular stadium into an eye opener for the world as a whole. It was a nice

opportunity to boast the high-level lighting technology of Korea to the outside world. The production staff was led by Yun Jae-dok, director of lighting department at Munhwa Broadcasting Company, and Lee U-yong, former lighting director of the National Theater. The lighting equipment was operated by militarymen after education and training.

13.3.3 Parachuting Demonstration

The parachuting demonstration was designed to make the Opening Ceremonies a three-dimensional festivity. The diverse beautiful colors and the magical arts of the sky divers provoked an enthusiastic applause and cheers from the spectators. The SLOOC discussed the parachuting demonstration with the International Parachutists Association (CIP) in August 1987, and decided the CIP participation in the Opening Ceremonies. In April 1988, it was finally agreed that 52 parachutists from the CIP member countries and 22 Koreans would appear in the demonstration. The SLOOC was to take care of the parachutists from the CIP during their stay in Korea, and the CIP would finance other expenses relating to the parachutists' participation in the Seoul Games.

The demonstration was planned to take place at the same time with the performance of Cha-il (Tent) Dance on the ground. The parachutists demonstrated the precise landing within a tiny circle on the stadium field and the free-style landing on the designated spots on the stadium. The precise landing was demonstrated by 44 parachutists. The sky divers formed the five Olympic rings using costume, apparatus and smoke in the air above the Olympic Stadium.

The 44 parachutists who performed the precise landing comprised 22 Koreans and 22 from the CIP. Of the 30 parachutists who performed the ring jump, 23 were from the United States of America, four were from France, two were from Canada and one was from Switzerland.

13.3.4 International Folk Dance Troupes

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Seoul Olympic Games were brightened by the performance of folk dance troupes from 13 nations around the world. Their performance also contributed to confirming the Olympiad to be a festival of world citizens and a meeting of harmony. The International Cultural Society of Korea began to seek ways of having foreign folk dance troupes at the Seoul Games in February 1987. In June of the same year, it selected a group of foreign troupes, and in April 1988, finalized the list of 12 troupes for the

Opening Ceremonies and one troupe for the Closing Ceremonies. The SLOOC had the authority over the duration of performance, the composition of the choreography and the music production. At least one drill was required for the troupes before the Games' opening. The maximum number of performers from one country was limited to 50.

□ Content of performance Post-Opening Ceremonies Performance (One World):

When Konori, a Korean traditional chariot game, symbolizing reconciliation and harmony ended and "One World" was about to begin at 1:23 p.m., mascots of the previous Olympic Games appeared in each group of 24. They included dogs, beavers, bears, eagles, Hodori and Cobi. Then came out 359 dancers from 12 countries with unique movements who presented a variety of folk dances.

The Official Closing Ceremony:

At 8:03 p.m. when the Seoul mayor returned the Olympic Flag to the IOC president and when the IOC president was going to hand the flag over to the Barcelona mayor, the Spanish dance by the Barcelona Dance Troupe and the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Company's Changgo (hourglass drum) Dance were joined together, creating a sharp contrast and an unusual harmony.

13.3.5 Costumes, Equipments and Accessories

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies necessitated costumes, ornaments, accessories, and equipments. The SLOOC worked out a list of such necessities, the kinds and quantity in March 1987, based on the scenario, though the demand for such materials was likely to change before the Games' opening. The list was formed separately for the real ceremonies and for the drills and rehearsals. After fixing the kinds and quantity of the materials, the SLOOC selected four art and costume directors in a meeting of the Advisory Committee. It was also decided through consultations with the art directors that five assistants would be employed and an art room would be operated to design the intra-stadium decorations and the equipments and accessories. In September 1987, the designers were asked to work out draft designs of the equipments and accessories by December of that year in cooperation with the choreographers of the works concerned. From December 1987

Securing of Materials for the Ceremonies

Type	Costumes	Accessories	Ornaments	Equipment
Opening Ceremonies	14,845 Items, 69 Kinds	35,166 Items, 74 Kinds	93,453 Items, 78 Kinds	2,761 Items, 30 Kinds
Closing Ceremonies	3,763 Items, 16 Kinds	8,474 Items, 26 Kinds	2,084 Items, 25 Kinds	
For Practice Only	21,005 Items, 5 Kinds	1,200 Items, 1 Kind	39,345 Items, 27 Kinds	102 Items, 1 Kind
Total	39,613 Items, 90 Kinds	44,840 Items, 101 Kinds	134,882 Items, 130 Kinds	2,683 Items, 31 Kinds



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through March 1988, four rounds of deliberation meetings were held with the attendance of officials and specialists concerned, and final draft designs were adopted in the meetings. Then the production of the designed materials was assigned. The costumes, accessories and major equipments and ornaments were produced by April 1988. An exhibition aimed at examining the harmony of the costumes, equipments and accessories and the environment in which they will be put into use was held at the Olympic Stadium, the venue of the

Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The production of materials for drills and actual ceremonies started in June 1988 and was completed in mid-August. The materials comprised 90 kinds of costumes totalling 39,613 pieces, 101 kinds of personal ornaments totalling 44,840 pieces, 130 kinds of accessories totalling 134,882 items, and 31 kinds of equipments totalling 2,863 items.

14. Decorations graced the Olympic Stadium for the Opening Ceremony.

15. A total of 2,761 instruments of 30 kinds were used in the Opening Ceremony.

16. More than a dozen countries contributed dancers to the international folk dance troupe, a main attraction at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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The costumes and personal ornaments were distributed to the performers' organizations before the ceremonies and materials for emergency use which took up some 1 to 2 percent of the total volume were stored in the South Gate Storage at the Olympic Stadium to be used when additional demand arose. When it came to accessories, some 5 percent surplus plus the required amount were distributed to the performers' organizations in advance. The organizations were asked to put the items under their control strictly. For the storage of the equipments, two warehouses were built at the Olympic Stadium. The surplus items were placed under the deck and were operated for drills and ceremonies. The equipments were the Dragon Drum and the mobile carriers, the Kyobang Drum, the Paru Iron Drum, the Shaman's Drum, pole masks, masks at seats, the Dragon Drum for Konori, the flower-bedecked car for "One World," and the carriers of the Three Drums and the Large Drum.

13.3.6 Installations and Decorations of the Venue

The SLOOC installed various facilities and decorations at the Olympic Stadium to heighten the festive atmosphere and to make the place more suitable for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies with all the Olympic idea. The first priority in setting up the facilities was given to the maximization of the effect of the space under the understanding that the ceremonies would rely heavily on the visual and spatial effects. The facilities were also established in a way that meets the intention of the performance directors and the artistic demand of each work. The installations at the stadium were made up of the facilities necessary for the performance and those which were designed specially to meet the demands of the directors. The outcome from the Seoul Asian Games in 1986 was utilized to the fullest in setting up the facilities, but the Olympic Flame ignition device, the World Tree, the revolving platform and other special equipments which reflected the special intention of the directors were dealt with in a seven-member committee.

The committee discussed the idea of each device, the method of expressing the idea, and the techniques necessary for the manufacture of such devices. Prof. Kim Kwang-hyon of Hanyang University was appointed to work out the whole design from May to July 1988, fully utilizing sculptural works in wonderful harmony with the architectural environment of the stadium.

For the interior installations and decoration, specific contract companies were designated. Emblem panels, sculptural works, the method of hoisting the national flags of the participating countries and setting up the

boards identifying each nation were determined through the test installations at the stadium. For the World Tree and the ignition of the Olympic Flame, more than 10 public and closed tests were conducted for three months from May 1988.

The stage for the orchestra, the traditional music band, the fanfare band and the chorus, was set up on the spectators' stand where the seats were removed and the carpet was spread. A prefabricated, mobile stage for the Korea's back band was set up in front of the orchestra stage.

The inner walls of both the South and North Gates, through which the national delegations and performers entered, were decorated with panels with the Olympic emblem reliefs and the top of their pillars with carvings of the Olympic rings. Panels carved with the Olympic and SLOOC emblems were attached to the walls near the entrances for spectators at 36 locations on the first floor and 37 locations on the second floor.

Decorative panels carved with the Seoul Games emblem were used on the walls separating the spectators' seats of the first and the second floors. The panels were connected with golden laurel trees.

A large piece of cloth, 60 meters wide and 35 meters long, was draped over the lower part of the roof over the stage for the chorus and the orchestra for both spatial and acoustic effects. At the center of the VIP stand was hoisted a big IOC flag, flanked by a SLOOC flag and the national flag of the host country (5.7mx8m). The lower parts of the roof were adorned with the national flags of the participating countries hoisted in the order of entry.

13.4 The Proceedings of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies

13.4.1 Opening Ceremonies

The Opening Ceremonies of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul were held from 10:30 a.m. on September 17, 1988 at the Olympic Stadium in a solemn yet brilliant atmosphere. The ceremonies were attended by 13,000 athletes from 160 countries and 100,000 spectators, and were watched by the 5 billion citizens of the global family.

On the day of the opening, the skies were high and blue and the air was crispy. It was as if the heaven was blessing the grand, sacred festival which was participated in by a record number of 160 countries. In the VIP stand on the western centre of the stadium were the Malaysian king, Japanese Prime Minister, the Spanish queen and the crown prince, IOC President Samaranch, the presidents of the ASOIF, ANOC and AIWG and



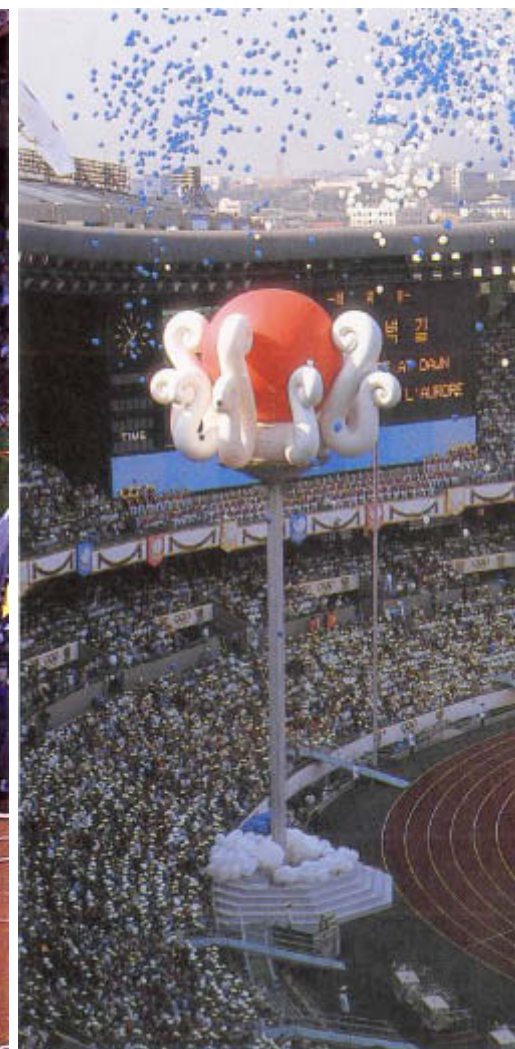
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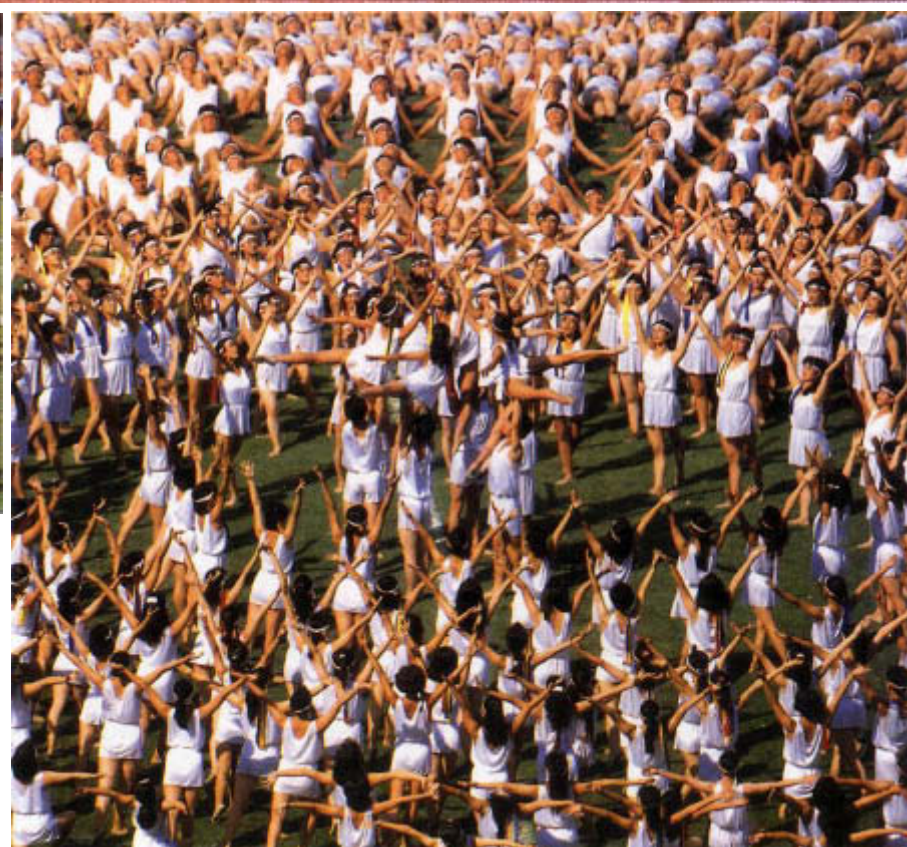
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17. The first event of the Opening Ceremony was the Han River Parade, which saw the passage of a fleet of 457 boats with 1,846 performers aboard.
18. An immense 'WELCOME' sign is formed by 1,525 people, including students of Seoul Girls' Commercial High School, to greet VIPs, athletes, officials and 100,000 spectators to the Opening Ceremony.
19. To a deep drumbeat, the Dragon Drum Procession marched into view, slowly wound its way around the track and then slipped back out of the stadium.
20. The 29 meter-high World Tree, symbolizing the Universe; as the branches and trunk of the World Tree were released, the cauldron of the Olympic flame gradually was revealed.
21. Waterskiers in the Han River Parade.
22. 'Heaven, Earth and Mankind'; a choreographic expression of joy at the union of heaven and earth and of East and West.
23. In 'Light of Genesis', the final part of the Opening program, 1,525 performers took part in a modern dance extravaganza and spelled the word 'Welcome'.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

other dignitaries and sports leaders from home and abroad. The huge electric Scoreboard was projecting "The Opening Ceremonies, Games of the XXIVth Olympiad, Seoul 1988" in Korean, English and French.

□ Prelude (pre-ceremony events)

A resounding sound of drum beating echoed throughout the Olympic Stadium without a break. It was the entry of the Dragon Drum Procession. The sound was created by a drummer clad in an ancient military uniform as he hit a huge drum, 480 kilograms in weight and 2.2 meters in diameter, on a carriage pulled by 470 students of Kyonggi Commercial High School. The sound signalled the heartbeat of the young people who would run and jump and symbolized the march of the five billion world citizens toward a better future.

The Dragon Drum Procession entering through the North Gate was led by students of Toksu Commercial High School holding 1,200 small-sized, traditional Korean drums, and 1,252 students of Chong-ui Girls High School who also carried small-sized drums. The sound of the Dragon Drum opened both the events preceding the official Opening Ceremony of the 24th Olympiad as well as the Games itself. The sound of the drums was engulfed in a thunder of applause and cheers the 100,000 spectators created, and the stadium was inundated in a wave of excitement.

The drum beating sound opened the events at the stadium, but actually the first stage of the Olympic events was the Han River, the source of life for Seoul. The Han River Parade was launched for 10 minutes before 10:30 a.m. by 457 ships carrying 1,846 people, from the Yongdong Bridge to the Chamshil Quay. The Dragon Drum Boat had sailed in the very vanguard of the parade and had entered the Olympic Stadium upon reaching the nearby waters.

24. Some 1,100 students of Tongdaemun Commercial High School from the Seoul Olympics emblem on the floor of the Main Stadium.

25. President and Mrs. Roh Tae Woo and IOC President and Mrs. Juan Antonio Samaranch applaud the athletes as they march into the stadium.

26. Spectators cheering on their countries' athletes.

27. The Olympic flag was borne by eight Korean medalists of prior Games, including Yang Chong-mo, Yoo In-tak, Kim Won-ki, Shin Joon-sop, Cho Hae-jong, Choi Ae-young, Yoon Soo-gyong and Suh Hyang-soon



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The Dragon Drum Procession marched slowly around the track. With the final three drum beats, the sun which had been on top of the 29-meter-tall "World Tree" skyrocketed, and the World Tree also soared into the sky. At the same time, the 80,000 balloons on the track flew over the oval roof of the Olympic Stadium. In the place where the World Tree had formerly stood appeared the Olympic cauldron, an octagonal pole standing 22 meters high. The flame stand was 5.5 meters in diameter and the pole was 0.75 meters in diameter. Then the Dragon Drum Procession disappeared through the South Gate.

For four minutes from 10:50 a.m. "Heaven, Earth and Man" was performed by 44 Korean nymphs and 44 Greek maidens, expressing the joy of communion of heaven and earth, and the East-West unity. At 10:54 a.m., 1,525 modern dancers, who are students of Sejong University, Seoul Junior College of Arts, Tongdaemun Commercial High School and Seoul Girls Commercial High School, poured into the stadium. After dancing elegantly, they lay on their backs on the green ground facing the sky, forming the word "WELCOME" in white letters. They were welcoming all those who were on hand at the Olympics, from the VIPs to athletes, delegates and spectators. The music employed free pentatonic scales and appeared to be Western-style, but in fact contained many elements of Korean folk music. Particularly noteworthy and joyful was the tune of a traditional Korean folk song "Dear Bird, Bird, Blue Bird" which was inserted into the music by the sound of chime in the middle of the composition.

The seats behind the Olympic cauldron were deemed the worst since those sitting there were blocked from seeing the stage, but during the performance of the "Greeting the Sun" the seats turned out to be the best. The mass formation of the word "WELCOME" could also be viewed from any part of the stadium. These reflected the spirit of egalitarianism and the sense of beyond-the-limits space. The time was already 11 o'clock.

□ The official ceremony

At 11 a.m., the 88 trumpeters who were positioned on the southern wing of the grand stand played the Olympic Fanfare, and at 11:01, President and Mrs. Roh Tae Woo entered the stadium receiving welcome from the VIPs and the 100,000 spectators.

Then the 1,100 dancers comprising students of Seoul Girls Commercial High School and Tongdaemun Commercial High School, formed the Seoul Olympic emblem, the five Olympic rings, and the huge letters, "O-so-o-se-yo," the Korean words meaning welcome. The music changed from a light march to a graceful waltz and then to a bolero.

At 11:07 a.m., 300 women carrying the Seoul Olympic emblem flags and Olympic flags entered the stadium through the South Gate along with the Games Board of the Seoul Olympics. The athletes were coming in. Entering the stadium first to the tune of the marches, adapted from the folk songs of the world countries, was the delegation from Greece, the cradle of the Olympics. The delegations marched into the stadium in order of the Korean alphabet and the host Korea was the last to come in. When the announcer exclaimed "Entry of Athletes," the audience blew 73,000 fifes, which had been placed in their seats, in unison. A stronger feeling of harmony warmed the stadium as the fifes sounded "do," "mi," "sol," "do," the absolute pitches which serve as a universal language for world citizens.

The spectators welcomed and encouraged the athletes, waving the national flags, clapping, shouting cheers and whistling. The athletes and delegates in a variety of uniforms responded to the spectators with various gestures.

When the athletes and delegates completed the entry and stood on the field facing the VIP stand, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch stepped onto the platform on the center stage. Park delivered a speech followed by Samaranch's welcoming address.

□ Park's speech

"Mr. President and Mrs. Roh, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. As we approach the very special moment of the historic opening of the Games of the Twenty-fourth Olympiad, our hearts are filled with joy, as we are those of the billions of members of the global family who will witness this magnificent event

"Our world has overcome numerous obstacles to finally come together here from the East and West, North and South under the sky of Seoul. We have leapt over ideological and political barriers to share in a celebration of Harmony and Progress which we earnestly hope will endure long after these Games are over.

"The Land of the Morning Calm is about to become the arena for the dreams and ideals of young men and women from around the world. They are here to share with us the strengths and skills they have gained through years of dedication to their goal.

"Such vigorous competition will lead to harmony which will grow into friendship and in this way, each member of the global family will receive the most precious of all gold medals — the gold reward of love and peace.





13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies

"These Olympics are a milestone for Koreans who have accomplished great things and for all the peace-loving people of the world as we head toward the 21st century. All people of all nations that cherish the noble spirit of the Olympics, share with us the glory of these Games.

"I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Korean people and to the entire Olympic family who have so diligently supported the Seoul Olympic Games. These Games will serve as a sign of the wonders we can accomplish together as we build a better future for all nations.

"Now, it is my great honor to introduce the President of the International Olympic Committee, Mr. Juan Antonio Samaranch, a true leader of the Olympic movement and a champion of world peace."

Park Seh-jik, President of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

□ Welcoming address

"Welcome to the athletes of the world!

"After seven years of preparation, difficulties and hope, we are finally gathered in this wonderful Olympic Stadium to celebrate together the solemn opening of this great festival of friendship and peace: The Olympic Games.

"One hundred and sixty National Olympic Committees, a record number in the history of Olympic participation, and 25 International Federations, are here today in the City of Seoul demonstrating once more to the world the strength and unity of our Olympic Movement.

"May these Games be held in the true spirit of sports and Olympism, that is fraternity, friendship, and fair play. Peace and understanding are wishes shared by many around the world. Let me thank you all, athletes, officials, media representatives and spectators, both here and at home, for the part you have played in making the Olympic Movement one of the most effective forces in this regard.

"Finally, on behalf of everyone, I should like to express our most sincere thanks to all members of the Organizing Committee who have spared no efforts to ensure the perfect staging of these Games, and our warmest appreciation to the people of Korea for their hospitality and generosity. Kamsa Hammida!

"It is now my great honor to invite His Excellency Roh Tae Woo, President of the Republic of Korea, to proclaim the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad in Seoul open."

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of International Olympic Committee
At 12:11 p.m. President Roh Tae Woo stood up smiling and declared the Games open: "I hereby declare the Seoul Olympic Games, the 24th Games of the modern Olympiad, to be open." After the declaration, a placard section, in which all the spectators participated, followed, showing "Harmony" and "Progress."

At 12:13 p.m. eight Korean gold medalists from in the previous Olympic Games entered the stadium holding the Olympic Flag, led by a 103-member Chuitadae, an ancient Korean military band. The Olympic Flag was handed over to six persons and was hoisted high to the Olympic Anthem. At that time, 2,400 white pigeons soared to the sky as symbols of freedom and peace.

The 100,000 spectators who were watching the Olympic Flag and the pigeons spotted the Olympic torch bearer who was just coming in through the South Gate and burst into cheers and applause. It was 12:21 p.m. The torch made a debut at the Opening Ceremonies after a long trip which started at 11 a.m., August 23, in Greece. The torch was lit at the Temple of Hera in Olympia, the birthplace of the ancient Olympics, by the solar heat. The torch was relayed from Athens to Bangkok air-borne and landed on Cheju Island at 11 a.m., August 27, and after running 4,167.8 kilometers across the country for 21 nights and 22 days appeared at the Opening Ceremonies.

The 75-year-old, former Olympic gold medalist Sohn Kee-chung brought in the torch into the stadium and handed it over to Im Chun-ae, a woman sprinter and triple gold medalist in Seoul Asian Games. After running the track once, Im passed the torch to Kim Won-tak, Chong Son-man and Son Mi-jong. They stood under the cauldron. At a height of 22 meters the stand stood without having any steps or stairs that might help the torch carriers reach it. While the spectators were curious about the method of lighting, the three people were carried slowly up by a lift. The spectators were happily surprised by the selection of the three less-known young torch carriers and the operation of the lift and shouted hurrahs and cheers. An overflowing feeling of excitement filled the air as the spectators' cheers mingled with the music created by a computerized system whose sound effect was very much like the simultaneous playing of 7,000 trumpets.

Then athletes Huh Jae and Son Mi-na and judge Lee Hak-rae took Olympic oaths. At 12:31 p.m. the whole audience stood up and sang the national anthem of Korea together. From 12:33 p.m. the athletes exited fast through the South and North Gates.

□ Epilogue

(post-official ceremony events)

After the official ceremony, seven performances were staged offering the spectators another wonderful set of entertainment and thought-provoking events. The seven works were titled "A Great Day," "Chaos," "Beyond All Barriers," "Silence," "New Sprouts," "Harmony" and "One World."

At 12:48 p.m. a recreation of "A Great Day" when the world of human beings dawned and when all people on earth

lived happily in peace was performed by 800 dancers. At that time, the skies were studded by colorful dots of parachutes. Fifty-two foreign parachutists belonging to the International Parachutists Association and 22 Korean parachutists were falling from a height of 4,000 meters to the Olympic Stadium which is only 830 meters round, presenting the viewers with a thrilling circus. At the stadium, the music "Korea Fantasia" composed by the late Ahn Ik-tay was played as if welcoming the parachutists.

The parachutists were received by 800 performers of "Cha-il" (Tent) Dance and were turned into sunshades surrounded by the dancers' blue cloths. At 12:55 p.m. the scene changed to a fantastic stage of Flower Dance performed by 1,450 students of Taedong Commercial High School and Yomgwang Girls Commercial High School, expressing the yearning for peace created by the harmony of the heaven and earth.





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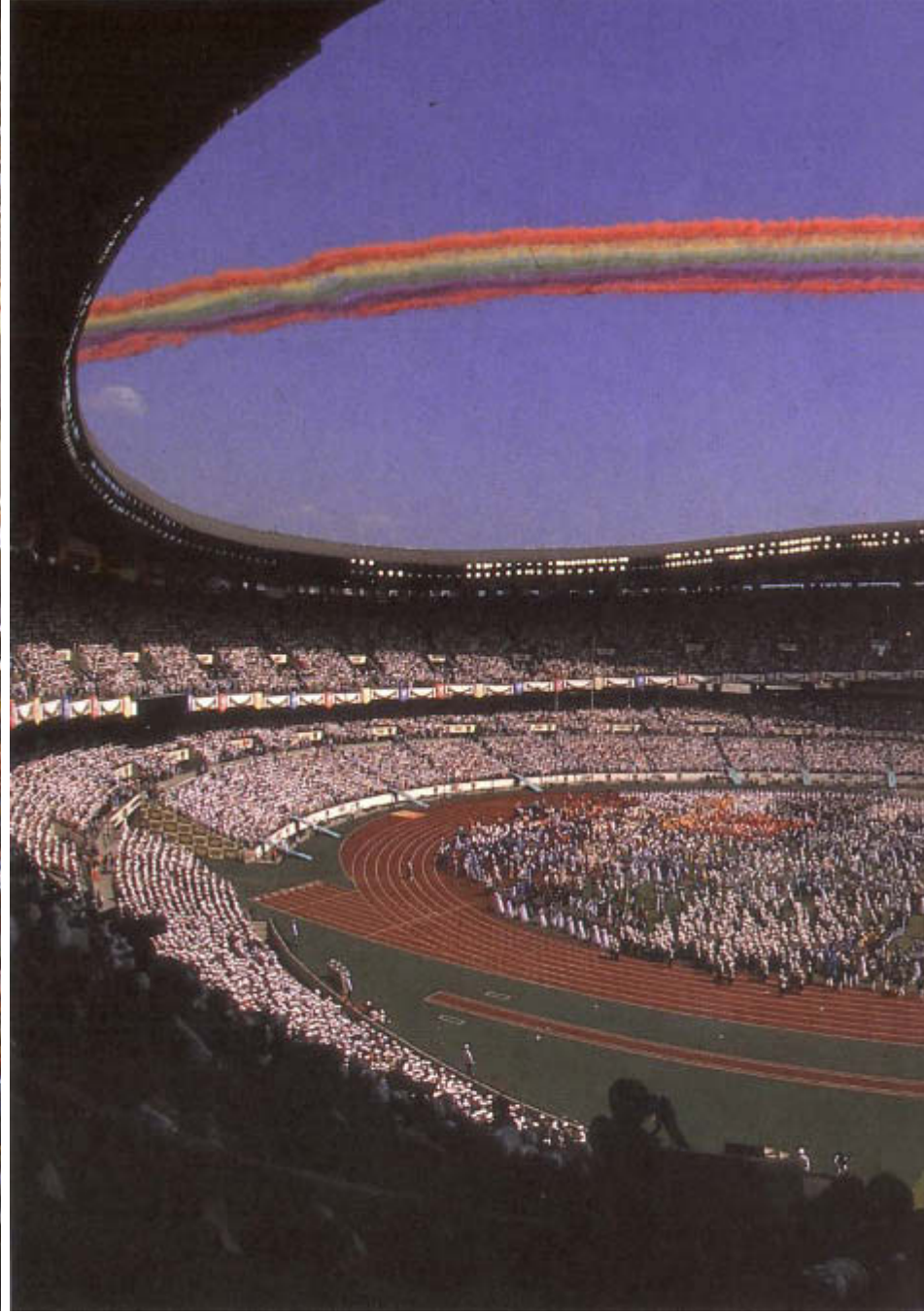


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- 28. President Roh Tae Woo declares the 24th Seoul Olympic Games officially open saying: "I hereby declare the Seoul Olympic Games, the 24th Games of the modern Olympiad, to be open."
- 29. IOC President Samaranch delivers an address of welcome, standing beside SLOOC President Park Seh-jik, who had just concluded his greeting.
- 30. The cauldron of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games was an octagonal column
- 31. Kim Won-tak, Chong Song-min and Sohn Mi-jong, the final torchbearers ignite the sacred Olympic flame in the bowl of the cauldron.
- 32. Flash cards held by spectators spell the words 'Harmony' and 'Progress'.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies





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33. Korean flags fill a section of the stands.

34. Hoisting of the Olympic Flag.

35. Panorama of the majestic drama that was the Opening Ceremony.

36. Performers exit the stadium as spectators remain absorbed in the ongoing festivities.

37. At 11:17 the procession of athletes began; from the south entrance of the stadium the Olympic emblem appeared, followed by the Olympic Flag, by Greek athletes and officials and by those of other nations in alphabetical order.

38. Representatives of the athletic teams take the Olympic oath; basketball player Huh Jae and handball player Sohn Mi-na represented the Korean team.

39. Athletes from the Netherlands march in with red umbrellas.



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At 1 p.m., 846 dancers from the National Dance Company, National Classical Music Institute, Sonbong Dance Troupe, Chungang University and Hanyang University appeared wearing 838 masks of 160 kinds collected from 60 countries around the world. They produced a grotesque atmosphere by performing a dance symbolizing the end of the peaceful era and the arrival of "Chaos" full of conflicts and discords. Over the roof of the stadium, 20 mask balloons which are 10 meters in diameter each peeked down the stadium. The balloons showed the typical folk masks of Korea such as Choyong, Mokchung, Maltugi, Yangban, Halmi, Toryong and Mosum. The chaotic condition reached the peak when flames spurted out from the tracks like a fountain of sulfur from the hell.

At 1:05 p.m. the chaos died out and the field was filled with 1,008 young Taekwondoists from the Piho Taekwondo Corps and Midong Primary School. The children in white uniforms demonstrated power and techniques through competitions and dismantling of the barriers. They exited the stadium like an ebb amid the applause of the spectators after displaying the power of mankind who had come to the place of reconciliation beyond the barriers.

At 1:10 p.m., the green field was completely deserted with no shadow of human beings. In the absolute silence, a seven-year-old Yun Tae-ung, who was born on September 30, 1981, when Seoul was decided in Baden Baden as the venue of the 24th Olympiad and was selected as the 1988 Hodori, appeared on the field rolling a hoop.

The round hoop symbolizes the circulation of the cosmos, the harmony of the world and the circle of the Olympic rings. It reminds the adults of the past young days while presenting the children with a token of enjoyment and the future. The hoop is the cosmos which rolls from the past to the future. Where silence reigned, "New Sprouts" budded. At 1:11 p.m. 1,200 children attending Samjon Primary School played in each of their ways jumping rope, rolling hoop, kicking shuttlecock and weather vane and sang children's songs, forcing the audience to smile and produce applause.

At 1:16 p.m., the Opening Ceremonies took on an unprecedented vigor and strength as 1,450 youths from Sonbong Konori Team, Sonbong Farmers Music Band, Kwangsinsin Commercial High School, and Song-am Girls Commercial High School appeared in two opponent teams — Hong and Chong (Red and Blue)-in a traditional chariot battle game called Konori. They clashed severely and fought as the powerful music played, and then reached a climax of harmony. They exited the stadium in peace in the end, showing a dramatic turnabout from confrontation to reconciliation.

At 1:23 p.m. "One World," the last work on the post - opening program, was staged. All members of the global family poured into the stadium hand in hand like the bright sunrays. The national flowers of all the countries who had hosted the Olympic Games marched in the front of the parade followed by former Olympic mascots — dog, beaver, bear, eagle and Hodori — representing the animal family.

When 600 dancers symbolizing the human beings were positioned, 360 others from 12 countries made debut. The 360 folk dancers were from Hungary, Poland, France, Italy, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, the United States of America and Peru.

Then from both the South and North Gates and 16 bridge passages, all of the 6,000 people who had participated in the Opening Ceremonies poured in and filled the stadium.

The result was "One World" literally. All danced together. "One World" decorated the finale of the Opening Ceremonies amid the lingering melody of Korea's "Hand in Hand," affirming that the world will have the most joyous and beautiful day when the heaven and earth, the animals and plants, and the human beings, robots and the extraterrestrials become one.





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40. In the parachuting demonstration, 52 members of the International Parachutists Association and 22 Koreans made precision landings after skydiving from an altitude of 4,000 meters.

41. A multitude of dancers recreates 'A Great Day'.

42. Members of the Kim Paik-bong Dance Company stage a flower dance.

43. The Rose of Sharon, Korea's national flower, is formed on the floor of the stadium by hundreds of dancers.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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44. 'Chaos': performers wearing 838 masks of 160 kinds collected from 60 different countries act out a scene of disorder and conflict as 20 giant mask balloons peer down from the roof of the stadium.

45. Beyond all Barriers', a demonstration of taekwondo put on by 1,008 youngsters from the Piho Taekwondo Corps and Midong Primary School.

46. Konori, a traditional Korean folk game, symbolizes unity and the Olympic ideal of harmony.

47. Children aboard one of the flower festooned cars in the parade.

48. In a moment of utter silence, a hoop is rolled by 7 year-old Yun Tae-ung, selected as the 1988 Hodori by virtue of his birth on September 30, 1981, the day the IOC in Baden-Baden fixed Seoul as the 1988 Hodori by virtue of his birth on September 30, 1981, the day the IOC in Baden-Baden fixed Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympiad.

49. As silence still reigned, spectators watched the budding of 'New Sprouts', children playing with jumpropes, hoops and shuttlecocks and singing children's songs.

50. 'One World' closed the performance program, with global family members all streaming into the stadium hand in hand.



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13.4.2 Closing Ceremonies

The empty ground and the jampacked stand. At 7 p.m. sharp on October 2, the Emille Bell resounded the stadium signalling the beginning of the Closing Ceremonies. "Friendship," the first performance of the Closing Ceremonies, was about to begin. A total of 807 performers, comprising 500 ribbon gymnasts from Sejong University and Haesong Girls Commercial High School, 300 farmers music band players from Kongju Agricultural High School and seven streamer dancers appeared on the ground and presented dances celebrating the priceless friendship forged during the past 16 days and appeasing the sorrow of parting. After the performance, they formed a line along the track to welcome the entry of athletes.

At 7:06 p.m., athletes entered the stadium led by 150 flagbearers. The entry order was the same as the Opening Ceremonies. The athletes looked most casual and joyful in spite of the heated competitions during the past 16 days. Many athletes wore the native costumes of their countries. At 7:37 p.m. SLOOC President Park Seh-jik and IOC President Samaranch appeared at the podium. The national flag of Greece was hoisted to the national anthem of the country, and the national flag of Korea was hoisted in the center to the Korean national anthem, followed by the hoisting of the national flag of Spain, the next host of the Games, to the Spanish national anthem.

At 7:41 p.m. the ground onto which darkness began to creep was lighted with blue, and silence was broken by the traditional Korean sound of pressing cloth with wooden sticks. From both the South and North Gates, 1,150 members of the Sonbong Dance Troupe rushed out and formed an S-shaped bridge spanning the southern and northern ends of the field. The bridge was Ojakkyo, or the "Magpie Bridge," symbolizing love. Then followed the dance symbolizing the meeting and parting on the bridge, which curved gracefully like the Milky Way. Performing the Fan and Para (Cymbal) Dances were 720 dancers and students from Sonbong Dance Troupe, Sookmyung Women's University and Sung-ui Women's Junior College. The fans and para, cymbals, a traditional percussion instrument, in the hands of the dancers and the ritual robes and peaked hats they wore all showed the traditional styles of costumes and accessories unique to Korea. Next was the "Parting Ships." At 7:52 p.m., 550 performers from the Sonbong Dance Troupe, Ewha Womans University, Suwon University and Korea Judo College unfolded the scene of parting ships to the narrative Korean folk song, *pansori*, sung by Living Cultural Treasure Mme.

Kim So-hee and eight other famous singers. The melancholy boat song was borrowed from a popular ancient tale about a filial daughter. One hundred and fifty farmers' flags, which were six meters high each, were transformed into boat sails and fluttered, while the blue cloth and shawls waved by the dancers produced the waves and the rowing movements. The result was a fantastic scene of parting. When the flagbearers and dancers exited through the South and North Gates and the streamer dancers and ribbon gymnasts who had formed a receiving line on the track followed suit, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik appeared at the rostrum and delivered the closing remarks.

□ Closing remarks

"Two weeks ago we gathered here in the Olympic Stadium to share the pleasure of meeting. Today we are gathered here again, but this time for the sad task of saying good-bye. Then, it was day. Now, it is night. Then, it was opening the door. Now, it is closing the door. But remember, a door is always there awaiting another opening.

"Because the door is there, there can be no such thing as a permanent parting. We have become one. The tears of winners and losers have flowed together and there has been no single winner.

"We have celebrated an Olympics of harmony and progress with 160 nations participating — more than ever in Olympic history. Through a rich program of artistic events and scholastic meetings, we have shown the Olympics to be a festival of human culture as well as of sports. As lovers of peace we have conducted an Olympics that provided security for all, we hope we have planted the seeds of hope and prosperity for all developing countries of the world through our efforts here in Seoul. The following Paralympics in Seoul will be an Olympiad of love and compassion. The powerful forces of Human Culture, Unity, Harmony and Progress and Love and Compassion provide a future legacy for all who follow us.

"Soon the flame of the torch of the 24th Olympic Games will be extinguished. The love and hope which has burned deep in our hearts will shine forth again when the torch is kindled in the cauldrons of Barcelona just four years from now. Those who continue to have hope will gather there with a new joy and memories of pride, delight and reward we shared under the skies of Seoul.

"I would like to express my deep gratitude to all the Games operation personnel, the Korean people and the entire Olympic family from around the world.

"Good-bye everyone; see you in Barcelona!

"See you again!"

Park Seh-jik President of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee

After Park's speech, IOC President Samaranch made the closing declaration as follows:

"In the name of the International Olympic Committee, I offer to Mr. Roh Tae Woo, President of Korea, and to the Korean people, to the authorities of the city of Seoul and to the Organizing Committee of the Games, our deepest gratitude. I thank the competitors, officials, spectators, the media and all those who have contributed to the success of these Games. I declare the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad closed and in accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of all countries to assemble four years from now at Barcelona, there to celebrate with us the Games of the XXVth Olympiad."

Joan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee

After Samaranch's declaration, Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae returned the





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- 51. Flag bearers march into the stadium for the Closing Ceremony.
- 52. IOC President Samaranch declares the Games officially closed.
- 53. Athletes and officials march in the Closing Ceremony to the music of 'Arirang', a favorite song of Koreans.
- 54. Participants in the celebration.
- 55. Athletes of Great Britain on the run.
- 56. Ojakkyo or Magpie Bridge, a symbol of love; 720 performers staged folk and fan dances.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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- 57. The Olympic Flag is lowered.
- 58. 'Parting Ships', a sentimental expression of a reluctant departure.
- 59. 'See You Again in Barcelona': Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae hands the Flag over to IOC President Samaranch, who in turn passes it to Pasqual Maragall, the Mayor of Barcelona.
- 60. Human Cultural Treasure Han Young-sook performs 'Prayer' on an elevated stage in the center of the stadium.
- 61. Lantern dancers bid the crowd farewell.
- 62. Following the transfer of the Olympic Flag to Spain, a company of 30 Barcelona dancers performed a splendid dance.
- 63. Thirty members of the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Company staged a joint performance with the Barcelona ensemble.
- 64. Hodori and Cobi slowly float up into the night sky as spectators holding lamps spell out the word 'GOOD BYE'.





13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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Olympic Flag to the IOC president and the latter handed the flag over to Barcelona Mayor Pasqual Maragall. Mayor Maragall waved it vigorously several times. It was the moment of linking the glory and friendship of the Seoul Games to Barcelona.

From the South Gate, 30 members of the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Company led by Moon Il-ji entered. From the North Gate, the same number of dancers from Barcelona entered. The Korean and Spanish dancers performed together in front of the VIP stand. The Korean dancers performed the traditional Changgo (Hourglass drum) Dance.

At 8:11 p.m. the Olympic Flag was lowered to the Olympic Anthem. Eight flagbearers, all former Korean gold medalists, carried the flag out of the stadium.

Trailing the exit of the flag, the chorus of the Olympic Anthem filled the stadium and the Olympic flame which had lighted the Games during the past 16 days gradually went out. The stadium was wrapped in darkness when five gun salutes symbolizing the five Olympic rings were fired.

At 8:15 p.m. the flame was completely extinguished and only a small stage remained. Then suddenly the sad sound of a lone bamboo flute, taegum, echoed throughout the stadium and three dancers appeared on a rising lift. They danced for the happy ending of the events, for peace and safety after all the ceremonies.

At 8:18 p.m. the Olympic Stadium was engulfed in a sad mood. The spectators seemed to have been struck with awe. Crossing 16 bridges from the stands, 800 performers came down to the track, each carrying a lantern covered with red and blue silk. The students of National Arts High School, Kyewon Arts High School and Nam Seoul Commercial High School were to perform "Farewell," the last of the post-ceremony program. The faint glow of the lanterns was accompanied by the plaintive melody of Arirang.

Arirang was played gaining speed and the performers and athletes mingled together on the east and west fields in a great circle. They danced together hand in hand in a billowing circle reminiscent of Korea's circular dance "Kanggangsulle."

In the midst of the circular dance, Hodori and Cobi slowly soared up together and disappeared with their arms around each other's shoulders. The dark skies into which the mascots disappeared were embroidered with many gorgeous fireworks shot from outside the stadium. The Games of the 24th Olympiad Seoul 1988 came to a full close. It was 8:25 p.m.





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- 65. The Olympic Flag is carried out of the stadium.
- 66. Athletes join in 'Kanggangsulle', a traditional ring dance of Korea.
- 67. During the 'Ojakkyo' program of the Closing Ceremony, an elegant fan dance was performed by members of the National Dance Company.
- 68. IOC President Samaranch and SLOOC President Park Seh-jik reluctantly bidding each other farewell.
- 69. 'Ojakkyo' fan dance during the Closing Ceremony.
- 70. After the Olympic flame was extinguished, spectacular fireworks lit the night sky over the Olympic Stadium.
- 71. Hodori and Cobi vow to see us again in Barcelona in 1992.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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13.5 Victory Ceremonies

13.5.1 Overview

The Olympic Charter Article 64 and its auxiliary rules stipulate that the athletes winning the first, second and third places will be awarded gold, silver and bronze medals, respectively, and all those taking the first to the eighth places will be presented citations. At the same time, the charter provides that all athletes and delegates officially taking part in the Games will be presented the participation diplomas and medals.

Medals should be presented to the winners either by the IOC president or his representative, or by the IF president or his representative. The national flags of the countries to which the winners belong have to be raised, and their national anthems played.

The SLOOC set the prime emphasis regarding the victory ceremonies on the smooth operation with the understanding that they are important rites which officially confirm the result of the games. The SLOOC made every effort to make the ceremonies a happy occasion to the winners as they were completely exposed to all spectators and the mass media.

Recognizing the need to give the ceremonies a dramatic effect, the SLOOC decided to direct its efforts to endowing a certain uniformity to the movements, costumes and the facial expressions of the operation personnel as well as the music, while emphasizing the traditional culture of the host country.

The Organizing Committee also made it a rule to confirm the national flags and anthems with the countries concerned before using them in the victory ceremonies. Uniform scores were used at all venues.

National anthems were played with recorded tapes at indoor venues, while live music was played by bands at outdoor venues to increase the festive mood. All of the national flags, medals, diplomas, costumes and bouquets were produced in the best possible quality.

13.5.2 Formation of Victory Ceremony Teams

□ Organization of the operation center

The SLOOC started recruiting the operation personnel for the victory ceremonies in May 1987. In August, the same year, it worked out a detailed plan for operation and in September began to execute the plan.

The Victory Ceremonies Operation Center, the commanding office for the ceremonies, was established as an independent body under the Games Coordinator. The center had one director, two deputy directors and eight division chiefs. Under each division chief were 19 officials. A dozen victory ceremonies teams and two musical teams were also formed to take up the actual operation of the ceremonies.

□ Mobile awarding teams

For the victory ceremonies at different venues of final competitions, a dozen mobile awarding teams consisting of 358 personnel were formed. Each team had the leader, VIP and winners' guides, medal bearers, national flag raisers, and fanfare players, and sometimes the members were decreased or increased in proportion to the events and the number of winners.

For instance, a 27-member awarding team was operated for an event which had one gold, one silver and one bronze medalists. The 27 members were one leader, one VIP guide, three winners' guides, six medal bearers, seven flag raisers, six fanfare players, two materials keepers and one introducing personnel. When there were two bronze medalists, two more flag raisers were added to the awarding team. When the winner was a group of two to 20 persons, three winners' guides were posted and between six and 12 medal bearers and bouquet carriers were operated. In other words, the mobile awarding team had 27 personnel at the minimum and 39 personnel at the maximum.

□ Manpower recruitment and education

The victory ceremonies operation personnel comprised administration staff at the headquarters including registrars, beauticians, and those handling the national flags, and the ceremonies personnel such as the mobile awarding teams and music bands.

The beauticians were secured with the help of the Pacific Beauty Academy. They were responsible for the hair-styling and makeup of the female operation personnel. The registrars were recruited from among the administrative soldiers and underwent an education course before being posted. Those handling the national flags were selected from the administrative soldiers and volunteers.

The 138 victory ceremonies personnel including VIP and winners' guides and medal bearers were selected, educated and screened through several phases of test, because they would represent Korea. The victory ceremonies would be entirely open to the spectators both at the stadium and around the world as they were telecast worldwide on some 270 occasions totalling more than 35 hours. Particular concern was given to selecting and training the women personnel because they would represent the beauty of the Korean women to the outside world.

The 78 medal bearers were selected from eight high schools and women's colleges. Each school submitted the list of candidates whose number doubled the estimated requirement. For the recruitment of 60 guides, the SLOOC received applications from those who had done the same job during the 1986 Asian Games and those who had been selected in the Friendship Ambassadors Contest. For the final selection of the guides and medal bearers, the SLOOC formed a screening panel which examined the appearances, facial expressions, photogenic beauty, balance, attendance rates and command of foreign languages of the candidates.

The SLOOC provided general education and manners and beauty lessons to the 138 personnel. Special emphasis was given to arming the ceremonies personnel with the right manners; they undertook eight courses of theoretical classes, walking lessons and on-the-spot practices.

Victory ceremonies for each sport were exercised on three occasions between May and September of 1988 after the formation of the mobile awarding teams was finished. At least three rehearsals of the victory ceremonies were planned for each sport.

Each rehearsal comprised individual and team practices. All members of the awarding teams were equipped with the complete knowledge of conduct and learned the way to add beauty to the victory ceremonies.



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72. Janet Evans, triple gold medalist for the United States in swimming, is all smiles as a medal is hung around her neck.

73. Victory ceremony for the hockey competition.

74. Medalists in an athletics event.

75. Gymnasts honored in a victory ceremony.

76. The victory ceremony for the pole vault.

77. Korean Kim Jae-yup receives a gold medal in judo.

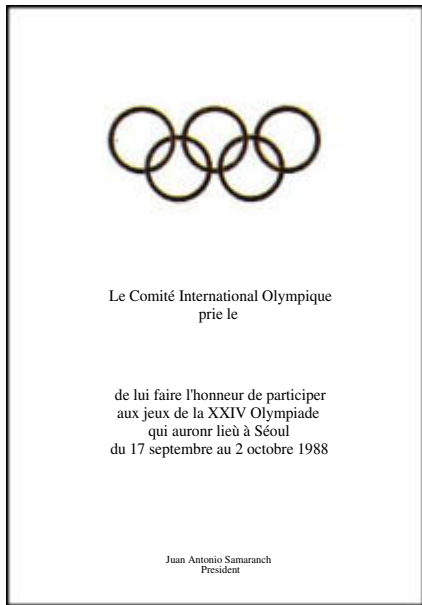
78. Victors in one of the shooting competitions.

79. Victory ceremony for a rowing event.

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13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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13.5.3 Manufacturing of the Award Goods

□ Production of the medals for winners and participants

The winners' medals designed by the Italian Professor Cassioli were used from the ninth Olympiad in Amsterdam in 1928 to the 17th Games in Mexico in 1968. At the Munich Games in 1972, Montreal Games in 1976 and the Moscow Games in 1980, independent designs were used on the reverse side of the medals upon the approval of the IOC.

The SLOOC began to study matters related to the winners' medals in 1984 and mapped out the major directions for the medals' materials and sizes. It set up a policy to put a unique Korean-style design on the reverse side of the medals for the official sports.

In October 1986, the SLOOC commissioned the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation to manufacture the medals. The corporation submitted the draft designs to the SLOOC for deliberation by its advisory committee, and the final designs of the medals for winners and participants were announced publicly in June 1987, after being endorsed by the IOC Executive Committee.

The winners' medals showed the ancient coliseum and the goddess of victory holding the laurel crowns on the obverse side on which were engraved "XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988." The back side showed a pigeon, the symbol of peace, soaring up, holding a laurel branch in its mouth, and the Seoul Olympic sash composed of three Taeguk patterns from the Korean national flag and five Olympic rings.

On the obverse side of the participants' medals were put Korea's National Treasure No. 1, Namdaemun (South Gate), flanked by such familiar motifs in ancient Korean folk paintings as the mountain, cloud, crane and the sun. The reverse side showed the Seoul Olympic sash and the order, venue and the year of the Games under it. The participants' medals, which are the IOC's official commemorative medals, were presented to all participants including the athletes and delegates.

Medals for the demonstration and exhibition sports had the different movements of Hodori showing different sports and letters "XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988" on the front. The reverse side of the demonstration sports medals was the same as that of the official sports medals. The reverse side of the exhibition sports medals was made the same with that of the participants' medals. Such use of same designs helped down the cost. Ribbons for the medals were designed by the SLOOC Design Room. The ultramarine, orange and red, the major colors for the Seoul Olympic Games,

were used in a ratio of 3:2:1. The three colors and white were put together in a ratio of 1:1. The ribbons were woven with rayon yarn and were made in the same way as the ribbons for the stand for the victory ceremonies and bouquets.

When the designs for the medals were determined, the SLOOC assigned their production to the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation. The corporation produced the test products before starting the manufacture of the medals and after several rounds of improvements finalized the exact medal in December 1987. The medals were manufactured according to the pertinent provisions in the Olympic Charter. Gold took up 92.5 percent of the content of the gold medal, which was gilded with more than 5 grams of gold. It was 60mm in diameter and weighed 146 grams.

Silver constituted 92.5 percent of the content of the silver medal and the remaining 7.5 percent of the content was bronze. It was 60mm in diameter and weighed 140 grams. The bronze medal contained 95 percent of bronze, 4 percent copper and 1 percent zinc. It was also 60mm in diameter.

The participants' medal was made of bronze in the same size with the bronze medals. The medal containers were made of high-quality blue velvet, giving fresh yet soft impression.

A total of 525 gold, 515 silver and 550 bronze medals were manufactured for the official sports. For the demonstration and exhibition sports, 55 gold, 55 silver and 78 bronze medals were produced. All these medals were awarded during the Games.

A total of 20,400 participants' medals were produced and distributed to all participants through the Olympic Village, Headquarters Hotel and designated hotels.

□ Production of diplomas

The designs of the citations and the participation diplomas were fixed in May 1988, and the test products were made. In June of the same year, the diplomas were approved by the IOC President Samaranch during his visit to Korea. On the citations were printed weakly the hunting scene from the warriors' tomb built during Koguryo Kingdom (37 B.C.-A.D.668). The participation diplomas were designed to enhance the image of Korea through the variations of taeguk, the yin and yang symbol on its national flag. Six thousand citations and 23,000 participation diplomas were produced to be given to the estimated number of prize winners and participants. The citations were presented to those who were placed first to eighth in the 23 official sports, six demonstration and exhibition sports. The participation diplomas were handed out to all athletes, delegates and other participants in the Games.

The citations and the participation diplomas were distributed to all NOC delegations.

□ Others

In addition to the medals and diplomas, awarding stands, medal pillows, bouquets, ribbons and pendants were manufactured for the Games. The awarding stands measured 90cm x 60cm. The podia for gold medalists were 60 centimeters high and the stands for silver and bronze medalists 30 centimeters high. The podia were painted white on the upper part and on the lower part were painted three stripes — ultramarine, orange and red. The gold medalist's stand was marked with a symbol of the first place and the Seoul Games sash, while the stands for the silver and bronze medalists did not show the sash but the number identifying the second and third places in the competitions.

The medal pillows were 47cm wide, 32cm long and 25cm deep. The pillows were made of white melamine tray covered with satin and the Games sash, which were well becoming to the traditional Korean costume worn by the ceremonies personnel.

For the design of bouquets, opinions of scores of specialists were considered by the SLOOC. From the many suggestions, three were referred to the final screening by the SLOOC and one of the three was adopted in the end. The taeguk-patterned fan and the victory — symbolizing gladiolus and phoenix were added to the originally adopted design of the bouquet to promote the Korean flavor. The ribbons were designed in the same way as those for the prize medals were made to produce a sense of unity.

13.5.4 National Flags and Music

□ National flags

Production of the national flags requires extreme caution as it is apt to cause international discord. The SLOOC collected materials related to the national flags from 140 NOCs on two occasions in March 1985 and July 1987. Based on these materials, the SLOOC produced the samples of the national flags with a uniform size of 20cm by 30cm, and began to gather the confirming signatures from embassies in Korea and NOCs. By the end of July 1988, 159 out of the 160 NOCs which took part in the Games had confirmed their national flags as manufactured by the SLOOC. Only Bahamas failed to make such confirmation. After several rounds of inter-ministerial consultations and estimations, the SLOOC finalized in December 1987 the number of national flags to be needed at the Games to be around 26,255. It also estimated some 113,000 hand-size flags would be needed for the Games. The small sized flags were donated entirely by the Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. without putting its mark on the flags.



From April to July 1988, the national flags were manufactured as the samples earned the approval of the NOCs and governments concerned. The flags were produced in different sizes. There were seven kinds of big-sized flags, and four kinds each of middle

80. Official invitation to the Seoul Olympics mailed out over the signature of IOC President Samaranch.
81-1. Obverse of gold medal.
81-2. Reverse of gold medal.
81-3. Obverse of silver medal.
81-4. Obverse of bronze medal.

81-5. Medals awarded in taekwondo, a demonstration sport.
81-6. Medals awarded in baseball, a demonstration sport.
81-7. Reverse of demonstration sport medals.
81-8. Medals awarded in badminton, an exhibition sport.

81-9. Obverse of the participation medal for operation personnel.
81-10. Medals awarded in women's judo, a demonstration event.
81-11. Medals for the wheel chair competition for physically challenged athletes, a demonstration event.
81-12. Reverse of the participation medal for operation personnel.



13. Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies



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and small-sized flags. They were hoisted or carried at the time of guiding the torch carrier on the road, aboard ships, or on vehicles, at the time of the delegates' entry into the stadium, under the roof, inside conference rooms, at walls, on tables, at outside the venues, and outdoor and indoor victory ceremonies, framed or hand-carried.

The Victory Ceremonies Operation Center supervised and controlled the use and hoisting of national flags at 20 event venues and 27 stadiums. The eight national flag management personnel and 90 flag hoisting personnel undertook practical training several times. They were tested as individuals and in groups and those who showed outstanding performances were honored with citations. For 10 days from September 6, the equipment for the hoisting of national flags at outdoor competition sites were closely examined and refurbished twice. As a result, no problem occurred in the course of hoisting the national flags at victory ceremonies.

□ Music for victory ceremonies

The music for victory ceremonies comprised the fanfare announcing the start of the ceremonies, the "Arirang" march which was played at the time of entry of the winners, delegates and the awarding personnel, the national anthem of the gold medalist's nation, and the march which was played at the time of the exit of athletes and delegates. The scores and the recorded tapes of the music were supplied by the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Operation Unit and were used at victory ceremonies.

"Arirang," a popular Korean folk song, was adapted in light pops or Latin tempos to be played by a chamber orchestra, a full-scale orchestra and a Korean traditional music orchestra. The music was used at all competition sites when the winners, delegates and awarding personnel entered. For music for their exit, famous melodies suiting the respective sports were selected and copied.

After consultations with the Ministry of National Defense, the SLOOC decided to play the national anthems live at the victory ceremonies of some important events to maximize the excitement. The Navy and Air Force Bands and the Korea Military Academy Band were assigned to play the music live.

13.5.5 Operation of the Victory Ceremonies

The victory ceremonies of the Seoul Olympic Games were conducted by 12 mobile awarding teams consisting of 358 personnel on 270 occasions in 23 official sports, two demonstration sports and two exhibition sports. The SLOOC set the theme of the ceremonies as sportsmanship yielding solemnly to the confirmed results of the games and consolidating understanding and friendship among athletes

by removing the strains and conflicts accumulated during competitions, and thereby contributing to the ideal of the Games, the "Harmony and Progress" of the entire human race.

In mapping out the plans for the victory ceremonies the SLOOC kept in mind a few important points. First, a unified scenario should be used for victory ceremonies in all sports. Second, an East-West balance will be sought through the costume of female personnel. The introducing personnel and medal bearers will be clad in the traditional Korean-style hanbok, while the VIP and winners' guides will wear the Western suits. Third, the place of ceremonies will be built in a unanimous form and the operation personnel will move on the unified routes.

All works related to the victory ceremonies were classified into those which should be proceeded before the ceremonies and those which should be implemented on the very day of ceremonies.

□ Pre-ceremonies preparations

- A schedule of the victory ceremonies was worked out according to the schedule of the sports. Each mobile awarding team was assigned to conduct victory ceremonies for certain sports. Live music bands were posted at some venues.

- Materials necessary for the victory ceremonies were manufactured. Carpets, platforms and other equipment were placed at each venue before the ceremonies.

- The flag poles, hoisting devices and the broadcasting equipment were checked and mended.

- A list of medal awarding VIPs were obtained from the IOC secretariat after a schedule of the victory ceremonies was sent to the IOC office.

- The ceremonies-related personnel were secured and trained with the help of the sports operation headquarters.

□ Preparations on the day of ceremonies

- The ceremonies-related personnel were assembled and moved to different venues after receiving the necessary materials.

- The sports operation headquarters confirmed the equipment and materials for the ceremonies.

- The arrival of the VIPs was confirmed.

- Carpets and the awarding platforms were laid following the conclusion of the final competitions and the winners were kept for the victory ceremonies.

- The national flags and the national anthems of the winners' countries were finally checked. The medals were prepared in order for the presentation.

- The VIPs and winners were guided into the venues.

- The ceremonies proceeded.

Preparations for Victory Ceremony and Performance

Time(Step)	Activities	Details
H-3	Personnel meeting	Roll call and make-up for women personnel. Receipt of awarding items (medals, bouquets, national flags, national anthem tapes). Individual review of required tasks.
H-2	Move to the venue	Departure by car. Load the necessary items.
M-60	Preparation of awarding Ceremony	The mobile awarding team takes over. (Game awarding officer) Test the operation of flag poles. Welcome the award giving person. Give out gift awards.
M-10	The end of the final competition	Set platforms and carpets. Receive the results on a written note and get hold of the award winning athletes. Confirm the national flags and anthems. Prepare for the entrance of award winning athletes and personnel.
00-00:20	Fanfare	Fanfare played.
00:21-01:30	Opening announcement and entry of the winners	Marching in of award-receiving athletes.
01:31-02:00	The introduction of medal giver	Introduce the winners and their companions
02:01-03:30	The introduction of winners and award giving	Award winners get on the platforms. Medals and bouquets are distributed.
03:31-02:50	The introduction of national anthems of the winners	Everybody faces the flags.
03:51-04:50	National anthem and flag hoisting	Winners' national anthems played. National flags raised, starting from the gold medalists.'
04:51-06:50	Closing announcement and exit	Spectator applause, picture-taking. Exit and lowering of the flags. Report the end of the victory ceremony.

13.6 Review and Evaluation

IOC President Samaranch and other IOC members and NOC representatives from around the world said in unison that they had been deeply impressed by the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic Games in Seoul, and described those ceremonies a huge success. Almost all mass media of the world also praised the ceremonies with different expressions. One of the most difficult tasks was to coordinate the different views and opinions of the specialists representing different fields, forming the ceremonies in a way to fully reflect the spirit of the Olympic Charter and consider the diplomatic matters in the international community, balancing the ceremonies and the performances in a solemn yet delightful manner, and combining the Korean traditional and universal elements.

The establishment of the ceremonies' themes, the production of the scenarios, the formation of the planning unit and advisory committees, the recruitment and training of the performers, the design and the manufacturing of costumes, ornaments, accessories and equipment, the installation of the ceremonies' venues and decoration, appropriation of the necessary music, cooperation with the IOC and the NOCs, preparations of the special effects, plans for the broadcasting, mapping out of the emergency measures — all these tasks, none of which could be taken lightly, pressed those who worked for the ceremonies during the past few years. The result, however, was more than satisfactory in a word.

The general practices on August 30, 1988 and the subsequent two full-dress rehearsals were most useful in exposing problems and making efforts to improve the ceremonies.

Korea's traditional culture was successfully introduced to the world through its popular folk song, "Arirang," played for the entry of the winners and the medal awarding VIPs at all victory ceremonies, and the colorful and graceful costumes of the guides and medal bearers. Decorating the reverse side of the winners' medals with a unique design was another notable feature of the Seoul Games.

As even a precious stone has a flaw, some room for improvement was also exhibited in the course of implementing the ceremonies.

First, difficulties arose in appropriating the manpower and materials due to frequent changes in the content of the program.

Second, services for the foreign spectators often faltered because of the insufficient linguistic ability of the guides.

Third, the occupation of the passages by journalists, particularly the broadcasting personnel, hindered the traffic of the spectators.

Fourth, the "Parting Ships" presented during the Closing Ceremonies turned out to be more or less tedious and the fireworks designed as a grand finale were less effective than desired.



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82. Victory ceremony for the canoeing competition.

83. During the Opening Ceremony, the five Olympic rings left by skywriters stand out clearly against the blue sky.

84. Fireworks mark the grand finale of the Closing Ceremony



문화예술행사
Seoul Olympic Arts Festival
Festival artistique des Jeux Olympiques

14



The Olympiad is mankind's magnificent festival not only of sports, but of arts, culture, science and technology. Countries hosting the Olympics mobilize all national resources including their scientific and technological achievements and cultural and artistic accomplishments in preparing for the Games. Olympic facilities, publicity materials, and games management, planning and execution all reflect the technical capability, plastic sensibility and artistic appreciation of the host country, therefore its cultural, artistic and technical standards are on display for all to see and subject to evaluation by the rest of the world. The host country's culture and arts are vividly showcased by the Olympic arts festival. The tradition of the Olympiad as a

festival combining sports and culture and arts originated in ancient Greece. The ancient Greek Olympics held as a solemn ritual in honor of Zeus was an epitome of Hellenic culture. Philosophers expounded sportsmanship in the same arena of ancient Greek Olympics in which youths representing the Greek city-states competed for excellence in athletics. Poets recited verses dedicated to Olympic victors, painters painted their portraits and sculptors immortalized them in marble. Records and works of art produced in the culture-arts festival of the ancient Greek Olympiads survive and testify to the Olympic spirit and the modern men, impressed by the spirit, revived the Olympiad after 1,000 years' discontinuation. The first

culture-arts festival of modern times was held in 1912 at the fifth Stockholm Olympics. As in the sports events, participants in this culture and arts festival competed for excellence and medals. The culture and arts festival became a non-competitive event beginning with the 15th Olympic Games in Helsinki in 1952. The Olympic culture-arts festival has ever since been conducted as a valuable occasion for all nations to present their traditional culture and arts and to help chart their future courses. In recent years, the festival has often included academic exchanges as well.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.1 The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.1.1 Planning and Preparations

Through the Olympic culture-arts festival, the host country introduces its culture and arts to a worldwide audience, provides an opportunity of cross-fertilization for different cultures and arts, affords its people a chance to appreciate foreign cultures and arts. The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival set up the following objectives:

- To introduce to the world the unique characteristics of Korean traditional culture and arts.
- To present balanced and varied programs representing traditional and modern culture and arts of all regions of Korea.
- To operate the festival in such a manner as to turn it into a world festival dedicated to the ideals of reconciliation and progress.

In order to successfully achieve the above objectives, the basic policy was implemented to reflect the views and opinions of artists and cultural leaders through their participation in the planning and execution of the festival programs.

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival began with the Gala Opening at the National Theater on August 17, 1988, a month before the opening of the Seoul Olympics, and lasted for 50 days until October 5. Performances were held at no fewer than 32 venues including the National Theater, Sejong Cultural Center, Hoam Art Hall, Seoul Arts Center, National Classical Music Center, Munye Theater, Seoul Nori Madang, Munhwa Gymnasium, Youido Plaza, and the Han Riverside Parks, and in 21 cities and towns along the Olympic torch relay course. Exhibitions were held at 19 venues including the National Museum of Korea, in Seoul and five other national museums in provincial areas, the National Museum of Contemporary Art, Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Arts, Sejong Cultural Center, Kyongbok Palace, National Classical Music Center, Olympic Park, Korea Exhibition Center, and the Olympic Stadium Exhibition Deck.

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival consisted of galas, performances and exhibition programs. The festival programs were organized by the SLOOC, the Seoul City, the National Theater, the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation and 28 other arts and cultural organizations. A total of 30,722 artists and 528 organizations, including 2,399 foreign artists of 43 organizations in 72 foreign countries, participated in the festival.

The following 73 countries took part in the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival: From Asia: Bangladesh, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Korea, Leba-

non, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syria, Thailand and Turkey;

Australia and New Zealand from Oceania;

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Togo and Zaire from Africa; Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico, Puerto Rico, Peru, Uruguay, the U.S.A. and Venezuela from the Americas;

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland from Europe; and 10 countries without diplomatic relations with Korea, including Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

It is noteworthy that Korea made cultural exchanges with socialist countries for the first time during the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival. Artists from Eastern bloc countries introduced their arts and cultures which up to then had been unfamiliar to Korean audiences. The U.S.S.R. sent the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, a ballet troupe with Bolshoi Ballet dancers playing leading parts, and two Korean-Russian female vocalists, Ludmilla Nam and Nelli Lee.

The Ministry of Culture and Information, the SLOOC's Culture and Ceremonies Operation Headquarters and the Seoul City's Olympic Planning Team were put in charge of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival. A Cultural Program Operation Unit with a staff of 789 and an Olympiad of Art Operation Unit with a staff of 68 were organized under the Culture and Ceremonies Operation Headquarters.

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Council was formed to decide basic plans and administer operational matters of the festival. The council had 10 planning sub-committees for various areas including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, cultural events at the Olympic Village, cultural properties exhibitions, cultural exhibitions, fine arts exhibitions, traditional arts, musical performances, theatrical performances and folk arts.

To assist the promotion council and coordinate the 10 planning sub-committees, a Planning Consultative Committee composed of the chairmen of the 10 planning sub-committees and working-level officials of related organizations was created.

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Council deliberated on and adjusted the basic planning for the festival and the 10 planning sub-committees coordinated operations in their areas and decided upon festival programs. Each organization hosting festival programs had its own operation committee.

The SLOOC began to draw up a comprehensive plan for the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival as soon as the Seoul Asian Games ended, on the basis of close analysis and evaluation of the Seoul Asian Games Arts Festival by organizing symposiums and report sessions by working-level officials and reflecting the opinions of a broad spectrum of society. The SLOOC's working-level officials drew up a draft plan involving the scale and areas of the festival, selection of Korean and foreign artists and organizations and their repertoires, budget requirements and funding sources. This draft plan was first considered by the 10 planning sub-committees, then by the Planning Consultative Committee, and finally by the Promotion Council. The final master plan for the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival was announced on September 17, 1987, a year before the opening of the Games.

In addition to the official festival, a number of performances and exhibitions were held before, during and after the Olympic Games by various arts and cultural organizations. Performances and exhibitions determined after the announcement of the master plan were staged as unofficial events. A total sum of 28,039.21 million won was spent on the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, including 11,828.77 million won raised by the SLOOC, 2,270.51 million won donated by the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, 4,360.26 million won jointly borne by the hosting organizations, and 369.21 million won donated by the Korean government. Of the total sum, 16,731.7 million won was spent on performing arts and the rest on exhibitions. Of the performing art events, Turandot by La Scala Opera Theater cost the most at 4,500 million won, of which 1,830 million won was covered by the SLOOC and the balance by the Italian government, corporate donations and ticket sales. Of the exhibitions, the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium cost the most at 4,404 million won, followed by the International Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition which cost 4,291 million won.

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival attracted 9,551,488 persons, who broke down into 566,163 who attended performances, 1,967,602 who visited exhibitions and 7,017,723 spectators at gala programs.

Members of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Council Kang Won-ryong, Chairman, President of the Korea Christian Academy
Kang Yong-sik, Vice-Minister of Culture and Information
Kim Seong-jin, President of the International Cultural Society of Korea
Kim Chin-won, Deputy Mayor of Seoul
ParkYong-gu, Music and dance critic
YoSok-ki, Professor of Korea University,



President of the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation
Yoon Yang-chung, President of the Seoul Arts Center
Lee Chun, President of the Fine Arts Association of Korea
Lee Hae-rang, Drama director
Ryu Kyong-cha, President of the National Academy of Arts
Chung Ku-ho, President of the Korean Broadcasting System
Cho Kyong-hee, Minister without Portfolio and former president of the Korean Federation of Arts and Cultural Organizations
Cho Sang-hyon, Vocalist
Chon Pong-cho, President of the Music Association of Korea and of the Korean Federation of Arts and Cultural Organizations
Kim Ock-jin, Secretary-General of the SLOOC
Choe Yol-gon, Superintendent of the Seoul Board of Education
Choe Il-hong, Vice-Minister of Sports
Choe Chong-ho, Professor of Yonsei University
Choe Chang-bong, Vice-Chairman, of the Korea Broadcasting Ethics Committee
Chae Chang-yoon, Vice-Minister of Culture and Information
Han Yang-soon, Member of the Board of the Korea Amateur Sports Association
Hwang Sun-pil, President of the Munhwa Broadcasting Company
Whang Su-young, Member, of the Cultural Properties Committee



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.1.2 Seoul Olympic Arts Festival Gala Opening

The Gala Opening of the Arts Festival was held at the National Theater on August 17, 1988, a month before the opening of the Seoul Olympics, in the presence of President Roh Tae Woo of the Republic of Korea, Korean government dignitaries, National Assembly members, members of the diplomatic corps, and sports leaders.

The programs included Korean classical music (*Pyojong Manbang-jigok*), jointly performed by a 30-member orchestra of the National

Classical Music Institute, the 25-member Seoul City Traditional Music Orchestra and the 28-member KBS Traditional Music Orchestra; Korean court dance (*Sonyurak*), by 30 dancers of the National Classical Music Institute; a *kayagum* (traditional Korean string instrument) ensemble by the 20-member Park Kwi-hee Arts Troupe; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 (Fourth Movement) by the 105-member Korean Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hong Yon-taek, four vocal soloists and the 326-member United Chorus.

Some 1,300 guests attended the Gala

Opening, occupying 61 percent of the available seats. Following the performance, a reception was given in the Main Hall of the National Theater, and a Korean traditional percussion quartet and a farmers' folk music band performed on the grounds.

□ Seoul Olympic Eve Gala

The Seoul Olympic Eve Gala was held at the Sejong Cultural Center on September 16 and 17, the opening day of the Seoul Olympics, featuring *The Wedding Day*, an opera by Carlo Menotti.



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Menotti of Italy was commissioned to compose the opera *The Wedding Day* in Italian, based on an original story by Korean playwright O Young-jin, in celebration of the Seoul Olympics. He completed the composition over a year's time. The opera was produced under the general direction of Kim Shin-whan, director of the Seoul Metropolitan Opera Theatre, and was directed by Menotti himself. Sopranos Kim Yoon-ja and Lim Gee-hyun, mezzosoprano Kim shin-ja, tenors Park Chi-won and Rim Joung-geun, and members of the Seoul Metropolitan Opera Theatre performed

in the opera, along with the Seoul Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Italian conductor Daniel Lipton. Two hundred and fifty artists performed in the opera. A total of 5,080 persons attended the two performances, occupying 65 percent of available seating.

□ **Seoul Festival**

The Seoul Festival lasted for 26 days from September 10 through October 5. Colorful programs were staged at the Han Riverside Parks on Youido and Ttuksoom, on Taehak-no Street and on the streets leading from Chongno to Youido. A total of 20,369 performers

from 317 organizations took part in the Seoul Festival programs, which attracted 3,175,400 spectators, making the festival the largest scale event of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival. The Seoul Festival consisted of the Han River Festival and the Street Festival. For the Han River Festival, 16,248 artists of 142 organizations presented 85 performances for 1,722,400 spectators. The Street Festival, featured 4,121 artists from 175 organizations performing on 18 occasions, for more than two million citizens.



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- 2. IOC President Juan Samaranch welcomes the audience on the occasion of the opening of the 94th IOC Session, an event including artistic performances.
- 3. Performance of the Korean Classical Music Orchestra at the National Theater on August 17, 1988, marking the eve of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival one month before the opening of the 24th Olympic Games.
- 4. Samulnori folk play with music by a farmers' band, staged on the plaza of the National Theater following the opening performance of the Olympic Arts Festival.
- 5. A classical dance troupe performs the royal dance 'Sonyurak' in the opening performance of the Festival.
- 6. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is performed by the Korean Symphony Orchestra on the first evening of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.

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14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

□ The Han River Festival

- Gala Opening of the Han River Festival (Han Riverside Park on Yuido, September 10)

Under the theme of "The World's Future on Today's Han River," a grand festival of traditional Korean music and dance, replete with a large choir and fife-and-drum corps, was held as a ceremonial greeting for the Olympic flame and to heighten the festive atmosphere of the Seoul Olympic Games.

One of the special attractions of the Han River Festival was spectacular open-air presentation of diverse traditional and contemporary arts, including a laser show. Seating for 10,000 spectators was installed before a giant stage capable of holding 300 performers at once. A huge color TV monitor (4.7x6.4m) was erected in the nearby riverside park during the festival period for the overflowing crowds.

- Youth Festival (Han Riverside Park on Yuido, September 6-October 2)
A "Kunst Disco Seoul 88" was set up in the Sister City Park on Yuido by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to offer a meeting place for youth. Seventy West German popular artists performed multimedia contemporary arts involving laser, dance, costumes, video and lighting.
- World Traditional Cuisine and Folk Festival (Yuido Plaza, September 10-October 5)

Traditional Korean foods and folk plays were exhibited and native foods of

countries participating in the Arts Festival served during this mass festival.

- Han River Laser Show (Han Riverside Park on Yuido, September 10-16)
The national flag of Korea, the Olympic emblem, the Hodori mascot of the Seoul Games, a Korean traditional fan dance and other graphic images were synthesized by a 32 bit computer on a mammoth screen (50x70m) installed on the 63-storey DLI Building for 40 minutes each evening during the show period. Search lights with a reach of 16kilometers and colored beams wove a fantastic tapestry of light in the night sky over Yuido.

Lasers were beamed from Namsan Tower and the DLI Building to produce multi-color displays over the Han River.

- Youth and Folk festival (Han Riverside Park, September 10-October 5)
Linked with the World Traditional Cuisine and Folk Festival, the Youth and Folk Festival featured 246 events in which 130,000 members of 116 organizations took part. Over two million citizens attended such shows as a farmer's band contest, folk song contest, kite flying competition and talent contests. The festival also featured a number of audience participation programs. It was designed to give opportunities to as many people as possible from all walks of life to get involved in the Seoul Olympics.

- Jazz Festival (Yuido Park, September 13)

Jazz and traditional Korean music were played side by side during this festival. British, German and American jazz musicians played together. Park Yun-cho's traditional Korean dance "Salpuri," Sin Kwang-ung's jazz quartet and New York University Prof. Lee Sun-ock's zen dance were performed.

- Exhibition of Korean Traditional Music and Costumes (Han Riverside Park on Yuido, September 13)
Fifty Korean fashion models presented a colorful collection of Korean traditional costumes, while traditional Korean music was performed.

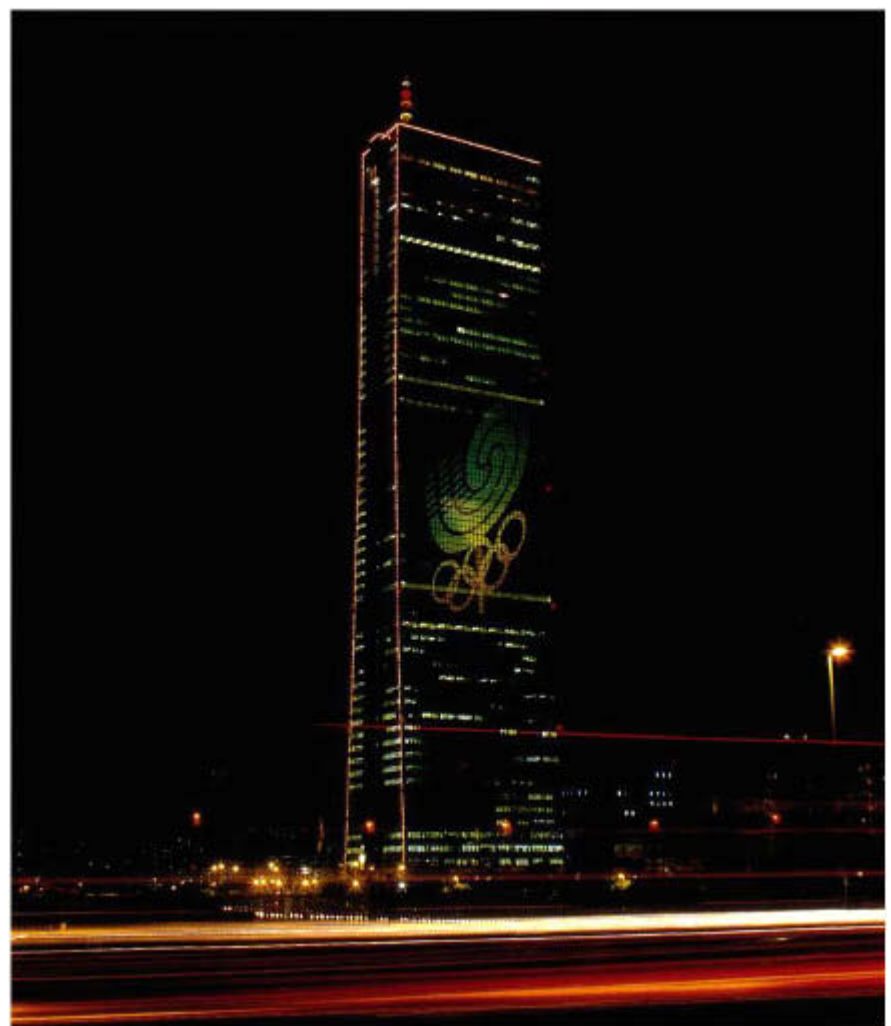
- Global Village Festival (Han Riverside Park on Yuido, September 14-October 3)

Young artists from at home and abroad participated in the festival wishing for the success of the Seoul Olympic Games. The festival was designed to create an encounter between the traditional Korean "market culture" and the arts of the world.

- Floating Lantern Festival (Han Riverside Park on Chamshil, September 13)
With prayers for a successful Seoul Olympics, more than 200,000 Buddhist monks and believers set 70,000 lotus-shaped lanterns afloat on the Han River, turning the occasion into one of the highlights of the Han River Festival.



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The Floating Lantern Festival drew the participation of all 18 Buddhist sects in Korea. It commenced at 1 p.m. with Suryuk-che, the rite for the water and land, and beginning at 6 p.m., 70,000 lanterns, including 400 dedicated to the unification of South and North Korea and a peaceful world and 160 dedicated to the success of athletes of the 160 Olympic countries, were set afloat on the river from 250 ships with prayers for the success of the Seoul Olympics and for fulfillment of the Buddhists' wishes.

Since ancient times, Korean people have floated lanterns on the river in a prayer and supplication. With the introduction of Buddhism, the ancient Korean custom acquired a Buddhist flavor, and on the 15th of each first lunar month, Korean Buddhists made it a custom to float lanterns down the river to pray for happiness and good fortune for the new year.

Some Christians opposed the festival on the ground that favored a specific religion.

- Seoul Olympic Eve Citizens' Festival (Han Riverside Park on Youido, September 16)

The festival featured performances by famous popular singers including Cho Yong-pil, Hideki Saijo and Danny Chaeng, folk dances of many nations performed by some 400 dancers participating in the International Folklore Festival, a parade of 160 Korean girls in traditional Korean costumes decorated with the designs of the flags of all Olympic nations, and fireworks

shot off in celebration of the Seoul Olympics. This festival was telecast worldwide by satellite.

- Opera *Nostoi* (Special stage in Changdok Palace, September 22-25) This experimental work by Hong Ka-e, a Korean writer resident in the U.S., was staged as a synthesis of opera, musical and drama. Musical composition was by Janis Jenakis, of Greece, and the performance was directed by Miklos Jancho, of Hungary. One hundred and forty Koreans appeared in the performance.

- Ttuksom Festival (Han Riverside Park at Ttuksom, September 17) During this festival on the opening day of the Seoul Olympics, students and artists from more than 10 schools and organizations demonstrated wind-surfing, hang-gliding, water-skiing, jet-skiing, and kite flying. There was also a fife-and-drum parade. Popular entertainers staged a three-part show consisting of: Part I. "What A Wonderful Day"; Part II. "I Can Win A Gold Medal, Too"; and Part III. "Popular Singers on Parade". The festival ended with a performance of Korean farmers' band music.

□ **Street Festival**

- Floats Parade (Chongno Street-City Hall Plaza-Youido, September 15) Twenty-four floats, each decorated with more than 100,000 flowers of all colors arranged in forms symbolizing Seoul,

the host city of the 1988 Olympics, and its culture, and carrying various Korean folk arts groups, paraded along an 8.2-kilometer course, drawing applause from more than two million citizens along the streets. Four hundred members of folk arts groups of various countries participating in the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival also took part in the parade, displaying their traditional arts on flower-festooned floats. Brass bands from a number of schools and the Eighth U.S. Army band added to the festive mood of the procession.

Telecast worldwide by satellite, this parade introduced traditional Korean culture and the modern metropolis of Seoul to audiences around the world.

- Royal Procession (Chongno Street-City Hall Plaza-Youido, September 15) A royal procession of the Choson period (1392-1910) was enacted by 1,265 persons in historic costumes and 30 horses. The procession included a king's sedan, palanquins of the ranking courtiers, a 183-member military band and more than 30 royal colors. The procession was followed by 24 groups of Korean folk arts performers, 2,054 in all, and the Chindo dogs, a prized native species of Chindo island, off the southwestern coast of Korea. Together with the Floats Parade, this procession constituted one of the highlights of the Street Festival. The princess in the procession was selected from among 434 contestants in a "traditional Korean beauty" contest. The flag bearers and soldiers were all Olympic volunteers.

7. Buddhist believers set afloat 70,000 lotus-shaped lanterns on the waters of the Han River, praying for the successful conduct of the Games.

8. Open-air performance of a folk play, part of the program of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.

9. Opening ceremony of the Han River Festival held at Han Riverside Park on September 10, 1988.

10. A laser show during the opening festivities in which the emblem of the Seoul Olympics was projected onto the 63-story DLI Building.

11. Reenactment of a Yi Dynasty royal procession was one of the highlights of the Street Festival.





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

- Taehakno Festival (Taehakno Street, on Sundays and public holidays between August 20 and October 3)
A variety of performances were held by various students' groups from schools of all levels, office workers and professional artists. Programs included concerts, singing and other contests and impromptu shows.
- Street Arts Festival (Itaewon Street and other places, September 10-October 2)
The festival included traditional farmers' music bands, acrobatics by the vagabond Namsadang entertainers, mask dances, exhibitions of ceramics, wooden and stone sculptures, folk masks and handicrafts, all mounted along the Insadong alley which is famous for numerous arts and antique shops. In Myongdong, the hub of fashion and entertainment in central Seoul, a best dresser contest, Miss Myongdong contest, disco dancing, comedy shows and mask dance performances were staged. On Itaewon Street, a favorite shopping haven of foreign tourists, fashion shows, exhibitions of fur garments, jazz concerts, beer drinking competitions, art exhibitions and ballon festivals continued through the Olympic period. In addition, *The story of Chunhyang*, a drama based on a popular ancient love story of Korea, was staged in the English

language. A "subway festival" at the Ulchiro Subway Station featured, sing-alongs, rock music concerts, contemporary dance performances, and dialogues with poets.

14.1.3 Performances

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival presented colorful performance programs including Korean traditional performing arts, dance, music, drama, and motion pictures. The Korean Traditional Music Festival, the Seoul International Theatre Festival, the Seoul International Music Festival and the Seoul International Dance Festival were some of the "festival within the Festival," which were prepared under the cooperation from various organizations by expanding their annual festivals.

A number of famous foreign artists were invited to give the festivals "a true Olympic caliber" and to introduce the latest trends in the performing arts. Awards were withheld for the Olympic year to increase festive mood.

□ The Seoul International Dance Festival

Thirteen Korean dancing companies and world-renowned dance troupes of Canada, the Great Britain, Hungary,

Spain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. participated in the Seoul International Dance Festival, which was held at the National Theatre, the Munye Theater, the Little Angeles Performing Arts Center and the Sejong Cultural Center between August 21 and September 30, 1988. Seven hundred and ninety-four dancers of the 19 participating companies gave 53 performances. The festival drew a total of 64,297, occupying 84 percent of the seating capacity.

□ Performances by Korean dance companies

- *Prince Hodong*, by the National Ballet Company, at the National Theatre, August 21-22
This ballet depicting the legendary love story of Prince Hodong of the fourth-century Koguryo Kingdom was choreographed by Lim Song-nam. Seventy-eight members of the National Ballet Company including Choe Tae-ji, Mun Pyong-nam and Chon Mi-ryon danced in four performances. Audiences totalled 4,155.
- *The Sobbing Island*, by the Kim Sook-ja Dance Ensemble and *Hak Pulingut* (The Crane-invoking Rite) by the Jung Jae-man Dance Company, at the Munye Theater, September 12-13
The joy and sorrow of love and a mystic communion between man and



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crane were the themes of these two dance pieces in the Korean traditional folk dance style. They were choreographed by Kim Sook-ja, Jung Jae-man and Cho Hung-dong. Seventy-five dancers performed for audiences totalling 2,805.

- *Shim Chung*, by the Universal Ballet Company, at the Little Angels Performing Arts Center, September 18-23. Forty-two dancers including Moon Hun-sook appeared in this dance piece about a filial daughter, choreographed by Adrian Delis. A total of 6,564 persons attended the performances.

- *Gori* (Unification), by the Seoul Metropolitan Dance Company, at the Small Hall of Sejong Cultural Center, September 23-24.

Moon Il-chi choreographed this dance based on a script by Park Yong-gu. Sixty-seven dancers appeared, and audiences totalled 1,465.

- *Wavcrest*, by the Korean Modern Dance Company at the National Theatre, September 25-26. This contemporary dance, choreographed by Yook Wan-sun, was performed by 41 dancers including Ahn Shin-hee. A total of 3,784 persons attended the performances.

- *The Picture of Longevity* and *They Went to the Countryside*, by the Hong Jung-hee Ballet Company, Ballet Blanc and the Ae-ji Ballet Group, at the Munye Theater, September 26-27.

A total of 3,205 persons attended these performances of two dance works choreographed by Hong Jung-hee and Kim Myong-sun, and presented by 78 dancers including Kim Myong-hee and Kim Pok-son.

- *White Blood*, by the National Dance Company at the National Theatre, September 28-29.

The dance borrowed its theme from the epic of a sixth-century Buddhist martyr who sacrificed his life to propagate Buddhism in Korea. One hundred and eighty dancers, including Son Pyong-wu and Choe Young-sook, appeared in this dance choreographed by Kook Su-ho. A total of 4,283 persons attended the performances.

- *Yo Suk, the Princess of Shilla*, and *Twiler, Theatre and Tambour*, by the Kim Pok-hee & Kim Hwa-sook Dance Company and the Korea Contemporary Dance Troupe, at Munye Theater, September 29-30.

Yo Suk, the Princess of Shilla was choreographed by Kim Pok-hee and

Kim Hwa-sook and Twiler, *Theatre and Tambour* by Kim Ki-in. The two-day performance attracted a total of 2,673 persons.

□ Performances by foreign dancing companies

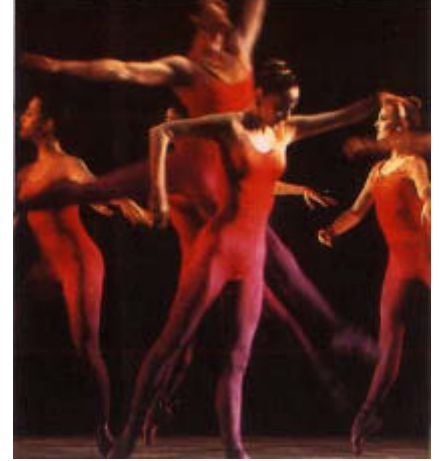
- *Carmen, A busy Life* and *Allegro de Concerto*, by Maria Rosa Su Ballet Espanol, at the National Theatre, August 24-25.

These three varied repertoires of flamenco were performed by 27 members of the Maria Rosa Su Ballet Espanol led by Maria Rosa, one of Spain's most renowned dancers, before a combined audience of 4,228. Chu Lee, a Korean dancer residing in Spain, also took part in the performances.

- *Baroque Suite, Radical Lights, Animated Shorts* and *Sacra Conversazione*, by the Toronto Dance Theatre, at Munye Theater, August 28-29.

Twenty dancers including Suzette Sherman performed these four works choreographed by Christopher House and Patricia Beatty. The three performances drew audiences totalling 2,367.

- *In the Glow of the Night, Time Out* and *Silvia Pas de Deux* by the



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12. The Washington Ballet of the United States performed 'In the Glow of the Night', 'Time Out', and other dances at the National Theater on August 30 and 31.

13. The London Contemporary Dance Theater of Great Britain performs during the Seoul International Dance Festival.

14. Dancers from the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet stage 'Swan Lake' and other pieces from their repertoire at Sejong Cultural Center from September 3 to 5.

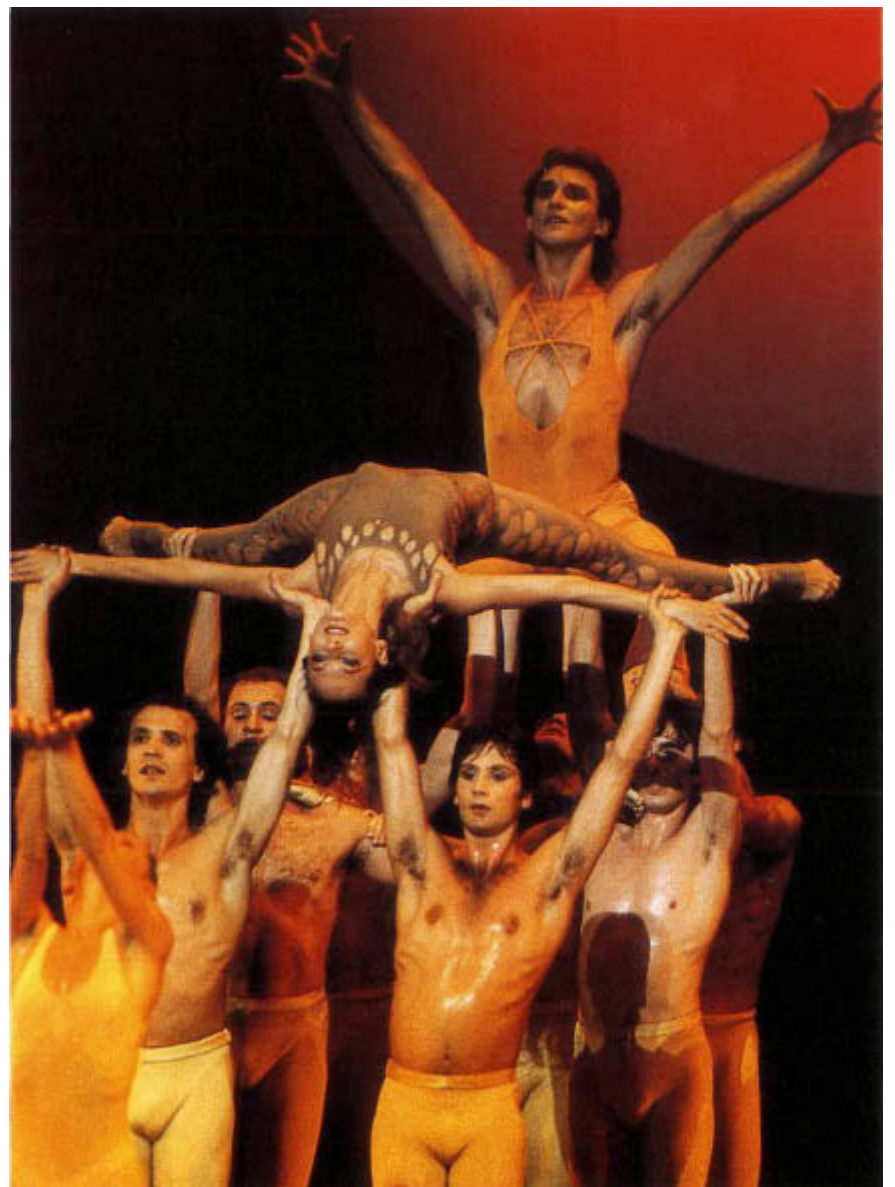
15. The Maria Rosa y su Ballet Espanol of Spain dances 'Carmen' among other works at the National Theatre on September 24 and 25.

16. Canadian dancers of the Toronto Dance Theater stage a performance at the Munye Theater on August 28 and 29.

17. The Hungarian Ballet Company of Gyor dances at the Munye Theater on September 17 and 18.



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14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

Washington Ballet, at the National Theatre, August 30-31
Thirty members of the Washington Ballet performed classic and contemporary ballet pieces as choreographed by George Balanchine. A total of 4,303 persons attended the three performances.

- *And Do They Do, Duet of Nymphs* and other pieces, by the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, at the National Theatre, September 8-9
Twenty-five dancers performed *Forest* and *Class* in addition to the above two dances choreographed by Robert Cohan. A total of 4,477 persons attended the three performances.

- *The Lovers of the Sun* and *Bolero* by Hungary's Ballet Company of Gyor, at Munye Theater, September 17-18
Ivan Marko choreographed modern dance pieces to *The Lovers of the Sun* composed by Carl Orff and *Bolero* by Maurice Ravel. Thirty-seven dancers presented three performances, which were attended by a total of 2,549 persons.

- *Swan Lake* and other pieces, by the Bolshoi Ballet with leading dancers from other Soviet ballet companies, at the Sejong Cultural Center, September 3-5

Participation of Soviet ballet dancers, mainly comprising members of the Bolshoi Ballet, in the Seoul Olympic

Arts Festival was not confirmed until after the schedule of the Seoul International Dance Festival had been determined. In Korea they performed excerpts from *Swan Lake* and *The Sleeping Beauty* choreographed by Yuri Parkov. Fifty-one dancers, including Svetlana Choi, a third-generation Korean-Soviet citizen, presented three performances for audiences totalling 18,904.

□ The Seoul International Theatre Festival

Thirteen Korean and six foreign theatrical troupes took part in the Seoul International Theatre Festival held at the National Theatre, the Munye Theater, the Sejong Cultural Center, the Munhwa Gymnasium and the Hyundai To Art Hall, between August 16 and October 2. The steering committee of the festival was responsible for selecting the Korean and foreign groups to be invited to participate.

The 13 Korean dramas presented during the festival included five works which already had attained artistic and commercial success, four new works specially commissioned to celebrate the Seoul Olympics, and four Korean classics reinterpreted with modern perspectives and adapted in new styles.

One theatrical group each from Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Japan and Poland were invited to join the festival. The festival included 157 performances by a total of 639 actors and actresses. Audiences totalled 124,726 persons, filling 83 percent of the combined seating capacity.

□ Korean groups

- Anyang Art Theatre *Pakkoji*, at the Munye Theater, August 19-20

Lee Kang-jin, So I-sook and 31 others took part in this drama written by Lee Chae-hyon and directed by Lee Chae-in. The three performances were attended by a total of 1,543 spectators.

- Theatre Cecil *Bulga Bulga*, at the Munye Theater, August 22-26

Chae Yun-il directed this drama written by Lee Hyon-hwa. The cast included Shin Ku, Lee Ho-jae, Kim Tong-su and 16 others. A total of 4,540 persons attended the 10 performances.

- Theatre Group Freedom *Blood Wedding* at the Munye Theater, August 27-September 5

A total of 4,644 persons attended the performances of the drama, which was written by Garcia Lorca, and adapted and directed by Kim Jeong-ok. Park Chong-ja, Kim Kum-ji and Park Ung and 15 others appeared in the drama.

18. 'Paebichangjon', a Korean classical operatic performance.

19. Theater Group Jak-Up performs 'Hide and Seek' at the Munye Theater Small Hall.

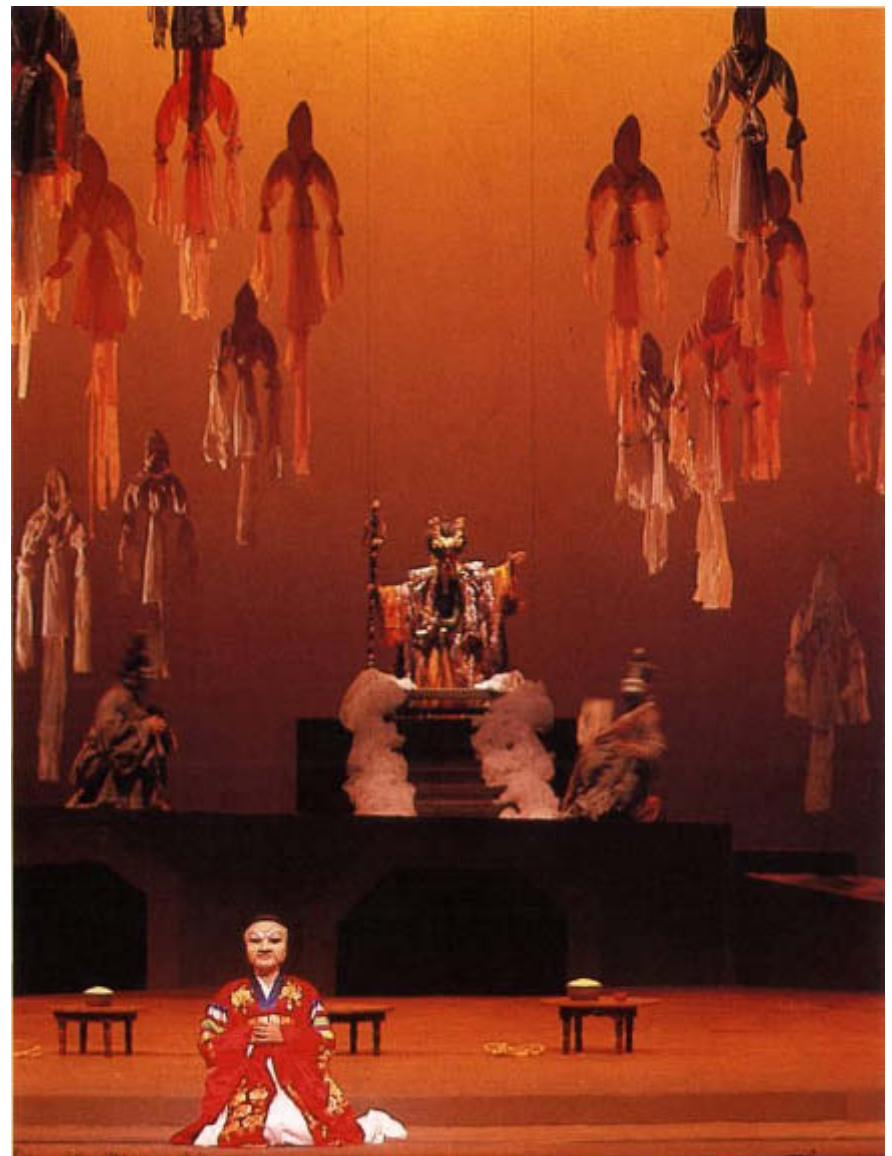
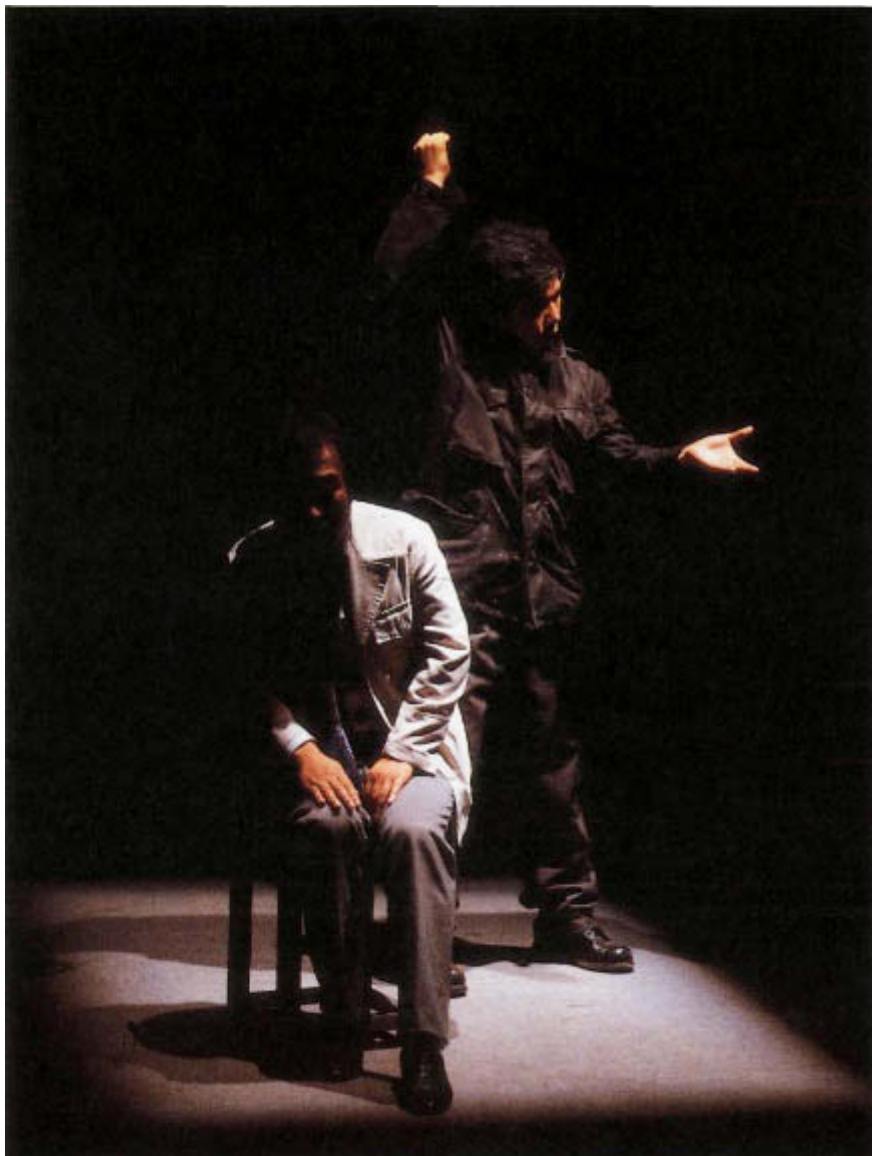
20. The National Theater stages 'Palgok Pyongpung' at the National Theater.

21. The MBC Madangnori Group performs 'Song of Shim Chong' at Munwha Gymnasium.

22. Theater San-Ul-Lim Stages 'Waiting for Godot' at the Munye Theater.

23. Kim Sook-ja's Dance Group/Korea Men's Dance Group 'The Sobbing Island' at the Munye Theater as part of the Seoul International Dance Festival

24. Theater Cecil performs 'Bul Ga, Bul Ga' at the Munye Theater.



- The Women's Theatre
Fire in the Valley, at the Munye Theater, August 31-September 4
An 18-member cast including Whang Jung-soon, Lee Seung-ok, Shim Yang-hong and Park Yong-gi appeared in this drama, written by Cha Bum-sok and directed by Kang Yu-jung. A total of 4,664 persons attended the 10 performances.
- MBC Madang Nori (Ground Play) Group
The Story of Shim Chong, at the Munwha Gymnasium, September 3-12.
A cast of 70, including Yoon Mun-sik, Kim Sung-nye and Kim Yong-hwa, presented in this tradition-inspired drama similar in style to the "total theater" in Western concept. The script was written by Kim Ji-il and music was composed by Park Pom-hun. Director was Son Jin-chaek and the choreographer was Kook Su-ho. Audiences totalled 45,700.
- Theatre Echo
Waiting for Godot, at the Munye Theater, September 6-10
Cho Myung-nam, Chu Ho-sung and seven others appeared in this widely-acclaimed drama written by Samuel Beckett. Lim Young-woong directed the drama translated by Oh Chung-ja. The performances drew a total of 6,175 spectators.

- Theatre Group Work
Hide and Seek (premiere), at the Munye Theater, September 7-16.
Kil Myung-il directed a cast of 17, including Choi Sun-ja and Chong Chae-jin, for this drama written by Cho Won-suk. Audience totalled 3,189.
- The National Theatre Company
An Eight-Panel Screen (premiere), at the National Theatre, September 14-16
Chang Min-ho, Kwon Song-dok, Kim Ji-sook and 49 others acted in this play written by Oh Tae-suk and directed by Yook Ho-jin.
The performances attracted a total of 4,174 viewers.
- The National Traditional Opera Company
The Story of Chunghyang, at the National Theatre, September 18-20
Forty-three folk singers including Ahn Sook-sun and Kang Hyung-joo appeared in this traditional Korean operatic performance (*changguk*) adapted and directed by Hoe Kyu. A total of 6,984 persons attended the performances.
- Theatre Group Constellation
Island of Maternal Bosom, (premiere) at the Munye Theater, September 20-24
A cast of 23 including Lee Il-sup, Lee Seung-chul and Lee Chu-shil performed this drama written by Yun Jo-byong and directed by Kwon Oh-il.



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A total of 2,502 persons viewed the performances.

- 88 Seoul Arts Troupe
Arirang, Arirang (premiere), at the National Theater, September 22-23
A total of 3,339 persons viewed performances of this musical, written by Kim Jin-hee, directed by Kim Woo-ok, and performed by a cast of 44, including Yu In-chon, Song Yong-taek and Kim So-yong.
- Seoul Metropolitan Musical Theatre Group
Joyful Koreans (premiere), at the Sejong Cultural Center, September 26-30



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14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

A cast of 61 including Lee Duck-wha and Kang Hyo-song performed this musical written and directed by Park Man-kyu. The music was composed and conducted by Choi Chang-kwon. A combined audience of 13,392 enjoyed the performances.

• Theater Group Mass

The Story of Chunhyang, at the Hyundai To Art Hall, September 25-October 2

Park Bong-seo, Choi Eun-mi, Kang Aeshin and 20 others appeared in this English-language musical based on a popular Korean folk tale. The script was written by William Cleary, and Chung Jin-soo directed the production. A total of 1,413 persons appreciated the 16 performances.

□ Foreign groups

• Grupo de Teatro Macunaima (Brazil)
Xica da Silva, at the Munye Theater, August 16-18

This play about a black woman slave and the kingdom she built was originally staged to celebrate the centenary of the abolition of slavery in Brazil. The Seoul performances were directed by Antunes Filha. The leading role was played by Dirce Thomaz. Fine acting allowed the Korean audience to follow this drama in Portuguese language without great difficulty. Grupo de Teatro Macunaima eloquently demonstrated the high standards of Third World theatre. There was no stage scenery and the actors themselves handled the stage properties.

Twenty-five persons took part in the production and a total of 2,634

appreciated the four performances.

• Craze Mimes (Czechoslovakia)
Crash, at the National Theatre, August 19-20

This hilarious pantomime depicted altercations between a taxi driver and a truck driver during their hospitalization after a traffic accident. Four acted in this mime. A total of 1,483 persons enjoyed the three performances.

• Gardzienice Theatre Association (Poland)

Avvakum, at the Munye Theater, September 20-22

The Gardzienice Theater Association, one of the most innovative theatrical groups at work today, presented this experimental drama adapted from a biographical novel about a 17th-century Russian archbishop, Avvakum. By means of efficient stage props, sound and lighting, the drama,



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directed by Włodzimierz Staniewski and acted by Henryk Andruszko, Mariosz Golaj and 13 other actors, was able to deliver its message to Korean audience, overcoming the language barrier. A total of 774 persons viewed the performances.

- The Greek National Theatre *Oedipus Rex*, at the National Theatre, August 27-28

Korean theater-goers had a rare opportunity to appreciate a classical Greek tragedy as *Oedipus Rex*, written by Sophocles, was staged with traditional dramatic techniques by the Greek National Theatre. A total of 3,017 persons attended the performances directed by G. Michailidis. The cast included N. Tsakiroglou, T.H. Sinotis, K. Voulalas and 40 others.

- Comédie Française (France) *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, at the Sejong Cultural Center, September 1-2

Since its premiere before Louis XIV in 1670, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* has been staged by the Comédie Française as many as 1,304 times. Under the direction of Jean-Luc Boutte, Michel Etcheveny, Alain Pralon, Roland Bertin and 39 other actors and actresses appeared in this classic comedy written by Moliere. A total of 5,692 spectators attended the performances.

- Grand Kabuki Troupe (Japan) *Kanadehon Chushingura*, at the National Theatre, September 3-6

Performances of *Kanadehon Chushingura*, one of the three most popular kabuki repertoires, and *Migawari Zazen*, featuring Baiko Onoe, and Uzaemon Ichimura in leading

roles, attracted a total of 7,676 spectators. The Grand Kabuki Troupe was the first Japanese kabuki group to visit Korea since the end of World War II.

□ Music festivals

The music festivals were remarkably broad in scope and rich in kinds. Festivals of Western music included classical and popular music. The annual Korean Music Festival was expanded into the Seoul International Music Festival. Also held in celebration of the Seoul Olympics were the Korean Classical Music Festival, the International Choral Festival and an Olympic Commemorative Concert. As many as 2,790 musicians from around the world performed in 40 concerts attended by a total of 91,699 music lovers, who filled 84 percent of the available seats. Major Korean



25. 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme' by Moliere was performed by Comedie Francaise at the Sejong Cultural Center.

26. Gardzienice Theater Association of Poland put on 'Avvakum'.

27. The Greek National Theater stages Sophocles' 'Oedipus Rex' at the National Theater.

28. The Company of Crazy Mimes of Czechoslovakia act in 'Crash' at the National Theater Small Hall.

29. Grand Kabuki Troupe of Japan stages 'Kanadehon Chushingura' at the National Theater.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

newspapers, broadcasting corporations and the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation cooperated to stage the music festivals.

□ Seoul International Music Festival

A total of 885 musicians performed in 20 concerts at the Sejong Cultural Center and the Seoul Arts Center, between September 17 and October 1. Audiences totalled 42,118, filling 66 percent of the seating capacity.

- Opening Concert (Sejong Cultural Center, September 17)

The Korea Philharmonic Orchestra and the National Chorus played under the baton of Won Kyong-soo. Jung Eun-suk, Kim Kwan-dong and Park Se-won were the featured vocal soloists. The concert was attended by 1,241 persons.

- Concerts by the Moscow State Radio and Television Choir (Sejong Cultural Center, September 18-19)

Two concerts directed by Ludmilla Ermakova attracted a total of 7,420 persons.

- Concert for Commemorating the Olympic Peace Day (Seoul Arts Center, September 20)

Hong Yon-taek conducted the Korean Symphony Orchestra for an audience of 1,002.

- Concerts by the Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra (Sejong Cultural Center, September 20-21)

Four concerts had audiences totalling 11,813. The conductor was Dmitri Kitayenko.

- Concert by the Lausanne Chamber Orchestra (Sejong Cultural Center, September 22)

An audience of 1,306 attended the concert. Conductor was Laurence Forster.

- An Evening of Chamber Music (Seoul Arts Center, September 23)

The Tokyo Ensemble performed for an audience of 1,475.

- An Evening of Brass Quintet (Seoul Arts Center, September 24)

The Arban Brass Quintet of France performed for an audience of 1,066.

- Korean Art Song Festival (Seoul Arts Center, September 25)

Accompanied by the Incheon City Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Lim Won-shik, leading vocalists such as Kim Yun-ja, Yang Un-hi, Kim Shin-ja, Paek Nam-ok, Om Chong-haeng, Shin Yong-jo, Kim Song-gil, Oh Hyon-myong and Yun chi-ho performed Korean art songs. The concert drew an audience of 1,728.

- Recital by Soprano Jo Su-mi (Seoul Arts Center, September 26)

An audience of 2,063 attended the recital.

- Concert by the London Festival Orchestra (Seoul Arts Center, September 27)

The drew 2,179 music lovers.

- Youth Concert (Seoul Arts Center, September 28)

The concert by the National Repertory Orchestra of the United States under the baton of Carl Topilow drew an audience of 1,339.

- Joint Recital of Soprano Park Mi-hye and Tenor Udo Reinemann (Seoul Arts Center, September 29)

An audience of 1,568 was in attendance.

- An Evening of Concertos (Seoul Arts Center, September 30)

The Korea Philharmonic Orchestra performed with cellist Jo Yeong-chang, under the direction of Kum Nan-sae, for an audience of 1,329.

- An Evening of Piano Trio (Seoul Arts Center, October 1)

The Bozar Trio from the United States played before an audience of 1,807.

- Special Recital of Ludmilla Nam (Seoul Arts Center, September 9)

The recital by the Korean-Soviet soprano was attended by an audience of 2,362.

- Special recital of Soprano Nelli Lee (Seoul Arts Center, September 10)

The recital by the Korean-Soviet soprano drew an audience of 2,340.



□ **Commemorative concerts**

- Special Performance by Teatro del La Scala (Sejong Cultural Center, August 16, 19 and 22)
Puccini's opera *Turandot* staged by the Teatro del La Scala was one of the most spectacular and most expensive performances on the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival program. Franco Zeffirelli directed the cast of some 700, including the Bulgarian-born soprano Ghena Dimitrova and tenor Giusuppe Giacomini. Lorin Maazel conducted the orchestra and chorus. The stage settings were all supplied by La Scala. The three performances were attended by a total of 11,685 under standing room only conditions.
- La Scala Orchestra Concert (Sejong Cultural Center, August 20-21)
The two concerts directed by Lorin Maazel were attended by a total of 6,853.
- Pop Concert (Sejong Cultural Center, August 28-29)
Leading Korean pop singers and the Seoul City Symphony Orchestra performed under the baton of Stanley Black. The two concerts were attended by a total of 6,289.
- Concert by the European Master Orchestra (Sejong Cultural Center, September 12)

The European Master Orchestra composed of 25 leading members of European orchestras played *Piano Concerto No. 1* by Shostakovich under the baton of Korean conductor Kum Nan-sae for an audience of 2,277.

- Opera *Pagoda On fire* (National Theatre, October 2-5)
Kim Chong-ung, Chin Pyong-wha, Yang Eun-hi, Kim Hye-jin, Shin Yong-jo, Kim Tae-hyon, Chin Yong-sup and others performed in the new opera, which was composed and conducted by Jang Il-nam, and directed by Oh Hyon-myong.

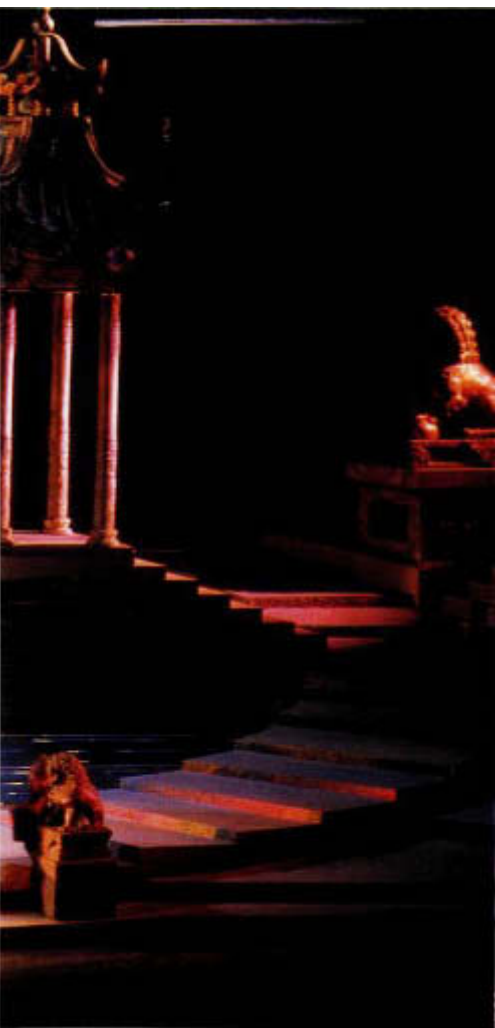
□ **The International Choral Festival**
At the Seoul Arts Center, August 17 through 23

The festival featured the St. Olaf Choir of the U.S. and the Incheon City Choir on August 17; the Ars Nova Choir of Brazil and the Seoul City Choir on August 18; the Kammer Choir Stuttgart of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Suwon City Choir on August 19; the Elmer Iseler Singers of Canada, the Daewoo Choral on August 20; the Tokyo Ladies Singers of Japan and the National Choir of Korea

on August 21. On August 23, the last day of the festival, all of the 10 participating choirs held a joint performance, during which the audience and the choirs joined together in singing "Hand in Hand," the official song of the Seoul Olympics. The six-evening festival drew audiences totalling 12,925, who occupied 94 percent of the available seats.

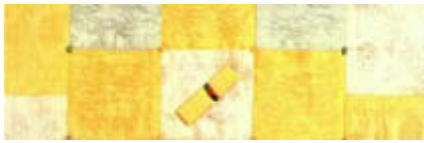
□ **The Seoul International Song Festival**

At the Sejong Cultural Center, September 10-11
An expansion of the 10th MBC International Song Festival, the pop music festival presented 21 singers and one group representing 10 countries, including Irene Cara, Mireille Mathieu, Nana Mouskouri, Laura Branigan, Engelbert Humperdink, Leslie Mandoki, Eva Sun, Yoichi Sugawara, Yoon Bok-hi, Patti Kim, Cho Young-nam, Cho Yong-pil, and the Jets.



30. The performance of Puccini's opera 'Turandot' by del la Scala of Italy at the Sejong Cultural Center drew raves.

31. Five local choirs and five from abroad joined together to stage the International Choral Festival at the Seoul Arts Center.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

□ Traditional Arts Festivals

The Korean Traditional Arts Festivals included the Korean Classical Music Festival organized by the Korean Traditional Music Association and the Grand Feasts of Korean Traditional Music and Dance organized by the National Classical Music Institute. The festivals attested to Korea's endeavor to develop its traditional arts, and offered a good opportunity to introduce the world to the ethnic music and dance forms of Korea. The Korean Classical Music Festival was held from September 1 to 15 and the Grand Feasts from September 19 to October 5, both at the National Classical Music Institute.

□ Korean Classical Music Festival At the National Classical Music Institute, September 1-15

- Opening Performance (September 1) The KBS Classical Music Orchestra, with such noted singers as Hong Won-gi, Song Chang-sun, An Bi-chwi and Muk Kye-wol, played *Sujechon* and other traditional numbers. The orchestra was conducted by Lee Sang-gyu.

- An Evening with Living Cultural Treasures (September 2-3)

A group of master musicians honored as "living cultural treasures," including Hong Won-gi, Chong Kyong-tae, An Bi-chwi, Kim Chuk-pa, Kim So-hee, Kim Hyo-jun, Kim Wof-ha, Lee Yang-gyo, Park Kwi-hi and Lee Eun-gwan, performed.

- An Evening of *Pungnyu* and *Sinawi* (September 4)

The Yullyo-ak Ensemble Society and the Folk Sinawi Ensemble Society jointly presented a program of classical Korean chamber music.

- An Evening of *Chong-ak* (September 5)

Kim Chon-hung and Song Kyong-rin were among the senior musicians who performed representative numbers of *chong-ak*, the music of ancient aristocratic classes.

- An Evening of *Pansori* (September 6) Cho Sang-hyon, Song Chang-sun and Oh Chong-suk performed excerpts from *pansori*, the popular folk musical dramas in a style similar to the Western operetta.

- An Evening of Folk Songs from Kyonggi and Western Provinces (September 7)

Performers included Lee Chun-hui, Choe Chang-nam, Lee Chun-muk, Kim Kwang-mun and others

- An Evening of Folk Songs from Southern Provinces and Improvisational Music (September 8)

Nam Hae-song, An Suk-son and Chang Dok-hwa were among the performers.

- An Evening of Shaman Music (September 9)

Park Pyong-chon, Kim Sok-chon and other shaman musicians appeared.

- An Evening of Percussion Quartet and Improvisational Music (September 10)

Kim Dok-su, Yun Yun-sok, So Yong-sok and others presented a program of *samulnori*, the four-instrument percussion music, and *sanjo*, the traditional improvisational music.

- An Evening of Creative Classical Compositions (September 11-12)

The Seoul City Classical Music Orchestra and the KBS Classical Music Orchestra performed with

32. Grand Performances of Korean Traditional Music & Dance featured *Taechwita* and *Pansori*, a dramatic form of vocal recital.

33. 'An Evening of Shamanistic Music'.

34. 'An Evening of Sanjo' was performed at the Small Hall of the National Classical Music Institute on September 13 as part of the Festival of Korean Traditional Music.

35. 'An Evening of Pansori'.

36. 'An Evening of Chong-Ak', part of the program of traditional music.

37. 'An Evening of Pungryu and Shinawi'.

38. The Seoul Metropolitan Traditional Music Orchestra and the KBS Traditional Music Orchestra contributed 'An Evening of New Compositions' to the Festival.



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soloists Park In-gi, Lee Jae-suk and Yang Yon-sup.

- An Evening of Orchestral Music (September 13)
- Yongsanjae (Pongwonsa Temple, September 14-15)

Some 20 Buddhist monks including Park Song-am a "Living Cultural Treasure," enacted Yongsanjae, an elaborate Buddhist ritual for praying for peace of the souls of the dead and for national prosperity.

- An Evening of Music for Royal Ancestral Ceremonies (September 18) Confucian ritual music was performed at Chongmyo, the royal ancestral shrine of the Choson Kingdom (1392-1910), with the utmost fidelity and authenticity by nine government-designated masters and 316 other musicians, including members of the National Classical Music Institute Orchestra.

<Grand Feasts of Korean Traditional Music and Dance >

- Presentation of Korean Traditional Music and Dance (September 19-October 5)

Two alternating programs of military band music, the pansori, narrative songs, the *samulnori* percussion ensemble and folk dance pieces were presented.

- Open-Air Korean Folklore Festival (Seoul Nori Madang, September 15-October 5)

A colorful program of Korean traditional folk arts were presented from 5 p.m. everyday, at the Seoul Nori Madang, an outdoor stage for folk arts performances.

- Seoul International Folklore Festival (September 10-18)

Folk dance troupes from 12 countries performed in Seoul, Wonju, Kwangju, Pusan, Suwon, Chonju, Taegu, Incheon, Taejeon and Uijeongbu. The 12 troupes were from Korea, U.S., Japan, Senegal, Poland, New Zealand, France, Turkey, Tunisia, Peru, Italy and Indonesia. They also attended the Opening Ceremony of the Games.

□ Motion pictures festivals

Twenty-seven prize-winning films from 20 countries were shown during the Seoul International Film Festival,

which was held from September 15 through October 2 at the Sejong Cultural Center and the Hyundai To Art Hall. Eight films came from Eastern European countries including the U.S.S.R.

Twelve outstanding Korean feature films were shown during the Korean Film Week, which was held from September 12 to 23 at the Taehan Theater. The festivals presented the following films:

<The Seoul International Film Festival >

- *Pelle Erobreren* (Denmark, the best film award winner at the 1988 Cannes Film Festival)
- *Un Zoo en Nuit* (Canada)
- *Skalpel Prosin* (Czechoslovakia, winner of the IFF Prize in the 1985 Moscow International Film Festival)
- *Catch Me and You Are Caught* (Indonesia)
- *Die Sehnsucht der Veronika Voss* (Federal Republic of Germany, Golden Bear Award winner at the 1982 Berlin Film Festival)

- *Gandhi* (United Kingdom, winner of the 1982 Academy Award for Best Film)
- *Beyond the Walls* (Israel)
- *The Theme* (U.S.S.R., the best film award winner in the 1987 Berlin Film Festival)
- *Birdy* (U.S.A.)
- *The Terroriser* (Chinese Taipei, winner of the 1987 Locarno Film Festival Jury Chairman's Award)
- *El Lute* (Spain)
- *Frequence Meutre* (France)
- *Naplo Szerelmeimnek* (Hungary)
- *Places in the Heart* (U.S.A., winner of the 1987 Academy Awards for Best Actress and Best Scenario)
- *Die Bleierne Zeit* (Federal Republic of Germany, winner of the 1982 Venice Film Festival Gold Lion Award)
- *Proc* (Czechoslovakia, winner of the 1988 Czechoslovakia IOC Award)
- *The Official Story* (Argentina, winner of the Best Actress Award in the 1985 Cannes Film Festival)
- *A World Apart* (United Kingdom, winner of the Best Actress Award in the 1988 Cannes Film Festival)





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

- *L'Oeuvre au Noir* (a joint production of France and Belgium)
- *Home Village* (Japan, winner of the Best Actor Award in the 1983 Moscow Film Festival)
- *Deprisa, Deprisa* (Spain)
- *Tchaikovsky* (U.S.S.R.)
- *Ghare Baire* (India)
- *Unseen Wonder* (Yugoslavia)
- *King for A Day* (Bulgaria)
- *Yesterday* (Poland)
- *Pervola* (Netherlands)

□ Korean Film Week

- Feature films: *The Surrogate Woman, How Do You Do, God?, My Darling Horse in Paris, Now We Are Going to Geneva, The Diary of King Yonsan, Pillar of Mist, Deep Blue Night, Oh, My Darling Hollyhock, Potatoes, The Age of Success, Kkamdong, and Kilsottum*

- Cultural Films: *Cheju Island, Korean Life Cycle, White Porcelain of the Choson Kingdom, Taekkwondo, Traditional Music of Korea, Traditional Korean Food, Religions of Korea, Traditional Korean Embroidery, Seoul Family, Korean Wrestling, Ssirum, and Mask Dances of Korea*

14.1.4 Exhibitions

Twenty-four exhibitions were mounted in the five categories of the Olympiad of Art, Korean arts, Korean cultural properties, Korean culture and the

Olympic commemorative exhibitions. The Olympiad of Art exhibited works of many active foreign artists. The Korean contemporary art exhibitions contributed to presenting today's Korean art to the world. The exhibitions of Korean cultural assets and exhibitions on Korean culture proved highly successful in introducing Korea's cultural and artistic heritage to foreign visitors. The Olympic commemorative exhibitions displayed various objects related to the Olympic Games.

The 24 exhibitions were held between August 17 and November 12, 1988, at facilities including the National Museum of Korea, the National Museum, of Contemporary Art, the National Folklore Museum, the Chinju National Museum, the Chongju National Museum, the Kongju National Museum, the Kyongju National Museum, the Seoul Arts Center Calligraphy Hall, the Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Sokchojon Hall in Toksu Palace, the Korea Exhibition Center, and the Olympic Stadium Exhibition Deck.

□ Seoul Art Exhibition

Prior to the opening of the Olympic Games, the government of the Seoul, city opened the Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art on the site of Kyonghi Palace. The Seoul Art Exhibition was held at the newly-opened museum from August 20 through September 20, 1988.

A total of 130 Korean artists were invited to present their latest works. They included 57 Oriental brush painters, 57 Western painters, 14 graphic artists and 29 sculptors. The exhibition had a total of 48,157 visitors.

□ Exhibitions of Korean cultural properties

- Korean Aesthetics Exhibition (National Museum of Korea, August 17-October 5)
The exhibition featured 350 items of traditional Korean costumes and personal ornaments, and 100 pieces ancient wrapping cloth, representing the aesthetic sense of the Korean people applied to their everyday life. The exhibits were loaned from the museums of Dankook University and King Sejong University, both specializing in Korean traditional costume, and from private collections. A total of 300,530 people viewed the show.
- Special Exhibition of Excavations from the Hwangnyongsa Temple Site (Kyongju National Museum, August 17-October 5)

A total of 142 metal craft objects, Buddhist sculptures and roof tiles uncovered in the course of archaeological excavation of the famous temple site in Kyongju were displayed for a total of 79,857 visitors. The temple was erected in the seventh-century Shilla period, but was destroyed later in the flames of war.

- Special Exhibition of Paekche Roof Tiles (Kongju National Museum, August 17-October 5)

39. Folk paintings of tigers on exhibit at the Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art for one month from August 20, 1988; the Seoul Art Exhibition drew no fewer than 130 leading Korean artists.

40. The National Museum of Korea, site of the special exhibition, 'Beauty of Korea', which featured displays of traditional Korean apparel.

41. Korean paintings at the Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art, the site of the Seoul Art Exhibition; some 30 leading painters took part.

42. Sculpture exhibition at the Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art; works of 29 leading sculptors were on display.



A collection of 216 roof tiles from the Paekche period (18 B.C.-A.D. 660) were displayed. A total of 17,794 persons visited the exhibition.

- Special Exhibition of Ancient Korean Printing (Chongju National Museum, August 17-October 5)

Seventy-two items including epitaphs, wooden and metal types, and printing instruments were displayed. Visitors totalled 16,753.

- Special Exhibition of Kaya Pottery (Chinju National Museum, August 17-October 5)

A collection of 150 examples of the fine Kaya period (c. first to the sixth century) pottery were displayed. The exhibition drew a total of 19,997 visitors.

- Special Exhibition of Tigers in Korean Folk Art (National Folklore Museum, September 14-October 5)

A total of 155 folk paintings and handicraft objects of tiger motif were displayed in relation to the Seoul Games' cub tiger mascot, Hodori. A total of 24,952 persons visited the exhibition.

- Seoul Citizens' Cultural Legacy Exhibition (Seoul Metropolitan Museum of Art, September 23-October 25)

The theme of this annual exhibition for the Olympic year was "Old Seoul Viewed Through Painting." The exhibition included 634 maps and landscape paintings from the collections of private citizens and the organizations for cultural preservation, and drew 72,000 visitors.

□ Exhibitions of Korean culture

- Exhibition of Korean Traditional Handicrafts (Sokchojon Hall in Toksu Palace, September 1-October 5)

The exhibition featured the selected entries from the 1988 Korean Traditional Handicraft Exhibition, prize-winning works from the previous years' exhibitions, and works by the government-recognized master artists. The exhibits were of various categories such as metal, ceramic, stone, jade, wood, bamboo, lacquer, textile, paper, and dyeing, totalling 685. Master artists designated "living cultural treasures" in 15 fields demonstrated their skills during the exhibition. The total number of visitors reached 19,617.

- East-West Contemporary Ceramics Exhibition (Arts Center of the Korean Culture and Arts Foundation, September 9-October 9)

The exhibition included 156 works by 108 leading ceramic artists of France, the Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Korea, Spain, Sweden and the U.S. manifesting the current trends in ceramic art. Seven participating artists held a workshop at the Pugok Kiln in Yangju-gun County, Kyonggi-do Province, from September 10 through 12. The workshop included demonstration sessions. A total of 9,957 persons visited the exhibition.

- International Calligraphy Exhibition (Seoul Arts Center Calligraphy Hall, September 12-November 12)

A total of 158 calligraphers from four Asian countries — 10 from Hong Kong,

30 from Japan, 30 from Chinese Taipei and 88 from Korea — participated in the exhibition. The Japanese calligraphers were invited with recommendation from Japan's National Union of Calligraphers, the Calligraphers Association of Hong Kong nominated the Hong Kong invitees, and those from Chinese Taipei were recommended by the National Palace Museum in Taipei. The exhibition had a total of 7,160 visitors.

- 5000 Years of Korean Culinary Art (Former Seoul High School grounds, September 15-October 15)

The exhibition was intended to show all about Korean dietary life of past and present. The nine display rooms were dedicated to the history of Korean food; kitchen and tableware including spoons and chopsticks, dining tables, and cooking instruments; foods for ceremonies including wedding, funeral, ancestral rites and the coming-of-age rite; fermented foods including *Kimchi* vegetables pickled and seasoned with various ingredients and methods of their preparation; 80 different kinds of rice cake (ttok) and 30 different confectionary items; various seasonal dishes and distinctive regional dishes; religious foods; teas and teaware; and video presentations. A total of 34,522 persons visited the exhibition.

- Exhibition of Korean Traditional Folk Crafts (Former Seoul High School grounds, September 15-October 15)





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

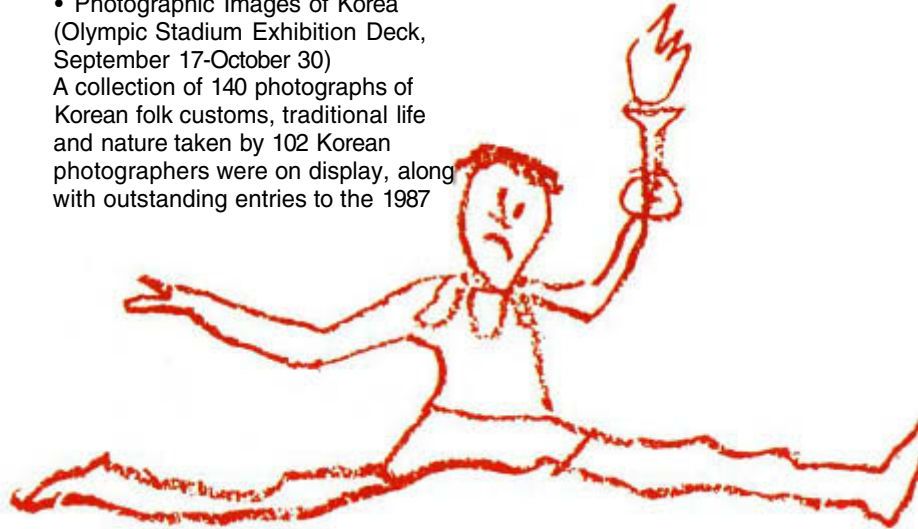
Traditional Korean handicraft objects including furniture, lacquerware decorated with mother-of-pearl designs, equipment for folk games, white porcelain vessels, *punchong* ware, and the decorative patterns for traditional wooden architecture (*tanchong*) were displayed. Some artists were present to demonstrate their skills for visitors, who totalled 43,935.

- Photographic Images of Korea (Olympic Stadium Exhibition Deck, September 17-October 30)
A collection of 140 photographs of Korean folk customs, traditional life and nature taken by 102 Korean photographers were on display, along with outstanding entries to the 1987

and 1988 Korea Photography Exhibitions. A total of 9,600 persons visited the exhibition.

- Picturesque Views of Seoul (Olympic Stadium Exhibition Deck, September 15-October 15)

The history, scenery and culture of Seoul were displayed in this photographic exhibition. Visitors totalled 28,030.



□ Olympic commemorative exhibitions

- World Children's Art Exhibition (Korea Exhibition Center, September 5-October 2)

More than 17,000 children of 73 countries submitted their paintings to the exhibition in response to IOC invitations. The exhibition included 300 prize-winning works from previous years and as many others recommended by the IOC. "Swimming" by Kim Hyo-shik, 12, of Korea, and "Javelin Throwing" by Axel Arnasson, 8, of Iceland, shared the top award.

- Sports Through Artists' Eyes (Korea Exhibition Center, September 5-October 2)

Eighty Korean paintings, Western paintings, sculptures and prints were selected from among 263 entries on sports themes. Chong An-su won the grand prize for his "Player VII."

- Olympilex '88 (Korea Exhibition Center, September 19-28)

Some 300,000 sports-related postage stamps issued in 140 countries were displayed. Renowned stamp dealers of 30 countries operated 54 sales and exchange booths to serve philatelists from around the world.



- 2000 Years of Korean Costume (Korea Exhibition Center, September 5-October 2)
A total of 129 Korean historical costumes, including 26 items of the Three Kingdoms period (57 B.C.-A.D. 668), 13 of the Unified Shilla period (668-935), eight of the Koryo period (918-1392), and 81 of the Choson period (1392-1910), all replicas produced in collaboration with historical costume specialists, were displayed on mannequins. Personal ornaments were included and antique furniture pieces were arranged so as to provide historical settings. From the Three Kingdoms and Unified Shilla periods, costumes of the kings, queens, princes and princesses were exhibited. From the Koryo and Choson periods, however, costumes of the commoners such as the celadon potters, printers of the *Tripitaka Koreana*, and farmers were presented together with the costumes of high-ranking officials and generals. The costumes on display were verified against historical records, paintings and tomb murals by Yu Hi-kyong, an expert on Oriental costumes, Prof. Kim Mi-ja of Seoul Women's University and

Prof. Lee Kyong-ja of Ewha Womans University.

- Exhibition of Korean Traditional Embroidery and Ornamental Knots (Korea Exhibition Center, September 6-October 2)
The exhibition featured 146 works of traditional embroidery and 260 works of ornamental knots. During the exhibition, traditional Korean wedding ceremony was enacted for an hour from 2 p.m. every day to show how embroideries and ornamental knots were used on ceremonial occasions.
- Arts and Science in Sports (National Museum of Korea, September 15-October 30)
Seventy-four ancient sports-related objects unearthed across the Italian peninsula, including statues, reliefs, an arm of a discus thrower, parts of chariots, the head of a boxer, a Hercules' torso, and a gladiator's helmet, were displayed in the exhibition jointly organized by the National Museum of Korea in Seoul and the National Council of Research (C.N.R.) of Italy. The exhibits, dating from the ninth to the third century B.C., were lent by leading Italian museums. The Italian government bore the expenses of the exhibition. Although it was not listed as an official Olympic Arts Festival event because the agreement with the Italian government was reached after the festival programs had been finalized, the exhibition was as important as any event on the official program.

- Greece-Sports and Culture (Korea Exhibition Center, September 1 - October 5)
The exhibition, organized by the Greek Ministry of Culture, included 150 replicas and photographs of sculptures, reliefs, pottery and murals showing the sports of the ancient Olympics.
- Exhibition of Art Posters of the Seoul Olympics (Lloyd Shin Gallery, August 25-October 1)

Art posters expressing the Seoul Games ideals of peace, harmony and progress, designed by 25 famous artists designated by the IOC, were displayed. Exhibitions of prints were held simultaneously in 18 cities including Seoul, New York and Los Angeles, and the prints are now in the collections of museums in 168 countries. Five Korean painters were included. They were: Kim Ki-chkng, Kim Chang-yol, Nam Kwan, Park Seo-bo and Lee Ban.



- 43. '2,000 Years of Korean Costumes' at the Korea Exhibition Center.
- 44. A show entitled 'Greece-Sports and Culture' was organized by the Greek Ministry of Culture to exhibit 150 photographs and replicas of sculptures, reliefs, ceramics and murals from ancient Greece.
- 45. The Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall at the Korea Exhibition Center; five exhibitions including the World Children's Art Exhibition were staged here.
- 46. A traditional Korean wedding ceremony.
- 47. Some 300,000 stamps from 140 countries featuring sports themes were on display at the Philatelic Exhibition.





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival



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14.2 The Olympiad of Art

Although the Olympiad of Art was part of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, the SLOOC established a separate office to implement its plan to invite top-class sculptors of various countries to display their works at the Olympic Park in Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, and to convert the park into a world famous sculpture garden showcasing works by the artists who participated in the Olympiad of Art programs.

The Olympic Park, developed around on ancient mud fortress of the Paekche Kingdom, (18 B.C.-A.D. 660), includes the Olympic Center housing the SLOOC, the World Peace Gate, a symbolic monument of the Seoul Olympics, and the Olympic competition sites for gymnastics, fencing, weightlifting, swimming, cycling, and tennis. An exhibition of sculptures in the park was thus considered highly significant. It was on April 11, 1986, during public hearings on erecting a suitable monument to the Seoul Olympics, that the concept of a sculptural park was first suggested.

The SLOOC presented its plan for a sculpture park to the fifth ANOC General Assembly in Seoul to hear the opinions of its participants. The SLOOC then conducted a survey on major sculpture parks of the world and submitted its basic plan to the 91st IOC Session, obtaining its approval in October 1986.

In organizing the Olympiad of Art, the SLOOC encountered difficulties in choosing world-class sculptors to be invited to Seoul for development of permanent exhibits for the projected sculpture park. It was found that no similar attempt had previously been made. One difficulty was criticism from a group of Korean artists. The plan was revised several times to increase the number of participating artists and to reflect various opinions. It was finally decided that the Olympiad of Art would consist of the International Open-air Sculpture Symposium, the World Invitational Open-air Sculpture Exhibition, the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and the Korean Contemporary Art Festival. The SLOOC commissioned Hans Ernie, an internationally-recognized Swiss authority on sports-related arts, to study the feasibility of developing a sculpture garden in the Olympic Park.

He submitted a report that the Olympic Park had favorable conditions to be turned into a sculpture garden. Upon receiving his report, the SLOOC invited the French assistant vice minister of culture to hear his advice before setting forth a revised plan for the Olympiad of Art. The SLOOC's general session in February 1987 approved the plan for the Olympiad of Art.

Under the plan the SLOOC commissioned five foreign experts well versed in arts trends and situations in different regions of the world and 10 Korean art critics, artists and journalists to sit on the Steering Committee for the Olympiad of Art.

The five international members of the Steering Committee (two Frenchmen, an American, a Japanese and a Yugoslav) signed contracts with the SLOOC for 400,000 French francs to identify artists in different regions of the world who would participate in the Olympiad of Art programs and donate their works after the close of the event. The contract terms stipulated that at least 30 sculptors from 30 countries be invited to the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, at least 160 sculptors from 80 countries to the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, and more than 100 artists



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from 50 countries to the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition. The number of Korean members of the Steering Committee was increased on two occasions from 10 (five art critics, three sculptors and two painters) to 18 (six art critics, five sculptors and seven painters).

On April 1, 1987, the Sculptural Exhibition Planning Department was formed at the SLOOC with five officials. As preparations progressed, the office staff was increased, and a Paris Bureau was opened for liaison with the international members of the Steering Committee and for negotiations with potential participants in the Olympiad of Art. In June 1987, the office was reorganized as the Sculptural Exhibition Planning Unit and during the Olympic Games, it was further expanded to the Olympiad of Art Operation Unit staffed with a director-general, four directors, six managers and 10 officers. The unit was placed under the direction of the SLOOC's Culture and Ceremonies Operation Headquarters.

The largest of all Seoul Olympic Arts Festival programs, the Olympiad of Art cost 9,136.76 million *won*, or 33.4 percent of the entire budget of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, which

amounted to 28,039.21 million *won*. The International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium cost 4,404 million *won*, the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition 4,291 million *won*, the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition 414.64 million *won*, and the Korean Contemporary Art Festival 271.2 million *won*.

Of the total cost of the Olympiad of Art, nine billion *won* was contributed by six business groups including Hyundai, Samsung, Daewoo, Sunkyong, Ssangyong and Lucky-GoldStar, each paying 1.5 billion *won*.

All of the 35 works created during the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, 155 works displayed at the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, 62 out of the 156 works at the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and one work from the Korean Contemporary Art Festival were donated to the SLOOC.

The SLOOC commissioned the Paris Art Center to produce a catalogue covering the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, and the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition. Twelve thousand five hundred copies of the catalogue, giving the purposes of the Olympiad of

Art, biographical sketches of the participating artists, commentaries and color photos of the works, were printed for sale at US\$75 per copy around the world. The Paris Art Center signed a contract with the SLOOC for the production of the catalogue, which was published on August 15, 1988 and put on sale with the opening of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, on the condition that the SLOOC will receive 1,000 copies and royalties of five percent of the sales. Eight hundred and two thousand persons visited the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, and 110,879 visited the Korean Contemporary Art Festival and the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition, bringing the total number of visitors to the Olympiad of Art to 912,879. The SLOOC commissioned a committee of consultants to arrange 190 sculptures for display in the Olympic Park, and displayed the works as decided by the committee.

□ Steering Committee for the Olympiad of Art

– International members (Regions denote artist search assignments)
Gerard Xuriguera (France, Vice-President of the World Art Critics Association) for general supervision
Pierre Restany (France, chief editor of an art magazine) for West Europe and Africa

Thomas Messer (U.S.A., Director of Guggenheim Art Museum in New York) for the Americas
Yusuke Nakahara (Japan, Professor of Tama Art University) for Southeast Asia
Ante Glibota (Yugoslavia, Director of Paris Art Center) for Eastern Europe

– Korean members
• Members of the Steering Committee
Lee Il (Art Critic, Professor of Hong-ik University)

Lee Kyung-sung (Art Critic, Director of the National Museum of Contemporary Art)

Ryu Jun-sang (Art Critic, Chief Curator of the National Museum of Contemporary Art)

Oh Kwang-su (Art Critic, Lecturer of Chungang University and Ewha Womans University)

Yu Keun-joon (Art Critic, Professor of Seoul National University)

Chung Joong-hon (Assistant Cultural Editor, the *Chosun Ilbo*)

• Members of the Painting Subcommittee

Lee Jun (Western Painter, President of the Artists Association of Korea)

Ha Jong-hyun (Western Painter, President of the Korean Fine Arts Association)

Park Seo-bo (Western Painter, Dean of the Graduate School of Industrial Art, Hong-ik University)

Park No-su (Oriental Painter, member of the National Academy of Arts)

Suh Se-ok (Oriental Painter, Professor of Seoul National University)

Lee Dae-won (Professor Emeritus of Hong-ik University)

Min Kyung-kap (Oriental Painter)

• Members of the Sculpture Subcommittee

Choi Man-lin (Sculptor, Professor of Seoul National University)

Jung Kwan-mo (Sculptor, Professor of Sungshin Women's University)

Moon Shin (Sculptor, Professor of Kyungnam University)

Kim Chan-shik (Sculptor, Professor of Hong-ik University)

Kang Tae-sung (Sculptor, Dean of College of Fine Arts, Ewha Womans University)

• Committee of Display Consultants
Kang Hong-bin (Environment Design Consultant, Director of the Housing Research Institute, Korea Housing Corporation)

Kang Kon-hi (Architect, Professor of Hong-ik University)

Kang Tae-sung (see Sculpture Subcommittee)

Kim Chan-shik (see Sculpture Subcommittee)

Min Chul-hong (Environmental Artist, Professor of Seoul National University)

Oh Hwi-young (Landscaping Researcher, Professor of Hanyang University)

Lee Kyung-sung (see Steering Committee)

Jung Kwan-mo (see Sculpture Subcommittee)

Chung Chae-hun (Cultural Properties Administrator, Director of Cultural Property Maintenance Office, Ministry of Culture and Information)

Choi Man-lin (see Sculpture Subcommittee)





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.2.1 International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium

The International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium was the core program of the Olympiad of Art, aimed at presenting together the arts of East and West as an artistic manifestation of the Seoul Olympic Games motto of "Harmony and Progress" and developing a true showcase of the world's modern sculptural art.

The Olympic Park, venue of many Olympic events, provided an ideal environment for outstanding contemporary sculptors from around the world to work together side by side and display their works in one place.

The Steering Committee, which was organized on February 28, 1987, carefully selected 36 sculptors of 32 countries to participate in the symposium.

The SLOOC established the Sculptural Exhibition Planning Unit on April 1, 1987, to carry out the decisions of the committee.

The Steering Committee decided to hold the symposium on two occasions. Of the 36 participants in the symposium, the five Koreans were chosen through a vote by the Korean members of the Steering Committee. The 31 foreign participants were selected by the Steering Committee from a list of candidates nominated by the committee's international members, who were also responsible for inviting the selected

artists and for arranging donation of their works created during the symposium for permanent display in the Olympic Park.

The first group of sculptors met from July 3 through August 20, 1987 in the Olympic Park, working with the materials of stone and concrete. The second group, working with cast iron, stainless steel, bronze, wood, synthetic resin and FRP, held their symposium between March 11 and April 29, 1988. The SLOOC paid the participants' round-trip airfares between their points of departure and Seoul, accommodation expenses in Seoul during the 50-day symposium period, purchase of their materials, working expenses plus 50,000 French francs (5,500,000 Korean *won*) for their work. It also invited the participants to Seoul to attend the Olympic Games.

The terms of the symposium provided that the participants complete their works in 45 days, and donate them to the SLOOC, and that the SLOOC designate the sculptures Korea's national properties and not sell them to any countries, organizations or individuals. It was also agreed that the SLOOC would retain the rights to copy, reproduce or imitate the donated sculptures and that it would pay no additional royalties or fees to the sculptors.

□ The First Symposium

The first session of the symposium was participated in by 15 foreign and two Korean artists. The foreign artists were mostly from Europe where the stone carving has a long tradition of excellence.

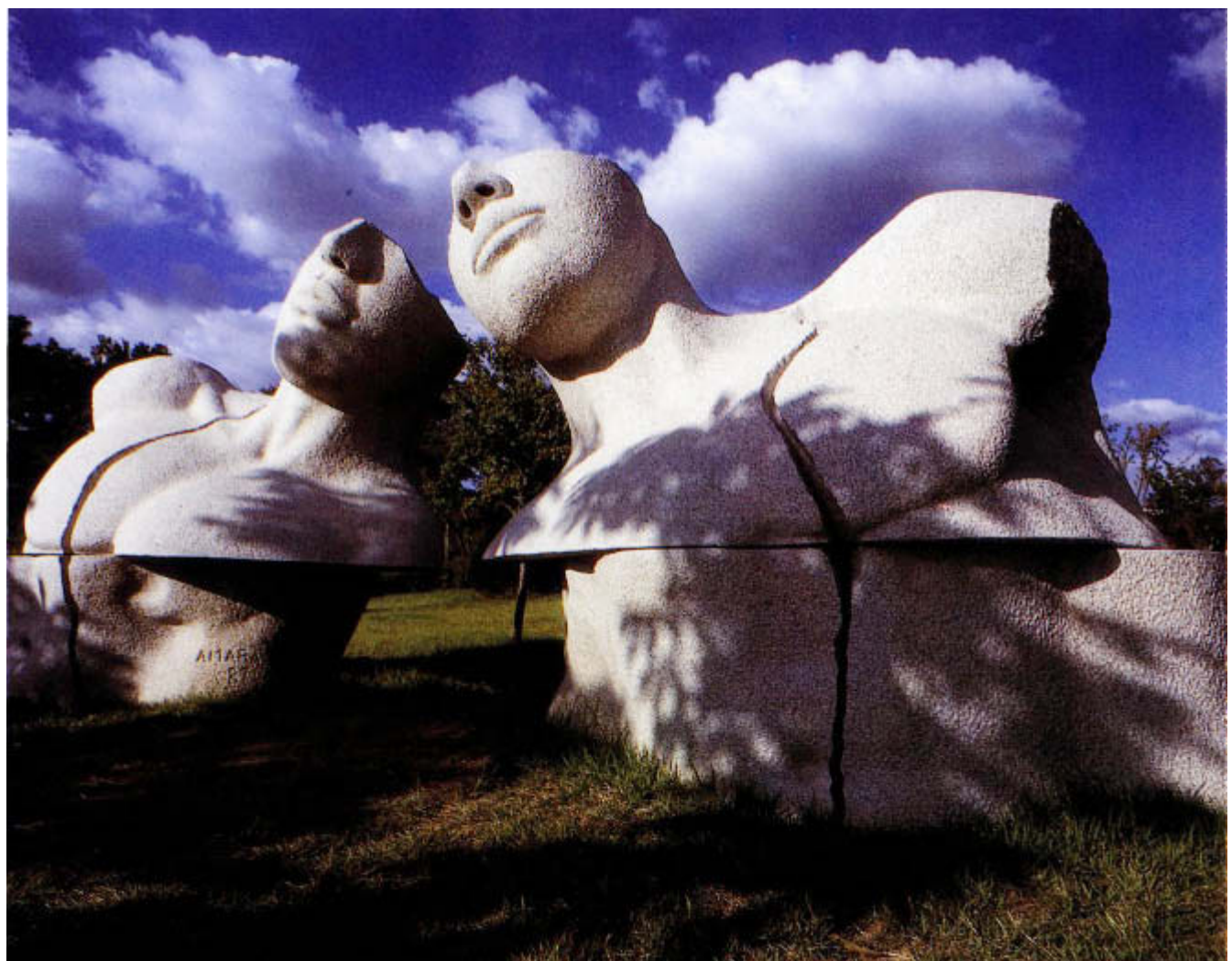
The 15 foreign artists gathered in Paris on July 1, 1987, and flew to Seoul on July 3.

The SLOOC provided logistical support and assistants, to the sculptors. Their work processes were video-taped to serve as a valuable material for artistic and technical reference. All stone materials were supplied domestically. A total of 450 tons of natural stones, including 67 basalt rocks from Chorwonsan Mountain, 21 blocks of granite each from Injesan and Hapchonsan Mountains, and 1,240 tons of natural stones from Pochonsan Mountain, were used in carving the stone sculptures. For concrete sculptural works, 88.25 tons of iron reinforcing bars, 1,019 cubic meters of ready-mixed concrete, 28 blocks of timber, 9,180 kilograms of plaster, 92 concrete piles, and 10,772 items of other materials were used.

Seven helicopters for carrying natural stones, two diamond saws, two air compressors, one 45-ton crane, one 50-ton crane, two forklifts, 28 bow cranes, 118 trucks, 33 grinders, one rock drill, 12 chiseling hammers, two water pumps, two electric saws and 3,895 pieces of 91 small tools were used.



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The arrangement of the sculptures was planned as part of the environmental design of the Olympic Park by the Olympiad of Art Steering Committee.

While the First Symposium was in progress, some Korean archaeologists claimed that some of the display positions would impinge upon the ancient Mongchon Fortress, designated Historic Monument No. 297. This claim, combined with the complaints of some Korean artists who opposed to the selection of the participants and to the operation of the symposium, emerged as a major obstacle to the Olympiad of Art. The SLOOC consulted the Cultural Properties Committee of the Ministry of Culture and Information regarding the archaeologists' claim and decided to relocate six sculptures.

< Participants in the First Symposium and their works >

- Sime Vulas (Yugoslavia): "Legend of Forms", natural stone, 2.5x1.4x8.4m
- Augustin Cardenas (Cuba): "Family," natural stone, 2.2x3.3x6m
- Mohand Amara (Algeria): "Dialogue," natural stone, 6x1.8x3.3m
- Alexandru Arghira (Rumania): "Opening Up," concrete, 1.5x5x6.5m
- Alberto Guzman (Peru): "Untitled," natural stone, 15x5.8m
- Josep Subirachs (Spain): "The Pillars of the Sky," concrete, 5.5x3.5x15m

- Erik Dietman (Sweden): "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," natural stone, 7x3x4m
- Dani Karavan (Israel): "Way of Light," concrete and wood, 25.2x24x6m
- Shim Moon-sup (Korea): "Before the Present 87," natural stone, 15x4x3m
- Park Suk-won (Korea): "Accumulation 87-07," granite and natural stone, 10x5.9x7.9m
- Mark Brusse (Netherlands): "Dog's Own World," granite and concrete, 5.5x3.5x15m
- Kroum Damianov (Bulgaria): "Composition," granite, 2x4.5x8m
- Josef Jankovic (Czechoslovakia): "To the Top," granite and concrete, 3.2x5x9.2m
- Gyorgy Jovanovics (Hungaria): "Troy," white concrete, 5.6x1.8x8.9m
- Diohandi (Greece): "Seoul XXIV Olympiad," concrete, granite and natural stone, 30x18x12m
- Mauro Staccioli (Italy): "Seoul-88," colored concrete, 37.5x2x27.5m
- Alexander Rukavishnikov (U.S.S.R.): "Mama," granite, 2.65x4.5x1.7m

□ The Second Symposium

The selection of the second group of participants who were to use iron, cast iron, synthetic resin, aluminium and wood was made after the symposium of the first group was completed. Nineteen sculptors of 17 countries including three Koreans were chosen. Taking into consideration the fact that experimental sculpture in iron was most active in North and South America, sculptors from the two regions were included.

The international members of the Steering Committee began to contact the selected foreign sculptors from October 30, 1987 to invite them to the symposium. By November 30, 1987, the committee had signed contracts with individual sculptors to take part in the symposium, receiving models and plans for their projected works. The committee immediately began preparations including obtaining assistants for the sculptors and arranging workplaces.

Valdomeo Cesar of France, Pol Bury of Belgium and Robert Jacobsen of Denmark sent their completed works, instead of coming to Korea to work in the symposium. Of the three Korean participants, Lee U-fan was active in Japan and Park Chong-bae was active in the U.S.A.



51. A sculptor at work on his contribution to the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium.

52. 'Thumb', a cast bronze work by Valdomeo Cezar of France on display at the Sculpture Park.

53. Algerian sculptor Mohand Amara created this natural stone work called 'Dialogue'.

54. 'Monumental Yunmok' by Jung Kwam-mo of Korea.

55. 'M-5' by Adrian Marc of Austria.

56. Japanese artist Tanaka Shintaroh contributed 'Journey to the Infinite'.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

To assist the sculptors of the second group, the SLOOC organized four work support units: Iron Sculpture Support Unit A, Iron Sculpture Support Unit B, Cast Iron Sculpture Support Unit and Synthetic Resin Sculpture Support Unit. Four Korean Sculptors, Oh Sang-il, Won In-jong, Chang Shik and Oh Ui-shik, were appointed to supervise the operations of the support units and work at factories, in cooperation with the Korean members of the Steering Committee.

Participants in the second session of the symposium and their works:

- Jorge du Bon (Mexico): "The Infinite Bridge," iron, 7.5x6x12m
- Alois Dubach (Switzerland): "Witness, III" iron, 8.4x3.5x3m
- Edgar Negret (Colombia): "Transfiguration," aluminium, concrete and stainless steel, 4x10x4m
- Denis Oppenheim (U.S.A.): "Impersonation Station," iron and aluminium, 9.8x13x9m
- Sorel Etrog (Canada): "Power Soul," iron, 7.2x7x4m
- Nigel Helyer (Australia): "Din, Ding-Dang-Dong," iron, 17.5x17.5x5m
- Lee U-fan (Korea): "Relatum by Omen," natural stone, corten-steel, 20x4m

- Lee Chong-gak (Korea): "Expanding Space 88," cast bronze, 5x10x5m
- Magdalena Abakanowicz (Poland): "Space of the Dragon," cast bronze, 10 pieces, each 4.2x2.3x2m
- Park Chong-bae (Korea): "Two Different Objects Intersecting Each Other," cast bronze, 7.5x7.5x3m
- Nigel Hall (Great Britain): "Unity," cast bronze, 3.4x5.5x3m
- Gyula Kosice (Argentina): "Victory Seoul-88," synthetic resin, 6.8x6.8x9m
- Susumu Shin-gu (Japan): "Wing's Breath," stainless steel and fabrics, 35x3m
- Gunther Uecker (West Germany): "A Knife Sculpture," wood, 3.2x3.2x4m
- Frans Krajcberg (Brazil): "A Moment of Resistance," wood, 10x10x6m
- Rafael Soto (Venezuela): "A Virtual Sphere," aluminium, 9.6x9.6x12m
- Pol Bury (Belgium): "Mobile Fountain," stainless steel, 8x8x4m
- Robert Jacobsen (Denmark): "Le Bateau lavoir," iron, 4x13x12m
- Valdomeo Cesar (France): "Thumb," cast bronze, 4x4x6m

14.2.2 World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition

The World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, like the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, had the twofold purpose of promoting international exchange of art and making the Olympic Park into one of the best and largest sculpture parks in the world. The exhibition differed from the symposium, however, in that the invited sculptors created their works in their country and sent them for public display during the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.

The preliminary selection of participating sculptors was done by the international members of the Olympiad of Art Steering Committee as was the selection of artists for the symposium. Final selection was made in a joint meeting of the committee's Korean and international members. The international members solicited foreign sculptors to present their works in the exhibition.

A total of 155 sculptures, one by each artist, from 66 countries were displayed in the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, which opened on September 12, 1988. The sculptures



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ranged from two to 25 meters in height and the media included stone, iron, aluminium, cast iron, glass and synthetic resin. All were fit for open-air exhibition. Ten Korean sculptors participated. They were Kang Un-yab, Kand Tae-sung, Kim Chan-shik, Moon Shin, Park Choong-hum, Um Tae-chong, Lee Sung-taek, Jung Kwan-mo, Cho Song-muk and Choi Man-lin.

The SLOOC paid each sculptor 70,000 French francs (7.7 million Korean won) and invited the artists and their spouses to the opening of the exhibition and for a week-long stay in Seoul to watch the Olympics. It also paid for the insurance, packing, transportation, customs charges and installation of the sculptures.

All 155 participants in the exhibition agreed to donate their works to the Olympic Park.

The SLOOC invited all international members of the Olympiad of Art Steering Committee and foreign participants in the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium and the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition to visit Korea. One hundred and ninety-two accepted the invitation.

Three foreign sculptors who participated in the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition created their works in Seoul. Two Korean sculptors produced their works at the Olympic Park. The remaining eight artists delivered their works to the park and the SLOOC displayed them.

The SLOOC insured 142 sculptures transported from abroad with Lucky Insurance Co., Ltd., Ankuk Insurance Co., Ltd., Tong-yang Insurance Co., Ltd., and Korea Insurance Co., Ltd. Under the insurance terms, each sculpture would be covered up to 50 million won against damage during transportation and installation. The premiums were 77 million won Transportation to the Olympic Park was done by the Korea Express Co., Ltd., and the Kukje Transportation, Inc. Twenty-one sculptures were transported by air, 121 by sea.

The 145 foreign sculptors broke down into 54 from 18 Western European countries, 18 from nine Eastern European countries, 36 from 15 North and South American countries, six from seven African countries, eight from six Middle East countries and 23 from 10 Asian countries.

Of the 155 sculptures, 18 works were seven to 10 meters high, 12 were five to seven meters high, 46 were three to five meters high, 57 were two to three meters high, and 22 were less than two meters high.

The SLOOC installed the 155 sculptures to complement the 35 sculptures from the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium and the permanent structures of the Olympic Park. The Seoin Environmental Design, Inc. designed the sculpture park and supervise its layout work.

To deliberate on and coordinate the display of sculptures, a Sculpture Display Working Committee was organized with members of the Sculpture Display Committee, three international members of the Olympiad of Art Steering Committee (Peierre Restany, Ante Glibota and Gerard Xuriguera), the sculpture park designer and the SLOOC's sculpture officer. In addition, four Korean members of the Steering Committee in the field of sculpture, six consultants and six assistants directed and supervised the installation.

The Sculpture Display Working Committee set up the following guidelines;

- 1) The positions for each sculpture will be selected, by fully considering its artistic characteristics and compatibility with surrounding environs.
- 2) Adequate appreciation distance must be provided in harmony with the surrounding space.
- 3) Sculptures requiring auxiliary facilities should be situated in places allowing convenient installation of such facilities.
- 4) Consideration must be given to the cleaning and maintenance of the sculptures on display.

5) Sculptures should be arranged collectively, taking into consideration the lake and walls, in positions allowing construction of walkways through the array.

After examining the landscape design proposals presented by Seoin Environmental Design, Inc. and in the light of the above guidelines, the Sculpture Display Working Committee approved the design. Kana Services and Hanyang Corporation did special landscaping, produced and installed display stands, and set up the sculptures and auxiliary facilities.

Display of the sculptures began on July 1, and was completed on September 10, two days before the opening of the exhibition. Twenty-nine works were placed in the Global Village Park and around the South Gate 4, 35 near the electricity transformer station and behind the velodrome; 29 around South Gates 1 and 2 and the tennis courts; 19 around the '88 Nori Madang (open-air stage), competition venues and amenities facilities; 21 around the lake and 22 near the picnic ground.



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57. 'Untitled' by Dennis Oppenheim of the United States.

58. Gyula Pauer of Hungary sculpted 'Torso' in white concrete.

59. 'Strong White Color' by Italian artist Pietro Consagra.

60. Swede Erik Dietman used concrete and other media for 'Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow'.

61. 'Witness III', an iron sculpture by Alois Dubach of Switzerland.

62. Aluminum, stainless steel and concrete were employed in 'Transfiguration' by Edgar Negret of Colombia.

63. 'Opening Up', a work in concrete by Alexandru Arghira of Romania.



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14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.2.3 International Contemporary Painting Exhibition

The exhibition was intended to reconfirm the Seoul Olympics, motto of "Harmony and Progress" through international exchange of art and joint exhibition of paintings by representative artists of many countries. One hundred and fifty-six painters of 62 countries presented one work each at the exhibition, which was held at the National Museum of Contemporary Art from August 17 through October 5, 1988.

The 156 painters included 26 Koreans and 19 from eight Eastern European countries. Selection of the artists followed the same procedure as the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium and the World Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition.

The Steering Committee had originally planned to select approximately 100 painters from some 50 countries. It tentatively selected 110 of 59 countries in July 1987 including five Koreans. Faced with strong protests from Korean painting circles, the Steering Committee settled on two separate events of the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and the Korean Contemporary Art Festival, and increased the number of Korean participants in the international exhibition. The committee first increased the number of Korean painters from five to 10, then to 20, and finally to 28. The number of foreign painters was also increased. The Steering Committee finally selected 132 foreign and 28 Korean painters. Of the selected artists, two foreigners and two Koreans withdrew, bringing the total to 156 painters of 62 countries.

After finalizing the selection of painters, the SLOOC entrusted the National Museum of Contemporary Art with the mounting of the exhibition on the condition that the SLOOC would bear all necessary expenditures.

SLOOC President Park Seh-jik and Director Lee Kyung-sung of the National Museum of Contemporary Art signed a contract on October 22, 1987, entrusting the museum with holding both the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and the Korean Contemporary Art Festival.

The secretariat for the two exhibition was established in the National Museum of Contemporary Art, with a staff comprised of 14 museum officials, seven specially employed experts, 12 Olympic volunteer workers, 17 gallery guides and 26 short-term guides.

The paintings on display ranged from 0.45 to six square meters in size. The SLOOC contracted Korea Express Co., Ltd., which had transported Sculptures, to transport the paintings to and from the National Museum of Contemporary Art.

Through the international members of the Steering Committee the SLOOC contacted the foreign painters to donate their works. Far exceeding its expectation that about 20 artists would consent, the SLOOC was able to arrange donations from 62 artists, or nearly half of the total participants. All of the donated works went into the collection of the National Museum of Contemporary Art. Insurance underwriters paid a painter whose work had been damaged during transportation. The National Museum of Contemporary Art invited 61 artists who donated paintings and their companions to watch

the Seoul Olympics. Fifty-three painters and 48 companions accepted the invitation.

The International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and the Korean Contemporary Art Festival took up the entire floors of the National Museum of Contemporary Art. These two exhibitions had a total of 110,879 visitors including 1,858 foreigners. This represented an increase of 50,641 over the number of visitors to the museum during the same period in 1987.

Representing various schools and trends of contemporary painting, the artists participating in the exhibition included: Jean Messagier and Georges Mathieu of France, A.R. Penck and B. Schultz of the Federal Republic of Germany, John Christoforou of Greece, Erro of Iceland, Antonio Saura of Spain, Karel Appel of the Netherlands, Fernando Botero of Colombia, and Robert Motherwell of the U.S.A.

The participating Korean painters were: Kim Ki-chang, An Dong-suk, Kwon Young-u, Park No-su, Min Kyung-kap, Song Sou-nam, Lee Chong-sang and Chung Tac-young in Korean (Oriental) painting; and Kwak In-shik, Kim Kee-rin, Kim Young-ju, Kim Chang-ryol, Kim Hung-su, Nam Kwan, Ryu Kyung-che, Park Seo-bo, Byun Chong-ha, Yun Myung-ro, Yun Hyong-kun, Yu Young-kook, Lee Dae-won, Lee Jun, Jung Sang-hwa, Jung Chang-seop, Ha In-doo and Ha Jong-hyun in Western painting.



14.2.4 Korean Contemporary Art Festival

The Korean Contemporary Art Festival, which was designed to present Korean arts today, was not originally included in the plan for the Olympiad of Art. The SLOOC had planned to invite 20 Korean artists to the three original Olympiad programs including five to the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, five to the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium, five to the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition and 10 to the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition.

When it was announced that 165 artists of 81 countries would be invited to the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition and 110 artists of 59 countries to the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition, the local art community requested reconsideration of the plan, pointing out that, in view of the venue of the events, too few Korean artists were included, that unpersuasive criteria were used in selecting the participating artists, and that no clear theme was presented. In response to the protests, the SLOOC increased the number of Korean members on the Steering Committee and met with representatives of the art community to hear their opinions. The SLOOC then decided, with agreement from the Steering Committee, to increase the number of Korean participants in the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition from five to 10, and that of the International

Contemporary Painting Exhibition from 10 to 20. It was also decided that along with the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition, a Korean Contemporary Art Festival would be staged featuring works of about 100 painters and 30 to 40 sculptors and that the two events would be given equal status and held side by side in the same museum.

The opposition to the Olympiad of Art, however, grew still stronger when the SLOOC on February 3, 1988 announced the names of 10 Korean participants in the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, 21 Korean painters for the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition and 161 artists for the Korean Contemporary Art Festival, who were all selected through votes by Korean members of the Olympiad of Art Steering Committee. Upon learning that the selections had heavily favored abstract artists and that only 17 painters following traditional Korean styles were included, many of the artists excluded from the selection began to collect signatures on a petition seeking nullification of the selection and the resignation en masse of the Korean members of the Steering Committee. Groups of representational artists and sculptors held joint rallies to demand the nullification of the selection. The Korea Fine Arts Association issued a statement requesting a reselection of participants. The opposition grew into a debate over the identity of Korean art. Complying with the request of the opposing artists and critics, the SLOOC named three leading painters of the traditional Korean school to sit on the Steering Committee for the Olympiad of Art and, after a number of consultations, chose 581 artists comprising 86 traditional Korean painters, 304 Western painters, 95 sculptors and 96 handicraft artists. Eighty-one young artists centered around the Council on the Art for the Masses opposed the Olympiad of Art to the end, refusing to submit their works. Consequently, works of 500 artists, including 65 Korean paintings, 252 Western paintings, 90 sculptures and 93 craft art objects, were eventually exhibited in the Korean Contemporary Art Festival.

The 65 traditional Korean painters included 53 representationalists and 12 abstractionists, the 252 Western painters were composed of 116 representationalists and 136 abstractionists, and the 90 sculptors included 43 representationalists and 47 abstractionists. No classification was made of



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the craft artists. Altogether, there were 212 representationalists and 195 abstractionists. The 500 Korean artists comprised 331 active in the Seoul area, 150 in the provinces and 19 in foreign countries. Despite the initial controversy, several changes in planning and the refusal by certain circles of artists to participate, the Korean Contemporary Art Festival provided a good overview of Korean art today. Some took the view that restriction on the size of paintings to 1.5 square meters and that of sculptures and craft works to dimensions suitable for indoor display might discourage artists who might wish to express themselves free from any such restriction, thus hampering a full presentation of today's Korean art. The restriction, however, became unavoidable as the number of participating artists increased from the original 160 to 500.



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64. Footprint impressions at the National Museum of Contemporary Art.

65. The International Contemporary Painting Exhibition at the National Museum of Contemporary Art collected 156 works by as many painters from 62 different nations.

66. Canvases included in the International Contemporary Painting Exhibition.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.3 The World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad '88

With the belief that realization of the Olympic ideal of harmony and progress of mankind requires balanced development of the body (sports), sensitivity (culture and arts) and intellect (science), the World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad '88 was held at the Academy House in Seoul for 19 days from August 21 through September 8. It was the first international academic conference ever held in an Olympic host city in conjunction with an Olympic Games. The SLOOC decided to host the meeting of academic authorities and prominent scholars from around the world to help build a theoretical basis to realize harmony and progress for mankind. After consulting leading Korean scholars, it tentatively adopted the theme "The World Family in Post-Industrial Society," given that mankind faces today an imperative of global cooperation that overrides such issues as ideological confrontation, regional disputes, religious conflicts and racial discrimination.

After reviewing experiences of Korean universities, academic societies and research institutes in organizing international academic conferences, the SLOOC asked the Korea Christian Academy, which has successfully organized over 250 international academic meetings in the past 20 years, to organize the World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad '88 (WACSO). The SLOOC President Park Seh-jik and Director Kang Won-yong of the Korea Christian Academy signed an agreement on June 25, 1987, for holding the WACSO meetings. The Korea Christian Academy immediately formed a planning and steering committee to deliberate and decide on organizational matters for WACSO and established a secretariat under the committee. The committee was composed of the chairman, three permanent members and 11 other members, and had five subcommittees. The secretariat had five departments and a staff of 45.

The WACSO Planning and Steering Committee changed the theme, "The World Family in Post-Industrial Society" previously adopted by the SLOOC, to "The World Community in Post-Industrial Society," and subdivided the theme into the five areas of family relations, communications, ethics and values, cultures of the East and the West, and nature. It was decided that the selection and invitation of scholars to present papers and serve as discussants would be handled by the five subcommittees.

From the early stage of planning, the WACSO Planning and Steering Committee established the principle that scholars from all parts of the world including Eastern Europe and the Third World would be invited to make the conference a true international forum. It also decided to invite world-renowned authorities to deliver keynote speeches.

With recommendation from the five subcommittees, the WACSO Planning and Steering Committee selected 206 foreign and 229 Korean scholars, of whom it expected about 100 foreign and 150 Korean invitees would agree to participate. The 206 invited foreign scholars broke down into 37 in the area of family relations, 41 in the area of communications, 37 in the area of ethics and values, 40 in the area of cultures of the East and the West, 38 in the area of nature, and 13 who defied classification. Of these, 111 accepted invitation, but in the end, 87 from 29 countries actually participated in the conference.

The 229 invited Korean scholars broke down into 38 in the area of family relations, 40 in the area of communications, 57 in the area of ethics and values, 37 in the area of cultures of the East and the West, and 57 in the area of nature. Of these, 178 accepted invitation, but only 155 actually participated.

Two hundred and forty-two foreign and Korean scholars attended the conference. The 87 from abroad included 30 from North America, 12 from Western Europe, five from Eastern Europe, 31 from Asia, five from Africa, four from South America and eight Korean scholars residing in foreign countries.

Apart from the three keynote speakers, the 239 Korean and foreign scholars broke down as follows by area:

The three keynote speakers were Nobel Prize-winning economist John Kenneth Galbraith of the U.S., sociologist Michel Crozier of France, and Professor M.M. Thomas of India. Following the opening on August 20, the conference was held as follows: Family Relations: August 21-24 Communications: August 24-27 Ethics and Values: August 28-31 Cultures of East and West: August 31-September 3 Nature: September 3-6 Keynote Speeches and General Discussion: September 7-8. Except for the presentation of keynote speeches and general discussion held at the Convention Hall of the Hilton Hotel downtown Seoul, the conference was held at the Academy House located in a scenic suburban area, where all the participants stayed. Simultaneous interpretation services in English, French and Korean were provided throughout the conference. A total of 128 papers were presented during the conference; they included 27 in the area of family relations, 26 in the area of communications, 28 in the area of ethics and values, 27 in the area of cultures of the East and the West and 20 in the area of nature. An exhibition of academic publications by the participating scholars and Korean publications concerning the conference theme was held.

Many of the foreign scholars delivered speeches at the invitation of Korean universities and academic societies. They also visited cultural and historic sites.

The keynote speeches, thematic presentations, papers and discussions have been published in English, French and Korean. Copies of the publications were mailed to the IOC, UN and other important international organizations, academic organizations and university libraries around the world.

Many foreign participants favorably commented on the WACSO for its generation of academically valuable works, fruitful discussions and for the smooth operation of the conference, which overcame such adverse conditions as a short period of preparation (slightly over a year) and a lack of information about scholars of socialist and Third World nations. Some Third World participants pointed out that the WACSO theme of "The World Community in Post-Industrial Society" was irrelevant to Third World reality. Several scholars who accepted invitations failed to attend without giving reason or notice. Fei Xiao Tung, former chairman of the Academy of Social Sciences of the People's Republic of China, and Tchinguiz Aitmatov, ideological aide to General-Secretary Gorvachev of the U.S.S.R., for example, did not attend the WACSO after accepting invitations to deliver keynote speeches.

World Academic Conference Participants

Area	Foreign Scholars	Korean Scholars	Total
Family Relations	15	32	47
Communications	21	28	49
Ethics and Values	16	36	52
Cultures of East and West	19	26	45
Nature	13	33	46
Grand Total			239

□ **The following is a summary of the conference.**

• **Family Relations**

Prof. George A. de Vos of the United States and Prof. Lee Kwang-kyu of Korea made the thematic presentation on the collapse of traditional family systems and the prospects for reconstruction. Discussions centered on economic development and the changes in traditional family systems, the equality of man and woman and social change, and policies for family systems. Light was shed on possible changes to the nuclear family in a post-industrial society.

• **Communications**

European, North American, Asian and Third World views of the information society being realized through revolutionary innovation in high-technological communications methods in post-industrial societies were presented and examined during this forum addressing the theme "Continuity and Change in Communications in a Post-Industrial Society." The participants discussed the overcoming of cultural dependency, which is a problem of communications in the Third World, and of the New International Information Order mentioned in the MacBride Report submitted to the UNESCO.

• **Ethics and Values**

Under the theme of "The Confusion in Ethics and Values in Contemporary Society and Possible Approaches to Redefinitions," the scholars analyzed causes for confusion in ethics and values experienced in the process of moving into a post-industrial society and debated the role of religions in establishing a new ethical view.

• **Cultures of the East and the West**
 Prof. William Theodore de Bary of the United States and Prof. Chung Bom-mo of Korea presented papers on the theme "Encounters between the East and the West and Creation of a Global Culture." Taking note of the fact that Western culture has so far been generally accepted as being superior to the culture of the East largely because the encounter of the two had taken the form of the opening-up of the closed Eastern societies by Westerners, the scholars expressed views that culture in a post-industrial society should be created through respect of mankind's cultural diversity and a dialectical development based on mutual understanding of the cultures of both spheres.

• **Nature**

Prof. Karl E. Peters of the United States and Prof. Cho Ka-kyong of Korea made thematic presentations on "The Human Encounter with Nature: Destruction and Reconstruction." The participants approached environmental destruction and pollution, common problems of men in a post-industrial society, from a different viewpoint than the one taken in the Stockholm Declaration.

Members of the Planning and Steering Committee for the World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad '88: Kang Won-yong, Committee Chairman, Director of the Korea Christian Academy

Park Won-hoon, Committee Secretary-General and permanent member for administration, Director for Coordination, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology

Park Heung-soo, Permanent member for academic affairs, Professor, Yonsei University

Lee Joong-han, Permanent member for programs, Editor, *The Seoul Shinmun*

Lee Kwang-kyu, Chairman of the First Subcommittee, Professor, Seoul National University

Lee Kang-soo, Chairman of the Second Subcommittee, Professor, Hanyang University

Kim Tae-kil, Chairman of the Third Subcommittee

Professor Emeritus, Seoul National University

Kim Kyong-dong, Chairman of the Fourth Subcommittee, Professor, Seoul National University

Kim Yong-jun, Chairman of the Fifth Subcommittee, Professor, Korea University

Chang Ju-ho, Deputy Secretary-General, SLOOC

Kim Chi-gon, Assistant Secretary-General for Culture and Ceremonies, SLOOC

Kang Dae-in, Manager, Planning Department, Korea Christian Academy

Lee Sang-wha, Manager, Research Department, Korea Christian Academy

Kim Han-kil, WACSO Spokesman

67. The World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad 1988 was held at the Christian Academy in Seoul; multiple conferences were convened for various disciplines.

68. 'The World Community in Post-Industrial Society' was the theme for the World Academic Conference; 242 scholars from 30 countries attended sessions at the Seoul Hilton Hotel.





14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

14.4 The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress

The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress was held on the Chonan Campus of Dankook University from September 9 through 15, 1988 to help successfully hold the 1988 Seoul Olympiad as mankind's festival of harmony and progress, to facilitate international exchanges in sports science and realize its balanced development, and to contribute to greater competitiveness of sportsmen through promotion of sports science.

The first Olympic Scientific Congress was held in 1912 during the fifth Stockholm Olympic Games as an unofficial program. The congress remained an unofficial event until the 17th Olympiad in Rome in 1960. From the 1964 Tokyo Olympics the congress became an official program of the Games with the approval of the IOC. Seven hundred and fifty-four participants of 47 countries in 23 research areas presented papers and engaged in discussions during the 18th Tokyo Olympics in 1964. During the 20th Munich Olympics in 1972, the Olympic Scientific Congress was attended by 1,802 scholars of 72 countries who discussed issues concerning sports in modern society. The Olympic Scientific Congress for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games, addressing the theme of sport activities and human well-being, attracted 1,393 scholars from 70 countries. The Olympic Scientific Congress for the 23rd Summer Olympics in Los Angeles in 1984 dealt with the theme of sport, health and well-being. No fewer than 2,300 scholars from 150 countries took part in that international academic meeting. The Olympic Scientific Congresses were not held for domestic reasons of the host countries during the 1968 Mexico Olympics and the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress, attended by 1,670 scholars of 58 countries, discussed the theme of "New Horizons of Human Movement." In addition to academic participants, 1,915 observers and the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress Organizing Committee (SOSCOC) staff members and volunteer workers were involved, bringing the total attendance to 3,585. Forty scholars made thematic presentations in 10 areas and 655 papers were submitted to 12 subcommittees.

The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress was organized by the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress Organization Committee (SOSCOC), an entity distinct from the SLOOC. Inaugurated in November 1984 as a temporary body, the SOSCOC opened its office at 97 Nonhyon-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul, in January 1985. In July 1986 the SOSCOC was legally registered as a non-profit foundation.

After surveying the facilities and capabilities of Dankook University, Kyunghee University, Hanyang University, and the Korean National College of Physical Education, the SLOOC decided on Dankook University, whose president Chang Choong-sik was concurrently the chairman of the Korean University Sport Bureau (KUSB), to hold the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress. The SOSCOC organized the 1986 Seoul Asian Games Scientific Congress, held under the theme of "Better Life through Sports" at the Chonan Campus of Dankook University on September 16 to 18, 1986. This congress two years before the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress was attended by 724 scholars and representatives of 23 nations which included not only Asian but also American and European countries. The German Democratic Republic took part in the congress despite its lack of diplomatic relations with Korea. The SOSCOC made use of the experience gained during the Seoul Asian Games Scientific Congress to organize the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress two years later.

The SOSCOC was comprised of a president, seven vice-presidents, 33 members and two auditors. Important matters were deliberated upon and decided by an Executive Committee, consisting of 18 members including the president and vice-presidents. Under the Executive Committee 12 Subcommittees and a Secretariat were formed. The Secretariat grew from one office and three sections with a staff of 140 during the preparatory phase to four offices, 10 departments and 66 sub-sections with a staff of 858 immediately before the congress. The 858 included 97 SLOOC officials, 200 personnel from Dankook University, 370 Olympic volunteer workers, 108 Dankook University students and 83 others seconded by related organizations. The IOC announced its support of the SOSCOC in April 1986 and authorized its use of the Olympic emblem. The SOSCOC received official letters of cooperation from 17 international academic organizations in the sport science field.

During the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress, 10 interdisciplinary seminars and 12 subcommittee sessions were held. Forty papers were presented during the interdisciplinary seminars and 655 papers during the subcommittee sessions. The keynote speakers and writers of 40 papers for the interdisciplinary seminars were selected by the SOSCOC after consultation with international academic organizations. Papers for the subcommittee sessions were also selected by the SOSCOC after screening submitted papers and consulting international advisors. Of the 892 papers submitted to the SOSCOC, 875 papers were accepted, of which 696 were presented.

Of the 1,670 participants in the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress, 370 including officers of international academic organizations, international advisors, presenters of papers and the discussants attended as guests of the SOSCOC. Seven hundred and sixty-four general participants, 494 student participants and 42 companions paid registration fees.

The 796 foreign participants included 716 from 45 countries with diplomatic relations with Korea and 80 from 12 countries without diplomatic relations with Korea. By continent, 383 came from 18 countries in Asia, 177 were from 19 countries in the Americas, 221 were from 25 countries in Europe, 11 came from four countries in Africa and four were from a country in Oceania. One scholar from Cuba attended the congress, even though Cuba did not participate in the Games and has no diplomatic relations with Korea. The seminars, sessions and other activities were held at 55 locations in five buildings on the Chonan Campus of Dankook University. The participants stayed in Togo and Onyang, two famous hot spring towns, and Chonan. During the opening ceremony on September 9, Dr. Chung Sung-tai, executive vice-president of the SOSCOC and director of the Korea Sports Science Institute, delivered a keynote speech entitled "New Horizons of Human Movement." The interdisciplinary seminars and disciplinary sessions began the following day. Simultaneous interpretation was provided in English, French and Korean during the opening and closing sessions and in English and Korean for all other sessions. Areas of the 10 interdisciplinary seminars and the number of participants

Area 1: Genetics and Adaptation to Training (130)
Area 2: Physical Activity, Fitness and New Health Paradigm (300)
Area 3: The Prediction and Improvement of Sports Performance (800)
Area 4: Injuries and Overtraining in High Performance Sport (250)
Area 5: Talent Identification and Development in Sport (260)
Area 6: Competitive Sports and the Olympic Games: A Cross-cultural Analysis of Value System (300)
Area 7: Concepts of the Human Body from Different Cultural Perspectives (235)
Area 8: The Promotion of Mass Sport: Trend Analysis of Public Policies, Programs and Services (160)
Area 9: The Teaching Process in Physical Education: New Research Findings and Implications (132)
Area 10: Long-term Effects of Participation in Physical Activity (200)
Areas of the 12 subcommittee sessions and the number of papers presented
Area 1: Sport History eight by Korean and 30 by foreign participants
Area 2: Sport Philosophy 11 by Korean and 34 by foreign participants

Area 3: Sport Sociology 11 by Korean and 44 by foreign participants
 Area 4: Sport Administration two by Korean and 17 by foreign participants
 Area 5: Sport Pedagogy 15 by Korean and 17 by foreign participants
 Area 6: Adapted and 18 by foreign participants
 Area 6: Adapted Physical Education seven by Korean and 18 by foreign participants
 Area 7: Measurement and Evaluation in Sports six by Korean and 57 by foreign participants
 Area 8: Sport Psychology 15 by Korean and 60 by foreign participants
 Area 9: Sports Physiology 33 by Korean and 86 by foreign participants
 Area 10: Sport Bio-mechanics 16 by Korean and 54 by foreign participants
 Area 11: Sport Medicine 15 by Korean and 41 by foreign participants
 Area 12: Dance 13 by Korean and 11 by foreign participants
 During the congress, 12 international sport science organizations held their general or executive committee meetings on the same Dankook campus. The International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE) held meetings of its General Assembly, Statutes Committee, Presidents' Committee, Executive Board and Editorial Board. The ICSSPE Committee on Leisure and Sport held an Executive Board meeting. The International Council of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ICHPER) held an Executive Board meeting and the ICHPER-Asia held a meeting of its Board of Governors. The International Federation of Sport Medicine (FIMS) and the International Committee for Sociology of Sport (ICSS) held their Executive Board meetings. The International Association for the History of Physical Education and Sport (HISPA) held a Governing Board meeting. The International Society on Comparative Physical Education and Sport (ISCPEs), the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK) and the International Society of Sport Genetics and Somatology (ISSGS) held their general assemblies. The Asian-South Pacific Association of Sport Psychology (ASPASP) was organized in an inaugural general assembly. The International Review of Sport Sociology (IRSS) convened a meeting of its Publication Committee. Some 1,721.04 million won spent to hold the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress. To meet the expenses, the Korean government contributed 963.34 million won, the SLOOC provided 305 million won, and the SOSCOOC furnished 452.7 million won. The SOSCOOC was dissolved in a general meeting in February 1989. Members of the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress Organizing Committee: Chang Choong-sik, President, Dankook University

Chung Sung-tai, Professor, Seoul National University
 Han Yang-soon, President, Korean Association of Physical Education and Sports for Girls and Women
 Kim Chong-sun, Vice-president, Korean Association of Sports for All
 Lee Kwang-ho, Vice-president, Korean Society of Sports Medicine
 Park Chul-bin, Professor, Kyunghee University
 Sun Byung-kee, Professor, Korea University
 Chung Chan-mo, Professor, Dankook University
 Chang Ju-ho, Deputy Secretary general, SLOOC
 Kim Jin-ho, Dean, College of Physical Education, Kyunghee University
 Kim Kee-soon, Professor, Hanyang University
 Lee Kang-pyung, Professor, Hanyang University
 Lee Hak-lae, Dean, College of Physical Education, Hanyang University
 Lim Burn-jang, Professor, Seoul National University
 Shin Kil-soo, Professor, Wongwang University
 Yun Nam-sik, Dean, College of Physical Education, Ewha Womans University
 Kim Jin-won, Professor, Korean National University of Education
 Oh Jong-han, Dean, College of Physical Education, Dankook University
 International Advisers:
 Benno Nigg, Canadian, member of the IOC Medical Commission
 Edelfrid Buggel, German Democratic Republic, Vice-president, International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)
 Fernand Landry, Canadian, President, Montreal Olympic Scientific Congress
 Hans Howard, Swiss, member of the IOC Medical Commission
 Jan Broekhoff, American, President, Los Angeles Olympic Scientific Congress
 John Andrew, British, President, International Federation of Physical Education (FIEP)
 John Kane, American, President, International Council of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ICHPER)
 Kenneth Fitch, Australian, member of the IOC Medical Commission
 Marcel Hebbelinck, Belgian, Chairman, Research Committee, ICSSPE
 Ommo Grupe, Federal Republic of Germany, President, Munich Olympic Scientific Congress
 Park Sung-jae, American, Deputy Secretary-general, ICHPER
 Wilder Hollman, Federal Republic of Germany, President, International Federation of Sport Medicine (FIMS)



69. The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress attracted 1,670 experts from 58 countries to functions held at the Cheonan Campus of Dankook University.
 70. At the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress interdisciplinary seminars were held in ten fields.
 71. Exhibition hall of the Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress.



14. Seoul Olympic Arts Festival

Support Organizations: International Olympic Committee (IOC)
International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education (ICSSPE)
Cooperative Organizations:
International Federation of Physical Education (FIEP)
International Federation of Sport Medicine (FIMS)
Association International des Ecoles Superieures d'Education Physique (AIESEP)
International Association of Sport Press (AIPS)
International Association for the History of Physical Education and Sport (HISPA)
International Association for Sports Information (IASI)
International Committee for History of Sport and Physical Education (ICOSH)
International Committee for Sociology of Sport (ICSS)
International Federation on Adapted Physical Activities (IFAPA)
International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK)
International Society of Bio-mechanics in Sports (ISBS)
International Society on Comparative Physical Education and Sport (ISCPES)
International Society of Sport Psychology (ISSP)
Philosophic Society for the Study of Sport (PSSS)
World Leisure and Recreation Association (WLRA)

14.5 Review and Evaluation

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival contributed greatly to introducing the time-honored history and cultural tradition of Korea to the world.

Korea has been known to the world for the Korean War in the 1950s, the military rule in the 1960s, the economic growth in the 1970s, the student demonstrations in the 1980s, and for sports after the awarding of the right to host the Olympic Games, but her culture has seldom been publicized in the broad international arena.

In this regard, the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival was a meaningful occasion that brought the world's spotlight to the traditional culture and arts of Korea. At the same time, the festival served as a marvelous opportunity for the exchange of culture and arts of different parts of the world by inviting the top-notch artists of various countries, and helped introducing in Korea the cultural and artistic achievements of the highest standards and current trends in the arts of the world. The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, which included 41 official events and 130 programs mounted by artists from 80 countries, was the greatest of all Olympic arts festivals in terms of participation. The festival also left a permanent monument by turning the 1,652,900-square-meter Olympic Park into a wonderful showcase of modern sculpture of the world.

In spite of these successes, however, the festival caused some problems, too, in the course of planning and execution of programs. In some cases, the initial plans had to be changed to accommodate the opinions of critics and the original goals had to be readjusted.

The objectives of the festival were:

First, to introduce traditional culture of Korea to the world and seek exchange with other cultures;

Second, to stimulate the Korean artists by providing opportunities to display their creativity;

Third, to heighten the festive mood of the Seoul Olympics;

Fourth, to build a monumental cultural heritage for future generations.

The festival had an impressive curtain-raiser, Puccini's opera *Turandot* staged by the Teatro del La Scala from Milan at the Sejong Cultural Center one month before the opening of the Olympics. The festive mood gradually expanded across the country as provincial arts festivals unfolded to welcome the arrival of the Olympic Flame. The festive mood culminated in the surge of world-class performances by artists from various countries, especially the Eastern European countries which had long been unknown to the Korean audience due to the high ideological barrier. The festival presented at the same time numerous presentations by Korean artists of all schools and trends — traditional and modern, and ethnic and universal. The festive atmosphere bore a tangible result—the formation of an international sculpture park in the Olympic Park. Adorned with as many as 190 sculptures donated by renowned artists from around the world through the International Open-Air Sculpture Symposium and the World Invitational Open-Air Sculpture Exhibition, the Olympic Park will remain as a permanent symbol and heritage of the Seoul Olympiad. All in all, the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival contributed remarkably to increasing festive atmosphere for the Olympic Games. But the festival left a few regrets as well. First, the festival failed to produce a distinct theme or ideal. It pursued "Harmony and Progress," the motto of the Seoul Games, but failed to find the right methodology for the artistic and cultural manifestation of the theme. The festival, therefore, tended to remain a mere collection of world-famous artists and groups, amid criticism that its character and goal was rather ambiguous.



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Second, the festival was marred by the deep-rooted sectional antagonism among the local artistic circles in the process of implementing its programs. An outstanding instance was the discord about the Olympiad of Art. When the SLOOC announced a list of artists to be invited to the Olympiad of Art, some local artists strongly protested and campaigned for the nullification of the list.

The SLOOC hurriedly held the Korean Contemporary Arts Festival which was not originally included in the festival programs, and twice increased the Korean members of the Steering Committee of the Olympiad of Art as well as the number of the Korean artists to be invited to the international exhibitions. There were minor controversies as to several programs of Korean folklore with distinct religious backgrounds.

Some religious groups protested that those programs favored specific religions. As a result, some programs were either altered or cancelled.

Third, a lack of efficient manpower resulted in an imperfect operation of the festival, although the experience gained during the Arts Festival of the 1986 Asian Games proved a great asset. The selection and invitation of foreign performing groups, individual artists and scholars were commissioned to foreign agents under contracts, but a lack of organic contacts between the Korean host organizations and the foreign agents often caused confusion as the participants changed their visit schedule without giving prior notice. Assessed from an overall point of view, the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival needs to be duly recognized for providing a major impetus to raise Korea's artistic standards. It is also noteworthy that the festival sought to combine the Olympic Games with academism by including the World Academic Conference which dealt with a wide range of subjects other than sports.

72. The International Contemporary Painting Exhibition at the National Museum of Contemporary Art.

73. 'Pinnacle,' a contribution by Chechoslovakian Josef Jankovic to the SculpturePark.

74. Madangnori is performed in the open air at the Seoul Nori Madang.



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국제청소년캠프
Seoul Olympic Youth Camp
Camp International de jeunes

15



During the period of the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, a total of 882 youths from 43 countries around the world took part in the Olympic Youth Camp, which was held at the Unification Hall at Karak-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, for 20 days from September 13 to October 2, 1988. Through various programs, the participating youths cultivated a spirit of service and cemented their mutual friendship to contribute to international goodwill and peace. Major programs of the Camp included the observation of the Seoul Olympic Opening

and Closing Ceremonies, tours around the country, attendance at various Olympic commemorative and arts events and home-stays. In the course of the activities, the participants were able to understand the ideas of the Seoul Olympics and the true image of Korea. In particular, the Korean Culture Night presented the unique folk arts of Korea, and the traditional cultures of the participating countries were introduced during Nations' Day programs. The Unification Hall of the Democratic Justice Party was chosen as the camp site.

Only 7km or a 15 minute ride from the Olympic Stadium, the hall was ideal for convenient lodging and activities. The hall was refurbished to accommodate Youth Camp participants. The Youth Camp Operation Headquarters operated various amusement facilities for the participants and paid special attention to their health and safety.



15. Seoul Olympic Youth Camp

15.1 Basic Matters

15.1.1 Origin and History

The Olympic Youth Camp is based on Article 71 of the Olympic Charter, which stipulates that an Olympic organizer may organize an International Youth Camp during an Olympic period under its responsibility. The article stipulates that those eligible are young men and women aged 18 to 22 (Chapter 4 of the Olympic Charter Guidelines); that the number of participants should be between 500 and 1,500; that participants shall bear expenses; and that the camp period should be less than 30 days. It also provides that the camp site should be one of the Olympic facilities with comfortable and hygienic environments, offering separate lodging for male and female participants.

Other provisions include that camp programs should involve sports, cultural and folklore activities, and that the organizer should arrange for the participants to have free access to some Olympic sports and cultural events and exhibitions.

It was at the fifth Olympic Games in Stockholm, in 1912, that the first Olympic Youth Camp was held. With a view to practicing the Olympic ideals more broadly, Swedish King Gustav V arranged a jamboree by setting up tents around major sports venues, where about 1,500 Boy Scouts were invited from European countries. In the aftermath of the two World Wars, Olympic Youth Camps were held only twice, during the 11th Games in Berlin and the 15th Games in Helsinki, until the 18th Games in Tokyo in 1964, when the Youth Camp took a regular place in Summer Olympic activity. During the Munich Games in 1972, the IOC approved the Youth Camp program as part of major Olympic programs, enabling the Camp to secure a firm foothold in the Olympics.

At the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, the organizer decided not to stage a camp and instead organized sports programs for youths in a policy to foster a pre-games boom among young citizens. However, an unofficial camp was held at strong urging from major youth organizations of West Germany and some other European countries. Korea has been sending participants to all camps since the Tokyo Olympics.

15.1.2 Concept and Goals

The goal of the Olympic Youth Camp is to provide an opportunity for world youths to gather together during the Olympic period to promote international goodwill and better understand the traditional culture of the host country, thereby contributing to a peaceful world, which is the objective of the Olympic Movement.

The SLOOC designed the camp programs for participating foreign youths to refresh their understanding of Korea and its culture, and for Korean youths to acquire self-confidence through personal contacts with foreign youths. To achieve this goal, the SLOOC prepared a more colorful and substantial program than at any previous camp, and trained thoroughly the operation personnel. It was also decided to train the Korean participants so as to solicit their assistance in camp operations. As for the scope of participation, it was decided to open the door to those countries with which Korea has no diplomatic relations, and to other developing countries. Camp offerings, too, were to be developed colorfully in a way that complemented the features of the Seoul Olympics, so that both performers and audience could mingle together, and participants could choose programs according to their individual preference.

15.1.3 Implementation

It was in July 1983 that an officer in charge of the Youth Camp was first appointed at the SLOOC. The Youth Camp section was made independent as the Youth Camp Division under the Culture and Arts Department in January 1987, and seven staff members set out to promote camp programs.

A guidebook to the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp was produced in March 1987. In April the same year, the Unification Hall was finally chosen as the camp site, and a contract for the lease of its facilities was concluded. On May 1, 1987, an agreement was concluded with the Boy Scouts of Korea under which the federation was entrusted with the operation of the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp. The Youth Camp Operation Headquarters was inaugurated on May 27 with the president of the Boy Scouts of Korea as its commissioner.

Chronology of major preparatory works:

1987
February — Plan worked out for preparation of the camp.
March — Production and overseas mailing of information booklets.
April — Contract concluded on the use of camp facilities.
May — Operation Headquarters inaugurated, a plan for securing the required manpower and goods prepared, and a basic plan on camp programs devised.
June — Receipt of preliminary entries.
July — Operations personnel recruited, a plan for the renovation or repair of facilities determined and order placed for such works, and a bus route plan mapped out.
August — Information for foreign participants prepared. September — Securing and placement of necessary goods.
October — Vehicles secured, and management firms of convenience and amusement facilities selected.
November — Detailed operational programs developed and their implementation plans prepared.
December — Performance programs developed.

1988
January — Quota allocated to NOCs, a management firm for lodging facilities selected, the access control and security plan finalized, and performance programs completed.
February — Suppliers of kitchen-ware and foods selected.
March — Letters of invitation mailed.
April — Korean participants selected, and operations personnel trained.
May — Mailing of the letters of invitation completed.
June — Final entries received, and bus routes readjusted.
July — Lodging facilities allocated to NOCs, and the Lodging Information Center opened.
August — Mobilization exercise of operation personnel, a clinic set up, and hygienic conditions checked.
September — Accreditation Center opened.

15.1.4 Organization and Manpower

The camp operation personnel were recruited mainly from among the staff of the Boy Scouts of Korea under a policy to use experienced manpower of international youth organizations. The Operation Headquarters was headed by a commissioner, under whom there were a secretary general, a director, four department managers and 21 officers. The director concurrently served as the chief of the Situation Room assisted by the situation and security officers.

Programs, events, performances, culture and sports officers belonged to the First Programs Department. They were responsible for program implementation, opening ceremony, performances, Nations' Day Celebrations and the management of program personnel. They also arranged the camp participants' attendance in the Olympic Opening and Closing Ceremonies and at competitions. At the Second Programs Department, interpretation, home hospitality and tour officers took care of the management of interpreter-guides, home hospitality and tours in and outside Seoul.

Seven officers worked for the press, housing quarters, food services, medical care, access control, transportation and technology at the Support Department. Managerial duties were performed by the general affairs, finance, logistics, facilities and amenities officers at the Management Department.

Operation manpower totalled 457, including eight from the SLOOC staff members, 314 volunteers, 107 support personnel and 28 temporary employees.





15. Seoul Olympic Youth Camp



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15.2 Operation of Youth Camp

15.2.1 Securing of Facilities

□ Selection

Since the 18th Olympics in Tokyo, existing buildings had been used for the Olympic Youth Camp instead of tents set outdoors. The SLOOC also decided to use existing lodging facilities in the outlying areas of Seoul, and conducted a survey of the training institutes of public organizations and college dormitories in the capital area beginning in April 1982. As a result, the Unification Hall, Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party, only 7km or a 15minute ride from the Olympic Stadium, was nominated as the candidate site.

With the consent of the Democratic Justice Party, the SLOOC decided to use the hall as the site for the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp, and signed an agreement on the use of its facilities in April 1987.

The Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party, sitting on an estate of 63,522 square meters at Karak-dong, Songpa-gu, comprises two main buildings and two dormitories. As auxiliary facilities, it has two sports grounds complete with a soccer yard, a volleyball court and a tennis court, a 1km paved jogging trail in the precincts, and a parking area for about 200 vehicles. The dormitories consist of 77 rooms which can accommodate up to 1,380 persons. They also have office rooms, an auditorium and a dining hall, plus all other necessary facilities for a camp site.

□ Repair of facilities

A renovation and repair plan for the facilities designed to make them better fit an international camp was finalized in January 1988. The work was launched in May and completed in August the same year,

The renovation and repair involved dormitories, dining halls, convenience and sports facilities, the parking area, the offices of the Operation Headquarters, and the security guard office.

As for the housing quarters for participants, the 60 rooms with the total 3,960 square meter space in the new dormitory were allocated for up to 950 participating youths, or a maximum 16 persons per room. The 17 rooms with the total 799m² space in the old dormitory were reserved for 68 delegation chief-level officials, each room to accommodate four persons.

Each bedroom of the new dormitory measured 64.7 square meters, capable of accommodating up to 20 persons, while those of the old dormitory were 46.8 square meters, capable of accommodating 10 persons at most. The dining hall, measuring 1,221 square-meters, was exclusively for participants. For convenience facilities, 10 rooms

including the main performance hall were allocated.

The 815 square meter main auditorium on the basement of the main office building was used as a performance hall with 1,200 seats, and the 492 square meter medium auditorium of the old main office building was used as a discotheque. A movie house was set up at the small auditorium of the old main office building, a rooftop garden and a snack corner was built on the rooftop of the dining hall, and a bank, a post office and a telephone office was set up on the first floor of the old main office building.

The store in the old main office building was used as a shopping center, and the group discussion rooms on the basement of the old main office building was used as a conference room for delegation chiefs. The lobby in the main building was used as the accreditation center, the office room of the old dormitory as a clinic, and the second floor of the old main office building and the underground floor of the main building was set up as the situation room of the Operation Headquarters, the office of the commissioner of the Operation Headquarters and the offices of 23 officers, and the waiting room for security guards. The large sports ground was used as the site of the Camp Opening Ceremony, Evening of Friendship, and soccer and volleyball matches. Tennis courts and a table tennis room were also used exclusively for participants.

15.2.2 Accreditation

□ Invitation of participants

At the time the master plan for the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp was prepared in January 1985, the number of participants was tentatively set at 1,300, including 1,000 foreigners and 300 Koreans. The figure was set in view of the fact that the accommodation capacity of the Training Institute of the Democratic Justice Party was 1,380. The plan was that the number of would-be participants would be assessed by sending out preliminary information on the basis of which the quota would be allocated among those countries which showed interest in participation. After several reviews the SLOOC finally decided in January 1987, to fix the number of participants at 1,000, comprising 800 foreigners and 200 Koreans. In June the same year, information booklets and brochures were mailed to all of the 167 NOCs, and the selection of domestic participants began.

By the deadline of March 31, 1988 for preliminary entries, the total would-be participants reached 1,133 from 49 countries. In a policy to encourage the participation of as many countries as possible, the Organizing Committee set the ceiling of the number of participants for each NOC at 60. The

SLOOC then formally mailed the invitation packets and application forms to a total of 53 NOCs including the 49 that responded favorably, requesting that together with the application forms, participation fees be paid not later than July 31, 1988. The deadline was extended by one month until August 31, but the applicants numbered only 882 from 43 countries. Participation fees of US\$600 per participant were, in principle, to be paid in their entirety at the time of application, but some countries paid the fees only when they entered the camp. The fees paid were not refundable in principle, unless faults were found with the Camp Operation Headquarters.

□ Selection of Korean participants

The original policy was that 80 percent of the Korean participants would be selected through consultation between the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) and the member organizations of the Council for Promotion of the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp, and the remaining 20 percent by the SLOOC. At the request of the KOC, however, the KOC was given the right to select all Korean participants in August 1987.

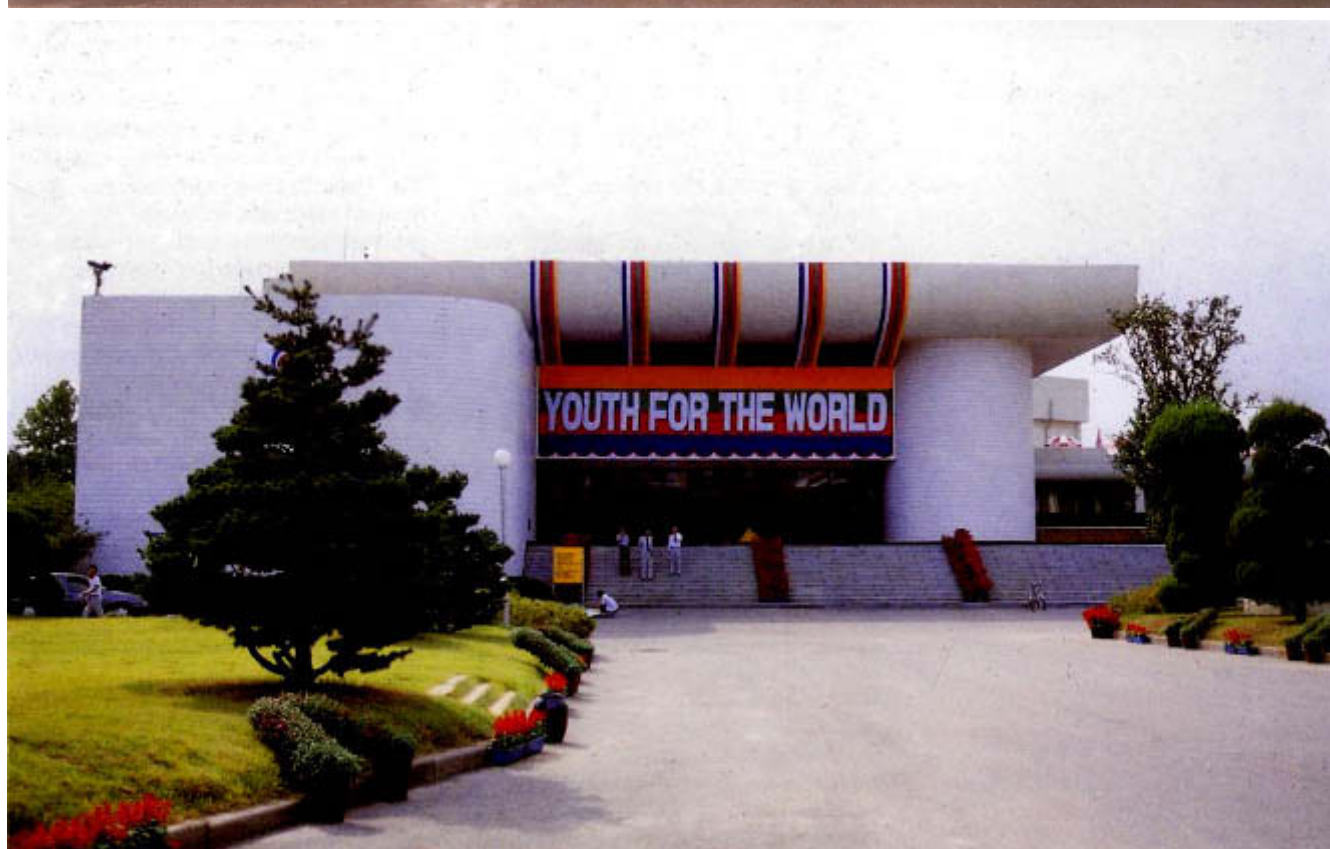
The SLOOC laid down a guideline for the selection of Korean participants, asking the KOC to complete the selection by November 30, 1987. The guideline was that the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Olympic Charter should be respected, that overseas Korean residents should be included, that participants should be selected from among those who are able to play the role as goodwill emissaries and serve as semi-operations personnel assisting in foreign participants' activities, and that they should have firm national consciousness, good health and the ability to communicate in foreign languages.

In consultation with domestic youth organizations, the KOC created the Committee for Selection of Youth Camp Participants. But, in the belief that it would be more appropriate for the Korean Youth Organizations Council to select domestic participants, the KOC requested the council to select 167 participants, exclusive of overseas Korean youths and officials of the Korean delegation.

As the selection right moved from the KOC to the Selection Committee and then to the Youth Organizations Council, the selection of Korean participants was delayed until June 30, 1988. The list of the Korean participants was submitted to the Camp Operation Headquarters on July 25, 1988. The list included 25 overseas Korean youths, eight officials and 167 domestic participants selected by the Youth Organizations Council.

Participation by Continent

Country	Men	Women	Total
Asia	227	166	393
Bahrain	6		6
Hong Kong	5	3	8
India	8	5	13
Japan	42	28	70
Korea	102	119	221
Kuwait	9		9
Malaysia	2	2	4
Oman	15		15
Philippines	15	4	19
Saudi Arabia	22		22
Sri Lanka		4	4
Thailand	1	1	2
Europe	203	147	350
Austria	14	5	19
Belgium	12	8	20
Cyprus	2		2
Denmark	5	5	11
Finland	28	23	51
France	23	13	36
Federal Rep. of Germany	31	30	61
Great Britain	10	4	14
Greece	14	6	20
Hungary	9	7	16
Liechtenstein	3	2	5
Lyxembourg	3	2	5
Malta	1		1
Netherlands	9	7	16
Poland	5	5	10
Portugal	2	3	5
San Marino		1	1
Spain	11	10	21
Sweden	3	1	4
Switzerland	18	15	33
America	43	43	86
Belize	5	2	7
Canada	9	11	20
Mexico	7	12	19
Surinam		1	1
United States of America	22	17	39
Africa	26	10	36
Algeria	3	2	5
Libya	4		4
Nigeria	8	6	14
Senegal	11	2	13
Oceania	7	10	17
Australia	4	6	10
New Zealand	3	4	7
Total 43 countries	506	376	882



2. A SLOOC representative takes an oath at the activation ceremony for the operation headquarters of the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp.
3. Camp participants relax in front of decorative Olympic rings within which Hodori's streamers spell 'Seoul'.
4. Unification Hall in Karak-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, was one of camp sites.
5. Youth Camp staff pose with SLOOC President Park Seh-jik for a commemorative photo following activation of the operation headquarters.



15. Seoul Olympic Youth Camp



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□ Reception of participants

There was some confusion over the entry and exit in and out of the country by Youth Camp participants because they were not regarded as Olympic Family members and therefore no Olympic IDs were issued to them. The office of Reception Officer mailed information on entry procedures and identification insignia to all NOCs, so that Youth Camp participants wearing the insignia could enter through the airport counters reserved for the Olympic Family.

The office of Reception Manager of the Youth Camp Operation Headquarters operated an airport reception team and took charge of such duties as protocol for visiting VIPs, preparation of invitations to camp programs, service for invited guests, and welcoming and seeing off the arriving or departing participants.

Camp participants entering the country were led by receptionists to buses at the airport. They went through brief entry procedures at the front gate of the camp, and upon entering were accorded a brief welcoming ceremony.

□ Accreditation cards

The participants who had gone through procedures for entry into the camp were issued Category-Y accreditation cards at the Accreditation Center. The Accreditation Center, with a floor space of 132 square meters, located at the entrance of the main office building, was open 24 hours a day from September 9 through October 1, issuing accreditation cards to both domestic and foreign participants. Category-Y cards were issued when the personal data of each participant had been confirmed to match the input from his or her application form.

15.2.3 Housing Quarters

□ Room allocation

Lodging facilities were divided into those for delegation chiefs and those for youth participants. Male and female participants were assigned separate housing sections. Rooms were allocated by country as far as possible, but international hostility, religion, customs and lifestyles were considered as well. Under these principles, the 17 rooms of the old dormitory were allotted to delegation chiefs, and the 60 rooms of the new dormitory to youth participants.

Also under the principle of separating men and women, male participants were housed at the first- and second-floor rooms of the new dormitory, and women were housed on the third floor. Rooms were allocated in a way that could foster the friendly atmosphere among continents and countries, but the conditions of politics, religion, languages and climate were also considered. The housing allocation was completed by August 31, 1988, in which the opinions of Delegation

Chiefs were reflected as far as they did not run counter to these aforementioned principles. Male Delegation Chiefs were allotted ten of the 17 rooms and female chiefs the remaining seven. Delegation Chiefs from two to three countries shared a room. As for youth participants, 20 rooms on the first floor and 10 on the second floor were allocated to male participants, and three rooms on the second floor and 20 on the third floor to female participants.

Korean participants were distributed equally to all rooms.

□ Housing management

Housing was managed chiefly through housing offices. The housing offices, located near the Delegation Chiefs' rooms and on each floor of the three-story new dormitory, played the role of a bridge between the Camp Operation Headquarters, and participants.

They handled various requests from participants, and managed facilities, supplies and laundry services. The offices also provided interpretation services.

Housing offices relayed to the participants notices and matters requiring their cooperation from the Operation Headquarters and conveyed participants' requests to the Operation Headquarters and the Housing Officer. The Housing Quarters Officer supervised housing management. Housing management officers were grouped into three teams, one each for the housing quarters of male and female participants and Delegation Chiefs. Each team was comprised of Information, Administration and Welfare Officers.

The Information Officer handled information and acted on complaints; the Administration Officer performed liaison services among various sections and such administrative works as the management of the workforce, facilities and supplies; and the Welfare Officer was in charge of laundry service, beautifying the environment, souvenir exchanges, etc.

The workforce for housing management, grouped into three teams, totalled 84, including seven support personnel, 63 volunteers, two temporary employees and 12 from service contractors.

The Cheil Naehwa Co., a building management contractor, was selected for cleaning service from September 5 through October 5, 1988, taking care of such chores as the cleaning of rooms, bed making, cleaning of corridors, lavatories, showers and washrooms, garbage removal, and the moving of laundry goods. Youth participants were required to clean their rooms themselves.

□ Laundry management

The principle of laundry management was that bedding materials were to be washed by a commercial laundry firm under a contract, while personal items of the participants were to be washed on a self-service basis. Special laundry items such as suits were to be done by outside laundry shops on a payment basis. The laundry contractor for bedding materials was the Taerim Laundry Co., which during the camp period washed a total of 11,692 bed sheets, 5,848 pillow covers, 14,620 large towels and 14,611 small towels.

For self-service laundry by participants, 30 sets of washing machines and driers were installed in washrooms, which were taken care of by the welfare team. The Information Room arranged the paid laundry of personal items by outside shops.

□ Access control

To ensure a safe camp life, access by unnecessary people to the camp site was controlled. Those allowed access to the camp site were limited to 1) AD card bearers, 2) temporary pass bearers and 3) those carrying invitation cards to camp programs. AD card bearers included camp participants (Y-card bearers), operation personnel, security guards and service workers, and other AD card bearers.

Temporary passes were issued by the access control officer in accordance with the required procedures to those who needed to visit the camp for specific purposes, and to the bearers of the cards not authorizing access to the camp site but who had business in the camp. Those who carried invitation cards issued by the Reception Officer to various camp programs were given a visitor's insignia at the gate after their invitations were verified.

Vehicles were allowed into the camp precincts only when they carried passes issued by either the SLOOC or the Camp Operation Headquarters. Both in and out-bound equipment and supplies were inspected at the gate. The access control areas were classified into the front gate, rear gate, entrances 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the housing quarters, main office buildings and the dining hall. Participants and camp workers were allowed access to designated areas only. Access control was carried out kindly and flexibly in a way that avoided double inspection.

A total of 55 persons were assigned to access control, in which 188 pieces of 12 kinds of inspection equipment such as card screening devices and a closed-circuit television monitoring system were used.

During the 24-day period from September 9 to October 2, a cumulative total of 52,132 persons, including 4,079 visitors who used temporary passes, entered the camp.

6. Camp participants exchange warm greetings.

7. Group tours of the competition venues were popular.

8. A hospital, with ambulance standing by, was designated to provide health services for the camp.

9. Young people dressed in traditional garb for 'Nation's Day Celebration', a folk culture festival in which 32 teams took part.



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15.2.4 Meals and Convenience Facilities

□ Meals

Those entitled to camp site meal service included 882 participants from 43 countries and visitors. The meal service period was 21 days from September 13 to October 3. A dining hall capable of serving 500 persons at the same time was prepared, which was complete with a kitchen and a storage area. Breakfast was served from 6 a.m. to 8:30 a.m., lunch from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., and dinner from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Like the Olympic Village, the camp adopted a cafeteria-style self-service method in which diners were allowed to take as much food as they wanted with no limit.

Basic menus changed on a five-day rotation basis and international menus that reflected the participating countries' regional and religious features were also offered. Lunch boxes were provided to those who were away attending the Olympic Opening or Closing Ceremonies or touring provincial areas. The dining hall was operated by Daesaeng Industrial Co. Meal coupons were sold at 8,000 won per meal to visitors from 9 a.m. through 6 p.m.

A cumulative total of 41,472 persons used the dining hall during the camp period. Of these, 14,220 persons had breakfast, 13,892 persons had lunch (including 3,221 lunch boxes) and 13,360 persons had dinner.

□ Operation of convenience facilities

Various facilities were operated to increase convenience and foster a cheerful atmosphere for participants. A post office was operated with the cooperation of the Ministry of Communications to handle postal service and sell commemorative stamps. A telegraph and telephone office was operated on a payment basis by the Korea Telecommunication Authority. The Korea Exchange Bank offered remittance, money exchange and other monetary services.

Other facilities operated during the camp period were a shopping center, a discotheque, an electronic game room, a movie house, a D.P. shop, a snack corner and a sporting goods store.

15.2.5 Support Activities

□ Information and press

Various informational materials on the preparation and operational policy of the Youth Camp were compiled and distributed. The Camp Operation Headquarters produced various kinds of publications and operated an information center to enhance the image of the Youth Camp and offer accurate information with a view to facilitating a rewarding and cheerful camp life.

Among the activities carried out for these purposes were the release of camp news to the press, operation of the camp broadcasting station, production of a documentary film, a camp song, a photo album on camp activities and the participation medals. The Press Officer oversaw all information activities undertaken by the press, and managed information, production and radio teams under him.

In May 1987, the Operation Headquarters produced 3,000 copies of an information booklet on the camp in Korean, English and French for distribution to the 167 NOCs and other related organizations. The Headquarters also published 1,500 copies of a booklet on the preparation of the camp in August 1988 and 1,500 copies of the camp guidebook in English and French on September 10. During the camp period, 10,000 copies of pamphlets in Korean and English were distributed to participants. Meanwhile, the logo of the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp, prepared by the Design Office of the Ssangyong Co. in June 1987, was used in various information booklets and materials. 2,000 camp badges bearing the logo were made and distributed to camp participants and operation personnel. The camp song, "I'll Always Be By Your Side," the words and music of which were composed by Kim Chang-wan, was used at various camp activities. A 40-minute, 16mm color documentary, entitled "Seoul Olympic Youth Camp," was produced under the theme of friendship and harmony among the world's youth in the Olympics in order to preserve the scenes of camp activities as a historical record. For memories of the Seoul Olympics and mutual communications in the future, 1,200 copies of an 80-page commemorative photo album, measuring 25cm by 35cm, were distributed to all participants in November 1988. The broadcasting team operated a camp radio station for three hours a day from September 13 through October 2. The broadcasting hours were from 8:30 to 9:30 a.m., from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., and from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. The broadcasts, aired in Korean, English and French, covered Olympic news, participants' activities, the history and culture of the participating countries, music and major world news.

In addition, the Camp Information Center, open around the clock in front of the old main office building, provided press releases to the Main Press Center every day.

□ Transportation

In order to offer timely transportation service to participants, the Camp Operation Headquarters ran a motor pool with three shuttle buses, four ordinary buses, four micro buses, two cargo trucks and a sedan ready for use at all times.

Shuttle buses were operated for the convenience of those attending Olympic sports and arts events. They ran a

12km distance covering the Camp-Olympic Park-Olympic Stadium-Seoul-Nori Madang (open-air theater for folk plays and performances)-Camp course at 30 minute intervals. Transportation was also provided to carry participants to or from the airport, on tours of Seoul, on tours of provincial areas, to and from the Olympic Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and also to carry goods. Twenty-five large buses were used in a tour around Seoul on September 16, which all participants joined.

In addition to the parking lot in the camp site, the grounds of nearby Kangdong Middle School were used as a parking area, and parking control personnel were assigned to both places.

□ Language service

The Camp Operation Headquarters secured and assigned 42 interpreters to various camp programs so that participants would not encounter language difficulties. Interpreters were used in the in-camp information activities, airport reception and VIP escorting. They were also made available when participants specially asked for their service or when their professional expertise was required for special activities. Language service was offered with emphasis on English and French, the official Olympic languages. Language service workers totaled 42, who included 26 for English, six for French, three each for Japanese and Spanish, two for German and one each for Arabic and Portuguese. The language specialists acted as interpreters on a total of 146 occasions, translating written materials on 37 occasions, and acting as MCs for six events. Interpretation involved most frequently the airport reception and guidance to the housing quarters. Other occasions included sight-seeing tours, home hospitality programs, discussions, meeting with medalists and religious services. A total of 227 pages were translated by the language service workers on 37 occasions. The texts included broadcasting manuscripts, materials for delegation chiefs' conferences, and articles for the Nations' Day Celebrations.

In addition, the language specialists acted as MCs for such events as the Nations' Day Celebrations, exhibitions of national folk costumes, meetings with medalists and the Camp Opening Ceremony.

□ **Clinic**

A medical clinic was operated on the ground floor of the old dormitory from September 4 through October 2. For the operation of the clinic, the St. Francisco Hospital, designated as the camp hospital, provided key medical personnel such as doctors and nurses, as well as major medical equipment and supplies.

A total of 18 medical workers including four doctors, five nurses and six first-aid specialists, worked at the clinic around the clock on a three-shift basis. The clinic administered first-aid treatment and sent to a general hospital those needing further treatment. The clinic also disinfected the camp site. The clinic treated a cumulative total of 604 persons, of whom 16 were sent to the Yongdong Severance Hospital or the St. Francisco Hospital. By division, the patients included 356 in internal medicine, 107 in orthopaedy, 52 in otolaryngology, 37 in surgery, 25 in ophthalmology, 15 in dentistry, 11 in dermatology, and 1 in obstetrics and gynaecology.

15.3 Program Operation

15.3.1 Development of Camp Programs

□ **Selection of programs**

Basic direction for the selection of camp programs was to choose 1) programs conducive to the objective of the Youth Camp, enhancing the Olympic spirit and helping foreign participants to better understand Korea, 2) programs in which participants could choose and take part in accordance with their personal taste and preference, 3) programs that both performers and audience could enjoy together, 4) programs that would attract as many participants as possible, and 5) programs highlighting the cultural and economic development of Korea. Various youth organizations in the country were asked to develop specific camp programs, and all participating NOCs were asked to develop programs related to their respective folk arts. By composition, programs developed by the camp organizers were to represent 30 percent of all program participating countries' programs 3 percent, joint programs 20 percent, and miscellaneous programs 10 percent.

The programs adopted for the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp included the observation of the Olympic Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the Nations' Day Celebrations, and Folk Costume Festivals prepared by the participating countries. The host country prepared 19 programs which included the Camp Opening Ceremony, tours of Seoul and provincial areas, home hospitality, tours of major industrial facilities, youth forums, visits to universities, Korean Cultural Night, attendance at outside cultural activities, meetings with Olympic medalists, free activities in the camp, Evening of Friendship, All-Nation Square, HAM amateur radio station, religious ceremonies, Olympic torch relay, welcoming reception, and UNICEF Night.

The operating guidelines were to enable all camp participants to freely take part in all programs, not to restrict non-program activities, and to respect the program schedule. But in case there arose the need to change the schedule, the guidelines stipulated prompt action through a meeting of delegation chiefs. Performers were selected from among qualified persons. Those for the Camp Opening Ceremony, Korean Cultural Night and Evening of Friendship programs were recruited by professional contractors, and those for other programs by the officers in charge of respective areas of performance.

□ **Schedule**

Camp programs, which began with the Opening Ceremony on September 15, were comprised of diverse activities. The camp was closed with the Evening of Friendship and Closing Ceremony on October 1. Participants began to return home after attending the Olympic Closing Ceremony on October 2.

15.3.2 Attendance in the Olympics

□ **Opening and Closing Ceremonies**

The Olympic Opening Ceremony was held at the Olympic Stadium from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m., September 17, and the Closing Ceremony from 6:30 to 8 p.m. October 2, 1988. As attendance in the Olympic Opening and Closing Ceremonies was an IOC-recommended program, the Camp Operation Headquarters saw to it that the entire camp participants could attend the ceremonies. The Headquarters installed makeshift chairs along aisles of the stadium at its own cost and secured free tickets for all participants. They were provided with lunch boxes for the Opening Ceremony and dinner boxes for the Closing Ceremony, which they took at their convenience during the ceremonies.



Convenience Facilities' Operations

Facilities	Hours	Floor Space	Services Offered
Bank	09:00-17:00	53m ²	Foreign exchange service, receipt of participation fees, sale of Olympic coins
Post Office	09:00-21:00	66m ²	Handling of postal matters, exhibition or exchange of post cards, parcel wrapping service
Telephone and Telegraph Office	24 Hours	At post office	Telephone and telegraph service, management of public telephone booths at the camp, other communications services
Shopping Center	09:00-21:00	99m ²	Sale of souvenirs, local specialties, folk handicrafts
Sports Goods Store	09:00-21:00	17m ²	Sale of sports goods
Discotheque	19:30-23:00	496m ²	Music by audio system, performance of vocal groups
Electronic Game Room	09:00-22:00	66m ²	23 game machines, payment system
Film Development Shop	09:00-19:00	17m ²	Development of prints, sale of films
Snack Corner	09:00-22:00	17m ²	Sales of hamburgers, hot dogs, snacks, soft drinks, etc.
Movie Theater	15:00-17:00		Showing of Korean informational reels, films and videos brought by various national delegations

10. Camp participants pause for a rest.

11. A total of 1,051 attendees enjoyed the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.



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□ Sports competitions

The Operation Headquarters provided each camp participant with 10 tickets for various sporting events, and operated a ticket exchange booth in the camp precincts so that participants could exchange tickets depending upon their individual preference.

When the participants observed specific sports in groups, transportation was furnished to them in consultation with the Transportation Officer. The opportunity to observe the yachting in Pusan was given only to those who joined a tour of the Kyongju area. When lunch or dinner had to be taken while attending competitions, food boxes were offered to each participant with one day's advance notice to the Food Services Officer. For the convenience of the participants observing sporting events, interpreters and guides were made available when necessary.

The tickets for sporting events distributed to camp participants totaled 10,250, which included 1,300 for basketball, 815 for volleyball, 740 for boxing, 700 for tennis, 580 each for soccer and table tennis, 480 each for competitive swimming and diving, and 450 for track and field events.

□ Cultural events

A number of cultural events were staged during the Seoul Olympics period, which included various commemorative events, concerts, Korean traditional arts performances, music festivals, film presentations and exhibitions.

The Camp Operation Headquarters publicized among Camp participants mostly those events slated for September 13-15, prior to the opening of the Olympic Games. During the three-day period, eight major cultural events took place in Seoul, including a Korean original opera, "Wedding Day," staged at the Sejong Cultural Center. The Operation Headquarters distributed information pamphlets and provided other assistance to participants so they could enjoy the events of their own choosing.

A cumulative total of 1,051 camp participants attended various events of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival.

15.3.3 Home Hospitality and Sightseeing

□ Home hospitality

For two nights and three days, from September 17 to 19, a total of 379 participants from 33 countries stayed at 340 Korean homes. In March 1988, the Operation Headquarters decided to recommend home hospitality to promote international goodwill on a person-to-person basis by arranging for foreign participants to experience firsthand the Korean lifestyle, and for Koreans to show hospitality to foreign participants. In an effort to solicit host families, the Operation Headquarters distributed informational materials

about the program to 13 high schools located in the vicinity of the camp site. Host families were selected from among the families residing within two hours' ride from Seoul, with high school or college students capable of communicating in a foreign language, and with homes located in calm residential areas with easy access to transportation and convenience facilities.

In April 1988, 419 candidate families were selected, from which 340 families were finally chosen after security-related inquiries and orientation. The Operation Headquarters held the first orientation for host families on July 22, 1988, during which they were briefed about the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp, the home hospitality program, necessary precautionary measures for safety, and the Olympic Games. They were also asked to answer a questionnaire about these subjects. During the second orientation held on August 26, the families were briefed again on the home hospitality program and the camp schedules, as well as on necessary emergency steps. They were also notified of their respective guests, and provided with small national flags of the country to which their guests belonged.

Home hospitality hosts and their guests gathered at the Meeting Square on September 17, and identified each other by the number on their tickets. The hosts were issued camp passes and vehicle stickers, and were invited to major camp performances on a priority basis. The home hospitality program was successfully completed, and all the 379 participants returned to the camp on September 19.

Home hospitality participants said that through the program they were able to better understand Korea's traditional culture and the lifestyle of the Koreans. The hosts, too, said the program was helpful to their understanding of the countries of their guests.

□ Tour of Seoul

On September 16, camp participants, split into four groups, toured the major landmarks of Seoul, the Korean Folk Village and the Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. Distribution of participants among the four courses was based on the individual wishes disclosed at the time of accreditation. Adjustment of the number of persons by course was made initially with Korean participants, and the final adjustment was made at a delegation chiefs' meeting held on September 15. Twenty-four large buses were used in the tour, six for each course. Lunch boxes were provided, and a guide and a medical specialist were aboard each bus. Tour guidance was made in English. A total of 619 participants took part in the tour.

Four Tour Courses

— First course: Camp-National Museum-Kyongbok Palace-Secret Garden-Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.-Camp
— Second course: Camp-Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.-National Museum-

Kyongbok Palace-Secret Garden-Camp
— Third course: Camp-National Museum of Contemporary Art-Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.-Korean Folk Village-Camp
— Fourth course: Camp-Korean Folk Village-Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.-National Museum of Contemporary Art-Camp

□ Tours outside Seoul

The Operation Headquarters organized tours outside Seoul to help foreign participants better understand Korea. Three-day tours were arranged, taking two courses on September 21-23 and September 27-29. The first course covered the Kyongju area with, its many ancient cultural monuments and the second course covered the Sorak Mountain area, renowned for its picturesque scenery.

As was the case with the tour of Seoul, participants were allowed to choose the course of their preference based on tour information provided to them. The number of participants by course was adjusted at a delegation chiefs' meeting, but the number per course at a time was not to exceed 250. Seven buses, each with 45 seats, were used for each course, and a nurse and a safety specialist were aboard each bus. Tour guidance was made in English on the bus, and in English and French by local guides at each tourist spot. First-rate hotels were used for lodging. Lunch boxes were distributed at the camp on the day of departure, but meals were supplied during the tour.

A placard and a serial number were placed on each vehicle. An information center was operated at the front desk of the hotels where participants were staying to help them better utilize their free time. A total of 681 camp participants took part in the provincial tours.

Provincial Tour Courses

First Course
(Seoul-Kyongju-Pusan-Ulsan-Seoul)
• First Day
Seoul — Chupungryong Pass — Sokkuram Grotto — Pulguksa Temple
• Second Day
Taenungwon — National Museum of Kyongju — Pusan plant of the Kukje Sangsa Co. — Pusan Yachting Center
• Third Day
Hyundai Motors Co. in Ulsan — Seoul
• First Day
Seoul — Hankyeryong — Naksansa Temple
• Second Day
Sightseeing of Sorak Mountain
• Third Day
Sorak — dong — Woljongsa Temple in Odae Mountain — Seoul



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12. A two night inter-city tour introduced camp-goers to Korean culture.

13. The tour stopped in at Kyongbok Palace on the way out of Seoul.

14. Camp participants in traditional national costumes stand in front of the Olympic Stadium.

15. Camp attendees sampled Korean food on visits to homes, learning about the dwellings, customs and hospitality of Koreans.



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15.3.4 In-Camp Activities

□ Welcoming reception

A welcoming reception for participants, the first in-camp activity, was held at the camp site dining hall from 6 p.m., September 15. The reception hosted by the commissioner of the Camp Operation Headquarters, was attended by all camp participants and 294 invited guests.

The commissioner and other leading officials of the Operation Headquarters greeted the participants and guests at the reception line. The menu was a mixed style buffet of Korean, Western and ethnic dishes. Amidst music performed by a Korean traditional quartette, the reception proceeded smoothly with no special program, with attendees enjoying food and chatting. Access Control officials admitted only those bearing accreditation cards and guest insignias. After the reception, participants left the hall freely on an individual basis following the departure of VIPs and invited guests.

□ Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony, heralding the start of the Youth Camp, was held from 8 p.m., September 15, at the camp yard, with SLOOC President Park Seh-jik, Swedish King Gustaf, and a number of other Korean and foreign dignitaries attending.

Following the performance of a Korean farmers' band along the path from the reception hall to the camp yard, participants marched in for about 20 minutes, led by the bearers of their respective national flags. The SLOOC president delivered an opening address, the commissioner of the Camp Operation Headquarters declared the opening of the camp, and the Swedish King delivered a congratulatory speech. Part one of the ceremony was concluded with the hoisting of the camp flag and the performance by a drum and fife band of "Sweep," "A Country of Morning," etc. Part two was comprised of a music and dance performance, a multi-slide projection and a Korean traditional dance performed by the Little Angels. A Korean traditional mask dance was introduced, and then followed the concluding remarks by the Master of Ceremonies plus exciting rock music. Finally, a chorus of the camp theme song was sung by all the participants.

The opening ceremony, which lasted two hours and 37 minutes, was attended by 882 participants, 404 operational personnel and 1,900 invited guests. As the Youth Camp opening ceremony should be brief yet impressive prior to the Olympic Opening Ceremony, it was decided to have the program prepared by a professional production firm. The Operation Headquarters concluded a contract with the Hanbit Planning Co. in June 1988. In close consultation with the Operation Headquarters, Hanbit Planning Co., made efforts to work out a program

that could enable the participants to become immersed in the Korean mood, and create an atmosphere for the participants to take part in the program, rather than merely watching it.

□ Delegation chiefs' meeting

A meeting of delegation chiefs was held from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. every day during the camp period, where representatives of the participating countries conferred with operational personnel on all aspects of camp operation. At the meetings, presided over by the secretary general of the Operation Headquarters, the Headquarters officials briefed the Delegation Chiefs about the operation of programs while Delegation Chiefs raised problems and suggested how to resolve them. Matters decided on at the meetings were referred to relevant offices for implementation.

When the results of these meetings meant changes in programs or operational plans, they were announced through the camp broadcasting system or bulletin board. English was used in the meetings with interpreters to help communication among participants speaking various languages.

□ Forum

The camp participants took part in forums on September 20 and 24 on the theme, "Realization of World Peace for Mankind through Youth in the Olympic Movement," and adopted the "Seoul Declaration." The declaration requested, among other things, that the IOC, as responsible authority, add a clause to the Olympic Charter making it obligatory to hold a Youth Camp at every Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

The first forum was held at the camp site's small auditorium from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., September 20. It was attended by 52 participants, two from each participating country. On September 24, the second forum was held with 26 participants, one representative from each country, at the end of which they formed a seven-member committee to draft a declaration. The committee, convened at the room for Delegation Chief meetings, drafted the Seoul Declaration, which was signed during a meeting of Delegation Chiefs on September 30.

A Korean participant served as the chairman of the forums, and a Canadian and a Senegalese as vice chair persons.

□ Seoul Declaration

From September 15 to October 2, 1988, a total of 882 delegates of 43 nations gathered in Seoul, Korea, during the Games of the 24th Olympiad, for the Olympic Youth Camp in order to establish a better understanding of other countries' feelings, cultures and concerns.

Representatives from each of the countries created a Youth Forum to discuss the theme: "Realization of World Peace through Youth in the Olympic Movement." As a result of that forum, the following resolution was adopted.

"Whereas, we, the leaders of tomorrow, are responsible for building peace in the future, be it resolved that this assembly urges the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to adjust its charter to include, as a mandatory responsibility of every Olympic Games Organizing Committee (Winter & Summer), the establishment of an Olympic Youth Camp. Furthermore, we challenge each participant of this Youth Camp, upon return to their respective homelands, to actively promote, by means of personal communication and media coverage, friendship and goodwill amongst the youth of the world, thus demonstrating to the world the power of the Olympic Movement to bring about international understanding and acceptance of different cultures."

□ Evening of Friendship/Closing Ceremony

The Evening of Friendship unfolded from 8 p.m., October 1, at the camp yard, with participants sharing the last hours of their 20-day camp life, and bidding farewell to one another.

The Evening of Friendship program, prepared by Hanbit Planning Co., began with the opening remarks by the commissioner of the Operation Headquarters, and featured various games and performances by the Seoul City Musical Company, a Korean traditional percussion ensemble and a jazz dancing team, as well as folk festivals of Europe, North and South Americas, Africa, Oceania, Japan and China staged by the students of Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. Between these performances, multi-vision slides showed camp activities to invoke emotion among the participants. Three participants read the Seoul Declaration in Korean, English and French.

The closing address was read by the commissioner of the Operation Headquarters before the camp flag was lowered.

15.3.5 Performances

□ Nations' Day Celebrations

Nations' Day Celebrations, designed for the participants to introduce their respective national folk arts, were held at the camp site's Grand Auditorium for four days on September 20, 23, 24 and 26. The programs, lasting from 8 to 9:30 p.m., were attended by camp participants and invited guests who included NOC officials and the Home-stay Host families.



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- 76. Some 15,000 postcards and photos introducing the culture and scenery of different nations were displayed on a board outside the camp building.
- 17. IOC President Samaranch signs the visitors register at the Youth Camp.
- 18. Twenty-seven countries entered in the Traditional Costume Festival, exhibiting the styles of dress and unique customs of many lands.
- 19. Camp-goers watch a performance at the Youth Culture Hall.
- 20. Madangnori, a Korean folk drama was staged for camp participants.



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A total of 32 national groups participated, and the order of their presentations was determined by the order of applications. Programs consisted chiefly of folk songs, indigenous presentations, short plays, demonstrations of folk musical instruments and dances. The time allotted to each national team was limited to 10 minutes. Hankuk University of Foreign Studies assisted in the planning and staging of the programs. The MC was a Korean participant.

Participating countries by date

- September 20: Belize, Nigeria, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Mexico, Switzerland, Surinam, Korea (eight countries)
- September 23: Finland, Cyprus, Saudi Arabia, France, Kuwait, Greece, Spain, Senegal (eight countries)
- September 24: Bahrain, the United States of America, Oman, India, Denmark, Australia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom, Hungary (nine countries)
- September 26: New Zealand, Japan, the Philippines, West Germany, Belgium, Libya, Canada (seven countries)

Traditional Costume Festival

This was a program prepared by participating countries, in which the participants introduced their traditional costumes. In the festival held at the camp site's Grand Auditorium from 8 p.m. September 25, performers from 27 countries, taking the stage in alphabetical order, displayed their respective traditional costumes, and demonstrated examples of their unique customs for three minutes each. The festival proceeded with opening remarks by the MC, greetings from the commissioner of the Operation Headquarters, the introduction of judges, and the announcement of the criteria for judgement of performances.

A group of performers from Yejiwon, an institute for Korean traditional customs in Seoul, displayed the native costumes of Korea. Judges placed priority on the extent of preparation, stage manner and popularity. The grand award went to Nigeria, gold awards to Canada and Mexico, silver awards to France, Greece and Poland, and bronze awards to Hong Kong, India, Japan and Saudi Arabia.

Korean Culture Night

The Korean Culture Night was held at the camp site's Grand Auditorium from 8 p.m. September 19, to display Korea's traditional culture and arts. The two-hour program was attended by some 1,280 people including 882 camp participants, plus invited guests and operational personnel.

The purpose of the program was to introduce the traditional music, dances and folk songs of Korea to the participating foreign youths, and to thereby help them understand the cultural heritage of Korea. The MC's remarks were minimized, and instead, the names of performers and their repertoires were projected onto a video screen. Lighting, sound and stage

design were done by a commercial production team.

The program in the order of presentation included:

Yominrak (Court music), Kayagum (12-stringed zither) Ensemble, Ku-um Salpuri (Exorcist) Dance, Taegum (Transverse flute) Solo, Yangsan Crane Dance, Fan Dance, Pansori (Narrative folk song), Small Drum Dance and Soljanggo Drumming, Monk's Dance and Drum Dance, Kanggangsullae (Women's round dance), Kyonggi Folk Songs, Namdo Folk Songs, Orchestra and Samulnori (Percussion Quartet), Central National Classical Music Orchestra and Epilogue.

UNICEF Night

A UNICEF Night program was adopted at the request of Mr. Ralph Diaz, representative of the UNICEF Korean Office. The program was staged for two hours beginning 7:30 p.m., September 30, at the camp site's Grand Auditorium.

The program was prepared entirely by UNICEF, and included a multi-slide showing of "Children of the World," and a performance by an invited British singer. Again for four days from September 27 through 30, educational and informational photos of UNICEF were displayed at the exhibition stands of participating nations' squares.

15.3.6 Other Programs

Squares of Nations

From September 15 through October 1, six double-sided exhibition stands and 28 single-sided stands were set up around the old main office building to display various objects introducing the participating countries. The exhibits included about 15,000 objects of 18 kinds, including photos, postcards, postage stamps, books, local specialties and antiques, all representing the countries' history, culture, geography, tourism and folk arts.

Scrawling board

A large scrawling board measuring 120cmx720cm, and writing equipment were prepared at the Meeting Square behind the old main office building, so that participating youths might display written expressions of their moods and feelings.

Religious activities

The Operation Headquarters selected and notified churches of various religions so that participating youths might attend services in accordance with their respective religions. Buses were provided for those who wished to attend religious services.

A total of 95 youths attended religious services on six occasions, on September 11, 18, 23, 25 and 30, and October 2. The churches selected by religion were as follows:

Protestantism — Choong Hyun Church

Catholicism — Sinchon-dong Catholic Church

Buddhism — Chogyesa Temple

Islam — Korea Muslim Federation

Lutheranism — Central Lutheran Church

Greek Orthodox Church — St. Nicolas Orthodox Church

University visit

Eighty-four youths from 13 other countries visited Seoul National University on September 20. They were briefed on the university through a slide presentation, and toured the library and other facilities.

Meeting with medalists

Three Olympic medalists were invited to have dialogue with camp participants on the lawn of the housing quarters on September 30. They were all from Korea. Cha Young-chol, a silver medalist in shooting and Lee Hyong-kun and Pak Tae-min, both bronze medalists in weightlifting visited. It was regrettable that no foreign medalists could be invited.

21. Beneath the emblem of the Youth Camp, folk drummers stage a performance of traditional Korean music.

22. A scribbling board at the camp soon filled up with messages, pictures and graffiti.

23. At the Youth Culture Hall a performance of Korean traditional dance and music is staged.

24. Diverse national folk dances were a highlight of the event

15.4 Review and Evaluation

The Seoul Olympic Youth Camp was held successfully and left a deep impression on the participants even if the staging of the camp was not a high-profile event amidst the overall international Olympic fever.

The Seoul Declaration adopted at the forum on the "Realization of World Peace through Youth in the Olympic Movement" made the Seoul camp all the more significant. The declaration requested that a clause be included in the IOC regulations to make it obligatory to hold a Youth Camp during every Summer and Winter Olympic Games. The request was perceived as an appeal following the absence of a Youth Camp at the Los Angeles Olympics.

The Seoul Olympic Youth Camp differed from other Olympic activities in that its operational team was organized mainly by the Boy Scouts of Korea, and its schedule and programs were worked out and operated in close cooperation with youth organizations, with full assistance from the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. For Korean youth organizations, it was a rare opportunity to have the experience of hosting a large-scale international event.

In particular, participating foreign youths were able to learn of the history and beauty of Korea, as well as of the country's development. They also experienced firsthand the customs of Koreans through the home hospitality program.

The attendance at the camp's opening ceremony of King Gustaf, a member of the Swedish Royal Family that initiated the Olympic Youth Camp, made the Seoul Camp even more splendid. The various convenience and amusement facilities were heavily used and much appreciated. The scrawling board and home hospitality program were significant as innovative ideas which might be repeated at future Youth Camps.

One of the most significant achievements of the Seoul Olympic Youth Camp was that the participating Korean youths gained a greater pride in their homeland through the camp, and a greater understanding of the people of the world.



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23



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영접 및 의전
Reception and Protocol
Accueil et protocole

16



To assist the members of the Olympic Family participating in the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC set up an Airport Reception Operation Headquarters at Kimpo international Airport, and established Reception Centers at six places, including the four international airports of Kimpo, Seoul, Kimhae and Cheju, and two ports of Pusan and Incheon.

Six hundred and forty - eight operation personnel including volunteers and support personnel greeted or cared for 25,974 Olympic Family members, and provided various services.

The entry and departure procedures were carried out with the assistance and coopera-

tion of specialized personnel of the Kimpo International Airport Authority, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, the Ministry of National Defense and other related agencies. Amenities at the airports and harbors were upgraded and the reception and protocol services were augmented by the dedicated efforts on the part of personnel of customs offices, immigration offices, quarantine offices, security - related organizations, and airlines.

Protocol services were divided into protocol at the Headquarters Hotel, and protocol for Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The Protocol Department of the SLOOC established a Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit at Hotel

Shilla to extend protocol services to 2,590 VIPs in respect to accommodation allocation, host/hostess guide, gift presentation, official and unofficial banquets, tours and functions for spouses. Involved in the protocol for Opening and Closing Ceremonies were 476 protocol personnel in six teams for outdoor guide, indoor guide, VIP stand guide, lounge guide, seating guide, and identification slip exchange. Maximum possible services were offered for the convenience of the VIPs attending the ceremonies.



16. Reception and Protocol

16.1 Reception of Official Participants

16.1.1 Basic Preparations

□ Goals and Guidelines

With respect to reception, the SLOOC set a goal of providing the fullest possible convenience to incoming and outgoing VIPs and Olympic Family members in dealing with their arrival and departure procedures, of reducing the time they needed to spend at airports and harbors through quick processing procedures, and of creating a convivial greeting and sending-off atmosphere.

For this purpose, the SLOOC established basic guidelines calling for 1) the utilization of specialized personnel of airport and harbor management organizations, 2) acquisition of support personnel with a deep sense of responsibility, including support and temporary personnel, working on 24-hour rota system, 3) organization of reception personnel chiefly among those recommended by the Ministry of Sports, the Seoul city government, Korean Olympic Committee, and sports federations, 4) establishment of a cooperative system with agencies based in airports and harbors, 5) use of VIP room for incoming and outgoing VIPs, and establishment and operation of lounges, and 6) separate formulation and implementation of a reception plan on the part of Pusan Office.

The places of reception as designated by the SLOOC included Kimpo International Airport, Seoul Airport, Kimhae Airport, Cheju Airport, Incheon Harbor and Pusan Harbor; Kimpo Airport's two international terminals and domestic terminal were used.

The organizations related to the reception procedures included the SLOOC, the Kimpo International Airport Authority, Korea Maritime and Port Administration, and the Ministry of National Defense. These organizations had the following responsibilities:

Responsibilities of each Organization

The SLOOC

- Overall responsibility for reception
- Supply of support human resources, materials, computers and funding
- Exclusive responsibility for the reception of VIPs arriving at airports
- Operation of an integrated situation room to handle reception affairs

International Airport Authority

- Organization, operation of and support for airport reception teams
- Exclusive responsibility of reception for Olympic Family members (exclusive of VIPs) arriving at airports
- Support for VIP reception with respect to human resources and facilities
- Support with respect to facilities and communications for reception

Korea Maritime and Port Administration

- Organization and operation of maritime reception team, and maintenance of situation
- Exclusive responsibility for reception of Olympic Family members arriving via port
- Support for reception center and communications facilities

Ministry of National Defense

- Reception of VIPs and Olympic Family members entering the country via Seoul Airport, general support and maintenance

□ Implementation

The Reception Operation Headquarters, headed by president of the Korea International Airport Authority, was organized on October 28, 1987, heralding the full-dress readiness for reception affairs. During the early stage of planning, difficulties surfaced with respect to determining the scope and range of the reception such as the projection of arrivals and departures, because of the uncertainty regarding the participation of East European countries and the inter-Korean sports talks.

In November 1987, a detailed operation plan involving the Reception Operation Headquarters was worked out, and in December measures concerning the simplification of immigration procedures were finalized.

In January 1988, a working session was held among relevant officials of the Kimpo Airport Authority concerning the enforcement of the detailed operation plan of the Reception Operation Headquarters, while the Headquarters operation personnel above the rank of manager made field surveys and interviews with related people in a move to gather data for operations. In April 1988, the SLOOC held consultations with the Ministry of National Defense on the use of the Seoul Airport, a military airport, setting guidelines for the use which called for the takeoff and landing of only exclusive Olympic Family flights which were expected to number 140.

In May 1988, guide brochures on arrival and departure procedures, and buttons to identify incoming persons were forwarded to NOCs. On June 1, 1988, the Reception Operation Headquarters went into practical operation and beginning on June 20, on-site adaptation education was conducted for its staff. Reception personnel faithfully performed their duties until the Headquarters was deactivated on October 7.

16.1.2 Reception Preparations

□ Organization of Reception Operation Headquarters

The Reception Operation Headquarters, which was actually responsible for the overall reception affairs, was organized jointly among personnel of

agencies regularly based in airports and harbors, and SLOOC staff members. Under the control of the Headquarters superintendent and secretary general were the Reception Support Unit, Airport Reception Unit and Harbor Reception Unit; under the wing of each unit were reception support director, VIP reception director, Olympic Center protocol director, airport reception director, yachting center support director, port reception director, nine managers, and 39 officers. A situation room was separately organized, comprised of two managers and five officers.

The operation of the Reception Support Unit was under the responsibility of the SLOOC; the unit was responsible for the support for human resources, materials and budgeting, operation of Seoul Airport reception desk and VIPs reception, and the maintenance of cooperation with transportation, accreditation and other related operations. Under the supervision of the Kimpo International Airport Authority, the Airport Reception Unit was responsible for the operation of the reception desks at Kimpo Airport's terminals, Kimhae Airport, and Cheju Airport. Under the supervision of the Korea Maritime and Port Administration, the Harbor Reception Unit was responsible for the operation of the reception desks at Incheon and Pusan Harbors. The Reception Operation Headquarters was manned by 648 personnel, including 27 SLOOC staff members, 344 volunteers, 142 support personnel, and 135 temporary employees. Also involved in the reception affairs were 232 transportation support personnel, 126 accreditation operation personnel, 23 yachting center personnel, and 34 contract personnel.

□ Projection of persons eligible for reception procedures

The projection concerning the number of participating countries, the number of athletes and officials, and the ports of entry and departure was essential to reception and protocol affairs in terms of acquiring adequate facilities and human resources.

The SLOOC worked out the projection in terms of reception by category, the number of arrivals and departures by day, operation of chartered flights and exclusive flights, and the arrivals and departures by point. The data used to work out the projection of the number of persons eligible for the reception included the accreditation forms, participation forms and accommodation forms received by the Accreditation Department, Protocol Department, Competition Coordinator Room, Olympic Village Department, Press Village Department, International Department, Press and Public Relations Depart-



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ment, Broadcast Support Department, and Culture and Arts Department. The data were processed by computers to provide for a systematic execution of reception affairs.

The number of those eligible for reception was projected by category. The number of arrivals and departures by day, and the number of arrivals and departures by point were then calculated.

The projected number of those eligible for reception came to 36,786, including 6,488 Koreans and 30,298 foreigners. The number of arrivals was projected at 28,318 persons.

The projected flight schedules of chartered and exclusive flights and the persons involved were: 21 exclusive flights for 212 heads of state and prime ministers; chartered flights involving 23 countries which fielded more than 100 athletes and officials each. Of the projected chartered flights, 45 flights with 4,690 persons would come from 16 countries which had established no air routes to Seoul, while seven countries which have established air routes to Seoul would operate one flight each to transport 1,300 persons in total. Also involved in the projections were 2,874 broadcast personnel using 15 flights, and 28 chartered flights to ferry horses.

□ Arrival and departure guide brochure, and identity

The SLOOC sent arrival in-processing guidelines to all members of the Olympic Family coming to Korea via



16. Reception and Protocol

airports and harbors to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. To provide convenience at the airports and harbors, the SLOOC also sent arrival and departure guide brochure, ID buttons, cargo stickers and tags to the IOC, 161 NOCs, IFs, broadcast and press organizations and invited VIPs. The entry and departure guide brochure was in the form of a small booklet, 10.5 centimeters by 21 centimeters. A total of 20,654 copies in English and French were sent to foreign countries and 6,695 copies to domestic organizations between November 1987 and April 1988.

Contents of Arrival and departure guide brochure

- Overview of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games
- Operation of Reception Operation Headquarters for Olympic Family
 - Introduction of the Reception Operation Headquarters
 - How to use ID buttons, cargo stickers and tags
- Visa, passports, and ID cards
- Guide to application for the operation of exclusive and chartered flights
- Guide to entrance procedures at harbors
- Introduction to customs clearance and quarantine regulations
- Guide to transportation from airports to places of accommodation
- Games schedules, climate, competition venues and map of hotel locations

Designs and text for ID buttons, and cargo stickers and tags were completed between November 1987 and April 1988, and mailing was completed

by August 1988.

The ID buttons and cargo stickers and tags were rendered in four colors for easy recognition — gold, blue, green, and red. The buttons sent out numbered: 630 gold buttons, 864 blue buttons, 2,817 red buttons, and 17,130 green buttons. The cargo stickers numbered: 6,300 gold, 8,640 blue, 42,302 red, and 254,885 green stickers. The tags numbered: 1,890 gold, 22,592 blue, 11,256 red, and 67,972 green tags.

□ Acquisition of exclusive facility for reception

Exclusive facilities were secured for the reception, and welcoming facilities were installed. The exclusive facilities included offices and warehouses in the Reception Headquarters, VIP room, special lounge for other dignitaries, immigration counter for entrance and departure, and customs counter. At the Kimpo International Airport's new terminal, the SLOOC secured two VIP rooms with 24 seats each, and one press conference room with 20 seats. At the airport's old terminal, the SLOOC secured one special VIP room with 20 seats, and three ordinary VIP rooms with 40 seats each.

A special lounge with 70 seats was arranged each in the new and old terminals.

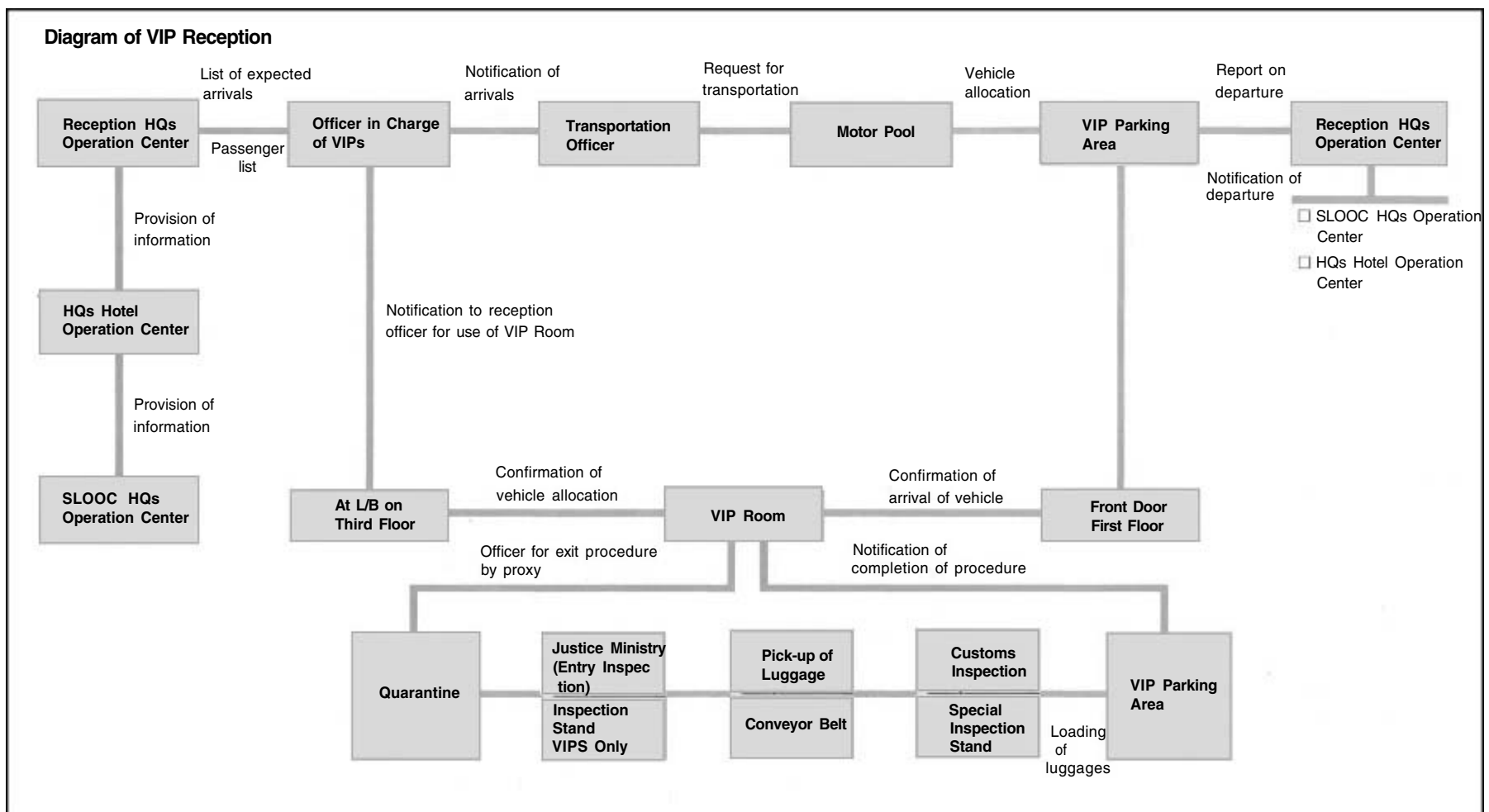
In the new terminal, 22 exclusive Olympic Family immigration counters were installed to the east side, and 11 to the west side. In the old terminal, 20 immigration counters were set up.

As for customs, 12 counters were set up in the new terminal, and 10 counters in the old terminal.

Seven guide counters for entry services were set up in both the new and old terminals while four counters for departure services were set up in the new terminal, and four in the old terminal.

The exclusive facilities installed at Kimhae Airport included: six immigration counters for entry and departure services, six customs counters, five boarding transportation counters, four guide counters, and two delivery stands for valuable goods.

The welcoming facilities included welcoming boards, welcoming arches and towers, welcoming placards, street flags on utility poles, and flags for special VIP rooms. Two welcoming boards were installed each at Kimpo Airport's new and old terminals, Kimhae Airport, Seoul Airport and Incheon Harbor. Each welcoming arch was installed at the entrances to Kimpo Airport, Kimhae Airport, and Incheon Harbor. One welcoming tower was set up at the entrance of Kimpo Airport and the front facade of the new terminal. One welcoming placard was hung at both the new and old terminals of Kimpo Airport, information desks in lounges, Seoul Airport and Incheon Harbor. A total of 3,960 street flags were hoisted at Kimpo Airport, Seoul Airport, Kimhae Airport and Cheju Airport, including 1,320 IOC flags, 1,320 SLOOC flags, and 1,320 Seoul city flags. Inside the special VIP room, one IOC flag, measuring 100cmx150





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cm, one SLOOC flag and six Seoul city flags were placed. The materials secured for the reception affairs covered a total of 613,306 pieces in 131 kinds, including desks, chairs, copiers, typewriters, communications equipment, various office supplies and computer equipment.

Computerization of reception affairs

Reception affairs are complex, calling for the classification of guests by nationality, category and group, and dealing with the arrivals and departures by day. The SLOOC therefore utilized a computer system to process the reception for arrivals and departures. At the beginning stage of the computerization, the equipment required in the Reception Operation Headquarters included 13 CRTs and 13 PRTs, but only six were allocated due to the shortage of the computer equipment secured by the SLOOC. Three units which were considered indispensable were leased. The computerization operated by a total of 22 computer personnel con-

cerned: 1) the publication and distribution of projected data on arrivals and departures, 2) the publication and distribution of data on projected daily arrivals and departures, and 3) the confirmation of daily changes.

Input items for computerization

- Numbers: In the case of VIPs, individual number on the list of the projected VIPs was used.
- Group and position: Memberships of IFs and position
- Names and sexes
- Categories and ID numbers: Accreditation categories classified by the SLOOC, and ID numbers
- Nationality: Nationality of individual was used regardless of the names of NOC
- Occupation: Position involved in the participation in the Olympics and sports involved
- Date of arrivals and flights: Scheduled date of arrival and flight details
- Date of departure and flights: Scheduled date of departure and flight details
- Remarks: For VIPs, companions and cargo were noted.

16.1.3 VIP Reception

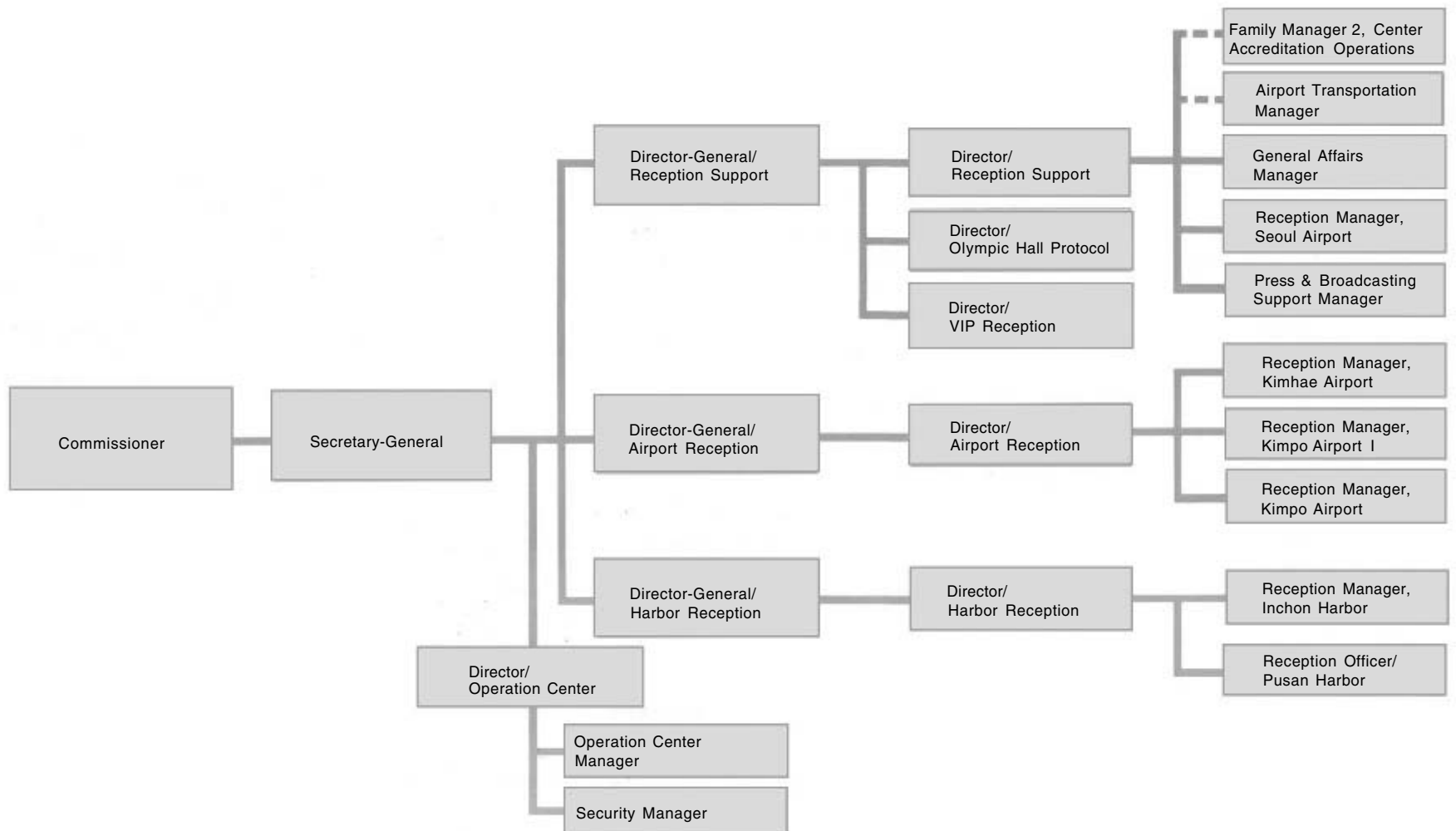
Eligibility of reception and procedures

Official participants such as VIPs, athletes and officials, and invitees were accorded international routines of protocol and reception with respect to security during their arrival and departure, the reduction of waiting times, simplicity of procedures and guide services. The reception was based on different standard of protocol according to how the VIPs, general Olympic Family and other guests were classified in terms of personal status and position. Arriving and departing VIPs were classified into those eligible to use the special VIP room and those who could use the ordinary VIP room. Eligible for the special VIP room were the IOC president, ANOC president, ASOIF president, heads of state and prime ministers.

The reception procedures for special VIPs included presentation of flower bouquet as they arrived, guidance into the special VIP room on the third floor of terminal through a red carpeted hallway, and the processing of procedural papers done on their behalf as they relaxed. After going through such procedures as press conferences and photo-taking, they were driven to the designated hotels under police escort in cars provided by the SLOOC. Under protocol arrangement, the president of the SLOOC, sports minister, Seoul mayor, KOC president, and the superintendent of the Reception Operation Headquarters were required to greet and send off the IOC president.

2. Kimpo Airport Reception Center staffers helping Olympic Family members with entry and exit procedures, customs clearance and transportation guidance.

Organization of Reception Operation Headquarters





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The receptions for the presidents of ANOC and ASOIF were done by the sports minister and KOC president. The receptions for heads of state and prime ministers were done by government dignitaries whose position corresponded to that of the VIP. Eligible for the general VIP room were IOC members, honorary members, secretary general, minister-level presidents of NOCs, OCOG presidents, secretaries general, dignitaries of government minister-level, royal family, and leading sponsors. They were entitled to use the VIP room, to have their in-processing procedures done by relevant personnel, and entitled to car services.

□ Installation and operation of special lounge

Protocol services were supposed to be arranged at airport VIP rooms for all of the incoming and outgoing VIPs, but difficulties arose because of the limited space of the VIP rooms. For this reason, a special lounge of a standard similar to the VIP rooms was installed in the arrival precinct of the airport for such protocol services.

Operation guidelines for the special lounge

- Provide all kinds of services except for the processing of procedures on behalf of VIPs for entry and departure.
- Time required in the airport should be reduced through efficient guiding services on arrival and departure.
- Olympic information should be provided.
- Separate guide hallway should be secured for their safety.
- Duty of operation personnel should be on a two - shift basis per day.
- Experienced operation personnel should be selected in consideration of the complexity of their duties.
- Immigration counters, customs counters, parking lot and other exclusive facilities should be secured to simplify entry and departure procedures.
- The special lounge should be operated only during the arrival, while during the departure, VIP lounges of airline and resting rooms in departure precincts should be used.

Eligible for the special lounge were NOC presidents and secretaries general, IF presidents and secretaries general, IF technical delegations, and VIPs invited by the SLOOC. The reception services for them included the use of such exclusive facilities as immigration counters and customs counters, in-processing assistance, and cars in the VIP parking lots.

16.1.4 Operation of Airport Reception Unit

□ Reception preparations

Airport reception was conducted at Kimpo International Airport, Seoul Airport, Kimhae Airport and Cheju Airport. The reception at the Kimpo,

Kimhae and Cheju airports was handled by the Airport Reception Unit, while the reception at Seoul Airport was handled by the Reception Support Unit.

The Airport Reception Unit set up facilities to provide convenience of entrance and departure, including exclusive immigration counters, customs counters, arrival and departure guide desk, and exclusive gate. For the efficient performance of respective duties, guide and customs clearance personnel operated under a unified command channel together with temporary personnel including volunteers. The Airport Reception Unit consisted of New Terminal Reception Section and Old Terminal Reception Section. Under the wing of the New Terminal Reception Section, the guide officer, the customs clearance officer and the administrative officer performed their respective duties as follow:

Duties of each Officers

Administrative officer

- Maintenance of business cooperative system with related apparatus, and support for guide and customs clearance
- Receipt and processing of entry and departure information; maintenance of entry and departure statistical data
- Management of volunteers with respect to their reporting for duty and completion of daily duty; management of passes within CIQ precincts

Guide officer

- Entry and Departure guide for Olympic Family
- Informing of entry and departure procedures
- Maintenance of items in progress among guide counters
- Checking on transportation preparedness for Olympic Family
- Supply of information on sightseeing, traffic, competition and cultural functions
- Checking for field preparedness involving airport -based related agencies

Customs clearance officer

- Customs clearance guide and support for Olympic Family
- Receipt and delivery of cargo yet to arrive or lost cargo
- Customs clearance support for bonded forwarded cargo
- Support of human resources for loading and unloading of bulk cargos

□ Airport reception

In consideration of the fact that Kimpo International Airport would mostly be used by official participants, the SLOOC organized a team exclusively in charge of entries and departures for Olympic Family on a two-shift basis. The SLOOC also worked out a plan to secure exclusive porter service employees to provide customs clearance and cargo forwarding convenience for the Olympic Family.

The human resources involved in the operation included 76 placed in the new terminal, 93 in the old terminal, totalling 169. Twenty-six interpreter-guides in Japanese, English, French, Chinese, German, and Arabic were placed in the two terminals. Deployed to the field beginning August 2, they





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- 3. Kimpo Airport reception personnel guiding incoming athletes.
- 4. Officials arriving at Kimpo Airport seem satisfied with their welcome.
- 5. Athletes and officials boarding shuttle buses to the Olympic Village from Kimpo Airport.
- 6. Athletes loading luggage and equipment into a truck at the airport.
- 7. Kim Ock-jin, SLOOC Secretary-general, discussing the Olympic Sculpture Park with King Gustav of Sweden at the Olympic Center.



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performed their duties for 61 days until October 2. The number of flights landing at or taking off from Seoul Airport was only 19 because the airport was open only to exclusive flights for VIPs in view of the airport's special location inside an air force base. The SLOOC, however, took careful steps to provide flawless protocol and reception services for arriving and departing VIPs. In the matter of bringing in guns by security services for Great Britain's Princess Anne and Spain's Queen Sophia at the Seoul Airport, the SLOOC obtained the permission of gun carriage through prior consultation with relevant embassies, and the Korean customs house helped in processing the matter, verifying the guns against the permits. The number of VIPs who entered the country via Seoul Airport was 124, while 122 VIPs departed from the airport.

Kimhae Airport was used mostly by those who were going to participate or observe the Pusan yachting competition or football preliminaries. The reception at the airport covered 566 VIPs, 784 officials, 1,039 athletes, 644 media personnel and 412 others. Cheju, where the Olympic flame lit in Greece arrived to begin the torch relay in Korea, was also a point where many official participants and tourists were expected to visit via the airport. To provide reception services for them, the SLOOC set up an Airport Reception Unit on the third floor of the airport's international terminal, and installed a special lounge, guide and information counter, and exclusive parking lot. Inside the airport and its vicinity, a welcoming arch, welcoming stand and amplifiers were set up.

A total of 362 Olympic Family members went to Cheju-do; they included 129 athletes from 23 countries, 33 officials, 15 Games-related personnel, and 185 media personnel.

16.1.5 Operation of Port Reception Unit

□ Reception preparations

For the members of the Olympic Family and tourists entering or leaving the country via harbors, the SLOOC established reception counters in Pusan and Incheon ports; the port reception was supervised by the Port Reception Unit.

The Port Reception Unit set the following guidelines for its reception services: 1) to ensure convenience through speedy processing of entry and exit procedures for the Olympic Family, 2) to establish a command system for speedy reception performance, 3) to react swiftly to situations as they arose and maintain a detailed log, 4) to maintain a functional cooperative system with related agencies for sufficient reception services, and 5) to take prompt action to handle unforeseen situations. The Port Reception Unit was operated from August 1 to October 10, 1988.

□ Harbor reception

What was most noteworthy about the harbor reception was the visit of a Soviet ship, the Mikhail Sholokov, the first such visit since the founding of the Republic of Korea. The 12,718-ton car ferry, with 261 people aboard including 178 crew, 27 yachting athletes and officials and 56 tourists, arrived at Pusan Harbor at 8: 05 a.m. on September 3, 1988; the 27 yachting athletes and officials disembarked, and the Soviet ferry left the port at 4 p.m. the same day, heading for Incheon Harbor.

The Pusan Harbor Reception Unit sent a congratulatory radio message of welcome when the Mikhail Sholokov steamed past the harbor's border, played the Soviet national anthem and hoisted the Soviet flag when the ferry was passing by the breakwater. When the ferry laid anchor, the director of the Pusan Region Maritime and Port Administration boarded the ferry to present a memorial plaque and gifts honoring the port call.

At 4 p.m. on September 4, the Soviet ferry called at Incheon Harbor. When the ferry passed through a sluice, the Incheon Harbor Reception Unit welcomed the arrival by playing the Soviet national anthem and a folk song, and hoisting the Soviet national flag. From 7:20 p.m. to 8 p.m. the director of the Incheon Region Maritime and Port Administration and the skipper of the Soviet ferry met together aboard the ferry, discussing security and services, opening the stage performance facilities to the public, and presenting an open-air performance.

While the Mikhail Sholokov was in port, the crew and tourists enjoyed sightseeing in Incheon city. The ferry was lying at anchor at the port for a month until October 5 and during this period, Korean Olympic Committee vice-president Kim Se-won, Incheon's mayor and other local and foreign personalities toured the ferry, while the Soviet crew and tourists enjoyed sightseeing in Incheon and Seoul and toured major industrial facilities.

Seventy-five members of the Olympic Family entered Korea via Pusan Harbor, and 13 others came to Korea via Incheon Harbor. Of the 75 who came through Pusan Harbor, the Soviet Union accounted for 27, Japan for 26, the United States for 20, the Federal Republic of Germany for one, and Finland accounted for one. The 13 persons who entered the country through Incheon Harbor were all Soviets.

Of those who left the country through harbors, Pusan Harbor accounted for 27, and Incheon for 125.

Of the tourists who reached Korea by ship, Pusan Harbor accounted for 4,454 persons, and Incheon for 1,856. Of the foreign vessels that called port at Korean harbors, Japan accounted for 12, the Soviet Union for one, Great Britain for three, Bahamas for four, and Greece accounted for two.

16.1.6 Operation of Situation Room

□ Operation preparedness

The SLOOC established and operated a situation room to keep track of the arrivals and departures of the Olympic Family members at airports and harbors, to check for situations involving related operations and security, and to take whatever action was necessary to deal with such situations, transmitting and reporting details of given cases.

The situation room, set up at the Reception Operation Headquarters, was operated from August 1, 1988 to the end of reception function. The situation room was operated under the following guidelines: 1) situation rooms must also be set up at the new terminal of the Kimpo Airport, and at the reception centers at other airports and harbors, 2) the operation should be on a two-shift, 24-hour basis, 3) situation reporting should be done regularly, as appropriate or in time of contingency, 4) an adequate computer network should be organized and utilized, 5) full preparedness should be maintained to deal with accidents, and 6) a functional cooperative system should be maintained with airport-based agencies.

The responsibility and function of the situation room

- Receipt, transmittal and reporting of scheduled entrance and departure of Olympic Family
- Keeping statistical tab on the arrivals and departures at airports and harbors
- Computerized operation of matters relating to the scheduled arrivals and departures
- Control of related administrative apparatus, monitoring actions in progress and forwarding related reports
- Keeping track of security services, and taking appropriate measures when necessary
- Maintaining working cooperative relationship with related agencies based in airports
- Keeping tab on contingent situations and taking appropriate measures

The situation room's table of organization called for a situation section and security section under the control of the director; the situation room was staffed by 88, including 68 in the situation section and 20 in the security section.

□ Operation of situation room

Except for the situation room established at the Reception Operation Headquarters, all of the situation rooms were required to take action first to deal with whatever situation arose and to report the case afterwards. When the situation room could do little about a given situation, the matter was referred to related sections and agencies in the first place, and then reported immediately to the situation room at the Reception Operation Headquarters. The information that reached the situation room was promptly transmitted to the related

Arrivals by Day

Date	Preliminary Estimate	Arrivals
8.17	424	229
18	29	17
19	8	27
20	13	21
21	8	26
22	45	72
23	48	41
24	104	62
25	93	77
26	152	40
27	218	30
28	95	56
29	247	92
30	320	93
31	368	76
9. 1	493	376
2	586	381
3	739	468
4	853	424
5	1,507	503
6	1,334	935
7	1,170	1,336
8	1,659	1,661
9	1,979	1,793
10	2,643	1,892
11	2,862	2,422
12	2,979	2,131
13	2,234	2,338
14	2,051	2,715
15	1,411	2,154
16	595	1,358
17	1,051	2,128
Total	28,318	25,974



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Departures by Day

Date	Preliminary Estimate	Departure
9.17	91	297
18	290	80
19	271	116
20	254	127
21	225	136
22	255	118
23	343	205
24	383	321
25	628	310
26	570	702
27	1,141	1,014
28	1,359	1,138
29	1,585	664
30	1,629	797
10. 1	689	613
2	333	1,526
3	9,075	7,235
4	5,819	4,823
5	1,410	2,153
6	1,968	3,599
Total	28,318	25,974



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8. Welcoming reception at Pusan Yachting Center (September 19, 1988).

9. The Soviet ferry Mikhail Sholokov cruises into Pusan port, becoming the first Soviet vessel to call there since the founding of the Republic of Korea. The ferry brought Soviet athletes and officials to the port on September 3, 1988, receiving a warm welcome from Pusan citizens.



16. Reception and Protocol



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apparatuses and agencies. Contingent situations and matters requiring coordination were reported in three-stage fashion involving initial reporting, interim reporting and final reporting on the outcomes. The situations concerned the following matters:

- Arrivals and departures of VIPs, and their movement via airports
- Materials related to arrivals and departures
- Information on the arrival and departure schedules of Olympic Family
- Items requiring confirmation by relevant apparatuses and agencies were:
 - Changes in arrival and departure, and additional items
 - Statistical tabs on related apparatuses
 - Contingent situation including accidents

The situation room operated various communications devices and computer equipment to handle the job speedily and accurately such as checking, reporting and transmittal. The communications devices included 11 direct-call telephones (H/L), nine ordinary telephones, and five interphones.

The computer equipment included three facsimiles, five computers, one WINS terminal, two walkie-talkies, one TV set, and two sets of FIDS. The tally of arrivals and departures compiled by the situation room shows that the number of the Olympic Family members who entered Korea via airports and harbors totalled 25,974; by category, IOC accounted for 191, IFs for 116, NOCs for 466, B for 832, C for 129, D for 1,197, E for 3,172, RT for 5,423, F for 13,584, G for 341, and other guests such as Y,O, SP accounted for 521.

16.2 Protocol Services

16.2.1 Basic Preparations

□ Organization of Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit

For the foreign VIPs who entered the host country to observe the Olympic Games, the Games Organizing Committee was required to accord them proper protocol services and reception commensurate with their status with respect to the accommodation, reception and guide schedules, issuance of cards, sightseeing, social functions, transportation and other functions. To perform and operate such functions, the SLOOC designated Hotel Shilla as Headquarters Hotel, and organized a Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit. In the organization of the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit, the apparatuses which were directly

related to the protocol services were Protocol, Functions, and Venue Protocol sections under the control of Protocol Director; and the Reception, Support, and Operation sections under the control of Opening/Closing Ceremonies Protocol Director.

Areas of responsibility of the apparatuses

Protocol

- Operation of guide desks at the headquarters and designated hotels
- Operation of Orientation Center
- Receipt and processing of various protocol matters occurring during the Games period
- Keeping track of VIP arrivals and departures, and maintenance of cooperative system with related apparatuses
- Selection of invitees and post - selection protocol management
- Scheduling of courtesy calls and conferment of decorations for selected VIPs; management of the schedules
- Selection of persons for awarding and management of awarding schedules in consultation with IOC Secretariat
- Presentation of gifts and welcome articles for Olympic Family

- Operation of national flags
- Operation of transportation for opening and closing ceremonies at Pusan yachting course
- Education, deployment and operation of hosts/hostesses for VIPs.

Functions section

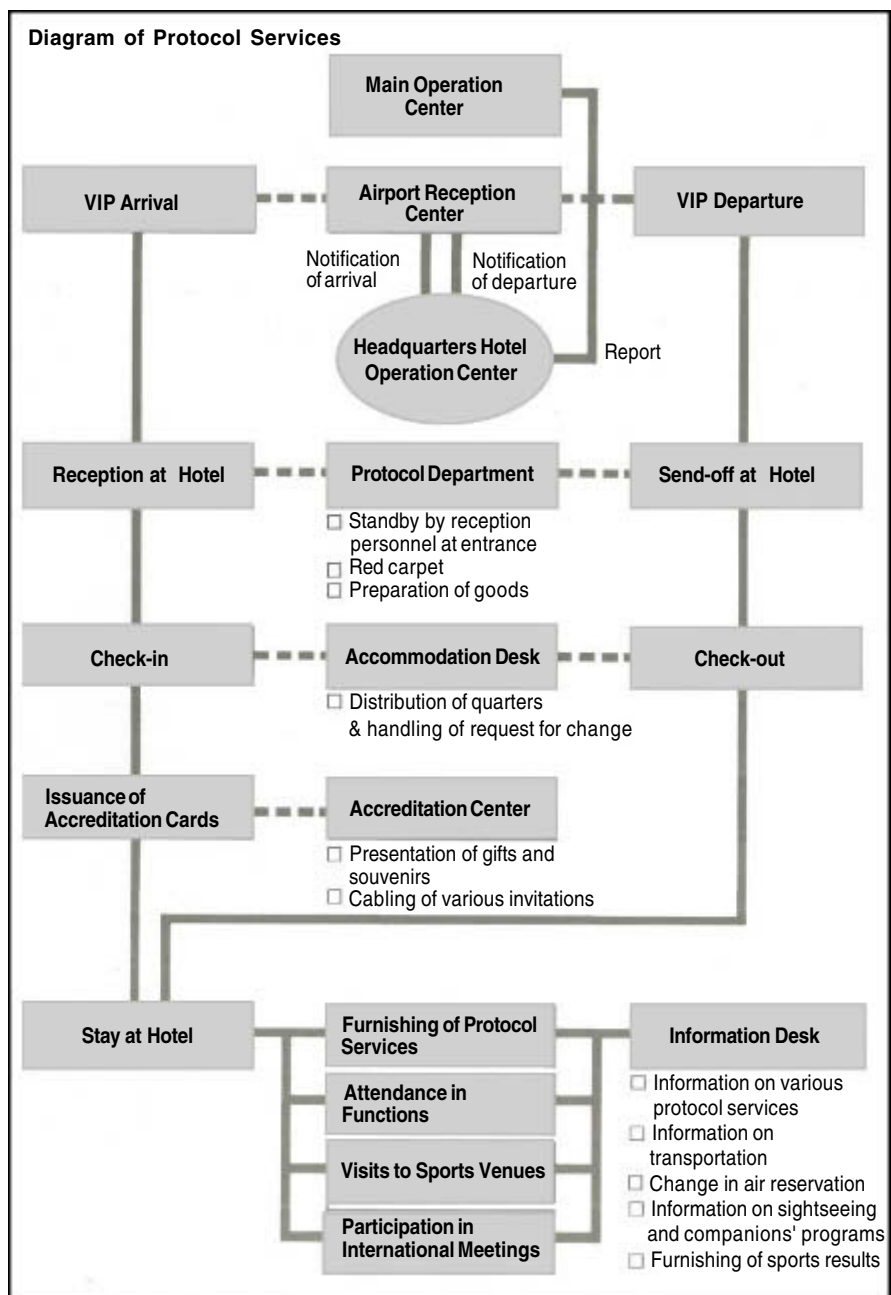
- Implementation of official banquets during the Games period
- Support for banquet functions involving other organizations and apparatuses
- Preparation and execution of VIP tour and functions programs for spouses
- Planning and execution of special social functions

Venue protocol

- Supply of protocol information
- Education for human resources, acquisition of materials, beverage services, and assistance for seating
- Operation orientation for VIP seating
- Operation guide for VIP lounges
- Operation guide for VIP food services
- Inspection of and advice on the performance of protocol services

Reception section

- VIP guide for opening and closing ceremonies
- Operation of ID badges



10. The Hotel Shilla, with 23 stories and 336 rooms, served as Headquarters Hotel for the Games.

11. IOC President Samaranch receives a briefing on the operational plan of the Headquarters Hotel.



Support section

- Invitation for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and operation of admission tickets
- Selection of local invitees, manufacture and delivery of invitation cards
- Operation of seating for invitees and Olympic Family

Operation

- VIP seats allocation and operation
- Operation of lounges during Opening and Closing Ceremonies

Although protocol services begin right after VIPs arrived at airports or harbors, the protocol at this stage was under strict responsibility of airport and harbor authorities. The protocol involving the headquarters hotel started with the arrival of VIPs at the hotel. When the VIPs arrived at the airport, the information was immediately relayed to the headquarters hotel situation room from the general situation room. The Protocol personnel, informed of the arrival at the airports, stood by at hotel lobby, ready to provide proper reception. The Accommodation Desk allocated lodging places, and handled any changes in the accommodation arrangements. The Accreditation Center presented gifts and commemorative articles, delivered various invitation cards, and issued registration cards. The Guide Desk was responsible for various protocol services guide, traffic guide, air tickets reservation and changes, guiding to sightseeing and functions for spouses, and supply of Games results.

The human resources involved in the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit covered 1,785 people, of whom the Protocol Director's office accounted for 604, and Opening/Closing Ceremonies Protocol Director's office accounted for 57.

□ Selection of eligible persons

The persons eligible for the protocol services were limited to those who were under the categories of IOC, IFs, NOCs and G categories as prescribed under the bye-law of Olympic Charter Rule 59. Those who were invited by the SLOOC were classified into GV and G categories and accorded different protocol services. With reference to the precedents of past Games, criteria were determined for the selection of eligible persons.

Criteria for selecting persons eligible for invitation

- SLOOC members
- Persons at the level of vice-minister or above
- Representatives and major officials of Olympic sponsors
- Representatives and major officials of TV rights holding companies
- VIPs invited by IOC
- Members of diplomatic corps based in Seoul
- Those who had made significant contributions to the development of sports, obtaining the right to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul, and the development of the nation

In May 1987, the SLOOC asked government agencies to recommend potential invitees, and in February 1988 asked the NOCs to recommend their potential invitees. The invitees the SLOOC finally selected included 592 in GV, 1,227 in G; local persons accounted for 1,052, and foreigners for 767.

□ Determination of standards of services

Major services due to VIPs included the allocation of lodging and rooms, car services, allocation of hosts/hostesses, allocation of escort cars and guards, management of individual schedules, guide to competition venues, presentation of gifts, invitations to banquets, sightseeing, functions for companions, supply of protocol information, communications services, medical services, and language services.

For the IOC president, individual schedules were managed; exclusive host/hostess allocation was arranged; and a sedan of 2,000 cc or more was allocated for exclusive private use. A suite in the Hotel Shilla was provided free of charge for the IOC president. Other services included the presentation of commemorative articles, arrangement of VIP sightseeing and functions for spouse, and invitation to official banquets. Also, various privileged services were provided to the IOC president with respect to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and

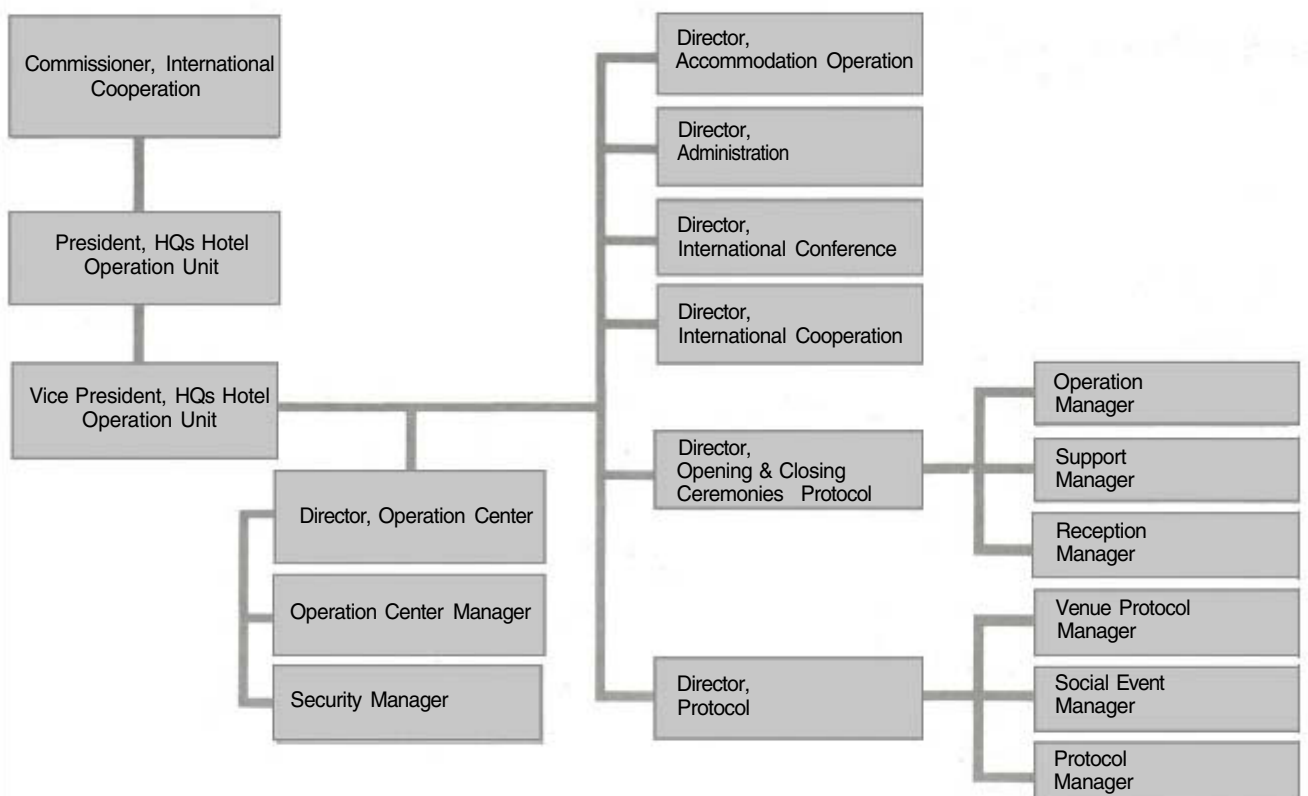
general competition venues; complimentary admission, VIP seating, VIP lounge services were provided during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies; free admission to all venue was provided, as was privileged access to the Olympic Village, Press Village, MPC, IBC, and Youth Camp facilities.

IOC vice-presidents were also accorded the allocation of exclusive host/hostess services; a sedan of 1,900 cc or more for exclusive use; and a suite in the Headquarters Hotel at IOC rate. Services corresponding to those accorded to the IOC president were provided with respect to the presentation of gifts, welcome articles, sightseeing, functions for spouse, invitation to official banquets, protocol services for Opening and Closing Ceremonies, protocol at competition venues and privileged access. The same kinds of services were provided to IOC members, administrateur delegue, secretary general, solidarity director and sports director. However, hotel charges were differentiated, applying IOC rates for IOC members including honorary members, while administrateur delegue and secretary general were given free accommodation, and "A" stand seating was arranged for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

Presidents of IFs were provided with exclusive host/hostess services, along with a sedan of 1,900 cc or less. Suites in the Headquarters Hotel were provided at IOC rate, and "B" class commemorative articles were presented. "A" seats were provided for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and at venues. Access privilege for all facilities was provided. Services of equal standards were also given presidents of NOCs and secretaries general. Among the VIPs in GV category, government minister-level persons and royal family were allocated exclusive hosts/hostesses services, and exclusive sedans of 1,900 cc; they were accommodated with charges at the hotels designated by the SLOOC. Commemorative articles were "A" class. The complimentary admission to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was limited to foreign VIPs, but the competition venues were open to free access.

Delegates of international broadcast unions and the companies involved in Olympic marketing programs were not accorded the individual schedule management, and hosts/hostesses services. Car services were limited to specific persons. Accommodations, to be charged, were arranged at the designated hotels. Commemorative articles were "B" class, and free admission to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was limited to foreign VIPs.

Table of Organization of Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit





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Invitees in "G" category were provided with shuttle bus services, while lodging quarters, to be paid for, were the apartments built for the Games. Commemorative articles were "C" class, and free admission to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was limited to foreign VIPs.

To efficiently carry out protocol services for the VIPs, the SLOOC operated a protocol computer room in the Protocol Situation Room; the computer room was equipped with three CRTs, and three M-printers.

The protocol computerization covered the management of personal status of the VIPs, protocol planning, schedules management, supply of information related to VIPs, management of hosts/hostesses, and management of invitations. The computer room made a significant contribution to the protocol services performance by computerizing matters relating to the selection of those eligible for protocol services for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, processing of RSVPs, issuance of invitation cards and information, seating arrangement, personal background checks, and security slips.

16.2.2 VIPs Host/Hostess Services

□ **Selection of hosts and hostesses**
To provide suitable hosts and hostesses with appropriate language skills for the VIPs coming to Korea for the Games, the SLOOC selected and operated the hosts and hostesses in accordance with IOC provisions and with due consideration of experiences at the Asian Games and other international sports events.

The host/hostess operation was done under the following guidelines:

1) Language services were offered chiefly in eight languages, including IOC official languages (English and French), working languages (Spanish, German and Russian), and others (Japanese, Chinese and Arabic), 2) enhancement of performance through

case-by-case training. 3) selection and deployment of competent persons with good manners and personality 4) subdivision of the organization of hosts/hostesses is with team leaders controlling team members by category and reporting and checking operational status. People conversant with Korean culture and sports were considered as hosts/hostesses. They also needed to be pleasant in appearance and possess foreign language proficiency of above the fifth-grade level.

In September 1987, 62 persons were designated as hosts and hostesses. Forty more were designated in November, and an additional 91 in January 1988. In April 1988, 79 persons from among government officials and juridical corporates were selected. In May, 48 were picked from among freshmen in Ewha Woman's University.

□ Education and placement

Because the hosts/hostesses were exposed to the foremost area of protocol services by personally accompanying VIPs during the Games period, the training for them focused on traditional Korean culture, and the appreciation of national identity. On May 28, 1988, SLOOC conducted training for 208 personnel with respect to protocol in general, operation of the Headquarters Hotel, guiding for safety and spiritual education. From July 4 to 6,340 personnel received education at Namhangang Training Institute with respect to such job education as airport reception transportation and body guard services, panel discussion and protocol in general. From August 3 to 7, field adaptation training was done at Seoul Sports Complex venues in the Olympic Park, airports, IBC and Headquarters Hotel; training on transportation services between airports and the Headquarters Hotel, and between each venue of competition and the Headquarters Hotel was conducted, along with adaptation training. During the Games period, selected teachers from

schools at every level were appointed as host/hostesses team directories of major organizations, various guide pamphlets for functions, and public relations booklets published by domestic related organizations for tour, traffic, accommodation, shopping and restaurants, leaders to oversee some 400 personnel in respect to their daily reporting for duty, compilation of host services log, and scheduling of services.

Host/hostess guide officers were responsible for resolving troubles the hosts and hostesses encountered in their daily activities.

16.2.3 Guide Desks and Orientation Centers

The SLOOC established and operated guide desks and Orientation Centers to efficiently carry out protocol services.

The guide desks were set up on the first-floor lobby at eight designated hotels including Hotel Shilla which was the Headquarters Hotel, Hotel Lotte, Walker Hill, Hilton, Plaza, Intercontinental, Westin Chosun, Hyatt, and Ambassador.

In the Headquarters Hotel, the desk was operated for 35 days from September 1, 1988 to October 5. Desks at the designated hotels were in operation for 31 days from September 5 to October 5.

The guide desks were responsible for all kinds of protocol services including guidance to Games-related matters, guide to major official functions, guide to sightseeing, traffic, accommodation, shopping, cultural functions. The desk also took charge of general inquiries, comings and goings of VIPs, recovery of lost items, and guide assistance for spouses of VIPs. To perform these tasks, the guide desks were provided with games schedules, schedules for banquets and international conferences, shuttle bus operation schedules, tables of standard protocol services for Olympic Family, telephone Au the guide desks, Korean interpreter-guides worked alongside foreign interpret-guide. Female guides were dressed in traditional Korean costume. The human resource input into the guide desks totalled 42 including 21 interpret-guides for English, 18 for French, and three for Spanish. The Orientation Centers were established on the first-floor lounge of the Headquarters Hotel and next to the Accreditation Centers supplemented the functions of the guide desks by providing information and all guide services.

The Orientation Center also distributed gifts and invitation cards. The information materials made available at the Orientation Center included leaders to oversee some 400 personnel in respect to their daily reporting for duty, compilation of host services log, and scheduling of services.

Persons Eligible for Protocol Services & State of Their Arrivals

Category	Organization	Persons Entitled	Number of Persons Entitled	Number of Arrivals
IOC	IOC	President, members, honorary members, secretary general, sports director, solidarity director, and their one each companion	220	197
IF	IF	Presidents and secretaries general of Olympic sports	104	114
NOC	NOC	Presidents, secretaries general	590	460
GV	Foreign	Heads of state, Royal families, minister-level dignitaries, special guests invited by IOC, foreign mission chiefs in Korea, large sponsors, representatives of television rights holders	285	285
	Domestic	Minister-level and higher officials, organizing committee members, contributors of cash donation totalling more than 1.5 billion won, persons who contributed to sports development, Olympic hosting and national development	307	307
G	Foreign	IOC-invited guests, senior officials of support companies and television rights holders, vice-minister-level and higher officials, persons who contributed to Korea's winning of the right to host the Olympics and to the staging of the Games	482	482
	Domestic	Vice-minister-level and higher officials, national assembly members, representatives of sponsor companies, persons who contributed to sports development, to Korea's winning of the Games and to national development	745	745
Total			2,733	2,590



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Host/hostess guide officers were responsible for resolving troubles the hosts and hostesses encountered in their daily activities.

- 12. Princess Ann of Great Britain, President of the International Equestrian Federation (FEI) and IOC member, visits the Olympic Velodrome.
- 13. IOC President Samaranch and his wife arrive at Kimpo Airport (September 5, 1988) to attend the 24th Olympic Games.
- 14. A multi-lingual information desk in the Headquarters Hotel lobby served VIPs.
- 15. Dinner party in honor of IOC President Samaranch and his wife.
- 16. VIP reception and guide services at the boxing gymnasium.



16. Reception and Protocol

maps of venue locations, map of facility layout at the headquarters hotel, schedules of international conference, banquet schedules, tour and functions schedules for spouses, panels containing games schedule and other important information, and SLOOC publications.

The Orientation Center enabled Olympic Family members to keep themselves informed on significant events and details of the Games; schedules directly linked with their own activities; and facilities and services available to them. The Orientation Center took quick steps to solve inconveniences and problems.

16.2.4 Banquets and Gifts

□ Banquets

As host, the SLOOC extended its welcome to the VIPs and Olympic Family by hosting various banquets. The banquets were divided into the official banquets for all the important members of the Olympic Family, and unofficial banquets for selected invitees. Banquets were held by various sponsoring agencies, while the SLOOC coordinated in advance the official banquets to avoid overlapping. The unofficial banquets by the SLOOC were coordinated by the Protocol Department.

Official banquets

- Games-eve festival welcoming reception

Date: September 16, 1988 (Friday), 7:20 p.m.

Place: Sejong hall, Sejong Cultural Center

Host: The SLOOC president and his wife, mayor of Seoul city and his wife
Participants: 500 Koreans, and 650 foreigners including IOC, IFs, NOC, GV personnel.

The reception was held immediately after the Games eve festival.

- Full Moon Festival dinner

Date: September 25, 1988 (Sunday), 6:30 p.m.

Place: Olympic Cultural Center, Olympic Park

Host: SLOOC president

Participants: 700 persons including IOC, IFs, NOCs, GV personnel and companions, and local invitees

Unofficial banquets

- Dinner in honor of IOC president and his wife

Date: September 5, 1988 at 7:30 p.m.

Place: Continental Restaurant on the 23rd floor of Hotel Shilla

Host: SLOOC president and his wife
Participants: IOC president, IOC secretary general, IOC member Kim Un-yong, SLOOC secretary general and their spouses; totalling 10.

- Dinner by representatives of political parties

Date: September 8, 1988 at 7 p.m.

Place: VIP lounge by the lake side in Olympic Park

Host: The representatives of four leading political parties

Participants: IOC president and wife; SLOOC president, vice president, secretary general and their spouses, mayor of the Olympic Village and his wife, IOC members and secretary general; totalling 23.

- IOC Executive Board luncheon

Date: September 11, 1988 at 1 p.m.

Place: Shangrila of Hotel Shilla

Host: Kim Un-yong, IOC member

Participants: 16 including IOC Executive Board members, and the participants in the IOC Executive Board meeting

- Banquet for commanders of U.N. Command in Korea

Date: September 16, 1988 at 9 p.m.

Place: Sejong Restaurant

Host: SLOOC president

Participants: incumbent commander of the U.N. Command, incumbent and past American ambassadors and their wives, and local invitees; totalling 40

- Korea Toegyehak Society Reception

Date: September 20, 1988 at 5 p.m.

Place: VIP lounge, Olympic Park

Host: SLOOC president

Participants: 130 persons who attended Korea Toegyehak Society

- VIP dinner

Date: September 21, 1988 at 12:00

Place: Chongnamdae

Host: Korean presidential couple

Participants: IOC president and his wife, SLOOC president and his wife, IOC vice presidents, members and secretary general and their spouses; totalling 21

- Luncheon for the World MRA Korea Convention

Date: September 25, 1988 at 12:00

Place: VIP lounge, Olympic Park

Host: SLOOC secretary general

Participants: 120 participants of the World MRA Korea Convention

SLOOC president and IOC member Kim Un-yong hosted 14 small-scale banquets for important persons from those countries with which Korea had no diplomatic ties. Receptions, dinners, luncheons and tea parties were held in support of the Games under the sponsorship of the Korean President, IOC president, Korean sports minister and the wife of the IOC president

Participants: 130 persons who attended Korea Toegyehak Society

□ Presentation of gifts

To augment the atmosphere of welcome, and to ensure that participation in the Games would be a long-held memory, the SLOOC presented gifts symbolizing the Games to the Olympic Family.

The official gifts for the Olympic Family were managed by the Protocol Department; the recipients of the gifts were classified by category, and the gifts were selected from among those which were developed by Olympic marketing firms.

The volume of the gifts was based on the maximum projected number of the participants.

Care was taken to keep the presentation of gifts to a reasonable level or so as to reduce possible budget waste.

The gifts were divided into official gifts

and special gifts; the official gifts included participation medal, official commemorative medal, participation diploma, bag, commemorative coin, cap, ball-point pens, badge. Hodori toy. The special gifts included camera, rain coat, silk cloth, desktop clock, and a wooden plaque of commemoration.

16.2.5 Sightseeing and Functions for Spouses

VIP tours and functions for spouses were arranged for the purpose of introducing Korea's traditional culture and to help boost the public relations effect for Korea.

The programs which were considered to be most typical of things Korean and the most popular were selected from among programs featured in past international events held in Korea.

The SLOOC selected seven programs to suit the tight schedules of the Olympic Family, especially IOC members and other VIPs. Except for the tour of the truce village of Panmunjom, the programs were so arranged as to need only about half a day. The welcome luncheon and fashion shows, which were especially popular during the Asian Games, were reshaped to present the best possible picture of Korean costumes and fashions.

Those who wanted to participate in the VIP tours and function for spouses were required to apply for participation at the Headquarters Hotel and official hotels.

The tours and the functions for spouses were as follow:

- Tour of Olympic Park

Date: September 12; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Place: In front of the Peace Gate, Olympic Park

Participants: 35 persons, including IOC president, ANOC president, and ASOIF president

Highlights: Opening Ceremony for Peace Gate, lighting ceremony for Flame of Peace, dedication ceremony for Olympic Sculpture Park, President's reception

- Korean Traditional Performance

Date: September 14; 2:00 p.m.5:00 p.m.

Place: Songnakwon

Participants: 45 persons, including the wife of IOC president, and wife of IOC secretary general

Highlights: Traditional tea and beverage reception, demonstration of traditional wedding ceremony and tea ceremony

Special Note: Participants showed great interest in the traditional Korean culture and customs shown in a setting of a traditional Korean home and yard; they showed particular interest in the tea ceremony.

- Welcoming luncheon and fashion show hosted by the wife of SLOOC president

Date: September 6; 1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Place: Convention Center, Hilton Hotel
Participants: 535 persons, including 348 companions of IOC, IFs, NOC, GV personnel, and 187 wives of local VIPs.

Highlights: Welcoming luncheon, and fashion show

Special note: The fashion show featured traditional designs by Lee Rheeza and the fashions of Kim Jung-ah and Andre Kim. Both the traditional Korean costumes and the modern fashions drew acclaim

• Korean Folk Village Tour

Date: September 20; 2:00 p.m.-6:30 p.m.

Place: Yongin Folk Village

Participants: 80 persons including the wife of IOC president

Highlights: Tour of the village with English-speaking guides, traditional farm band and other folk performances.

• Kyongbok Palace and National Museum Tour

Date: September 22; 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

Place: Kyongbok Palace and National Museum

Participants: 43 persons including the wives of IOC members

• Excursion to a Pottery Workshop and a Brewery

Date: September 25; 2:00 p.m.-6:30 p.m.

Place: Gi Soon-taek pottery workshop in Ichon, and OB beer Ichon Plant

Participants-. 36 persons including IOC member couples

• Panmunjom Tour

Date: September 30; 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

Place: Imchingak; Panmunjom

Participants: 47 persons including wives of IOC members

Highlights: Visit to a memorial tower commemorating the participation of the Philippines in the Korean War, Panmunjom guide briefing, visit to Freedom House

Special note: Participants showed considerable concern and interest, noting that the tour was an opportunity for them to witness the national division of Korea.

16.2.6 Opening and Closing Ceremonies Protocol

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies are, according to the Olympic Charter, intended to not only mark the opening and closing of the Games but to embody the spirit of the Olympiad. Attended by the President of the Republic, IOC president, SLOOC president, VIPs and members of the Olympic Family, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were a blend of ceremony and protocol. The SLOOC carried out an elaborate protocol plan for VIPs throughout the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The protocol for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies principally concerned the allocation of VIP seats and Olympic Family seats, selection of domestic invitees, manufacture and delivery of invitation cards, manufacture and inspection of ID badges, delivery of car passes and admission tickets, guide services before and after the ceremonies, and operation of lounge and beverage services.

□ Acquisition of human resources and education

The human resources required for the protocol services for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies included 10 cards personnel above the rank of officer, 10 temporary employees and 476 volunteers who acted as operation personnel on the scene.

Most of the personnel required for the actual scene of protocol services had to work only during the day of the ceremony and function. In order to prevent overlapping with regard to the supply of uniforms and issuance of registration cards for the personnel and thus to reduce budget, the required personnel were secured from existing personnel of related operation headquarters. In terms of their original places of assignments the personnel included 45 from the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit, 263 from the Human Resources Support Unit, 33 from the Victory Ceremony Operation Unit and 52 from the Language Support Unit.

The SLOOC conducted job education and field training for these selected. Taking part in the general rehearsal of Opening and Closing Ceremonies on August 30, 1988, the personnel rehearsed leading the VIPs through the exclusive VIP gates. The first rehearsal on September 8 and the second rehearsal on September 14 covered the supervision and control of the deployed personnel, familiarization with functional linkage of guide services, guide services following the Closing Ceremony, and methods of handling accident situations.

After the training, male personnel as a whole were assigned to the outer guide service team while female personnel were deployed to the indoor guide services, seating guide, VIP seating guide, and lounges. The deployment took into consideration their original places of duty and proficiency in foreign languages.

□ Selection of invitees

Excluding the domestic VIPs who were eligible for Family card and GV card entitling them to free admission to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the SLOOC decided to invite selected number of leading personalities in various fields to attend the ceremonies on condition they paid for their tickets. In May 1988, the number of potential invitees was set at 2,133 persons, including 536 from government agencies, 361 from organizations involved in the Olympic preparations, 509 from agencies and associations which contributed to the hosting of the Games, 627 from a cross-section of walks of life, and 100 model citizens. In August 1988, the number of model citizens was adjusted to 500 for the Opening Ceremony and 700 for the Closing Ceremony.

The invitation on a paid basis applied to both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and was made available to couples involved. Those eligible for the complimentary tickets were limited

to former Presidents of the Republic and their wives, and heads of three branches of the government and their wives.

Pamphlets inviting participation in the ceremonies, and application forms for the purchase of admission tickets were sent out to the invitees. Those who responded to the invitation were required to pay their ticket fees at the Korea Exchange Bank, and then invitation cards, admission ticket, and car passes were sent out directly to the persons concerned.

The domestic persons who attended the Opening and Closing Ceremonies included 2,349 for the Opening Ceremony and 2,090 for the Closing Ceremony.

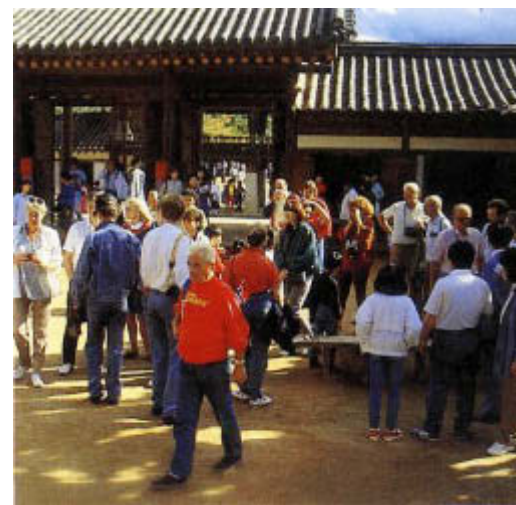
The SLOOC projected the size of the Olympic Family to attend the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, selected the Family members eligible for protocol services, and delivered free admission tickets to them. Based on the projected number of persons eligible for accreditation cards by category, the SLOOC projected the number of tickets for the Opening Ceremony at 5,918 and that for the Closing Ceremony at 3,430. In actuality, however, the registration was sluggish, causing some discrepancy in delivering admission tickets, and resulting in a considerable decrease in the actual number of spectators. The number of Olympic Family Members who attended the ceremonies is shown in the table below.

□ Seating arrangement

The seating allocation for domestic invitees and Olympic Family was based on the following guidelines; 1) couples should get side-by-side allocation, 2) joint seating for those belonging to the same organizations, 3) Stand of Honor should be located on the uppermost stand in each zone, 4) in the first row of the Stand of Honor the seating should be from right to left, the second row seating should be from left to right and the third row should be allocated from right to left according to the order of protocol, 5) the 528 seats in the lower stand of the Royal Box were divided into IOC sector, IF sector and NOC sector; IOC sector was reserved for IOC category. IF sector for IF category, and NOC sector for NOC category; the IOC sector was in the central part in the stand below the Royal Box with 212 seats, IF sector had 104 seats to the right of IOC sector, and NOC sector 202 seats to the left of IOC sector, plus 418 seats to the left of the Royal Box. In each sector, seats were allocated according to the order of protocol.

□ Entry and exit

Guide services for entry and exit were performed by 476 personnel in six teams — 23 in the VIP guide team, 49 in lounge guide team, 119 in seating guide team, 74 in indoor guide team, 92 in identification slip exchange team, and 119 in outdoor guide team.



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17. Athletes escape the pressures of competition by sightseeing in Seoul.

18. Welcoming dinner and fashion show hosted by the wife of the SLOOC president (at Hilton Hotel Convention Center, September 16, 1988).



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Due to the size of area outside the stadium that had to be covered by the guide teams female guide personnel assigned for the outer guide team were deployed as near to the exit gates as possible while male guidance staff were deployed in the parking area relatively far away from the gates. When VIPs got off at the parking lot, the guidance staff led them up to the designated gates. Guidance staff responsible for indoor guide services, who stood by the gate, confirmed the seating zone using the admission tickets and led them to the indoor gates of relevant stands.

Personnel in the seating guide team confirmed the accreditation cards of those entering from the indoor gates, and confirming the admission tickets, led them to the designated seats according to the number of rows and the number of seats in the specific seating sectors.

Those who were eligible for the VIP seating wore flower ribbons of different colors and shapes on the chest, and guidance staff led the VIPs to the upper or lower stands based on the flower ribbons. VIPs eligible for the upper stand were led along the stairs leading to the entrance of the upper stand for VIPs, while those belonging to the lower stand were led from the entry gates on the left and right sides. At the same time, they also extended guide services for IOC, IF and NOC personnel.

□ VIPs reception and operation of VIP seats

The reception for the VIPs and the protocol during exit were done according to the Olympic Charter and the order of Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The reception was carried out in close cooperation with the IOC and related domestic organizations.

Korea's Sports Minister and Mayor of Seoul accompanied VIPs who arrived at the Olympic stadium at 10:45 a.m. for the Opening Ceremony; greeted by IOC president, SLOOC president, IOC members and KOC president, they moved to the VIP lounge and viewed initial programs on a monitor. At 11 a.m. sharp, the official function started, and simultaneously, the announcer announced the arrival of the President of Korea. The President took his seat in the Royal Box amidst applause from some 100,000 spectators. Ignoring the precedent of the past Games, the President personally observed the Closing Ceremony to celebrate the successful closing of the Games. He left the stadium as the Olympic flame was being extinguished. After the ceremony, VIPs who were assigned to the Royal Box got together at the VIP lounge for a champagne party to mark the finale of the 16-day Olympiad.

VIP seats were divided into the upper and lower stands; the upper stand, about 115 square meters, was walled by bullet-proof glass on the right,

left and front; the lower stand was about 60 square meters. The maximum capacity was 70 for the upper stand and 60 for the lower stand. Seating allocation was based on the order of precedence seating, IF VIPs on the left and non — sports VIPs on the right of the seats for the heads of state. The seating arrangement for the lower stand corresponded to the upper stand, seating the presidents of NOCs and other sports VIPs on the left side, and non-sports figures including deputy prime minister-level VIPs on the right side. During the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, binoculars were provided to all VIPs in the upper and lower stands.

□ Amenities services

To ensure maximum possible services and convenience for the VIPs attending the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the SLOOC operated a VIP lounge, temporary resting room and free dispensers. The VIP lounge, about 99 square meters at the back of the VIP stand, was operated separately from the Guest lounge of the same size; A buffet and cocktails were arranged for Royal Box VIPs. The lounge was open an hour before the ceremony and for an hour after the ceremony.

The temporary lounge, about 397 square meters, was installed at the athletics headquarters beneath the West Gate deck, and served buffets and cocktails for some 1,730 persons belonging to IOC, IF, NOC and GV categories.

Free dispensers were installed on the first-floor lobby of the Olympic Stadium for some 8,100 persons including Olympic Family and domestic invitees eligible for paid attendance: free services arranged under the Olympic marketing program included Coca-Cola, cider, ginseng-based beverage and beer. Invitation cards were delivered along with admission tickets to those Olympic Family members who belonged to IOC, IF, NOC, B, and G categories. To all Family members who attended the ceremonies, function supplies and function programs were provided free of charge.

16.3 Review and Evaluation

The receptions at four airports and two harbors, and the complexity of the reception such as the adequate organization of human resources and placement necessitated highly sophisticated planning and organizational acumen.

Thanks to the elaborate preparations by the SLOOC, coupled with the dedication of operation personnel, the reception services including accreditation and transportation services were carried out successfully, making a great contribution to bringing the Olympic Games to a successful conclusion.

The primary factor in the success can be found in the efficient utilization of human resources based in the airports and harbors. The utilization of these personnel helped establish a functional cooperative system with related agencies, quickly processing arrival and departure procedures for the Olympic Family.

Second, accurate and detailed arrival information on the Olympic Family was another factor in the success. Of the 25,974 Olympic Family arrivals, the SLOOC obtained arrival information in advance on 22,725 persons, and through computerization, was able to transmit information on them to the related agencies to ensure full security measures and proper preparations for functions.

There were some unsatisfactory aspects, however. Accurate departure information of Olympic Family was not transmitted to the situation room from the Headquarters Hotel, Press Village, the Olympic Village, and each lodging place. The Reception Operation Headquarters did not immediately notify the related airport-based agencies of changes in arrival and departure schedules, causing some discrepancy in the functional cooperative system. In particular, the operation of VIP rooms suffered considerable difficulties because the accurate departure schedules were not transmitted to the related agencies.

Despite the huge number of personnel involved in the operation of the Headquarters Hotel which took overall charge of protocol services for Olympic Family, protocol services showing unique characteristic and hospitality were made possible thanks to excellent human resources, logistics, and operations.

The focal point in the protocol affairs of the Headquarters Hotel was the operation of hosts/hostesses. Some 400 hosts/hostesses carried out their assignments at all venues of competition and no major problems were reported, apparently reflecting the tangible results of the education conducted during three rounds of collective training.

Some difficulties were encountered in the course of seating VIPs by differentiating the VIP stand into A and B, a differentiation which had no precedent. Some foreign VIPs even went so far as to threaten to go back home should they fail to receive G cards. Many domestic VIPs also wanted G cards, a demand which kept keeping protocol personnel in the Headquarters Hotel busy in handling such inquiries. Inevitably each day saw some problems both as a result of unreasonable demands by some VIPs, and the lack of experiences on the part of hosts and hostesses. These kinds of problems should serve as a lesson for the future.



19 20



19. 20. Officials and athletes visiting the Korean Folk Village.

21. IOC President Samaranch speaking during a dinner in his honor



등록
Accreditation
Accreditation

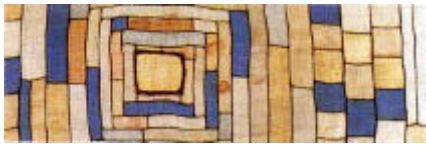
17



The purpose of accreditation for the Olympic Games was to ensure safety of the Games, verify status of participants, and guarantee smooth operation of the Games by granting proper access privileges. To attain the three objectives, the SLOOC adopted computer systems for the accreditation procedures for speedy processing, improved accreditation card production equipment to enhance efficiency and

ensure security, and installed accreditation centers at strategic locations for the convenience of users. The SLOOC activated the Accreditation Operation Unit early in its operation, sending out 39,779 ID cards to 199 organizations in 161 countries, and issuing 133,132 AD cards in 21 categories. The cards included 39,332 cards for Olympic Family and 93,800 for operation personnel.

In addition, 32,672 temporary passes were issued and delivered to relevant access control apparatuses. The human resource input into the accreditation process came to 525 persons, while 6,082 pieces of equipment and materials in 85 kinds were utilized for the job.



17. Accreditation

17.1

Basic Preparations

17.1.1

Goals and Area of Responsibility

The accreditation deals with the issuance of identity cards, and granting access privilege for the purpose of enabling participants to carry out duties smoothly, of ensuring order in the operation of the Games, and of ensuring the optimum level of safety. The accreditation process thus concerns the issuance of ID cards, accreditation cards, temporary passes, and related matters.

The purpose of issuing accreditation cards to the Olympic participants is to verify their identity, assure them of privilege and performance of duty, and to maintain order and security by determining access control zones. The following guidelines were established to operate the accreditation process: 1) observance and application of the relevant stipulation of Olympic Charter, 2) reflecting the precedents in the past Games and Asian Games in the working of accreditation planning, 3) enhancing efficiency of performance by utilizing the experiences gained from the 10th Asian Games, 4) speedy and accurate services through computerization of the accreditation procedures, 5) offering maximum possible convenience to card applicants by operating accreditation centers at strategic locations, and 6) organization of functional cooperative system through rational division of areas of responsibility among related apparatuses.

As unit projects, the accreditation job is divided into 1) accreditation planning and management of materials, 2) accreditation of operation personnel, 3) accreditation of Olympic Family, and 4) computerization of accreditation process.

The accreditation planning and the management of materials deals with: the organization and operation of Accreditation Operation Unit; the development and implementation of accreditation plan; formulation and implementation of the operational plan to secure space, materials and human resources, and; the operation of Accreditation Consultative Council. The accreditation of the operation personnel deals with: classification of accreditation categories for operation personnel, and projection of the number of eligible personnel; establishment of accreditation procedures for the operation personnel; the production of accreditation cards and temporary passes; education for accreditation operation personnel, and; the operation of accreditation centers. Accreditation of the Family deals with: arrival and departure processing and procedures; classification of categories of the Family and projection of the number of eligible persons; production

and delivery of ID cards; consultations with IOC, NOCs and IFs, and; the operation of accreditation centers. The accreditation computerization deals with: establishment of the computer program for accreditation installation and operation of computer equipment; computer processing of accreditation procedures and; system operation.

The accreditation was conducted by maintaining cooperative system among the relevant departments of the SLOOC, the Justice Ministry and Sports Ministry; also, close relations were maintained with IOC, IFs, and NOCs. The Human Resources Department of the SLOOC was responsible for designating operation personnel and determining those who were eligible for accreditation. The Security Department established guidelines for investigation of personal background and assisted in the background confirmation. The Technology Department was closely related to the development and operation of computer operation system.

The Ministry of Justice cooperated with the SLOOC to establish and carry out the procedures for the issuance of ID cards and immigration procedures for official participants of the Games. As a host administrative agency, the Ministry of Sports was responsible for administrative support and extended assistance to each government agency in respect to accreditation job. An Accreditation Consultative Council was organized to coordinate accreditation process and to maintain functional cooperative system among related agencies and apparatuses. An Access Privilege Screening Committee was operated to ensure rational granting of the access privilege. Also close cooperation was maintained with the Immigration Control Headquarters under the wing of the Security Committee in order to establish accreditation, and entrance and exit procedures for the official participants coming from abroad.

17.1.2 Implementation

As a basic step to establish an accreditation planning, the SLOOC excerpted related provisions of the OCA Charter, Olympic Charter and Olympic Games Administration Manual, and in May 1984 published a collection of accreditation data secured through gathering and analyzing the accreditation sections in the official reports of past Asian

Games and Olympic Games, and reports on the Games observation. The SLOOC issued accreditation cards for the first time in September 1984 on the occasion of the opening of the Olympic Stadium. The SLOOC gathered accreditation data during the 4th ANOC convention in Mexico in November 1984, the IOC in Berlin and the Kobe Universiad in 1985, and the Sapporo Winter Asian Games in 1986; these data were

reflected in its accreditation preparations, and contributed to the successful performance of accreditation business during the fifth ANOC convention held in Seoul in April 1986, and the 10th Asian Games.

Addressing the problems that cropped up during the 10th Asian Games, the SLOOC set out in January 1987 to establish basic plans on the Olympic Games. The Seoul Olympics accreditation planning proceeded in three parts — the basic planning, venue development planning, and operation planning.

□ Basic planning (January 1987-June 1987)

In January 1987, the accreditation basic plan was established to determine the purpose, scope and procedures of accreditation.

The establishment of the basic plan went in parallel with the action on major guidelines for the accreditation business.

At the time of establishing the basic plan, the number of persons eligible for the accreditation was projected at 32,069 for the Olympic Family, and 80,000 for operation personnel. The accreditation basic plan reflected the items that should be supplemented in light of the experience gained from the 10th Asian Games. Some suggestions that were made for the basic planning were: in anticipation of the biggest-ever participation, the organization should be scaled up, and an operation system should be provided at early stage; cadres of personnel proficient in foreign languages should be secured early in the stage and on-the-job training should be beefed up; the quality of equipment to manufacture accreditation cards should be improved; inter-connective function among accreditation computer systems should be strengthened; the categories of operation personnel should be simplified; and access control zones should be rationally adjusted.

In March 1987, the Accreditation Consultative Council was formed among related organizations, and the accreditation category classification plan was finalized.

In April the same year, inspection was made of the fidelity and efficiency of the accreditation card production system which was developed and supplied by Kodak under the Olympic marketing program.

□ Venue development planning (July-August 1987)

From July to August 1987 work continued to establish venue development plan concerning the accreditation business. The venue development plan dealt with the establishment of 13 accreditation centers in accordance with the basic plan, and supply and demand plans for human resources, equipment, materials, space and budgeting.

The following guidelines were considered in establishing the venue development plan: the accreditation processing capacity should be 100 persons per hour for every normal line; placement was so arranged as to minimize the time required for waiting; in light of geographical conditions, 13 accreditation centers will be set up in Seoul and provincial areas.

The first order of business that was considered in formulating the plan was to project the number of Olympic Family members expected to participate in the Games, and the number of operation personnel. The second order of business was how to disperse the locations of the accreditation centers so as to carry out the accreditation business speedily.

The numbers projected at the time of the formulation of the plan were 34,553 for the Olympic Family and 90,000 for the operation personnel.

The human resources required for the Accreditation Operation Unit were scaled at 568 persons. The equipment and materials that were reflected in the venue development plan involved 94 kinds, and the space required for the Accreditation Operation Unit and the 13 accreditation centers was 3,844 square meters.

□ Venue operation planning (September 1987-April 1988)

The venue operation plan dealt with the procedures of carrying out the duty and the areas of duty, such as issuing cards and temporary passes, and granting of access privilege, by placing and operating the required resource as were finalized under the venue development plan.

In formulating the venue operation plan, the SLOOC decided to divide the cards for the participants into the ID cards for the entry purpose and accreditation cards for access to venues, and to determine the categories of the participants by reflecting the mandatory provisions of the Olympic charter, precedents of the past Games, and the items required by the SLOOC. The SLOOC approved the designs of the paper for ID cards, AD cards and temporary passes, manufactured test cards, compiled an ID card manual, and consulted with the IOC on these matters.

From December 1987, this stage was the period of time during which the venue operation plan was revised and supplemented, operation personnel were secured, the equipment and materials were finalized, and suppliers were determined. ID cards were sent out in package, and printing was done on papers of accreditation cards and temporary pass. The development of the computer system was completed, and test operation was done.



17. Accreditation

□ Accreditation operation (May-October 1988)

The plans were implemented by each relevant apparatus as the Games operation system went into action. In May 1988, job education and on-site adaptation training was conducted for operation personnel, and the manufacture of temporary passes was completed. The accreditation center for the operation personnel was opened on June 7, 1988, and the accreditation centers for Olympic Family were opened between August 17 and September 3, 1988. Until the opening of the accreditation centers, the Accreditation Operation Unit replenished, supplied and placed the human resources, materials and equipment, and carried out duties which were basic to the issuance of accreditation cards. During the period the centers were open, the Accreditation Operation Unit supplied various resources, and guided and supervised job performance by the centers.

17.1.3 Organization and Manpower

□ Accreditation Operation Unit

The first apparatus that launched the accreditation business was the Liaison Division created in December 1982 under the wing of the Protocol Department of the SLOOC, and in April 1985, the division was reorganized into the Accreditation Division and took charge of the accreditation business. The division carried out accreditation business when the Asian Games operation system went into action in July 1986. In December the same year, the Accreditation Division was upgraded to the

Accreditation Department which controlled two divisions, and set out to make preparation for the accreditation affairs for the Seoul Olympic Games. Until the Accreditation Department was expanded and integrated into the Accreditation Operation Unit on May 1, 1988, the department was manned by 22 staff.

With the organization of the Accreditation Operation Unit and activation of 13 accreditation centers in May 1988, the director general of the Accreditation Department was appointed to the director general of the Accreditation Operation Unit. The unit had two directors, seven managers and 24 officers. Although they were not placed under the direct control of the Accreditation Operation Unit, seven officers at the accreditation centers of the Press Village, IBC, Youth Camp and four provincial centers carried out accreditation business.

□ Acquisition and education of manpower

The human resources required for the Accreditation Operation Unit was set at 525 persons, including 25 SLOOC staff members, 321 volunteers, 59 support personnel, and 120 temporary employees. Support personnel from the SLOOC and government agencies served as key staff above the rank of officer.

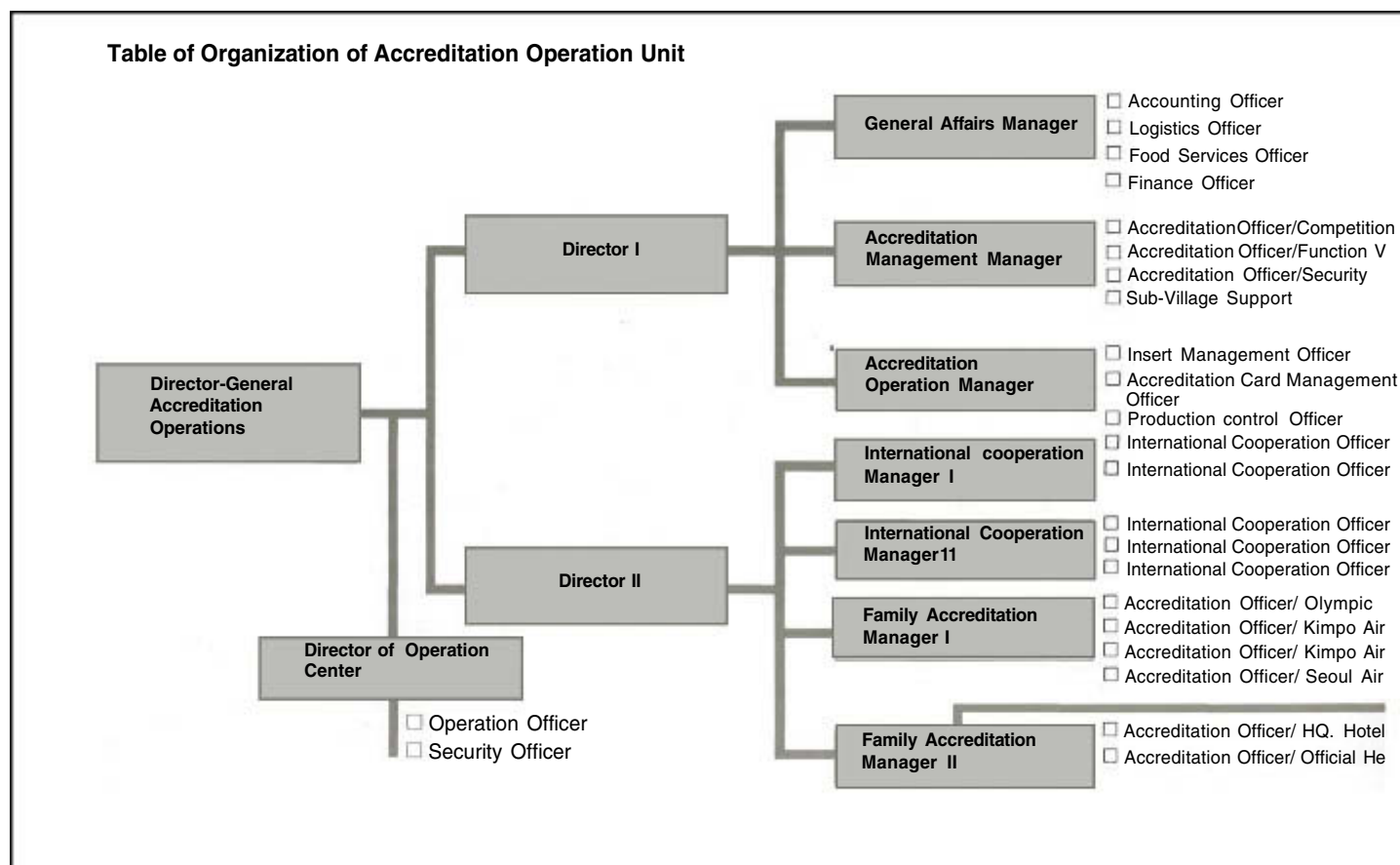
In view of the function of volunteers, technical personnel were recruited and placed by the Technology Department, interpretation and guide personnel were secured and placed by the Language Volunteers Manager's Office,

and the control personnel were recruited and placed by the Security Department. Other clerical support personnel were allocated to the Human Resources Department. In accordance with the service contract signed by the SLOOC and Ssangyong Computer System Co., Ltd, 26 service employees were secured from Ssangyong.

The Human Resources Department conducted orientation for the entire operation personnel as part of a joint education program, and Accreditation Department carried out job education and the on-site adaptation training. General orientation was conducted for volunteers, support personnel, and temporary employees five times from October 1987 to May 1988. General job education was conducted at provincial sub-village accreditation centers and operation personnel accreditation centers seven times from April to July 1988. Job education concerning the accreditation computer system was conducted three times between May and August.

As the Accreditation Operation Unit went into full swing beginning in May 1988, field adaptation education was conducted for an operation rehearsal at the 13 accreditation centers until September 2.

Table of Organization of Accreditation Operation Unit



□ Accreditation Consultative Council

The Accreditation Consultative Council, comprised of officials of the related departments of the SLOOC and government agencies, was organized and operated.

In accordance with Article 2 of the Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games Organizing Committee Support Law, the Accreditation Consultative Council for the Asian Games and Olympic Games was organized in June 1985 among relevant personnel from the nine departments of the SLOOC and eight government agencies, and carried out accreditation for the Asian Games. In March 1987, some members of the council were changed and the council's name was changed into the Seoul Olympic Games Accreditation Consultative Council to coordinate major services relating to the Games accreditation.

The council carried out the following:

- 1) overall review and adjustment of the Games accreditation service,
- 2) inter-connective action on the Games accreditation service, and analysis of the results,
- 3) consultation on items relating to the government, and those requiring consultation at home and abroad, and
- 4) mutual cooperation and coordination of the inter-connective duties with the Immigration Control Headquarters and other related apparatuses.



Accreditation Consultative Council, Composition and Responsibility

Organization	Composition	Area of Responsibility
The SLOOC	Accreditation Dept.	Overall accreditation affairs, Accreditation planning
		Acquisition of accreditation personnel and equipment
		Production of various formats and publications
		Operation of accreditation centers and issuance of cards
		Consultation, coordination on accreditation affairs
	Planning Dept.	Consultation, coordination on accreditation affairs
	Security Dept.	Cooperation on security matters
		Identity verification and cooperation
		Cooperation regarding production and distribution of temporary passes
		Cooperation regarding access control
	Human Resources Dept.	Acquisition of operation personnel and supply of accreditation information
	Technology Dept.	Development of computer system for accreditation affairs
		Computerized processing of accreditation data
		Acquisition of electronic data processing, equipment and EDP personnel
	Spectator Services Dept.	Seating allocation for Olympic Family
Distribution of complimentary tickets for Family		
Olympic Village Dept.	Access control on Olympic village	
	Cooperation regarding operation of Olympic Village accreditation center	
Competition Coordinator	Operation of accreditation centers	
	Information on athletes and officials	
	Information on technical delegates and technical officials	
Operation Dept. 2	Operation of provincial operation centers and issuance of cards	
Culture and Arts Dept.	Operation of Youth Gamp and issuance of accreditation cards	
Protocol Dept.	Cooperation regarding VIP accreditation	
International	Cooperation regarding accreditation of observers	
Public Relations Dept.	Accreditation affairs for media personnel	
Broadcast Support Dept.	Operation of Press Village accreditation center and issuance of cards; accreditation affairs for broadcast personnel	
	Operation of IBC accreditation center and issuance of cards	
	Cooperation concerning security matters	
Government Agencies	Agency for National Security Planning	Cooperation concerning personal backgrounds of foreign participants
	Foreign Ministry	Cooperation of overseas mission offices
		Cooperation of embassies' visa issuance services
	Home Affairs Ministry	Information on identity verification for persons eligible for ID cards
		Cooperation concerning security matters
	Justice Ministry	Enactment of extraordinary regulations on immigration
		Visa issuance services
		In-processing services
	Sports Ministry	Cooperation concerning qualification of ID cards issuance and identity verification
	Culture-Information Ministry	Cooperation concerning visa issuance for foreign press personnel
Seoul City Government	Cooperation concerning administrative support for accreditation of domestic persons	
Korean Olympic Committee	Cooperation concerning accreditation of domestic sportsmen and women	

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s
Personnel

- Pusan Accreditation Officer
- Taegu Accreditation Officer
- Taejon Accreditation Officer
- Kwangju Accreditation Officer

Asia & Oceania
Americas

Europe
Africa

Village
port1
port2

- Accreditation Manager
Press Village
- Accreditation Officer/
Youth Camp
- Accreditation Officer/IBC

1. The accreditation of Games operation personnel was carried out at the Intercontinental Hotel accreditation center. Corporation.



17. Accreditation



2

17.2 Issuance of ID Cards

17.2.1 Classification of Categories

The ID card was recognized as a travel document to ascertain the personal status of the Olympic Family including athletes, officials and official invitees participating in the Seoul Olympic Games and to permit their entry into the Republic of Korea.

For 78 days before and after the Games from August 17 to November 2, 1988, the bearers of ID cards were granted multiple entry and exit. Pursuant to the relevant provision of the Olympic Charter, ID cards were issued only to those who belonged to the category of Olympic Family, and the bearers of the cards were granted entry without visas. Security devices were arranged in manufacturing the ID cards to ensure the safety of the cards. The holders of ID cards were assured of the performance of their duty.

In accordance with revised bye-law to Rule 59 of Olympic Charter, the ID cards were classified into 10 categories, and the colors for each category were selected by the SLOOC by considering the precedents of the past Games, and finalized after consultation with the IOC.

The eligibility of the ID cards was determined primarily in accordance with the 1982 version of the Olympic Charter, but the persons eligible for the cards were selected by considering the revised Rule 59 and 60 of the 1987 Olympic Charter, as well as precedents of the past Games. Final decision on the eligible persons was made after several rounds of consultations with the IOC.

17.2.2 Production and Delivery of Cards

□ Design and printing

In January 1987, the Accreditation Department commissioned the Design Room of the Press and Public Relations Department to draw out the design of the ID card. The Accreditation Department called for the following elements to be well reflected in the design: artistic and traditional quality, harmony between colors and form and maintenance of clarity, easy recognition, prevention of tampering and forgery, partial use of Korean alphabet to emphasize the identity of the host country.

In June 1987, the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. printed the three designs completed by the Design Room, which were brought to the Design Advisory Committee for a screening in July. The committee selected one among the three designs.

Some supplementary touch was added to the design to make characters such as the name of the Games clearly discernible from the background pattern.

In August 1987, the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. was asked to produce the test card. The SLOOC received the test product in September, and finalized the design after consultation with the IOC in October. The ID card was 168mmx140mm, and for easy recognition, different colors were used for each category. The obverse of the card expressed a Korean image through harmony between the color of the category and the field color on the traditional decorative pattern. The reverse side provided for a common space to confirm the entry and exit, and the card had columns to fill up with the personal items, and columns for signatures of the SLOOC and other relevant agencies.

In accordance with the bye-law of Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, items required to ascertain the identity of the bearer were entered into the ID column. Printed on the obverse side were the Games emblem, the name of the card (Korean, English and French), and category. On the reverse side were the name of the Games (Korean, English and French), and entry/exit confirmation. Inside the card was classification of category, photograph, signature of the bearer, the term of validity of ID card, ID card number, name, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, address, occupation, Olympic function (sports), signatures by the IOC president, SLOOC president, and chairman and secretary general of the issuing agency.

The ID cards were printed by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. which is unrivaled in security measure.

By December 1987, the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. manufactured 48,800 cards including 1,000 samples. Following the delivery of the cards in February 1988, 1,000 F cards were additionally printed with request from NOCs for more cards.

Because the ID card was recognized as a travel document replacing a visa, the SLOOC paid special attention on security measures to ensure the safety of the Games.

Special pattern and special ink were used for the card paper, and special letters were used as a secret code. In addition, silver watermark was inserted to enable the passport inspecting device to detect possible counterfeiting or tampering. Security sticker was attached to the photograph.

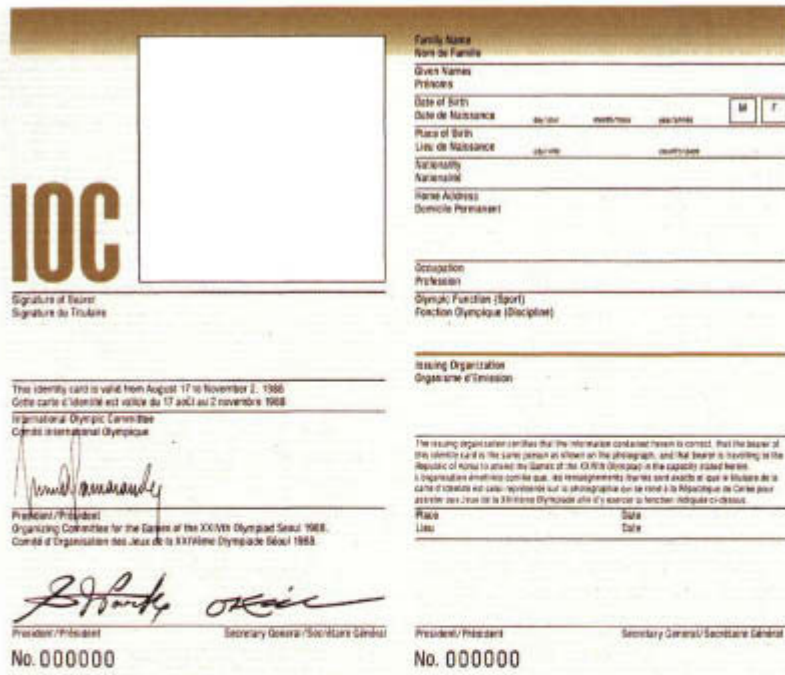
□ Allocation and delivery

In February 1988, the SLOOC determined the number of the persons eligible for the issuance of ID cards by category. Adding surplus cards to the projected number within the bound of 10 percent for each organization, the SLOOC delivered ID card application forms containing a card manual and list of participants to the 161 NOCs which had officially notified to the IOC of their intention to participate between February 15 and March 18, 1988.

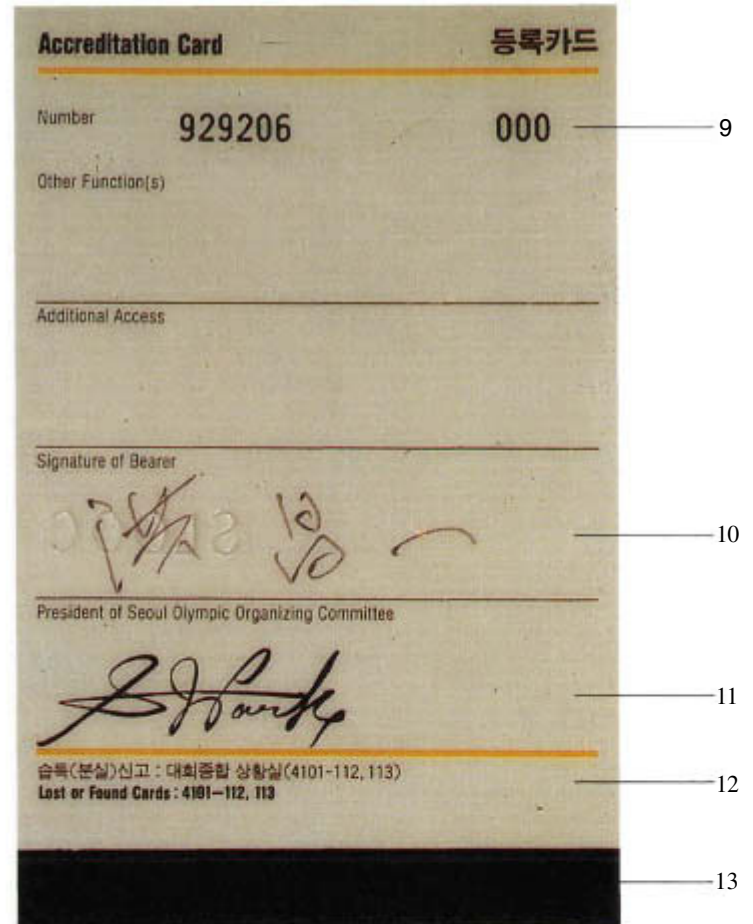
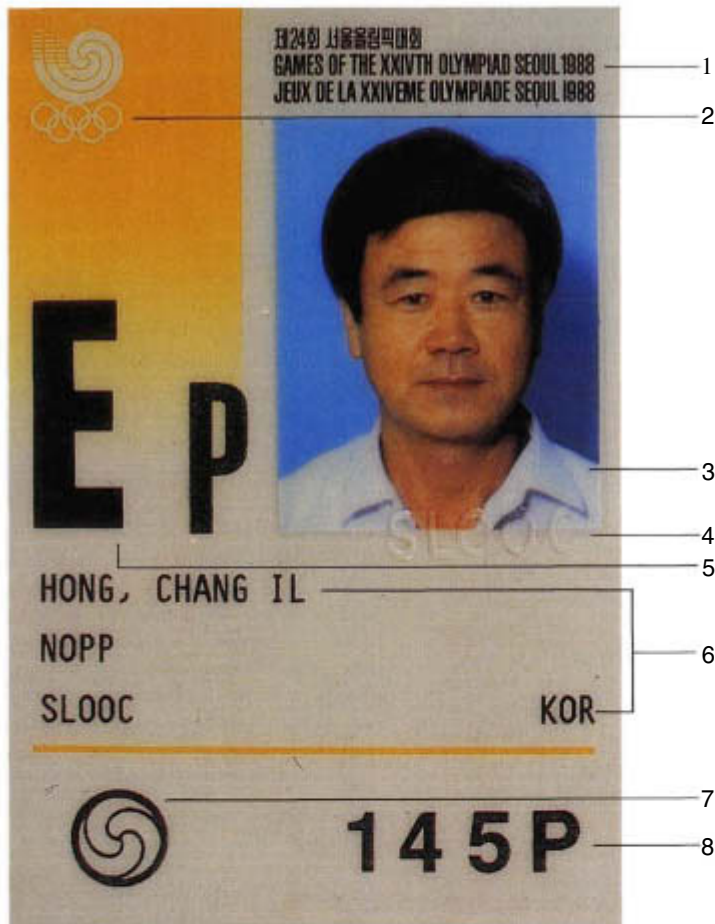
ID Card Category and Qualification

Category	Color	Agency	Qualification
IOC	Gold	IOC	Members, honorary members, secretary-general, secretariat director, solidarity director, sports director, companion, one each per person
IF	Blue	IF	Olympic sports (23); presidents, secretaries-general, one companion each per person
NOC	Red	NOC	Presidents, secretaries-general, one companion each per person
		IOC	Subcommittee members (spouses allowed for Medical Subcommittee members), staff members of secretariat, persons invited by IOC members
		OCOG	Presidents of Sarajevo, Los Angeles, Barcelona, Albertville Calgary Games Organizing Committees, secretaries-general, one companion each per person
B	Purple	IF	Olympic sports (23) and demonstration sports (2); technical delegates and one companion; executive board members; IOC-approved sports (15) — Presidents, secretaries-general
		NOC	Chef de Mission
		OCOG	Presidents of Sarajevo, Los Angeles, Barcelona, Albertville Calgary Games Organizing Committees, secretaries-general, one companion each per person
C	Brown	IOC	Holders of Olympic diplomas (issued before Jan. 1, 1975)
		NOC	Deputy Chef de Mission (50 athletes or more), attaches
		OCOG	Members of Calgary, Barcelona, Albertville Games Organizing Committees (six each)
D	Grey	IF	Olympic sports (23) and demonstration sports - technical officials, judges
E	Yellow	NOC, Media Organizations	Written media personnel
RT	Orange	Broadcast Media	Broadcast media personnel
F	Green	NOC	Athletes, officials, extra officials
G	Turquoise	NOC	Invited VIPs and SLOOG members

Samples of ID card



Accreditation Card



(the obverse side)

(the reverse side)

1. The name of the Games
2. Games emblem
3. Photograph
4. Imprinting with SLOOC letters
5. Letters to indicate category
6. Biography
7. Access privilege (venue)
8. Access privilege (zone)

9. Accreditation card number
10. Bearer's signature
11. Signature of the SLOOC President
12. Guide how to report the loss of card
13. Magnetic stripe



17. Accreditation



3

The ID card application form kits were delivered through the Federal Express, an official sponsor, and the special courier company, DHL. For 12 NOCs which entailed difficulties in the special courier services, the kits were sent via the IOC.

The ID cards for media personnel and invitees were delivered separately by the Press and Public Relations Department, Broadcasting Support Department and the Protocol Department.

Accreditation forms for media personnel were sent to each NOC, and after receiving the forms in advance, the SLOOC processed and delivered the cards to NOCs or press and broadcasting organizations.

As for the invitees, the Protocol Department originally planned to issue the cards after selecting the eligible persons recommended by the IOC and NOCs. Due to delay in selecting the invitees, however, only 964 cards were delivered.

The delivery of ID cards by category

IOC	225
IF	117
NOC	644
B	1,110
C	258
D	2,015
E	5,045
RT	11,329
F	18,072
G	964
Total	39,779

□ Receipt of Olympic Family List

The SLOOC sent out forms for the list of participants, four copies per set, to the NOCs, asking the issuing agency to keep one copy on file and return the three copies to the SLOOC not later than July 15, 1988. The original copy was set aside as data for the preparation of accreditation cards, while one transcript was sent each to the Ministry of Justice and Security Department to be utilized as immigration control data.

But only the IOC, 16 IFs and 27 NOCs met the July 15 deadline, causing considerable confusion in immigration control and issuance of accreditation cards, and delaying the issuance.

To keep the ID cards from being used illegally, it was required that the ID cards with wrong entry or unused cards be enclosed with the list of participants or be returned to the accreditation centers immediately upon arrival in Korea. From IOC, NOCs, and IFs, a total of 3,229 cards were returned, accordingly.

For those who failed to carry ID cards with them or for the cards with incomplete entry, accreditation centers reissued 24 cards.

17.2.3 Immigration Control

In June 1987, the Accreditation Consultative Council determined basic guidelines for the issuance of ID cards and immigration control.

In July 1987, the SLOOC asked the Ministry of Justice to provide for legal procedures for the detailed enforcement plan. The basic guidelines for the immigration control were: 1) Bearers of ID cards should be required to carry passports, 2) bearers of ID cards should be allowed to enter the country without visa, 3) visa issuing procedures for those to participate in the Games-related events should be simplified, 4) no visa entry period should be extended for observers of the Games, 5) foreigners involved in volunteers group should be granted an exception to engage in activities other than original purpose of stay.

On December 31, 1987, the Ministry of Justice promulgated a decree governing "temporary exception on immigration control," simplifying the immigration procedures as follow:

- Olympic Family: ID card holders are allowed to enter the country without visas during the period from August 17 to November 2, 1988. During the valid period of the ID card, the bearer is granted re-entry without separate permit. Exclusive immigration counter was set up to provide the fullest possible convenience to the Family.

- Participants of Games-related events: The participants of the Games-related events refer to accompanying family members of the ID card bearers, and attendants; the participants of various sports and cultural events planned as part of the Games, demonstration sports (badminton, bowling) and Youth Camp; and those who are recognized by the Minister of Justice. Except for the peoples of those countries with which Korea had no diplomatic relations, and the peoples of those countries with which Korea has signed no visa agreements, the Justice Ministry allowed those intending to attend the Games-related events to enter the country within the bound of 60-day stay in case they carried document ascertaining to their participation. Regarding those from the countries without diplomatic relations with Korea who were entitled to participate in the Games-related events, the Justice Ministry delegated to overseas Korean diplomatic mission chiefs or the directors of airport and harbor immigration offices the right to issue entry permit, or visas within the bound of 60 days of stay, thus providing maximum possible convenience in handling visa issuance.

- Observers: A 30-day no visa entry permit was granted to those foreigners who were going to enter the country for observance of the Games or for sightseeing purpose for 35 days from August 21, to October 4, 1988. The peoples of the countries which had no diplomatic relations with Korea were allowed to enter the country to stay for 30 days after obtaining alien entry permit issued by the relevant overseas Korean mission chiefs only when they organized a group consisting of at least 10 persons for sightseeing purpose and obtained the approval

of the relevant NOCs concerning the organization of such groups.

- Granting permit to foreign volunteers to engage in activities other than the stated purpose of stay: Special exceptional measure was taken allowing foreigners staying in Korea to join voluntary activities for the Games without obtaining separate permit. The SLOOC submitted the list of foreign aspirants for volunteers activities to the Ministry of Justice, and the ministry took as granted their activities other than qualification of stay only when they obtained ID cards issued by the SLOOC.

17.3 Issuance of Accreditation Cards

17.3.1 Outline of Issuance

□ Concept and guideline

An accreditation card, issued by the SLOOC as a form of identity certificate for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the official participants of the Olympic Games or operation personnel, and of allowing them to enjoy access privilege to the venues of competition so as to perform their duty, is different from the ID card or temporary pass. The accreditation cards were issued under the following guidelines: 1) one accreditation card per person should be issued to the members of the Olympic Family or to those who had qualification as Games operation personnel, 2) access privilege should be granted to the card holder within the bound that restricts the access to unnecessary sites, the accreditation card should be issued by the designated accreditation centers within the authorized period of time, 4) the accreditation card should be produced in a way easy to recognize and impossible to forge or tamper with, and be attached with magnetic stripe, and 5) fullest possible convenience should be provided for the issuance of cards by means of computerization of accreditation process and efficient operation of the accreditation centers.

□ Types and kinds

The accreditation card comprised of three parts including identity certificate, access privilege and magnetic stripe. On the obverse side were the name of the Games (in Korean, English, French), Games emblem, photograph, letters to indicate category, biography and access privilege. The biography refers to the name of the bearer and function, the organization of the bearer, or nationality. The access privilege was indicated by pictograms, and the zone was indicated by digits or letter code. On the reverse side were card markings, the



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accreditation card number, the bearer's organization, the ID number, additional function, additional access privilege, the bearer's signature, signature of the SLOOC president, guide how to report the loss of card, and magnetic stripe. The basic design of the card involves one model. In terms of colors and categories, however, there were 13 models of cards for the Olympic Family, eight models for operation personnel, for a total of 21 models. The colors came in 15 kinds, including 13 for the Olympic Family and two for the operation personnel.

□ Eligibility of issuance

Those eligible for the issuance of the accreditation cards were classified into official participants and operation personnel.

The official participants referred to the Olympic Family and semi-Family. The accreditation cards were, therefore, issued to the rightful holders of ID cards, observers of the Games, official sponsors and the participants of Youth Camp. The number of those eligible for the accreditation cards were finally set at 40,078, but during the Games, the number of accreditations for "O" and "G" categories was slightly increased. The operation personnel were classified into five categories including operation, support, volunteer, amenities and security, and sub-categories were indicated in English in accordance with the operation provision of the Olympic Charter. It was very important to classify the status of the operation personnel and to determine the scope of the accreditation card issuance for the following reasons: the identity and function of the operation personnel require a mechanism for an easy recognition; the planning involving accreditation equipment, materials, human resources and the schedule of issuance were dictated primarily by the scope of the card issuance.

The scope of the issuance of the accreditation cards was projected by the Human Resources Department in September 1987 on the basis of the projection determined by the Games operation and support apparatuses. However, the number of the eligible persons as was finalized in September 1988 stood at 101,477. The total number of persons who received accreditation cards come to 133,132, including 39,332 official participants (inclusive of O, Sp categories), and 93,800 operation personnel.

□ Production of cards

For the production of cards, a design was developed to meet several requirements such as artistic touch, international flavor, prevention of counterfeiting and tampering, easy recognition, and harmony between colors and forms.

In June 1987, the Press and Public Relations Department produced eight designs. The eight designs were

printed on several kinds of paper by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. at the request of the SLOOC, and as a result of the test production, several problems were pointed out. Addressing the problems, another test production was undertaken using video printer system, after which three of the eight designs were adopted. The three designs were again supplemented, and were brought to the Design Screening Committee for the final approval in October 1987.

For the security of the accreditation cards, special measures were taken with respect to the printing paper, photograph insert, and vinyl pouch: 1) special paper was used, section printing and laser printing were done, 2) "Seoul 1988" was rendered in a whorl pattern, and specified secret codes were used on both sides of the cards, and, 3) the cards carried the signature of the SLOOC president.

For the photograph to be inserted into the card, 1) the photograph was taken by Kodak video ID system, 2) the background screen for photo-taking was streamlined into blue color (pink color for amenities personnel), and, 3) special developing paper for video printer was used.

Magnetic stripe was attached to the plastic pouch and was imprinted with SLOOC letters. The printing of the accreditation card paper was done with the presence of security personnel, and the transportation and custody of the printing paper was carried out under armed escort. The printing process involved 1) printing on trial paper, 2) printing on test paper, and 3) printing on real paper. The trial printing was done on three occasions, in May, August and September 1987, to test the printing system and select the paper. Test cards were printed in November 1987.

In January 1988, 208,800 cards were printed, and 19,000 cards were additionally printed on request during the operation period.

The size of the card was 82x123mm, the size of photograph was 42x54mm, the paper was snowwhite weighing 100 grams per square meter, and the dotted line was perforated every three millimeters to minimize the jam of laser printer. On both sides of the card paper were included only receipt lines, and the size of the paper was scaled to allow for photo printing of entry items using laser printer.

17.3.2 Issuing Procedures

□ Official participants

The official participants were those who were designated as Olympic Family and semi-Family. The Olympic Family were required to apply for the accreditation cards via their respective organization including IOC, IFs, and NOCs, while the semi-Family were asked to apply for the cards via relevant departments of the

SLOOC. The relevant SLOOC departments were the International Department, Protocol Department, Sports Coordination Department, and Planning Department for "O" category; Business Department for "Sp" category; and Culture and Arts Department for "Y" category. The application period was from March 15 to July 15, 1988.

The application procedures were:

1) IOC, IF, NOC, B,C,D, and F categories: The Accreditation Operation Unit sent out accreditation packages, and received Olympic Family list, and asked the relevant offices to conduct background checking. Once the result of security clearance was notified to the Accreditation Operation Unit, the Family list was sent to the accreditation centers and each accreditation center in the Headquarters Hotel, the designated hotels, and the Olympic Village issued the cards after confirming the list.

2) "E" category cards, for which the Press and Public Relations Department was responsible, were issued at the Press Village Accreditation Center. "RT" category cards, for which the Broadcasting Support Department was responsible, were issued by the IBC Accreditation Center.

The Press and Public Relations Department and the Broadcasting Support Department sent out accreditation application forms to print media and broadcasting right holders. The two departments delivered the application forms filed from the media organizations to the accreditation centers to get the cards issued.

3) For the "G" category involving invitees, the relevant organizations filed application to the Protocol Department of the SLOOC, and then the Protocol Department sent out application form packages to the relevant organizations, which in due course delivered the Family lists to the Accreditation Operation Unit. The Accreditation Operation Unit delivered the lists to the accreditation centers of the designated hotels for the issuance of the cards.

4) "O," "Sp" and "Y" categories involved delegates of bidding cities for future Olympics, observers, NOC officials and official sponsors, and participants of Youth Camp. The relevant departments of the SLOOC received the lists of the potential invitees from the relevant organizations, and compiled the list for each organization. In the case of "Y" category, for example, the list was delivered to the Youth Camp Accreditation Center for the issuance of the accreditation cards. In the case of "O" and "Sp" categories, the list, enclosed with the transcript of the background checking, was sent to the Accreditation Operation Unit for delivery to the accreditation centers in designated hotels.

□ Operation personnel

The qualification of application was granted to 1) those who were designated by the Operation Headquarters of Seoul Olympic Games as Games operation personnel, and 2) those who were designated by the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters as security personnel, but those who cleared security check or were exempted from security clearance, and those who were eligible for the security clearance enforcement against the Games participants. Prompted by the lack of responses, the SLOOC partly modified the application procedures in April 1988; irrespective of security clearance, the application forms were allowed to be submitted in the first place, and the result of the security clearance was to be notified to the Accreditation Operation Unit afterwards.

The application period was set between March 2 to May 31, 1988, but the deadline was extended until September 20 due to lack of application.

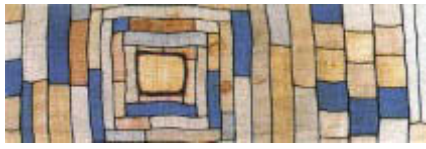
Only each Sports Operation Headquarters, Function Venue Operation Unit, and functional apparatuses were authorized to submit the application forms for the operation personnel accreditation. As the Games opening day drew close, however, government agencies, public organizations and social organizations were allowed to apply for the accreditation.

Eligible for the issuance of accreditation cards were those who were required to have regular or periodical access to facilities, and those who had certificates ascertaining their identity. The issuance of the accreditation cards was restricted when regular or periodical access to given zones was not necessary as in the case of the personnel involved in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, road races, the torch relay and cultural events.

The operation personnel who were excluded from the eligibility for accreditation included: torch runners, torch transportation personnel, escort personnel; personnel involved in marathon, cycling and walk race; security personnel assigned to outdoor guarding services for Games facilities; personnel of cultural events participating in the Games eve festival; functions personnel for Opening and Closing Ceremonies; personnel responsible for the management of the Olympic Center, IBC and MPC; hotel employees; regular employees of airports and harbors; and existing management personnel of training sites.

3. Press Village Accreditation Center. Cards providing access privileges for the MPC are being processed.

4. Printing of accreditation cards.



17. Accreditation

17.3.3 Access Privilege

□ Outline

The access privilege means the privilege granted to the bearer of the accreditation card to gain access to or pass through Games facilities or special zones in accordance with the bearer's status and function for the purpose of helping the Olympic Family and operation personnel carry out their assignments smoothly. The privilege can be restricted when need be.

The access privileges were classified largely into the privilege of access to sites, and privilege of access to zones; the access privilege to sites was indicated by one pictogram, and the access privilege to zones was indicated by up to four letters and digital codes.

Access privilege to sites

The access privilege covered 55 kinds, including 50 for an access privilege to a single site, four for access privilege to multiple sites, and one access privilege for all sites.

The access privilege for a single site referred to the one site accessible out of the many venues of competition and sites of functions.

The multiple access privilege involved the four areas of the Seoul Sports Complex, the Olympic Park, venues of competition in Kyonggi-do area, and venues of competition in Pusan area. The access privilege for all sites involved all competition and function sites including those in provincial areas. The access to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, however, was restricted because the ceremonies required admission tickets or separate security slips.

Irrespective of the classification of the access privileges into the 55 kinds, card holders were allowed to gain access to the Olympic Center and annex.

Access privilege for zones (12 kinds)

Access areas were divided into venues of competition, Olympic Village, Press Village, and function sites; the zones were classified into 12 kinds.

Additional Access

Additional access privilege was provided, lest the restriction on the issuance of accreditation cards with access privilege for all sites and venues should impair the performance of duty; "Additional Access" line was provided on the back side of the accreditation card to grant up to two additional competition or function sites, and the names of the sites were entered.

□ Grant of access privilege Official participants

Access privilege for the official participants was granted selectively by considering their status and function in accordance with the Olympic Charter and precedents of past Games. Rules in the IOC Media Guide were applied for "E" and "RT" categories.

Operation personnel

Pictograms of sports and venues of function were assigned to the operation personnel posted to each sports headquarters or functions operation unit for a single site access privilege. The access privilege for all sites, access privilege for multiple sites, and additional access privilege were granted by the Accreditation Operation Unit on the basis of the access privilege application form and the accreditation card application form submitted by each sports operation headquarters, function venue operation headquarters and functional apparatuses, citing the rationale for the access privilege for all sites, multiple sites or additional access; before granting the privileges, the Accreditation Operation Unit had consultations with security agency, the relevant apparatuses which sent in the application forms, and the relevant site operation headquarters.

Leading officials such as administrators of the operation headquarters, secretaries general, and the chiefs of functional apparatuses were granted the access privilege for all sites in light of their need to perform duties.

The access privilege for zones was granted according to separate criteria,

dividing the zones into single site, all sites, multiple sites, and outer zone of competition sites. Each sports headquarters, were authorized to grant the access privilege for a single site zone. The Accreditation Operation Unit was authorized to grant the access privilege for zones involving all sites and multiple sites.

Access privilege for all sites was strictly restricted to maintain order of the Games, utilizing, instead, the access privilege for multiple sites. Access privilege for zones involving all sites was also restricted where possible for the sake of smooth conduct of competition and the protection of competitors.

Access privileges were granted to a total of 93,800 operation personnel; privilege to all sites for 26,661 persons, the Seoul Sports Complex for 3,700 persons, Olympic Park for 2,728 persons, Kyonggi-do area competition venues for 1,577 persons, Pusan area competition venues for 807 persons, Olympic Village for 29,277 persons, Press Village for 22,199 persons, and single sites for 46,534 persons.

17.3.4 Extra Officials

The extra official denotes the official belonging to the group of athletes and officials sent by NOC, but exceeding the number of the officials formally acknowledged by the Olympic Charter. The bye-law to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that the organizing committee, with the approval of the IOC, may issue ID cards by recognizing the extra officials. The Olympic Charter, however, does not provide for any items of protocol such as accommodation at the Olympic Village or grant of access privilege.

The protocol standards for the extra officials was settled by means of a note of understanding between the SLOOC and NOCs. Without imposing a limit to the number of participants, the SLOOC set itself the maximum possible number and assigned Fx category for accreditation; accommodation was arranged in the Fx zone in

Access Privilege

Places	Zones	Range of Zones
Competition Site	1: Competition Zone	Field of play, court, ground
	2: Athletes Zone	Athletes' waiting rooms, locker rooms, training rooms, athletes' dining halls
	3: Operations Zone	Competition operations, offices of international organizations, equipment warehouses
	4: Press Zone	Commentators' seating, interview rooms, SPBC
	5: Family Zone	Family stand, Family (VIP) lounges
	6: General Spectators Seats	General spectators' seats and corridors (hallway)
	N: Outer Zone	Zone between outer fence of competition sites and competition facilities (parking lots, information centers, exhibition halls, dispensary)
Olympic Village (Seoul)	O: All Zone	All zones mentioned above
	V: International Zone	Amusement places, rest places, management headquarters, dining hall for athletes
Press Village	R: Lodging Zone	Lodging zone and international zone
	P: All Zones other than Lodging Places	All zones other than the lodging quarters
Other Venues	H: Lodging Zone	All Zones Including Lodging Quarters
	N	Interior zones not classified

5. Issuance of badges to accredited operation personnel.

6. A journalist signs her press card after being credentialed.



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the Olympic Village and ordinary lodging quarters. Lodging expense was set at US\$75 per day.

The extra officials were allowed to use the dining hall of the Olympic Village, gain access to the sites of competition concerned, and to use shuttle buses assigned to athletes and officials.

At the time the ID card manual was compiled in February 1987, the number of extra officials was set at 400. As requests continued to flow in, however, accreditation cards were issued to 1,529 extra officials. The allocation of the extra officials included 926 in the Olympic Village

17.3.5 Transferable Cards

In accordance with the provision of the Olympic Charter, 12 transferable B cards were issued to IOC, 12 transferable C cards to each IF, and one transferable C card for every 20 athletes per country.

The transferable cards were divided into upgrade cards and assigned cards.

Holder of IF and NOC cards were allowed to use the upgrade card together with their own cards to gain access to the place other than the places authorized to them. The upgrade card had no photograph, but was marked with "Transferable" on the signature line; the name of the bearer's NOC was entered in the card. Assigned cards were issued to those who belonged to the IOC, IFs, and NOCs, but who had no accreditation cards. Entered into the card were photograph, name, function and nationality; next to the category letters was "TR" mark done by laser printer.

In the case of IOC and IFs, the assigned cards were issued after the application forms signed by secretaries general were sent to the Accreditation Center. In the case of NOCs, the card was issued after the application form signed by the chef de mission was submitted to the Accreditation Center. The cards for IOC were issued by the Accreditation Center in the Headquarters Hotel, Hotel Shilla. The cards for IFs were issued by the Accreditation Center in the Hotel Inter-Continental Seoul. The volume of issuance included 11 assigned B cards for IOC, 189 upgrade cards and 65 assigned cards for IFs. For NOCs, 245 upgrade cards and 224 assigned cards were issued.

It had been originally decided not to issue the transferable C cards for NOCs with less than 20 athletes, but one card each was issued to the NOCs with less than 20 athletes at the request of the NOCs and IOC.



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Projected Number of Persons for Accreditation Cards and Actual Issuances

	Category	Color	Qualification	Projection	Actual
Family	IOC	Gold	IOC members, secretary-general, secretariat director, one companion each	212	197
	IF	Blue	President, secretary-general, one companion each	108	114
	NOC	Red	President, secretary-general, one companion each	622	460
	B	Purple	IOC subcommittee members, technical delegates presidents of OCOG	954	885
	C	Brown	Attache, SLOOG officials	1,037	933
	D	Grey	Technic officials, judges	1,848	1,707
	E	Yellow	Media personnel	5,197	4,933
	RT	Scarlet	Broadcast personnel	9,410	10,360
	F	Green	Athletes, officials	15,180	14,952
Semi-Family	G	Turquoise	SLOOG members, invited guests	1,844	1,819
	O	Light Purple	Delegates of past host cities	2,256	1,770
	Sp	Pink	Sponsors, suppliers	410	324
Operation	Y	Blue	Participants of Youth Camp	1,000	878
	SO	Dark Blue	Personnel of Korean sports	17,608	15,758
	SA	Dark Blue	Personnel of Korean sports federations	17,608	15,758
Volunteers	SD	Dark Blue	SLOOG-designated personnel	1,521	1,481
	SV	Dark Blue	Volunteers	27,072	26,029
Supporting Personnel	SE	Dark Blue	Temporary employees	2,159	2,051
	SC	Dark Blue	Contract personnel	14,355	12,410
Amenities	KP	Light Pink	Shops, money exchange, temporary post office personnel	12,325	10,626
Security	KS	Light Pink	Security personnel	25,000	23,775
Total		15 kinds		141,555	133,132



17. Accreditation

17.4 Operation of Accreditation Centers

17.4.1 Establishment of Accreditation Centers

The accreditation cards were processed at the accreditation centers set up at different locations according to the places of accommodation and function, promoting speedy handling and convenience. The SLOOC established and operated nine accreditation centers in the Seoul area and four in provincial areas to issue accreditation cards to the official participants and operation personnel.

Considering the places of accommodation and functions, the accreditation cards for the official participants were issued at seven accreditation centers at Hotel Shilla, Hotel Inter-Continental Seoul, Olympic Village, Press Village, IBC and Pusan. Accreditation centers were also established at Kimpo and Seoul Airports.

For operation personnel in Seoul and Kyonggi-do, the cards were issued at the accreditation center for the operation personnel located in Samsong-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul. For the operation personnel posted in provincial areas, the cards were issued at the accreditation centers in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. The operation of nine accreditation centers in Seoul and the one in Pusan was done speedily through on-line computer system, but the operation of the three centers in the provincial region faced much difficulty due to lack of such computer system.

The Operation of the IBC Accreditation Center was supervised by the Broadcasting Support Department and the Press Village Accreditation Center by the Press and Public Relations Department of the SLOOC.

While the Culture and Arts Department was responsible for the operation of Youth Camp Accreditation Center.

The remaining ten centers were under the control of the Accreditation Operation Unit.

17.4.2 Acquisition of Accreditation Equipment

The accreditation card production equipment was completed through a series of difficult processes of consultation, test production and production of specimen done by the SLOOC and Kodak, the supplier from January 1987 to January 1988.

For its part, the SLOOC had to identify the minimum required standard of the performance required of an equipment, while Kodak was required to develop and supply the equipment that meets the requirement. Since the task involved the development of high-tech equipment, careful study and several testings had to be made.

Initial consultation started in January 1987 regarding the acquisition of the production equipment for the accreditation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games, and related materials. In April the same year the SLOOC called for Kodak to demonstrate the Kodak video ID card system, heard briefing on the system, presented requests, and engaged Kodak to produce accreditation card for testing.

From June 1-4, testing was conducted on photo shooting, receiver card, and the production of specimen using design. The testing revealed some problems including lots of time required to produce two pieces of photo simultaneously with a much improved speed. The SLOOC determined that the new system conformed to its requirement. In August 1987, the SLOOC adopted the system as the equipment for the production of the accreditation cards.

After final tests in August and September, the SLOOC notified Kodak with its decision on the final equipment and supply timetable. In October, Kodak was notified on the design of plastic pouch. In December, the final plan was determined concerning the volume

of accreditation manufacturing equipment, supply timetable, and education support, while confirming the items required for the installation of the accreditation center.

In January 1988, the final decision was made on the accreditation production equipment.

Equipment for the accreditation card developed and supplied by Kodak included 49 cameras, 132 printers, 82 laminators and 102 illuminators. The Technology Department secured computer and communication devices under marketing program.

Auxiliary devices for the manufacture of the cards and consumables were secured from local manufacturers.

17.4.3 Operation of Accreditation Centers

Accreditation Center for Operation Personnel

The center was operated from June 7 to October 20, 1988, issuing a total of 82,387 cards. The principle of operation called for strict confirmation of identity and efficiency by preventing double accrediting.

Card processing equipment included eight MSRs and eight encoders; operation was from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Peak issuance reaching 8,277 cards came during the period from August 22 to 28.

Kimpo Airport New Terminal

From August 17 to October 4, 1988, 12,738 persons, or 54.6 percent of the Olympic Family members scheduled to arrive in Seoul, entered the country via the Kimpo Airport Accreditation Center. A total of 1,138 cases were handled during this period, including the re-issuance of eight ID cards, supplementation of three cards, 188 cases of corrections, one case of change in participants, three cases of double accrediting, 53 cases of incomplete photos and stickers, and 882 cases of entry failure.

The center was open for 17 hours from 6:00 a.m. to 11 p.m. The handling of troubles peaked on September 13, reaching 154 cases.

Kimpo Airport Old Terminal

The center was operated from August 17 to October 5, 1988, handling a total of 801 cases including the re-issuance of seven ID cards, 38 cases of entries without accreditation applications, 23 cases of ID card corrections, 29 cases of ID card collection, seven cases of incomplete photos and stickers, 335 cases of in-processing requirements involving the Ministry of Justice, 303 cases of entries impossible to handle, 29 computer input corrections involving the Ministry of Justice, 28 cases of failure to carry ID cards and two other cases.

Results of Operation of Accreditation Centers

Accreditation Centers	Location	Operation Period	Eligibility	Results
Operation Personnel	Olympic Center annex, 1st floor	Sept. 3–Oct. 2, '88	Operation personnel in Seoul, Kyonggi-do	82,387
HQ. Hotel	Hotel Shilla, lobby	Sept. 3–Oct. 2, '88	TOC, NOC, IF, B (transferable) Categories	1,046
Official Hotels	Intercontinental Hotel, 2nd floor	Sept. 3–Oct. 2, '88	B.C.D.B.O.Sp categories	6,936
Olympic Village	Olympic Village	Sept. 1–Oct. 5, '88	F category; Chef de Mission, Deputy Chef de Mission	14,447
Kimpo Airport	Kimpo International Airport	Aug. 17–Oct. 5, '88	Handling disputes involving arrival of Olympic Family handled	(1,939)
Seoul Airport	Seoul Airport	Aug. 17–Oct. 5, '88	Handling involving arrival of Olympic Family handled	(39)
IBC	KBS	Aug. 17–Oct. 2, '88	RT category	10,266
Press Village	Press Village	Sept. 2–Oct. 2, '88	E category	4,888
Youth Camp	Unification Hall	Sept. 9–Oct. 1, '88	Y category	878
Pusan	Pusan Yachting Center	July 20–Sept. 29, '88	Operation personnel for yachting competitors	6,767 (Family - 871)
Taegu	Taegu Stadium	Aug. 16–Sept. 5, '88	Operation personnel in Taegu	1,896
Kwangju	Kwangju Stadium	Aug. 10–Sept. 15, '88	Operation personnel in Kwangju	1,644
Taejon	Taejon Stadium	Aug. 16–Sept. 15, '88	Operation personnel in Taejon	1,977
Total				133,132

Seoul Airport

The center was operated from August 17 to October 2, 1988. Ninety-five persons, including British Princess Anne and King Gustaf of Sweden entered the country via the airport. It was originally planned to hold receptions for state guests and accommodate the exclusive and chartered planes, but there was little to do because only four flights used the airport.

Headquarters Hotel

The center was operated from September 3 to October 2, 1988. Eligible for accreditation at the Headquarters Hotel were persons belonging to three categories, IOC, IFs and NOCs. Companions and some of the VIPs in B,G,O, and GV categories who checked into nearby hotels received their cards at the Headquarters Hotel Accreditation Center. Operation staff numbered 33 during the period between September 3 and 17, but was reduced to 22 persons thereafter. Two lines of card issuing served 1,046 persons.

Accreditation Center for Designated Hotels

The center was operated from September 3 to October 2, 1988. It was open from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. during the period from September 3 to 14, and extended its service hours until 11 p.m. on September 15 and 16. September 16 marked the peak operation, handling 912 cases. The center was operated by 68 personnel until September 17, and thereafter by 37.

Olympic Village Accreditation Center

The center was operated around the clock from July 20 to October 5, 1988, issuing 14,447 cards. From September 1 to 17, 152 personnel were put into the operation using six lines, with peak reaching 1,640 cases on September 15. Because the center was used by

athletes and officials, care was taken to alleviate long waiting.

Press Village Accreditation Center

The center was operated for a daily average of 11 hours from September 2 to October 2, 1988, issuing 4,888 cards. Peak issuance was on September 15, with 846 persons. Until September 17, the center was operated by 85 personnel, and from then on until October 2 it was operated by 38.

IBC Accreditation Center

The center was operated from August 17 to October 2, 1988, issuing 10,266 cards. From September 1 to 17, the center was open for 15 hours on the average, with peak issuance for 678 persons on September 2. Fifty-nine staff operated the center until September 17.

Youth Camp Accreditation Center

The center was operated 24 hours a day from September 9 to October 1,

1988, issuing cards to a total of 878 participants. Twenty-six staff worked at a single line without causing any confusion.

Pusan Accreditation Center

The center was operated from July 20 to September 29, 1988, issuing a total of 6,767 cards. The center was open from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. during July, and from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. during August, but the service hours was extended until midnight from September 1 to 15. Cards were issued to 871 Olympic Family members including the athletes and officials participating in yachting competitions as well as to the operation personnel serving in the region.

Taegu Accreditation Center

The center was operated by 17 staff from August 16 to September 5, 1988, issuing cards to 1,896 persons. Due to lack of computer equipment, cards were issued using insert paper which was prepared in advance.

Kwangju Accreditation Center

The center was operated by 14 staff from August 10 to September 15, 1988, issuing cards to 1,644 persons.

Taejon Accreditation Center

The center was operated by 17 staff from August 16 to September 15, 1988, issuing 1,977 cards.

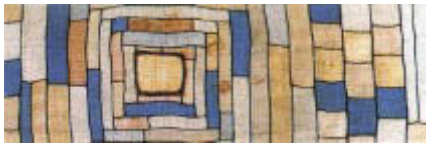


7. VIPs were credentialed expeditiously at the Intercontinental Hotel.

8. Soviet athletes who arrived at Pusan by sea were able to go through accreditation formalities at the Pusan accreditation center.

9. Lounge in the lobby of the Intercontinental Hotel accreditation center.





17. Accreditation

17.5 Operation of Computer System

17.5.1 Development of System

The Accreditation Management System was designed to process all affairs relating to the granting of access privilege to the Olympic Family and Games operation personnel by using the computer, thus providing the maximum possible convenience to all participants; it was also designed to help ensure impeccable Games operation by providing speedy and accurate management information to related organizations in and outside the country.

Operation guideline for the computer system called for: the organization of Games-wide data bank; maintenance of immediate readiness for information supply; formation of a flawless system; assurance of the security of information; formation of a system primarily for the users' convenience; and promotion of a dispersed system in conformity with the nature of the jobs involved.

The areas of work that came under the function of the computer system were the receipt of applications, confirmation of accreditation, issuance of accreditation cards, supply of management information, supply and demand for ID cards, and interface with other systems for the Games operation. The Accreditation Management System was developed by Ssangyong Computer System Corp. for nearly two years from July 1984 to May 1986. The system was put to a test operation during the ANOC convention held in Seoul in April 1986, the 10th Asian Games and International Yachting Competition.

In March 1988, the SLOOC finalized a perfect accreditation management system, produced and distributed computer manual on the accreditation management system. The accreditation computer room processed ID card delivery data while starting to input the list of operation personnel into the computer.

In June 1988, the Accreditation Centers in the Press Village and the IBC began operation, and the accreditation center for operation personnel began to issue cards.

In August 1988, a comprehensive rehearsal of the computer system was conducted at the Situation Room of the SLOOC, and there was an interface test for integrated system at the Olympic Village Accreditation Center. Beginning with the Press Village Accreditation Center, the issuance of accreditation cards for the Olympic Family was kicked off in September. The computer operation equipment included 54 CRTs, 35 matrix printers, 11 laser printers, nine CCUs, 31 MODEM/DSUs, and three MSD/DSDs.

17.5.2 Operation of System

The computer processing divided services for the Olympic Family and the Games operation personnel. The Olympic Family was subdivided into general family, athletes, officials and media personnel.

The computer accreditation processing for "general family," for example, involved this procedure: the list of Family including IOC, IFs and NOCs was sent to the Accreditation Operation Unit, and the biography was input into the accreditation information bank of the computer system by the Headquarters Hotel Accreditation Center; if correction was requested, the correction was done by the computer system after going through correction information processing, and the information was sent to the integrated data base. Applications for the re-issuance of ID cards or the information on the issuance of accreditation cards were relayed to the accreditation information bank from the Headquarters Hotel Accreditation Center; one set of this formation was sent to the accreditation information bank and another set reached the Accreditation Operation Unit to provide for an updated information on various matters, statistics and individual accreditations. The biography input into the accreditation information bank was supplied to the Reception Operation Headquarters in the Headquarters Hotel, security agencies, WINS and Kimpo Airport to be used as data for updated information or statistical compilation.

Computer input covered 144,482 cases of the accreditation data for the Olympic Family and operation personnel, of which 6,091 cases were revoked because they were found to be double accrediting. Another 12,748 cases were revoked due to changes in accreditation data, and 392 lost cards were handled.

Data on the Olympic Family were handed over to the Ministry of Justice on seven occasions, and information was exchanged with WINS on 28 occasions.

17.6 Review and Evaluation

Accreditation cards were issued and access privileges were granted to 133,132 members of the Olympic Family and operation personnel by category without entailing a major hitch, attaining the goal of the accreditation service — security and maintenance of order for the Olympic Games.

The early acquisition and placement of required human resources, materials and budget in conjunction with the actual commencement of the Games operation system helped greatly in the efficient execution of the operation as a whole.

The simplification of immigration procedures reduced the time needed to stay at the airport, and especially drew good response from the countries with which Korea had no diplomatic relations.

The establishment and operation of the Accreditation Centers in different locations helped avert possible convergence, while the functional classification provided for the operation according to characteristics and efficiency. The use of MSR, an ultramodern computer equipment, enabled immediate detection of counterfeiting or tampering, or loss, contributing greatly to ensuring safety; MSR was used for searches during entry and exit, defusing bad feelings that otherwise would have been elicited.

The procedures for the accreditation applications were systematized to get the application forms filed in package at the relevant organizations, thus enhancing safety and consistency. Utilizing highly sophisticated accreditation card production devices, the pace of card processing was speeded up twice as fast as it was during the Asian Games, processing over 2,000 persons per day.

The maintenance of a close cooperative system with security agencies helped maintain speedy inquiries and replies concerning background checking; the principle calling for the issuance first and confirmation later contributed to the smooth operation of accreditation service.

But the delay in the accreditation of operation personnel created a drawback, continuing the cards issuance until the Games closing day of October 2. In addition, the delay in the application for the accreditation resulted in some confusion as the applications were submitted simultaneously with the background checking requests.



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10. Registration site of athletes and officials.
1.1. Athletes await issuance of their credentials



숙 박

Accommodation
Hébergement

18



The accommodation services for the 24th Seoul Olympic Games required broad measures to ensure adequate accommodation facilities for both the Olympic Family and tourists.

The SLOOC projected the number of people requiring accommodation during September, the month when most competitions and functions were scheduled, at 240,000. It was estimated that the number of rooms needed to accommodate them would be 58,000. Based on these projections, the SLOOC set about establishing its accommodation plan.

In a series of meetings in 1984, the SLOOC, the Seoul city government and the Transportation Ministry worked out a plan to provide about half of the required accommodation facilities with the construction of 18,000 rooms in the Olympic and Press Villages, and 13,000 rooms in the Olympic Family Town. Existing facilities would be used for the remainder.

The existing facilities included 16,800 rooms in 86 tourist hotels including the IOC Headquarters Hotel, Hotel Shilla, 9,700 rooms in official Korean-style inns, and 500 rooms in private homes.

The government did its part in implementing the accommodation measures by enacting decrees governing the required facilities and establishing a cooperative system. The SLOOC set the standards of accommodation services through the grading of tourist hotels; computerized reservations, check – in and check – out; rooms allocation; and materials management.



18. Accommodation

18.1 Basic Measures

In accordance with IOC rules, the host city of the Olympic Games is required to provide comfortable accommodation to official participants at an acceptable price.

Soon after Seoul was given the right to host the Olympics, the SLOOC set out to project accommodation demand and held sessions with the Seoul city government, Transportation Ministry and other related government agencies to discuss accommodation measures. The first order of business was to project how many people would come to Seoul for the Olympics and what standards of accommodation should be provided to the participants. The range of the accommodation measures the SLOOC had to be concerned with included: 1) The establishment of IOC secretariat office and headquarters hotel, and accommodation for IOC members, 2) accommodation conditions in the Olympic Village for athletes and officials, and the accommodation conditions at the Press Village for media personnel, 3) acquisition of accommodation facilities for Olympic Family, and 4) the accommodation needs for tourists attending the Games. After a series of surveys and investigations made with the Transportation Ministry between 1983 and 1984, the SLOOC concluded that the existing tourist hotels, inns and dormitories were not sufficient to accommodate the projected 270,000 members of Olympic Family and tourists who would visit Seoul for the Games. With the approval of the government in 1984, the SLOOC finalized a plan to construct Olympic and Press Villages and the Olympic Family Town.

With consideration for the accommodation demand situation following the Games, the SLOOC decided to secure rooms in tourist hotels and to meet the additional demand by improving or utilizing high - class inns. The SLOOC also worked out a plan for a "home - stay" program using private homes to promote international friendship.

The SLOOC decided to implement a strict room reservation system for the tourist hotels involved in the Games accommodation in order to prevent speculative demand during the peak periods and also to protect the domestic tourist industry. A payment system for reservation deposits was thus established.

The accommodation measures were carried out with the cooperation of the Transportation Ministry. The ministry established an Accommodation Committee in December 1983 and organized an Accommodation Board and Accommodation Management Unit to assist the SLOOC in its efforts to secure accommodation facilities.

In September 1985, the government replaced the guidelines for the designation and operation of hotels for Olympic Games tourists with a joint public notice by the Transportation and Health and Social Affairs Ministries. Dated May 12, 1986, the government promulgated a law covering support for tourism and accommodation businesses. In July 1986, an enforcement decree (Presidential Decree No. 11950) was promulgated, and in August the same year, an enforcement regulation (Transportation Ministry Decree No. 841) was promulgated. Under its Article 3, the law set out tax incentives in favor of official hotels. In April 1985, the SLOOC created the Accommodation Division in its Protocol Department. However, the Accommodation Division was brought under the wing of the International Cooperation Department in December 1985 when the Protocol Department was incorporated into the International Cooperation Department.

With the Games operation system being set in motion in July 1988, the organization was reshaped, into the International Cooperation Headquarters, and all accommodation affairs for official participants except for athletes, officials and media personnel were handled by the Director of Accommodation Operation under the wing of the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit. Under the control of the Director of Accommodation Operation were Accommodation Support Manager and the First, Second and Third Accommodation Operation Managers. Under the control of the managers, 11 officers handled working affairs; the officers included the Information Desk Officer, Amenities Officer, Reservation Deposits Officer, IOC Officer, Airport Accommodation Officer, IBC Accommodation Officer, MPC Accommodation Officer, NOCs Officer, VIP Officer, IFs Officer, and NSF Officer. A command post for accommodation was operated in the Headquarters Hotel.

The total number of accommodation operation personnel of the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit came to 277, including 10 SLOOC staff members, 12 support personnel, 11 temporary employees and 244 volunteers. Separate from the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit, the International Cooperation Headquarters supervised the Olympic Family Town Operation Unit. Under the control of the director general of Family Town Operation Unit, the Family Accommodation Manager was in charge of accommodation affairs.

18.2 Supporting Organizations

18.2.1 Tourism and Accommodation Committee

The Accommodation Committee, chaired by the director general of Planning and Management Office of the Transportation Ministry, was organized comprising 16 persons from 14 organizations. The committee held its first session on January 21, 1985. The committee members included: deliberation officer at the Office of Administration Coordination for the Prime Minister; officer of the Olympic Support Planning Team of the Agency for National Security Planning; director general of the Tourism Bureau of the Transportation Ministry; director general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau of the Finance Ministry; director general of the International Sports Bureau of the Ministry of Sports; director general of the Public Health Bureau, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs; Olympic Planning Officer, Seoul city government; directors of Planning Offices, Incheon city and Kyonggi-do (provincial governments); directors of Protocol and Spectator Service Departments, the SLOOC; director general of Tourism Promotion, Korea National Tourism Corp.; vice president of the Korea Tourist Association; president of the Central Federation of Hotels and Inns, and; the president of the Restaurants Central Federation.

In its first session, the committee dealt with the accommodation basic plan worked out by the Transportation Ministry, projected capacity of accommodation, operation measures, criteria for charges, and repair work on accommodation facilities.

In the second session on March 21, 1985, the committee acted on the accommodation basic measure worked out by the Seoul city government.

With the promulgation of the "Tourism and Accommodation Support Law for Olympics" on May 12, 1986, the Accommodation Committee was changed into the Tourism and Accommodation Committee.

In the 9th session on February 29, 1987, the projected number of persons requiring accommodation during the Games period of September was adjusted from 270,000 to 240,000. The projection included 40,000 persons related to the Games, 20,000 tourists expected to come to Seoul specifically for the Olympics, and the 180,000 tourists normally expected around that time of year.

In its 10th session on April 8, 1987, the committee put final touches to the Olympic accommodation basic plan, designating the headquarters hotel and official hotels for the Games.





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18.2.2 Tourism and Accommodation Board

To efficiently carry out the tasks set by the Tourism and Accommodation Committee and actual accommodation adjustment, the Tourism and Accommodation Board was activated in accordance with Article 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Tourism and Accommodation Support Law for the Olympics promulgated in 1986. Chaired by the director general of the Tourism Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, the board was comprised of 16 persons from 11 organizations, including division chief - level personnel of the SLOOC, the Seoul city government, the Transportation Ministry, Health and Social Affairs Ministry, the Agency for National Security Planning, and related personnel of the Korea National Tourism Corp., Korea Tourist Association and the Central Federation of Hotels and Inns. The board held its first session on January 24, 1987. From then on until the end of 1988, the board acted on a wide range of working affairs including application of hotel charges, final inspection of tourist hotels, final confirmation of the number of rooms at official hotels, loan arrangements to finance repair works, management of room charges at official inns, and the compilation of reports summing up the results of the board's activities.

18.2.3 Tourism and Accommodation Management Unit

The unit was activated in accordance with Article 9 of the Enforcement Decree of the Tourism and Accommodation Support Law in order to assist the Accommodation Committee and the Accommodation Management Board. The unit, led by the chief of the Tourism Facility Division of the Transportation Ministry, consisted of 12 working personnel from five organizations including the Transportation Ministry, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, Seoul city government, Korea National Tourism Corp. and Korea Tourist Association.

The unit's areas of responsibility included: establishment of a basic accommodation plan, action on the items determined by the Accommodation Committee, cooperation with related agencies with respect to working affairs involving the committee, preparation of agenda items for the committee, administrative guide and inspection of subordinate apparatus, and accounting.

18.3 Acquisition of Accommodation Facilities

In 1984, the number of tourists and the persons requiring accommodation was projected at 270,000, and based on this projection, the Accommodation Committee set the maximum number of daily lodging persons at 62,000, and the number of rooms required per day at 38,000. The maximum number of daily lodging persons included 30,000 Games - related persons and 32,000 tourists; the daily required rooms were 10,000 for the Games - related persons and 28,000 for tourists. Of the total projected required rooms, 16,500 rooms would be secured from tourist hotels, 12,000 rooms from the Olympic Family Town to be built for the Games, 9,000 rooms from the official inns, and 500 rooms from private homes. As the work on the Seoul Olympic Games went into full swing following the 1986 Asian Games, an overall reevaluation of the accommodation projections and the supply and demand plan on the accommodation facility was made.

In December 1986, the Accommodation Committee organized a task force to project accommodation demand and supply. Based on the findings of the task force, the committee, in its ninth session held in February 1987, adjusted the projected number of tourists and lodgers to 240,000, and established a final plan.

The final plan put the maximum daily number of lodging persons at 65,000 and the maximum daily number of rooms at 58,000. The required rooms broke down to 16,800 rooms in tourist hotels, 13,000 rooms in the Olympic Family Town, 9,700 rooms in official inns, 500 private homes, and 18,000 rooms in the Olympic and Press Villages.

The accommodation facilities which were actually secured according to the final plan were as follows:

(1) Tourist hotels: 16,806 rooms
The Accommodation Committee decided to secure tourist hotel rooms in the first place to accommodate official participants and foreign tourists coming to Korea for the Games. The targeted hotels were existing hotels in the metropolitan area and hotels under construction for completion before the opening of the Games. A total of 16,806 rooms were secured from 86 hotels: 15,946 rooms from 75 hotels in Seoul, 390 rooms from three hotels in the Incheon area, and 470 rooms from eight hotels in Kyonggi-do Province.

Included in the accommodation facilities were 16 tourist hotels covering 3,128 rooms which were under construction for completion before the opening of the Games; all the targeted rooms were actually secured following the completion of the construction,

thus dispelling some concerns which had existed over their availability. By class, 26 de luxe hotels accounted for 11,188 rooms, 20 first class (2,813 rooms), 16 second class (1,339 rooms), 22 third class (1,272 rooms), and two youth hostels (194 rooms). A survey involving 20 items was conducted to classify the tourist hotels. The survey methods were questionnaires, interviews, and field surveys. The survey found that most hotels except for de luxe hotels lacked some auxiliary facilities, and were in need of repairs and additions. To increase the number of de luxe hotels in the total accommodation, the pace of construction of new hotels was speeded up. As a result, the share of the de luxe hotels in the total accommodation facilities rose to 66 percent.

(2) Official inns: 9,700 rooms
A shortfall in rooms required after the selection of tourist hotels was filled by official inns. In its 10th session held in April 1987, the Tourism and Accommodation Committee decided to secure 9,000 such rooms. As demand increased, however, the projection was increased to 9,700 rooms in February 1988.

In the Seoul area, 300 inns were designated as "official inns" under Article 2 of the enforcement decree of the tourism and accommodation law. The official inns eligible for financial support were selected under the following criteria: 1) adequacy to accommodate foreign tourists, cleanliness





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2. Boarding the shuttle bus at Olympic Family Town.
3. Colorful information and guide signs at Olympic Family Town.
4. Relatives of Olympians gather in front of Olympic Family Town.



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and good state of repair, 2) 10 rooms or more suitable for lodging, 3) traffic and parking convenience, and 4) self-operated restaurants.

(3) Private homes: 500 households
The designation of private homes was not only for accommodation purposes, but also intended to introduce traditional Korean culture to foreigners and to promote international friendship. Floor space of more than 132 square meters was a primary pre-condition for the eligibility of the private homes. The private homes included apartment flats, Korean -style homes and Western - style homes, all conveniently located with good surroundings. Homes with family members capable of speaking foreign languages were given priority in the designation. Aside from the 500 designated private homes, reserve homes numbering 163 were secured to prepare for additional demand. The foreign languages available at these 663 private homes included English in 371 homes, Japanese in 248 homes, French in nine, German in 14, Chinese in 16 and other languages in five homes. By occupation, government officials accounted for 19 homes, businessmen for 343 homes, company workers for 120 homes, journalists for eight homes, and employees of government - invested companies accounted for 20 homes.

(4) Olympic and Press Villages: 17,920 rooms
Eighty -six apartment units built in the Olympic Village covering 626,664 square meters provided 3,692 flats, and Press Village apartment units provided 1,848 flats, for a total of 5,540 flats with 17,920 rooms. The apartments in the Olympic and Press Villages, located at Ogum-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, almost matched de-luxe hotels in terms of scope, room services, food and other services.

(5) Olympic Family Town: 12,960 rooms
The Olympic Family Town was accommodation facility newly built along with the Olympic and Press Villages. In October 1985, the SLOOC established a plan to construct the Family Town as one of the measures to secure accommodation facilities to cover expected shortages during the Games period; the Family Town apartment units would be put up for sale after being used for the accommodation of tourists or Games - related persons. On a vast lot covering 429,754 square meters in Karak-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul, 56 units with 4,494 households were built. In actuality, 12,960 rooms in 3,890 households were used.

18.4 Operation of Headquarters Hotel and Official Hotels

18.4.1 Hotels and Rooms Allocation

The Headquarters Hotel was the lodging place for the Olympic Family; it was also where important international sports conferences including the IOC Congress were held, and where the SLOOC's operation activities for various services converged. The Olympic Charter stipulates that IOC members, in connection with the IOC Congress, should be accommodated at one hotel at an appropriate rate.

On December 31, 1986, the SLOOC designated Hotel Shilla as the Headquarters Hotel.

Hotel Shilla is a de luxe hotel which opened in March 1979. Located in Changchung-dong 2-ga, Chung-gu, Seoul, the hotel has 636 rooms, 11 restaurants, 11 conference and banquet rooms, swimming pools and other conveniences. The hotel was quite adequate as a Headquarters Hotel and its Yongbingwan, or Guest House, which dates back to the late Yi Dynasty, was an ideal site for VIP

receptions. After the selection of the Headquarters Hotel, the SLOOC signed a contract with the hotel to use 620 of its 636 rooms for 35 days from September 1 to October 5, 1988. The room rates under the contract were based on the rates officially reported to the Seoul city government. The contract, however, called for the IOC rate for IOC members, but a 30 percent discount on the reported rates was applied to the part of the amount which had to be borne by the SLOOC. Also, a 50 percent discount on the reported rate was applied to rooms intended for the functions preparation personnel. The contract also called for a 30 percent discount on the rates of January 1, 1988 for charges for conference rooms and banquet sites. As for the accommodation concerns involving the Olympic Family, the Olympic Charter called for applying proper rates and lodging at the same hotel. The accommodation for Olympic Family members thus constituted an important task and work started early to project the number of Olympic Family members to be accommodated. On April 28, 1987, the Accommodation Committee set the projected number of Olympic Family at 15,000 persons, and the projected required number of rooms at 10,000; the committee

Games-Designated Hotels and Number of Rooms Secured

Class	Hotels	Number of Rooms	Rooms Secured	Ratio of Rooms Secured (%)
Deluxe (Existing)	Shilla	636	620	97
	Lotte	1,351	863	64
	Hilton	629	377	60
	Hyatt Regency	604	362	60
	Sheraton Walker Hill	770	462	60
	Plaza	521	313	60
	Westin Chosun	471	283	60
	Ambassador	451	271	60
	Seoul Garden	394	236	60
	Seoul Palace	298	179	60
	King Sejong	246	148	60
	Koreana	281	163	60
	Riverside	203	122	60
	New World	235	141	60
Deluxe (New)	Lotte World	514	472	90
	Seoul Riviera	163	147	90
	Intercontinental Seoul	604	543	90
	Swiss Grand	512	471	90
	Ramada Renaissance	500	450	90
	Capital	285	239	83
First Class	Nam Seoul	179	115	64
	Samjung	173	105	64
	Seokyo	101	65	64
	Seoulin	211	136	64
	Tower	205	131	64
	Manhattan	182	117	64
	Universe	100	64	64
	New Seoul	141	91	64
	New Kookje	149	95	64
Second Class	Yongdong	160	103	64
Third Class	Youido	116	75	64
Total	31	11,385	7,959	70



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decided to secure 7,700 rooms from tourist hotels, and 2,300 rooms from the Olympic Family Town. For this purpose, the committee designated 30 hotels, in addition to the Headquarters Hotel. In July 1987, hotels for the Olympic Family were designated in the four provincial cities where yachting competition and football preliminaries were scheduled; one each in Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. The original projection of accommodation facilities for the Olympic Family included 10,000 rooms for 15,000 persons, but the final adjustment made on February 23, 1988 set the number of persons at 18,690 and the rooms at 12,059. The tourist hotels accounted for 7,959 rooms of the projected total rooms, and Olympic Family Town for 4,120 rooms. To accommodate NOC invitees from East European bloc countries, it was decided to secure 600 rooms of the Family Town separately from the final projection. The SLOOC took measures to keep the 30 official hotels including the Headquarters Hotel from receiving bookings for the 7,959 rooms, accounting for 70 percent of their total rooms numbering 11,385, for 35 days before and after the Games period. The following guideline was applied in selecting the 18,690 Olympic Family members to be accommodated at the Headquarters Hotel, 30 official hotels and Olympic Family Town: 1) priority was given to those eligible for the issuance of accreditation cards (IOC, IFs, NOCs, OCOG, host cities and observer teams), 2) broadcasting per-



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8. Hotel Shilla, the Headquarters Hotel, behind the Korean-style guest house.
 9. Intercontinental Hotel, an official Olympic hotel. On the right is the Korea Trade Center building.
 10.11. The Seoul Plaza and the Hyatt Regency, also official hotels for the Olympics.

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sonnel, sponsors, suppliers, engineers and simultaneous interpreters, 3) persons invited by the SLOOC and those eligible for expense benefits, and 4) delegates of the Seoul Olympics Scientific Congress, and delegates of IF conventions. The total broke down to 458 for IOC, 2,491 for IFs, 1,125 for NOCs, 38 for OCOG, 3,164 for press and broadcast personnel, 710 for invited VIPs, 410 for host cities and observing teams, 7,100 for sponsors and suppliers, 80 for engineering, 1,350 for IF conventions, 280 for Seoul Olympics Scientific Congress, 60 for simultaneous interpretation, 122 for Opening Ceremony, 985 for cultural and art events and 307 for others. The accommodation allocation was made after considering protocol procedures and efficiency and other special characteristics.

With regard to the room allocation in the Headquarters Hotel, the IOC and SLOOC determined the allocation through mutual consultation, because the number of the rooms was limited to 620. Eligible for accommodation in the Hotel Shilla were IOC president and 200 IOC members; IF presidents and secretaries general (total of 55); NOC presidents, and secretaries general (total of 305); 12 persons to present OCOG reports; 48 persons including the SLOOC president and security personnel.

Except for the Headquarters Hotel, lodging allocations for Olympic Family were based primarily on personal preference, and were determined after considering the places of duty performance and the place of lodging quarters. The principle adopted for the lodging allocation was that Olympic Family members of VIP level should be accommodated in top tourist hotels, and those eligible for the lodging financing by the SLOOC and semi-Family should as much as possible be assigned to the Olympic Family Town. Lodging allocation guidelines according to groups within the Olympic Family were established within this framework. For VIPs, the SLOOC secured rooms (including suites) in six de luxe hotels including Walker Hill, Hotel Lotte, Hilton, Hyatt, Westin Chosun and Plaza, and the rooms were allocated according to the order of protocol.

Broadcasters were put in the hotels near the IBC, technical officials in hotels near the competition venues, and sponsors and suppliers in de luxe hotels or Family Town pursuant to the contracts.

In case of Olympic Family and ordinary guests being lodged in one hotel, the rooms were separated by floor. The services and security measures were also based on high standards. To separate Olympic Family from ordinary guests, room allocation started from high floors down for the Family, while the rooms for ordinary guests started from low floors up, so that Family members and ordinary guests would not meet on the same floor.

Also considered in the room allocations were nationality, groups and functions, so as to ensure efficiency and practicality. Separate floors were ensured for nations hostile to each other. Also considered in the allocation to prevent possible friction were political factors, religion, language and customs.

18.4.2 Accommodation Management

The SLOOC started receiving bookings from November 1987. The SLOOC produced an accommodation guide brochure and hotel and rooms booking forms; the accommodation guide and booking forms were sent to broadcasters on November 10, 1987, to IFs, NOCs, sponsors and others on November 12, 1987, and to VIPs on three occasions in December 1987 and in March and April 1988.

The deadline for the filing of application forms was May 31, 1988, but the deadline was extended until August 1988 in favor of IOC members and a number of other Family members.

Except for the VIPs invited by the SLOOC and the government, the minimum stay was set at 10 days, and the booking deposit was set at 70 to 90 percent of the normal room rates in each hotel; potential lodgers were required to pay the deposit in advance to the SLOOC. Lodgers were required to settle the balance due at the time of check-in.

In the event of cancellation of bookings and refunding requests, 100 percent refund was made possible by May 31, 1988 or four months before the Games, 50 percent until June 31, three months before the opening date, but no refund was given for cancellations on or after July 1. Room rates in official hotels, for example, were set at the 1987 rates applied to ordinary guests. Based on the exchange rate of 717 *won* per US dollar as of September 1, 1988, the double/twin rate was 1) 85,000 *won* - 112,500 *won* (US\$118 - 157) in the de luxe hotels, 2) 53,400 *won* - 68,500 *won* (US\$74 - 96) in first-class hotels, 3) 38,100 *won* (US\$53) in second-class hotels, and 4) 35,200 *won* (US\$49) in the third-class hotels.

The Olympic Family for whom the SLOOC was obliged to pay room rates in accordance with the stipulations of the Olympic Charter included: 1) IOC members, subcommittee members, advisory committee members, and IOC invitees, 2) IF presidents and secretaries general, 3) presidents of NOCs and secretaries general, and 4) OCOG personnel. The balance above the IOC rate was settled by the SLOOC. The IOC rate stipulated by the Olympic Charter was US\$60 in single occupancy, and US\$90 in double occupancy. In de luxe hotels, the difference between the IOC rate and the actual rates was considerable. The booking deposit management was done by the Accommodation Division of the SLOOC, while the Korea

Exchange Bank was in charge of the receipt of payments. The SLOOC received booking deposits amounting to 17,313 million *won*, and delivered 80 percent of the amount to the hotels, and the remaining 20 percent was settled within one month following the end of the Games.

The number of bookings among the Olympic Family came to 18,740, but the number of actual lodgers stood at 17,781 persons, recording a check-in rate of 95 percent. Of the total lodgers, the Headquarters Hotel accounted for 793, the official hotels for 11,433, and the Olympic Family Town accounted for 5,555.

The lodging situation involving ordinary tourists was as follows: 1) tourist hotels: the number of bookings came to 16,771 out of the 16,806 rooms secured, a booking rate of 99.8 percent; 2) the booking rate in the Olympic Family Town was 100 percent, occupying the entire 12,960 rooms secured; 3) in official inns, the booking rate was only 40 percent of the 9,700 rooms secured, or 4,361 rooms; and 4) in the private homes, the booking rate was only 53.2 percent of the 500 homes secured, or 266 homes.

In general, ordinary tourists tended to opt for high-class hotels.

To handle room allocations for Olympic Family and ordinary tourists and to ensure accommodation convenience, the SLOOC operated a command post at the Headquarters Hotel and information desks at official hotels. The operation personnel in the accommodation command post totalled 62, and those at the information desks 214. The information desks in official hotels were exclusively in charge of lodging management concerning check-in and check-out, and also provided various information and helped resolve any inconveniences. Some 20 types of public relations materials were made available at the information desks.

18.5 Operation of Family Town

18.5.1 Construction of Family Town

The construction of the Family Town constituted one of the three major accommodation facility construction projects along with the Olympic Village and Press Village. The Family Town project also had a secondary objective of raising funds for the Games by linking the sales of the apartments to a bidding contribution and also contributing to the improvement of housing conditions in Seoul. The project was a large-scale apartment construction to provide for about 13,000 rooms, or about 21.7 percent of some 60,000 rooms required for the Games. Occupying a 429,754-square-meter lot in Karak Development District,



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Songpa-gu, Seoul, about four kilometers from the Olympic Stadium, the 4,494 flats in 56 apartment buildings of 13 to 15 storeys were constructed in 15 months from March 1987 to May 1988. The apartment units set aside for the Games accounted for 3,890, covering 12,960 rooms with 17,322 beds. The overall accommodation capacity of the apartments was far more than the projected accommodation requirement for the Olympic Family in order to provide for a surplus; surplus rooms were utilized for guide offices of operations personnel or lodging quarters for guide and information desk personnel. In order to function as a "mini-city," the Family Town was equipped with four shopping units, administrative offices, post office, police sub-station, educational, medical and sports facilities.

In its 12th session in June 1985, the Olympic Support Committee decided to launch the Family Town project in the form of a new project under the responsibility of the SLOOC, while the development of the estate was assigned to the Korea Housing Corporation. Kunwon Wooyang Architects & Associate completed the design, and construction firms including Daewoo Co., Lucky Development Co., Lotte Construction, Pacific Construction and Sunkyong Engineering & Construction formed a joint team to undertake the construction at a cost of about 260 billion won.

The sales of the 4,494 flats of the Family Town were conducted on two occasions, in May and July 1987. By December the same year sales contracts had been completed. By size in *pyong* (one *pyong* equals 3.3 square meters), the apartment units included: 1) 600 of A-type 32 *pyong*, 2) 900 of B type 32 *pyong*, 3) 900 of 43 *pyong*, 4) 1,416 of 49 *pyong*, 5) 558 of 56 *pyong*, 6) 120 of 68 *pyong*.

18.5.2 Operation of Lodging

The operation of the Family Town's 56 units covering 3,890 flats and 12,960 rooms was jointly done by four hotels, each with predetermined equity ratio -Hilton Hotel, 40 percent; Lotte, Walker Hill, and Seoul Plaza each with 20 percent. The room operations contract signed with the SLOOC amounted to 8,850 million won for a period of 30 days from September 10 to October 9, 1988, with quality of services being on a par with tourist hotels; the contracting hotels were required to obtain standards approval for five kinds of linen sheets, 15 kinds of room supplies, and 29

kinds of office supplies. The rooms included: 1) 2,600 rooms in 1,300 flats of 32-*pyong* economy type; 1,300 rooms each for singles and twins, 2) 3,120 rooms in 780 flats of 43 -*pyong* business type; 1,560 singles and 780 each for doubles and twins, 3) 4,896 rooms in 1,224 flats of 49-*pyong* de luxe type; 2,448 singles, and 1,224 each for doubles and twins, 4) 1,928 room sin 482 flats of 56-*pyong* super-de luxe type; 482 rooms each for singles and doubles, and 964 twins, and 5) 416 rooms in 104 flats of 68-*pyong* type; 312 doubles and 104 twins. By type of rooms, singles accounted for 5,790, or 45 percent, doubles accounted for 2,798, or 21 percent, and twins accounted for 4,372, or 34 percent.

The standard room rates were 40,000 won for single, 48,000 won for double, and 52,000 won for twin. In addition, the rate for large-sized single was 80,000 won, that for large-sized double 144,000 won and large-sized twin 104,000 won. Ten percent service charge was added. The rates by size of flats were: 1) 92,000 won for 32-*pyong* type, 2) 180,000 won for 43 *pyong*, 3) 180,000 won for 49 *pyong*, 4) 192,000 won for 56 *pyong*, and 5) 196,000 won for 68 *pyong*.

The room sales included 4,720 rooms in 1,258 flats for Olympic Family, and 8,240 rooms in 2,632 flats for ordinary tourists. For the ordinary tourists, sales done at the admission tickets sales agencies accounted for 5,948 rooms involving 1,871 flats, and sales by tour agencies accounted for 2,292 rooms involving 761 flats.

Bookings for the Olympic Family proceeded in accordance with the aforementioned SLOOC regulations, but for ordinary tourists, the amount of booking deposit varied according to the time of payment: 1) Before September 30, 1987, lodgers were required to pay 20 percent at the time of booking and to settle the balance on three occasions; 20 percent by December 31, 1987, 20 percent by March 31, 1988, and the balance at the time of check-in, 2) before December 31, 1987, lodgers were required to pay 50 percent of the rate at the time of booking, and settle the balance on two occasions; first time involving 20 percent by March 31, 1988 and the balance at the time of check-in, 3) before March 31, 1988, lodgers were required to pay 80 percent at the time of booking, and settle the balance at the time of check-in. Payment of the whole amount was required for bookings thereafter.

The room allocation was done according to the following guidelines: 1) Games-related persons were deployed by group in the same zone so that the relevant apparatuses of the SLOOC and domestic sports federations could manage efficiently; 2) invited VIPs, holders of NOC transferable cards, IF technical officials and others eligible for transportation services provided by the SLOOC were accommodated close to parking lots; 3) G and GV cards holders were assigned to 32-*pyong* economy type allowing for easy distribution of rooms and avoiding protocol difficulties which might arise in the sharing of larger flats; 4) those eligible for accreditation cards were assigned to a given zone for security consideration. In the case of ordinary tourists, those belonging to specific groups were given precedence, while individual tourists were assigned according to their personal preference and the level of rates. For the convenience of the Family Town guests, a main guide desk was installed at the entrance, and guide desks were installed at each unit to manage elevators and handle various guide services.

A predetermined standard of services was maintained with respect to laundry and replacement of linen sheets in rooms and upkeep of office fixture. Garbage collection and cleaning in the apartment area was done under service contract. For the facility management, the Joint Project Unit organized separate teams for facility inspection and repair; the facility inspection team was responsible for regular inspections and established a contingency system to deal with fire, electric breakdown and water supply stoppages. The repair team, grouped in five sub-teams for construction sections, was responsible for the repair of any faults.

Total lodgers who stayed at the Family Town from September 10 to October 9, 1988 numbered 203,745, or a daily average of 6,790 persons.

18.5.3 Food Service Operation

Food service operation in the Family Town was done in the form of cafeteria style buffet at the large dining hall in the apartment precinct. It operated for 30 days from September 10 to October 9, 1988. The dining hall with floor space of 5,369 square meters was equipped with 500 six-seat tables, 10 main food supply stands, four dessert corners, four beverage corners,



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and eight coffee corners. Included in the dining hall were a kitchen with floor space of 2,291 square meters, warehouse with floor space of 641 square meters, and employees' lockers area with floor space of 357 square meters. Food supply involved table services with menus covering Western, Chinese and Japanese foods. The basic menu for breakfast covered 76 kinds mainly in Western style, lunch involved 93 kinds of menu of the standard available at de luxe hotels, and dinner involved 98 kinds, rotated on a three-day cycle basis. The food charge was 6,400 won for breakfast, with 50 percent discount provided to youngsters below 12 in age. Lunch and dinner was about 12,000 won. Breakfast charges were collected in advance together with the payment of the accommodation charges. Lunch and dinner were sold as required but 10

12. Menu board at Olympic Family Town dining hall; the 3,000-seat dining hall operated from September 10 to October 9.

13. Olympic Family Town, comprising 56 apartment buildings of 13 to 15 stories.

Family Town Rooms' Use

Classification	Economy		Business		Deluxe		Super Deluxe		President		Total	
	Apt Units	Rooms	Apt Units	Rooms	Apt Units	Rooms	Apt Units	Rooms	Apt Units	Rooms	Apt Units	Rooms
Olympic Family	156	312	494	1,976	608	2,432					1,258	4,720
Tourists	1,144	2,288	286	1,144	616	2,464	482	1,928	104	416	2,632	8,240
Total	1,300	2,600	780	3,120	1,224	4,896	482	1,928	104	416	3,890	12,960



18. Accommodation

percent discount was given for purchases involving more than 10 coupons. Guide centers were set up at the four entrances to the dining hall, and 10 main supply lanes were arranged to cope with a rush of diners at one time. In the dining hall were 380 flowerpots, 40 plant boxes, various guide poles and service corners.

The total consumption of food materials came to 519 tons of 21 kinds, including 76 tons of imported materials and 443 tons of domestic products; in cash value, the volume amounted to 1,129 million *won*. These food materials were purchased at the places of production or through purchasing agencies, and brought into the warehouse for cold storage. The total diners included 199,474 for breakfast, 5,057 for lunch, and 15,899 for dinner, for a total of 220,430.

Food services for operation personnel were offered in a 670 - seat restaurant on the fourth floor of the arcade in the apartment precinct. The operation was a long - term job lasting from August 10 to December 9, 1988, a period which reflected the time needed for preparation and the time for the post - Games operations. Lee Hak, a Korean-style restaurant, supplied Korean -style food on a two - day menu cycle under contract.

18.5.4 Operation of Amenities Facilities

The Family Town Joint Operation Unit commissioned specialized companies or related agencies to run amenities facilities for the Family Town. To ensure efficient operation of the amenities facilities covering 19 types, the Joint Operation Unit and business firms involved signed operation contracts, while the SLOOC supervised the operation according to its operation

guidelines and extended administrative support.

The 19 types of the amenities facilities included: shopping center, post office, telegraph and telephone booth, bank, airlines, tour guide, barbershop and beauty salon, laundry, car rental, medical clinic, business center, snack corner, high -class restaurants, dispensers, tour agency for guests, and flower shop, plus three entertainment facilities including a discotheque, folk performance stage and tennis court. The facilities were generally opened for 14 hours from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. But telegraph and telephone booth, medical clinic, car rental and business center operated on a 24 - hour basis. The discotheque was open for six hours at night beginning at 6 p.m., and the folk performance stage was operated for two hours starting from 10 p.m.

Some notable features of the operation: 1) the shopping center commissioned by Lotte Department Store set up 22 corners on 1,266 square meters and attracted 66,000 shoppers, with sales reaching 370 million *won*, 2) the snack corners operated by Jinro Massmerchandising Inc. attracted 77,000 customers, chalking up sales of 234.08 million *won*, and 3) the folk performance stage operated by Oriental Brewery Co. attracted 15,710 persons, recording sales of 23.18 million *won*.

The 19 amenities facilities attracted a total of 279,265 persons with sales reaching 758,880,000 *won*.

18.5.5 Operational System and Human Resources

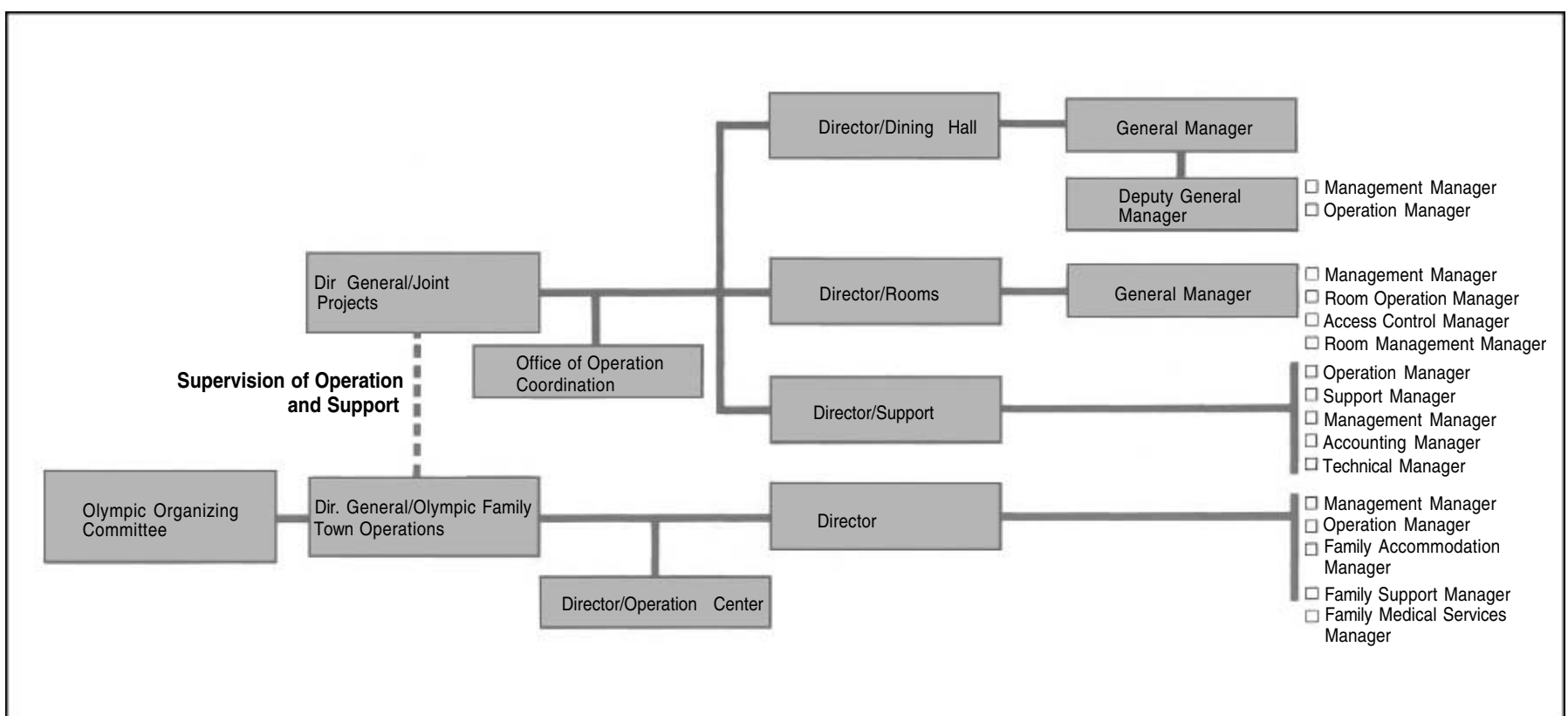
The operational system of the Family Town was two-tiered: 1) Family Town Operation Unit under the responsibility of the SLOOC, and 2) the Joint Project

Unit under the responsibility of the actual undertakers of the project. During the construction stage of the Family Town, the SLOOC supervised the Construction Joint Project Unit comprising five construction firms. As the Games operation went into full swing in July 1988, the SLOOC organized a Family Town Operation Unit for on-site operation.

The Family Town Operation Unit was staffed by one director general, one director, one office chief, five managers and 18 officers. The Family Town Operation Unit was responsible for supervision of the operation of accommodation facilities and administrative support such as consultation with related government agencies.

The Joint Project Unit, in which the five construction firms and four hotels participated, was staffed by one director general, three operation chiefs, two executive managers, one office chief, 11 managers and 42 officers.

The Family Town Operation Unit had a total of 237 staff, including 15 SLOOC staff members, 38 support personnel, 180 temporary employees, and four service employees. The Joint Project Unit was manned by 4,954 personnel. They included 3,077 personnel assigned to the Room Operation Headquarters, 900 to the Kitchen Operation Headquarters and 977 to the Support Project Headquarters. The total human resources put into the operation of the Family Town involving both the Family Town Operation Unit and the Joint Project Unit came to 5,191.



18.6 Review and Evaluation

Accommodation was one area of Olympic preparations that required close cooperation with the government and related industries. The Accommodation Committee was organized in 1985 to set up basic accommodation plan for the 24th Olympic Games under the coordination of the SLOOC and concerned government agencies and businesses. In 1987, the Tourism and Accommodation Board was activated to efficiently carry out the tasks set by the committee and actual adjustment. The Tourism and Accommodation Management Unit, activated in 1987, was responsible for the establishment of a basic accommodation plan, action on the items determined by the Accommodation Committee, and cooperation with related agencies with respect to working affairs.

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Under the "Tourism and Accommodation Support Law for Olympics," promulgated in 1986, tax benefits were ensured for hotels and inns designated for Olympic accommodation and bookings guaranteed for the Olympic Family and tourists.

All these factors as well as the careful planning on the part of the SLOOC, concerned government agencies and businesses, and selfless efforts by the entire operation personnel, led to the successful undertaking of the Olympic accommodation program, providing comfortable lodging and excellent food services to the 240,000 Olympic Family members and tourists who visited Korea during the Seoul Olympics. Various convenience facilities at the Olympic Family Town, the Olympic and Press Villages also contributed remarkably to the creation of amicable atmosphere.

However, one major mistake was made at the stage of projecting the number of lodgers and the standard of facilities they would require. It was estimated that a total of 58,000 rooms would be needed to accommodate the projected 240,000 visitors, which the accommodation planners hoped to meet with 18,000 rooms in the Olympic and Press Villages, 13,000 rooms in the Family Town, and the remaining 27,000 rooms at 86 tourist hotels, 300 official inns and 500 private homes. The final booking rates showed that a majority of ordinary tourists opted for high-class hotels, too.

Booking rates at the Family Town and tourist hotels marked 100 percent, but those at the official inns and private homes stood at 40 percent and 53 percent, respectively.

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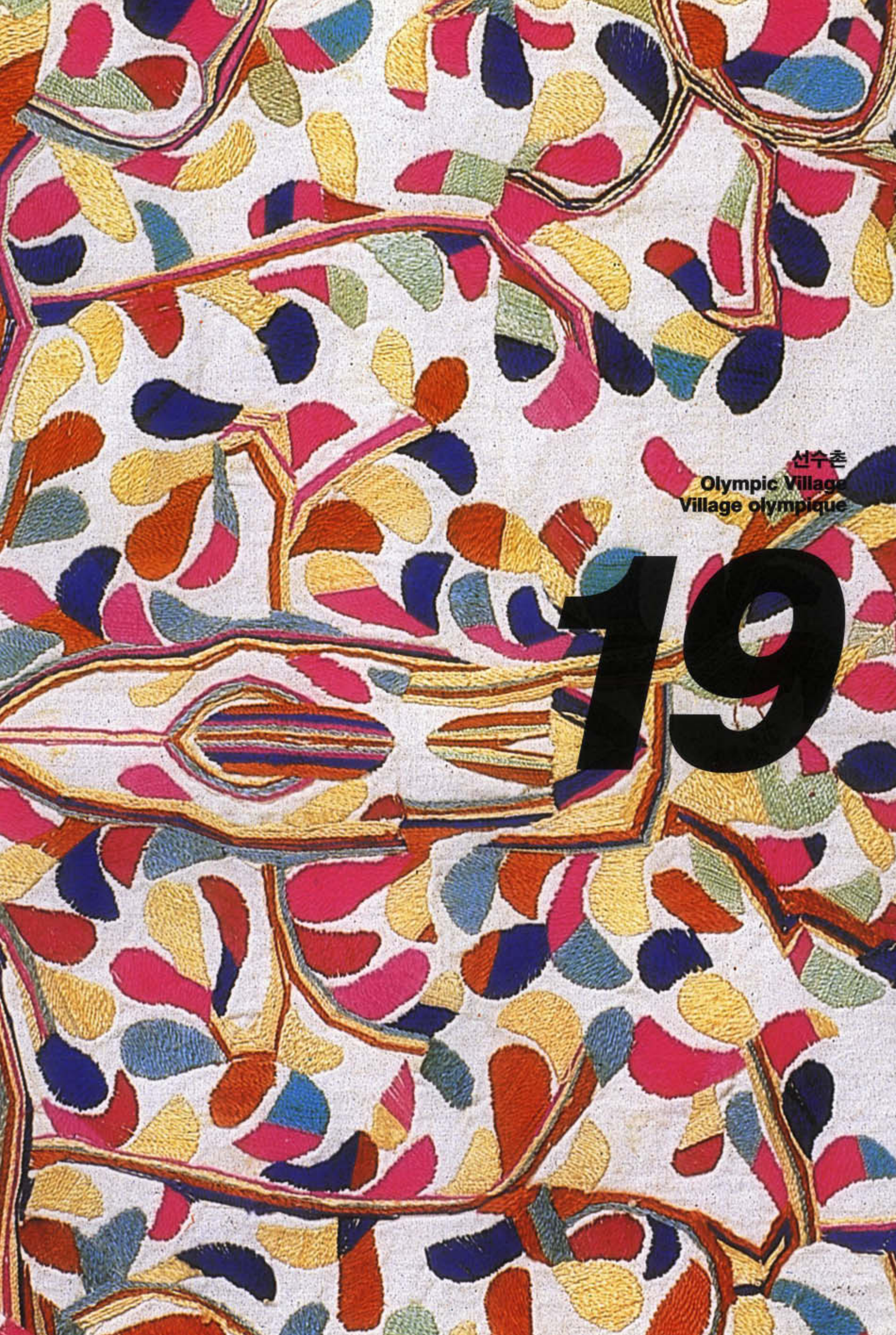
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14. A spacious room in Olympic Family Town.

15. Olympic Family Town guests shopping for souvenirs kept busy helping guests.

16. Information specialists at Olympic Family Town provided various information and guide services.

17. OB Plaza at Olympic Family Town



선수촌
Olympic Village
Village olympique

19



The Seoul Olympic Village was a well-constructed, and truly international city. Built on some 626,664 square meters of land in Ogum-dong and Tunchon-dong in Songpa-gu, 2km from the Olympic Stadium, the Olympic Village comprised 86 apartment buildings comprising 3,692 units, next door was the Press Village with 36 apartment buildings comprising 1,848 apartment units. During 35 days of Olympic Village operations between September 1 and October 5, 1988, 5,057 operation personnel greeted and served 14,501 athletes and officials from 160 countries. The apartment complexes were divided into 131 districts and equipped with a front desk at each entrance, recreation room, medical center, delegation office and a conference room.

The 26,400-square-meter Athletes' Hall inside the International Zone was eight stories high with a dining hall of 4,200 seating capacity and NOC Service Center as well as numerous amenities and entertainment facilities. Chefs from top-grade hotels worked on a five-day menu cycle to provide international cuisine providing over 6,000 calories a day if required. A total of 2.3 billion won's worth of food or 1,044 tons, were consumed.

The main facilities for daily life at the Olympic Village were the Olympic Village Headquarters, VIP lounge, swimming pool, SPBC, Religious Center and Village Medical Center. Prayer rooms for six religions were set up at the Religious Center, and the Medical Center met the standard of a general hospital.

The Olympic Village operation budget amounted to approximately 25.3 billion won. Twenty heads of state visited the village, as well as eight monarchs and four premiers; there were more than 3,000 visitors including all honorary guests. There was also a series of cultural activities such as stage performances and movie shows. As the Olympic Village Mayor Kim Yongshik put it, the village was one magnificent city only without courts and a tax office.



19. Olympic Village

19.1 Basic Preparations

19.1.1 Overview

Providing comfortable residential environment and ample space for relaxation were the conditions the SLOOC had to meet in building the Olympic Village.

Rule 36 of the Olympic Charter states that the host country must provide an Olympic Village where athletes and officials can lodge together, and that the village must be located as close to the main stadium, training sites and other supplementary facilities as possible.

The SLOOC chose a site that met these requirements. Special attention was paid to promoting relaxation at the village through high-quality service and up-to-date facilities. Recreation rooms were built in each delegation living quarters, and the Athletes' Hall in the International Zone was fully equipped with entertainment facilities for relieving the stress and strain of training and competition.

The aim of the Olympic Village was that it should be a place for maintaining perfect physical conditions, for promoting harmony and friendship and for providing utmost comfort and safety. To this end, the Dining Hall and Medical Center management sought perfection. Meals were served from a variety of menus to suit international palates, high in calories provision, and matched the quality of renowned hotels. Different eating habits of different religions and regional customs were also taken into consideration.

The Village Medical Center had western medical services as well as Korean herb medicine, and for the first time in Olympic history, acupuncture and moxibustion services were added to the center.

International activities and arts programs were prepared to enhance harmony and friendship. Birthday celebrations, national holidays, industrial tours and Korean home visits were carried out in addition to official programs.

19.1.2 Charter Regulations and History of the Olympic Village

□ Olympic Charter Regulation

Prior to the construction of the Olympic Village, the SLOOC and the Seoul City had to determine the expected number of athletes and officials in order to decide on the site and size of the village. The Olympic Charter had to be carefully studied to set up a plan that sufficiently met all the practical requirements.

Rule 36 of the Olympic Charter governing the Olympic Village and living quarters states:

"The OCOG shall provide one Olympic village for men and another for women so that competitors and team officials can be housed together and fed at a reasonable price unless under special circumstances which the IOC would agree to consider. The Olympic villages shall be at the disposal of the teams for at least two weeks before the opening ceremony and three days after the closing ceremony of the Olympic Games."

Rule 37 states: "Only competitors and persons whose services are necessary to the competitors may live in the Olympic villages.

The OCOG must accommodate or provide accommodation in the Olympic villages for the personnel attached to teams who have been nominated by NOCs and stipulated by the IOC according to the quotas set out in the bye-law."

The SLOOC also sought to provide accommodation for extra officials whose lodging specifications were not stated in the Olympic Charter but whose duties required that they stay close to the athletes for close coordination. There were 295 extra officials from 21 countries at the 23rd Los Angeles Olympic Games, but arrangements for a greater number of extra officials had to be made at the Seoul Olympics where a record number of nations were expected to participate. The SLOOC had to make sure that there was no deficiency in accommodation whatsoever and took measures in 1986 to provide 6,000 rooms when building living quarters.

□ History of the Olympic Village

The ancient Olympiad in Greece was begun in 776 B.C. with a religious purpose and was held every four years for a thousand years until 396 A.D. Tradition had it that athletes would camp around the sacred precincts of Elis, some 57km from Olympia, at least 30 days prior to competition. They would polish their physical skills together with the judges, and also paid great attention to artistic performances as well. When the competition began, athletes would move to Olympia where they would pitch tents or lodge in temporary structures. This was, in fact, the origin of the "Olympic Village."

After the modern Olympics was revived, athletes were responsible for arranging their own lodgings up until the 10th Los Angeles Olympics in 1932. It was at this Los Angeles Olympics that 550 bungalow complexes were prepared to accommodate the athletes. At the 1936 Berlin Games, 140 brick structure complexes were provided, each consisting of 13 rooms. Each room could accommodate 24 to 26 male athletes and separate lodgings were prepared for female athletes. Regulations on constructing the Olympic village were specifically stipulated in the Olympic Charter in 1947, and in 1952 at the 15th Helsinki

Games, 13 housing complexes and 545 units furnished with modern facilities formed the Olympic Village. Except at the 23rd Los Angeles Olympics in 1984 when university dormitories were used in lieu of the village, apartments were newly constructed at other Games such as in Mexico, Munich, Montreal and Moscow.

19.1.3 Implementation

The SLOOC was asked by the Seoul City in March 1983 to collect necessary data in drafting construction plans for the Olympic Village and the Press Village. One month later the SLOOC presented a basic outline featuring necessary building requirements.

In October of the same year the SLOOC completed a management plan for the Olympic Village, and as part of plan development, it held, in 1984, a meeting of past Olympic participants. The SLOOC also observed the Los Angeles Olympics and invited the Montreal Olympic Village Mayor for consultations. The designing for the Olympic Village was put to a public contest, and the SLOOC completed the basic design drawing in 1985. Between July and September of 1986, details on facility installations were compiled, and in October of the same year, a final decision was made on facility outlay. In November, construction of the Olympic Village began. The Seoul city took charge of building 86 apartment buildings comprising 3,692 units. The undertaking was completed after 19 months on May 31, 1988, and the village was handed over to the SLOOC the next day on June 1. The completion of the Olympic Village was celebrated on this day in a ceremony attended by President Roh Tae Woo and IOC President Samaranch, as well as some 300 other guests.

With the launch of construction in 1986, preparation of other functional facilities was put to full gear. The SLOOC designated in May 1987 the official contractors for food services and kitchen utilities. From June of the same year, the SLOOC began securing necessary operation personnel for the Olympic Village, and, in October, final plans were drawn up for interior and exterior installations in the village. Operation plans for amenities/entertainment facilities were determined in December, as well as agreements with service contractors and village operation plan. As the Olympics year 1988 dawned, the SLOOC finalized the preparations, such as training of operation personnel, living quarters arrangements, service contracts, distribution of operation materials and five rehearsals. Beginning on July 1, the SLOOC was placed under an actual operational status.





19. Olympic Village

19.1.4 Organization and Manpower

□ Organization

The organization of the Olympic Village underwent six-phased transition.

The village organizational system was determined on February 4, 1983, at the 12th SLOOC Executive Board meeting in which decisions were made to place three departments and eight divisions under commissioner of the Olympic Village Operations. The Olympic Village Headquarters was renamed the Olympic Village Department in September 1983, and the department was divided into Olympic Village Department 1 and 2 in April 1985. The post of commissioner was readopted in December of the same year with Village Department, Transportation Department and Security Department established under it.

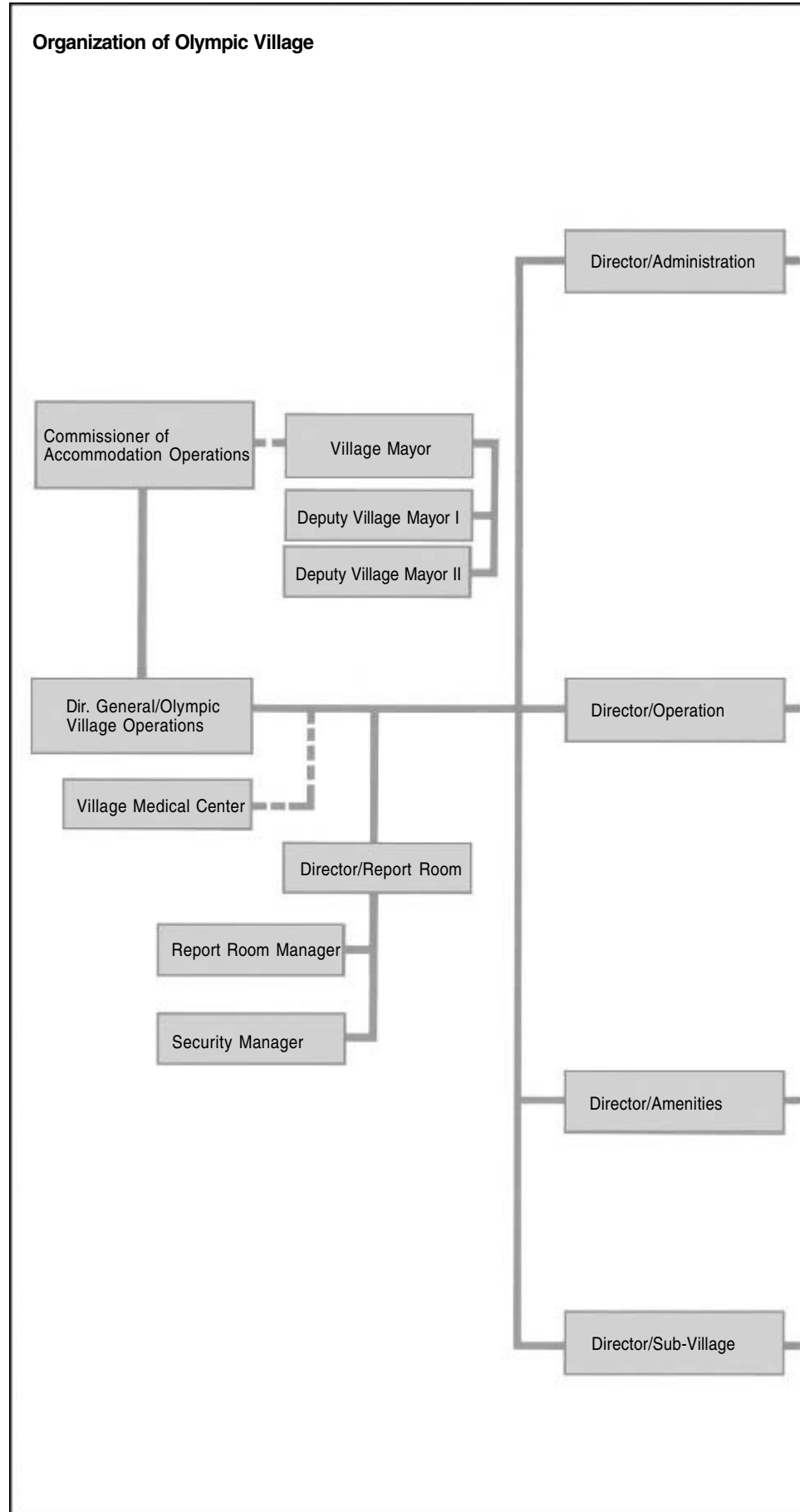
Departments were renamed as Olympic Village Division 1,2,3, and 4 at the Executive Board meeting on January 9, 1987.

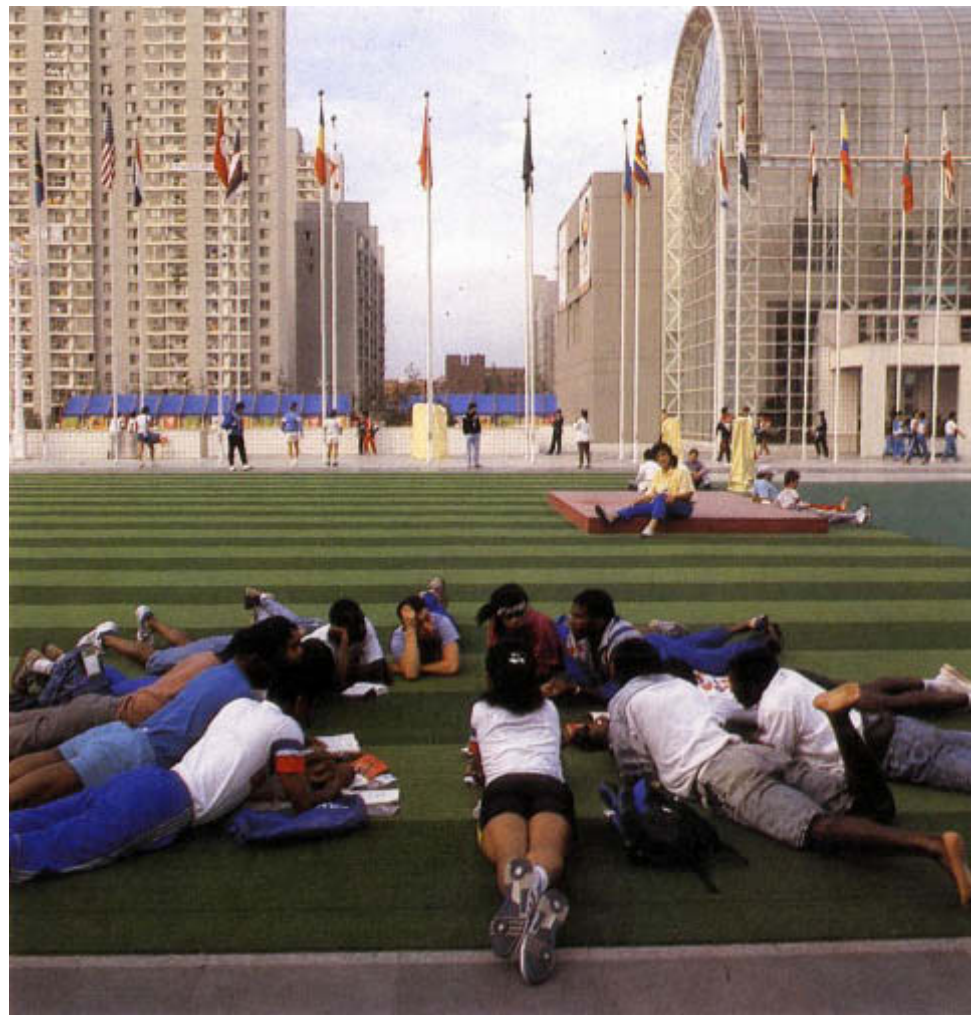
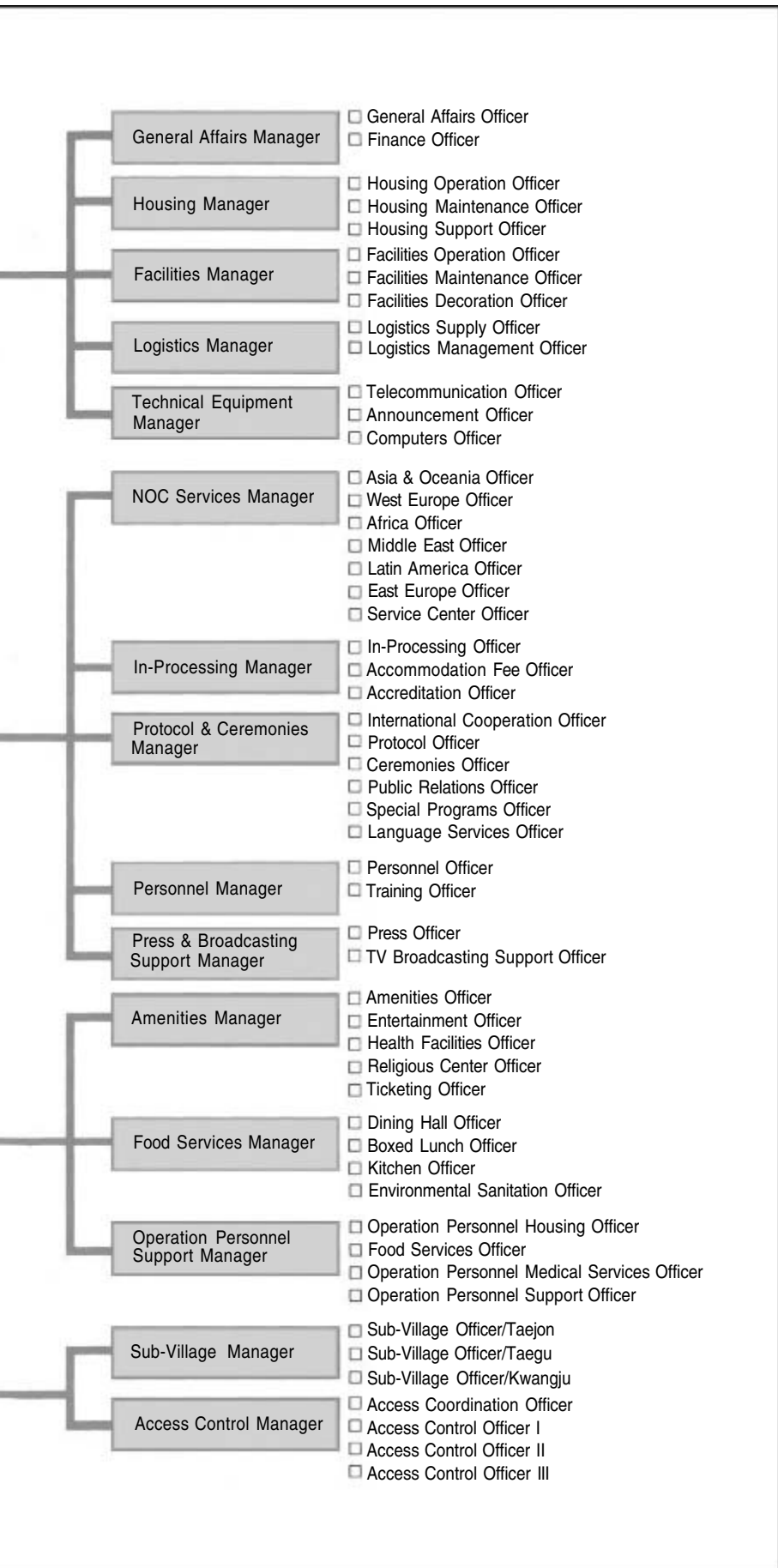
The village organization was transformed to the Games operation system on July 1, 1988, at which time the Olympic Village Operation Unit was formulated under the control of commissioner of Accommodation Support Headquarters. The Olympic Village operation was supervised by director-general under the control of the commissioner.

The village mayor had under him two deputy mayors and executed international duties such as greeting NOC representatives and receiving VIPs, apart from administrative duties. Kim Yong-shik, Former Minister of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the first president of the SLOOC, was appointed as the village mayor in July 1988.

The director-general of village operation personally supervised the operation center and the Village Medical Center, and director of administration, director of operation, director of amenities and director of support were placed under his direction. The 18 sections under the directors were handled by 57 officers. The sections were; General Affairs, Housing, Facilities, Logistics, Technical Equipment, NOC Service, In-Processing, International Cooperation, Human Resources, Food Services, Amenities, Operation Personnel Support, Access Control, Sub-Village, Cultural Event, Sub Press and Broadcasting Center, Security, and Situation Room.

Organization of Olympic Village





Manpower management

There were approximately 6,300 preparation and planning personnel at the time the Olympic Village Headquarters was inaugurated in July 1983. After numerous adjustments, the final number came to 5,057-57 SLOOC Staff members, 2,468 support personnel, 2,473 volunteers and 59 temporary personnel. These operation personnel were assigned in phases from January 1987 until the Games began. Meticulous training was needed for village operation personnel, and training for volunteers was held in three steps. The first step was orientation conducted twice in October and November 1987; the second step was duty training conducted four times from April to August 1988. Those who completed the first and second step continued on to the third step which involved on-site simulated field training. The 57 officers from 18 sections led the training program from May 1988 to just before the Game, closely following the set scenario. For 313 Korean overseas resident interpreters, training programs were held twice for six consecutive days each, educating them not only on their duties but also on daily routine.

2. Athletes spend a free moment on the Plaza of Flags, where many official events were staged.



19. Olympic Village



3

19.2 Village Construction and Management

19.2.1 Village Construction

A draft plan for the Olympic Village was drawn up in 1983. It called for accommodation capacity of 15,000 people with 86 lodging buildings comprising 3,962 units. It also called for additional facilities such as athletes' hall, swimming pool, administration center. The facilities were to cover 551,996 square meters out of 626,664 square meters tract in Tunchon-dong and Ogum-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul.

The Office of the Prime Minister had designated the Seoul City as the main undertaker of the project for the Olympic Village in its proposal for facility layouts for the Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympics. The construction was to be a public-financed development with an international open design contest, and the units were to be sold in advance to the public in order to generate revenues required for the construction.

The initially chosen site of the village was situated across the Seoul Sports Complex on some 262,481 square meters of land for 2,160 apartments units for 13,000 people. But further study showed the area was too confined by nearby apartment complexes and lacking visual beauty; therefore, the location was changed. The Seoul City, which was in charge of construction of the village, held an international open contest for the building design. Out of 39 designs, a joint work by Whang Il-in the of Il kun Architects and Engineers Group and the Woo Kyu-sung of Woo & Williams Architecture Group was chosen as the winner in June 1985. An execution drawing was completed by March 1986 and construction got under way in November of the same year.

The village was completed 19 months later on May 31, 1988, and all of its facilities were turned over to the charge of the SLOOC.

19.2.2 Village Facilities

□ Space allotment

The SLOOC examined and researched various other Olympic Villages in other countries when drafting its blueprint in 1983. As a result, the SLOOC decided to divide the village into two separate parts. The Residential Zone isolated from noise pollution and the International Zone where entertainment, recreation, arts and shopping facilities were to be grouped together.

The building design contest was held with this requirement in mind, and the winning design detailed separation of residential and common quarters,

placing public facilities in the heart of a radial-shaped village. The overall shape, therefore, resembled a half circle evocative of a fan.

The SLOOC completed its inspection and supplementations to the outlays of village facilities and came up with the final "Olympic Village Operation Facility Outlays" in October 1987.

□ Living quarters

It was decided from the outset of the Olympic and Press Villages' construction plan in 1982 that the living quarters should be built in the form of modern apartments. The Seoul City pursued construction of the Olympic Village and the Press Village simultaneously, a total of 5,540 units in 122 apartment buildings, of which 3,692 units in 86 buildings belonged to the Olympic Village.

The Olympic Village living quarters were divided into four districts. District A had 39 buildings with 1,472 units, District B with 19 buildings of 716 units and District C with 24 buildings of 1,232 units. Athletes from 160 nations were accommodated in these three closely-knit areas, while operation personnel stayed in the distanced District D which contained 272 units in four buildings. Apartments were divided into six categories according to size, with the largest unit accommodating 16 people and the smallest unit five people. Athletes were allotted their apartments depending on the delegation size.

□ Supplementary facilities

The International Zone, in the heart of the village, was equipped with numerous public facilities as common living amenities.

At the core was 2,425.5-square-meter the Flag Plaza, and Athletes' Hall with combined floor space of 27,915 square meters, covering three stories above ground with one basement level. The Athletes' Hall, 33.6 meters wide and with an exterior length of 282 meters, was shaped like a letter 'j' and when seen from above, gave the appearance of a walking stick laid flat. The outdoor Flag Plaza was covered with artificial turf and equipped with 170 flag poles. It was designed for use for various ceremonies. The floor of the plaza also included an area of 10,000 glass blocks forming a radial shape approximately 21 meters in diameter. The illumination system, dubbed "disk of light," emitted fantastic light from below during the

night. In the basement, 173 illuminators were installed, featuring 150-watt red-tinted beam lamp or sometimes a 175-watt snow-white metal highlight that shot up to the sky. The Athletes' Hall, referred to as the "Glass Palace," had an appearance resembling a glass botanical garden, covered by an 11-meter-wide glass roof and 5,000 sheets of special fiber glass on its side facing the Flag Plaza. Close to the Athletes' Hall were the Olympic Village Headquarters (684 square meters), VIP Lounge (684 square meters), Telecommunication Center (684 square meters), Operation Center (479 square meters), and police substation (165 square meters). The three-story entertainment facility provided a 13x25 meter swimming pool, saunas and public baths for men and women, circuit training area, locker rooms, weigh-in room, and lounge.

On the green belt area away from the International Zone were the Administration Center (274 square meters) and the SPBC (1,957 square meters). The Religious Center (2,472 square meters) with prayer rooms for six religions-Protestant, Catholic, Buddhist, Greek Orthodox, Islamic and Jewish-was located in the Olympic Village together with the Village Medical Center (2,519 square meters) that was up to par with a general hospital.

□ Decorations

Decorative articles created a comfortable living environment and a festive image.

Flower beds were placed on streets inside the village, and some 5,000 flower pots decorated the streets and the interior and exterior of facility structures. At the entrance to the Flag Plaza stood a 10-meter-high three-dimensional flower tower. Bearing the emblem of the Seoul Games, the tower was commonly used as a background for commemorative photographs.

Decorative columns, 30 in all, were set up to add a touch of Korean art, and 270 other decoration items were put up at annex structures. There were also 510 fence draperies, a welcoming arch, two ad balloons, two folk panel decorations, nine placards, 210 stringers, and 260 pole banners, totalling 6,733 items of 16 different kinds.

A total of 780 information sign boards of seven different kinds were used,

3. Park Seh-jik, SLOOC President, inspecting the Olympic Village construction site.

4. The Olympic Village was dedicated on May 31, 1988, after 19 months of construction; President Roh Tae Woo, IOC President Samaranch and Seoul Mayor Kim Yong-nae are shown at the ribbon-cutting ceremony.

5. Guideboards were erected throughout the Olympic Village using pictograms of competition venues and facilities.

6. Oryun Primary School was transformed into the Village Medical Center, a clinic with the capacity of a general hospital.

Types of Olympic Village Rooms

Type	Area	No. of Buildings	No. of Households
A Type (single story)	112m ²	20	1,112
B Type (single story)	132m ²	25	1,020
D Type (single story)	169m ²	13	216
E Type (single story)	188m ²	5	192
CD+ED Type (two-story)	162m ² + 212m ²	15	516+172
DD+ED Type (two-story)	175m ² + 212m ²	8	348+116
Total		86	3,692

including a giant welcome signpost, 20 guide boards to buildings, 27 facility identification signs and 645 information posts.

There were also 57 awnings of 14 kinds used for temporary booths, rest areas and information booths.

These decoration articles were put up between April and August of 1988, and were dismantled between October and November.

19.2.3

Facility Maintenance

A maintenance service contractor was designated to run three maintenance offices inside the Olympic Village in order to maintain the village facilities. The offices took charge of 1) arranging maintenance duties, 2) maintenance and repair of facilities, 3) safety management plan, 4) sanitation of building interior and exterior, garbage disposal, 5) collection and payment of maintenance and utility fees, 6) protecting facility equipment, 7) handling all details related to facility maintenance duty, and 8) regulating installations, losses and damage to temporary facilities.

The village facility service contractor formed a repairs team that was based inside the village maintenance office. There were 1,130 construction repair cases, 573 electricity repairs, 509 machinery repairs, 37 elevator repairs and 226 others, for a total of 2,475 reported cases.

Janitors were employed independently for cleaning duties, and garbage disposal was handled by designating an official service contractor for garbage collection.

19.2.4

Pose-Games Maintenance

The SLOOC took charge of the Olympic Village living quarters and supplementary facilities on June 1, 1988, and opened the village for 35 days from September 1 to October 5. Repairs and restoration works were done between October 9 and the end of November, and all facilities were returned to the Seoul City by the end of December.

Parts of temporary structure building materials were discarded while others were kept. Temporary facilities set up by the Seoul City included various offices inside the Athletes' Hall, kitchen and dining hall, flag poles and others which cost a total of 1 billion *won* in construction cost. Seoul City had also invested 880 million *won* to set up provisional structures or renovate existing facilities for amenities facilities, offices, a dining hall for operation personnel and VIP lounge.



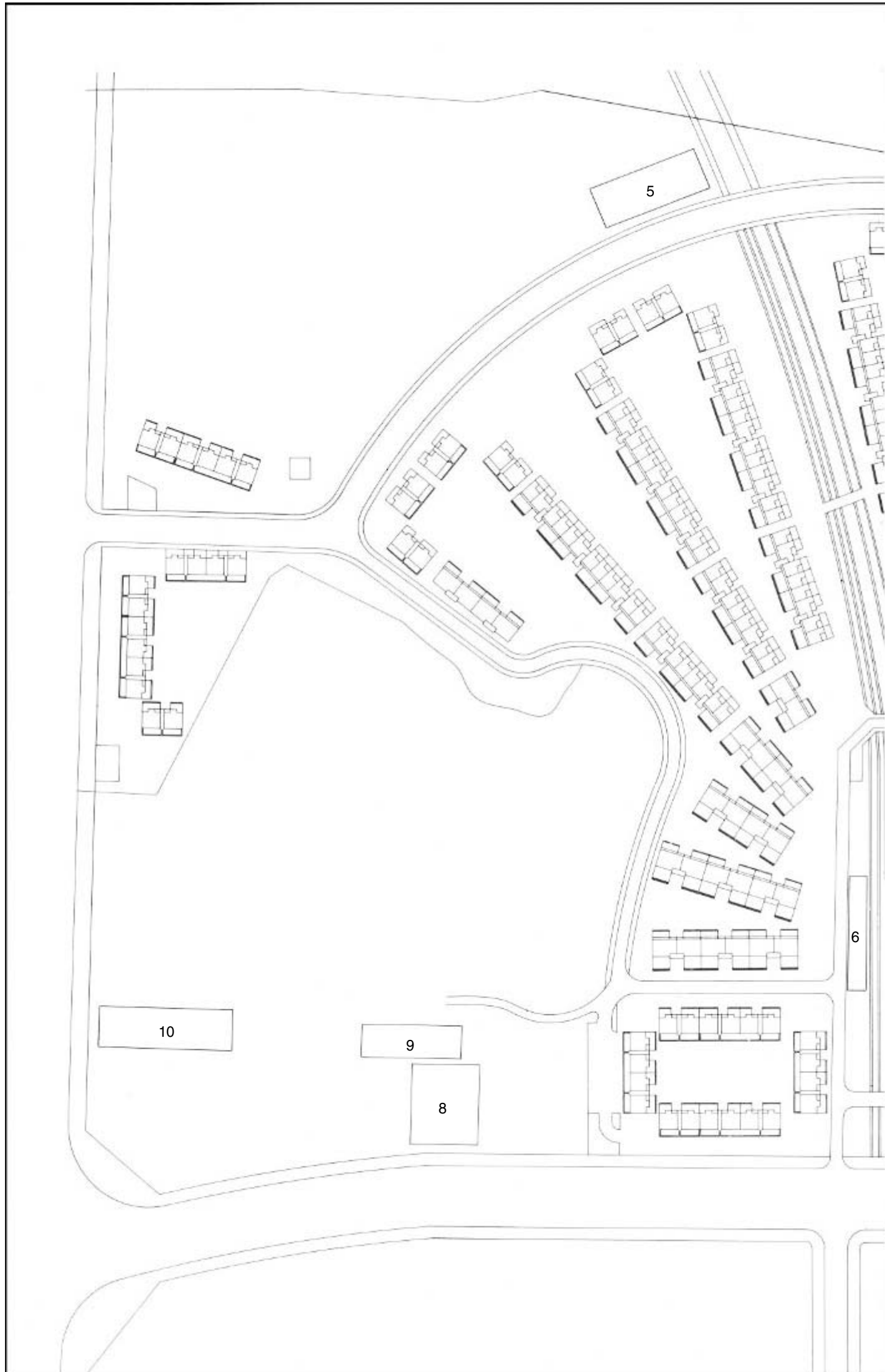
The SLOOC, on the other hand, installed safety fence wire, partitions, security booths, plastic floor tiles for the Athletes' Hall and the artificial turf. In handling these provisional structures, 1) building materials belonging to the SLOOC were discarded immediately after the conclusion of the Games, 2) materials belonging to the Seoul City were put into storage for possible future use, 3) each operation department became responsible for making up the losses and damage of articles and restoring interior installations that were used during the Games before the items were returned to the original owners. Utility fees such as electricity, water and gas amounted to 764.8 million *won* and were paid by the SLOOC.



19. Olympic Village

Olympic Village Facilities Allotment

1. Athletes' Hall
2. Olympic Village Headquarters
3. VIP Lounge
4. Swimming Pool
5. Religious Center
6. Amenities Facility
7. Village Medical Center
8. Administration Center
9. SPBC
10. Firehouse, Transportation & Security Headquarters



7. New arrivals are processed at the general information center of the Olympic Village.





19. Olympic Village

19.3 Securing and Managing Materials

19.3.1 Overview

Basic guidelines for materials management of the Olympic Village were to: 1) determine an appropriate materials support system for managing the Olympic Village; 2) supply materials appropriate for the specific purpose in an economic manner; 3) effectively manage needed materials in proper time, place and amount; and, 4) efficiently and accurately recover and return used materials after the Games.

Under these guidelines, a basic materials supply and demand plan was worked out in March 1987, and in November, a "Guidebook for Materials Management" was produced detailing materials procurement, storage, distribution, recovery and return.

The materials distribution system was organized between June and August just before the Games commenced after a series of preparatory steps such as selection of living quarter furnishings, acquisition of storage space, set-up of supply plan, pooling computer input data, determining various regulations and completing an operation manual.

The Olympic Village administration director oversaw the general operation with the logistics manager supervising the logistics supply officers and administration officers under him. The staff was made up of 36 Games operation personnel and 78 people from materials supply and transport contractors.

19.3.2 Supply of Materials

Various project officers were responsible for recording and requesting the required materials for village operation, while the logistics supply officer processed information on required items according to a standardized list of article types, making sure that departmental requests did not overlap.

The Olympic Village Headquarters minimized the budget and expenses in securing the materials by relying as much as possible on articles used during the Seoul Asian Games. Orders were referred to the Logistics Department, but for items that were newly or additionally required, the headquarters made its own purchases and reported them to the Logistics Support Unit.

The Logistics Department made careful surveys of size and quality prior to the delivery of materials. Decisions were made after consultations with each department officers to make sure the regulations and design were appropriate for the village and in accordance with supply plans. Such consultations were reflected in the

Olympic marketing program and at the time of purchase.

Special attention was paid to reducing expenses when securing materials. Free leasing was preferred, followed by Olympic marketing program contributions, paid lease, and, finally, purchase. A total of 2.66 million articles of 288 different kinds were acquired for the village, valued at 7.7 billion *won*.

The Office of Supply and the Defense Ministry supplied, free of charge, 39 types of articles, including desks, chairs, blankets and mattresses, amounting to 40 million *won's* worth. Sixty other types of articles, valued at 1.42 billion *won*, such as household electronics goods, cosmetics, office equipment and audio equipment, were acquired through the Olympic marketing program.

Beds, dining tables and safes were among 20 items that were leased for a total payment of 1.9 billion *won*, while 3.24 billion *won* was spent for purchasing curtains, bedspreads, sheets, closets and other lodging necessities.

19.3.3 Management of Materials

Supply and distribution of materials was completed three months before the Games began. The order of installation, according to the "Guidebook for Materials Management," placed curtains first, furniture (beds, closets, dining tables) second, fixtures third, household articles fourth, and other expendable items fifth.

Management procedures involved each commodity management team drawing up a distribution plan for each area and presenting it to the Olympic Village logistics manager 25 days before the date needed. Logistics supply officers would refer to this plan to formulate a "program of distribution date and articles" and present the commodity request to the materials support team 15 days before the date needed. When the articles were delivered to the village by the Logistics Support Unit, Logistics officer attached proper seals to receipt documents and signed storage records before the articles were put in storage.

Storage space was secured in May 1988 and operated from June 1 to November 30. Standard article distribution was one bed per person; a closet and coat hangers, a dining table, basic furniture, TV and a telephone per room. Blankets, slippers, shoe brush and tissue papers were supplied according to the number of occupants.

Commodity distribution at NOC delegation offices totalled 28 articles, although differing slightly depending on the delegation size, including office equipment such as desks, chairs, sofas and typewriters, as well as telephone, TV, refrigerator, computer and iceboxes.

Additional articles requested by individual NOCs outside of basic distribution were rented by the NOC concerned. It was officially required that applications for rental services be made by the end of July in writing, but requests were accepted after delegations checked in the village as well. There were 26 NOCs that rented a total 1,341 items.

The rented articles were 34 electric fans, 245 TVs, 199 refrigerators, 16 VTRs, 19 copiers, eight typewriters, 88 desks, 52 chairs, 652 folding chairs and 37 cabinets.

19.3.4 Post-Games Disposal of Materials

An efficient disposal system was sought for materials after the Games. They were handled in five different ways—consumption, return, donation, sale and disposal. Items given to individuals were left to them for personal consumption; free and paid lease items and those supplied through Olympic marketing program were returned to suppliers; commodities with high marketability were put up for sale; and items that could not be reused, sold, or donated were discarded. Items supplied to individuals or organizations helping in the Games in some way or another were fundamentally regarded as donations.

In handling maintenance and damage of materials, 1) after-sale service personnel dispatched from supplying contractors took charge of natural damage, 2) commodities intentionally or erroneously damaged were compensated according to a decision by Post-Games Materials Disposal Committee. Losses incurred by NOC were reported in compensation documents by housing officers and/or NOC service officers two days before the delegation left the village. The reports were forwarded to logistics maintenance officer or accounting officer, and collection of compensation money was handled by accounting officer.

Commodity returns began October 4 soon after the Games concluded and were completed by November 30. The order of returns were high-priced and fragile items first, beds and other fixtures second, furniture and office equipment third, curtains and decorations fourth and other articles fifth.

Articles secured through the Olympic marketing program were returned directly to the suppliers as stated in the Logistics Department guidelines, and free lease items were sorted according to suppliers and returned by Korea Express Co. Materials were speedily reclaimed after the Olympics, and 48,624 items of 38 kinds were reutilized at the Seoul Paralympic Games that began October 15, including 20,200 blankets, 2,610 closets, 2,400 bedspreads and sheets and 2,000 raincoats.

8. Flag-raising ceremonies were held 58 times between September 5 and 20; flags were hoisted as the country's national anthem was played, words of welcome were presented by Kim Yong-shik, the Olympic Village Mayor (shown at center), a reply was made by the delegation representative, and then gifts were conferred.





19. Olympic Village

19.4 Check-in and Check-out Control

19.4.1 Overview

A total of 14,501 people from 160 nations participating in the Games stayed in the main Olympic Village in Seoul and sub-villages. The Olympic Village in Seoul was initially scheduled to open after its opening ceremonies of September 3 following an open house for the media on September 1, but athletes began arriving earlier than expected. The first group of 17 people arrived from France at 10 a.m. September 1, and 193 people from 17 NOCs including Bulgaria, Ireland and British Virgin Islands arrived on the same day and entered the village. With one week to go before the Games commenced, some 10,000 people had entered the village, more than 1,000 athletes and officials every day. On the 12th day alone, 2,198 people entered the village, the record number in a single day. The last to check in were Burma and Libya on September 20. Village check-out began September 23, with 5,491 people leaving October 3, a day after the Games ended, and 2,396 more people leaving October 4. The village closing ceremony was held October 5, but it was formally closed after 163 people who stayed one extra night left on the 6th. The Olympic Village, thus, actually operated for 36 days.

19.4.2 Check-in and Check-out Procedures

Eligibility to stay at the Olympic Village is limited to participating athletes, officials and accompanying designees as stated in the Olympic Charter Rules 36 and 37, but entry permits for extra officials were also issued at the Seoul Games.

Permits were issued to Category B (chef de mission), C (assistant chef de mission), F (athletes) and FO (officials) as regulated in the Olympic Charter, and to NOC-related personnel and attaches. Some 900 extra officials were accommodated at the Olympic Village in this way, and they lodged separately in three apartment buildings inside the village.

Athletes and officials registered after their arrival at the village and were given AD cards. AD cards were issued after payment of village accommodation fee was confirmed, and only the card holders were allowed entry and lodging at the village.

An accreditation officer was dispatched to handle AD card issuance to athletes and officials on site at the Olympic Village.

A 2,393-square-meter Accreditation Center was established for a speedy entry arrangement, and a 371-square-meter waiting room was set up on the first floor of Seryun Elementary School next to the Olympic Village to greet arriving athletes and officials. Delegations took a brief rest before being led to the Accreditation Center. A separate reception room was put into operation inside the AC for consultations with team delegation. AD card distribution, supervised by the Accreditation Department, athlete participation application, handled by the Sports Operation Department, payment of village accommodation fee and all other procedures were managed in one place with cooperation from related departments. The Olympic Village Headquarters provided an information desk, lobby and snack corner. It also provided various other services such as flower presentation to delegates, giving badges to chef de mission and other greeting activities, as well as guidance to village residences and luggage service.

Groups were organized to run the Accreditation Center round the clock, constantly checking and gathering preliminary information on village arrival and departure schedules of delegates.

The center closely examined questionnaires collected by the Olympic Village Department and made advance preparations for village entry by running a continuous check on arrivals of athletes and officials at airports and seaports through information provided by the Protocol Department, estimating the number of village entrants and required food services, planning ahead lodging maintenance, welcoming activities and operation of manpower. The information network involved immediate notification of village check-in/check-out to the Situation Room which then transmitted the information to related departments.

Duties were sometimes increased because of frequent information requests by delegation management, transportation and security offices. The delegation signature system was extremely successful. It was realistically difficult for Chef de Mission to take full charge of all duties amidst tight and busy official activities. It was, therefore, much more convenient for the Village Department to know who was in charge of what other than Chef de Mission, and there were situations where the delegation itself needed the designation of a person in charge of different affairs. The Olympic Village Headquarters had recommended to the delegation during village entry procedures to designate heads of each duty (transportation, accommodation fees, appointing representatives, etc.) for smooth management. The system proved to be efficient and received a favorable evaluation.

19.4.3 Village Fee

The Village fee refers to accommodation fees and other expenses charged to delegation for various services provided by the Olympic Village. Expenses included horse feed and bedding fee, rental fee for additionally requested materials, service fee for accreditation, and compensation for property loss and damage.

Accommodation fee was charged in units of one person per one day: US\$42 for athletes and officials of official sports, US\$65 for those of demonstration sports. Remittance currency was unified to the U.S. dollar, and the charge system ran according to the size of each delegation. Payment methods were limited to T.T., cash and travelers checks (TC). Accommodation fees were to be forwarded during the two months prior to the village opening (June 1-July 31, 1988) for 20 days' fee for the estimated number of village residents.

Village entry and departure dates were calculated as a single day, and the rate was uniform for sub-villages and the main Olympic Village. Account settlement was handled solely at the Olympic Village, two days before the delegations were to leave the village. Accommodation fees for equestrian teams were transmitted by facsimile by the residence officer in the Kwachon Sub-Village. Those who received access privilege (R) from the Accreditation Center were subject to accommodation fees even though they lodged outside the village, and NOC-related officials (NOC president, secretary-general, each entourage) who received AD cards from Headquarters Hotel accreditation center were also charged with accommodation fees if their pass was marked with a red sticker for meal services. People who stayed in other lodging quarters such as the Olympic Family Town apartments because of residence overflow or allotment problems were exempted after separate lodging payment was confirmed.

Records of account settlement showed 14,501 people from 160 countries paid a total of US\$12,523 million. Fees were charged to 13,086 athletes and officials for official sports, 489 athletes and officials for demonstration sports, and 926 extra officials. The payment amount mentioned above included US\$1,044,960 provided by the IOC as subsidies to participating NOCs. Each NOC with up to eight participants received US\$800 per person from the IOC. NOCs with less than eight participants received subsidy for actual number of Games delegates while only two officials were eligible for subsidy regardless of delegation size.



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Check-ins and Check-outs at the Olympic Village

Date	In					Out					In the Village				
	Athletes	Officials	Athletes for Demonstration Sports	Extra in Excess	Total	Athletes	Extra	Athletes for Demonstration Sports	Extra in Excess	Total	Athletes	Officials	Athletes for Demonstration Sports	Extra in Excess	Total
Sept. 1	86	83	18	6	193	0	0	0	0	0	86	83	18	6	193
Sept. 2	45	49	0	13	107	0	0	0	0	0	131	132	18	19	300
Sept. 3	153	104	0	17	274	0	0	0	0	0	284	236	18	36	574
Sept. 4	173	92	20	21	306	0	0	0	0	0	457	328	38	57	880
Sept. 5	139	101	1	14	255	0	0	0	1	1	596	429	39	70	1,134
Sept. 6	211	126	0	15	352	0	0	0	0	0	807	555	39	85	1,486
Sept. 7	392	250	11	32	685	0	0	0	0	0	1,199	805	50	117	2,171
Sept. 8	391	204	14	44	653	0	0	0	1	1	1,590	1,009	64	160	2,823
Sept. 9	676	313	28	41	1,058	0	0	0	0	0	2,266	1,322	92	201	3,881
Sept. 10	806	325	23	127	1,281	0	3	0	1	4	3,072	1,644	115	327	5,158
Sept. 11	741	330	47	67	1,185	0	2	0	0	2	3,813	1,972	162	394	6,341
Sept. 12	1,397	619	82	100	2,198	0	2	0	1	3	5,210	2,589	244	493	8,536
Sept. 13	641	303	67	75	1,086	0	1	0	0	1	5,851	2,891	311	568	9,621
Sept. 14	919	382	64	106	1,471	1	1	0	0	2	6,769	3,272	375	674	11,090
Sept. 15	933	345	55	79	1,412	0	0	0	1	1	7,702	3,617	430	752	12,501
Sept. 16	455	171	34	54	714	0	2	0	3	5	8,157	3,786	464	803	13,210
Sept. 17	47	23	1	5	76	30	9	0	0	39	8,174	3,800	465	808	13,247
Sept. 18	54	28	0	4	86	0	2	0	0	2	8,228	3,826	465	812	13,331
Sept. 19	182	47	0	12	241	5	1	0	1	7	8,405	3,812	465	823	13,505
Sept. 20	272	69	22	34	397	14	1	0	2	17	8,663	3,940	487	855	13,945
Sept. 21	36	14	0	6	56	20	6	47	1	74	8,679	3,948	440	860	13,927
Sept. 22	45	10	2	4	61	16	11	42	2	71	8,708	3,947	400	862	13,917
Sept. 23	48	9	0	9	66	109	32	13	3	157	8,647	3,924	387	868	13,826
Sept. 24	95	17	0	19	131	210	55	15	15	295	8,532	3,886	372	872	13,662
Sept. 25	10	1	0	4	15	141	53	22	18	234	8,401	3,834	350	858	13,443
Sept. 26	27	2	0	11	40	332	116	34	25	507	8,096	3,720	316	844	12,976
Sept. 27	2	0	0	1	3	643	189	11	42	885	7,455	3,531	305	803	12,094
Sept. 28	14	2	0	1	17	624	191	22	85	922	6,845	3,342	283	719	11,189
Sept. 29	43	7	0	2	52	347	145	73	19	584	6,541	3,204	210	702	10,657
Sept. 30	12	5	0	3	20	362	138	58	27	585	6,191	3,071	152	678	10,092
Oct. 1	4	6	0	0	10	399	163	0	77	639	5,796	2,914	152	601	9,463
Oct. 2	0	0	0	0	0	581	280	3	89	953	5,215	2,634	149	512	8,510
Oct. 3	0	0	0	0	0	3,460	1,609	79	343	5,491	1,755	1,025	70	169	3,019
Oct. 4	0	0	0	0	0	1,438	778	44	136	2,396	317	247	26	33	623
Oct. 5	0	0	0	0	0	228	182	24	26	460	89	65	2	7	163
Oct. 6	0	0	0	0	0	89	65	2	7	163	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	9,049	4,037	489	926	14,501	9,049	4,037	489	926	14,501	172,727	83,340	7,973	17,448	281,488

9. A photo session for the delegation from Puerto Rico and invited guests.

10. ID photos were taken at the Accreditation Center.



19. Olympic Village



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19.5 Residence Operation

19.5.1 Residence Allotment

Room allotments were made after careful analysis of participating athletes' and officials' racial, language, customs, religious and political backgrounds to avoid conflicts and inconvenience. Basic policies in lodging allotment were: 1) allotment according to country, 2) close placement according to continent, political system, religion and language, 3) distanced placement of hostile nations, 4) priority to large delegations, 5) room allotment for delegation and male and female will be left up to the discretion of the head of the delegation.

Continents were divided into Europe, America, the Middle East, Africa, and Pacific Asia, while political systems were categorized by communist, democratic, left-wing neutral, right-wing neutral, and neutral. Religion was divided into Protestantism, Buddhism, Anglicanism, Catholicism, Moslem and Hindu, while languages were separated into German, Russian, Arabic, Spanish, English, Japanese, Chinese, French and Korean. Priorities in allotment were given to the Soviet Union and the United States who dispatched the largest delegations of more than 701. The size of delegation was divided into 10 categories, including the smallest which were the 74 countries with less than 25 people.

The residential area was also divided into 131 entry areas to avoid security problems and for smooth operation of the quarters. "Entry controllers" were dispatched to each entry area for operation convenience, taking care of problems arising within the assigned area.

The Olympic Village Headquarters set up guidelines for room allotment. Each NOC was given an office located on the bottom floor of their delegation lodging quarters. The office space was sometimes enlarged depending on the size of the delegation for convenience. Lodging quarters for chef de mission was situated as close to the office as possible to avoid hindrance to official activities.

One unit each was assigned recreation area and maintenance office on the first floor, and a security office was set up at each of the three entry areas to the residence apartments.

Room allotments were divided into seven categories: Type A (112 square meters) for five people, Type B (123 square meters) for five people, Type D (169 square meters) for seven people, Type DD (175 square meters) for seven people and Type ED (212 square meters) for nine people.

The SLOOC held two separate consultation sessions on June 26, 1987, and March 25, 1988, to gather opinions on lodging allotment with the Defense Ministry, Sports Ministry, Agency for National Security Planning, Seoul Metropolitan Police, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Seoul City and the Korea Amateur Sports Association. The Olympic Village Headquarters secured lodging plans for 14,691 people from 160 nations in line with preliminary entry application records, leaving aside an apartment building of 48 units for D.P.R. Korea and Cuba which did not submit entry responses.

19.5.2 Organization and Manpower

The housing manager took charge of running the Olympic Village with four supporting officers and 131 entry controllers. Under the entry controllers were 877 maintenance personnel, 786 front desk personnel, 262 recreation room personnel and 524 materials operation personnel. There were an average of 18 staff under the directives of entry controllers, six to seven for residence management team, six for front desk team, two for recreation room team and four for materials operation team.

A total of 2,667 operation personnel were allocated to the maintenance team, approximately 33 percent of the entire operation personnel.

The 877 residence maintenance team members were covered by women volunteers. The group volunteers from five women's organizations — Korean Federation of Housewives Clubs, Seoul Social Welfare Council, Housewives Classes, Korea Catholic Women's Association — provided their expertise in protocol and service. Meanwhile, entry controllers, front desk, recreation room, and materials operation personnel, totalling 1,756, were secured from military support personnel.

Job training for government and clerical support personnel was conducted on August, 1, while that for military support personnel was held on four occasions during August. On-site trainings were conducted for all management personnel including volunteers, and overall rehearsal was held twice.

19.5.3 Residence Maintenance

Village entry by delegations required four procedural steps. The delegation had to first pay the required fees and receive AD cards from the Accreditation Center before room allotment. The second step involved a flag-raising ceremony and various souvenir presentations; the third step was to hand in their lodging allotment papers and receive commodity distribution;

the last step was getting the keys to their rooms. The Housing Division input room allotment documents into computers within 24 hours of their receipt and ran constant property checks during the village operation period. Village departure involved prior notification, compensation for any property loss and damage, account settlement, key return and transportation to the airport.

Cleaning and maintenance of residences were the charge of 877 housing maintenance personnel who looked after bed-making, arrangement of commodities, cleaning of floors and dining tables. As for linens, sheets and pillowcases were changed every three days while towels (one large and one small) were changed every day.

Front desks were set up at the Residential Zone to control entry, for information guidance and inspection of inflow and outflow of materials. A total of 786 personnel, six at each desk, were dispatched to check card holders and their entry, to provide guidance and key service, and to identify visitors and operate elevator services.

Recreation rooms, 131 in all, were built at each entrance to provide comfort to athletes and officials. A recreation room was installed on the first floor, offering beverage and basic laundry and ironing services. Athletes and officials were able to take care of their individual laundry at four self-service laundry facilities.

Approximately 165 square meters in size, each facility was equipped with 24 washing machines, 12 dryers and six irons and ironing boards for self-service. Towels, sheets and other linens used at the Olympic Village were sent to service contractors for cleaning. Dongsan Co., Ltd. and Dongbo Co., Ltd. dispatched 21 employees and conducted all laundry services from their representative offices. Laundry service ran for 52 days from August 20 to October 19, handling 383,773 large-sized towels, 384,786 medium-sized towels and 121,077 pillowcases.



11. The tearoom on the 3rd floor of the Athletes' Hall provided a relaxed atmosphere with music; Dong Suh Foods was concessionaire.

12. Neighbors in the Village chat in an athlete's apartment.

13. Volunteers provided help with updates of the competition schedule at the general information center.

14. Events, transportation and cultural functions were posted at the information center.

15. Interior of the residential quarters.

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19. Olympic Village

19.6 Food Service

19.6.1 Operation Plan

The SLOOC carried out its food services with a basic understanding that highest quality dining should be provided to athletes and officials at low cost with maximum economy. The food service plan was to cover 33 days from September 3 to October 5, but it was implemented two days ahead of schedule when some 190 delegates from 17 nations entered the village on September 1. The dining hall was set up in a cafeteria-style buffet with unlimited number of servings. The basic menu was Western food with an addition of special dishes, served in a five-day cycle and providing at least 6,000 calories a day if required. The hall could seat 4,200 people at one time and was open round the clock (15 hours for regular meals and 9 hours for snacks). Meal management was watched over by the amenities director with one menu manager and four officers under him. The menu manager inspected all food service duties including menu and food ingredients. Officers handled hall maintenance, hall entry control, meal tickets and estimation of the number of diners. Kitchen officers directed equipment maintenance, repair and safety, while the box lunch officer took care of making, delivering and estimating the number of required box lunches. Environmental sanitation officers handled all hygiene matters and disinfection. All affairs were executed by a group of one menu manager and four officers, each with separate responsibilities. The entire team consisted of 71 operation personnel and 987 contractor employees.

A total of 394 cooks were responsible for making the meals, with 30 head chefs arranging cooking teams for different menus. Food arrangement, guidance and sanitation were the duties of a 294-member dining hall management team, while 127 people took charge of utensil maintenance. Service contractors assigned 107 employees to administrative matters, 25 for equipment management and 20 for preparation and packing.

19.6.2 Selection of Service Contractors

□ Selection of food service contractors

It was generally agreed that sufficient preparation period was necessary to secure enough manpower and materials to operate a large-scale service such as at the Games, and that professional assistance would be the most effective. The SLOOC decided in its initial food service plan in March 1987 to refer to professional

organizations and received outlines from prospective institutions — Hotel Lotte, Shilla and Plaza. These three establishments had already acquired the experience and expertise by participating in the 10th Asian Games in Seoul, and the SLOOC decided to select the official food service contractor by conducting a specified closed bidding among them. Contract terms involved food service management for an aggregate total of 254,000 people, based on a total size of delegations estimated at 13,674 people. The budget was set at 7,621 billion won.

In May 1987, Hotel Lotte and Shilla were chosen as joint service contractors with contract payment of 5.61 billion won. Actual account settlement was based on the number of service users although the initial contract was based on a number of people that had to be guaranteed food service (70 percent or 184,800 people). Kitchen installations were the SLOOC's responsibility and cleaning, water and heating bills were exempted from the contract payment.

□ Selection of kitchen equipment installation firm

In March 1987, at the time of drawing up a food service plan, it was decided to choose the contractor for kitchen equipment installation. Bidding covered both design and construction with a contractual condition calling for 25 percent repurchase. The necessary budget was set at 1.8 billion won. The Samwoo International Development was selected as the equipment service contractor in May, the same company that supplied the service for the Seoul Asian Games.

19.6.3 Menus and Raw Food Ingredients

□ Menu plan

The SLOOC launched its plans for drawing up menus in December 1986 with reference to reports from the Seoul Asian Games, the 17th Rome Olympics, the 20th Munich Olympics, the 21st Montreal Olympics and the 23rd Los Angeles Olympics. The SLOOC called on the Korea Tourism Development Institute of Kyunggi University in February 1987 to draw up estimated costs of the menu. The menu list was determined in March after consultations with related organizations. The first tasting was held on September 17. The tasting exhibition was held at Gymnastics Hall inside the Olympic Park with some 1,000 people, including IOC President Samaranch, attending the more than 3-hour-long affair. A general survey was conducted at the exhibition, in which Korean gave a relatively favorable evaluation.

Foreigners, however, rated the taste, food coloring and meat quality as inadequate, and as a result, remedy and complementary plans were sought for the menus. The new plan called for contracts to secure hydroponic vegetables, emphasis on hot dishes, guarantee of quality meat by designating suppliers, and diversification of Korean and Asian traditional foods. The new, supplemented menu was sent out to 167 NOCs in May 1988 to poll their opinions. A second tasting exhibition was held September 3 with the finalized menus. The finalized food service comprised mainly of Western-style dishes, on a five-day cycle providing a minimum of 6,000 calories per day. A special menu was also devised to provide a choice of meals for those with specific needs according to religion and geographical origin.

The Games menu listed 266 different kinds of food, 39 more than the Los Angeles Olympics, and more diverse than the 220 dishes at the 1987 Universiad and the 244 at the Seoul Asian Games. There were 70 different choices for breakfast, 92 for lunch and 104 for dinner, as well as 19 kinds of box lunches and 20 kinds of snacks to satisfy various tastes of athletes and officials.

□ Food supply and preparation

Food materials used at the village dining hall amounted to 1,044 tons, which meant an average of four 8-ton trucks per day during 33 days of operation. In value, the amount was 2.3 billion won or US\$3.66 million. The main ingredients and consumption were 42,776kg of beef, 30,227kg of pork, 42,561 kg of chicken, 10,117kg of lamb, 1,813kg of turkey, 30,651kg of fish, 166,237kg of vegetables, 180,544kg of fruits, 27,820kg of grain and 124,138 cans of juice.

Cooking material supplies were basically domestic products. The domestic products accounted for 80.3%, or 838 tons, while imports made up 19.7% or 205 tons. Hanyang Store Co., Ltd. was put in charge of storage and was responsible for mass purchase of agricultural, vegetable and fruit products. The Korea Tourist Hotel Supplies Center was put in charge of supplying imported products, while the National Livestock Cooperatives Federation secured beef imports to cater to foreigners' tastes. A contract was also signed to guarantee freshness and proper timing of food supply. A supply contract was signed with a unit of the Agricultural Cooperative Association of Inje-gun, Kangwon-do, for tomatoes and bell peppers, and with the Pyongchang-gun Horticultural Co-operative Association of Taekwanryong area for vegetables. Apples, peaches and grapes were brought in from Kyunggi-do areas and pears from Chungchongnam-do.

Day — One**BREAKFAST****JUICE**

Orange · Tomato · Grapefruit

YOGURT**FRUIT**Fresh Fruit Compote · Oranges ·
Melon Wedge · Papayas**CEREAL**Cornflakes · Rice Crispies · Granola ·
Cream of Wheat · Abalone Rice Porridge**SOUP**

Cream of Pea · Cabbage

ENTREEScrambled Egg · Fried Egg ·
Cheese Omelet · Soft Boiled Egg**MEAT & FISH**Ham · Bacon · Beef Pork Sausage ·
Minute Steak · Poached Perch**POTATO · RICE · PASTA**French Fries · Steamed Rice ·
Linguine Marinated Sauce**BAKED GOODS**Cheese Danish · Danish Pastry ·
Croissant · Doughnut · Cinnamon Roll ·
Toast**SPECIALTIES**

Pancakes · French Toast

COLD CUTS**SALAD****BEVERAGE****LUNCH****JUICE**

Orange · Tomato · Grapefruit

SOUP

Cream of Broccoli · Vegetable

ENTREENew York Cut Steak · Roast Chicken ·
Meatballs with Tomato Sauce ·
Baked Haddock Steak · Lamb Curry**POTATO · RICE · PASTA**Moulted Potato · Vegetable Biryani ·
Spaghetti Milanese**VEGETABLE**Butted Squash · Kidney Beans a
L'africaine · Eggplant**SALAD**Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage Cheese ·
Fruit Salad · Seafood Salad · Cole Slaw ·
Confetti Macaroni · Potato Salad ·
Beef & Onion · Kimchie**COLD MEATS & PATE**Sliced Roast Beef · Hamwurst Sausage ·
Liver Pate**DESSERT**Fresh Fruit Compote · Melon · Assorted
Ice Cream · Apple Pie · Walnut Cake ·
Yogurt Cake · Assort Korean Cakes**CHEESE****FRUIT****BREAD****BEVERAGE****DINNER****JUICE**

Orange · Tomato · Grapefruit

SOUP

Cream of Tomato · Beef Barley

ENTREEBraised Carbonade of Beef · Chicken a
la King · Sweet & Sour Pork · Shrimp
Creole · Broiled Beef "Bul-Ko-Gi" Korean.**POTATO · RICE · PASTA**Lyonnaise Potatoes · Chestnut-Rice ·
Fettuccini Alfredo**VEGETABLE**Buttered Cauliflower · Sauteed Green
Beans · Sauteed Mushrooms**SALAD**Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage Cheese ·
Cole Slaw · Caesar Salad · Fruit Salad ·
Bean Salad · Confetti Macaroni ·
Seafood Salad (Sardine) · Kimchie**COLD MEATS & PATE**Sliced Roast Beef · Braunschweiger ·
Chickenwurst**DESSERT**Fresh Fruit Compote · Fresh Strawberries ·
Lemon Meringue Pie · Mocca Cake ·
Butterscotch Pudding · Assorted Ice
Cream · Assorted Korean Cakes**CHEESE****FRUIT****BREAD****BEVERAGE****VENUE MEALS**

1. Roast Beef W/Sliced Tomato · Onion
2. Ham/Cheese W/Shredded Lettuce
French Rolls · Potato Salad ·
Gruyere Cheese
Wedges · Pumpnickel and
Rye Bread · Plums & Apples · Nuts &
Date Mix · Vanilla Pudding ·
Coconut Macaroons · Crackers ·
Chocolate Bar
Condiments
Beverage



16. Dining Hall. Cafeteria-style buffet service was provided.

17. Box lunches were delivered to the archery venue and other outdoor competition sites.



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Day — Two

BREAKFAST

JUICE

Orange·Tomato·Apple

YOGURT

FRUIT

Fresh Fruit Compote·Grapefruit Half·
Melon Wedge·Grapes

CEREAL

Cornflakes· Rice Crispies· Granola·
Cream of Wheat·Chicken Rice Porridge

SOUP

French Onion·Ox-Tail

ENTREE

Scrambled Egg·Fried Egg·
Italian Omelet·Soft Boiled Egg

MEAT & FISH

Ham·Beef Pork Sausage·Minute Steak·
Baked Rainbow Trout

POTATO·RICE·PASTA

Baked Potato·Steamed Rice·
Buttered Fettuccini

BAKED GOODS

Bran Muffin·Danish Pastry·Croissant ·
Doughnut·Cinnamon Roll·Toast

SPECIALTIES

Pancakes·French Toast

COLD CUTS

SALAD BAR

BEVERAGE

LUNCH

JUICE

Tomato·Apple

SOUP

Beans Soup a L'arabe·Ox-Tail

ENTREE

Hungarian Stew·Chicken Florentine·
Beef Ribeye·Seafood Newburg·
Vegetable Lasagna

POTATO

Pepper Fried Potatoes·Rice Pilaff·
Spaghetti Napolitana

VEGETABLE

Buttered Broccoli·Baby Corn·
Shredded Carrots

SALAD

Hodori Salad Bar·Cottage Cheese·
Fruit Salad·Seafood Salad (Smoked
Salmon)·Cole Slaw·Garden Pasta
W/Pesto Sauce·Mushroom Salad·
Sliced Tomatoes·Kimchie

COLD MEATS PATE

Sliced Roast Turkey · Meatloaf ·
Chilled Shrimp

DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Compote·Fresh
Strawberries·Assorted Ice Cream·
Pecan Pie·Cheesecake·Bread
Pudding·Assorted Korean Cakes

CHEESE

FRUIT

BREAD

BEVERAGE

DINNER

JUICE

Orange · Tomato · Apple

SOUP

Chilled Gazpacho·Chicken Calcuta

ENTREE

Fillet of Beef Steak·Chicken Shishi Touk·
Roast Leg of Lamb·Baked Flounder·
Broiled Beef "Bul-Gal-Bi" Korean

POTATO·RICE·PASTA

Scalloped Potato·Spanish Rice·
Bulgar Wheat

VEGETABLE

Buttered Peas·Beets·Buttered Turnips

SALAD

Hodori Salad Bar·Cottage Chesse·
Cole Slaw·Potato Salad·Fruit Salad·
Beans Salad·Garden Pasta W/Pesto
Sauce·Seafood Salad (Tuna)·Kimchie

COLD MEATS & PATE

Sliced Roast Turkey·Sliced Ham·
Beef tongue

DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Compote·Melon·Coconut
Custard Pie·Pound Cake ·Apple Strudel·
Assorted Ice Cream·
Assorted Korean Cakes

CHEESE

FRUIT

BREAD

BEVERAGE

VENUE MEALS

1. Breast of Turkey W/Lettuce
2. Roast Beef W/Monterey Jack Cheese
Pumpnickel·Macaroni Salad·
Cheese Wedge·Pepperoni·
Wheat Crackers·Hard Cooked Egg·
Pear & Orange·Cashew Nuts·
Chocolate Pudding·Date Nut Bar·
Crackers
Condiments
Beverage



Day — Three

BREAKFAST
JUICE Orange · Tomato · Grape
YOGURT
FRUIT Fresh Fruit Compote · Oranges · Melon Wedge · Pears
CEREAL Cornflakes · Crispy Rice · Granola · Cream of Wheat · Pinenut Rice Porridge
SOUP Cream of Barley · Vegetable Egg
ENTREE Scrambled Egg · Fried Egg · Plain Omelet · Soft Boiled Egg
MEAT & FISH Ham · Bacon · Beef Pork Sausage · Minute Steak · Oven Baked Cod
POTATO · RICE · PASTA Cottage Fries · Steamed Rice · Chow Mein
BAKED GOODS Cheese Danish · Danish Pastry · Croissant · Doughnut · Cinnamon Roll · Toast
SPECIALTIES Pancakes · French Toast
COLD CUTS
SALAD BAR
BEVERAGE

LUNCH
JUICE Orange, Tomato, Grape
SOUP Minestrone · Cream of Mushroom
ENTREE Roast Leg of Lamb · Chicken Kiev Grilled Hamburger Steak · Salmon Steak · Liver/Onions
POTATO · RICE · PASTA Pureed Potatoes · Steamed Rice Chow Mein
VEGETABLE Cauliflower au Gratin · Baby Lima Beans · Carrot Coins
SALAD Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage Cheese · Fruit Salad · Seafood Salad (Seafood Combination) · Cole Slaw · Seafood Pasta · Bean Salad · Ginseng W/Lettuce · Kimchie
COLD MEATS PATE Corned Beef · Hamwurst Sausage · Turkey Roll
DESSERT Fresh Fruit Compote · Melon · Assorted Ice Cream · Peach Pie · Chocolate Cake · Cherry Cheese Brownie · Assorted Korean Cakeas
CHEESE
FRUIT
BREAD
BEVERAGE

DINNER
JUICE Orange · Tomato · Grape
SOUP Consomme Madrilene · Cream of Pea
ENTREE Beef Bourguignone · Fried Leg of Chicken · Baked Ham Steak · Teriyaki Eel · Broiled Beef "Bul-Ko-Gi" Korean
POTATO · RICE · PASTA Croquette Potatoes · Creole Rice · Lyonnaisse Noodle
VEGETABLE Broccoli Polanaisse · Corn O'Brien · Brussel Sprouts
SALAD Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage Cheese · Cole Slaw · Sliced Tomatoes · Fruit Salad · Beans Salad · Seaffod Pasta · Seafood Salad (Crab Meat) · Kimchie
COL MEAT & PATE Corned Beef · Chickenwurst · Liver Pate
DESSERT Fresh Fruit Compote · Watermelon · Peacan Pie · Chocolate Cake · Bread Pudding · Assorted Ice Cream · Assorted Korean Cakes
CHEESE
FRUIT
BREAD
BEVERAGE

VENUE MEALS

1. Roast Beef W/Tomato · Onion · Pickle
2. Turkey Breast W/Sliced Provolone
Cheese
French Roll · Three Bean
Salad · Cheese Wedge · Rye
Bread · Hard Cooked Egg · Apple &
Plum · Dried Fruit Compote · Butter
Scotch Pudding · Chocolate
Brownie · Crackers
Condiments
Beverage

78. A Western menu at the Dining Hall was complemented by other special dishes, providing 6,000 calories or more per day.



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CHEESE BOARD

Blue, Brie, Camembert, Cheddar, Edam, Emmenthaler, Gorgonzola, Parmesan, Korean Imsil Cheese, Cottage, Cream Lease, Swess Lease, Gaiskasli

FRUITS BOARD

Red Delicious Apple, Banana, Grape, Orange, Mango, Nectarine, Pear, Pineapple, Golden Delicious Apple, Grapefruit, Peach, Kiwi Fruit

BREAD BOARD

French Bread, Dark Rye Bread, Light Rye Bread, Sour Dough Bread, Pumpernickel Bread, Whole Wheat Bread, Black Bread, Butter Milk Bread, Raisin Bread, Cracked Wheat Bread, Hard Roll, Enriched White Bread, Rye Roll, Pumpernickel Roll, Bagel, Whole Wheat Roll, Onion Roll, Sesame Seed Roll, Soft Roll, Bread Stick, Assorted Specialty, Crackers, Rye Crisp, Melba Toast

BAKED GOODS

Baklava, Cheese Cannoli, Cheese Danish, Danish Pastry, Croissant, Doughnut, Cinamon Roll, Pan Cake, French Toast, Bran Muffin, Biscuits, Apple Pie, Walnut Cake, Peacan Pie, Ass'td Korean Cake, Peach Pie, Cheese Cake, Bread Pudding, Chocolate Cake, Butter Scotch Pudding, Coconut Custard Pie, Pound Cake, Tapioca Pudding, Lemon Meringue Pie, Mocca Cake, Cherry Cheese brownie

BEVERAGE

Fresh Milk, Chocolate Milk, Warm Milk, Hot Chocolate, Butter Milk, Skim (Low Eat), Coffee, Tea, Decaffeinated Coffee, Ginseng Tea, Green Tea, Ovaltine, Mineral Water, Coca Cola, Diet Coke, Soda Water

Day — Four

BREAKFAST

JUICE

Orange-Tomato-Pineapple

YOGURT

FRUIT

Fresh Fruit Compote-Grapefruit Half-Melon Wedge-Grapes

CEREAL

Cornflakes· Rice Crispies· Granola· Cream of Wheat·Abalone Rice Porridge

SOUP

Double Consomme Julienne· W/Sherry-Miso Shiru

ENTREE

Scrambled Egg·Fried Egg· Spanish Omelet-Soft Boiled Egg

MEAT & FISH

Ham· Bacon· Beef Pork Sausage· Minute Steak· Baked Fillet of Sole

POTATO-RICE-PASTA

Hashed Browns·Steamed Rice· Italian Egg Noodles

BAKED GOODS

Biscuits·Danish Pastry·Croissant· Doughnut·Cinnamon Roll·Toast

SPECIALTIES

Pancakes· French Toast

COLD CUTS

SALAD BAR

BEVERAGE

VENUE MEALS

1. Brisket of Corned Beef W/Onion-Pickle
2. Roast Turkey W/Tomato-Lettuce French Roll· Black Bread· Swiss Cheese Wedges·Sceded Rye· Cole Slaw Salad·Hard Cooked Eggs·Grapes and Oranges· Mixed Nuts·Chocolate Pudding· Apricot Crunch Bar·Crackers· Chocolate Bar
Condiments
Beverage

LUNCH

JUICE

Orange· Tomato· Pineapple

SOUP

Cream of Chicken Nooddle·Beef Rib

ENTREE

Broiled Filet of Beef Monegasque· Chicken Tandoori·Sauted Pork· Oven Con Carne

POTATO-RICE-PASTA

Baked Potato W/Sour Cream· Spanish Rice·Baked Macaroni

VEGETABLE

Mushroom Casserole·Corn O Brien· Buttered Turnips

SALAD

Hodori Salad Bar·Cottage Chesse· Fruit Salad·Seafood Salad (Tuna)· Cole Slaw·Confetti Macaroni· Cucumber·Carrot·Tomato· Beef & Onion· Kimchie

COLD MEATS PATE

Sliced Roast Beef·Chickenwurst· Beef Tongue

DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Compote·Watermelon· Assorted Ice Cream·Coconut Custard Pie·Pound Cake·Yogurt Cake· Assorted Korean Cakes

CHEESE

FRUIT

BREAD

BEVERAGE

DINNER

JUICE

Orange· Tomato· Pineapple

SOUP

Cream of Carrot·Scotch Broth

ENTREE

Fillet of Beef Steak·Chicken Cacciatore· Braised Pork W/Green Peppers· Salmon Steak·Broiled Beef "Bul-Gal-Bi" Korean

POTATO-RICE PASTA

Pepper fried Potatoes·Rice Pilaff· Gnocchi in Cream sauce

VEGETABLE

Buttered Beans·Baby corn·Eggplant

SALAD

Hodori Salad Bar·Cole Slaw· Cucumber/Carrot/Mushroom Salad· Fruit Salad·Bean Salad·Asparagus Salad (Smoked Salmon)·Kimchie

COLD MEATS & PATE

Sliced Roast Beef·Hamwurst·Meatloaf

DESSERT

Fresh Fruit Compote·Melon·Peach Pie· Cheese Cannoli·Vanilla Pudding· Assorted Ice Cream·Assorted Korean Cakes

CHEESE

FRUIT

BREAD

BEVERAGE



Day — Five

BREAKFAST

JUICE Orange · Tomato · V-8 · Vegetable
YOGURT
FRUIT Fresh Fruit Compote · Orange · Melon Wedge · Pears
CEREAL Cornflakes · Rice Crispies · Granola · Cream of Wheat · Pinenut Rice Porridge
SOUP Cream of Tomato · Beef Rib
ENTREE Scrambled Egg · Fried Egg · German Omelet · Soft Boiled Egg
MEAT & FISH Ham · Bacon · Beef Pork Sausage · Minute Steak · Baked Mackerel
POTATO-RICE-PASTA Potato Parisienne · Steamed Rice · Spaghetti Milanaise
BAKED GOODS Cheese Danish · Danish Pastry · Croissant · Doughnut · Cinnamon Roll · Toast
SPECIALTIES Pancakes · French Toast
COLD
SALAD BAR
BEVERAGE

LUNCH

JUICE Orange · Grape · V-8 · Vegetable
SOUP Broth a la Suvorov · Chicken Noodle
ENTREE Beef Stroganoff · Baked Chicken Legs · Salmon Steak · Scallops in Cream Sauce · Grilled Liver & Onions
POTATO-RICE-PASTA Rissolle Potatoes · Steamed Rice & Peas · Buttered Egg Noodles
VEGETABLE Glazed Carrots · Green Peas · Asparagus
SALAD Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage · Fruit Salad · Seafood Salad (Sardine) · Cole Slaw · Tuna · Pasta · Mushroom · Pickled Cauliflower · Sliced Tomato · Kimchie
COLD MEATS PATE Sliced Roast Chicken · Hamwurst · Sausage · Mortadella
DESSERT Fresh Fruit Compote · Melon · Assorted Ice Cream · Lemon Meringue Pie · Cocca Cake · Chocolate Pudding · Assorted Korean Cakes
CHEESE
FRUIT
BREAD
BEVERAGE

DINNER

JUICE Orange · Tomato · V-8 · Vegetable
SOUP Cream of Asparagus · Russian Bortsch
ENTREE Grilled Fillet of Beef · Barbecued Chicken · Mexican Pork Chops · Herring in Mustard Sauce · Broiled Beef "Bul-Ko-Gi" Korean
POTATO-RICE-PASTA Baked Potato · Spanish Rice · Steamed Rice · Conscous
VEGETABLE Grilled Tomatoes · Wax Beans · Saulted Squash
SALAD Hodori Salad Bar · Cottage Cheese · Cole Slaw · Waldorf Salad · Fruit Salad · Beets · Seafood Salad (Herring) · Kimchie
COLD MEAT & PATE Sliced Roast Chicken · Hamwurst · Liver Pate
DESSERT Fresh Fruit Compote · Baklava · Apple Pie · Banana Cake · Assorted Ice Cream · Assorted Korean Cakes
CHEESE
FRUIT
BREAD
BEVERAGE

SNACK

Hamburger, Cheeseburger, Hot Dog · Chili Hot Dog, American Cheese Steak, Fried Egg, Cheese Omelet, Garden Omelet, Assorted Cold Meats & Cheese, French Fried Potatoes, Hashed Brown Potatoes, Cornucopia of Fresh Fruits, Hodori Salad Bar, Assorted Breads, Lettuce, Tomato & Onion, Pickles & Relish, Mustard · Mayonnaise & Ketchup, Hot and Cold Beverages, Ice Cream, Yoghurt

CONDIMENTS

- **SAUCE:** Soy, Hot Pepper, Horseradish, Mustard, Catchup, Mayonnaise, Olive Oil, Salad Dressing, A-1, Worcestershire, Rice Wine Vinegar, Cocktail, Tartar
- **PICKLES:** Pickle Radish, Crushed Red Pepper, Sweet Pickle Chips, Dill Spears
- **SPICES:** Salt, Pepper, Hot Patrika, Sweet Patrika
- **NUTS:** Mixed, Peanuts, Almond, Sesame Seeds
- **DRIED FRUIT:** Raising
- **JAM ETC.:** Orange, Blackberry, Peaches, Peanut Butter, Mint Jelly, Strawberry, Honey, Marmalada
- **MISC.:** White Sugar, Raw Sugar
- **DAIRY:** Butter, Margarine, Cream Cheese, Fruit Yogurts

VENUE MEALS

1. Mortadella & Cheese
2. Roast Beef W/Onion-pickle · Cheddar Cheese · Sourdough Bread · Carrot & Raisin Salad · Date Nut Bread · Hord Cooked Eggs · Pears & Nectarines · Raisins · Topioca Pudding · Butterscotch · Brownie · Crackers · Chocolate Bar · Condiments · Beverage

19. The Dining Hall was open around the clock, fifteen hours for meal service and nine hours for snacks.



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Police offices conducted thorough and constant inspection of areas that were contracted for cultivation, and agriculture guidance office joined others in direct production and sanitation affairs. Products supplied through official sponsors were even more carefully watched for hygiene and safety.

The carry-in process of food materials began with police and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs hygiene inspectors in charge of hygienic safety going over the packaging. Safety seals were attached and delivery papers confirmed before the materials were examined by inspectors. They were then transferred to the village in vehicles bearing proper stickers together with security personnel. The materials were checked for proper seals and delivery documents before being put into the storage room. For freshness of the cooking materials, dried food, meat, imported items, processing materials and fish were put into storage in a first batch between August 15 and 31. Quantity for storage was controlled after September 20. Items difficult to store, such as milk, eggs and ice cream, were supplied on a three-day cycle.

19.6.4 Dining Hall Management

□ Athletes' Hall dining hall

The dining hall at the Athletes' Hall, with floor space of 12,377 square meters, could seat 4,200 people at one time, 2,700 on the first floor and 1,500 on the second. The dining hall was open 24 hours a day. Regular meal service ran from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. for breakfast, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. for lunch, and 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. for dinner. Snacks were served in between meals from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The hall was run in self-service style with unlimited servings. However, taking food outside the dining hall was prohibited. The dining hall arrangements were the responsibility of operations personnel. Food service was in principle available to athletes and officials with AD cards, but village visitors and VIP guests were allowed to purchase meal tickets at the NOC service center.

For coziness, the first floor of the dining hall was divided into six areas and the second floor into four areas, allowing delegations to take individual group seatings during meal time. Only the first floor was used until village population reached 4,800, and as the number reached 7,200, or 50 percent of the total expected number, the entire hall was put into operation. The dining hall served a total of 835,344 meals to 14,501 athletes and officials from 160 countries. This averaged out at 58 meals and a 19-day stay per person.

□ Box lunch supply

A box lunch was available for athletes who had to stay at their competition site for longer than four hours. In total, 20,468 boxes, 18,833 for lunch and 1,635 for dinner, were distributed. Box lunches had to be requested in writing by chef de mission 24 hours before they were needed. During the meal service period, 14,649 box lunches were delivered while 5,819 were picked up by athletes themselves.

A 1.5-ton freezer was used to prevent spoiling of food during delivery, and security officials accompanied the delivery routine. Take-out food was made between midnight and 7 a.m. the day after the order was placed. Officers were in charge from the making to wrapping and stamping the day and time before they were sent out with a final confirmation from the food service general director.

□ Kitchen

Kitchen facilities were divided between the basement and first floor of the Athletes' Hall. Initial food preparations were done in the basement while cooking was done on the first floor.

The entire kitchen covered 6,552 square meters, 4,281 square meters for the basement and 2,271 square meters for the second floor. All foods were received at the loading deck of the Athletes' Hall basement floor and put into a storage room soon after. The basement kitchen was equipped with a food preparation room (meat processing room, vegetable room, etc.) as well as refrigeration, freezer, dry food, garbage refrigerator warehouse, garbage drying warehouse, employee lockers, loading deck and office. The first floor kitchen also was equipped with preparation room, refrigeration and freezer storage, regular storage room and office. Some 5,232 cooking implements of 129 different kinds were purchased at a cost of 78.02 million won, while 79.12 million won was spent on 21,790 dining hall utensils of 17 different kinds.

There was also an enormous amount of single-use items used for sanitary purposes. More than 10.84 million items of 20 kinds were used, including some 900,000 meat knives, 720,000 salad bowls, 1.7 million paper cups and 1.5 million dinner napkins.

Meals Served at the Olympic Village Cafeteria

Date	Breakfast	Lunch	Supper	Total
Sept. 1		300	300	600
Sept. 2	300	350	450	1,100
Sept. 3	260	260	506	1,026
Sept. 4	556	556	805	1,917
Sept. 5	763	781	810	2,354
Sept. 6	690	690	1,180	2,560
Sept. 7	1,200	1,225	1,400	3,825
Sept. 8	2,123	2,212	3,241	7,576
Sept. 9	3,076	3,095	3,830	10,001
Sept. 10	3,600	4,310	5,263	13,173
Sept. 11	5,553	5,762	6,193	17,508
Sept. 12	6,140	6,607	7,586	20,333
Sept. 13	7,590	8,090	9,444	25,124
Sept. 14	10,000	10,500	11,500	32,000
Sept. 15	11,000	11,157	12,200	34,357
Sept. 16	11,800	12,200	12,800	36,800
Sept. 17	12,780	12,830	12,930	38,540
Sept. 18	12,600	12,700	12,700	38,000
Sept. 19	12,600	13,396	12,695	38,691
Sept. 20	13,500	13,789	14,000	41,289
Sept. 21	13,080	12,879	13,180	39,139
Sept. 22	13,029	12,727	13,061	38,817
Sept. 23	13,150	12,925	13,250	39,325
Sept. 24	13,000	12,835	13,050	38,885
Sept. 25	13,300	13,065	13,350	39,715
Sept. 26	13,000	12,635	12,800	38,435
Sept. 27	12,500	12,408	12,530	37,438
Sept. 28	11,606	11,506	11,506	34,618
Sept. 29	10,546	10,546	10,373	31,465
Sept. 30	11,132	11,132	10,928	33,192
Oct. 1	9,680	9,680	9,421	28,781
Oct. 2	9,630	9,630	8,842	28,102
Oct. 3	8,770	8,770	4,707	22,247
Oct. 4	4,700	4,700	3,530	12,930
Oct. 5	1,916	1,916	1,649	5,481
Total	275,170	278,164	282,010	835,344



20. Lunch boxes are packaged after being checked by a food service inspector.
21. Athletes enjoying a meal at the Dining Hall, which seated 4,200 persons; 2,700 on the first floor and 1,500 on the second.
22. Athletes pause from eating to smile for the camera.

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19.7 Amenities Facilities

19.7.1 Preparations for Operation

The SLOOC operated 28 amenities and entertainment facilities for the comfort and convenience of participating athletes and officials. More services were available than at any other Games in the past, and a survey showed 278,591 people used the facilities.

Type of services available

- Amenities facilities: bank, post office, telegraph and telephone office, repair shop, photo studio, HAM radio, special delivery
- Entertainment facilities: shopping center, laundry shop, beauty salon/barber shop, video game room, discotheque, music/tea room, atelier
- Health facilities: swimming pool/sauna, circuit training, billiard room, table tennis, warm-up room
- Religious facilities: Protestant chapel, Catholic chapel, Buddhist hall, Islamic hall, Greek Orthodox chapel, Jewish chapel
- Arts facilities: movie theater, performance hall, Korean exhibition room

Nineteen of the 28 available services were free, while nine (bank, post office, telegraph and telephone office, photo studio, music/tea room, beauty salon/barber shop, laundry shop and atelier) charged fees well below regular market rate.

The SLOOC designated service contractors from the Olympic marketing program from March 1987 and completed all agreements by March 1988. All contractors prepared a detailed operation plan and submitted it to the SLOOC. The contractors were responsible for securing the human resources and necessary materials, interior installations as well as dismantling and restoring of facilities after the Games.

The majority of the amenities/entertainment services were open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., but the Religious Center and HAM radio station stayed open 24 hours a day. The amenities/entertainment facilities were concentrated near the Athletes' Hall for easy access, but the Religious Center was set apart from the hall to create a quiet, austere atmosphere. Banks were set up at both the hall and the Accreditation Center for convenience.

The amenities/entertainment facilities used 22 operation personnel and 795 service contractor personnel.

19.7.2 Operation by Type

□ Amenities facilities Bank

The Korea Exchange Bank (KEB) was put in charge of running the Olympic Village bank branches. The KEB

finalized its agreement with the SLOOC on bank services in May 1988 and dispatched 44 of its employees. The bank offices were set up on the first floor of the Athletes' Hall and the Accreditation Center on 50 square meters and 132 square meters floor space, respectively, open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. for a total of 33 days. They handled currency exchange, deposits and remittance, sold admission tickets and collected village fees. The Athletes' Hall bank handled a total of 54,511 customers, while the Accreditation Center bank took care of 1,946 customers. One individual used the bank an average of four times during the operation period, and transaction amount totalled US\$24.911 million. More than 3,000 people used the banks on September 11 and 16.

Post Office

The Village post office was run by the Ministry of Communications. Twenty-two operation personnel were put in charge of mail service within the Olympic Village, and it also sold Olympic commemorative stamps. Located within the Athletes' Hall on 94 square meters of floor space, the post office stayed open for 33 days to serve 27,307 patrons. An individual used the post office an average of 1.8 times, and the highest number of users in a single day was recorded on September 18, the day following the Games Opening Ceremony, with more than 1,500 people. The village post office handled 228,000 transactions totalling 131.33 million *won*.

Telegraph and Telephone Office

The telegraph and telephone office was operated by the Korea Telecommunication Authority. It was set up on the first floor of the Athletes' Hall with office size of 165 square meters, open 24 hours for 34 days with 50 employees. Major duties included domestic and international telegraph and telephone, telex and facsimile services. A total of 39,612 people used the office, with an individual coming in an average of 2.8 times. The largest crowd surged in on September 30 with more than 3,500 customers contacting people back home regarding their return. Transactions amounted to 279.6 million *won*.

Repair shop

The repair shop was run by Kolon International Corp., Kukje Corp., Asics Corp. as a amenities facility. Some 50 employees from these service contractors performed repairs on bicycles and various sports equipment, free of charge. Set up at a 331 square meters temporary structure right next to the Flag Plaza in the International Zone, the shop was open for 34 days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. A total of 27,601 people used the shop, and more than 800 came in on September 16 for a final check on their equipment just one day to go before the Games Opening Ceremony.

Photo studio

The Korea Sports Photo Institute signed a contract with the SLOOC to operate a photo studio. The studio (46 square meters) was set up on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall with 23 operation personnel, open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. for 34 days. Available services included instant photo, document photos as well as film development and printing. The shop was used by 19,852 people with sales of 47.6 million *won*. A daily average of over 900 people used the facility during 10 day between September 18 and 27.

HAM radio

The HAM Radio was installed to transmit news on the Olympics. The HAM Association was designated as the official operator, and 25 members were dispatched to provide the service, free of charge. The service was open to everyone, 24 hours a day for 34 days, at the 66-square-meter office at Oryun Girls' Junior High School inside the Olympic Village. The station handled a total of some 100 cases.

Express delivery

Federal Express was the official contractor for courier delivery and 22 operation personnel carried out forwarding and delivery duties of administrative documents and small parcels. A service charge was attached to courier delivery, and the office served 329 customers in all.

□ Entertainment facilities

Laundry shop

Laundry shop was run by Chonil-sa with conclusion of service agreement in December 1987. Fifty-six operation personnel carried out their duties under the supervision of 8 convenience facility offices. The laundry shop was available for 34 days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. in a room measuring 53 square meters on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall. Laundry, ironing and alterations were available but only 402 people used the services, chiefly because linen services were free and individuals could take care of their own laundry and ironing at the recreation room.

Shopping center

A duty-free shopping center was established and operated at the Athletes' Hall inside the Olympic Village. The center was run by Lotte Shopping with a 131-person staff. There were more than 100 shops in the 783-square-meter center on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall, open for business from 9:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Major items on sale ranged from souvenirs to textiles, food, books, sundry goods, cultural handicrafts, embroidery, stationery, leather goods, clothing, sports equipment, shoes, cameras, cosmetics, accessories, eyeglasses, films, stamps, Korean costume, watches and electronic goods. During the 34 days of the center operation, 95,000 people used the facility for total sales

of 476.3 million *won*. The acceptable currency was limited to dollars and *won*, but VISA card was also accepted. The busiest hours were around 8 p.m. when the athletes returned to their housing quarters after competition, while the number of days each attracting more than 3,000 shoppers came to 18.

Discotheque

The discotheque was run by Hwa Sung Corp. which concluded an agreement for the service operation with the SLOOC in December 1987. The 463 square-meter discotheque with 300-persons capacity was built on the basement floor of the Athletes' Hall. The dance floor measured 165 square meters and entry and beverages were all free of charge. The discotheque was open only in the evenings, without alcoholic beverage service, and entertained 13,371 people during its operation. The place was also used for birthday parties for athletes and officials. There were more than 1,000 patrons on September 12 and 13.

Music/Tea room

The music/tea room was run by Dong Suh Foods. The room, located on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall with floor space of 225 square meters was open for 34 days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. with 18 operation personnel. Coffee and Korean tea were available, in addition to chess and Japanese GO game sets. The number of customers totalled 7,831, with more than 300 people on average from September 13 to 30. Only those with AD cards were allowed to use the facility.

Video game room

The video game room was also run by Hwa Sung Corp. The SLOOC designated Hwa Sung Corp. as the official service contractor in August 1987 and finalized operation agreement in December the same year. The game room, located on the Athletes' Hall second floor with floor space, of 149 square meters was run by seven operation personnel for 34 days, free of charge, between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. A total of 13,040 people used the game room.

Beauty salon/Barber shop

The beauty salon/barber shop were managed by cosmetics firm Pacific Chemical Co., Ltd. being chosen as the service contractor in March 1987. The contract was drawn up in December, and 28 operation personnel offered their services for 34 days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The shop (119 square meters) was on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall. Beauty salon and barber shop services were offered in a single shop. There were 3,100 customers, bringing total sales of 15,700,000 *won*. The charges at the barber shop were 2,000 *won* for blow drying, 3,000 *won* for a haircut, 6,000 *won* for a full service.

The beauty salon charged 1,000 *won* for shampooing, 2,000 *won* for manicure, 3,000 *won* for hair setting, 5,000 *won* for make up and 8,000 *won* for perm.

Atelier

The Seoul International Arts Center prepared a atelier measuring 33 square meters on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall; 17 artists offered their services, at the cost of 5,000 *won* for Indian ink, light coloring, and pencil portraits and 30,000 *won* for sketches. The number of customers was 185.

Health facilities

Swimming pool/Sauna

The 658 square meters swimming pool and 60-square-meter sauna were run by Kolong International corp. The 1,129 square meters of the facility's first floor included a swimming pool (13x25m), bath facilities, sauna, shower rooms, beauty salon and barber shop, lounge and make-up counters, separately for men and women. The second floor of the three story annex structure included men's and women's locker rooms, circuit training area, amenities stores and information booths, separately for men and women, on a total floor space of 879 square meters. The third floor, 817 square meters, was used for boxing, judo and taekwondo weigh-in rooms. Athletes used the facilities primarily from three hours before the start of the competition. The use of the swimming pool was free, and towels, soaps and beverages were also provided. The facilities were operated by 33 people under the supervision of the health facilities office, three medical personnel, 10 technicians and 20 service personnel. The facilities were open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m., and 19,276 people used the services.

Circuit training

The training room was managed by Mizuno, with 23 operation personnel under the supervision of the health facilities office. Located on the second floor in over 231 -square-meter space, the circuit training facility was open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for 34 days, the same time as the swimming pool. The service was popular among athletes because it was free, and technicians provided assistance in proper usage of various equipment. A total of 9,292 people used the facilities.

Billiard room

The billiard room was run by Hwa Sung Corp. with five operation personnel on the 165-square-meter floor space of Athletes' Hall third floor. There were eight pool or full-size billiard tables, and 4,343 people used the facility, free of charge.

Table tennis

Also run by Hwa Sung Corp. on the second floor of Athletes' Hall, seven operation personnel operated the 179-square-meter room with five table tennis tables. The service was free, and 5,072 people used the facility.

Religious center

Protestant Chapel

The Protestant Chapel, 607 square meters, was set up on the fourth floor of the Seryun Elementary School inside the Olympic Village, and was open for 35 days from September 1 to October 5. Missionary Work Operation Committee became the sponsor, and 72 people served at the Protestant Chapel in prayer rooms divided according to languages — Korean, English, French and Spanish. Services were held three times on weekdays and five times on Sundays, and 4,660 people used the chapel during the Games.

Catholic Chapel

The Catholic Chapel was provided in 331-square-meter space in the Oryun Girls' Junior High School's second floor inside the Olympic Village, with the Seoul Diocese leading the services. The opening mass was held at 7 p.m. September 3. Masses were held in English on weekdays and in English, Korean, French and Spanish on Sundays. More than 400 people from 50 countries attended the mass on September 25, Chusok Day, when Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou-hwan performed the mass.



23. A visitor's hat and vest covered with Olympic badges.

24. The beauty salon in the Olympic Village was operated by Pacific Chemical Co., Ltd..



19. Olympic Village

Buddhist Hall

Buddhist rites were organized by the Council of Korea Buddhist Sects on the third floor of the Oryun Girls' Junior High School. The hall (331 square meters) was open for 34 days from September 2 to October 5, and more than 250 Buddhists from around the world attended the hall opening rite, officiated by Master Hyobong who had returned from the United States. The Buddhist Hall, like other prayer halls, was divided according to language — Korean, Chinese, and Japanese. A total of 2,095 people visited the hall.

Islamic Hall

The Islamic Hall was set up on a space of 198 square meters on the fourth floor of the Oryun Girls' Junior High School inside the Olympic Village, with the Korea Muslim Federation in charge. The Islamic Hall was open 24 hours a day from September 1 to October 5 so that people could come in for prayer at any time. The hall was visited by 348 Islamic worshippers. Greek Orthodox Chapel: The Greek Orthodox Chapel was set up on a space of 66 square meters on the first floor of Oryun Girls' Junior High School, and the rites were staged by St. Nicholas Orthodox Church. The chapel opening ceremony on September 1 was attended by more than 60 bishops, priests and nuns from St. Nicholas Orthodox Church for the Lords Supper and Holy Water ceremony. The chapel was visited by 129 worshippers.

Jewish Chapel

The Jewish Chapel opened September 1 on a space of 66 square meters on the Oryun Girls' Junior High School first floor. It stayed open 35 days until October 5, and two members of the chapel stayed 24 hours a day with the US Eighth Army Jewish Chapel organizing the services. The delegation from Israel visited the chapel on October 11 when the New Year Day fell by Jewish calendar. A total of 50 people visited the chapel during the Games.



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25. Hwa Sung Corporation ran a billiard hall with eight tables on the 3rd floor of the Athletes' Hall.

26. The discotheque in the basement of the Athletes' Hall seated 300 and was very popular during the Games. It was managed by Hwa Sung Corp..

27 A swimming pool measuring 13 by 25 meters was located on the ground floor and managed by Kolon International Corp..

28. A weight training facility with a wide assortment of equipment occupied 230 square meters on the second floor of the pool facility: it was open to athletes free of charge.

29. Laundry and dry cleaning services were provided on the 3rd floor of the Athletes' Hall.



19. Olympic Village

19.8 Delegation Services

The Olympic Village Headquarters provided interpreter guides, office space, material and administrative aids to delegations from 160 countries. The SLOOC provided speedy information and guidance service for delegations to make way for smooth village operation and active attendance at competitions, practice fields and official ceremonies.

The human resources supply for delegation services included 792 people — 41 administrative members and 751 interpreters. They served under the NOC Service Manager as service center officers and as continent officers for six different areas — Asia, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Central and South America.

19.8.1 Delegation Office and Logistic Support

Delegation offices were assigned to 160 countries for a total of 179 units. The offices were assigned according to the size of the delegation. The offices were apartments similar to the shape of living quarters, with one unit given to a delegation with less than 300 members, two units for a delegation between 301-600, and three units for a delegation with more than 601. The offices consisted of five rooms — chef de mission room, secretariat room, conference room, doctor's room, and a massage room. The chef de mission room maintained close information exchange with delegation service center and handled delegation management affairs. The secretariat room was for the assistant chef de mission and officials who handled affairs related to participation and transportation to competition venues, training sites and official ceremonies. Doctor's room staff determined standards on required space and equipment according to IOC Medical Commission rules. Massage room was for sports medicine and massage services.

The delegation office was situated either on the second floor or the lowest floor of the dwelling building for easy contact with national team members. If the delegation was allotted two offices, one was used as administrative unit

and the other for medical unit, and if three offices were allotted, one was reserved as administrative unit, another for conference, and the third for medical unit. A flag pole was installed inside the Chef de Mission room for hoisting a national flag, and interiors of the rooms were reshaped upon request from NOC.

Materials distribution of 28 articles to the offices were carried out between July and August 1988 according to the guidelines.

19.8.2 Language Service

Of all the delegation service, language services was the broadest. Of total manpower of 792, the administrative personnel were only 41 and the rest 751 were all interpreters. The number of interpreters per NOC was determined in proportion to the size of the delegation. Assignment of interpreters was one for each chef de mission, one for each ball game team and one for every 25 athletes/officials.

The SLOOC established a field training plan for interpreters in April 1988 and prepared a 165-page operations manual in June. For 20 days from July 2, training was implemented.

The training program was designed to emphasize the significance of interpreters' tasks and proper mental attitude. Training in both circumstantial and functional aspects, and field training such as village guide, venue guide and airport guide services were carried out. In order to become familiar with characteristics of each country, handbook instruction, audio-visual education using culture videos, and lectures were given by professors from the Institute of Foreign Affairs & National Security. Korean foreign resident personnel who had no difficulties in linguistic aspects were trained twice in August on details related to NOC Service Center, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, transportation and gender verification.

Management system of interpreters consisted of group leaders for each NOC supervised by the six continent officers. Interpreters for the chef de mission, team interpreter, general interpreter, transportation personnel and materials distribution personnel worked in a single group at each NOC entry gate for each delegation. They worked full time from September 1 to October 5, starting one hour before the athletes and officials were to leave the

village until one hour after the athletes returned. The SLOOC provided village accommodation for the entire Korean foreign resident personnel, inter-city residents and night-duty workers.

19.8.3 Service Center Operation

The officer in charge of the service center executed extensive services relating to general information center, information desk, post office, video & CATV room, tourist information, airline information and NOC Service Center. The job was well managed in spite of the fact that there was a great deal of difficulty in providing all the necessary information gathered from the village, venues and operation headquarters to the administrative operation personnel.

□ General information center, information desk, information booth

Athletes and officials admitted to the Administration Center were led to the International Zone of the village after going through certain entry procedures and accreditation at the information desk (33 square meters) with the help of 20 women interpreters and then through the information booth (10 square meters) which was run by eight interpreters. Athletes and officials obtained all necessary information from the general information center (109 square meters), located on the first floor of the Athletes' Hall in the International Zone.

The general information center provided guidance to various events, transportation, Olympic program, religion, WINS service, team doctor registration, temporary license acquirement, location of consulate officers, money exchange rate, and even jogging courses. It was operated by 20 interpreters in 10 different languages, but there were certain problems with unfamiliar languages. The total number of cases handled by the general information center during the Olympics was 3,672. Divided into categories, they were 608 inquiries on street guidance, 364 on tours, 433 on events at the Olympic Village, 324 on village programs, 294 on cultural events, 197 on transportation, 157 on public building guidance, 113 on warm-up areas, 106 on accommodation, 94 on religious services, 78 on village operation center and 528 others.

Problems developed while running the information center because interpreters' language capability and information materials were insufficient except for English, and the information center could not fulfill its function of administering all relevant data on delegations.

Assignment of Language Service Personnel by Region

Classification	Service Personnel for Support Staff	Service Personnel for National Team Leaders	Service Personnel for National Teams	General Service Personnel	Total
Asia	27	33	21	84	165
West Europe & North America	18	18	32	128	196
Africa	30	35	10	28	103
Arabic Regions	20	21	3	23	67
Central and South America	25	35	17	13	90
East Europe	17	17	26	70	130
Grand Total	137	159	109	346	751

□ Video/CATV Room

This service offered athletes and officials an opportunity to research and improve their skills by analyzing competition performances. CATV room was located on the third floor of the Athletes' Hall with floor space of 430 square meters, and Video/CATV room was set up on the first floor with space of 159 square meters.

Culture, foreign movie and music videos were played from September 3 to 16 in the Video/CATV room, and from September 17 to October 5, Opening and Closing Ceremonies and various competitions were shown. Video tapes of competitions, Opening/Closing Ceremonies were taped by Korean Broadcasting System Enterprise at the IBC central recording room and supplied to the Video/CATV room along with cultural videos produced by National Film Production Center and foreign movies and music videos purchased from 41 companies. CATV monitors were installed, and the viewing choice included 16-internationally signaled channels and four basic program channels (KBS 1,2,3 and MBC). Video tapes were leased and sold at Video/CATV room. Rental records were: competition, 1,434; movie and music, 1,080; and culture pieces 18, totalling 2,532. There were also 513 purchase requests.

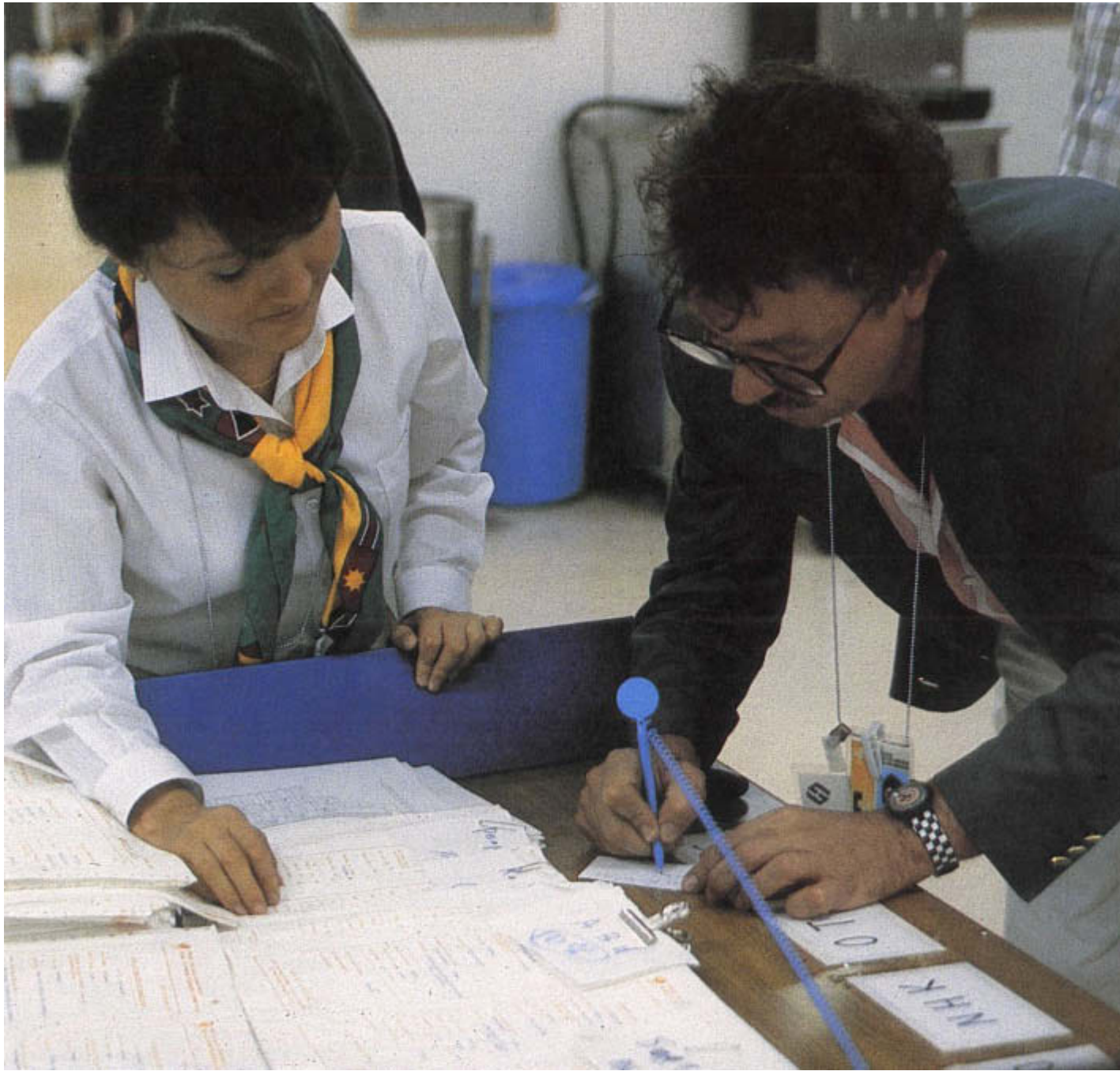
A problem at the Video/CATV room was that it lacked PAL-system VTR and TV equipment for athletes from Europe. Also lacking were special rooms to analyze and evaluate video tapes for ball-game teams such as hockey, handball, etc. There was also the absence of Korean movies translated into foreign languages, and athletes from French, Spanish, and German-speaking countries, along with Japanese and Chinese, experienced difficulty because all movie video tapes were translated only into English.

□ Tourist information center, airline information center

The tourist information center, located on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall Korea Exhibition Room was run by the Korea National Tourism Corporation and Korea Travel Co., Ltd. with seven personnel. The center (284 square meters) was open 12 hours a day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. from September 3 to October 5.

The information center distributed tour guide handbooks and answered a total of 3,665 inquiries on transportation, shopping, general tours, venue guide, etc. There were a number of tourist itineraries offered, including half-day (3 courses), whole-day (2 courses) night-tour (3 courses), one-days tour (4 courses), one night/two day tour (4 courses) and two nights/three days tour (2 courses).

On reflection, it was felt that free tours should have been included to encourage athletes and officials to fully understand and publicize aspects of Korea when they returned to their countries.



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30. A journalist applies for an AD card at the Olympic Village Accreditation Center.

31. WINS terminals were installed in the lounge of the Olympic Village for athletes' convenience in obtaining information.

32. Police escorts were provided for tours by athletes and officials, many of whom visited the Korean Folk Village and factories.



19. Olympic Village

The airline information center located on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall was run by 17 personnel from Korean Air to provide necessary airline information. They responded to a total of 2,920 cases: 946 of reservations, 1,888 of flight confirmations, 84 of passport issuance.

□ NOC Service Center

The NOC Service Center was located on the first floor of the Athletes' Hall to provide administrative information on the Games. The center (139 square meters) stayed open 16 hours daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Services provided by the NOC Service Center were wide ranging, from vehicle allotment for delegations, to printing, copier, typing, translation, mail, conference room, lost and found, equipment rental, visitors' meal ticket, and box lunches for athletes. The service center set down vehicle allocation criteria so that athletes could use private cars. There were eight classifications on the basis of delegation size. For the seven NOCs which had over 501 athletes, five cars and three minibuses were assigned, and for the NOCs which had athletes numbering less

than 25, one car was assigned. Total number of vehicles employed was 373; 261 cars and 112 minibuses.

Vehicles for exclusive use were available for use for 14 hours a day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The hours were extended for special occasions and requests for additional use were accepted.

Printing services were limited to English and French, and prices were fixed according to the price posted by the Office of Supply. Printing was serviced by Sejin Printing Company from outside the village, but there were only two service requests.

For copier services, three copying machines and eight personnel were assigned to the Service Center. The copying service was basically free unless the order amount exceeded 10 pages. The service was used by 83 countries for 28,169 sheets, and fees collected amounted to 2,636,600 *won*. Typing was done in the typing room of the NOC Service Center where two interpreters and 14 typists worked two separate shifts. They charged 1,500 *won* for one typed page; 25 countries requested typing services for 168 pages for a total income of 252,000 *won*.

Translation service was done by two translators (typing included) and the scope of the service was limited to English, French and Korean. Other languages were referred to the outside agencies from the MPC translation pool. There were only three translation requests and the fees collected were 150,000 *won*.

The NOC Service Center handled ordinary mail as well as public documents, registered mail, parcel and special mail. It was also in charge of telegram, facsimile and telex services. There were 547 special deliveries and 4,232 incoming or outgoing facsimile transmissions. Gifts forwarded to athletes were handled by the NOC Service Center, and one set each of hanging scroll and Seoul Olympic coin were delivered to 160 NOCs. Special presents for specific countries were also handled by the Center.

The NOC Service Center operated three conference rooms: the first conference room (116 square meters, 84 seats), second conference room (281 square meters, 126 seats) and the third conference room (165 square meters, 114 seats). Between September 7 and October 4, 121 conferences were held, including 70 conferences by delegations, and 51 conferences by the Olympic leagues, the IOC and other organizations.

Requests for use had to be received by 8 p.m. one day prior and the time allocation was limited to two hours.

• Lost and Found Center

The Lost and Found Center was located inside the NOC Service Center. Reports of all lost and found articles were printed in the Olympic newspaper and village paper. Between September 2 to October 4, 72 articles out of 371 reported lost articles were found and returned to the owners, and out of 160 articles reported found 104 were traced back to the owners.

• Equipment rental

The NOC Service Center rented equipment to all NOCs. The equipment rental plan was established in May 1988. To apply for equipment rental, 50% of the estimated rental fees had to be deposited with the accommodation fee account by July 31. A total of 31 NOCs applied for rental services but three requests were denied. According to the rental record, 28 countries rented equipment at a total cost of 82.14 million *won*. By NOC, the U.S.A. spent the most on rentals with 32.14 million *won*. By item, chairs were rented in 691 instances followed by TVs in 198 cases, and refrigerators, 224.

• Visitors' meal tickets

When delegates needed additional meal tickets, they purchased the tickets from the village bank with the approval sheet issued by the NOC Service Center. Prices were 10,000 *won* each for breakfast, lunch or dinner, and payment was accepted only in *won*. Requests for box lunches were also received.

• IOC Counter

Two personnel from the IOC delegation Commission were assigned to spot problems and seek solutions. The NOC service center received souvenirs from each NOC to be displayed in a commemorative museum after the Olympics, and suggestion windows were set up to receive reports, of inconveniences or problems.





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33. Officials familiarizing themselves with the Village after an open house on the Plaza of Flags on September 3.

34. At the language services center in the Village interpretation service personnel were assigned to six blocs.

35. Festival of rocks. The Korean delegation places its contribution.

36. A number of NOCs contributed rocks to the collection; this one is from Italy.



19. Olympic Village

19.9 Olympic Village Events

19.9.1 Ceremonies

Preparations for pre-Olympic events were already completed when the basic operation plan was drawn up one year before the Olympics. The entire framework had been organized six months in advance and rehearsals launched three months beforehand at the event site, the Flag Plaza. Employed were 468 personnel for the pre-Olympic events, including 12 administrative personnel, 20 interpreters, 19 volunteers, 80 bands, 340 flag bearers and 15 picket bearers.

□ Open house for the press

The open house for the press was held on September 1 at the Flag Plaza of the village; 214 newsmen from Korea and abroad attended. The event lasted about 30 minutes from 11 a.m. with a greeting address by Village Mayor Kim Yong-shik, welcoming speech by SLOOC President Park Seh-jik, and progress report by the commissioner. After the ceremony, the press members had the opportunity to look around the village facilities, such as the swimming pool, the mayor's room, and the VIP lounge as well as the adjacent Press Village. Lunch followed at 12:30 in the dining hall inside the Athletes' Hall where explanations of the meal service program were given.

□ Village opening ceremony

The village opening ceremony was held September 3 at 11 a.m. at the Flag Plaza. The ceremony proceeded with greetings by the SLOOC president, congratulatory speech by Prime Minister Lee Hyun-jae and flag raising ceremonies for participating countries by 341 tri-service honor guards. About 594 dignitaries attended the ceremony, including 34 foreign ambassadors in Korea, the minister of Sports Ministry, minister of Education Ministry, justices of the Supreme Court, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and 94 citizens from Kangdong-gu and Songpa-gu areas. All the attendees toured the village facilities for an hour after the ceremony.

□ Flag-raising ceremony

The flag-raising ceremonies began with 23 Irish delegates arriving on September 5, 1988, and was repeated 58 times over 16 days from September 5 to 20. Dates of the flag-raising ceremony for each NOC were discussed with the SLOOC in advance in consideration of the delegation entry schedules. Delegations were free to invite guests of their choice. The ceremony commenced with the flag hoisting while the country's national anthem was being played. It was followed by greetings from the

village mayor, a return speech by the delegation representative and presentation of gifts.

Up to five national flags were allowed to be hoisted at a single time. The peak day was September 15 when 35 countries held flag-raising ceremonies. Burma and Libya were the last to hold the ceremonies on September 20.

The date of the flag-raising ceremony and the actual date of village entry did not necessarily have to coincide as in the case of France which entered the village on September 1 but had the ceremony on September 9. The flag-raising ceremony was regarded as sort of a festival. At the ceremony for New Zealand on September 8, 25 Tewakahuya folk dance team performed a unique Maori (native of New Zealand) tribal dance, wearing traditional folk costumes. Again on September 11 at the flag-raising ceremony for Spain, an impromptu dance performance was included, and as the military band played the tune to El cavabelo, the Flag Plaza hosted a delightful circular dance. On the same day at the ceremony for the U.S.S.R., Soviet Minister of Sports Tramov gave an exceptional reply speech where the native Soviet language was spoken, and in the ceremony for the People's Republic of China, the native Chinese language was heard.

□ Village closing ceremony

The village closing ceremony was held at 4 p.m. on October 5 at the Flag Plaza in the presence of 3,000 operation personnel after all athletes and officials from 160 nations had left. It was an event to celebrate the successful operation of the village. A certificate of participation and Olympic coins were presented to every operation personnel, and flags of participating nations were lowered together. After the ceremony, the 3,000 operation personnel shared their regrets of parting at a farewell party.

19.9.2 International Friendship

□ National holiday celebrations

The Olympic Village Headquarters sent congratulatory garlands to delegations celebrating their national days during the Olympics. On September 6, the 20th anniversary of Independence of Swaziland, the village mayor presented a congratulatory garland. Garlands were presented to Bulgaria on the 9th, to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador on the 15th. By October 4, the Olympic Village Headquarters had congratulated 21 delegations on their national days. A garland was also sent to the People's Republic of China on its National Foundation Day. For these congratulatory events, the SLOOC referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to find out the national days of each NOC, confirming the date at the time of delegation village entry.





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37. A photo session following the flag-raising ceremony.
 38. The Plaza of Flags at the Olympic Village, with balloons floating skyward during the open house.
 39. The Greek delegation at the flag-raising ceremony.
 40. Members of the foreign press touring the Village after the open house ceremony.



19. Olympic Village

□ **Birthday celebrations**

The Olympic Village Headquarters threw birthday parties for athletes and officials whose birthdays fell during their stay at the village. A taekwondoist from the U.S.A. was the first, celebrating his 31st birthday on September 4 at the discotheque of the Athletes' Hall with a cake presented as a complimentary service by the headquarters. All together, 756 athletes and officials saw their birthdays come around during the 33 days from September 3 to October 5. The headquarters delivered birthday cards in advance so that fellow athletes could be invited to the party, and a cake and small souvenirs were presented as complimentary gifts. For 23 days from September 11 to October 3, more than 10 people celebrated their birthdays each one day on average. On 16 days during the period there were more than 20 celebrants bringing large crowds of well-wishers to the village discotheque.

□ **Traditional wedding ceremony**

A Korean traditional wedding was performed at the Flag Plaza for an hour from 6 p.m. on September 28, sponsored by Yejiwon. Ham (marriage gift box) parade and samulnori (traditional Korean percussion quartet) processions customary to the eve of the wedding day were held, followed by the three phases of the wedding ceremony. Deacon Han Kap-soo was put in charge of the proceedings and the processes were explained simultaneously in Korean and English. The event drew great interest from foreign visitors.

□ **Village beauty pageant**

The "Miss Olympic Village Pageant" was held one day before the closing ceremony. The event lasted for two hours from 8 p.m. on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall theater in the presence of the village mayor and 300 athletes and officials. It was presented in three sections, jogging suit, uniform and native costume competitions. The pageant was an occasion to enjoy without being bound by formality. The Grand Prix went to Teresa Folga (gymnast) from Poland, Gold Prize to Chen Yi An from Chinese-Taipei, Silver Prize to Silver Koeswanoli from Indonesia and Bronze Prize to Park Si-eun of Korea. The Popularity Prize went to Revial Sharon from Israel, and Good Health Prize to Yendork Juliand from Ghana.

□ **Industrial tour and Folk Village tour**

A total of 1,307 people visited the factories of Samsung Electronics, GoldStar Co., Ltd. Pacific Chemical Co., Kia Motors Company, Oriental Brewery Co., Ltd. and the Folk Village through nine tour programs. The industry observation course was a half-day event, departing the village at 12:30 p.m., touring around the factory for an hour and half and then two additional hours at the Folk Village. Par-

ticipation of East bloc athletes and officials on the tours helped especially in promoting diplomacy.

Regrettable, however, was that the programs could not be amply promoted in advance due to the advertisement restrictions imposed by the Olympic Charter.

□ **Home visits**

Home visits were aimed at enhancing mutual friendship by introducing Korean families, their ways of life and Korean customs and virtue. The program was attempted nine times during 34 days of village operation, but only 45 people participated. The problem with the program was that there were not enough Korean family volunteers and there also were not many athletes and officials who wanted to take part. Preparation of meals by families was pointed out as a major obstacle.

19.9.3

Reception and Protocol

Events related to village reception and protocol were much larger in scale than the ones involving the Asian Games two years earlier. The village mayor, deputy village mayor and the reception headquarters worked vigilantly to meet and send off more than 100 VIPs on six or seven occasions each day.

□ **VIP reception**

Reception procedures, preliminary visits and other necessary steps had been fully discussed in cooperation with the Headquarters Hotel. Due to the frequent schedule changes, however, and unexpected visits, village reception involved a series of emergency meetings and instant decisions according to appropriate circumstances. Moreover, there were problems caused by de-centralized VIP facilities such as headquarters office, Administration Center, entry guidance, parking lot and others, but the problems were somewhat eased by efficient use of radio communication network.

The Olympic Village Headquarters classified VIP reception into three categories and rendered cordial reception commensurate with status. VIP category and the number of VIPs in each classification are shown in the table:

Category 1 received honorary treatments such as a call upon the village mayor, village full-course tour, allocation of interpreter, photographer and guide, use of VIP room, VIP lounge and entry to the Residential Zone.

Category 2 VIPs visited the village mayor, deputy mayor or operations manager. Other conveniences such as village facility tour, interpreter, use of VIP room, VIP lounge and entry to their national delegation's residential area were allowed when necessary.

Category 3 were allowed to enter only the International Zone and the Residential Zone if necessary. They were allowed to use the VIP lounge and use an interpreter.

The VIP room was located right next to the mayor's room so that it could be used when meeting with the mayor, deputy mayor or reception manager. The VIP lounge was located in the basement of the Reception Operation Headquarters with floor space of 684 square meters. It was open for use by village VIP visitors at their convenience.

Various types of banquets such as cocktail, buffet, luncheon and dinner were hosted with international cuisine upon request. In all, 3,470 VIPs visited the village on 197 occasions — 250 people in Category 1 on 27 occasions, 320 people in Category 2 on 48 occasions, 450 people in Category 3 on 65 occasions and 2,450 others on 57 occasions. Prime Minister Brundtland of Norway (on September 14), King Karl Gustav of Sweden (on September 15), and President Roh Tae Woo (on September 24) were among the VIP visitors.

□ **Banquets**

Various other banquets were hosted at the village in addition to official banquets and invitation dinner parties. Village Mayor Kim Yong-shik hosted a dinner party on the 18th, the day after the Opening Ceremony, with 160 NOC Chef de Missions invited to a gathering aimed at promoting friendship. More than 200 people attended a dinner party held at the village theater as well. After the flag-raising ceremony, welcome parties were held at the village banquet room where people had the chance to meet each other and add their signatures to the visitors' list.

The village headquarters had hosted 63 banquets for 3,589 people by September 20, starting with the reception following Ireland's flag-raising ceremony on September 5. The contractors in charge of VIP lounge operation prepared the banquets upon request for national holidays and VIP service.

19.9.4 Village Arts Festival

Numerous arts program, combined with Korean traditional arts, were prepared for the Olympics. Grand celebrations at the village began with a big party on the eve of the Olympics, together with stage performances and film presentations such as "The Diary of King Yonsan" and 10 cultural films including "Seoul Family." Exhibitions of Korean traditional costume and photographs were held at the Korea Exhibition Room in the Athletes' Hall. Along the Sungnae Stream in the village, traditional swing contests were held to introduce Korea's folk customs. The village arts festival was organized by the village cultural events section under the control of Cultural Program Operation Unit. Some 50 personnel were employed in the section—20 illumination engineers, 10 audio engineers, six projection operators, six directors and assistant directors, seven producers and assistant producers and a planner. Thirty-three volunteers also participated in the festival activities.

□ Performances

Performances were held 13 times including the "Games Festival eve" on September 16 and "Farewell Night" on October 2 at the Olympic Youth Culture Center in the Olympic Park and the Flag Plaza inside the village. Programs pertinent to each continent were performed, titled "Asian Night," "Oceania Night," "European Night," "American Night," "Barcelona Night." There were also three special village performances and a Chusok celebration.

A temporary stage structure of 397 square meters was installed for the eve festival with 3,000 seating capacity. The festival started at 8 p.m. with a dance performance led by Im Yi-jo and chuitatae played by 50 National Classical Music Institute members. The festival continued for two hours, consisting of various programs such as the flag parade by 170 Sungam Girls' Junior High School students, Hollywood show, Korean folk dance, Johnny Yoon Special, Together With Patty and an Arirang Show.

The African Night was on the 18th, introducing a laser beam display, and "Okomu," "Young Star Show," "Dance, Dance, Dance," and Senegal Folk Dance unique to African continent were performed. The Asian night was on the 20th where Yogi Danid played "Iranian Feat." Australian women's trio show and the Philippine "Good Vibration" performances were shown at Oceania Night on the 21st. On the 27th during the European Night, athletes from Europe sang "Bonus, Bonus, Bonus." On American Night, 14 Californian models staged a model show called "With California."

A performance celebrating *Chusok* was held for three hours from 7 p.m. at the Olympic Youth Culture Center on Sunday, September 25. The feast for *Chusok* started with the World Stone Festival, Korean Folk Dance, and pop music show by Love Machine (six-man vocal group), hosted by Johnny Yoon. The program captivated the 1,700 people in the audience.

□ Movies

About 550 movie theater seats were provided on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall on a space of 661 square meters. Films were shown every day from September 3 to October 4, twice a day from 2 p.m. Movies shown included culture movies (running time: 20 minutes) introducing Korea and feature films (running time: 1 hour and 40 minutes).

Some of the feature films were "The Diary of King Yonsan," "The Pillar of Mist," "The Surrogate Woman," "Gilsodom," "Potatoes," "My Darling Horse in Paris," "Oh! Spinning Wheel," "Wedding Day," "My Darling Hollyhock," and "Age of Success." "The Surrogate Woman" was extremely popular, attracting an average of 400 people during half of its running period. Korean movies were quite popular among foreigners, but as some people noted, subtitles should have been properly attached for foreigners.

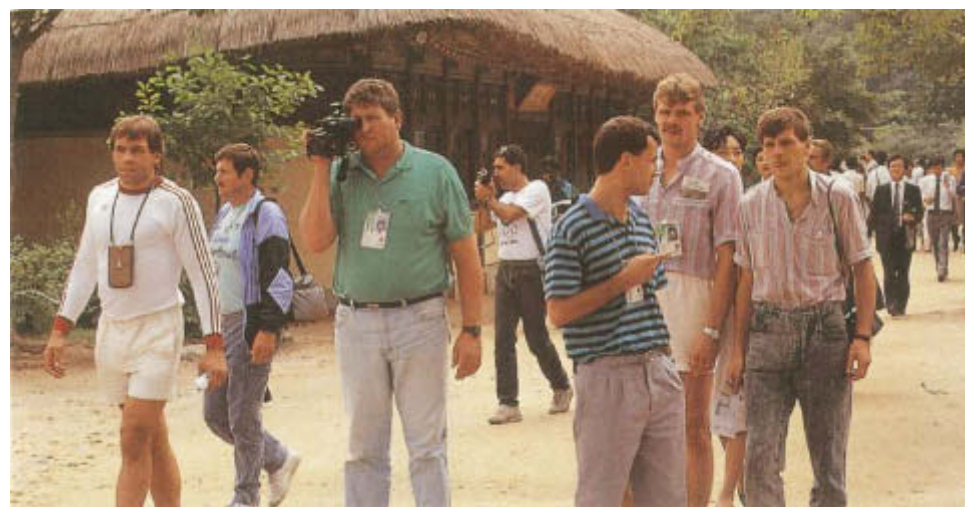
There were a total of 10 cultural films shown — "Seoul Family," "Traditional Korean Food," "Cheju Island," "White Porcelain of the Yi Dynasty," "Ssirum," "Mask Dance Drama of Korea," "Taekwando," and "Traditional Korean Music."

□ Korea Exhibition Room

Various exhibitions were held from 9 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. at the Korea Exhibition Room located on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall. The Korean mask (tal) and traditional wedding costumes especially aroused foreigners' interest, and many were seen taking pictures wearing the costumes and masks. In addition, a MultiVision Exhibition was set up for public relations purposes. A total of 7,332 people visited the exhibition room.

□ Swinging contest

Four swings were set up along the Sungnae Stream next to the Flag Plaza. The village headquarters held a traditional swinging contest on September 27 from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and athletes, officials and operation personnel were allowed to participate. The contest site was prepared at the residential area of the village. The contest was divided into two sections, singles and mixed-doubles. Athletes from Canada took the prize in the singles match and the mixed-doubles prize went to Turkey. Kodak donated cameras, film and T-shirts as prizes.



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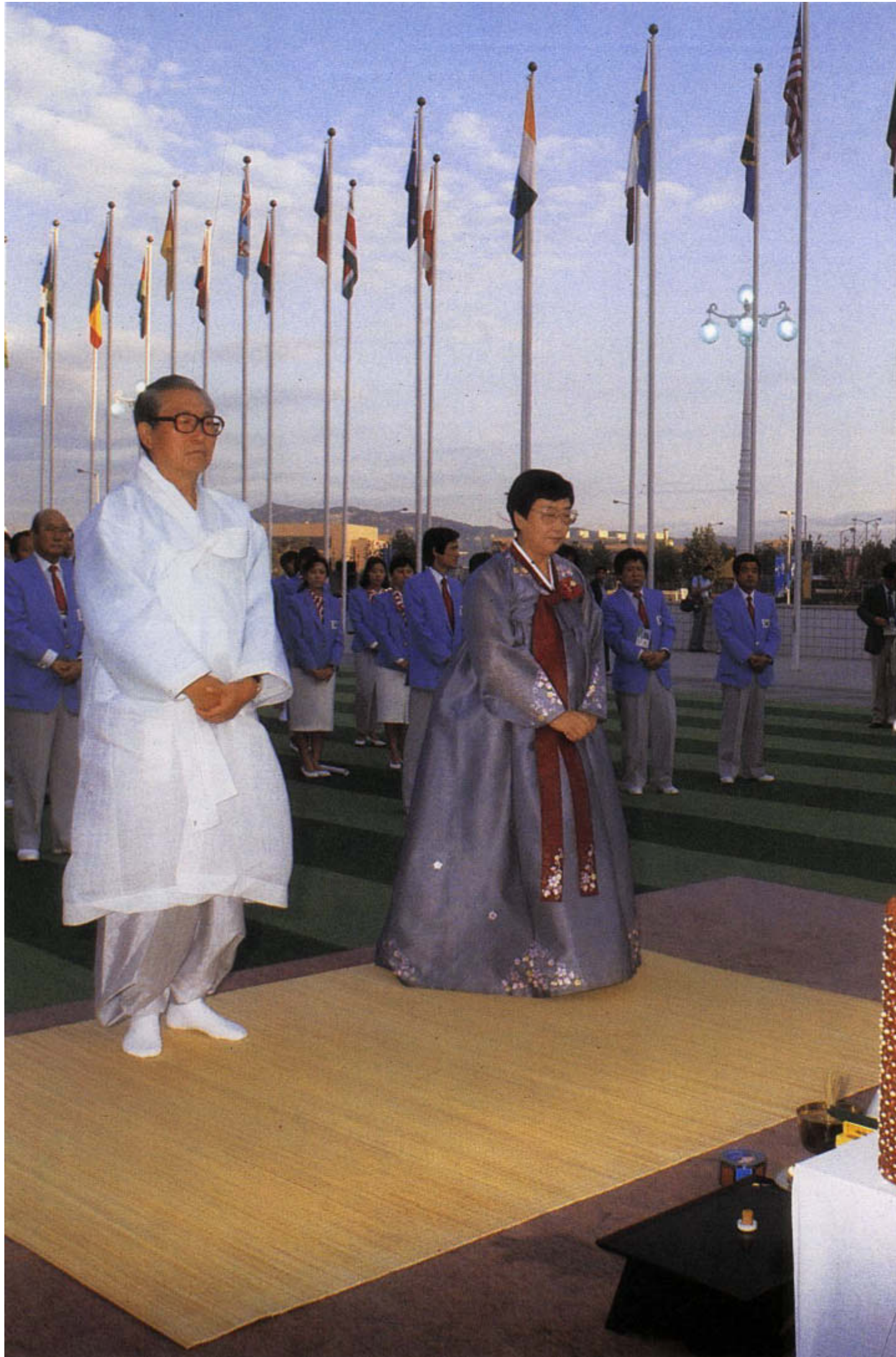
41. Korean folk dancers at the Youth Cultural Center of the Olympic Park; shows were staged especially for foreign athletes.

42. A Senegalese folk dance was performed during the African Night Festival at the Youth Cultural Center.

43. Athletes and officials touring the Korean Folk Village at Yongin.



19. Olympic Village





44. A Chusok memorial service being performed at the Plaza of Flags; Kim Jip, Chief of the Korean delegation, was master of ceremonies.

45. An autograph board at the Village.

46. A Buddhist monk working as a volunteer poses with a foreign athlete.

47. Performance at the Youth Cultural Center.



19. Olympic Village

19.10 Media and Public Relations Service

19.10.1 Press and Broadcast Support

The SLOOC set up a Sub Press and Broadcasting Center (SPBC) in the village to help with the swift delivery of news reports.

The SPBC used 35 classrooms (1, 2, 3 floor: 1,954 square meters) of Seryun Elementary School (four story building) located behind the Administrative Center. Floor areas of facilities were as follows; SPBC officer room 135 square meters (first floor), media interview room 135 square meters (second floor), interview room 135 square meters, employee waiting room 135 square meters, press access control room, interpreter waiting room and media operation personnel lounge 67 square meters, working press 101 square meters, story dispatch room 34 square meters, broadcast sub-center 67 square meters, KTA transmission room 67 square meters, and press lounge 202 square meters. There were 86 seats provided in the reporter's work room and 40 seats in the press lounge.

The interview room was divided into three sections for broadcasting and four for the press; 7 WINS terminals, 20 CATVs, 20 telephones, two facsimiles and two telexes were installed to support press activities.

One manager, two officers and 48 volunteers, a total of 51 people, were deployed in the SPBC to help in guide, translation and press conferences.

The SPBC was open from 8:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. for 33 days from September 3 to October 5. During this period, the village was frequented by 15,366 newsmen, 8,339. E cardholders and 6,977 RT cardholders.

The SPBC arranged 140 interviews, distributed press releases 87 times and held 43 press conferences. Some press members carrying heavy equipment experienced difficulties because press vehicles were not permitted into the village and the SPBC was quite far from the International Zone.

It was suggested that it would be highly recommendable at future Olympics to put a satellite broadcasting facility in the village residential area.

19.10.2 Village Public Relations Activities

□ Village newspaper

The *Olympic Villager* was published to introduce various village facilities and deliver daily information such as events, competition schedules, news on delegation activities and weather.

Some 20,000 tabloids copies were printed every day for 33 days from September 3 to October 5 and distributed to the Press Village, MPC, IBC, the Olympic Center and sub-villages. One thousand copies from No. 1 to No. 33 were bound and contributed to each NOC, related organizations and to libraries. The village newspaper was published by the *Korea Times*, and a temporary editorial office was opened on the second floor of the Athletes' Hall. The first publication, the last publication and the September 15 edition were each of 16 pages and featured full color. For the 30 other days, eight pages were published in mainly English and French with one or two pages in Korean.

□ Public relations periodicals

Five kinds of public relations booklets, such as *Olympic Village Guide*, *Preliminary Village Information*, *Delegation Administrative Guide*, *Operational Personnel Leaflet*, and *Village Street Guide Leaflet* were prepared.

The SLOOC printed 4,500 copies of *Preliminary Village Information* in English and French in March 1988, distributing them to each NOC, VIP visitors and related agencies. In August, *Delegation Administrative Guide* was printed in English/French (1,000 copies) and Korean (1,000 copies). *Olympic Village Guide* was printed in English (10,000 copies), French (10,000 copies) and Korean (2,000 copies). They were handed out to athletes, officials and visitors at the village information booth, administrative guide center and general information center.

The *Operational Personnel Leaflet* was printed in Korean (10,000 copies), and 15,000 copies of *Village Street Guide Leaflet* were distributed to athletes, officials and visitors.

The SLOOC also gave out 200,000 copies of public relations materials (Seoul 1988 posters, etc) printed by an outside agency to each delegation and visitor. In addition, around 4,000 cuts of documentary film were taken to record the history of the village, and video films featuring athletes' daily life by event and date were made. Commemorative albums containing an average of 50 pictures covering daily life from flag-raising ceremony to village departure were presented to the heads of the 160 NOCs. Some 88 kinds of commemorative stamps were also distributed, while 3,000 stamp booklets were prepared for village visitors and handed out as a commemorative gift. The idea for the commemorative stamps was suggested by volunteers, and it gained massive popularity with many athletes and officials lining up to get the stamps.





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48. Photographers hard at work during the flag-raising ceremony.

49. The Olympic Village arranged interviews with athletes.



19. Olympic Village

19.11 Access Control

19.11.1 Operation Guideline

The Olympic Village Headquarters made an all-out effort to exercise strict control over people entering and leaving the village to provide a comfortable and safe environment. AD cardholders were free to enter anywhere in the village, and those without access privilege or AD cards had to obtain permission one day in advance. An entry information booth was installed at the main entrance of the village (outer gate 1) to issue temporary passes to visitor's vehicles. The headquarters installed a MSR at the main gate and at the operation personnel gate for protection against card loss, theft and misuse; volunteers and safety personnel checked for access privilege. Vehicles were permitted into the village only when bearing proper stickers obtained beforehand, and the driver and others in the vehicle also had to be AD cardholders. The contents of materials to be distributed were checked according to each NOC. The village was divided into the Residential Zone and the International Zone, and access to the areas was limited by privileges specified by the temporary pass or the AD card. Entry to the Residential Zone was strictly controlled for maximum safety. The limit of each access privilege was pre-determined by category for each area, designating residential area as R and international area as V on the AD card. Some 370 people were deployed to control access to the village, and they were fully trained twice through preliminary and general rehearsals.

19.11.2 Access Control

To control people and vehicle access to the village, a total of 43 gates were set up — eight outer gates, 12 inner gates and 23 inside gates. The number of outer and inner gates was kept to a minimum, and inside gates were set up with the convenience of athletes and officials in mind.

Athletes' and officials' village entry was allowed 24 hours a day through the outer gate 1,2,9,10 and 11. However, village entry in vehicles had to follow certain routes such as outer gate 1-get off at inner gate 2-inner gate 2-search-inner gate 1-MSR-get on the shuttle bus-destination.

VIPs entered the village through outer gate 1-get off at inner gate 2-inner gate 2-search-inner gate 1-MSR-get on the VIP reserved vehicle-destination. The NOC visitors entered through a stopover at an outer gate-referred to access information booth-obtain temporary pass-inner gate 2-search-inner gate 1-MSR-destination.

The number of NOC visitors was limited according to the delegation size. Three visitors were allowed for delegations numbering less than 25 members and one visitor was permitted for every additional 25 to 50 athletes and officials.

Operation personnel used outer gates 1,9,10 and 11 and access was limited to duty areas.

Press personnel had to obtain a temporary pass from the access information center (outer gate 1) in order to interview athletes and officials. Temporary passes were limited to 400 media personnel at any one time; others outside the quota had to wait. The passes were issued on a first-come first-served basis, and five news agencies officially recognized by the IOC, host broadcaster, and Yonhap News Agency were given access priority with a limit on the number of people. Twenty four temporary passes were given to six domestic and foreign news agencies, four passes each. The host broadcaster was entitled to five passes, while IOPP and NOPP were given two passes each.

Media access to the Residential Zone was allowed only at the invitation of the NOC, and the number was limited by the quota set for each NOC.

The media personnel could visit between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. and the length of their visit could not exceed four hours. Press coverage of the Residential Zone was permitted only before 7 p.m., with one guide attached to each press team. Press vehicles were not admitted into the village. Freight cars were allowed in 24 hours a day through outer gate 1. However, night loading was recommended between 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. the following day. The procedural routine involved getting off at outer gate 1-receive the temporary sticker from access information booth-search at the inner gate 7-destination.

The total number of people who went through the village during its operation period was 705,806, an average of 20,737 people a day. Excepting athletes, officials and operation personnel, visitors on business purposes numbered 18,766, NOC-invited guests 7,114 and newsmen 15,168, totalling 41,048.





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50. An inbound bicycle undergoes security inspection at a gate of the Village.

51. Access control; initial checks were conducted by security personnel in traditional Korean costume.

52. Metal detectors and X-ray were employed for security checks on traffic in and out of the Village.



19. Olympic Village

19.12 Sub-Village Operation

19.12.1 Pusan Sub-Village

The SLOOC assigned the Korea Condominium Hotel and Glory Condominium Hotel as Village No. 1 and No. 2 for the athletes participating in the yachting competition and the football preliminary matches in Pusan. No.1 was located 3.3 kilometers from the yacht venue, 15.4 kilometers from the Sajik Stadium, 13.1 kilometers from Dongwon Technical High School and 23.9 kilometers from Kooduk Stadium.

Village No. 2 was located at a similar location, causing no serious inconveniences for the athletes. Park Sung-gi, Chairman, directors of the board of Buniel School Foundation, was appointed the mayor of the Pusan Sub-village. Village No. 1 was operated from September 3 to October 3 and No. 2 was operated separately from September 8 to October 2.

□ Facility and materials

Village No. 1, Korea Condominium Hotel, was a modern hotel structure with 18 stories above ground and three below ground, with a combined floor space of 29,739 square meters built on a 6,162 square meters of tract. Five elevators were in full operation, and 13 facilities including three restaurants and a discotheque were provided. There were four room sizes: 43 square meters, 60 square meters, 83 square meters and 93 square meters. The NOC athletes used 190 rooms of 83-square-meter type.

Village No. 2, Glory condominium, was also a modern hotel building with 17 stories above ground and two below ground, with combined floor space of 20,013 square meters on a 2,826 square meters of tract. Three elevators were in full operation and there were 12 facilities including two restaurants and sauna. The village area to be used for flag-raising ceremonies, opening ceremony and festivals, was set up on the coastal garden area of Korea Condominium Hotel with floor space of 760 square meters where 70 flagpoles were posted. Operation facilities were established on the second floor of Village No. 1 and amenities facilities such as shopping center, billiard room, table tennis room and video game room were installed at the China Exhibition Room on the first floor of Village No. 2.

Commodities were basically obtained from the condominiums while the SLOOC supplied 4,503 items of 146 kinds.

Hotel beds were not sufficient, and 481 single beds and 172 spare beds had to be rented. Storage management, materials distribution and stock control were operated in the same system as the Seoul Olympic Village except for special materials management system for the yacht competition.

□ Housing operation and food management

Initially, Village No. 1 was assigned for the yachting competitors and No. 2 for football delegations. Yachting team members who could not be accommodated at Village were accommodated at No. 2. Rooms were allotted in the order of arrival from upper floors with extra attention to such matters as room shape, delegation size, political and religious backgrounds and place of origin. One room each was assigned to team representatives, while athletes and officials shared one room between two people. Yachting teams from 34 nations were assigned 173 rooms of Village No. 1, and 92 rooms of Village No. 2 were assigned to yachting teams from 26 nations. Eight additional rooms were assigned to 11 NOC officials from seven countries.

Village No. 2 accommodated 184 people from seven countries (138 athletes and 46 officials). A total of 371 rooms of Village No. 1 and No. 2 were used as accommodation.

Food service program was the same as in the Seoul Olympic Village. The menu was served on a five-day cycle with a daily minimum of 6,000 calories, self-service buffet-style. But the order of daily menu was changed after consultations with Seoul Olympic Food Service Advisory Association ARA, because of regional characteristics. The menu included regional foods such as Korean and Arabic traditional dishes in addition to regular international cuisine.

A menu sampling party was held June 9, 1988, at "Blue Sky" on the 18th floor of Village No. 2 with 110 local guests. Many of the suggestions made on the taste and coloring of the food at the sampling party were reflected in the final menu. Box lunch menus were also changed on a five-day cycle. At Village No. 1, the dining hall was located in the basement (803 square meters), on the second floor (344 square meters) and on the 18th floor (357 square meters). In Village No. 2, a snack bar (231 square meters) was added to the two dining halls (total 793 square meters), on the 18th floor. Raw food ingredients hard to find in markets were supplied by hotels affiliated with Korea Travel Bureau. For athletes and officials who were unable to come to the dining hall due to their competition and training schedules, box lunches were delivered to the field if requested one day in advance. A total of 11,540 box lunches were supplied including, 8,847 for Village No. 1 and 2,693 for Village No. 2.

□ Amenities facilities

Nineteen amenities facilities were offered to athletes and officials. Temporary banks set up for money exchange were used by 2,515 people, and the exchanged amount totalled U.S. \$272,000. A total of 7,302 people used the post office; 692 people used the telegraph and telephone office;

and 300 people visited the photo studio. The shopping center was open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and 419 people bought items amounting to 16.89 million *won*. 1,725 people visited the video game room and 2,340 people crowded around to get a commemorative stamp on T-shirts and autograph books. The table tennis room was used by 835 people, and 1,012 people visited the billiard room. The religious center for Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist and Islamic worshippers was visited by 718 people. The medical center was open 24 hours a day for medical examination, medication and physical therapy for athletes and officials; it served a total of 676 people. A beauty salon/barber shop, laundry room, atelier, sauna and supermarkets were also provided for the convenience of athletes and officials.

□ Village events

The opening ceremony of the Pusan Sub-village was held on September 3 at the Flag Plaza of Korea Condominium Hotel in the presence of 300 people, including the secretary-general of the SLOOC, mayor of Pusan, operational personnel and hotel employees; 140 flagmen hoisted the flags of 62 nations, and a luncheon and sampling party were followed by a village tour.

Starting with the 24-member New Zealand delegation, 182 people from 10 countries, Federal Rep. of Germany, Canada, British Virgin Islands, Spain, the U.S.S.R., Iceland, Austria, Turkey, Sweden, held their flag raising ceremonies. By September 19, 630 people from 60 countries had entered the village on 12 separate occasions. Various programs such as birthday parties, home visits and industrial tours were prepared. Village ceremonies were performed three times each for Village No. 1 and No. 2 and classical music concerts and video showings were also offered. The closing ceremony was held October 3.

19.12.2 Taegu Sub-Village

The Olympic Taegu Sub-village was established at Susung Tourist Hotel located in Dusan-dong, Susung-gu in Taegu. The SLOOC concluded the contract with the Susung Tourist Hotel concerning the operation of Taegu Sub-village on May 11, 1988, and established a sub-village office on June 1. Preparations were made for 235 expected delegates from eight countries.

The sub-village was officially opened on September 3 as scheduled and operated for 24 days until September 26. However, the village actually opened when the delegation from Argentina arrived September 9. The number of village residents was 134 people from five nations — Argentina, Spain, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Italy. Fifty three people from Tunisia and Federal Rep. of Germany checked in on the day of the competition at 12

noon and immediately checked out after the competition at 5 p.m. The first to fourth floors were used as village facilities; a dining hall with 80 seat capacity and an information center were set up on the first floor. Sixty rooms were reserved for delegations, one room each for chef de mission with other rooms shared by two athletes/officials.

Meals were prepared in accordance with the menu of the Seoul Olympic Village, buffet-style served on a five-day cycle with a daily minimum of 6,000 calories. Materials were secured mostly by making full use of stocked articles at the hotel, and shortages were covered by backup materials from the city and provincial authorities, the Olympic marketing program and paid rental. The materials were secured en masse one or two days before the opening day so as not to hinder regular hotel business operations. Facilities such as conference room, recreation room, barber shop, video game room, convenience store, exhibition room, post office, telephone office, facsimile and sauna were provided. The medical center was open 24 hours a day, offering emergency treatment and massage service.

The village headquarters hosted a welcoming celebration with luncheon and dinner party for the participating soccer teams. The chairman of Taegu Lions Club gave a special luncheon on September 19 for teams from the United States and the U.S.S.R. Taegu Sub-village offered Olympic Family dwelling quarters at Dongtaegu Tourist Hotel for 27 days from September 11 to 27 to provide convenient arrangements for the FIFA staff, competition judges, media personnel and NOC officials.

19.12.3 Kwangju Sub-Village

The Kwangju Sub-village was established for preliminary football games at the Shinyang Park Hotel, located in Jisan-dong, Dong-gu in Kwangju. The SLOOC concluded the contract with the hotel on May 11, 1988 and a sub-village office was set up on June 1. The Kwangju Sub-village was opened on September 3 and operated for 24 days until the 26th. Six teams from Italy, Zambia, Guatemala, Australia, Yugoslavia and Federal Rep. of Germany participated in the preliminary football competition. The village facilities occupied first to sixth floors, and 45 guest room were secured from second to fifth floors. A dining hall (100 seats) was set up on the sixth floor, and an additional 60 seats were provided on the second floor for operation personnel. Mayor's room, administrative and information center were situated on the first floor. The information center managed various duties — village guide, distribution of guide booklets and village newspapers, transportation, tours, shopping and requests for training site arrangements. Training sites were used by Zambia 16 times,

Guatemala 10 times, Italy 10 times and Federal Rep. of Germany twice.

Amenities facilities were also installed — discotheque at the annex building with floor space of 661 square meters, and lounge, barber shop, recreation room, sauna, video game room, convenience store and money exchange services on the first floor.

One room was allotted to each chef de mission, and other rooms were shared by two athletes/officials. Individual room assignments were left to the discretion of chef de mission.

Meals were served on the same system as at the main Seoul Olympic Village, buffet-style on a five day cycle with a daily minimum of 6,000 calories. A total of 2,276 meals were served.

Materials were secured mostly by making use of stocks already at the hotel, and shortages were covered by backup materials from the city and provincial authorities, the Olympic marketing program and paid rental. The materials were secured en masse one or two days before the village opening day to avoid hindering normal hotel business operations.

19.12.4 Taejon Sub-Village

The Taejon Sub-village was established at Yusung Tourist Hotel located in Pongmyong-dong, Chung-gu in Taejon. One hundred fifty athletes and officials from six countries — Zambia, Iraq, Brazil, Nigeria, Yugoslavia, Guatemala — were accommodated for 21 days from September 3 to 23. The sub-village was located 12 kilometers from Taejon Stadium and 15 kilometers from Korean Water Resources Corp., a location that did not create any inconvenience for participants.

The SLOOC concluded the contract with the hotel in May 1988 and established an operation office in June, followed by opening ceremony on September 3. The entire building, and 10 floors, were used as village facilities. Seventy guest rooms were secured from fifth to ninth floor. Dining hall and snack corner (367 square meters each) were located on the third floor; and information center, recreation room, conference room and post office were placed on the first floor. Amenities/entertainment facilities were concentrated on first, second and third floors.

Each country was allotted 15 rooms, one private room for chef de mission and other rooms to be shared by two athletes/officials. Chef de mission was authorized to assign individual rooms. Meals were served in buffet style, limited to AD cardholders and visitors with meal tickets. The menu was divided into regular meal (box lunches included) and snacks, changed on a five-day cycle with a daily minimum of 6,000 calories. Most of the food materials were purchased from domestic suppliers and imported materials were purchased from Korea Tourist Hotel Supplying Center. The materials were obtained mainly by



using existing stocks at the hotel, and shortages were covered by materials provided by the city and provincial authorities, the Olympic marketing program and paid rental. Conference room, recreation room, post office, barber shop, video game room, library, temporary repair center and exhibition room were operated as amenities/entertainment facilities. The medical center was open 24 hours, offering various treatment and physical therapy services. The village entertained the delegates by holding a folk dance festival on September 16 and traditional music concert on the 14th, as well as a welcoming party and opening and closing ceremonies. The village designated Taejon Riviera Yusong Hotel as the official hotel between September 11 and 23 for the Olympic Family such as VIPs, referees and media personnel.

53. Flag-raising ceremony at the Pusan Sub-Village held on the plaza in front of the Korea Condominium Hotel; 182 people from 10 countries were housed at the sub-village.

54. General view of the Pusan Sub-Village in Haeundae-gu, Pusan.



19. Olympic Village



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55. Complimentary soft drink stand for athletes and officials.

56. Many athletes hung flags from their apartment balconies.

57. Brazilian athletes resting on a street of the Olympic Village.

58. Panoramic view of the Olympic Village; the curved International Athletes' Hall and round Plaza of Flags stand out distinctively.

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19. Olympic Village

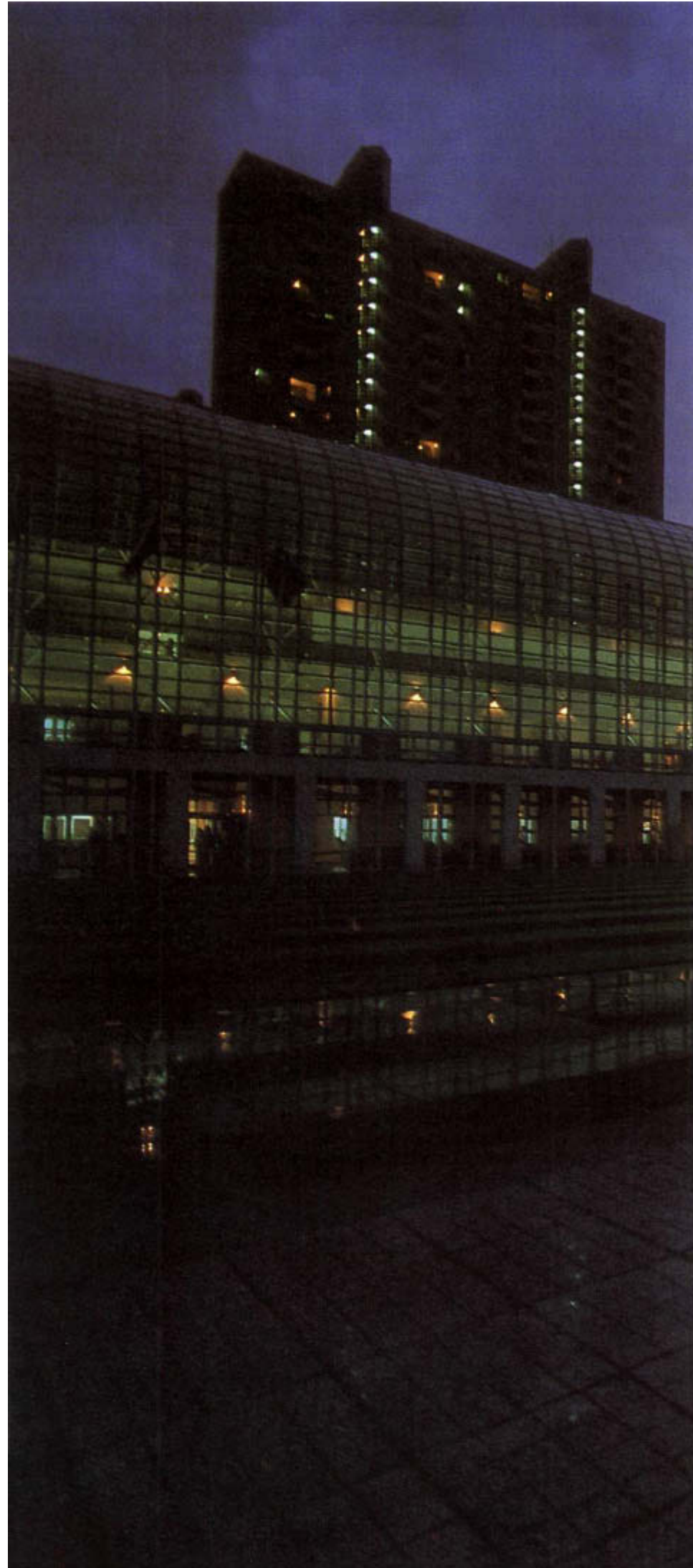
19.13 Review and Evaluation

IOC President Samaranch who attended the dedication ceremony for the Olympic Village on June 1, 1988 expressed great satisfaction with the facilities. All of them were newly built, guaranteeing ample space by allotting only 2,970 apartment units out of 3,692 for athletes and officials. The glass ceiling and glass walls of the Athletes' Hall were unique, special features that further enhanced the festive mood of the Olympics.

Numerous performances, such as "African Night" and "European Night" were memorable as songs of the world were sung, making the village life bright and pleasant. Athletes were satisfied with the 226 menu dishes, as well as the 28 kinds of amenities facilities that functioned to serve all patrons. It was also a source of great pride that six religious halls and prayer rooms were prepared for worshippers from all over the world. The village hospital was up to the standard of a general hospital, and herb medicine and acupuncture services were introduced for the first time ever at an Olympics drawing keen interest from foreign athletes.

Services rendered by volunteers were especially noteworthy. Some 2,500 volunteers served at the village and cleaning duties in the apartment units were all done by female volunteers. Certain aspects did show room for improvement. It took too long to arrange meals before serving; conferences of chefs de mission should have been held periodically; and there were, at times, problems with operation personnel who sometimes got carried away by excessive zeal for personal souvenir collection activities. Human resources management, accommodation, food service programs, materials distribution and facilities were rated as "excellent" in general.

Strict security control made it possible for 14,501 athletes and officials to depart the village without a single major accident or incident having occurred to mar their stay.





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59. Friendships were forged among athletes.

60. Night view of the Olympic Village.



기자촌
Press Village
Village de la presse

20



The Press Village consisted of 36 apartment buildings with 1,848 units. Standing adjacent to the Olympic Village, the Press Village offered, from September 2 to October 5, temporary homes to 5,186 journalists from 111 countries who covered the 24th Summer Olympics in Seoul. The SLOOC opened a press accreditation center in the village and there procedures relating to accreditation and admission to the village were handled speedily. The flats were occupied by the journalists from two main groups — the print media and

the broadcast media; accommodation was allocated taking into account the journalists' countries and the respective media they represented. As the Olympic Charter stipulates, the principle of one room for one person was observed and all the rooms were equipped with telephones. The journalists could send their reports at the village's Sub Press and Broadcasting Center via the Wide Information Network Service (WINS). The village provided services equivalent to those of hotels to the journalists. A choice

of 228 menus were available during the Games coverage period to satisfy tastes from around the world. There were 23 kinds of facilities operated for the convenience and entertainment of the villagers. The people in the Press Village and the adjacent Olympic Village were also able to enjoy regular international events and cultural programs.



20. Press Village

20.1 Basic Preparations

20.1.1 Guidelines for Operation

The operation of the Press Village was planned according to the principles that the village facilities should be new; that one room should be allotted to each journalist; that the boarding fees should be inexpensive; and that all requirements such as the installation of phones for individuals should be fulfilled.

Four goals were set for the operation of the village: maintaining the village as a clean and safe boarding place; supplying good-quality food; providing appropriate services; and maintaining efficient management.

To achieve these four goals, guidelines were set as follows: First, the village had to offer the journalists services comparable to those of hotels. Second, the accommodation fees were collected in advance and the surplus, if any, returned at the time of check-out. Third, the village was divided into 38 lodging and boarding districts which were operated separately. Fourth, the restaurants were operated by commissioned businesses. Fifth, for the convenience and entertainment of the villagers, professional businesses would be invited to operate the facilities in the village. Sixth, as for daily necessities, materials on free lease and those provided by the Olympic marketing program were utilized to the fullest.

The SLOOC broke ground for the construction of the apartment buildings in Ogum-dong and Tunchon-dong in Songpa-gu, southern Seoul, on December 1, 1986. The construction work was completed on May 31, 1988. The apartments, designed to accommodate 6,000 media personnel, were sold in advance of the Games on the condition that the buyers move in after the Olympic Games.

The applications for accommodation in the village were accepted from March, 1988 and Hotel Shilla and Lotte Hotel were designated as the food suppliers. In May, the menus were set following a food tasting. The SLOOC took over the apartments from the Seoul city administration on July 1 and began to furnish them. Operators of the convenience and entertainment facilities were designated from June 1987, and by August 1988, such facilities were all ready. The operation personnel underwent several rounds of education. The Press Village was opened on September 2.

20.1.2 Formation of the Operation Unit

In July 1986, a Press Village officer was newly appointed in the Olympic Village Department to handle matters relating to the Press Village. In January 1987, the Press Village Department was inaugurated with three divisions.

The Press Village Division I handled matters relating to the manpower procurement and management of the village facilities. The Press Village Division II was responsible for the operation of the boarding facilities, the paperwork for entry into the village and exit from it, and publicity on the village. The major concern of the Press Village Division III was the supply of food, installation and operation of the convenience facilities and information and guidance centers.

An accounting officer was additionally appointed at the Press Village Department and handled reservations of the journalists coming into the village. The Press Village Operation Unit was activated on July 1, 1988, under the Commissioner of Accommodation Support. The operation unit had four directors under the director general. The directors were responsible respectively for management, conveniences, entry and exit, and boarding facilities. Under the four directors were 18 managers and 43 officers.

It was initially estimated at the end of 1986 that 3,099 personnel would be required for the operation of the Press Village, but the figure was finally fixed at 2,354 in August 1988 after several rounds of calculations.

The projected manpower comprised 41 SLOOC staff members, 547 volunteers, 1,228 support personnel, 538 temporary personnel and 1,224 service employees.

Among the support personnel were 67 government officials who served in key administration posts. For the operation of the lodging facilities and the materials management, 1,069 military personnel were mobilized. Five hundred and twenty-one YWCA members served on a temporary basis cleaning the apartment rooms and keeping the boarding environment tidy.

From March 1988, training of personnel in different categories of work was undertaken at different places. From June, the training was conducted on the spot.

The personnel were posted at different places on a step-by-step basis; 202 personnel were placed by June 16, and by August 24, 1,654 personnel had been assigned to different posts. By September 2, 2,354 personnel were in place along with 1,224 service employees.

20.2 Facilities Acquisition and Management

20.2.1 Construction of the Village

In 1983, the Office of Prime Minister for Administrative Coordination decided to build the Olympic Village and the Press Village in the form of apartments to be sold before the

Games and to be handed over to the buyers after the Games. Ogum-dong and Tunchon-dong areas which are close to the Olympic Stadium were selected as the best sites for the villages. The Seoul city administration was entrusted to supervise the construction of the Press Village on a land space of 626,664 square meters. In March 1984, the SLOOC sent a plan for the Press Village to the Seoul city administration, which it had worked out based on the Press Village-related materials produced in the previous Olympics. The Seoul city administration held an international contest for the designs of the Olympic Village and the Press Village.

Among the 39 designs submitted for the contest, a joint work by Hwang Il-in, representative of the Il-Kun Architecture and Engineers Group, and Woo Kyu-sung, representative of the Woo & Williams Architecture Group, was selected as the most outstanding in June 1985. The design envisioned that the Press Village would have 1,848 units in 36 buildings and would be able to house an estimated 6,000 journalists and two business facilities. The village was designed to cover a combined floor space of 251,688 square meters. The Seoul city administration started the construction of the Press Village on December 1, 1986, and completed it on May 31, 1988.

The SLOOC took over the facilities from the city administration on July 1, 1988, furnished them by August 31, and put them into operation from September 2 to October 5.

20.2.2 Facilities and Furnishings

The 1,848 apartment units the SLOOC took over from the Seoul city administration were classified into four different types of different sizes: 34 *pyong* (one *pyong* equals 3.3 square meters), 40 *pyong*, 47 *pyong* and 51 *pyong*. Each unit had three or four bedrooms and one or two bathrooms.

The Press Hall, built as a commercial center for the future apartment dwellers, was a two-story building covering 1,676 square meters. It also included the Sub Press and Broadcasting Center (SPBC). In the 595-square meter basement, the Press Grill and a snack bar were operated. On the 450-square-meter first floor were such facilities as a post office, bank and an information and guidance center. The 631-square-meter second floor had the SPBC and the Telecommunications Office.

Eight small buildings were temporarily set up in the precincts of the village for the operation of the Games. In all, they covered 4,231 square meters of floor space. The 3,494-square-meter Press Cafeteria was operated near the main gate close to the SPBC. Other facilities included the 152-square-meter office checking the entries and exits, a 33-square-meter visitor's information room, a 228-square-meter inspection

room, a 99-square-meter office managing the parking lot, and the outdoor toilets covering a combined floor space of 225 square meters. The 17,590-square-meter basement space of the 12 apartment buildings housed the 2,046-square-meter accreditation center, the 2,201-square-meter operation headquarters, conveniences and entertainment facilities, restaurants for the operation personnel, the situation room and the storage room. The basement was fully utilized having 12 support facilities and 60-odd rooms.

In the southern part of the Press Village was a parking lot covering 6,149 square meters. In the southwestern section of the village was a 9,917-square-meter parking lot for the rent-a-car vehicles.



20. Press Village

Guiding posts and information booths, wastebaskets, toilets and public phone booths were installed throughout the village.

To enhance the festive mood at the Press Village, a variety of decorations were placed in the precincts. The decorations included a six-meter-high flower tower, 185 flags and 20 decorative poles. There also were 95 sculptural decorations including panel decorations, folk panels and the colorful *chongsa chorong* lanterns. The facades and walls of the buildings were covered with 40 kinds of stringers, placards and drapes, and 142 pole banners were set up. Also notable were two structural displays.

20.2.3

Facilities Management

A maintenance office to manage the facilities was operated by the Korea House Management Co. The company was selected by the SLOOC and operated the office from July 1, 1988 when the SLOOC took over the Press Village from the Seoul city administration. The office handled the maintenance and management of the facilities, security management and anti-disaster measures. Five inspection teams were formed to check the architectural facilities, civil engineering and landscaping, machinery and parts, electric installations and security of the surroundings on a daily basis.

Any problems found by the five teams were corrected by a team of mechanics from the maintenance office and the companies which had built and furnished the buildings. The team was on alert at all times and the team members were called immediately whenever there arose problems such as fire, faulty supply of electricity, poor communications, lack of water or gas, or malfunctioning of elevators.

During the team's operation period, a total of 2,246 problems were reported to it and all were resolved. The problems were all minor. Among the reported problems, 806 were related to building repairs, 534 were concerned with electricity and 752 were related to machinery and parts.

The Pyonga Industrial Co. was responsible for the cleaning of the environment and the disposal of the trash and garbage. The coverage of the company's cleaning work included the 1,676-square-meter Press Hall, the 11,987-square-meter basement, the 595-square meter transportation and rent-a-car management office and the outdoor greens and the road. The company also disposed of garbage from the 105,567-square-meter boarding facilities, greens and the road. The garbage was taken from the boarding facilities every three days; disposal was more frequent from public facilities. From July 1 through the end of September, 1988, a total of 3,279 tons of garbage were removed from the villages.

20.3

Materials Operation

20.3.1

Materials Procurement

In mapping out the Press Village operation plan in November 1986, the SLOOC put emphasis on minimizing the purchase of materials and on procuring the materials through the Olympic marketing program, donations and lease. Materials which were used at the time of the 10th Asian Games in Seoul were utilized to the fullest. The SLOOC decided to fix the item-by-item contract and procurement at the earliest possible date in consideration of the period necessary for the production of the materials and their placement.

The demand for the materials was determined by those in charge of different projects at the Press Village. They submitted the list of necessary articles, needs, size, quantity, the period of utilization and the estimated prices. The total demand and kinds of articles were fixed according to the standardized classification of the materials.

The SLOOC implemented the plans for the procurement of materials and their maintenance from January to November 1987. As for furniture, which required relatively long periods for manufacture, the items to be leased were selected and their possible manufacturers were surveyed during the period from February to August of 1987. In September of the same year, contracts for the lease of furniture were signed.

Contracts were made with the Goong Jeon Total Furniture Co., Ltd. for the lease of 6,000 beds, Hyundai Wood Industries Co., Ltd. for 6,000 desks, and the Seoul Furniture Industry Corp. for 6,000 swivel chairs, 3,494 wardrobes, and 1,344 dining tables for four men each. For 380 six-person dining tables, lease contracts were made with the Man Dae Furniture Co., Ltd. The Press Village operation staff visited the manufacturers monthly from March to May of 1988 and checked if there were any problems concerning the supply of raw materials and the production process.

For articles other than furniture, the Logistics Department received requests for various articles from January to April of 1988. The quantity, size and other factors concerning the articles were fixed by projects through consultations between the Logistics Department and the different sectors which had requested the materials.

The purchase totalled 980 million *won* in value covering 1.46 million articles of 137 kinds including bed sheets, towels and cleaning apparatus.

The paid leasing totalled 1.65 billion *won*. Some 30,000 articles of 13 kinds including beds, desks and wardrobes were leased.

Some 1.42 million articles of 62 kinds including TV sets, air conditioners, freezers and telephones, which were worth 2.12 billion *won* in all, were procured through the Olympic marketing program.

Some 400 million *won* worth of 50,000-odd articles of 35 kinds including blankets and file cabinets were leased free. Some of the items had been used at the 10th Asian Games.

While the Press Village was in operation, other materials were purchased as need arose and some materials on contracts were additionally supplied when additional demand arose.

20.3.2

Materials Management

From September 2 to October 5, an after-sales service office was operated at the Press Village for the maintenance of furniture and electric home appliances. Nine technicians from industrial companies resided there and 17 volunteers assisted them. After-sales service teams consisting of one technician and two volunteers each were always on call. When they were called, the teams would go to the problem area within five minutes. When repair was impossible or would take too long, the teams exchanged the articles for new ones. During the Games period, such services were rendered for electric home appliances on some 200 occasions and for furniture on some 60 occasions.

To prevent the loss of materials, 19 chiefs of various divisions at the Press Village were named as logistics managers and were given full authority and responsibility for the maintenance of the materials.

As a result, only one-10,000th of the total supply of materials, or 278 articles, were lost during the Games period. The losses were valued at 4.2 million *won* or one-1,000th of the total expenditure on materials.

The materials used at the Press Village were collected, returned, stored and sold or discarded after the Games. Beds, wardrobes, dining tables and other furniture pieces were returned to the lease companies during October. As for large electronic appliances such as TV sets and refrigerators, the companies participating in the Olympic marketing program retrieved them.

Olympic Village Housing by Type

Classification	112m ²	132m ²	155m ²	169m ²	Total
Number of Buildings	10	10	7	9	36
Number of Housing Units	864	472	260	152	1,748
Number of Bedrooms	2,592	1,416	1,440	608	6,056



1

2

3

1. Media personnel absorbed in writing and dispatching stories at the MPC.
2. Streetcleaners kept the environs of the Press Village tidy.
3. The 36 apartment blocks making up the Press Village were home to 5,186 media personnel from 111 countries during the Games period.



20. Press Village

20.4 Accommodation and Departure Management

20.4.1 Accommodation and Departure

The foreign journalists were guided and transported by the SLOOC Protocol Department and the Transportation Department upon their arrival at airport. Luggages except for hand-carried baggages were carried by freighter trucks from the airport to the front of the lodging quarters in the Press Village.

The journalists were divided into broadcasting and print media upon arrival. The broadcasting people were guided to the International Broadcasting Center and after accreditation procedures were guided to hotels or the Press Village.

The print media people underwent the formalities for accreditation at the accreditation center in the Press Village. For the print media people who lodged at hotels, their luggages were carried to the hotels after they finished accreditation procedures in the Press Village.

The accreditation center issued accreditation cards to the journalists upon receiving their identification cards. Broadcasting people who completed accreditation procedures were guided to pay the accommodation fees at the bank. After paying the fees, the journalists were given a room number and received their key at the front desk in the building housing their room.

A total of 5,186 people from 111 countries, including 1,974 from broadcasting media and 3,152 from print media, lived in the Press Village. Seven hundred and thirty-eight people entered the village on September 1 and September 2, the official opening of the village. The last group of people entered the village on September 16, the eve of the Games' opening.

There were 14 countries which sent more than 100 journalists to the Press Village. The United States had the largest number with 1,354; Japan had 356; the Federal Republic of Germany 272; Britain 255; France 243; Australia 239; Canada 216; Spain 153; Italy 145; Finland 132; Denmark 111; the People's Republic of China 105; and Switzerland 103. Two journalists came from Cuba which did not compete in the Games. Twenty-one nations sent one journalist each to the village.

The length of stay of the journalists was confirmed for the settlement of the accommodation fees. Those who left the village earlier than scheduled had accommodation fees refunded to tally with the shortened stay. All the departing journalists submitted the applications for departure on which were written their departure schedules, flight numbers, destinations and the telephone numbers and addresses where they could be reached afterwards. All such factors were put into the computerized system and

made available at the situation room, the Airport Reception Headquarters and the Transportation Operation Headquarters. Some 86 percent of the journalists at the village departed from it during the three days from October 3 to October 5 following the end of the Games. The departures totalled 1,422 on October 3, 1,698 on October 4 and 1,327 on October 5.

20.4.2 Accommodation Fees

The accommodation fee differed according to the type of lodging room. The fees per person per day were 65 dollars for a Single-A room, 55 dollars for a Single-B room, 45 dollars for a Single-C room, and 80 dollars for a Twin room. One room was allotted to one person on principle, and a few twin rooms were given to those in need. A 275 dollars per person advance deposit was paid when bookings were requested, and the remaining fee paid at the time of accommodation. The accounting was settled upon each journalist's departure. Accounts for the accommodation fees were opened in August 1987, and advance deposits were accepted from March 1988.

Journalists in print media sent their advance deposits through their respective NOCs, while those in broadcasting media sent theirs directly to the SLOOC.

When the advance deposits were received, they were put into the computerized system. Confirmation of the advance deposits was made within two months after they were filed. By the end of August, a total of 5,539 journalists, 3,569 from the print media and the rest from the broadcasting media,

Press Village Check-Ins & Check-Outs by Date

Date	Check-Ins	Check-Outs	Village Residents
9/ 2	738		738
3	99		837
4	146		983
5	144		1,127
6	224		1,351
7	196		1,547
8	220		1,767
9	388		2,155
10	263	10	2,408
11	416		2,824
12	439		3,263
13	713		3,976
14	637		4,613
15	233		4,846
16	128	5	4,969
17	54	4	5,019
18	19	8	5,030
19	26	4	5,052
20	24	9	5,067
21	23	10	5,080
22	14	15	5,079
23	14	18	5,075
24	10	26	5,059
25	18	26	5,051
26		45	5,006
27		70	4,936
28		37	4,899
29		32	4,867
30		71	4,796
10/ 1		72	4,724
2		277	4,447
3		1,422	3,025
4		1,698	1,327
5		1,327	
Total	5,186	5,186	120,943

Specifics About Olympic Village Facilities

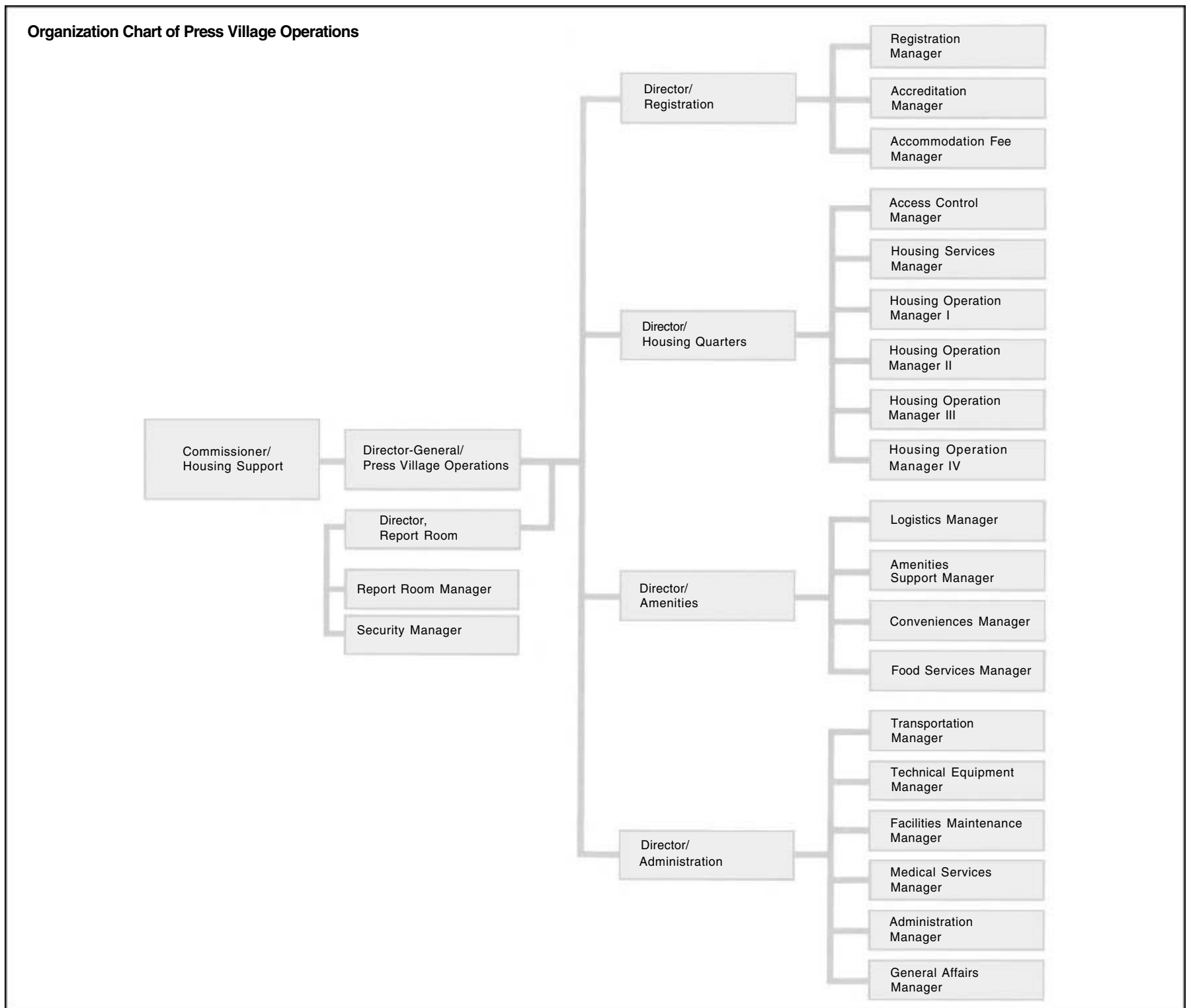
Classification	Facilities	Space
Apartment Complex	Land	123,290m ²
	Total plane space	18,549m ²
	Total floor space above ground	215,409m ²
	Total floor space	251,687m ²
Games Operation Facilities	Press hall	1,676m ²
	Reception center	198m ²
	Press dining hall	3,494m ²
	Food storage	836m ²
	Amenities & entertainment facilities	1,676m ²
	Communications support facilities	608m ²
	Operations personnel dining hall A	1,937m ²
	Operations personnel dining hall B	1,937m ²
	Material warehouse A	2,225m ²
	Material warehouse B	1,464m ²
	Guard office	1,008m ²
	Service contractors offices	635m ²
	Operations headquarters	2,023m ²
	Report room	651m ²
	Accreditation center	1,785m ²
	Transportation branch	6,149m ²

had paid the advance deposits. Of them, 333 changed conditions and 35 cancelled the bookings later. The journalists completed accreditation procedures upon entering the village and had to pay their accommodation fees within 10 days after admission. The Korea Exchange Bank handled the receipt of the accommodation fees. The payment could be made in cash, checks, remittance checks, traveller's checks and VISA card.

All matters concerning the payment of the fees were settled two days before the planned departure of the journalists. The balance sheets were distributed to them at least five days before their departure from the village. Those who departed from the village earlier than scheduled had their additional lodging fees returned.



4. Press Village Accreditation Center.





20. Press Village

20.5 Lodging Operation

20.5.1 Basics for Operation

The Press Village's 1,848 apartment units in 36 buildings were divided into four zones and 38 lodging districts, and were managed separately.

A chief was placed in each of the 38 lodging districts' management offices on July 14, 1988.

The chiefs handled matters relating to the takeover, placement, retrieval and returning of the materials. They were also responsible for keeping order in the lodging facilities, room service, front desk service and laundry.

The operation personnel at the lodging facilities numbered 1,496 in all. The figure broke down to one director of housing operation, six managers, 13 operation officers, 38 district chiefs, 38 front desk chiefs, 115 materials and administration personnel, 502 lodging maintenance personnel, 246 room service personnel, 198 front desk personnel, 198 guides and 152 interpreters.

Among the operation personnel, the maintenance personnel received audio-visual education for 30 hours in July. Audio-visual education was also offered to the interpreters, guides and front service personnel for a few days in July and August at the Korea National Tourism Corp. Education for district chiefs were conducted for 43 hours during a week in July, focusing on the on-site exercise at hotels.

The SLOOC took over the facilities from the Seoul city administration on July 1, 1988. After opening the lodging management office, the SLOOC put materials in place and furnished the buildings by the end of August.

A total of 1,800 units in 35 buildings out of the total 36 buildings were used for lodging. There were a total of 5,622 rooms comprising 1,199 Single-A type rooms, 3,403 Single-B rooms, 782 Single-C rooms and 227 Twin rooms. Each room had a telephone, a 14-inch or 16-inch color TV set, a small-sized refrigerator, bed, wardrobe for one-person use, a desk and chair, an electric lampstand, a wall clock, a thermos, glasses and a comb. Thirteen kinds of toiletries and other conveniences were also supplied along with bags and stationery.

20.5.2 Lodging Allocation

For the allocation of the rooms, the journalists were classified by nation and by news media. Those working for print media were divided according to the specialized areas, continents, languages and agencies. Those at broadcasting media were grouped by associations or major networks.

No special consideration was given to women journalists in the course of room allocation and each news media allotted some of their rooms to women on their own judgment.

From July 1988, rooms were designated for those who had filed advance deposits and the allocation was finished before the village was formally opened.

It was the right of the SLOOC to allocate the rooms to journalists. The SLOOC tried to accommodate the journalists' special requests concerning the room allocation. The rooms were allocated on a first-come, first-served basis.

When a journalist asked for the change of his or her room before paying the accommodation fee and completing the necessary procedures, his or her request was fully considered and the accommodation documents were reissued. A total of 288 such requests were filed.

Requests for change of rooms were not accepted after the accommodation procedures were completed, except in some extraordinary cases.

20.5.3 Lodging Management

The maintenance of the lodging facilities was of crucial importance. A devoted workforce was needed to carry out the work throughout the Games period; 521 members of the Seoul YWCA were thus mobilized on a short-term employment basis.

They cleaned the bedrooms, living rooms and bathrooms, made beds, changed linen and other lodging materials, supplied needed items, and conducted household safety checks. They began their work on August 24, one week before the official opening of the village and continued to work until October 5. The official working hours were from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A dozen YWCA members were assigned to clean up 48 units in each district. Each three-person team managed a dozen apartments.

Some 264 military support personnel were posted for various services at lodging facilities. It was earlier questioned if the military personnel would be proper for such services, but their attitudes won high praise.

They guided the journalists into their rooms and carried the baggages at the time of check-in and check-out. They also supplied potable water. They worked on two shifts around the clock from September 1 to October 5.

Front desks were set up at each district management office. Thirty-eight front desk chiefs supervised 198 front desk personnel.

The front desk on the first floor of the lodging district controlled entries and exits and the operation of the elevators. The military support personnel were assigned to the front desks to collect the room number cards, and handle keys, postal services and messages. The entrances were decorated with a board to collect the signatures of the journalists staying at the village. Notices were put up on the bulletin board at the entrance and public relations materials were distributed. The front desk personnel worked around the clock on two shifts from September 1 to October 5.

Furniture and electronic appliances were placed in each room by the suppliers, and toiletries and other conveniences for 20 days' use were distributed by the district lodging management offices.

Bed sheets were changed daily as were the bath towels and hand towels. Each journalist was supplied with three cans of Coke, Diet Coke, and other soft drinks daily in addition to one litre of mineral water. Coffee, cream and sugar for 30 cups were supplied to each apartment. The total supply of soft drinks amounted to 231,582 cans and that of mineral water 45,360 litres.

TV sets and typewriters were leased for 119,000 *won* and 31,600 *won* each at the lodger's request, but requests were only filed for six TV sets and 15 typewriters.



5

20.6 Food Supply

20.6.1 Outlines of Operation

The SLOOC commissioned the food supply from top-class hotels to offer the best quality food to journalists. In March 1988, Hotel Shilla and Hotel Lotte were selected as the food suppliers and signed contracts with the SLOOC.

The condition was that the SLOOC would furnish the kitchens properly and guarantee the 100 percent sales of breakfast and 45 percent sales of lunch and supper.

The food supply period was set at 34 days from September 2 to October 5. Three restaurants were opened: the Press Cafeteria, Press Grill and Snack Bar.

The cafeteria supplied food on the internationally-approved menu. The menu was changed every five days. The Eok Cho Metal Industry Co., Ltd. furnished the kitchen in December 1987, on a repurchase agreement. The furnishing work started in May 1988 and the kitchen was handed over to the food suppliers on August 20, 1988. For the management of food supply, the commissioned companies created a company and named a representative. A general manager supervised the overall management and under him were the manager, chief of the restaurant division and chief cook. For the operation of the restaurants, eight restaurant managers were named to serve under the chief of the restaurant division.

20.6.2 Supply of Food

The 1,200-seat Press Cafeteria was opened at a make-shift building, some 50 meters from the Press Hall. The building housed the 1,180-square-meter cafeteria, a 2,314-square-meter kitchen and a 397-square-meter storage area.

The cafeteria opened at 6 a.m. to serve breakfast. Lunch was served from 11:30 a.m. to 3 p.m., and supper from 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. next day.

The journalists could have their breakfast by showing their AD card, as their lodging fees covered the meal. Meal tickets were sold at the bank in the Press Village and the entrance of the restaurant so that visitors could also use the cafeteria. The tickets were priced 11,000 won each and were discounted by 10 percent when a person bought 10 tickets at a time.

The cafeteria served food buffet-style. All food was served on disposable dishes except for the main course. In the morning when there were many customers, three doors each were opened for entrance and exit. For lunch and supper, two doors each were opened.

Hot dishes were served through three wickets and cold dishes through four wickets. For the supply of salad and bread, dessert and fruits, cold beverages and tea, four wickets were opened.

When the customers numbered less than 500, food was served through the wickets in one lane. When the number ranged between 500 and 3,000, wickets in two lanes served food.

When there were more than 3,000 customers, a continental breakfast corner was additionally opened.

For the supply of main dishes, food supply personnel helped the customers, while side dishes and dessert were offered on a self-service system. During the breakfast hours, guides were additionally posted to help speed the process.

An information desk was operated near the entrance of the cafeteria during meal hours. Three guides were posted there to handle customers' belongings and the audio system.

The Press Grill had 108 seats in a 331-square-meter area in the basement. The Snack Bar had 88 seats in its 251-square-meter area. The Press Grill offered Western-style food on a table service system, functioning as a high-standard restaurant in the village. The snack bar served snacks, beverages and liquor through the self-service and counter service systems. To make the spacious restaurants more attractive, 380 plants and 169 banners of five kinds were used for decoration. The 80 windows were colored. The entrance, the menu board and the wickets were also decorated.

An aggregate number of 145,646 persons used the restaurants. The figure broke down to 110,907 at breakfast, 12,272 at lunch and 22,467 at dinner. The average daily number of restaurant visitors was 4,281. For breakfast, 91.7 percent of the journalists at the village used the cafeteria, but the ratio remained only at 10.1 percent for lunch and 18.6 percent for dinner. The Press Grill and the Snack Bar recorded 222 percent surplus over target sales.

20.6.3 Menu and Materials

Menus were drawn up to serve international cuisine, introduce traditional Korean food acceptable to foreign taste, and balance diet food with nutritious food.

The SLOOC worked out standard menus in April 1987, as part of the basic plans for food supply to the Press Village. The menus were finalized after deliberation by the Advisory Committee for Food Supply.

The SLOOC held a food fair testing the menus on May 25, 1988 at Hotel Shilla.

The party was attended by some 900 people including food specialists and participants in the World Conference of Broadcasters. The menus were later adjusted by the Advisory Committee for Food Supply, reflecting the call for more oriental food and other opinions collected from the fair.

Special food was prepared for those suffering from illnesses and to cater for religious dietary demands.

For the raw materials for the meals, specific suppliers were designated for specific materials. The materials were mostly domestic produce, but for some items, import was arranged through the tourist hotels.

Among the locally-produced materials, processed food, dried food, beverages, meat and fish which can be stored either in ordinary conditions or in a frozen state were purchased by August 31 and were put into the Press Village kitchen storage. Such items as milk, eggs, vegetables, fruits and ice cream which cannot be stored for long were purchased on a daily basis. Potatoes, onions and carrots were purchased at a few days' interval.

The materials were inspected before the purchase at the manufacturers' storages or at markets. They were carried on trucks registered with the authorities concerned to the Press Village. The security guards at the village entrance confirmed the seals on the packages before they let the trucks go to the kitchen storage. The materials were again inspected by the kitchen personnel before being put into storage.

To keep the materials in the best possible shape and quality, the temperatures of the storage for frozen food and the cold chamber were strictly controlled. The date of purchase was stamped on the packages so that items were used in the correct order.



20. Press Village

Major Foods and Beverages Consumed

Classification	Item	Unit	Amount
Juice & Coffee	Orange	CN	7,008
	Tomato	CN	10,230
	Grape	CN	2,040
	Coffee	PKG	1,104
	Tea	CS	296
	Ginseng Tea	PKG	480
Vegetable	Lettuce	kg	2,020
	Celery	kg	1,099
	Onion	kg	3,985
	Carrot	kg	2,066
	Potato	kg	7,234
	Cucumber	kg	1,212
	Dairy Product	Fresh Milk	PKG
Ice Cream		EA	22,632
Fresh Fruit	Orange	CS	165
	Apple	kg	4,854
	Peach	kg	1,487
	Banana	kg	1,452
	Pineapple	kg	1,380
	Grape	kg	1,009
	Pear	kg	2,608
	Meat	Tenderloin	kg
Top Round		kg	2,977
Rib Eye Roll		kg	2,342
Brisket		kg	785
Strip Loin		kg	2,791
Lamb		kg	2,433
Pork Round		kg	665
Pork Loin		kg	1,397
Chicken		kg	5,534
Meat Product		Bacon	kg
	Ham Roll	kg	1,127
	Egg	EA	245,400
Sea Food	Smoked Salmon	kg	308
	Sole Fillet	kg	750
	Halibut Fillet	kg	1,000
	Cod Fillet	kg	700
	Salmon	kg	1,200
	Crab Meat	kg	400
	Ocean Perch	kg	500
	Clams, Oyster	kg	300

State of Menu

Classification	Breakfast	Lunch	Supper
Juices	5	5	5
Yoghurts	3		
Cereals	6		
Soups	3	2	2
Entrees	4	5	5
Specialities	4	5	5
Meats	3		
Potato, Rice	3	6	6
Cold Cuts	3	3	3
Salads (Vegetables)	23	23	23
Cheeses	8	8	8
Fruits	10	10	10
Breads	13	13	13
Vegetables		3	3
Deserts		12	12
Beverages	11	12	12
Total	99	107	107





6



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6. Dining Hall of the Press Village; this facility, with a seating capacity of 1,200, served meals buffet style.
7. Media personnel were served breakfast each morning upon presentation of an AD card.



20. Press Village

20.7 Amenities and Entertainments

20.7.1 Preparations

The Press Village was equipped with a variety of conveniences and entertainments to ensure a pleasant stay of the journalists.

The SLOOC established plans for the operation of conveniences and entertainments in January 1987, utilizing the experiences at the 10th Asian Games in Seoul. Materials related to such facilities operated at previous Olympic Games were collected by the end of April for reference. In October, the estimated demand for manpower and materials was worked out. In January 1988, the establishment of a bank and 22 other facilities was decided.

Such facilities were operated from 9 a.m.-9 p.m., but some of them were open around the clock.

The facilities were opened at the basement parking lot of the apartment buildings and the commercial building. The basement parking lot housed a shopping center, a barber shop, a beauty parlor, an electronic game room, a photo processing shop, a billiard room, a repair shop, a table tennis room, a laundry, an express delivery office, an open bar and a medical clinic.

The Press Hall adjacent to the Sub Press and Broadcasting Center accommodated a general information center, a coffee shop, a post office, a bank and a telecommunications office. At the accreditation center, a bank, an open bar, a snack corner and a laundry were also established.

A total of 327 personnel were put into the operation of the amenities and entertainment facilities.

20.7.2 Operation of Each Establishment

Bank

For speedy banking services, two banks were opened at the Press Village by the Korea Exchange Bank. Twenty-two personnel worked at the banks from September 2-October 5. The banks were open from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. daily.

Bank No. 1 was located in the accreditation center. Covering a floor space of 155 square meters, the bank handled the accommodation fees of the journalists in addition to the routine banking services and sales of commemorative coins.

Bank No. 2, covering a floor space of 99 square meters, was opened at the Press Hall for the convenience of journalists who frequented the Sub Press and Broadcasting Center there.

Between 800 to 1,000 people used the Bank No. 1 on average a day during the Games' period, while the Bank No. 2 had some 300 to 400 customers a day.

Post Office

The post office was located on the first floor of the Press Hall. Ten officials of the Communications Ministry worked at the 73-square-meter office for 34 days from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. The office placed two post boxes, one at the entrance of the accreditation center and the other at the entrance of the Press Cafeteria. Many people came to the office to buy stamps, particularly the commemorative ones. Some 300 customers came to the office on average daily, and the largest number of customers was recorded on October 4 amid the rush of departing journalists.

Telecommunications Office

The telecommunications office was operated by the Korea Telecommunication Authority on the second floor of the Press Hall. The 165-square-meter office offered convenient services to the journalists as it was on the same floor with the Sub Press and Broadcasting Center, and was equipped with telex and facsimile. The office was operated around the clock for 35 days from the eve of the official opening of the Press Village. Thirty-three people comprising a director, 11 telephone personnel, 11 telegraph personnel and 10 guides worked on two shifts.

The office usually had between 500 and 600 visitors a day on average and some busier days recorded as many as 1,200 visitors a day.

Photo Processing Shop

The shop offered quick film developing and printing services to foreign journalists. The Eastman Kodak Company took charge of the operation of the processing shop. The shop offered developing and printing services, did minor camera repairs and sold film. A director, a repairman and two salesmen operated the shop which had some 200 customers on average a day. Many people came to the shop late at night after news coverage and travelling.

Laundry

Laundries were opened at two places, the 132-square-meter one at the accreditation center and the 165-square-meter one at the conveniences mall, to provide the journalists with clothes cleaning, ironing and mending services. Pressing and mending services were available right away on request; other laundry services were handled within 24 hours. The laundries were open for 34 days daily from 7 a.m.-10 p.m. Fifteen people worked at the shops.

Coffee Shop

The SLOOC selected Dong-suh Foods Co., Ltd. as the operator of a coffee shop at the Press Village. The 132-square-meter coffee shop was opened on the first floor of the Press Hall where journalists usually gathered. The opening hours were from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. for 34 days. Coffee was served for 200 won a cup. The shop had a TV set and a music system. Eleven personnel including the manager, a materials supplier, cooks and guides worked at the shop.

Barber Shop, Beauty Parlor

The SLOOC established contracts for the operation of the barber shop and beauty parlor with the Pacific Chemical Co., Ltd. The shops covered the 132-square-meter space in the conveniences center and were operated for 34 days from September 2 from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. daily. Men could get a haircut, shampoo and shave; the women's beauty parlor offered hair-styling and treatments plus make-up, manicuring and pedicuring services. Twenty-four personnel worked at the shops.





- 8. Press Grille, a Western-style facility run on the same basis as a quality restaurant.
- 9. Electronic game arcade in the Press Village.
- 10. Working press room in the Sub-Press and Broadcasting Center (SPBC) of the Press Village.
- 11. Snack bar in the Press Center.



20. Press Village

Shopping Center

The 430-square-meter shopping center, the most spacious of all the commercial facilities, was operated by the Lotte Department Store for 34 days from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. The SLOOC offered the space, authorized the prices of goods and managed the operation of the center, while the Lotte Department Store handled the manpower, materials, installations and finance. The department store's main sales were the Seoul Olympic official products; there was also a duty-free section. Forty-one personnel worked at the department store while an aggregate number of 10,949 people visited.

Open Bar

The 200-seat 817-square-meter bar was operated at the accreditation center by the Oriental Brewery Co., Ltd. serving as a cozy resting place for journalists in the course of processing for admission into the village or exit from it. The open hours were from 11:30 a.m.-11 p.m. It was operated for 34 days. Liquor was not transacted at the Olympic Village, but at the Press Village a variety of high-quality alcoholic beverages were sold. A large-sized color TV set and a VTR were installed. The bar had 400 to 500 customers a day.

Beer Pub

The beer pub was also operated by the Oriental Brewery Co., Ltd. under contracts between the company and the SLOOC. The 196-seat, 430-square-meter pub served beer and provided musical entertainment with a live band. The pub was officially open from 11 a.m.-11 p.m. but the hours were often extended to 2 a.m. at the request of journalists. Forty-three personnel worked in the pub which served 400 to 500 customers daily.

Repair Shops

The repair shops mended the shoes, clothes, and bags of journalists. They were operated by the Kolon International Corp. and the Kukje Corporation. The Kolon's 76-square-meter repair shop handled clothes and Kukje's 99-square-meter shop mended shoes and other articles, all free of charge. The shops were operated for 34 days from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Fourteen personnel worked at the Kolon's shop and 11 at the Kukje shop.

Billiard, Table Tennis Room

The Kukje Corporation operated a 264-square-meter billiard and table tennis room for free during 34 days from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. every day. There were four billiard and table tennis tables in the room. All necessary goods were rented free of charge.

Electronic Amusement Room

The 79-square-meter amusement room was operated by the Kukje Corporation for 34 days to entertain journalists staying at the Press Village. The room was open from 9 a.m.-9 p.m. every day. It had 20 electronic game machines.

Express Delivery Office

The office handled consignments and dispatches of equipment for news coverage. The office was operated by the U.S. Federal Express which was well experienced in handling such articles. The 76-square-meter office was operated in the conveniences center for 35 days from September 1. The opening hours were originally set at 10 hours on weekdays and 6 hours on Saturdays, but were extended to 12 hours during the Games period.

Snack Corner

Wendy's Korea operated the snack corner in the 165-square-meter space in the accreditation center. It served as a resting place for journalists, offering snacks and beverages at low prices. It was operated for 34 days from 8 a.m.-10 p.m. every day mainly on a self-service system. Table service was provided when it was deemed necessary.

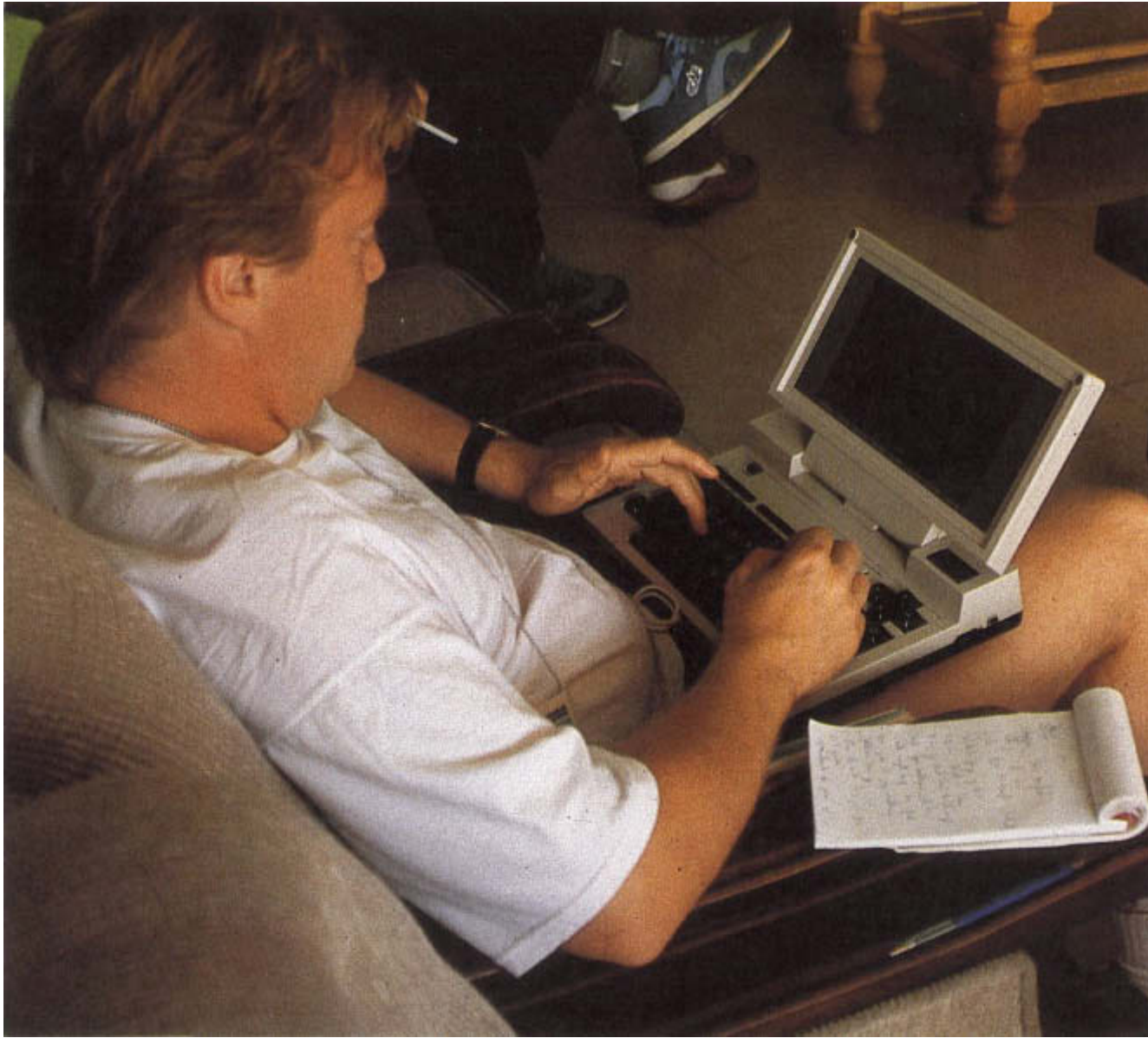
Information Center

Four information centers were operated to provide the journalists from around the world with various information about Korea. On the first floor of the Press Hall was a general information center, a transport information center, a tourism information center and a Games information center, occupying the total space of 99 square meters. The tourism information center was run by officials of the Korea National Tourism Corp. and the transport information center was staffed by people from the SLOOC and Korean Air. The centers were operated for 34 days from 10 a.m.-10 p.m. daily. Forty-nine people worked at the centers, offering information to 2,397 visitors.

20.8

Review and Evaluation

The Press Village offered temporary homes to 5,186 journalists in its 5,600-odd rooms. The lodging and boarding service and facilities earned acclaim throughout the 34-day operation. The division of the lodging facilities into 38 districts enabled efficient management by respective management offices. The offices handled all matters independently from the operation of the front desks, room service, lodging facilities maintenance, information distribution, materials placement, cleaning, laundry, and the village check-in and check-out. The adjacency of the office for check-in and check-out processing to the accreditation office helped the journalists save both time and energy in undergoing the formalities. The placement of the open bar, the snack corner and the bank on the same floor turned out to be convenient for the journalists. The journalists' lodging fees only included breakfasts as it was likely most would be out for lunch and dinner while covering the Games. The restaurants drew the keen custom of the journalists by offering numerous kinds of food on 228 menus. The 23 amenities and entertainment facilities were visited by an aggregate number of 174,000 people. It was earlier questioned if the unprecedented beer pub would be successful; the result was a jam-packed crowd every day. The 3,000-odd operation personnel spared no efforts in serving the journalists many of whom remarked upon the service and kindness shown to them.



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12. A journalist working on a story in the PusanSub-Village.

13. Journalists at work at the Pusan SPBC.

입장권과 입장관리
Ticketing and Admission Management
Gestion des billets et des entrées

21



Spectator service included ticketing programs such as the printing, distribution, marketing and examination of admission tickets, and such admission management affairs as admission guidance, management of spectator seats, spectator guidance, and the operation of concession booths. The SLOOC carried out these programs flawlessly by following a carefully devised plan.

The cumulative total of spectator seats at all venues of the Games was 4,784,000 for the 384 sporting events. Seats were

categorized into five classes for the opening and Closing Ceremonies, and into three, two or one class for sporting events depending upon the sport.

Ticket prices ranged from 2,000 *won* to 150,000 *won*. The design of the tickets took into account the image of the Games, the memento value, examination, spectator guidance and the prevention of counterfeiting. A total of 4,435,505 tickets were issued, and agents in and outside the country carried out ticket distribution and sales. Ticket revenues amounted to 27.5

billion *won*, including both domestic and overseas sales.

There were two types of entrances at all venues: one for free admission and one for general spectators. Concession booths at venues were operated more for spectators' convenience than for profit. A total of 647 booths were operated by 14 business firms, contributing greatly to convenience for spectators throughout the Games period.



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

21.1 Basic Preparations

Ticketing, admission management and the operation of concession booths were closely linked to give spectators the best possible service — an important consideration in the success of the Games.

With this goal, a basic policy was devised to attract the largest possible number of spectators through fair distribution of tickets, securing of a sufficient number of reserve tickets, expansion of ticketing outlets, simplification of purchasing procedures, and positive pre-competition publicity. For the creation of a cheerful atmosphere for spectators, the policy called for kind and prompt admission guidance, proper installation and smooth operation of convenience facilities, special care and precautions for sensitive spectators such as lost children and elderly people, and the maintenance of order among the crowds.

The ticketing program can be classified into the production, distribution, and domestic and overseas marketing of tickets, while admission management included the operation of spectator seats, admission guidance and spectator service. The operation of spectator seats, in turn, included the determination of the number of seats and seat classes, operation of the designated seat system, and seat allocation by category.

Spectator guidance involved the management of venue entrances, ticket examination and admission guidance. Other services included care for lost children, lost-and-found services, and information on facilities for spectators.

The operation of concession booths was a service for both domestic and foreign spectators wishing to buy food, beverages or souvenirs during the arts or sports events.

21.1.1 Implementation

The full-fledged implementation of the ticketing programs began soon after the Organizing Committee secretariat was reformed to follow the Olympic system on December 19, 1986, after the Seoul Asian Games that year. The Office of Ticketing Manager was renamed to become the Spectator Service Department, which then took over the concession booths program which had previously been placed under the control of Business Department I. The Spectator Service Department thus assumed the duties related to all services for spectators. The venue capacities, which served as the basis of the ticketing program, were determined in April 1988 after two venue surveys. Seat classes were devised based on the surveys, and finalized in April 1987 after consultation with relevant offices.

A plan for the operation of the designated seat system was worked out in March 1987. The plan was reviewed through consultations with relevant offices in May the same year. Based on the plan, serial numbers were allotted to seats from March to August, 1988. The estimation of potential spectators by category, begun in October 1987, was completed in August 1988 after a draft plan was prepared and consultations with relevant offices were completed.

The task of ticket pricing proceeded along with the seat management program. Before ticket prices were determined with the IOC's approval on June 4, 1987, various preparatory steps were taken. They included the collection and analysis of reference materials, conducting of an opinion survey, determination of the exact number of sporting events, drawing up of a draft ticket price plan, and the creation of an advisory council.

The design of tickets was determined in July 1987, upon which a basic contract was concluded for the printing and supply of tickets. In September the same year, ticket specifications for printing by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. were finalized. The tickets were printed from May through August 1988.

The required number of tickets was finally estimated in May 1987, following preparatory works including a survey of the popularity of each sport, prospects for ticket demand and sampling of public opinions. A master plan for domestic ticket marketing was worked out from June through November the same year.

Publicity for ticket sales was conducted from January through July 1988. Advance sales of tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies began in June, and those for sporting events began in July.

For overseas marketing, a master plan was mapped out in January 1987, and a survey of overseas demand was completed in April the same year. Based on this, ticket allocations for overseas sales were made and the tickets were sold from July 1987 to September 1988 through agents or directly by the SLOOC.

In the spectator guidance program, a plan on the use of venue entrances was worked out between April and August 1987, which was finalized in December the same year. An operational plan for ticket examination and spectator guidance was completed by September 1987 along with estimates of the necessary workforce, materials and office floor-space. On-the-job training was given to operational staff members in April 1988.

For the installation and operation of concession booths, a basic direction was prepared in July 1987, under which contracts were signed with operating firms in October the same year. In January 1988, the required workforce was estimated, and in June the list of commodities, their prices, and other

conditions were fixed. Operational workers for the concession program were trained for five months.

21.1.2 Organization and Manpower

The spectator service program began with the ticketing service. The Ticketing Division was created in September 1984 for exclusive execution of ticketing services. The division was renamed as Business Department IV in April 1985, as Business Department I in December the same year, and again as Office of Ticketing Manager in April 1986. Finally on December 19, 1986, the office was upgraded to become the Spectator Service Department, as it took over the concession booth program which had previously been handled by the Business Department. Under the department were three divisions—Admission Management Domestic Ticketing and Overseas Ticketing, whose duties were as follows:

Tasks of Spectator Service Department

- Admission Management Division
 - Management of venue spectator seats
 - Ticket examination
 - Admission guidance
 - Lost-children and lost-and-found services at venues
 - Souvenir services for spectators
 - Operation of concession booths at venues

- Domestic Ticketing Division
 - Determination of ticket prices and the number of tickets to be issued
 - Design and printing of tickets
 - Domestic distribution and sales of tickets
 - Operation of ticketing booths at venues
 - Ticket marketing and publicity

- Overseas Ticketing Division
 - Overseas sales of tickets
 - Computerization of ticketing

1. Guides usher spectators toward the entrance of Chamshil Gymnasium, venue of the boxing competition.





21. Ticketing and Admission Management

The Spectator Service Department was staffed with a total of 32 workers—14 for the Admission Control Division, nine for Domestic Ticketing Division and another nine for the Overseas Ticketing Division. As the SLOOC entered the Games operations system on May 1, 1988, Spectator Service Department, as a Games support office, began to assist the individual sport operation centers in their on-the-spot ticket sales, admission guidance and concession booth operation programs.

Staff for spectator service at all sport operation centers totalled 7,166, including 2,928 in admission guidance, 316 in the operation of ticket booths and 3,922 in the operation of concession booths.

21.2 Production

21.2.1 Ticket Pricing

The basic factor to consider in ticket pricing was how to harmonize two conflicting goals: one to set the prices as low as possible to allow the largest possible spectator attendance, and the other to ensure revenue of a certain level.

Tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and those sporting events expected to be very popular were priced higher than others in a policy to discourage heavy competition for ticket purchase and illegal dealings in tickets for high-demand events, and also to generate sufficient revenue. Ticket prices for other sporting events were set low to enable a large number of people to enjoy Olympic events without much financial burden.

□ Factors for ticket pricing

Before determining ticket prices, the SLOOC conducted an opinion survey between January 10 and March 14, 1987 to find out the degree of public interest in the Games and the popularity of each sport. A total of 5,000 persons were questioned, including SLOOC staff members, officials of sports organizations and residents of Seoul, Kyonggi-do, Incheon, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon and Kwangju, where Olympic events were to take place.

Of the total respondents, 85 percent said they had high interest in the Games, and 91.9 percent said that if possible they would like to personally view the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In the survey of events popularity, sports were classified into three categories—popular, semi-popular and non-popular. According to the survey, football topped the list, followed by gymnastics, boxing and basketball in that order.

Factors taken into account in determining ticket prices included, in addition

to the popularity of sports indicated in the survey, ticket prices for prior Olympic Games, national income levels, locations of venues, number and classes of seats, ticket prices for major domestic sporting and arts events, the competitive abilities of participating Korean teams and individual athletes, overseas ticket demand, and discounts for students and group purchasers. In particular, ticket prices for the Tokyo, Montreal and Los Angeles Olympics were analyzed. Also reviewed were the differences in the levels of GNP in the countries where these Olympics were held and that of Korea in 1988. In order to effectively use these materials and factors and to establish a proper methodology, Professor Pyo Hak-kil of the Social Sciences College of Seoul National University was recruited as a SLOOC consultant.

□ Ticket price level

There was a need to set the highest and lowest limits of overall ticket prices before determining the ticket prices for individual sports on a event-by-event basis. The scope of review covered first-class seat ticket prices for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and events in the most popular sports, and lowest-class seat prices for events in the least popular sports.

Ticket Prices for Opening and Closing Ceremonies: It was concluded that it would be proper to set the maximum ticket prices for these ceremonies at a level comparable to the highest ticket price at the Los Angeles Olympics, which was US\$200. This was by no means considered high in view of the reduced value of the dollar in Korea, and inflationary trends. Besides, the cultural and artistic value of the Olympic Opening and Closing Ceremonies was judged to be extremely high and beyond comparison with any other domestic events.

The lowest ticket price was set at 30,000 *won*, taking into account the price level suggested in the survey. Seats were divided into five classes to provide the general public with a broad price option and to expand opportunities for public participation. Ticket prices for Opening and Closing Ceremonies were as follows;

First-class seats: 150,000 *won*
Second-class seats: 120,000 *won*
Third-class seats: 80,000 *won*
Fourth-class seats: 50,000 *won*
Fifth-class seats: 30,000 *won*
Ticket Prices for Sporting Events: The highest and lowest ticket prices for sporting events were determined based on such factors as ticket prices for past Olympic Games, per capita GNP, ticket prices for average domestic sporting events and the results of a survey. The high end of prices thus obtained was 30,000 *won* to 50,000 *won*, and the low end from 7,000 *won* down to 3,000 *won*. Accordingly, the highest price was set at 40,000 *won*, the medium point of the upward limit, and the lowest price at 2,000 *won*.

□ Ticket prices by sporting event

In the ticket pricing for sporting events, the evaluation marks of each sport were first obtained by considering such factors as the event popularity, the number of venue seats, the competitive ability of participating Korean teams or individual athletes, and overseas ticket demands. Ticket prices were determined on the basis of these evaluation marks along with the event popularity and seat classes at venues. In consideration of the distribution of the evaluation marks and ticket prices for prior Games, prices were classified into seven grades within the pre-determined scale of the high and low limits. The highest price, 40,000 *won*, was for boxing, and the lowest, 2,000 *won*, was for weightlifting, shooting, archery, water polo, modern pentathlon, fencing, rowing and canoeing. The average ticket prices by grade for the Tokyo and Los Angeles Olympics and the Seoul Asian Games were referred to in determining ticket prices for sports competitions by event and seat class.

□ Ticket prices for students and group customers, and free admission

Discount prices were offered to all elementary and secondary school students in order to use the Olympics as an educational experience for the students, and also to encourage their voluntary participation. The discount system was prompted in part by examples set by past Olympics.

The discount rates were applied to all sporting events with the exception of some games and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, where participation by students in groups was not considered appropriate. The seats offered under the discount system were those of the lowest class at each venue. The basic discount price for students was 1,000 *won* regardless of sports or events, although the discount price for soccer finals was set at 1,500 *won*, while that for non-popular events and events held in provincial areas was 500 *won*.

The discount ticket prices for group customers were set at a level representing about 70 percent of standard prices. The availability of the discount prices for group customers was limited to employees of the government and its subordinate offices, Korea Amateur Sports Association and various other sports organizations. The group discount prices were applied to all sporting events except a few such as shooting and tennis and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The SLOOC decided not to collect charges from spectators at yachting, road cycling, marathon, equestrian cross country and part of the preliminaries of synchronized swimming. This was in view of various factors including the uniqueness of these sports, venue facilities, popularity, spectator control and economic feasibility.

Since all yachting competitions were to be held on the seas about 6 to 10km off the shoreline, it was impossible for spectators to watch the races from the shoreline. Architecturally, it was not possible to install spectator seats near the yachting headquarters structure. In equestrian sports, it was difficult to control spectators in the three-day event. Additionally, since individual and team road cycling races were to be held along roads, spectator control was virtually impossible. As for the marathon, no paid tickets could be issued for the marathon alone, so charges for the marathon were added to the prices of Closing Ceremony tickets. Since regular competitions in synchronized swimming were test performances whose preliminaries were staged at three separate swimming pools, only sports officials, athletes and their families were admitted for free.

□ **Determination of ticket prices**
Before working out a draft plan on ticket prices for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and sporting events, the SLOOC adjusted them reflecting opinions from sports managers and various sports organizations. The plan was then reviewed at a panel discussion attended by officials from the Ministry of Sports and the Korea Amateur Sports Association, as well as by academic experts before the ticket price plan was finalized on June 4, 1987, after being approved by the 92nd IOC Session.

21.2.2 Number of Tickets Issued

Classification of Sporting Events for Admitted Spectators: The classification of sporting events for admitted spectators, together with the number of venue seats, served as a key factor in determining the number of tickets to be issued. The SLOOC prepared a draft plan on the classification of sporting events for admitted spectators on January 14, 1987, which was finalized on March 14, 1988 after review by relevant offices and a council which included officials from related SLOOC departments and the National Police. Factors considered in classifying sports competitions by session included the length of intermission needed for spectators' exit and entry, popularity of events, seating capacities at venues, flexibility of competition schedules, ticket examination, spectator guidance, transportation, traffic and security. The established principle was to classify the sporting events in as much detail as possible, with a view to maximizing spectator attendance and revenue from ticket sales. Competitions were classified into separate events when the intermission was longer than one hour and 30 minutes, and in consideration of the features of competitions and venue conditions. In the case of non-popular sports, one day's competitions were made a single event in view of the

anticipated levels of attendance. When the length of intermission was long, competitions involved were divided into separate events.

The number of Olympic events thus classified totalled 384, including Opening and Closing Ceremonies and 382 sporting events.

Determination of Number of Tickets to be Issued:

The number of tickets to be issued was obtained by multiplying the number of venue seats by the number of events. The cumulative total of seats thus obtained was 4,769,023 for a total of 384 events.

However, the number of the tickets actually issued was smaller, because tickets could not be issued for seats where views were blocked by equipment or facilities, or for those reserved for free admission. Besides, complimentary tickets were to be issued for some sporting events. Thus the actual number of tickets issued included 144,474 for Opening and Closing Ceremonies, 4,036,458 for sporting events, and 33,710 as complimentary tickets.

21.2.3 Ticket Printing

Tickets were prepared in a way that would maximize their functional aspects such as keepsake value, examination, spectator guidance and access control, in addition to reflecting the Games' image. Prior to the printing of tickets and beginning in July 1984, the SLOOC collected and studied ticket-related information from the official reports of past Olympic and Asian Games and various other ticket samples. Designers were selected and requested to submit draft designs, which were carefully reviewed before being finally adopted. The Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. was chosen as the ticket printer on March 14, 1987 in consideration of its ability to produce special paper, prevent counterfeiting, and to classify, inspect and calculate the printed tickets flawlessly. The basic agreement on the printing and supply of the Games tickets was concluded on July 27 same year.

Varying data for some 4,620,000 tickets in 2,093 kinds were computer-printed with a laser printer by the Ssangyong Computer Systems Corp.

□ Design of tickets

The design was a focal point in the printing of tickets. In determining the design of tickets, the SLOOC decided that it should duly reflect the Games symbolism and the unique Korean estheticism as a Seoul Games souvenir, as well as the functional efficiency for ticket examination, spectator guidance and access control.

Three basic designs were to be prepared, one each for Opening and Closing Ceremonies and one for sporting events. A number of leading designers were chosen and each of

Ticket Charges by Sport, Level of Competition

Sports	Level of Competition	Frequency	Charge (in won)		
			1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Archery	Final	2	3,000		
	Preliminary	3	2,000		
Athletics		8	10,000	5,000	
Basketball	Final	2	15,000	9,000	5,000
	Preliminary	24	8,000	5,000	3,000
Boxing	Final	2	40,000	20,000	10,000
	Semifinal	2	20,000	10,000	5,000
	Quarterfinal	23	10,000	5,000	3,000
Canoeing		6	2,000		
Cycling	Final	3	5,000	2,000	
	Preliminary	3	3,000	2,000	
Equestrian	Final	5	5,000	3,000	
	Preliminary	5	3,000	2,000	
Fencing	Final	8	3,000		
	Preliminary	10	2,000		
Football	Final	1	20,000	12,000	7,000
	Semifinal	2	12,000	7,000	4,000
	Quarterfinal	5	8,000	5,000	3,000
	Preliminary	3	7,000	4,000	
Gymnastics	Preliminary	21	5,000	3,000	
	Final	7	20,000	12,000	7,000
	Preliminary	8	10,000	5,000	3,000
Handball	Final	2	5,000	3,000	
	Preliminary	20	3,000	2,000	
Hockey	Final	2	5,000	3,000	
	Preliminary	11	3,000	2,000	
Judo		7	10,000	7,000	
Modern Pentathlon		4	2,000		
Rowing		7	2,000		
Shooting		7	2,000		
Competitive Swimming	Final	6	15,000	9,000	5,000
	Preliminary	6	8,000	5,000	3,000
Diving	Final	4	10,000	7,000	
	Preliminary	8	7,000	4,000	
Water Polo		14	3,000	2,000	
Synchronized Swimming	Final	2	10,000	5,000	3,000
	Preliminary	2	5,000	3,000	2,000
Table Tennis	Final	1	10,000	5,000	
	Semifinal, Quarterfinal	6	5,000	3,000	
	Preliminary	18	3,000	2,000	
Tennis	Final	2	20,000	12,000	7,000
	Semifinal	2	12,000	7,000	4,000
	Quarterfinal	8	7,000	4,000	2,000
Volleyball	Final	2	15,000	8,000	
	Preliminary	29	8,000	4,000	
Weightlifting	Final	10	3,000		
	Preliminary	10	2,000		
Wrestling	Final	6	5,000	3,000	
	Preliminary	14	3,000	2,000	
Baseball	Final	1	7,000	5,000	4,000
	Semifinal	1	5,000	4,000	3,000
	Preliminary	6	4,000	3,000	2,000
Taekwondo		4	5,000	3,000	
Women's Judo		7	3,000	2,000	
Total		382			



21. Ticketing and Admission Management



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them requested to produce two draft designs. Under the plan, a contract was concluded with two designers recommended by the Design Consultants Committee on March 26, 1987. The two designers each produced two draft designs from which the work of Professor Yang Sung-chun of the Fine Arts College of Seoul National University was chosen. Some modifications were suggested by the SLOOC and a modified version was finally adopted on July 20, 1987, after being reviewed by the relevant officials of the SLOOC and the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. as well as by the Design Consultants Committee.

The basic design was intended to emphasize the Games being a universal sports festival for the entire human race, and the traditional patterns of Korea, the host country.

Tickets were 170mm wide and 75mm long, designed to be torn off in part at venue entrances. The data printed on the front included the names of the Games and event, venue, pictogram, date, time, gate, floor, seat row and number, price, ticket code, serial number by code, and symbol of event. On the back were printed public notices and advertisement. Both Korean and English were used.

The ticket code, essential to the computerization of the ticketing program, appeared at lower left in seven-digit figures. The first two figures denoted the sport involved, the next two the time of the competition, the fifth the ticketed session, the sixth the seat class, and the seventh figure the check digit.

□ Ticket printing

White paper of special quality almost comparable to the paper for bank notes, produced by the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp., was used in printing tickets. To prevent counterfeiting, the Games emblem was imbedded in watermark, and the name of the Games was entered in micro-printed, special silver lines, among other notable security features.

No fewer than 2,093 kinds of tickets specifying event, venue, time and seat class were printed. When it came to designated seats, moreover, each ticket had to bear a different seat number. Since the printing of this vast number of tickets under the ordinary printing method required the reinforcement of special facilities, a long period of time and enormous expenses, the common elements, such as the basic design, common characters, the name of the Games, advertisements and public notices, were printed under the ordinary printing method, while such variable data as the name and time of competition, price, seat number and the management number, were computer-printed.

Basic offset printing was done at the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. from January 28 to February 21, 1988. As for computer-printing, the Ssangyong Computer Systems Corp.

took charge of the development and operation of software. Using eight laser printers provided by IBM Korea INC, Ssangyong finished printing the variable data by August 21, 1988. Upon completion of computer-printing, tickets were brought back to the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corp. where they went through the processes of cutting, stitching and puncturing along the tear-off line before the final quality inspection was made. In printing, particular attention had to be paid to the adjustment of work schedule by process, development of computer-printing software, preparation and confirmation of input data for over 4,600,000 tickets, and security features. But, the entire process of printing was undertaken successfully without a single mishap.

The tickets thus prepared totalled 4,435,505, which broke down to 4,291,004 for sporting events, 72,274 for the Opening Ceremony and 72,227 for the Closing Ceremony. In addition, 181,996 tickets for miscellaneous purposes, such as complimentary tickets, tickets for rehearsals and ticket specimens, were produced.

21.3 Ticket Sales

21.3.1 Ticket Allocations

Ticket allocation involved both paid and complimentary tickets, which was classified again into the distribution of the Opening and Closing Ceremony tickets and those for the sporting events.

In ticket allocations, the number of people to receive free tickets in and outside the country was restricted to minimize the extent of free admission. The number of choir members, security guards and other Games officials, too, was reduced as much as possible, and efforts were made to figure out the expected number of participating Olympic Family members at a level close to those of past Games and with respect to the Olympic Charter.

To ensure the fairness of allocations, ticketing examples of past Olympics were referred to. And, in view of the uniqueness of the Seoul Games, efforts were made to ensure good equilibrium between the domestic and overseas shares of distribution. In an effort to maximize the ticket sales to the general public, free admission was limited only to the people whose invitation was specified in Games-related contracts and whose invitation was unavoidable.

The tickets produced for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies totalled 72,274 and 72,227, respectively.

However, excluding those for program participants and Olympic Family members entitled to free entrance, the saleable tickets numbered 53,888 for the Opening Ceremony and 54,790 for the Closing Ceremony.

Of the saleable tickets, 11,691 for the Opening Ceremony and 11,849 for the Closing Ceremony were reserved for special groups, with the remainder allocated for ordinary customers. The tickets reserved for special groups included those distributed to the IOC, IFs and NOCs, those for invited guests and those for whom reservations were required under contracts with official suppliers and television broadcasters. Some paid tickets were set aside for use as rewards in the lottery program. Free seats for the Olympic Family and other Games-related personalities were allocated in an optimal number in accordance with the supplementary rules of Article 60 of the Olympic Charter and in consideration of examples of past Olympics. By category, all of those belonging to the IOC, IFs, NOCs, "B," "C," "D," "G" and "Sp" were provided with free seats, while only an optimal proportion of those falling under the categories of E, RT and F were allowed free seats after consultation with relevant offices.

However, as a considerable number of those entitled to free seats canceled their participation at the last minute, their seats were sold to reserve winners on the waiting list. In particular, a small number of free seats was allocated for the Closing Ceremony from the outset because non-attendance by many foreigners was expected.

□ Ticket allocation for sporting events

The tickets issued for sporting events totalled 4,290,000 of which 578,000 were distributed for free. The initial distribution ratio between domestic and foreign customers was 50-50, but those of the overseas share left unsold were consumed domestically. The tickets sold to the general public included 2,661,000 ordinary tickets, 647,000 students' discount tickets and 584,000 group discount tickets.

As for the allocation of free seats for the Olympic Family and other Games-related personalities, IOC, IF and NOC officials and all possessing "B," "C," "E," "GV," "G," "Sp" and "O" cards were given free access to all venues. Those possessing "B" (IF executive members), "D," "F" and "K" cards were granted free access only to the venues with small seat capacities where seat categories of similar service levels were combined.

The Organizing Committee issued complimentary tickets (C/T) as a means of supplementing the free access system for the Olympic Family. Complimentary tickets were a sort of free ticket designed to avoid a lack of seats for Games participants and the

Olympic Family members even at small venues. Those who were accredited for "A" (IOC, IF), "B" and "G" categories could have free access to all venues, but the number of complimentary tickets for them was controlled by the Protocol Department within the extent of available free seats when it came to high-demand events like the boxing and basketball finals and semi-finals.

Those who possessed "E" (press) and "RT" (broadcasting) cards were to have free access to all venues but, in the finals and semi-finals of popular sports, the number of complimentary tickets for these people was controlled at an appropriate level by the Information-Press and Broadcasting Support Departments. Those possessing the "F" (athletes and officials) cards were allowed free admission to the venues of their sports only, but complimentary tickets were also issued to enable them to enter other sports venues free of charge. A relatively small number of complimentary tickets were issued for popular sporting events and those for which ticket sales were brisk, and a large number issued for non-popular events and those for which ticket sales were sluggish. The complimentary tickets issued for the Seoul Games totalled 33,710 in 425 categories.

21.3.2 Domestic Sales

The domestic ticketing program was directed to attract the largest possible spectator attendance, provide the Korean public with fair opportunities for ticket purchase under simple procedures, improve the standard of spectator service, and generate sufficient revenue.

As public demand for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies tickets was expected to be far greater than the number of tickets actually available, a computerized lottery system was adopted to ensure fair opportunities for ticket purchase, fair distribution and a speedy ticketing program. Tickets for sporting events were sold on a "first-come, first-served" basis. Ticket centers across the country were operated under the on-line system to offer fair opportunities to customers everywhere and operate nationwide sales around the clock.

Thanks to the effective marketing and publicity programs to increase public interest in the Games and help foster a festive mood, the SLOOC succeeded in generating much higher revenue than originally expected from ticket sales. Moreover, efforts were made to facilitate customers' convenience by, for instance, making reserve tickets available to those customers who wished to watch the Games even after tickets were sold out.

The ticket sales system, controlled by the Ticket Marketing Headquarters,



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included an overseas marketing team staffed with four people, a domestic marketing team with eight, a publicity and computer team with eight, a ticket center with 72 staff, 140 local counters with one sales person each, 79 venue ticket booths with 148 staff, an Olympic Village booth with three staff, an Olympic Family Town booth with three, and ticket windows at 130 postal offices with one clerk each.

□ Sales agent

The Korea Exchange Bank was chosen, as the ticket sales agent in charge of the creation and operation of sales outlets, in consideration of its experience in the Seoul Asian Games. The bank used its nationwide network of 140 branch offices and high-performance computer system. After a series of business consultations, an agency contract was concluded with the bank in December 1987, upon which the SLOOC embarked on a full-fledged ticketing program.

Major business of the ticket agent

- Creation of ticket sales networks, and recruitment, training and management of sales personnel.
- Information on ticket purchase and receipt of orders.
- Receipt, custody, management and delivery of tickets.
- Sales of tickets, receipt of payment and refunding.
- Development and operation of ticketing computer software.
- Various other programs related to ticketing.

□ Ticket sales by kind

Opening and Closing Ceremonies: The SLOOC devised a three-stage ticketing program comprised of the acceptance of purchase requests, lot



4

2. Laser printing of admission tickets.

3. A long line of people waiting to buy tickets at the gate of a volleyball event.

About 30 percent of the general admission tickets left unsold after the advance booking period were ultimately sold at competition sites, the Olympic Village and the Olympic Family Town.

4. At the Olympic Stadium, spectators had to enter and leave through the numbered gate shown on their tickets.



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

drawing and the delivery of tickets. This program was in anticipation of demand far exceeding supply. The period for the receipt of purchase requests was 15 days from June 1 to 15, 1988. Requests were received at the 140 main and branch offices of the Korea Exchange Bank and also at the designated 130 postal offices in small cities and counties where there were no Korea Exchange Bank offices. One customer was allowed to apply for no more than two tickets each for both the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Payments had to be made in full at the time of purchase requests.

Lots were drawn on July 20, 1988 on a random computer-selection basis. Winners were handed tickets between August 11 and September 10, 1988. During the same period, refunds were delivered to those who failed in the lot drawing or who were allocated seats of a class lower than their application. A total of 1,332,283 purchase requests were received for the Opening and Closing Ceremony tickets, showing a 30-to-1 competition rate. The highest competition rate, 119 to 1, was registered for first-class Opening Ceremony tickets, while the lowest, 10 to 1, was registered for third-class Closing Ceremony tickets.

A total of 107,368 Opening and Closing Ceremony tickets, worth 11,512 million *won*, were sold. Of these, domestic sales included 33,427 Opening Ceremony tickets worth 3,194 million *won* and 35,160 Closing Ceremony tickets worth 3,440 million *won*.

Sporting events: Tickets for sporting events were on sale from July 1 through October 2, 1988, the last day of the Games. Sales outlets included all offices of the Korea Exchange Bank, postal offices, venue ticket booths, the Olympic Village ticketing booth and the Olympic Family Town ticketing booth. The sales method was the "first-come, first-served" system in both reservation and direct sales. For reservations, exchange vouchers were given to those who made payments, and actual tickets were distributed beginning August 11, 1988. In direct sales, tickets were offered at the time payments were made. For popular events such as the finals and semi-finals of boxing and the finals of football gymnastics, basketball, competitive swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and judo, each customer was allowed to buy no more than four tickets in order to preclude blackmarket dealings. The sporting event tickets sold in the country numbered 2,694,158 worth 10,746 million *won*, which broke down to 2,395,620 ordinary tickets worth 8,767 million *won*, 153,741 discount tickets worth 1,278 million *won*, and 144,797 reserve tickets worth 701 million *won*.

Student tickets: The student discount ticket system was introduced for the dual purpose of allowing an educational experience for students and expanding

spectator turnout. It was hoped that student participation would have the effect of on-the-spot education, serve to expand the sports population, enhance their pride in their homeland, contribute to international goodwill and peace, and cultivate sound civic ethics among the youth through orderly observation of competitions.

Students' tickets were sold on an individual basis in principle. However, to facilitate school classes, sales took place in the form of group purchase in most cases. Problems arose because of disparities between supply and demand in dealings between the SLOOC and the Education Ministry, between the Education Ministry and local educational boards, between the local educational boards and schools, and then between schools and students. Still, the student discount ticket system was operated with relative success thanks to cooperation from the Education Ministry and other relevant offices.

Eligible for the student discount tickets were all elementary and secondary

school students and their accompanying teachers, and the tickets covered almost all sporting events except the finals of basketball, boxing, gymnastics, table tennis and tennis, the finals of individual equestrian jumping, and volleyball finals and preliminaries held at the Saemaul Sports Hall. These exceptions were made in view of the seating capacities of their venues and high demand for ordinary tickets. Student tickets were mostly priced at 1,000 *won* regardless of the ordinary ticket prices. The ticket prices for non-popular events and those held in the provincial areas were set at 500 *won* and for the football finals at 1,500 *won*. Teachers accompanying student groups were issued free tickets, which accounted for 2 percent of the total student tickets or one for every 49 student tickets. A total of 600,894 student tickets were sold in two stages beginning August 11, 1988 — 546,483 tickets at the first stage and 54,411 at the second stage.

Admission Ticket Issuance and Sales

Classification	Volume Issued	Sales		
		Domestic	Overseas	Total
Opening Ceremonies	72,274	33,427	19,640	53,067
Closing Ceremonies	72,227	35,160	19,141	54,301
Sub-Total	144,501	68,587	38,781	107,368
Archery	7,145	5,339	1,000	6,339
Athletics	502,976	387,080	91,444	478,524
Basketball	288,106	222,611	31,026	253,637
Boxing	163,620	103,814	25,635	129,449
Canoeing	140,958	61,977	1,859	63,836
Cycling	31,290	24,763	5,607	30,370
Equestrian	122,621	75,911	10,338	86,249
Fencing	79,614	41,718	5,255	46,973
Football	874,249	586,464	20,842	607,306
Gymnastics	161,670	98,541	56,069	154,616
Handball	102,763	81,021	10,925	91,946
Hockey	263,887	150,003	6,944	156,947
Judo	42,567	25,166	16,624	41,790
Modern Pentathlon	25,866	14,351	979	15,330
Rowing	164,451	62,842	6,140	68,982
Shooting	10,518	7,051	2,095	9,146
Competitive Swimming	87,996	45,402	40,232	85,634
Diving	37,188	21,761	13,527	35,288
Synchronized Swimming	29,332	20,088	8,476	28,564
Water Polo	78,082	48,769	6,119	54,888
Table Tennis	82,800	69,123	8,966	78,089
Tennis	150,767	96,759	15,006	111,765
Volleyball	208,309	135,291	48,015	183,306
Weightlifting	52,040	37,122	8,582	45,704
Wrestling	68,360	43,296	12,622	55,918
Taekwondo	23,940	18,520	3,916	22,436
Baseball	229,688	76,102	8,903	85,010
Women's Judo	42,567	17,006	4,204	21,210
Bowling	1,000	1,000		1,000
Badminton	3,634	3,527		3,527
Reserves	213,000	144,797		144,797
Sub-Total	4,291,004	2,727,221	471,355	3,198,576
Total	4,435,505	2,795,808	510,136	3,305,944



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5. Ticket sales booth at the Velodrome.

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

개회식
Opening Ceremony
올림픽주경기장
Olympic Stadium

일지
Date
9 Sep. 17

시간
Time
10:30-13:30

개회식
Opening Ceremony

층
Floor
2

출입문
Gate
2-6

구역
Block
7

열
Row
1

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 50,000

₩ 50,000

0117147

00001

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

폐회식
Closing Ceremony
올림픽주경기장
Olympic Stadium

일지
Date
10 Oct. 2

시간
Time
19:00-20:25

폐회식
Closing Ceremony

층
Floor
2

출입문
Gate
2-21

구역
Block
27

열
Row
1

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 30,000

₩ 30,000

2702156

00001

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

복싱
Boxing

일지
Date
10 Oct. 1

시간
Time
10:00-12:30

복싱
Boxing

층
Floor
10

출입문
Gate
2-1

구역
Block
17

열
Row
7

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 10,000

₩ 10,000

0501133

00001

장식학생체육관
Changshil Students' Gymnasium

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

펜싱
Fencing

일지
Date
9 Sep. 21

시간
Time
20:00-22:30

펜싱
Fencing

층
Floor
9

출입문
Gate
2-3

구역
Block
3

열
Row
7

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 3,000

₩ 3,000

0921204

00843

올림픽공원
펜싱경기장
Fencing Gymnasium,
Olympic Park

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

다이빙
Diving

일지
Date
9 Sep. 17

시간
Time
15:00-17:00

다이빙
Diving

층
Floor
9

출입문
Gate
2-3

구역
Block
3

열
Row
7

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 3,000

₩ 3,000

1917175

00101

장식수영장
Changshil Indoor
Swimming Pool

Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988

체조
Gymnastics

일지
Date
9 Sep. 18

시간
Time
11:00-16:30

체조
Gymnastics

층
Floor
9

출입문
Gate
2-3

구역
Block
3

열
Row
7

좌석
Seat
1

₩ 1,000

₩ 1,000

1118163

00169

올림픽공원
체조경기장
Gymnastics Hall,
Olympic Park



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

Overseas Sales

Order	Name of Country	Sales	Sales Agencies
1	Japan	195,004	Dentsu Inc.
2	U.S.A. (OLSON)	79,217	Olson Travelworld Ltd.
	U.S.A. (U.S.O.C)	45,021	United States Olympic Committee
	Sub-Total	124,238	
3	France	20,861	J.C.D. Sports Travel
4	Chinese Taipei	15,613	Winner Express Co.
5	Yugoslavia	15,488	Jet Set Tours
6	Federal Republic of Germany	14,204	Deutsciies Reisebuero
7	Great Britain	13,471	Sportsworld Travel
8	Hong Kong	9,536	Kingsline Travel & Tours Ltd.
9	Australia	9,398	Keith Prowse(Aust) Pty. Ltd.
10	Canada	7,284	Seoul Travel Service
11	Poland	5,165	Polish Olympic Committee
12	Belgium	4,186	Belgian Olympic Travel
13	Italy	4,048	Compagnia Italiana Turismo
14	Iceland	4,019	Executive Travel Ltd.
15	Switzerland	3,380	Kuoni Travel Ltd.
16	Sweden	3,332	Reso Travel Agency
17	New Zealand	3,058	Keith Prowse(nz) Ltd.
18	Austria	3,046	Austria Olympic Committee
19	Finland	2,664	Philippine Olympic Committee
20	Netherlands	2,578	Arke Reizen
21	Israel	2,436	El Melia
22	U.S.S.R.	2,173	Intourist
23	Singapore	2,028	Tradewinds Pte. Ltd.
24	Brazil	1,877	Stella Barros Turismo Ltd.
25	Norway	1,821	Metro Business Travel
26	Guam	1,815	Guam Olympic Committee
27	Finland	1,787	Finland Travel Bureau Ltd.
28	Argentina	1,737	Sintectur S.A
29	Thailand	1,640	Sea Tours
30	Puerto Rico	1,404	Puerto Rico Olympic Committee
31	Hungary	1,212	Hungarian Olympic Committee
32	Denmark	1,206	Vejle Rejser
33	India	1,165	Indian Olympic Association
34	People's Republic of China	1,036	Chinese Olympic Committee
35	German Democratic Republic	1,035	Jugendtourist
36	Iceland	1,014	Iceland Tourist Bureau
37	Kuwait	972	Al Kazemi Travel Agencies
38	Malaysia	536	Angkasa Travel
39	Sri Lanka	526	Gabo Travels
40	Trinidad and Tobago	501	Lazzari & Sampson Travel Service Ltd.
41	Fiji	477	Fiji Olympic Committee
42	Venezuela	445	Turismo Maso International C.A
43	Saudi Arabia	410	Ratal Travel and Tours
44	French Polynesia	394	Gondrand Voyages

Order	Name of Country	Sales	Sales Agencies
45	Indonesia	372	Pacto Ltd.
46	Bahrain	336	Kanoo Travel Agency
47	Pakistan	345	Khamisani Sons Friendly Travel Service
48	Spain	317	Wagon Lits Viajes
49	Bulgaria	290	Balkan Tourist
50	Egypt	289	Misr Travel
51	Peru	284	Peruvian Olympic Committee
52	Samoa	254	Western Samoa Amateur Sports Federation
53	Jamaica	125	Grace Tours Ltd.
54	Bermuda	123	Bermuda Olympic Association
55	Bahamas	120	R.H.CurryCo., Ltd.
56	Zimbabwe	116	National Olympic Committee of Zimbabwe
57	Nigeria	111	Daboul Travel Limited
58	Liechtenstein	104	Reisa Travel Agency
59	Vanuatu	88	Surata Tamaso Travel
60	Sudan	80	Sudanese Tour Operator Organization
61	Turkey	78	VIP Tourism Pirnccioğlu Seyahat Inc.
62	Belize	76	Belize Olympic Committee
63	Netherlands Antilles	72	S.E.L. Maduro & Sons Inc.
64	Greece	66	Wagon Lits
65	Cook Islands	65	Star Travel Ltd.
66	Cyprus	62	Cyprus Olympic Committee
67	Portugal	60	Agencia Abreu
68	Oman	52	O.U.A. Travel Centre
69	United Arab Emirates	50	Al Masaood Travel & Services
70	Jordan	40	International Traders
71	Costa Rica	40	Colosal S.A. Agency
72	Vietnam	40	Vietnam Olympic Committee
73	Brunei	30	Anthony Tours Travel Agency
74	Luxembourg	29	Wagon Lits Tourisme
75	Virgin Islands	28	Virgin Islands Olympic Committee
76	Uruguay	24	Americantur Int Ltd.
77	Malta	22	Express Travel
78	Syria	20	Universal Travel House
79	Liberia	20	Maya Travel Agency
80	Tonga	20	Tonga Amateur Sports Association
81	Ghana	20	Ghana Olympic Committee
82	Malawi	20	Olympic And Commonwealth Games Association of Malawi
83	Nepal	16	Nepal Olympic Committee
84	Niger	16	Temat Voyages
85	Qatar	13	Brother Travel Company
86	American Samoa	10	Samoa Destination Inc.
87	Lebanon	5	Lebanon Olympic Committee
	Agency Sales Total	494,568	
	Overseas Mission Office Sales	10,080	
	SLOOC Sales	5,488	
	Total	510,136	

6. Spectators entering the Main Stadium; tickets were taken at each gate.





21. Ticketing and Admission Management

□ Group discount tickets

Group discount tickets were offered at prices representing about 70 percent of the ordinary ticket prices with a view to attracting more spectators to competitions in non-popular sports and the preliminaries of popular sports. All group discount tickets were for the lowest-class seats.

The number of group discount tickets differed depending on the popularity of sport, seating capacity and the venue location. No group discount tickets were issued at all for shooting, tennis, competitive swimming events or for synchronized swimming, and the finals of basketball, boxing, equestrian events, gymnastics, diving, table tennis and volleyball.

Group discount tickets were sold in three stages: the first stage to various sports organizations and offices under the Korean Amateur Sports Association; the second stage to the 36 government ministries and some 900 subordinate organizations, which were the principal customers of group tickets; and the third stage to elementary and secondary schools, all Games operations centers and general business concerns plus all offices not subject to the first and second stages. In principle, the tickets were sold on request. A total of 453,266 group discount tickets were sold through this three-stage method. Reserve tickets: Reserve tickets of optimum numbers were issued to cover vacant seats that might appear despite the sellout of tickets, and to serve those customers wishing to obtain tickets for specific events. A total of 213,000 reserve tickets were produced, of which 144,797 were sold.

□ Operation of ticket booths

The sporting event tickets that were not sold during the advance sales period, which represented about 30 percent of the total, plus reserve tickets, were sold at ticket booths installed at all venues, the Olympic Village and the Olympic Family Town for the convenience of spectators.

The on-site sales of the sporting event tickets also fell under the jurisdiction of the Korea Exchange Bank. In view of the fact that the ticket sales at venues were linked to other Games programs, the ticket sales personnel of the Korea Exchange Bank were absorbed into the organization of the Games operation centers for effective management.

A total of 78 ticket booths were set up at 29 sites including the Olympic Village, Olympic Family Town and all venues. The people employed to operate these booths numbered 345, including 29 access guidance officers, 29 sales officers, 125 sales clerks and 162 information receptionists.

Tickets on sale at these booths were, in principle, only for the day's events, but the booths at the Olympic Village and the Olympic Family Town also handled advance sales. The daily operating hours were from 9 a.m. to the end of that day's events for the ticket booths at venues. For competi-

tions that were to begin before 9 a.m., ticket sales started one hour before the event opened. The ticket booths at the Olympic Village and the Olympic Family Town were open from 9 a.m. through 5 p.m.

□ Marketing publicity and advertisement

Publicity for the Games was accelerated automatically as the public interest grew and the press started to cover the Games extensively as they drew near. However, this generally served only to play up the significance and image of the Games, and had little effect on ticket purchases by the public. As a result, the SLOOC prepared its own ticket marketing publicity and advertisement plan to launch a positive sales promotion campaign using television, radio, newspapers and other periodicals, audiotex, the monthly neighborhood meetings and movie-house news-reels.

In addition to their own coverage of the Olympic ticketing program, television aired advertisements for ticket sales on 33 occasions and radio on 90 occasions. Ten daily newspapers carried advertisements on how to purchase tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and eight dailies ran one ad each on the ticket purchasing method for sporting events. Information about the lottery system for ticket distribution and for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies was run once in nine daily newspapers. The additional sale of tickets for sporting events was advertised once in four daily newspapers.

Audiotex was a communications device capable of simultaneously providing various information on the Games in general, individual sports, the place price and period of the ticket sales to 64 persons in two minutes and 40 seconds. Audiotex service was operated from September 17, 1987 through October 5, 1988.

A ticket information center was operated at the main office of the Korea Exchange Bank, where 16 volunteer workers answered telephone inquiries from customers. Beginning March 1988, information on Olympic ticket sales was made a main topic of "pan-sanghoe," the monthly neighborhood meeting, which is held on the 25th of every month, so as to spur the public interest in the Games and the desire to purchase tickets.

In an effort to maximize the effect of publicity, Korad, an ad agency, was selected for the production of advertisements, and its assistance was instrumental in the successful distribution of advertisement among media as well as to the effective selection of programs.

21.3.3 Overseas Marketing

An overseas ticket marketing plan was finalized at the end of 1986 after two months of work. The goal of the over-

seas ticketing plan was to attract spectators from as many countries as possible to experience the Seoul Games — the first Summer Olympiad in more than a decade at which both East and West competed. Detailed marketing programs were prepared and carried out successfully under the basic guideline of giving a priority to overseas demands, ensuring fair allocation of tickets, diversifying the marketing system and energizing sales programs.

□ Selection of sales agents

The selection of sales agents was essential since it was impossible for the SLOOC to directly serve all customers around the world. It was decided to select, in principle, one agent for each country. For high-demand countries like the United States and Japan, multiple agents were considered. The selection was made based on recommendation from each NOC and in consideration of the marketing ability and reputation of nominees. However, since some NOCs opted not to make recommendations, the SLOOC directly selected ticketing agents in these countries in cooperation with national tourist organizations.

A total of 95 agents in 94 countries were selected over a period from April 1987 to June 1988. Of these, 25 agents were NOCs themselves while the remaining 70 were tourist firms. Contract papers included 23 articles specifying, among others, the name and status of agent, sales expenses, commission, sales report and remittance obligations, cancellation of contract details, and nine-point sales regulations.

Foreign agents were accorded the exclusive right to sell Games tickets to the citizens of their respective countries. But Korean overseas missions were allowed to sell tickets to Korean residents in their respective jurisdictional area.

□ Sales system and procedures

Sales were promoted through three channels — sales in foreign countries through their respective agents, sales to overseas Korean nationals through overseas Korean missions, and direct sales by the SLOOC to customers in countries without sales agent and to the staff members of foreign missions in Korea and their families.

As for sales procedures, the SLOOC first notified sales ceilings to foreign agents and the Foreign Ministry, requiring them to inform the SLOOC about the results of their sales and remit sales proceeds. Tickets were furnished after ascertaining sales reports and remittances.

The overseas sales period was nine months from October 1, 1987, about one year before the Games, to June 30, 1988. Commission representing 10 percent of the proceeds from sales of the sporting event tickets was paid to each foreign agent to make up for their burdens in publicity and communications expenses. Proceeds from the

Opening and Closing Ceremony tickets were not included in this.

□ **Overseas allocation**

The most important factor in the overseas ticket sales program was determining the sales ceiling for each foreign agent and the Foreign Ministry. The allocations were made on two separate occasions to ensure the effective and flexible distribution of tickets. The first allocation was made in August 1987 and the second by April 1988 based on the sales results from the first allocation.

The ratio of the domestic and overseas allocation of the Opening and Closing Ceremony tickets, one of the matters of most keen concern, was set at 50 to 50, in principle, among those saleable to the public. Under the principle of placing priority on overseas demands, however, tickets for only the first, second and third-class seats were allocated to overseas. The Opening and Closing Ceremonies tickets allocated to overseas totalled 40,040. They included 7,000 first-class, 8,200 second-class and 4,820 third-class seat tickets for each of the two ceremonies.

In order to simplify the allocation process of the sporting event tickets, limits were placed on some sports and countries in consideration of the expected overseas demand, seating capacity of venues and the available lodging facilities in the host country. It was decided, however, that overseas shares should not exceed half of the



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7. Foreign visitors viewing the Opening Ceremony; the card suspended from the spectator's neck is an accommodation card for the Olympic Family Town.

8. Many athletes also attended competitions when their own events were not being staged.



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

total tickets available to the general public.

In the first allocation made from October 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988, about 70 percent of the overseas share for 12 sports was allocated to 10 high-demand countries and the remaining 30 percent to the rest of the countries. The 12 sports were archery, boxing, gymnastics, judo, shooting, competitive swimming, diving, synchronized swimming, table tennis, tennis, volleyball and wrestling.

In the second allocation, specific proportions were allocated to major sales countries, while the rest were reserved for other countries and Korean residents abroad. These tickets were to be sold after confirmation by the SLOOC.

A total of 480,585 tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and sporting events set aside for 37 foreign agents were directly delivered to them beginning July 27, 1987. Another 24,063 tickets for the remaining 52 agents were hand-carried by visiting officials.

□ Overseas publicity and marketing activities

Publicity for the overseas ticket sales was primarily aimed at providing timely and accurate information to the would be Games spectators abroad rather than generating more revenues through the expanded ticket sales.

Overseas marketing activities were carried out through the production and distribution of various informational materials, publicity through mass media, overseas briefing sessions, and business consultations with sales agents. A total of 334,000 copies of five kinds of booklets and posters carrying ticketing information were distributed, and ticket-related information was furnished to foreign media. An advertisement on ticket agents was printed in the U.S. edition of the February 29, 1988 issue of Time magazine.

Overseas explanation sessions were held for 13 days beginning October 19, 1987, in four high-demand countries, namely, France, the United Kingdom, West Germany and Japan. For business consultations, officials from 47 ticket agents visited the SLOOC on 95 occasions. The SLOOC explained to them matters related to ticketing and provided them with relevant materials.

□ Results of overseas sales

The tickets sold abroad through foreign agents, overseas Korean missions and the SLOOC totalled 510,136 including those for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. By marketing channel, they included 494,568 sold through 85 agents, 10,080 sold to Korean residents abroad and 5,488 sold directly by the SLOOC. By category, the total broke down to 19,640 for the Opening Ceremony, 19,142 for the Closing Ceremony and 471,355 for sporting events.

By country, Japan topped the list with 195,004, followed by the United States with 124,238 and France with 20,861. By sport 91,444 tickets were sold for track and field events, 56,069 for gymnastics and 48,015 for volleyball. The revenue from the SLOOC direct sales amounted to 42,090,000 *won* and the total sales were equivalent to 8,796,000,000 *won*.

21.4. Admission Management

The goal of the admission management program was to ensure kind and expeditious admission guidance, foster a cheerful atmosphere for spectators and maintain order among spectators so that those bearing accreditation cards or tickets would not face inconvenience in their entry to or exit from venues. The program included the control of venue entrances, ticket examination, seating guidance, information on facilities such as concession stands, washrooms and public telephones, information on sport competitions, operation of lost-child and lost-and-found centers, and commemorative stamping services.

21.4.1 Operation of Spectator Seats

□ Determination of seating capacity

Determination of the seating capacity of each venue served as a basic material in the operation of spectator seats, which involved the production and sale of tickets, operation of the designated seat system and the allocation of seats by category. The SLOOC determined the number of spectator seats at 28 venues during the six months from January to June 1987, and inspected the overall venue conditions from January to April 1988. The spectator seats totalled 397,607 at 28 venues, which meant that a cumulative total of 4,784,000 seats was available for the total 384 sporting events. At the Olympic Stadium, makeshift seats were installed along the upper paths of the first and second floor to satisfy the wishes of the participating athletes, officials and the Youth Camp staff to watch the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The makeshift seats numbered 1,935 in all, 573 on the first floor and 1,362 on the second floor. They were for 1,000 Youth Camp staff members, 805 athletes and officials, and 130 security guards.

□ Seat classes

Factors considered in grading venue seats included the popularity of sports, visibility range, existence of obstacles or spectator amenities, venue structure and ticket prices. To ensure smooth admission management, excessive seat grading was avoided except for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

For reasonable seat grading, a draft plan for seat grading by sporting event and venue was worked out based on on-the-spot surveys conducted several times between January and April 1987. In particular, to determine whether it was reasonable to grade seats into five classes for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the entire SLOOC staff members were mobilized in surveying visibility range, existence of obstacles and spectator amenities, seating capacity and stadium structure.

In consultation with relevant offices and based on the overall analysis of the conditions of the Olympic Stadium and a draft plan on seat grading for other venues, seats for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were classified into five classes, and those for sporting events into three, two or single class depending on the kind of sports. The seat class plan was finally adopted on April 23, 1987.

□ Operation of designated seat system

The designated seat system was necessitated to operate the seats of different classes effectively. This was especially so to give due satisfaction to those bearing high-class seat tickets and to maintain order at venues by, for instance, preventing lower-class ticket bearers from moving to higher-class seats.

Since seat numbers had to appear on tickets under the designated seat system, the conditions of seats had to be learned at an early date. A plan on the operation of the designated seat system was worked out during three months beginning January 1987, taking into consideration such factors as the seating capacity of each venue, the number of those sporting events for which spectators would be required to buy admission tickets, and the popularity of each event. The draft plan was reviewed by sports managers in April and May 1987 before it was finalized. Either the entirety or part of the seats of a venue were operated under the designated seat system depending on the extent of expected spectator turnout and the popularity of a sport involved. The system was not applied to the venues of track and field, hockey, fencing, etc. which had field plenty of seats.

To facilitate the spectators' ease in locating their seats and effective admission control and guidance, number plates showing the area, row and the serial seat numbers were attached to each chair. The number plates, placed on either the front or back of seats, were designed to blend with the seat design and surroundings.

□ Seat allocation by category

Since Olympic spectators include many VIPs, the Games organizers had to consider due protocol in seat assignments. The supplementary rules of Article 60 of the Olympic Charter stipulate that separate seats should be assigned to the Olympic Family in



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areas near the headquarters of a venue. The allocation of special seats for VIPs is necessary for their guidance and personal security. Seats were divided into free (complimentary) seats and general spectators seats. Free seats were for the Olympic Family, program participants (choir members, musicians, etc.) and security guards. In the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, Koreans and foreigners were assigned to adjacent seats in a gesture emphasizing international harmony and friendship.

The biggest problem encountered in seat assignments was how to assign seats to the participating athletes and officials who represented the lion's share of the Olympic Family. The Olympic Charter stipulates that seats be provided to no more than 1,500 athletes and officials for the observation of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. But, as the Seoul Olympics were to be participated in by no fewer than 14,000 athletes and officials from as many as 160 nations, the SLOOC initially planned to put aside 1,770 seats for use by the Olympic Family, the same as those offered to participating athletes and officials during the Seoul Asian Games. However, as the IOC strongly requested to increase it to 3,000, the SLOOC, in consultation with relevant offices, decided to install makeshift seats.



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9. Friendly guide personnel extended a helping hand to foreign guests.

10. Press, broadcast and operation personnel could enter the Stadium only through specially classified gates.

11. The crowd of spectators included physically challenged people.

12. Admission tickets are checked at the boxing venue.



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

Seat allocation for athletes and officials by venue and event was made based on the number of persons entitled to complimentary seats and their designated areas as provided by First and Second the Operation Departments and Olympic Village Department. The size of venues, popularity of sports and examples of past Games were also considered in the seat assignment. It was very difficult to distribute appropriate numbers of seats because the number of spectators would fluctuate depending on the popularity of each event. Therefore, seats were assigned almost as requested by relevant offices. Only those requests considered excessive were adjusted. In the case of the finals and semi-finals of popular sports, the Games Operation Headquarters distributed complimentary tickets to participating nations beforehand to flexibly operate seats, thus overcoming the shortage of allocated seats.

21.4.2 Admission Guidance

□ Designation of entrances

Since the number and structure of gates differed from venue to venue, the need arose to designate entrances by the category of spectators. This was to enhance the effectiveness of the admission management program involving ticket examination and spectator admission guidance, as well as to assist the flawless execution of the security program.

The SLOOC divided venue gates into those for the bearers of complimentary tickets including the Olympic Family and Games operations staff members and those for ordinary spectators. The gates for complimentary ticket bearers were determined based on the opinion of the Games Operation Headquarters and relevant offices, while those for ordinary spectators were decided in consideration of the expected number of spectators, the location of ticket booths, traffic conditions and security aspects.

The number of people who could pass one gate per hour depended more on the number of security screening devices in operation rather than the time needed for ticket examination.

Since a security screening device can function properly only when people pass through it at one meter's space and since if something unusual were detected, one had to go through a time-consuming precision check, the number of people who could go through a screening device per hour was a maximum of 1,200. Therefore, the number of gates to be used was determined in consideration of the expected number of spectators and the fact that 2,400 persons could pass one gate in two hours.

As tickets for the venues employing the designated seat system carried the assigned gate number, all gates had their numbers clearly displayed for the convenience of spectators.

□ Ticket examination

The ticket examination and collection program included many duties. Such as admission guidance of spectators through the examination stand of designated entrances, offering of information on entrance procedures, examination of tickets to prevent undue admission, prevention of ticket litter through collection of the torn-off stubs and deciding whether to allow reentry of those who had to leave the competition site before the conclusion of an event.

A total of 819 people were used in the ticket examination program. Prior to their field assignment, they were trained in two phases in their duties such as in ways to cope with altered or counterfeit tickets and how to examine accreditation cards.

21.4.3 Spectator Service

□ Admission guidance

The spectator admission guidance program was intended to furnish services such as admission guidance for spectators both inside and outside a competition site in order to maintain order around the venue, help foster a cheerful atmosphere for observation of competition and eliminate elements of inconvenience.

Spectator guidance service included providing informational on seats, spectator amenities and sports, distribution of informational materials, encouragement of orderly entrance and exit, and protection of the elderly and physically handicapped spectators.

People employed in the admission guidance program numbered 1,796, comprised of 364 for service in the perimeter areas, 436 along aisles, stairs and inner gates, and 996 for guidance to designated seats and areas.

Guidance workers served spectators in a positive manner. For instance, they escorted children and the elderly and physically handicapped people to their seats. Even when empty seats were available during games, they continued serving spectators without taking seats themselves.

□ Information boards, booklets, and commemorative stamping

Various information boards were installed for effective admission guidance. Information boards included those on venues, gates, seat areas and various other guidance. The boards, placed at various spots in and outside the venues, were of much help for spectators in locating their destinations.

Another service for spectator admission guidance was the distribution of leaflets containing information about venues. These leaflets were designed to help spectators locate their seats or the convenience facilities. There were two leaflets — one about the Seoul Sports Complex, including the Olympic Stadium, Chamshil Gymnasium, Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool,

Chamshil Baseball Stadium and Chamshil Students' Gymnasium; and the other about the Olympic Park listing the venues for gymnastics, swimming, weightlifting, fencing, and velodrome. A total of 400,000 copies of the former were printed and 200,000 copies of the latter.

The eight-fold pocket-size leaflets on the front page carried the venue locations, seat classes and areas, and on the back the locations of various spectator amenities such as ticket booths, shops, postal offices, public telephone booths, temporary police boxes and washrooms.

A commemorative stamping service was offered as an Olympic souvenir for spectators and also to encourage spectator attendance.

Commemorative stamping centers were operated at the lost-child and lost-and-found centers. They were open from two hours before the start of each event until the end of the event.

The commemorative stamps were affixed to the back of tickets or elsewhere requested by a spectator.

The SLOOC operated lost-child and lost-and-found centers as part of its spectator service program. Children lost at venues were protected at the centers until they were handed over to their parents, and many lost articles reported to these centers were duly returned to their owners after workers made announcements through the public address system.

Children lost during the Games period numbered 400, all of whom were returned to their parents. Articles found and reported to the centers totalled 321, and were handed to their owners or to the police if no one claimed them. A total of 218 items were reported to the centers as having been lost, of which only 43 were found. The lost-child and lost-and-found centers were staffed by 146 workers.

21.5 Operation of Snack and Souvenir Booths

21.5.1 Operational Policy

Various concession booths were operated at venues for the convenience of both spectators and Games participants wishing to have snacks or buy souvenirs. Under the policy to operate the booths mainly for spectator service rather than for profit, it was decided to use the existing facilities at venues to the greatest possible extent and also to operate booths in the perimeter areas. The booths were all of uniform size but of different colors depending on the kind of goods they handled. Particular attention was paid to maintaining the quality of the commodities. It was decided to make the prices, of the goods the same as the market prices, and use the same uniform for all booth workers.

The SLOOC surveyed the conditions of the existing booths at all venues and estimated the number of booths required by site and kind of goods beginning early 1987. In September the same year, operating firms were selected and contracts concluded. In January 1988, a concession booths operation plan was worked out covering the commodities to be handled, prices and sales condition. By August the same year, the booths were set up and their operation system was put into motion.

21.5.2 Installation and Operation of Concession Booths

□ Number and kinds

The concession booths were classified into those dealing with food and beverages and those for general goods. The booths for food and beverages were divided again into eateries serving meals in Korean, Western or other internationally popular styles, booths handling refreshments, sweets, lunch box, pizza, sushi and other carry-outs, Western-style snack stands, coffee and Coke vendors and the ramyon (instant noodles) corners. The booths for general goods dealt with sports-wear including garments and shoes, film and souvenirs.

With the booths being so diverse, it was not an easy task to figure out how many of them had to be installed at each venue. The required numbers of booths for various venues were obtained by calculating the expected spectator attendance by taking into account such factors as the venue capacity and event popularity, the expected visit frequency, and the customer-serving capability of each line.

The event popularity was classified into three groups — popular, semi-popular and non-popular. The anticipated visit frequency — was that eateries would be used by 10 percent of spectators, snack bars by 20 percent, food and beverages stands by 50 percent, vending machines by 30 percent, souvenir shops by 20 percent, sports-wear booths by 15 percent and others by 10 percent.

A total of 647 concession booths were operated during the Games.

□ Selection of concessionaires

The Organizing Committee used prudence in choosing concessionaires. As the booth concessionaires were to engage in independent business for spectators, they were required to offer quality goods, and the sales workers were expected to display kindness and dignity. At the same time, the booths had to be clean and equipped with appropriate facilities.

The operators of eateries, snack bars, vending machines and the ramyon corners were selected through auction. The applicants were required to meet certain qualifications. Other booths were operated by official sponsors or suppliers.



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13. Mobile currency exchanges were supplied at competition venues for the convenience of foreigners.

14. Soft drinks were on sale from September 10 to October 9 at most competition sites; hours varied but were generally 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

15. Mobile telephone and telegraph unit



21. Ticketing and Admission Management

□ Operations and management

The period for concession operations was set from September 19 through October 9, 1988. The business hours were from 8 a.m. through 8 p.m. in principle, but subject to change to suit the circumstances of individual venues.

All articles for sale were brought in between 11 p.m. on the day before the competition and 4 a.m. the next day to avoid causing inconvenience for spectators as well as for the Games' image. The goods had to be stored in the barn within the booth, or under the responsibility of the concessionaire in the case of booths without barns. The SLOOC decided to make three regular checks each day in order to guide and supervise the concessionaires to maintain the quality of their goods and prices at appropriate levels, and to ensure salespersons wore uniforms and displayed a good attitude from the standpoint of serving spectators rather than pursuing profits.

The daily check list

Before business hours

- Whether the preparations for opening booths such as the display of goods and disposition of salespersons are in order.
- Whether the booths and their surroundings have been cleaned.
- Whether there are enough garbage cans.
- Whether the perishable foods are stored in freezers.
- Whether only the officially approved goods are offered for sale.
- Whether the approved prices are respected.
- Whether the salespersons are dressed in uniforms and look agreeable from a sanitary point of view.
- If the goods are well preserved.
- If the gas and electric appliances are carefully maintained.
- If there are any difficulties in running the booths.

During business hours

- If there are operational problems.
- If the booths and their precincts are clean enough.
- If the salespersons have been supplied with their lunch.



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- If goods other than those licensed, or imitations are being sold.
- If the spectators face any inconvenience in using the booths.

After business hours

- The results of the day's business.
- Whether the finishing work is proceeding properly.
- Whether the goods are properly brought in and out and safely stored.
- Whether the booths and their precincts have been cleaned.

In the meantime, the SLOOC employed a flexible management system for booth workers by offering them the advantage of free access to multiple numbers of venues so that more salespersons could be temporarily assigned to the venues with larger crowds.

The booths were in different colors indicating the kind of goods they dealt with, such as white for food and beverages booths, green for Western-style snack stands, pink for ramyon corners, and red for souvenirs. People employed for the operation of concession booth, totalled 3,922, and the total sales amounted to 3,975,000,000 won. The Organizing Committee generated 769,850,000 won of revenue from the concession program, which broke down to 571,600,000 won from food and beverages booths, 30,750,000 won from Western-style snack stands, 85,000,000 won from ramyon booths, 62,500,000 won from souvenir booths, and 20,000,000 won from vending machines.

Venue Shop Operation

Type of Shops	Company	No of Shops	Operation Personnel	Sales (in Million won)
Food, Beverage	Doosan	113	1,250	1,138
Snacks	Burger Jack Food Korea	55	400	396
Instant Noodle	Nongsim	94	800	641
Souvenirs	Lotte Department Store	24	220	879
Vending Machine	Bokwang	135	80	102
	Gold Star Vending	135	180	109
Sportswear	Kolon	19	130	375
Sports Shoe	Kukje	12	80	44
Pizza	Dongsan Food	2		12
Money Exchange	Korea Exchange Bank	4	180	
Film	Dowsan Industry	48	200	269
Tapes	Korea 3M	2	15	5
Milk	Seoul Dairy	2	180	5
Visa	Visa International	2	15	
Others		292		
Total	14	647	3,922	3,975

21.6 Review and Evaluation

The operation of the spectator service program of the Seoul Olympics was generally successful in all the areas of ticketing, admission management and the operation of concession booths. A cheerful atmosphere was created at venues through the highly effective management of spectator seats, and spectators' trust in the Games operations was boosted as tickets were sold in advance fairly, with no grounds for dispute or complaint. As a sufficient number of reserve tickets were secured and sold at each venue so as to facilitate the maximum possible turnout of spectators, large crowds showed up even at the venues of less popular events.

Thanks to kind guidance, speedy service and effective control on the part of spectator service staff members, spectators could gain easy access to venues and enjoy the sports festival in an orderly manner.

As a result, spectators totaled some 3,500,000, far exceeding the originally planned 2,500,000. Ticket sales, accordingly, amounted to 26.2 billion won, some 7 billion won more than the originally planned 19.1 billion won. With only 47 staff members, the Spectator Service Department, with the help of auxiliary work forces, flawlessly carried out without incident, the vast and complicated ticketing program involving 384 sporting events, a cumulative total of 4,780,000 spectator seats and 4.1 million admission tickets issued in as many as 1,501 categories. There were some problems, however. In the initial stage of the Games before the Olympic atmosphere set in, seat occupancy rates were notably lower than the ticket sales rates at many competitions as spectators left the sites after staying for only a short while. In some events such as athletic and equestrian competitions, free tickets issued as a means of drawing crowds caused confusion in ticket examination.

Also, at the ramyon instant noodle booths in many venues, spectators were forced to eat standing up because the eating facilities fell short of seats.



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76. Visitors could purchase instant noodles and other snacks at convenient concession stands.

17. Movement of crowds was orderly throughout the Games.

18. Spectators queuing patiently outside a competition.

19. Olympic Family members entering the Stadium for the Opening Ceremony.

홍 보
Public Relations
Relations publiques

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The basic goals of the SLOOC public relations program were: domestically, to create the atmosphere for maximum public participation and stimulate the public awareness; and internationally, to win global support for Seoul's hosting, ultimately drawing the participation of as many nations as possible.

In the final analysis, Korea's open-door policy to encourage foreign participation through diplomatic, PR and other channels saw a record number of countries take part in the Seoul Games.

In conjunction with related government offices, the SLOOC established its guidelines for public relations based on an analysis of domestic and external situa-

tions. The PR programs were prepared and activated function-by-function and phase-by-phase. Public relations exhibits were operated at home and abroad. Public relations exhibits were run at nearly all major international sports events to publicize widely the ideals and preparations of the Seoul Games.

Report sessions for overseas Koreans and regional report sessions within the country were organized, mainly by the SLOOC, to help people better understand the Olympics and foster an atmosphere for national harmony. Public information centers and audiotex were operated, and a number of publications were produced and distributed.

Campaigns staged by the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics to promote public participation were highly successful. In addition, a series of Olympic "countdown" events was successful in attracting public attention to the Games. During the Games, assistance was furnished to press members from 111 countries covering the Games through the Main Press Center and with help from the Foreign Press Support Unit and Public Information Center. Press forums and the home visit program were also arranged to help foreign correspondents better understand the host country.



22. Public Relations

22.1 Basic Preparations

22.1.1 Guidelines

The goals of public relations were, domestically, to promote public understanding of the historical significance and the extensive spill-over effects of the Games, encourage the people's participation, and help them acquire greater pride and confidence as the citizens of an Olympic host country. Internationally, the goals were to convey to the world the Seoul Olympic ideal of "Harmony and Progress" as well as Korea's open-door and security policies and the progress of Games preparations. Public relations were intended thus to earn international recognition of Korea's ability to host the Games and to make the world realize the truth of the inter-Korean sports meetings that could have stood in the way to international participation. To ensure effective public relations activities, the SLOOC established guidelines calling for the preparation of phased implementation plans, the launching of a public campaign with support from the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics to inspire maximum public participation, and the execution of efficient information programs in close cooperation with relevant government offices. Programs chosen to this end included the effective use of the press, training of participating officials from government and private organizations, and the exploration of creative public relations ideas.

Public relations programs were classified into direct public relations and those aimed at creating a favorable environment and atmosphere. The SLOOC took charge of direct public relations while the Ministry of Culture and Information, Seoul Metropolitan Government and other related government offices, and private organizations handled public relations aimed at the creation of a favorable atmosphere. Direct public relations efforts were mainly those intended to support Games programs themselves and included activities undertaken directly by the SLOOC at home and abroad. Falling under the category of public relations for a favorable atmosphere were public relations support for direct SLOOC programs through the media, support extended to SLOOC programs through various administration channels, and activities to raise the people's public consciousness. In addition, public relations support was given to Games programs by support and assistance rendered to the press. Major SLOOC public relations activities involved 1) planning such as the preparation of a strategy of domestic public relations programs, 2) Games countdowns, 3) publicity at international sports events, meetings and

exhibits held in the country, 4) Pansanghoe (neighborhood meeting) public relations, 5) regional report sessions on the progress of preparations, 6) operation of public information centers and exhibits, 7) production and distribution of information publications, 8) support for foreign press members, 9) traveling lectures and invitations to influential foreign persons, and 10) public relations design.

22.1.2 Implementation

Preparation for the Games public relations master plan was begun by five members of the Public Relations Planning Committee in November 1981. In June 1982, the Design Advisory Committee was inaugurated to oversee the visualization of Games images and the monthly Olympic News was published. A Seoul Olympics Exhibit was operated at the '82 International Exhibition of Sports and Leisure Goods held at the Korean Exhibition Center (KOEX) in southern Seoul in June 1982. In addition, the opportunities at every major sports event at home and abroad were exploited for Games public relations. Permanent public relations exhibits and information centers, at home and abroad, featured diverse information activities ranging from public relations on Games ideals to guide assistance for potential spectators.

Major public relations activities

1983
February: Seoul Olympics mascot decided.
June: Games emblem adopted.

1984
June: Seoul Olympic ideals adopted.
September: Olympic Stadium dedicated with related public relations programs.

1985
January: Fourteen Olympic slogans adopted.
March: Official posters adopted.
April: The first group of public relations speakers, numbering 16, nominated.
July: 123 public information centers opened.
October: Public relations activities on the recruitment of volunteers and opening of a permanent public relations exhibit at Seoul Tower.

1986
January: 70 information pictograms adopted.
April: Public relations on the occasion of the 5th ANOC congress.
June: The second group of public relations speakers, numbering 32, nominated. Public relations activities on the occasion of the opening of a permanent public relations exhibit at the Olympic Center and an international tourism exhibition.
July: The third group of public relations speakers, totalling 18, nominated.

1987
February: Consultative Council of Press and Broadcasting inaugurated.
May: D — 500 countdown activities launched, designs of 12 cultural posters completed.
June: Report sessions held in cities and provincial areas on the progress of Games preparations.
July: 30 sports pictograms adopted.

September: D — 365 countdown activities kicked off, Olympic audiotex launched.
October: Olympic information desk set up at Kimpo Airport.

1988
January: The fourth group of public relations speakers, numbering 45, nominated.
June: D — 100 countdown activities launched.
September: Games public information center opened.

22.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The SLOOC public relations program was carried out first by two Public Relations Planning members, who were appointed in November 1981 shortly after Seoul was granted the Olympics. In March the following year, nine members of both the Domestic and Overseas Public Relations Planning Committees were nominated. In September 1983, the International Public Relations Department was set up at the SLOOC to undertake full-fledged public relations activities. The department was staffed by 15 members in four divisions — International Cooperation Division, Media Operations Division, Public Relations Division and Press Center Division. In April 1984, the department was reorganized into Public Relations and Culture Department with a 23-member staff. Later, the department was renamed as Public Relations Department and again as Press and Public Relations Department. In all, the department was reorganized eight times as it expanded its functions. In April 1987, the department comprised Public Relations Division, Production Division and Press Center Division which performed a broad range of press and public relations activities. During the Games period, a total of 136 personnel — 32 SLOOC staff members and 104 volunteers — were involved in Games public relations programs.

1. Entries to the Seoul Olympic slogan contest are reviewed by a screening panel.





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22.2 Domestic Public Relations Activities

22.2.1 Public Relations Strategies

□ Analysis of conditions

Prior to mapping out a public relations master plan, the SLOOC's International Public Relations Department analyzed internal and external conditions affecting the Games. The analysis of domestic conditions showed that many people tended to regard the Olympics as little more than a sports event taking place every four years. In general they did not recognize the positive spill-over effects of the Olympics. It was also clear that some people still doubted Seoul's ability to host the Games. They were neither confident of hospitality and voluntary participation of the general citizens, and some even worried about public order and the cleanliness of environment.

Internationally, Seoul's ability to host the Games was also doubted, particularly the financial capability to create and operate the required facilities properly. They also feared that some socialist countries would stay away from the Seoul Olympics.

Based on the analysis, public relations authorities prepared and implemented short and long-term public relations plans in phases covering the pre-Games, post-Games, and actual Games period.

□ Long-term strategies

In order to cope with the problems bared through the analysis of internal and external conditions, the SLOOC established basic long-term public relations strategies dividing the period from March 1984 to the end of the Games into five different stages.

The first stage

During the period from March to July 1984, the Olympic public relations program will concentrate on the significance and the spill-over effects of the Seoul Games in a bid to increase

the general understanding of the public in the Olympics. The Los Angeles Games will be used as an opportunity to accelerate public relations activities for the Seoul Games.

The second stage

From the period of the Los Angeles Games to December 1985, the Olympic preparations progressing in various areas will be widely publicized in order to create the atmosphere for participation both in and outside the country. Publicity for the Seoul Asian Games will also be strengthened.

The third stage

From January through December 1986, public relations will set its aim at publicizing the perfect preparation for the Asian Games and enhancing self-confidence of the nation. The Asiad sports competitions and cultural events will be extensively publicized so as to indirectly publicize Seoul's Olympic preparations.

The fourth stage

From January through December 1987, all public relations means will be mobilized to broadly publicize the perfect Games preparations in and outside the country and encourage maximum anticipation for the Seoul Olympics.

The fifth stage

From January 1988 to the end of the Games, national unity, atmosphere for participation, an Olympic festive mood, and image of an advanced Korea will be the major themes for public relations program.

□ Phased strategies

During the first-phase (May 6-September 16, 1987)

An advance public relations effort highlighted the progress of Games preparations through local report sessions and through various media channels.

During the second-phase (September 17, 1987-June 8, 1988)

PR efforts were concentrated through the mass media on the occasion of the dispatch of invitations to NOCs to

attend the Seoul Olympics; special publicity activities were made on the occasion of major sports events held in the country; the imminence of the Games was emphasized by the opening of the Winter Olympics; and special emphasis was placed on the development of the Inter Korean Sports talks.

During the third-phase (June 9-August 16, 1988)

A festive mood was created connected with the Olympic Arts Festival and Olympic Torch relay; publicity was created regarding the schedules of competitions and other events; and an emphasis was placed on drawing public interest in specific sports.

During the fourth-phase 30 days period (August 17-September 16, 1988)

Public relations activities covered an advance information on the intra-city traffic measures for competitions and other events, a public drive to better receive foreign guests, and information about participating nations.

During the fifth-phase (September 17-October 2, 1988)

A total of 25 public information centers were operated to provide direct information to inquiries by local and foreign officials, athletes, press members and spectators.

During the sixth-phase (October 3-December 31, 1988)

Public relations activities were centered on reinforcing the nation's advanced image resulting from the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics as well as on the enhanced recognition of Korea in the international community.

22.2.2

Operation of Exhibits and Information Centers

□ Public relations exhibits

Public relations exhibits were opened at various sports events and international sports meetings at home and abroad to publicize the Seoul Games ideals and the progress of Games preparations. The purpose was to foster an atmosphere for public participation and help promote global interest and understanding of the Games.

The first Public Relations Exhibit to be set up was operated at the Korean Exhibition Center (KOEX) at Samsung-dong, Seoul, June 22-27, 1982, when the '82 International Exhibition of Sports and Leisure Goods was held there. The exhibit showed about 200 photos and VTRs on the progress of Seoul Asian and Olympic Games preparations, and distributed some 10,500 copies of publications to some 13,000 visitors.

Public Relations Exhibits at International and Local Events

Event	Period	Place	No. of Visitors
'82 International Exhibition of Sports & Leisure Goods	6.22-6.27, '82	KOEX, Seoul	13,000
'82 Seoul International Trade Fair	9.24-10.18, '82	KOEX, Seoul	643,500
12th National Children's Games	5.17-31, '83	Arts Hall, Chollabuk-do	45,000
64th National Games	9.30-10.12, '83	Cultural Hall, Incheon	30,000
13th National Children's Games	5.24-6.2, '84	Students Hall, Cheju	32,000
65th National Games	10.10-19, '84	Cultural Center in Talsong Park, Taegu	21,000
14th National Children's Games	5.22-31, '85	Songdo Resort, Pohang	170,000
66th National Games	10.9-19, '85	Folk Crafts Center, Chunchon	34,000
5th ANOC General Assembly	4.21-26, '86	Hotel Lotte, Seoul	4,000
15th National Children's Games	5.5-9, '86	Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju, Taejon	6,000
'86 World Travel Fair	6.13-17, '86	KOEX, Seoul	20,000
67th National Games	6.20-26, '86	Seoul	70,000
16th National Children's Games	5.21-25, '87	Pusan, Ulsan, Pohang, Taegu	5,000
68th National Games	10.13-18, '87	Kwangju Stadium	6,000

Thereafter, exhibits and information desks were operated during every annual National Games and National Children's Games, and at major international events, such as the 1986 ANOC Congress.

Together with the operation of public relations exhibits, the SLOOC opened a permanent Public Relations Exhibit with a floor space of 265 square meters on the second floor of the Seoul Tower atop the Namsan Mountain in October 1985. The exhibit, which was kept open through October 2, 1988, displayed a life-size replica of Seoul Olympics mascot Hodori, a model of the Seoul Sports Complex, electronic timing pieces, various Olympic items and about 150 photos. In June 1986, another permanent Public Relations Exhibit was opened at a 179-square-meter space on the first floor of the Olympic Center, which featured the showing of information videos in both Korean and English as well as the display of various Olympic memorabilia. An information desk was also established there and fulfilled the role of an information center during the Games period.

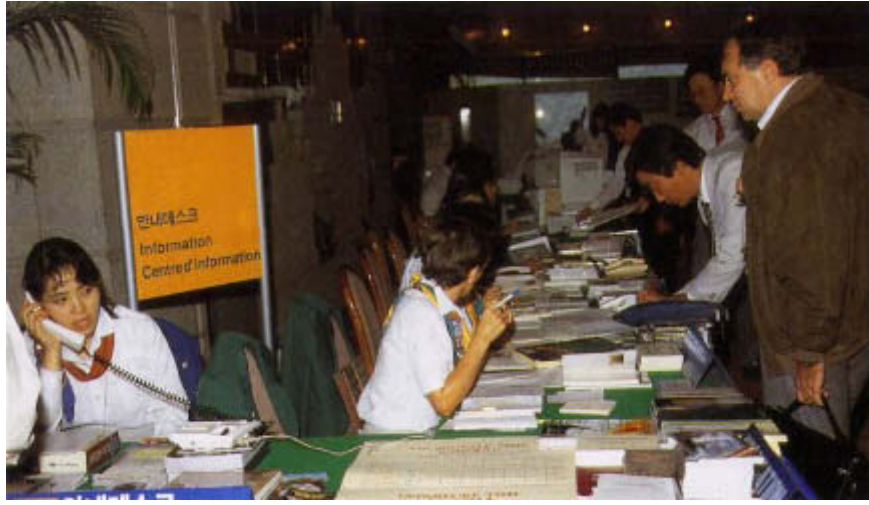
On September 17, 1987, one year before the opening of the Games, Public Information Desk was established at Kimpo International Airport to publicize the progress of Games preparations to airline passengers. Information materials were distributed daily to about 600 of the estimated 6,000 out-bound Korean and foreign travelers each day.

The information desk was on a 33-square-meter space at the out-bound passengers waiting area on the third floor of the airport terminal building. It was manned exclusively with volunteer co-eds, whose duties were to explain the photos and other items on display, hand out information materials, answer inquiries about the Games, and explain how to purchase Games tickets. The desk served a total of some 210,000 persons or about 250 foreigners and 350 Koreans a day on the average.

□ Public Information Centers

Beginning immediately before the opening of the Games, 23 Public Information Centers — one at the main entrance of each of the Games venues — were operated to provide the Olympic Family, other participants and spectators with Games-related information on competitions, other events, purchase of tickets, traffic, sightseeing and accommodation.

The information centers remained open from three days before the opening of the Games until the end of the Games. Information materials and some keepsakes such as badges, buttons, key holders and stickers prepared by the SLOOC were distributed at these information centers; some were supplied by the Seoul Metropolitan Government and Korea National Tourism Corporation.



2



3



4

2. Information desks were operated through the Games period.
3. Interpretation service personnel worked for each language bloc, also serving as guides.
4. Exhibition halls were opened in conjunction with local sporting events such as the annual National Games.



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The information centers were manned by seven SLOOC staff members and 95 volunteer interpreters — 48 English interpreters and 47 Japanese interpreters, who underwent general on-the-job and adaptation training. Various operation headquarters also operated their own information centers at the Olympic and Press Villages, Headquarters Hotel and provincial venues.

The information materials distributed by the information centers totalled 172,680 copies, which, by source, included 125,460 copies in eight kinds furnished by the SLOOC, 31,050 copies in eight kinds provided by the Seoul Metropolitan Government, 16,000 copies in two kinds from the Korea National Tourism Corp., and 170 copies in two kinds from the Ministry of Culture and Information. In addition, the information centers handled inquiries from 276,000 persons including 135,000 foreigners.

22.2.3 Information and Educational Public Relations

□ Reporting sessions in cities and provinces

The SLOOC held reporting sessions in 14 major cities and provinces from June 4-18, 1987, to keep people informed of the progress of Games preparations and help them better understand the Olympics.

The first reporting session was held on June 4 at the Pusan Citizens Hall under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Sports and the SLOOC, where the minister of sports explained Games preparations before an audience of 352 regional leaders. At other sessions, reports were presented by either the sports minister, vice sports minister, SLOOC president or SLOOC vice president.

At the sessions, report presenters first offered greetings, followed by the presentation of reports on the progress of preparations, slide presentations on the effects of the Games, and an exchange of questions and answers with attendees. The sessions were conducted in a manner to provoke people's positive participation. Panel discussions were also held with senior provincial officials and community leaders to discuss matters of concern to local people.

□ Explanatory sessions for citizens

The SLOOC decided to hold on-the-spot explanatory sessions for youths, college students, religious leaders, military servicemen and other citizens of major cities in a policy to promote public interest in the Games. The first round of these sessions were held from October 31-November 24, 1987 in 24 cities including Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, for a total of 13,373 citizens. Reports were given by the SLOOC president, SLOOC vice president, other SLOOC officials, minister and vice minister of sports,

president and vice presidents of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, president of and consultants to the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics, and other senior sports leaders.

Items especially emphasized in the sessions were the smooth progress of Games preparations and the effects the Games would have on the overall national development. The sessions held at military installations from October 30-December 9, 1987, were attended by 6,100 service members. The installations where the sessions were held included the Military Academy, Military Staff College, Air Force Headquarters, National Defense College, Navy Headquarters, Third Army Headquarters, First Army Headquarters and Third Army Division, in tandem with the tracing of Olympic Torch relay routes, second-stage explanatory sessions were held from November 20-December 10, 1987, in 10 cities including Pusan, Changwon, Mokpo, Kwangju, Taegu, Taejon, Chonju, Kangneung, Chunchon and Wonju. They were attended by a total of 3,884 collegians, clergymen, etc. In particular, at the session in Pusan, held in the form of a lecture, attending students from Dong-A, Pusan and Pusan Women's Universities and Kyongsang Junior College were briefed on the importance of successfully hosting the Games. At first the attendees showed scepticism. As the explanation progressed, however, the students began to express their keen concern, agreeing with the need to make the Games a success.

□ Operation of audiotex service

To better furnish information on the general aspects of the Games, the SLOOC operated audiotex service for 13 months from September 17, 1987 to October 17, 1988. A total of 33 audiotex sets on numbers ranging from (02) 151 — 8801 to (02) 151 — 8833 automatically gave answers 24 hours a day to telephone inquiries about general Games matters such as the background to Seoul's winning as the Games site, purchase of admission tickets and cultural events, as well as details on the 27 official, demonstration and exhibition sports.

□ Support for Olympic corners

The SLOOC prepared and furnished information materials exclusively for use at the Olympic corners set up at all primary and secondary schools and various training institutes. The materials, initially distributed in April 1987, chiefly comprised large photos and statistical figures depicting the achievements of the Seoul Asian Games as well as the preparations and spill-over effects of the Seoul Olympics.

This project to help educational institutions establish Olympic corners was aimed at promoting an accurate understanding of the Games and enticing positive public participation. The amount of information materials dis-

tributed broke down to 40,000 sheets in 20 kinds furnished in April 1987, 20,000 sheets in 20 kinds in October 1987, 18,000 sheets in 18 kinds and 2,600 sheets in two kinds in April 1988. Of these, 2,492 sets were provided to elementary and secondary schools across the country, 566 sets to city, province, country and ward offices, 130 sets to subway stations in Seoul and Pusan, 500 sets to various training, banking and communications institutes, and 312 sets to major military organizations and other educational institutes.

The materials introduced the Seoul Sports Complex, Olympic Park, the mascots, posters, postage stamps and emblems of all the past Olympic Games, plus graphics of the Olympic ideals and the location of Olympic venues.

□ Public relations at Pansanghoe

Special Panhoebo (neighborhood newsletters) on the Seoul Olympics were distributed to residents through Pansanghoe (neighborhood meetings) held every month across the country. The newsletters carried information which, it was felt, people ought to absorb and follow in connection with the Games, progress of Games preparation and general information on the Olympics. The newsletters also included Olympics-related quiz contests to attract public attention. The special Panhoebo editions were produced by the SLOOC and distributed with help from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Seoul Metropolitan Government. Copies totalled 4 million a month — 1,960,000 for Seoul and 2,040,000 for provincial areas.

□ Public relations for off-shore islands

Because of the geographical uniqueness of the off-shore island areas, Games public relations were held in tandem with the Navy's off-shore island public information programs. The off-shore island activities, aimed to instill Olympic fever into the minds of islanders, comprised the showing of public relations videos and photo panels and the distribution of information booklets. The video shown was "Seoul Olympics — A Festival of Mankind." Starting with a tour of 20 off-shore islands of Chollanam-do and Kyongsangnam-do in September 1987, the traveling program covered some 100 islands on four other occasions — October 1987 and April, June and August 1988, during which 2,267 information materials were distributed and a total of 22,749 persons viewed photos and other Games-related displays.

□ Public relations at colleges

Games public relations aimed at college students was timed during the periods of their collective military training and frontline camp training. These PR efforts mostly covered the spill-over effects the Games would have on aspects of national development so as to help students better understand the

Games and spark a sense of positive participation among them.

For the students undergoing collective military training at Munmudae on the outskirts of Seoul, *Olympic News*, a Games informational publication, was distributed and three documentary films were shown twice a week from April through October 1985. The three 35mm reels were "Toward 1988" with a running time of 18 minutes, "Los Angeles Olympics" (50 minutes) produced by the National Film Production Center, and "Cheju-do" (27 minutes) also produced by the National Film Production Center. During the same period, information videos were shown in buses carrying students to and from frontline camp training sites. On March 11, 1988, a slide presentation was given to Seoul and Incheon area students undergoing camp training.

On October 25, 1985, a session was held to explain about Games preparations, especially the importance of volunteers' service, to some 400 physical education professors in the Seoul and Incheon area.

□ **Public relations for leading figures**

The SLOOC conducted public relations toward opinion makers from all walks of life beginning June 10, 1986. Leading figures in the educational, academic, economic, cultural and arts, press and religious circles and leaders of women's and various social organizations were briefed on Games preparations and given guided tours of major Games facilities.

The programs began with an explanation about Games preparations at the Olympic Center, the heart of the overall Seoul Asiad and Olympics operations. Efforts were made to see to it that participants would pay greater attention to the Games so that they could lead public opinion in their respective areas in a way favorable to the Games.

A total of 38,562 people took part in the programs held on 332 occasions through September 3, 1986.

□ **Provision of Olympic educational materials**

Additional copies of *Let Us Learn about the World*, a 350-page educational publication, which the Seoul Board of Education first published to help foster an Olympic boom, were issued at the SLOOC's cost for distribution to various educational institutes. Of the total 6,045 additional copies, 5,185 copies were furnished to 1,037 elementary and secondary schools or five copies to each school, 420 copies to the 14 city and provincial educational boards or 30 to each, and 440 copies to the municipal libraries in Seoul or 20 copies to each.

22.2.4 Strategic Public Relations

□ **Selection of slogans**

The SLOOC held a public contest for Games slogans in November 1984. Of a total of 48,019 entries, "The World to Seoul, Seoul to the World" was chosen as the best. Three runners-up and 10 winners of commendation awards were also selected for use in public relations activities.

The Best: The World to Seoul, Seoul to the World

Runners-up: Peace for Mankind, Honor for the Nation

My Appearance the Face of the Country, My Mind the Spirit of the Nation
The Olympic Rings of Hodori, Let Us Push through Purchase of Olympic Lotteries

□ **Survey of Games achievements**

A research project was assigned to some selected leading scholars to analyze the effects the Games would have on national development in many areas and to theorize their meanings for use in public relations activities. The research project, set up in May 1987 on the occasion of D-500 Countdown, was intended to extensively study the effects the Games would have on the country, society and the individual from various aspects including politics, foreign relations, economy and culture.

The Korea Development Institute (KDI) embarked on the project in five different areas and prepared draft papers in August the same year. The papers were completed with revisions in September after holding discussion sessions for individual areas. Results of research and scholars in charge of respective areas were as follows:

(1) Introduction: The Seoul Olympics, which will be held at a major turning point toward national advancement for host Korea, will bring about a new momentum for greater development. By hosting the Games, the nation may expect affirmative effects for resolving problems encountered in dashing toward the rank of advanced countries. (Suh Sang-mok, Deputy director, KDI)

(2) Politics and foreign relations: The Olympics will help Korea's foreign relations by providing an opportunity to introduce its society to the world. It is also expected that foundation will be laid for lasting peace on the Korean peninsula by improving relations with socialist nations and, from a long-term point of view, the Olympics will help Korea display its ability in foreign relations. Seoul will secure a superior position in its relations with Pyongyang regardless of D.P.R. Korean participation in the Games. The Olympics will also help Korea further consolidate its ties with traditional allies, while improving relations with Non-aligned and socialist nations. (Park Sang-shik, Chief researcher, Institute for Foreign Relations and Security)

(3) Social and cultural significance:

Under the common goal of voluntary participation, patriotism and cooperation among the people will be encouraged. On the occasion of the Olympics, public awareness of social order, pride in the national culture and recognition of its value can be enhanced. (Lee Sang-hoe, Professor, Yonsei University)

(4) Economic effects: The Games is expected to stimulate a new leap for economic growth and record a remarkable profit. The Games will trigger industrial production worth of 4,878,400 million won, incomes totalling 1,895,900 million won, employment of 344,000 persons, improvement of balance in international payment amounting to US\$272 million, among other foreseen economic effects. (Kim Chong-gi, researcher, KDI)

(5) Analysis of the cases of other countries: By analyzing the cases of other host countries, it was concluded that the Olympics will speed up national advancement by stimulating economic growth and improving Korea's position in international community. (Hong Chong-dok, senior researcher, KDI)

In a joint press conference on September 9, 1987, the SLOOC president and the KDI vice president bared the results of the study, which were broadly publicized through mass media on the occasion of D-365 Countdown. The results were also published in a booklet, 2,000 copies of which were distributed to various sectors.

□ **Support for private groups**

The SLOOC did not spare financial and other support for the public relations activities undertaken by the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics. The committee, reorganized and expanded in August 1986 into an overall national movement organization, launched on January 1, 1987 a series of public relations activities to encourage public participation, foster an Olympic mood and speed up organizational effort for voluntary participation by citizens, improve urban conditions to better meet foreign visitors, and ensure well coordinated support for Olympic programs. As part of public relations, various steps were taken to support the organization and activities of Supporting Committees of Koreans Residing Abroad. A total of 70 regional committees were organized in 54 countries by June 1986 to undertake activities to encourage Olympic support programs among Korean communities abroad.



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The SLOOC assisted them by, for instance, holding Olympic briefing sessions and providing them with Olympic posters. The Supporting Committees of Koreans Residing Abroad were established in 1982 with the support of Korean missions abroad, and were placed under the National Supporting Committee in 1985. In January 1986, the SLOOC held an explanatory session in Seoul for a total of 171 leaders of Korean communities in 35 foreign countries. In February the same year, 37 field officials of the Mindan (Korean Residents Association in Japan) headquarters in Osaka were invited to Seoul where they were given a guided tour of Olympic facilities and briefed on the progress of Games preparations. In June 1987, the SLOOC held an explanatory session for about 900 overseas members of the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification Policy from 46 foreign countries who were in Seoul attending a meeting of the council.

In February 1987, the SLOOC sent 500 posters to Korean residents in the United States of America for display in their homes. Beginning March the same year, 100,000 copies of *Hodori News*, an Olympic newsletter exclusively for overseas Korean residents, were sent abroad each month. Additionally, 3,146 items in six kinds such as pictorials, posters, video tapes and stickers were sent to the Korean missions in New York and five other areas for use by supporting committees in their respective areas. Again in August the same year, information materials numbering 125,749 pieces in six kinds were sent to 125 overseas missions and 62 supporting committees abroad.

□ Operation of Consultative Council

The Consultative Council of Press and Broadcasting was established in February 1987 among 29 leading figures in all walks of life. Its creation was based on the provisions of Article 24 of the SLOOC Articles of Incorporation. Designed to sample professional opinions and ensure close cooperation on matters related to the press, broadcasting and public relations, the council consisted of Press Subcommittee, Broadcasting Subcommittee and Public Relations Subcommittee. An advisors' team was formed among overseas experts of international reputation or with experience in Olympic programs.

In addition, a total of 70 persons served as public relations speakers. They included 16 who were initially nominated as public relations speakers in April 1985, 32 nominated in June 1986, 18 in July 1986 and four in January 1988. The public relations speakers gave lectures to trainees from government and private organizations on matters related to the Olympics. Such lectures were generally focused on the significance and the spill-over effects of the Games and the importance of positive participation by the public.

List of public relations speakers

Kim Min-ha, Professor, Chungang University
 Lee Man-gi, Professor, Hanyang University
 Lee Tong-hyon, President, Korean Industrial Promotion Training Institute
 Chon Chong-hwan, Professor, Graduate School, College of National Defense
 Chon Se-uk, Director, Research Institute for National Restoration
 Choi Ton-hwa, Professor, Kyonggi University
 Ha Yu-shik, Advisor, Korean-Japanese Friendship Association
 Han Kap-su, Businessman
 Park Sok-kyun, Researcher, D.P.R. Korean Affairs Research Institute
 Kim Yu-hyok, Professor, Dankook University
 Song Ki-chol, Professor, Korea University
 Pyon U-ryang, Professor, Christian Theological Seminary
 Kim Sung-man, Professor, Kukmin University
 Lee Chun-jik, Director, Korean Christian Culture Institute
 Chon Tae-ryon, Pastor, Methodist Church
 Kim Chin-yong, Professor, College of Medicine, Seoul National University
 Yang Hung-mo, Professor, Sungkyunkwan University
 Kwon Sun, Korea National Tourism Corporation
 Lee Paek-u, Professor, Dong-A University
 Park Kil-chun, Professor, Dong-A University
 Chong Yon-taek, Professor, Myongji University
 Suh Chong-son, Professor, Myongji University
 Hong Mun-pyo, Professor, Myongji University
 Kim Ki-tae, Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Cho Chong-hyok, Professor, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies
 Han Myong-hi, Professor, Seoul Municipal University
 An Chae-sung, Professor, Kyunghee University
 Yu Min-yong, Professor, Dankook University
 Han Sang-u, Professor, Seoul Junior College of Arts
 Yun Chi-o, Auditor, Promotion Council for Independence Hall
 Chi Chun-sang, Professor, Chonnam University
 Kim U-tae, Professor, Chonnam University
 U Chae-sung, Secretary-general, World Anti-Communist League
 Lee Chu-hyok, President, KBS Enterprise
 Kim Myong-jo, Professor, Pusan University
 Hwang Chol-mun, Professor, Pusan University
 Lee Chong-do, Professor, Kyongbuk University
 Kim Mun-dal, Professor, Kyongbuk University
 Cho Won-min, Professor, Pusan University
 Yu Sam-tae, Researcher, Korean Educational Development Institute
 Nam Ki-shim, Professor, Yonsei University
 Chong Kwang-mo, President, Korean Consumers League
 Kim Ki-song, Director, Office of Policy and Planning, Korean Pharmaceutical Association
 Song Paek-hyon, Professor, Chungnam University
 Pae Sang-o, Professor, Chungnam University
 Yu Song-hi, President, Seoul City Medical Doctors Association
 Kim Chang-hwan, President, Far East Broadcasting Station & Asian Broadcasting System
 Won Ho-yon, Military researcher, Veterans Association

Hong Chong-hi, Professor, Ewha Womans University
 Kim Sun-hyon, Security member, Veterans Association
 Kim Chang-jung, Professor, Cheju University
 Mun In-ok, Professor, Ewha Womans University
 Lee Sang-jun, Member, War History Compilation Committee, Veterans Association
 Lee Kyu-mun, Professor, Chungbuk University
 Kang Shin-bok, Professor, College of Education, Seoul National University
 Song Hae-kyun, Professor, College of Agriculture, Seoul National University
 Yu In-hyon, Professor, Dankook University
 Choi Chong-gi, Professor, Graduate School of Public Administration, Seoul National University
 Paek Sok-hyon, Professor, Chungang University
 Chang Tok-hwan, Professor, Sungkyunkwan University
 Kang Chong-ho, Professor, Pusan Industrial College
 Lee Pang-won, Editing member, *Kyunghayng Daily News*
 Lee Kwang-sok, Editing member, *Dong-a Daily News*
 Lee In-won, Vice president, Yura Industrial Co., Ltd.
 Chang Ik-yong, Chairman, Sokwang Co., Ltd.
 Park Kun-ho, Professor, Dongguk University
 Im Chu-hwan, Business manager, Korea National Tourism Corp.
 Park kwang-sun, Vice president, Seoul City Archery Association
 Kim Chong-gi, Researcher, Korea Development Institute
 Cho Hyang-rok, Minister

22.2.5 Public Relations on Special Occasions

□ Public relations on dedication of Olympic Stadium

On September 29, 1984, the Olympic Stadium was dedicated in a colorful ceremony attended by a number of Korean and foreign sports officials. It had taken seven years and two months to complete the modern stadium. IOC President Samaranch and other international sports leaders were invited to the dedication, which was celebrated with a number of public events including a festival on the eve of the dedication, pre-ceremony cultural programs, international soccer competition, an exhibition of souvenirs and a handicraft contest.

The SLOOC took the occasion to stage various public relations activities. It saw to it that radio and television stations covered the dedication of the Olympic Stadium and dedication ceremonies and used it as part of their sports programs in peak hours. The dedication ceremonies were described in the September *Panhoebo*. Around the stadium, decorative flags were hoisted and commemorative arches, towers, placards and ad balloons were raised.



□ **Public relations on recruitment of volunteers**

Aware that the securing of qualified volunteers would be essential to the success of the Games, the SLOOC carried out positive public relations activities on the planned recruitment of volunteers. This was done stage by stage to induce people's voluntary participation.

In the first stage, from September 1-29, 1985, information materials on the recruitment of volunteers were produced and distributed as were public notices on the recruitment.

In the second stage on September 30, 1985, the SLOOC issued a statement and held a press conference on the recruitment of volunteers and placed recruitment ads in the press.

In the third stage, October 2-31, 1985, a television campaign was staged on the recruitment of volunteers. Feature articles on their recruitment were used in newspapers and other print media. Recruitment ads were placed in 21 campus newspapers.

□ **Public relations on Fifth ANOC General Assembly**

On the occasion of the 5th General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) held in Seoul in April 1986, the SLOOC publicized the importance of the congress and of ANOC's cooperation in ensuring attaining the goal of maximum participation in the Games. The SLOOC also launched public relations activities aimed at NOCs, and produced and distributed various publications in a bid to foster an atmosphere ripe for both the Seoul Asian Games and Olympics and in order to take advantage of the ANOC General Assembly. They included 35,000 copies of an information booklet, "Sports U.N. General Assembly in Seoul," 11,520 copies of 14 different information publications, 800 posters and 10,000 sheets of the congress emblem. In addition, commemorative stamps and cigarettes and national flags were made and presented to the participants.

6. An Olympic PR Center was established at the Olympic Village Accreditation Center.

7. IOC President Samaranch and SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo tour the exhibition staged on the occasion of the dedication of the Olympic Stadium on September 29, 1984.



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□ D-500 Countdown

In order to draw attention to D-500, May 6, 1987, the SLOOC and relevant offices organized and coordinated special public relations activities. The SLOOC carried out public relations programs; Korea Amateur Sports Association organized a victory rally; National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics sponsored a public support rally; Seoul Metropolitan Government helped foster an Olympic atmosphere through public relations; Ministry of Culture and Information encouraged that feature articles and commentaries were used by newspapers and broadcasting stations; and Sports Ministry helped promote an Olympic mood for public participation through various sports events.

On May 4, 1987, the SLOOC president held a press conference at the situation room of the Olympic Center to explain about Games preparations. From May 5-6, the Olympic Park was opened to the public free of charge. And from May 1-15, 20 kinds of large Olympic photos were distributed to a total of 2,000 organizations for use at their respective Olympic corners. The 2,000 organizations included 1,500 elementary and secondary schools and 500 training and banking institutions. Around May 6, the SLOOC also distributed 4 million copies of *Pan-hoebo*, 1,300 copies of *88 Follow-Up News* and 100,000 copies of a folder, *Festival of Mankind*.

The National Supporting Committee 1) produced Hodori comic books, 2) distributed 30,000 Olympic stickers, 3) organized a preparatory team to better prepare for the coming of Olympic guests, 4) selected the members of "Mission of Friendship," an Olympic public relations mission, and 5) hosted a public rally in support of the Games.

□ D-365 Countdown

With just one year or 365 days before the Games, all relevant government offices and private organizations carried out multi-faceted public relations activities further solidify the foundation of public unity. The biggest event staged on this occasion was a ceremony held at the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, to mark the dispatch of Olympic invitations. There was a live television coverage and other activities to commemorate the dispatch of the invitation cards. During the ceremony held at the lobby of the IOC Headquarters at noon September 17, 1987, IOC President Samaranch personally signed Seoul Olympics invitations to 167 National Olympic Committees. Jointly with KBS, the SLOOC stage-managed multi-scene television programs, "Just One More Year before '88 Seoul Olympics" and "Hand in Hand with the World," for three hours beginning 6 p.m. September 17. The special programs simultaneously covered the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium, the riverside stage, the IOC Headquarters in Switzerland and Barcelona in Spain.

Part 1 of the programs comprised festival activities held at the riverside stage in Seoul and in Barcelona which were televised live through communications satellites and which featured greetings from the mayors of the two cities. Part 2 was a commemorative entertainment show in which top Asian singers sang before 4,500 invited guests at the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium. Part 3 was the live television coverage of the IOC Headquarters ceremony marking the dispatch of Games invitations. In Part 4, Seoul Olympic uniforms and various foreign uniforms were shown and Seoul Olympic facilities introduced. The mammoth show, participated in by no fewer than 8,000 persons, was a highly effective public relations program that heralded imminence of the Seoul Games.

On September 20, a trial run on the Olympic Torch relay routes was staged. Some 330,000 people including the delegates to the National Supporting Committee, hailing from the 119 cities and counties through which the Olympic Torch was to pass, took part. The running was intended to give the people a better mental image of the Games and, at the same time, serve as an occasion to check the state of local preparation for the Torch Relay. On the same day at the Olympic Park, a tea party was held for 1,500 Seoul area participants, and commemorative medals were presented to them.

As a support activity of the D-365 Countdown public relations, reporting sessions were held at 284 cities, counties and wards beginning July 1987 under the aegis of respective mayors and provincial governors to explain about the successful conclusion of the Seoul Asian Games and the state of Olympic preparations. Traveling public relations exhibits were held twice at 20 off-shore islands. Olympic souvenirs and publications were distributed to islanders.

In addition, 20,000 countdown calendars were produced for distribution to various offices, organizations, industries and schools.

□ D-100 Countdown

As the Games drew near, the Working-Level Support Committee for the Seoul Olympic Public Relations readjusted the public relations programs worked out by various offices and organizations. Under the new plan, the SLOOC's PR activities mainly covered direct Games preparations, while extensive public relations activities toward people were placed under the charge of the National Supporting Committee and other relevant offices.

The occasion of D-100 saw emphasis on television feature programs and public relations activities covering major areas of concern or dispute. Emphasis was also placed on the production and distribution of public relations materials essential to encouraging public participation.

As part of the D-100 Countdown public relations, the 15th of every month was designated as "National Hodori Day" with various promotional events on that day. Local cultural festivals were staged in tandem with Olympic festival activities. Also, opportunities were expanded for regional people to participate in Olympic programs through cultural activities in towns along the Olympic Torch route. The D-100 Countdown plan also called for intensifying public relations toward collegians, workers, urban residents and senior citizens through explanation sessions, seminars and meetings. A public campaign was staged for the hoisting of the Olympic emblem and the flags of Games participating nations and for the creation of street-side flower beds. Television stations' active participation was encouraged in public relations, prompting the stations to air Seoul Olympic feature series from May to September 1988. The programs were directed primarily to removing negative viewpoints among the alienated classes in May, offering guide to the Games operation system and detailed information on individual areas in June and July, and asking for cooperation from citizens with respect to traffic safety and other practical matters in August and September. In format, the programs varied to persuade the audience including panel discussions, interviews, quiz and variety shows. The SLOOC explained about Olympic preparations on five occasions to a total of 5,700 persons. Ten thousand copies each of 27 kinds of sports posters and 100,000 copies of an information booklet, *Let Us Know These about the Seoul Olympics*, were produced and distributed. On June 11, 1988, a grand parade by the Kangdong-gu ward residents was held along the streets linking the Olympic Stadium, Second South Gate of the Olympic Park, Tongbuk High School, Kil-dong intersection and Chonhondong intersection. Some 50,000 people participated in the parade.



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8. Coincident with the dispatch of the official Olympics invitations, a ceremony was held with 4,500 invited guests in attendance at the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium.

9. SLOOC President Park Seh-jik holds a press conference on D-50 day in the Operation Headquarters on the second floor of the Olympic Center.



22. Public Relations

22.3

Overseas Public Relations

22.3.1

Basic Policy

Overseas PR efforts were aimed initially at ensuring maximum participation in the Games and later towards earning recognition of the Games as the best ever. Overseas PR also focused on gaining recognition for the Games as a festival of peace for the whole world and on ensuring the world that the Games would be held safely.

At the same time, cultural contacts and sports relations were made through diplomatic channels and sports organizations with East-block countries to foster positive Olympic public relations and further to step up Korea's relations with them.

Since overseas public relations efforts necessarily experienced varying periods of intensity, they were divided into PR efforts for the preparations period, Games period and post-Games period. An organization was formed to effectively pool the public relations energies of relevant offices. The overseas public relations office of the SLOOC grew from the Office of Overseas Public Relations Planning members created in March 1982. With the establishment of the International Public Relations Department in September 1983, a Public Relations Division was created to take charge of the overseas PR programs. The department was reshaped into Public Relations and Culture Department in April 1984, but the Public Relations Division maintained its function and name. In April 1985, a Foreign Press Division was established in the Public Relations Department to take charge of overseas public relations. In January 1986, a Foreign Press Division was created under the Office of the Spokesman to offer assistance in foreign press programs.

In April 1987, the Office of Public Relations Coordinator was created to carry out foreign press support and overseas public relations programs. During the Games period, when the Press Operation Headquarters was created in order to coordinate field programs, the director of International Public Relations supervised the overseas PR programs under the instruction of the director general of the Foreign Press Support Unit.

Overseas public relations duties

Pre-Games period

- Operation of overseas public relations exhibits
- Assistance to various events organized by the Supporting Committees of Koreans Residing Abroad
- Utilization of major events held abroad for the Games publicity
- Publication of periodicals exclusively for overseas public relations
- Utilization of a foreign PR agency
- Promotion of public relations toward the socialist countries.

Games period

- Implementation of a home visit program
- Preparation of a welcoming reception for press members
- Distribution of souvenirs to press members
- Operation of the MPC Information Center
- Distribution and management of informational materials
- Arrangement of press conferences and interviews
- Handling major situations concerning the press coverage
- Support of activities at major competition and function sites

22.3.2

Use of Overseas Public Relations Agency

In an effort to ensure effective execution of overseas public relations activities, Burson-Marsteller (BM), an international public relations agency, was contracted by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee. The agency contract was signed in January 1986 for the joint services of BM and the Washington public affairs consultancy, Richard V. Allen Company (RVA). BM, with 42 branch offices in 20 countries around the world, established Olympic News Centers in Tokyo, New York, London, Madrid, Frankfurt and Paris. Duties included the monitoring of the trend of public opinion in many areas and the arrangement of press interviews during major events. In 1986 alone, BM produced 104 press releases, 10 radio and television news releases, 21 speech texts and a 104-point position paper on the Games.

In addition, it assisted in public relations activities aimed at Eastern Europe. RVA successfully supported PR activities toward U.S. government agencies and public organizations television rights. In 1987, BM moved its Seoul office to the Olympic Center to bolster its cooperative operations with the SLOOC.

BM also published a quarterly full-color newsletter, Olympic Update, and expanded its regular news releases and photo service operations in order to foster public opinion favorable to the Games. Its staffers based in Seoul also prepared major speech texts for senior SLOOC officials, counseled SLOOC officials on media issues, and prepared documents, articles and scripts in English for publications and videos issued by the SLOOC.

To promote pro-Games sentiment, BM stepped up contacts with major international media, arranging interviews and encouraging them to use feature articles on the Games. The BM further sought to better use the foreign press media by, for example, arranging media interviews, TV appearances and press conferences when senior SLOOC officials travelled abroad. Major programs for the foreign press included the preparation of briefing materials for influential media around the world, press materials for radio networks in the United States, production and distribution of informational videos, providing feature articles

introducing the Seoul Olympics cultural events, and utilizing the in-flight magazines of leading airlines. The SLOOC's public relations toward overseas press media reaped remarkable achievement by assisting visiting foreign journalists and providing feature articles and other materials to the foreign press. A total of 541 foreign journalists from 64 countries who visited Korea from 1981 to 1984, were provided with various assistance. In 1984 alone, a total of 1,580 articles about the Games appeared in foreign media.

The SLOOC immediately responded to the requests of press materials from various media around the world, encouraged the world's major newspapers and magazines to run Seoul Olympic features, and posted advertisements for the Games publicity. Special feature articles and advertisements were used three times in Time, eight times in Sports Illustrated and once in the international edition of Reader's Digest. Video tapes on the Games were furnished to the 16 airlines regularly flying to Seoul in 1988.

In addition, informational video tapes were furnished to 124 broadcasting stations with the Games television rights in 79 countries.

22.3.3

Public Relations on Major Occasions

The staging of major events at home and abroad was used to publicize Games preparations. Information material was supplied to such events or public relations exhibits and information centers were operated, where various Games-related information materials were distributed and documentary films and videos were shown to explain the progress of Games preparations.

During the Los Angeles Olympics, Korea Plaza and an Information Booth were operated under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture and Information, which distributed 52,690 pieces of 18 kinds of information materials and showed information films and videos. Press materials, along with other conveniences, were offered to the foreign journalists who visited Korea to cover the dedication of the Olympic Stadium in September 1984.

In addition, a photo exhibition was held and information materials were distributed during the Olympilex held in March 1985 in Lausanne; and public relations exhibits were operated, films shown and information materials distributed at the 90th IOC meeting in East Berlin in June 1985, Summer Universiade in Kobe in August 1985 the same year, the 2nd Indian Ocean Games in Mauritius in August, New York International Sports Summit in November, and OCA general assembly in Bahrain in December, respectively. In 1986, public relations exhibits were operated at the '86 Winter Asian Games in Sapporo, Japan, AIPS

annual meeting in Barcelona, 15th Central American and Caribbean Nations Games in Dominica, and JCI world congress in Nagoya. As the Games were drawing near, the importance of overseas public relations exhibits was further emphasized. The SLOOC decided to concentrate overseas exhibits in 1987 on the preparation of Games facilities, exhibition of photo panels on Korean culture and tourism resources, press interviews and contacts with international sports leaders. Following this decision, the SLOOC furnished an increased amount of information materials and manpower to major international events abroad. Public relations exhibits were operated at the '87 Winter Universiade held in Strovsképlaz, Czechoslovakia, U.S. Sports Science Congress in Las Vegas, '87 Summer Universiade in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, and the 92nd IOC meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey. The Public Relations Exhibit established in Lausanne, Switzerland, at the time of the ceremony marking the mailing of Games invitations, remained in operation until October 31 the same year. Similar exhibits were set up at the World Taekwondo Championships held in Barcelona and the 21st GAISF meeting in Colorado Springs, U.S.A.

During the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics, some 5,000 participating athletes, press members, international organization officials and local citizens visited the Seoul Games Exhibit. An exhibit was also established at Expo '88 in Brisbane, Australia, and attracted some eight million visitors from 30 countries.

Also at the Ball Des Sports '88 held in Mainz, West Germany, in February 1988, the SLOOC operated a public relations exhibit. The exhibit was visited by about 2,000 leading political, financial and sports officials of West Germany and some 120 journalists. During a visit to Europe by the SLOOC president, media contacts included five interviews, panel talks on five occasions, an interview with BBC Television, and a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents Club. Public relations activities were also staged at about 50 major folklore festivals, sports events and exhibitions around the world.

22.3.4 Strategic Public Relations

□ Use of overseas missions

Through overseas Korean missions, the SLOOC distributed information materials to about 70 international meetings and other events held abroad. In 1985 alone, 2,090 photo panels of 19 different kinds were distributed to 110 overseas missions, and the documentary reel "Seoul 1988" to 145 missions.

Around D-100, a "Korean Day" event was hosted by Korean missions in 30 strategic areas around the world between June 9-30, 1988. Games

preparations were explained before invited NOC members, sports, political, press and cultural leaders.

□ Special strategic public relations

Aware that success in public relations toward the countries which maintained no diplomatic relations with Korea would constitute an important factor behind the success of the Games, a special public relations strategy was prepared and executed. The SLOOC took the opportunity of various events taking place in East-block countries to publicize the Games. By either establishing informational structures or securing exhibition spaces, the SLOOC distributed Games-related souvenirs as well as information materials.

Conveniences were provided to visiting journalists from socialist countries including Poland and the Soviet Union. Press materials were furnished to Tokyo-based journalists from countries without diplomatic ties with Korea to help them write articles about the Games. Various information materials were sent to the exhibition of materials of the past Olympics held in Budapest in February 1988. An exhibition hall was opened at the National Trade Union Hall in Budapest from February 27 to March 4 to show photo panels and information videos.

Seoul Olympics illuminated display advertisements were established at seven locations in the international airports of Budapest, Warsaw, Prague and Moscow in June 1988. "Korean Week" activities were staged at the Budapest Hilton from June 28 through July 2 the same year. Public relations activities were also conducted at the International Folk Art Festival held in Yugoslavia.

The SLOOC also took the occasion of the East European comparative sports seminars held in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia June 22-July 8, 1988 to launch public relations on the Seoul Games. Information materials and keepsakes were presented to cultural officials taking part in the Moscow International Folk Arts Festival, August 11-17 the same year.

22.3.5 Public Relations during the Games

□ Foreign Press Consultants

For the task of coordinating overall overseas public relations programs and analyzing their execution, the Foreign Press Consultants Unit was organized with 16 incumbent or former overseas information officials, three retired journalists and 10 employees of Burson-Marsteller (BM), an international public relations agency contracted for the Games overseas publicity. The unit was activated in May 1988.

Foreign Press Consultants

Moon Do-sang, Secretary-general, International Cultural Society of Korea
 Kim Soo-duc, Commissioner, Planning and Operation HQ, Arts Center
 Choi Tae-sun, Former director, Korean Overseas Information Service (KOIS)
 Kim Myong-sop, Member, Board of Directors, Korean Cultural Properties Preservation Foundation
 Han Chol-mo, Consultant, National Museum of Korea
 Cha Yun, AMPEC Seoul Bureau Chief
 Choi Ho, President, Taehyon Enterprises
 No Chin-ho, Director, Binggrae-Eagles Pro Baseball Team
 Yun Kyong-hyon, Director, Samsung-Lions Pro Baseball Team
 Park Chong-ho, KOIS in Japan
 Ko Pu-an, KOIS in Mexico
 Son Wi-su, KOIS in Australia
 Lee Hae-gwan, KOIS in U.S.A.
 Son U-hyon, KOIS in France
 Kim Ryu, KOIS in the Philippines
 Lee Song-on, KOIS in Thailand
 Kim Yun-ha, KOIS in Nigeria
 Cho Won-hyong, KOIS in New York
 Won Yong-chil, KOIS foreign news analyzer
 Bill Rylance, Olympic International PR manager, BM Seoul Office
 Bryan Matthews, Olympic Media advisor, BM Seoul Office
 Ken Sheffer, Consultant to president, Richard V. Allen Company
 Arthur Solomon, Senior vice president, BM New York Office
 Thomas Scully, BM Tokyo Office
 Wanda A. Cwiczek, BM Tokyo Office
 Theresa Rincon, BM Madrid Office
 Elizabeth Wolff, BM Paris Office
 Christopher J. Lonsdale, BM Hong Kong Office

10. A public relations exhibition was held for the Seoul Olympics during the 21st GAISF Session in Colorado Springs in the United States.

11. On February 22, 1988 in Mainz, West Germany, 'A Night of the Seoul Olympics' was staged as part of the Ball des Sports '88 event.

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These committee members were assigned to six competition venues and three major function sites, where they helped SPBC press activities and offered advices. Five situation teams by country and language sphere were set up at the Main Press Center to perform the duty of collecting press information and answering press inquiries. A separate press team of the Press Operation Headquarters performed similar duties and advised the commissioner of the Press Operation Headquarters.

Situation teams prepared answers to expected press queries when important situations arose. They also analyzed the spill-over effect of an incident and sought, through contacts with the press, to steer the trend of press reporting in a favorable direction. When a disturbance occurred at the boxing ring, a situation team drafted a SLOOC comment and translated the official SLOOC statement and local press reactions into English for distribution as press releases. Efforts were thus made to minimize the spill-over effect of the incident. During the incident of the uncovering of Ben Johnson's doping, situation teams assisted the foreign press by speedily providing information.

□ Public relations toward press members

A Public Information Center was established at the entrance of the MPC building. The center was open from September 1 through October 3, offering information on sightseeing and shopping and various information materials to foreign press members, and answering inquiries. Language service personnel including two foreigners provided services in English, French, Japanese, Spanish, Arabic and other languages. During the Games period, information materials distributed to foreign journalists totalled 143,430 copies in 53 kinds, and information services totalled 47,550 cases. Tours of industrial facilities and the truce village of Panmunjom drew many participants. The SLOOC presented official Olympic souvenirs such as commemorative coins, medals and badges to each press member. The Accreditation Center of the Press Village handed out 5,658 such gift bags to accredited press members from August 25 through October 3, one day after the end of the Games. In the evening of September 15, two days before the Games opening, the SLOOC held a welcoming reception at the Hotel Intercontinental, which was attended by some 2,500 press members covering the Games, politicians, journalists and senior SLOOC officials.

Foreign correspondents were invited to ordinary Korean homes or the Korea House restaurant so as to help them experience the way of life of the Koreans and Korea's traditional culture and to foster a friendly atmosphere.

Thirty-nine correspondents joined the program held on nine separate occasions during the Games period. On September 23, commissioner of the MPC Press Operation Headquarters held a forum for captains of the Olympic coverage teams of seven major news agencies including Reuters, AFP, UPI, TASS, Kyodo and Xinhua. A similar meeting was held for team captains from other news agencies on the next day, and the importance of fair report on the Seoul Olympics and its host country Korea was emphasized and understanding on the part of the press in this matter was urged.

□ General public relations

The Olympic Family was deeply moved by the ordinary foreign people's craving for the success of the Seoul Games. About 1,000 letters were received from citizens of India, Australia, Iran, Nigeria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, which invariably said they were touched by the splendid Opening Ceremony. Mr. Sharwan Kumar of the Indian Land Development Bank and his brother sent a 3,246-page roster containing a total of 36,801 signatures collected in a "Signature Collecting Campaign for the Success of the Seoul Olympics" which they staged in a bid to help prevent any boycott of the Olympics. Mr. and Mrs. Jean-Claud Hunin of France embarked on a cross-continent car tour in a gesture for the success of the Games. The couple, who left Paris on August 4, 1988, drove to Seoul on September 20 by way of Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Syria, Pakistan, China, Singapore and Japan. The cross-continental car tour was supported by the French Upper House, Foreign and Sports Ministries and the Paris City Hall. Mr. Sean Holland of the United States and his son made a bicycle tour to support the Games. He opined that "the Olympic movement should become the strength of peace beyond national boundaries," adding that, in this respect, the Olympics in Seoul was most appropriate. The father and son team, starting from Olympia, Greece, cycled through sites of the past Summer Olympics — Mexico City, Los Angeles, Montreal, Sidney, Melbourne and Tokyo — to arrive in Pusan on September 23. On September 28, they entered Seoul where they pedaled around the track of the Olympic Stadium to complete their great bicycle journey.

22.4 Production of Information Materials

With the Games approaching, the SLOOC expanded the production of Games information materials which comprised informational publications and audio-visuals such as videos and slides.

Beginning soon after Seoul was granted the Games, the SLOOC produced various publications like pictorials for use at public relations exhibits and for distribution around the world through overseas missions. Information materials for domestic consumption were prepared with emphasis on inducing the people's sense of participation as well as on setting forth a bright future image of the country that could result from the successful hosting of the Games. Overseas information materials were intended to explain the progress of Games preparations and things about Korea and Seoul, and thereby to bring about maximum participation in the Games.

Informational publications issued and distributed numbered 600,000 copies in 26 kinds in four years from 1981 through 1984; 263,000 copies in eight kinds including newsletters, pictorials and leaflets in 1985; and 250,000 copies in nine kinds in 1986. In 1987, 110,000 copies of the monthly *Hodori News*, including 10,000 copies in Japanese, were published every month for distribution to some 8,000 places such as overseas missions and supporting committees. Besides, 50,000 copies of *Seoul Flame* were published in English, French and Spanish every month for distribution to such international organizations as IOC, IFs and NOCs.

Along with printed matter, a large number of audiovisual materials were produced. In 1984, 139 prints each of two films and two videos related to the Games were produced for distribution at home and abroad. Other visual items produced included a film "Seoul 1988," a slide presentation entitled "Festival of Harmony and Progress" and a video "World to Seoul" made in 1985; and a film "Host to the World, We Are Ready" and a video "See You in Seoul, Olympic Park" produced in 1986. More than 400 prints of each of them were made for both internal and external distribution.

In addition, stickers, buttons, pictorials and leaflets were distributed to foreign officials visiting Seoul to attend various events. Cultural posters, too, were distributed to travel offices, etc. in many countries around the world to publicize the Games.

22.4.1 Management of Information Materials

To prevent possible overlapping of contents, excessive production and double distribution, the problems which arose during the Seoul Asiad in 1986, the SLOOC held a working-level meeting for the management of information publications in January 1988 and worked out a plan to ensure the effective use of information materials. Under the plan, distribution to the major recipients of athletes, officials, conference delegates and press members was made by the SLOOC and the Ministry of Culture and Information, while the Seoul Metropolitan Government and the Korea National Tourism Corp. took charge of distribution to both domestic and foreign tourists. Overseas information materials were distributed through either public relations exhibits operated at major events, overseas missions or individual mailing.

22.4.2 Production of Information Materials

□ Periodicals

• *Olympic News*: The monthly *Olympic News* was founded in June 1982 with a view to keeping the Olympic Family and the Korean people informed about Games preparations and helping them better understand the Seoul Olympics.

As *Olympic News*, the first informational publication ever published by the SLOOC, grew more important. The SLOOC, beginning with the January 1985 issue, increased its pages from 40 to 50 and its copies from 5,000 to 10,000. Beginning with the March issue, the pages were further increased to 64 and copies to 60,000. The distribution then covered central government offices, small towns, even mountainous areas and such public facilities as banks, airports, railway stations and bus terminals. The October 1985 issue carrying a feature article on the recruitment of volunteers had a print run of 100,000. When the newsletter stopped publication with its final issue, No. 56, in April 1987, it had totalled 3,200,000 copies distributed.

• *'88 Follow-Up News, Olympic News, Hodori News*: In early 1987, about 500 days before the Games, the SLOOC developed various public relations means to broaden the scope of public participation.

The weekly *'88 Follow-Up News*, founded on January 26, 1987, was designed for the SLOOC to keep relevant officials and various Operation Headquarters managers informed of necessary information. Three thousand copies of *'88 Follow-Up News* were issued every Monday in the form of a two-page newsletter. Its articles were mostly about Games preparations and the itineraries of Games-related VIPs. In addition to this weekly, the biweekly *Olympic News* was

founded on March 1, 1987, and monthly *Hodori News* on April 1 the same year.

Olympic News was for domestic use and 420,000 copies of it were issued for distribution to relevant offices, rural areas, *dong* offices and even restaurants. Monthly *Hodori News* was for Korean residents in Japan. Ten thousand copies of each issue were published in Japanese.

• *Seoul Olympic News*: The SLOOC founded *Seoul Olympic News*, an informational quarterly, on January 31, 1984. Five thousand copies were published for distribution to NOCs, overseas missions and relevant offices at home and abroad. For distribution to foreign officials attending various international events, the SLOOC issued additional copies of vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4. In all, 39,000 copies were issued in 1984 alone. Thirty-five thousand copies were issued in 1985 and 49,000 copies in 1986, to bring to 123,000 the total number of copies of the newsletter issued.

□ Non-periodic publications

• *Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988*: With a view to broadly publicizing the overall aspects of Games preparations to both Koreans and foreigners, the SLOOC published *Games of the XXIVth Olympiad Seoul 1988*, a pictorial in three separate editions — one in Korean, another in Japanese, and the third in English and French. The pictorial was about venues and various other Games facilities, cultural and art events, accreditation, accommodation and transportation. Copies were distributed to foreign missions, organizations and business offices in Korea, overseas Korean missions, various international meetings at home and abroad, overseas Korean residents and Korean community organizations abroad.

Korean residents and Korean community organizations abroad.

Initially 5,000 copies of the Korean edition of the pictorial were issued at the end of December 1983. Later in July 1984, 10,000 copies of a revised edition were issued and another 3,000 copies in October. After it further re-edited, 5,000 more copies were issued in December the same year. As the Los Angeles Olympics drew near, the SLOOC published and distributed 15,000 copies of the English-French edition. Another 13,000 copies were issued on two occasions in 1985, 20,000 copies on three occasions in 1986, and 40,000 copies on two occasions in 1987.

• Various folders: Informational folders were produced in many languages, initially in editions of Korean and Korean-English-Chinese timed with the '82 International Exhibition of Sports and Leisure Goods in May 1982. English and French editions were issued in October the same year, Spanish edition in March 1984, and Japanese edition in October timed with the Tsukuba International Fair. By 1985 a total of 557,000 copies of the folder on the



Games were issued in 11 languages including Chinese, Arabic, German, Russian, Italian and Portuguese. As Games preparations progressed, the contents of the folder were revised and supplemented. In 1987, the Korean-English-Chinese edition was enlarged to 14cmx95cm and its contents, too, were expanded to cover Games goals, SLOOC duties and Games schedules. All different language editions had their respective uniqueness and carried stories about Korean culture as well as information on Games, cultural programs and on how to purchase Games tickets. From 1986 through the time of the Games, 633,000 copies of the folder were issued.

Come Celebrate with Us!: As part of its policy to intensify overseas public relations activities with the start of D-500 countdown on May 6, 1987, the SLOOC produced and distributed an overseas informational folder, "Come Celebrate with Us!" Ten thousand copies of the six-page 30cmx21cm folder with color photos were issued for distribution mainly to official licensees and relevant foreign individuals and organizations. The distribution was made through overseas diplomatic missions. We Are Olympic People: This was a folder intended primarily to guide the Korean public consciousness and carried detailed information on the Games, preparation of sports facilities, cultural events, etc. A total of 160,000 copies of the folder were issued in 1987 for distribution through Games-related private organizations.

• Booklets: The SLOOC produced a special booklet for domestic public relations in November 1984. The booklet, entitled *Peace for Mankind, Honor for the Nation*, carried items on the ideals and brief history of the Olympics, the preparations and expected effect of the Seoul Games, and the desired attitudes of the people. The copies of this and other booklets were distributed to the attendees at major domestic events including the 66th National Games held in November 1985.

• *Peace for Mankind, Honor for the Nation*: Forty thousand copies of this booklet, designed to keep Korean people informed about the Games, were issued in January 1986. It carried an analytical article on the expected effects of the Games and explanations about the history and sports of the Olympics.

• *Preparations for the 24th Summer Olympics*: This informational book explained about Games preparations including the operation of sports and other events and an on-going public participation campaign. Ten thousand copies were issued in July 1987.

• *A Guide to the 24th Olympiad*: This was a booklet in English on the general aspects of the Games. Twenty thousand copies of the original edition were issued in October 1987. An additional 200,000 copies were issued in January 1988, and 10,000 copies of a revised edition in May the same year. Twenty-five thousand copies of another revised edition were issued on three occasions during the Games period in September 1988.



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- *Guide de la XXIV^{ème} Olympiade Seoul 1988*: Ten thousand copies of this French-language booklet on the overall aspects of the Games were issued in April 1988 for distribution to the Olympic Family such as athletes, officials and press members, and tourists from French-speaking countries.
- *Let Us Know These about Seoul Olympics*: Published immediately before the Games in early September 1988, this booklet contained Games preparations, things about the Olympics, information on participating countries, explanation about sports, ways to better enjoy competitions, guides to sports venues, and the effect of Games hosting. One hundred thousand copies were printed.

22.4.3 Audio-visual Items

□ Olympic information reels

In July 1984 the SLOOC distributed to the 117 Korean diplomatic missions a documentary film "Seoul Prepares for the 24th Olympiad 1988," produced by the National Film Production Center. The 35mm film, with a running time of 20 minutes and presenting the state of Games preparations, was prepared in English, French, German and Japanese in addition to the original version of Korean. The SLOOC also had, if needed, a supplementary edition containing information about the dedication ceremony of the Olympic Stadium and a 16mm version.

In 1985, the SLOOC produced "Seoul 1988" as part of its overseas public relations programs. The reel in color contained 57 scenes including those of the Los Angeles Olympics closing ceremony, Hodori mascot, a view of Seoul, Games venues, communications and relay facilities, accommodation and tourism, and various cultural events. Specifically, the SLOOC made 10 prints of its 16mm version in English and French for use in public relations toward those countries with which Korea maintained no diplomatic relations as well as toward IOC and OCA member nations.

In 1986, another documentary, "Host to the World," was produced in English and Korean, and in October the same year a reel "We Are Ready" in English for distribution largely to the 91st IOC meeting. One hundred and thirteen prints of its Korean version, renamed as "Festival for Prosperity and Peace," were made, with some changes, in July 1987.

A domestic information reel, "Festival for a Great National Leap," mostly covering the successful hosting of the Seoul Asian Games, was produced in October 1986 for showing at movie houses and major meetings in the country.

Another reel, "Beyond All Barriers," featuring the highlights of the Games Opening and Closing Ceremonies, was produced in December 1988. The original 35mm film, for domestic use, had a running time of 96 minutes. A 40-minute version of it was later produced in Korean and English, 500 prints of which were made for distribution.

□ Production of videos

"Seoul Awaits You": This 20-minute color U-matic video was produced as public relations video No. 1 in July 1984 with help from the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS). The Korean Overseas Information Service (KOIS) of the Ministry of Culture and Information reproduced it in English, French and Spanish for use by broadcasting stations. The videos were distributed to 117 overseas missions by August 2 the same year. The video, originally prepared as a report to the 88th IOC meeting on Games preparations, covered many aspects of the Games and Korea such as efforts to obtain the right to host the Games, inauguration of the SLOOC, nationwide Games support system, work on venue facilities, training of SLOOC and other Games-related officials, tourist attractions in Seoul and elsewhere in Korea, Games cultural events and accounting businesses. Other videos produced included the 10-minute "Olympic Park," "Seoul Welcomes the World," "Seoul Olympiad of Art," "Seoul Festival for Mankind" and "Soul of Seoul." Another video, "A Legacy of Unity," was produced by the SLOOC in a token of appreciation of international cooperation in the successful hosting of the Games.

□ Information slides

An informational slide presentation, "Peace for Mankind, Honor for the Nation," was produced in March 1986 and featured the significance and outline of the Games and the attitudes expected of the Korean public in connection with the Games. Sixty-six copies of it were made for use across the country. Another slide show, "Olympics and National Development," with a running time of 21 minutes was also produced. Two hundred and forty copies were produced, of which 46 prints were distributed to central government offices, 13 to major cities and provincial administrations, another 13 to city and provincial educational boards, 38 to public officials' training institutes, 28 to investment agencies, 49 to the Ministry of National Defense and military installations, and 13 to city and provincial civil defense offices. A revised version was made in March 1988.

22.4.4 Production of Small Information Items

□ Small information items

For expanded Games public relations, small information items such as stickers, buttons, and badges were produced and distributed. These items were favorite keepsakes during the National Games, traveling public relations activities on off-shore islands and public relations exhibits. The small information items produced in a period from 1984 through 1988 totalled 1,826,007 in six kinds. By kind, they included 1,298,000 stickers, 184,000 buttons, 104,000 badges, 140,000 slogan sheets, 100,000 small seals, and seven Hodori mask sets.

□ Posters, others

Various posters, and copies of the Games emblem and mascot also contributed much to Games public relations. The posters included official Games posters, sports posters, event posters and cultural posters. Production Yearly of posters was as follows: Produced in 1986

- Olympic Emblem posters (additional) — 15,000 sheets
 - Hodori mascot (additional) — 15,000 sheets
 - Hodori's formative development — 5,000 sheets
 - Olympic cultural posters (Nos. 1-2) — 10,000 sheets each
 - Olympic official posters (additional) — 10,000 sheets
- Produced in 1987
- '87 International Yachting Championships posters, August
 - Overseas ticketing posters, September
 - '87 Seoul International Cycling Competition posters, September
 - D-365 Countdown posters — 20,000 sheets
 - Posters on recruitment of Olympic torch relayers, December
 - Basic Olympic posters — 40,000 sheets
 - Basic Olympic posters, four medium kinds — 160,000 sheets
 - Basic Olympic posters, four small kinds — 200,000 sheets
 - Countdown posters
- Produced in 1988
- Olympic cultural posters (Nos. 1-12) — 120,000 sheets
 - Basic Olympic posters, four kinds — 350,000 sheets
 - Sports posters, 27 kinds, in Korean, English and French
 - Yachting Competition opening and closing ceremony posters
 - Pamphlets, manuals, etc.
 - Sports pictogram pamphlets, 1,000 copies in Korean, 1,000 copies in English-French, 3,000 copies for use in replacement of manuals
 - Information pictogram pamphlets — 1,000 copies
 - Design manuals — 500 copies



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13. An Olympic information center was set up on Taehak-ro, Dongseung-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul.

14. Information was available at this booth in the Olympic Village.

15. Numerous informational booklets concerning the Games were distributed.

16. The Opening and Closing Ceremonies were immortalized in a video entitled 'Beyond All Barriers.'



22. Public Relations

22.5 Seoul Olympic Official Newspaper

22.5.1 Overview

The SLOOC published an official daily newspaper, *The Seoul Olympian*, through the Games period to furnish Olympic news to national delegations, Olympic Family and tourists. The tabloid daily in English and French was published in a contract with the Korea Times Inc. from September 3 through October 5, 1988. *The Seoul Olympian* normally had 64 pages and was distributed for free at all venues and event sites designated by the SLOOC. On September 3 when the Olympic Village was formally opened, *The Seoul Olympian* issued a 124-page inaugural edition, and on its final day totalled 428 pages in a book form, including all sports results. The number of copies issued was 10,000 a day from September 3-6, 42,000 daily from September 7 through October 2 when the Games ended, and 17,000 for the three days after the end of the Games. In all, 1,183,000 copies were issued. Entries and results were published separately.

22.5.2 Editing and Production

□ Editing

The official Seoul Olympic newspaper, in addition to reporting Games-related news and official Games records, carried information on participating nations as well as on the history, culture, tourism, shopping, etc. of the host country of Korea. Contents of the newspaper was itemized into sections on sports competition, culture, economy and miscellaneous columns. The competition section included a guide to the day's event schedules, explanation of the sports to be held, how to enjoy competitions, start list, results of the previous day's competitions, interview articles, profiles of star athletes, features on participating athletes and officials, guide to sports venues, other feature articles and commentary columns. The culture and tourism section featured articles about the Korean culture and folk arts, tourist attractions across the country and important cultural properties, guides to Korea's traditional cuisines, handicrafts, potteries, exhibitions, concerts, and radio and television programs, as well as information on the history, culture and tourism of the participating countries. In the economic section, stories covered Korea's economic development, the state of economic relations with other countries, major industrial companies and key industries facilities. The miscellaneous columns concerned the operation and activities of the SLOOC, major world news, weather forecast, foreign exchange rates, aviation news and volunteers' activities.

□ Production

Preparation for the production of *The Seoul Olympian* went into full swing with the organization of a 400-man official newspaper production center in June 1988. The Editorial Department was staffed by some 60 professional people who included *The Korea Times* writers, college professors from Korea and abroad, and some foreign journalists including former AFP managing editor Felix Bob and former AP Seoul Bureau chief Edwin White. The paper's office at the MPC was open 24 hours a day. The preliminary deadline for articles was 4 p.m. and the final deadline 8 p.m. Production time could be shortened by the adoption of a coverage-transmission system that directly linked WINS to CTS. Articles and photos furnished by the Yonhap News Agency and the four major world news services were used to make the newspaper more colorful. Though the daily was in operation for only 33 days, it employed many high-tech machines including laser photo-typesetting. Moreover, it was the first newspaper in Korea that had as many as 64 pages.

22.5.3 Sales and Distribution

As soon as the newspaper came off the press, copies were bundled and transported by vehicle to the sports venues and the sites of other events designated by the SLOOC. For shipment to Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, copies were shipped out around 8 a.m. every day by air. For delivery to Taejeon, they were carried by a truck which left Seoul around 6 a.m. and reached Taejeon two hours later at 8 a.m.

The Seoul Olympian was sold to ordinary citizens and foreign tourists at 500 won per copy at hotels or through some 500 vending machines installed at the local bureaus of *The Korea Times*.

Newspaper delivery points included the Olympic Village, MPC, IBC, Kimpo Airport, Headquarters Hotel, technical officials' hotels, Family apartments, Seoul Airport, Olympic Center and the Sports Operation Headquarters in the Seoul area. Local delivery points were the athletes' villages and SLOOC offices in Taejeon, Kwangju, Taegu and Pusan.

The official Olympic daily carried advertisements accounting for up to 20 percent of the total pages. The space allowed for ads was 24 pages in the 124-page inaugural issue, 12 pages in 64-page ordinary issues, and 80 pages in the 428-page final issue.

22.6 Review and Evaluation

The seven years of preparation was a period in which public relations goals had to be achieved in the face of such negative factors as public scepticism about the ability to host the Games and lingering doubts over social unrest.

The goals of SLOOC public relations programs were to pool the people's determination to make the Games a success and entice all the people into exerting concerted efforts to stage Games events more successfully than ever before in Olympic history. Beginning 1982, Games preparations and related programs were broadly publicized through various sports events and festivals so as to promote public understanding of the Games and also to induce people's cooperation and participation. To this end, opportunities were prepared for open-hearted talks with people of all levels to have them realize the importance of the Games.

People's voluntary participation was extensive. The SLOOC took the occasion of recruiting volunteers to launch a special public relations campaign, resulting in substantial participation by many offices, organizations and individuals. By establishing basic Games information materials such as Games mottos, mascot and slogans, the SLOOC enabled many relevant offices to stage multi-pronged public relations of their own.

In the production of posters, stickers, VTRs and publications, offices responsible for these were clearly defined so as to forestall overlapping or excessive production.

Inasmuch as the Olympics are an occasion of general public relations for a given period only, the overall object of the public relations message is relatively obscure and broad. This necessitated, throughout the seven-year period of Games preparation, perseverance, consistent efforts and firm determination in tackling changing situations.

One problem experienced was that of the split in April 1987 of the public relations execution office into Public Relations and Press Department in charge of domestic public relations activities and Office of Public Relations Coordinator responsible for overseas public relations programs. This meant an absence of coordinating function in the preparation and implementation of public relations programs at home and abroad over a considerable period of time, bringing about inconvenience in the implementation of programs.



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17. Publications were disseminated and queries answered at the information center near the Plaza of National Flags in the Olympic Village.

18. A Seoul Olympics exhibit was operated during the 1987 Summer Universiade in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

19. 'The Seoul Olympian', official daily newspaper of the Seoul Games, was published in both French and English.

18



디자인과 환경장식
Design and Environmental Decorations
Conception et décoration

23



The Games emblem, the "Hodori" mascot, the Olympic mottoes and various posters were all designed and chosen to embody the ideals and themes of the Seoul Olympics.

The image of the Seoul Olympic Games was illustrated in the emblem which represented a harmony of heaven, earth and man, the Games ideal characterized by the motto of "Harmony and Progress"; the mascot, Hodori, represented the traditionally powerful yet affable Korean tiger cub; and one of the Olympic catchphrases, "The World To Seoul, Seoul To the World," was evocative of Seoul's role at the heart of international unity. The official posters designed to promote a festive mood, the posters for sports, culture and events and

the pictograms developed as simple means of communications, were highly successful as an unspoken international language. In an effort to engender the festive mood and involve all the people, prizes were offered for the winning design for the emblem and mascot. Initially several designs were selected and from among these the final design was selected, and the job of planning and producing the one final figuration was handled by expert designers.

Environmental decorations and sign systems were developed and manufactured by the SLOOC, and were installed near the competition venues and other sites both to heighten the festive atmosphere and provide convenient information and guidance.

The SLOOC, provincial governments and facilities owners each shared a portion of the project relating to sign system and environmental decorations.

The SLOOC was responsible for the environmental decorations inside and outside the competition venues and other sites, areas within two kilometers radius, road race courses and key roads.

Local autonomous agencies were responsible for the decoration of torch relay routes and major streets. Owners of facilities were responsible for the interior and exterior decorations of the facilities concerned.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.1 Basic Plan

23.1.1 Planning and Implementation

The Design Committee, established by SLOOC in March 1982 in accordance with the basic design plan, and the Design Room, established in the SLOOC Public Relations Department in 1983, worked out and implemented the planning and policy concerning the designs for the 10th Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games.

The comprehensive design plan for the Seoul Olympic Games was formulated in May 1984 on the basis of the suggestions and advice of the Design Committee, and preparation was subsequently laid down in accordance with the plan.

The plan sub-divided the items into those for in-house production and those for production under contract. The Design Committee was activated on June 10, 1982, and helped make preparations for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games. The Seoul Olympic mascot was finalized in February 1983; Seoul Olympic emblem in June 1983; Seoul Olympic mottoes (14) in January 1985; official posters were manufactured in March 1985; guide pictograms (70) were finalized in January 1986; and sports pictograms (30) in July 1986.

In June 1987, 12 poster designs featuring Korean culture were produced, and in April 1988, 27 sports posters were produced.

23.1.2 Organization of Design Committee

On February 15, 1982, the SLOOC invited four distinguished professors of visual design and industrial design to a meeting to discuss the direction for basic design planning. In March 1982, the SLOOC worked out a basic design plan calling for the organization of a design advisory committee, establishment of a design room and the formulation of an annual project plan. On June 10, 1982, the SLOOC activated the Design Committee consisting of 11 one-year-term members including the four professors and other experts in related fields selected by the SLOOC.

The Design Committee was reshaped six times, and held 15 full sessions. Screening committees were established in each field, separate from the Design Committee, to discuss draft design plans, the contents of the service contracts and recommendations to the full commission. Depending on the substance of screening, the screening committees selected three to seven experts from among the members of the Design Committee to perform the screening of works, from the concept stage to detailed designs.

The emblem and mascot, focal points of the visual image of the Games, posters and pictograms were finalized through in-depth screening by the Design Committee and the screening committees.

Following is the list of the members of the Design Committee who contributed to the design programs for the 10th Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games:

List of the Design Committee members

Cho Yong-je (Prof. Seoul National University)
 Kim Sok-nyon (President, Oricom Inc.)
 Kim Yom-je (Member of board of directors, Korea Broadcasting Advertising Corp.)
 Kim Yong-ki (Prof. Ewha Womans University.)
 Nam Jong-hyu (Managing director, Korea First Advertising Co.)
 Min Chol-hong (Prof. Seoul National University)
 Park Dae-soon (Prof. Hanyang University)
 Pae Chon-pom (Prof. Ewha Womans University)
 An Jong-on (Prof. Sookmyung Women's University)
 Yang Soong-chun (Prof. Seoul National University)
 Yoo Je-kook (Prof. Choongang University)
 Yu Hi-jun (Prof. Hanyang University)
 Yun To-kun (Prof. Hongik University)
 Yun Ho-sop (Prof. Kookmin University)
 Yi Chong-pae (President, Union Advertising Inc.)
 Yim Yong-pang (Prof. Seoul National University)
 Chung Si-hwa (Prof. Kookmin University)
 Choe Tong-shin (Prof. Hongik University)
 Han Do-ryong (Prof. Hongik University)

23.1.3 Establishment and Operation of Design Room

When the Design Division was established under the Public Relations Department of the SLOOC in October 1983, a Design Room was set up, manned by five administrative personnel and two graphic designers. The Design Room was responsible for the development of designs for various printed materials and paper formats the SLOOC needed for common use; the Design Room was also responsible for overall design support.

In connection with the 10th Asian Games, the Design Room produced 513 designs of 288 types, and for the Seoul Olympiad, 324 designs of 120 types.

Olympic-related designs

- Book covers and editing designs (62 pieces)
- Paper formats (119 pieces)
- Badges, medals, symbols (43 pieces)
- Souvenirs (4 pieces)
- Stickers (7 pieces)
- Vehicle paint-work, number plates (2 pieces)
- Exhibition and interior decorations (5 pieces)
- Pictograms (47 pieces)
- Sign systems, placards (6 pieces)
- Event posters (10 pieces)
- Advertising materials (5 pieces)
- Others (7 pieces)

23.1.4 Graphic Manual

In July 1984, the SLOOC decided to produce a graphic manual to formally lay down the image of the Games through set standards.

This manual provided firm guidelines for the accurate use of graphics including the emblem and mascot. The usage guidelines were linked to the Olympic marketing program. The production of the manual was completed in October 1985 and copies distributed to local and foreign organizations and companies involved in the Olympic marketing program.

Included in the manual's contents were the introduction of the manual's objectives, procedures for approval, legal protection, and copyright of the official emblem, Olympic rings, official mascot, official logotype, color formation, drawing method, exhibition and analysis of forms.

1. Members of the Environmental Decoration Screening Panel check decorative installations.





23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.2 Seoul Olympic Emblem

23.2.1 Selection of Emblem

In the 9th Executive Board meeting on September 1, 1982, the SLOOC decided to stage a prize contest for the design of the Olympic emblem. Beginning September 22, 1982, the prize contest was publicized through newspapers and broadcast media. For overseas Korean residents, the contest was publicized through Korean diplomatic missions.

Applicants were required to submit their works between December 1 and December 31, 1982, and a cash prize was set at 3 million *won* for the winner, and one million *won* each for the next two most highly commended works. The contest drew a total of 924 entries including 23 from Koreans overseas. The screening panel, consisting of members of the Design Committee, scrutinized the works twice, but failed to select a winning design, selecting, instead, two designs as being worthy of the runners-up prizes.

The SLOOC decided to adopt a nomination method for the prize contest, and nominated eight designers recommended by the Design Committee and the two applicants who had won the commendation prizes. Each was asked to submit two designs or more for consideration.

The twenty-six works submitted by the 10 persons were brought to the 13-member screening panel, including members of the Design Committee and related specialists, for judging on April 6, 1983; three designs were chosen from this initial judging session. At its 15th Executive Board meeting on May 4, 1983, the SLOOC decided to adopt the design by Prof. Yang Sungchun of Seoul National University. The SLOOC, in its 9th general session on June 3, reviewed and finalized Prof. Yang's work as the emblem of the Seoul Olympic Games.

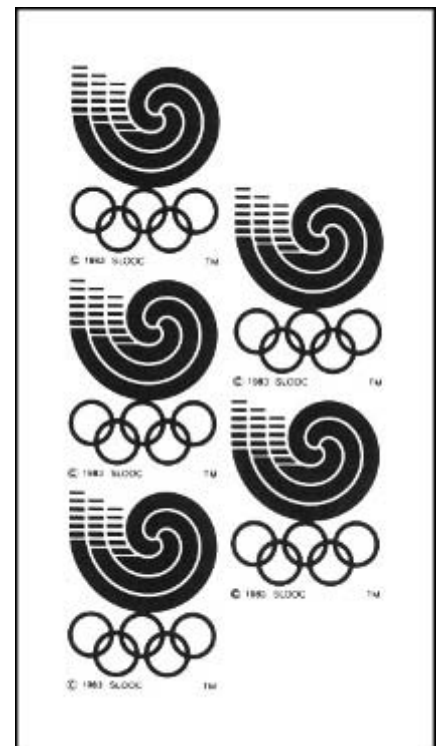
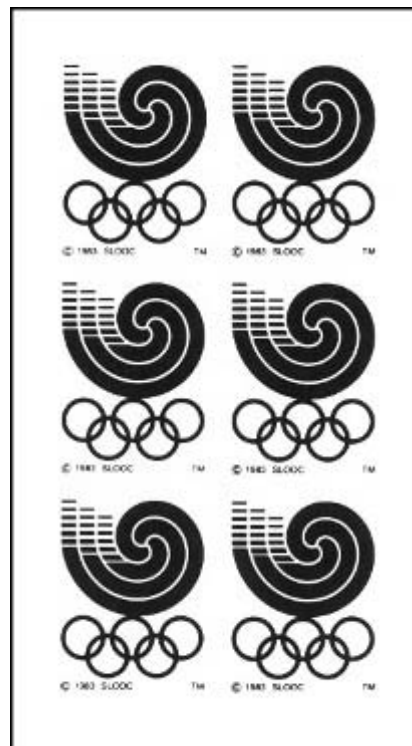
The emblem was put into official use after the approval of the IOC and the design patent was obtained.

Official Emblem

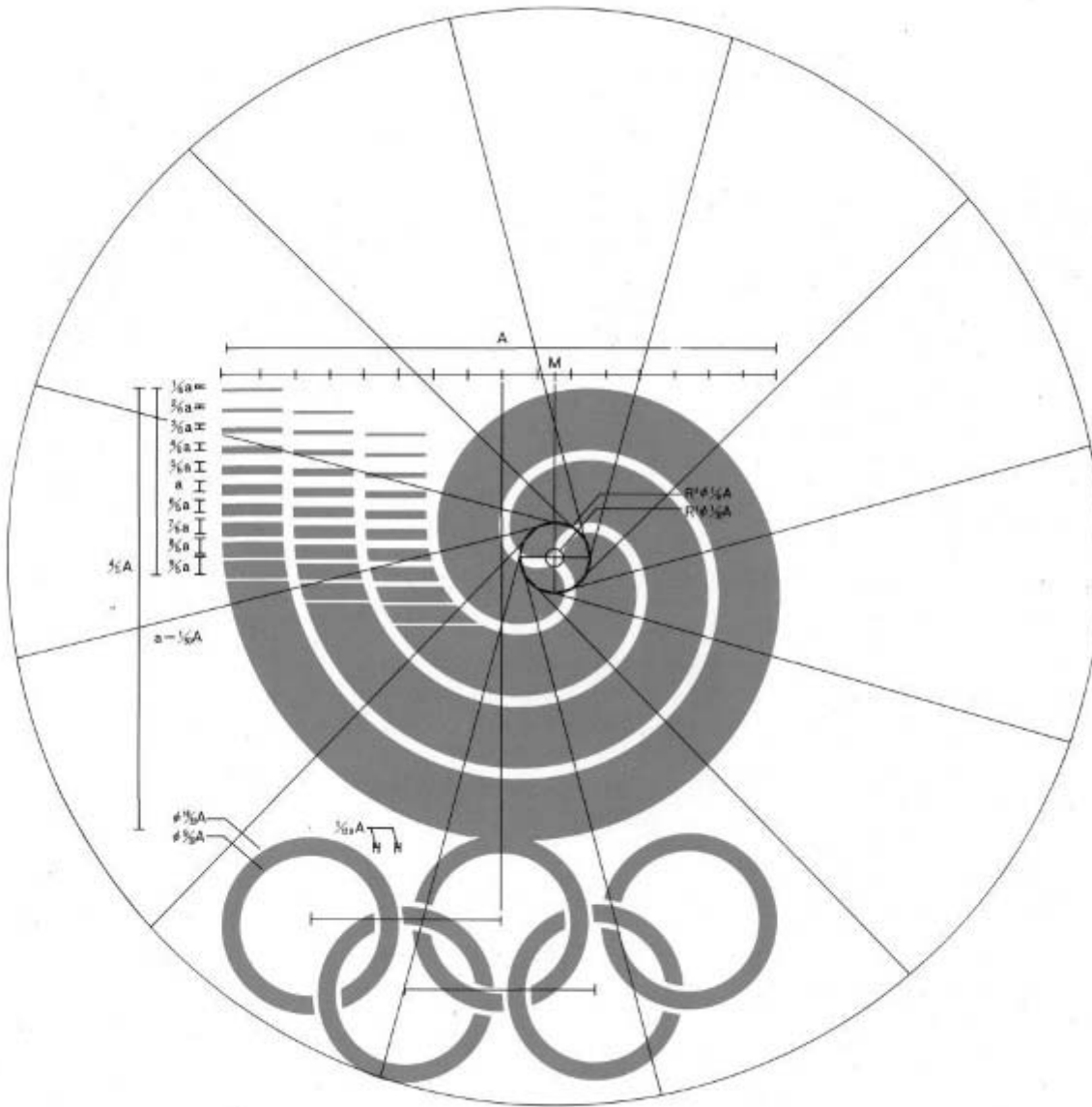


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Emblem Repeating Pattern



Construction of the Emblem





23. Design and Environmental Decoration

Official Korean Typeface

가 나 다 라 마 바 사 아 자 차 카 타 파 하
 각 난 답 람 맘 밥 산 알 잠 찻 칼 탕 펍 함
 간 낫 덤 림 목 빙 설 연 적 천 컨 털 필 흑
 검 녁 들 렬 명 백 송 압 종 출 큼 틈 풀 훌
 공 년 동 록 막 봄 섬 양 준 층 콘 팀 평 흥
 갑 남 달 를 문 불 상 업 장 충 컵 탕 팔 활

Official Roman Typeface

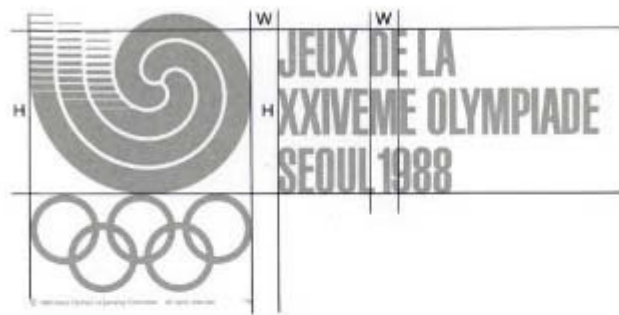
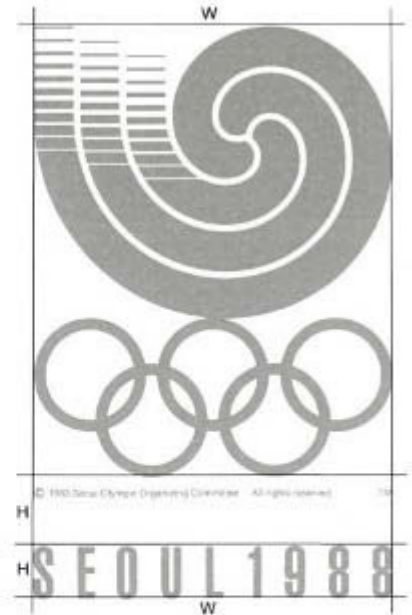
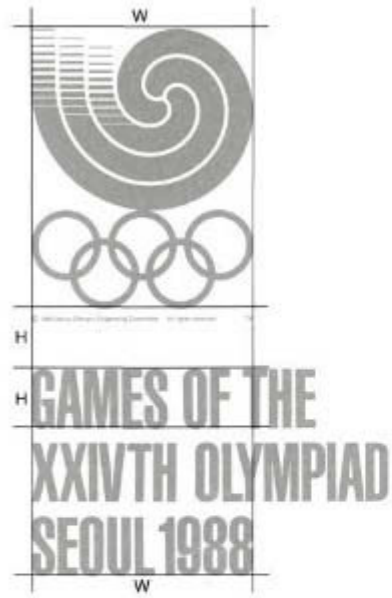
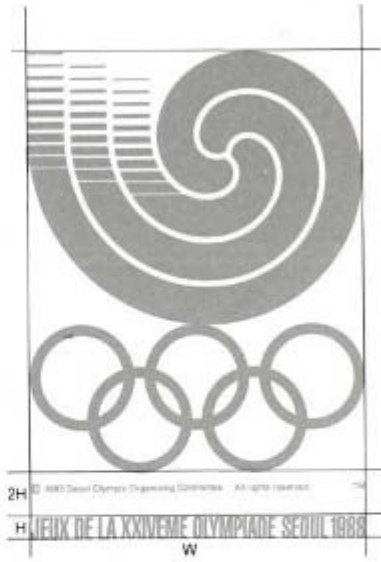
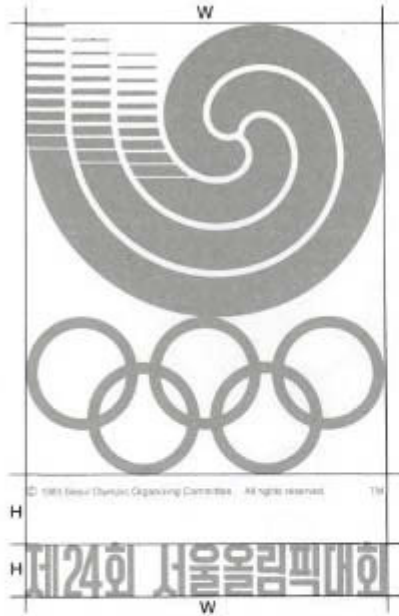
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Official Logotypes

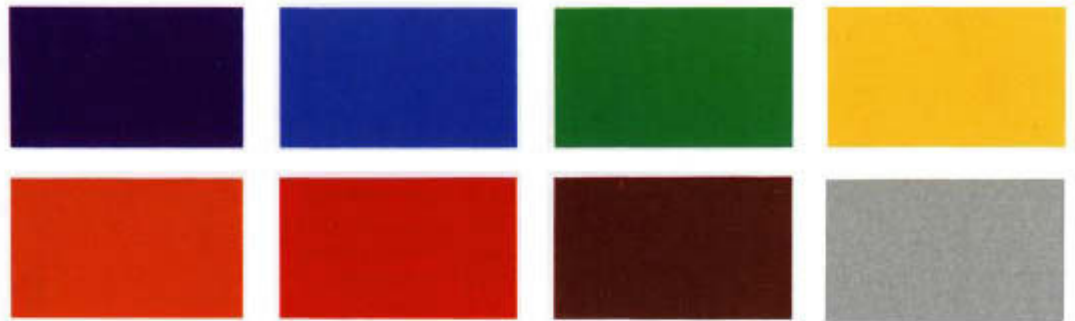
제24회 서울올림픽대회 S E O U L 1 9 8 8
GAMES OF THE XXIVTH OLYMPIAD SEOUL 1988
JEUX DE LA XXIVEME OLYMPIADE SEOUL 1988

GAMES OF THE JEUX DE LA
XXIVTH OLYMPIAD XXIVEME OLYMPIADE
SEOUL 1988 SEOUL 1988

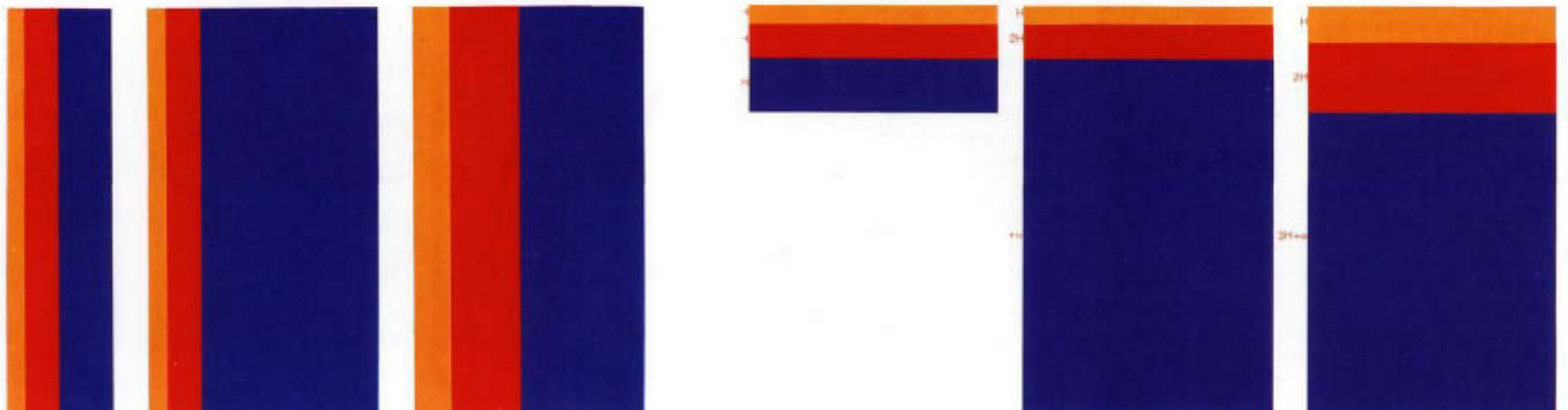
Emblem with Logotypes



Official Colours



Official Colour Stripes





23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.3 Mascot of Seoul Olympic Games

23.3.1 Selection of Mascot

From September 22 to October 18, 1982, the SLOOC solicited entries in a cash prize contest to select the Games mascot.

The contest drew a total of 4,344 entries. Classified into 60 types, the entries were brought to a screening session in November 1982. At the session, a rabbit, tiger, squirrel and a pair of mandarin ducks emerged as candidate characters for the mascot. In December 1982, a second screening panel of 15 persons representing zoology, journalism, and design picked the tiger and rabbit from among the four. In December 1983, the SLOOC Executive Board finalized the tiger as the mascot.

In selecting the tiger as the mascot, the SLOOC cited the tiger's traditional popularity among Korean folk, and its image of an animal which symbolizes the vigorous and marching spirit of the Korean people. The SLOOC also took into consideration the manner in which the tiger design could be adopted to illustrate characteristics of the host country.

To produce the tiger in its final figurative form, seven persons recommended by the Design Committee were commissioned to submit two designs or more. The 14 designs presented by the seven persons were brought before a screening committee consisting of 14 members including the members of the Design Committee and related specialists. The panel selected the design by Kim Hyun, representative of the company, Design Park, in May 1983, on the condition that the design be partly amended. In July 1983, the SLOOC, with the approval of its Executive Committee and General Session, finally agreed the tiger design as the mascot.

As the mascot of the Seoul Olympic Games, the Korean tiger, long familiar to Koreans through myths and legend, was designed in the simple figurative form of a little tiger cub. The body lines were contoured to give a soft feeling, and the mascot wore an Olympic medal around the neck to identify itself with the Olympics. To enhance the Korean flavor, the figure wore the traditional *sangmo* hat of a Korean farm-band player. The hat's spiraling streamer formed an S-shape to denote the first letter of Seoul, the host city.

Mascot in Process Colours



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Mascot in Halftones



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Mascot Variations (Information Guides)



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© 1983 SLOOC TM

Mascot Variations (Folk Themes)



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To find a name for the mascot, the SLOOC offered a cash prize during a month-long campaign starting from December 1, 1983; the contest drew a total of 6,117 names. The criteria set by the SLOOC for the mascot's name was that it should suggest friendliness and a Korean flavor; it should be easy to remember and pronounce; and it should be internationally applicable. A screening panel consisting of 11 experts in folklore, Korean alphabetic research, zoology, journalism, plus two foreigners recommended "Hodori" as the best name in April 1984; Hodori thus became the name of the mascot.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration



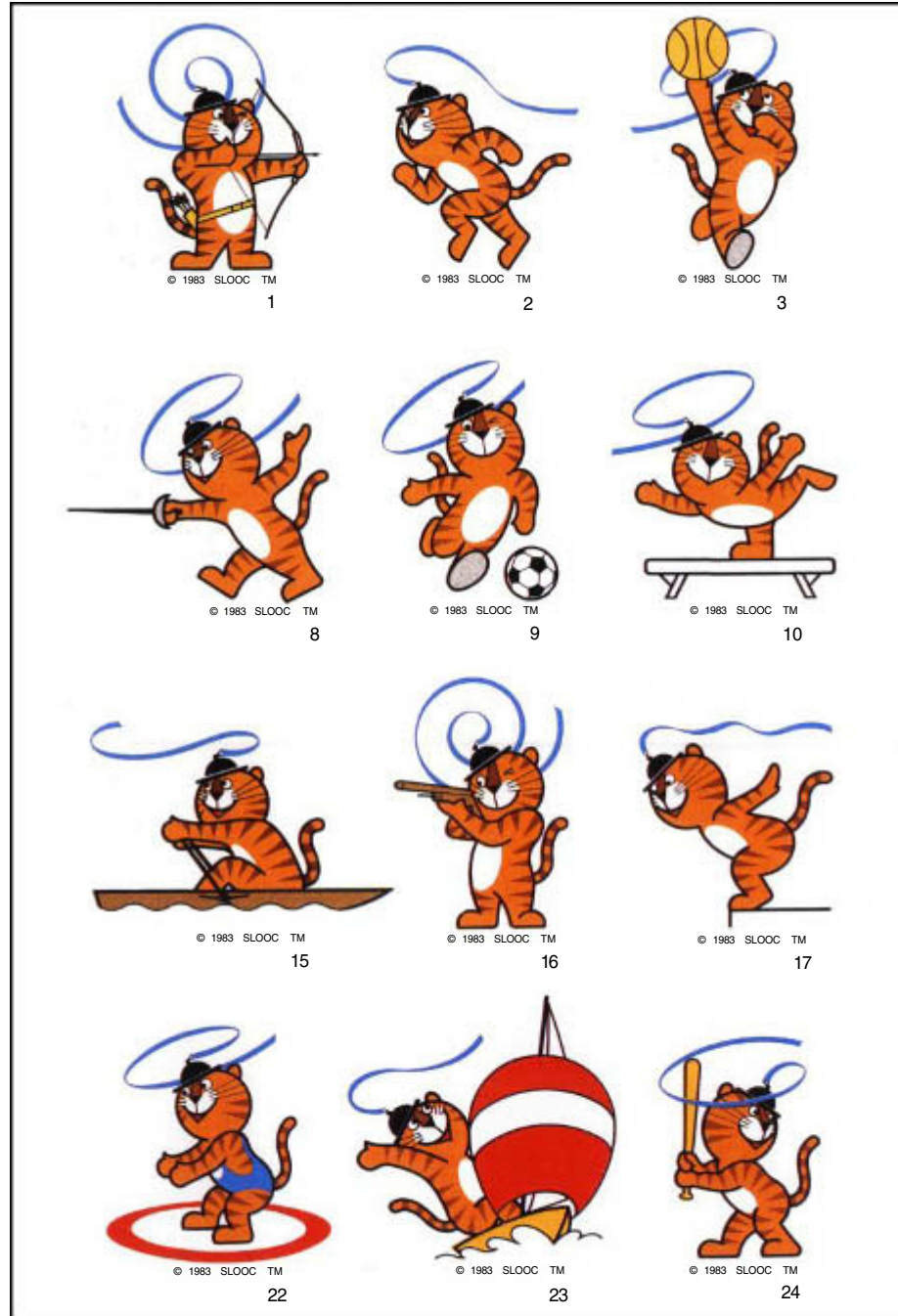
2

23.3.2 Variation of Mascot

Although the mascot was based on the tiger known for its dignity and valor, the amiable Hodori was rendered in many variations to create a familiar image of the Games by applying it to a number of visual designs and business promotions.

In June 1984, the SLOOC commissioned Kim Hyun, the original designer of the mascot, to produce the mascot's variations; he produced 63 types, and these variations were confirmed in December 1984 through three rounds of screening. The variation of the mascot's form was done in four fields including sports, Games support, folk themes, and pictographs. In the sports field, the form of mascot was given various variations according to the sports and events to fit the demand of a given occasion. The sports variations of the mascot involved 28 types representing the 23 official sports, the demonstration sports of baseball and taekwondo, the exhibition sports of badminton and bowling, and the wheelchair race. The mascot variations, designed for the support of the conduct of the Games, included those of Hodori with the Korean national flag, direction indications (two types), torch relay, guide, "Welcome," "I love Seoul," "Good-bye," and "Off-limits." There were also seven folk themes — Hodori as a bridegroom, bride, drum-dancer, fan-dancer, Korean aristocrat, Yi dynasty police man and holding a *taeguk* fan. The mascot's pictographs came in 19 types, with different letters being formed by Hodori's streamer.

Mascot Variations (Sports)





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Mascot Variations (Lettering)



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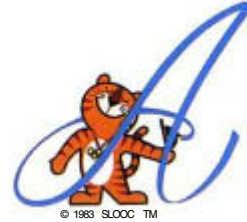
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23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.4 Poster Design

To promote the Games and to create a festive mood, the SLOOC produced a number of posters, including the official posters visualizing the Games ideals, and sports posters introducing each sport.

In January 1984, emblem and mascot posters were produced and in April 1985, the official poster was produced by Prof. Cho Yong-je. In June 1987, culture posters by 12 designers were produced, and the sports posters depicting the sporting events of the Seoul Olympic Games were produced in April 1988. Posters for the publicity of various events and information were also produced.

Meanwhile, with the aim of promoting national commitment to the Olympics the SLOOC launched a nationwide

contest for the posters, attracting 3,012 entries; three posters, one submitted by a fourth-grader of Kirin Primary School, and two others were selected as the best drawings. These posters, together with other entries, were displayed at a special exhibition hall during the celebrations surrounding the opening of the Olympic Stadium in September 1984.

23.4.1 Official Poster

In June 1984, the SLOOC commissioned Prof. Cho Yong-je of Seoul National University to design the official poster of the Olympic Games. In January 1985, Prof. Cho presented two draft posters, and a screening panel adopted the posters in April. The official poster represented the Games ideal of "Harmony and Progress" in the combination of two images.

In the poster, the five rings symbolizing the pure Olympic spirit were rendered in bright figurative form to represent the Olympic ideal illuminating the world in peace forever. The image of the runner carrying the Olympic torch symbolized mankind's progress towards happiness and prosperity. The official posters were done with computer graphic technique, and light blue and bright orange colors were blended to symbolize Korea as the Land of Morning Calm.

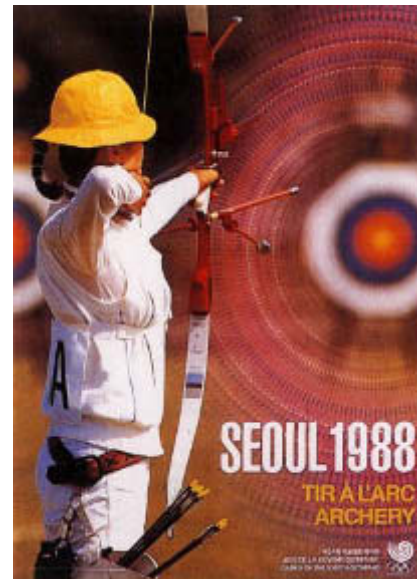
23.4.2 Sports Posters

The SLOOC decided to produce 27 types of sports posters to introduce the sports of the Seoul Olympic Games and to establish a familiar image of the Games. On November 17, 1987, the SLOOC commissioned Prof. Cho Yong-je of Seoul National University and his associates to design the posters.

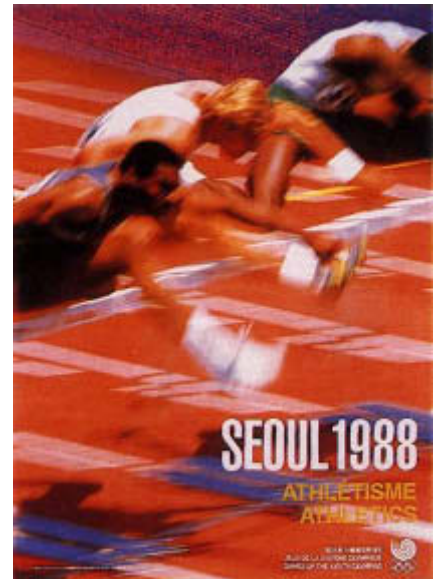
The 27 posters represented the 27 sports of the Olympic Games including the demonstration and exhibition sports. They were done with a combination of photographic and computer graphic pictures. The photographs of athletes in competition were taken during the Seoul Asian Games and the Los Angeles Games.

The photographic images of the motions were selected after suggestions and advice by the Korea Amateur Sports Association, while the selection of the athletes shown was done with discretion so as not to spotlight any specific race or country.

The computer graphic pictures were included as the abstract expression of man's unquenchable energy, and formed an agreeable harmony with the photographs.



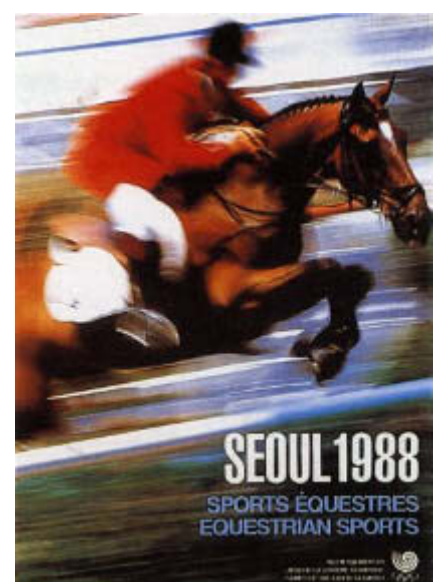
B-1



B-2



B-6



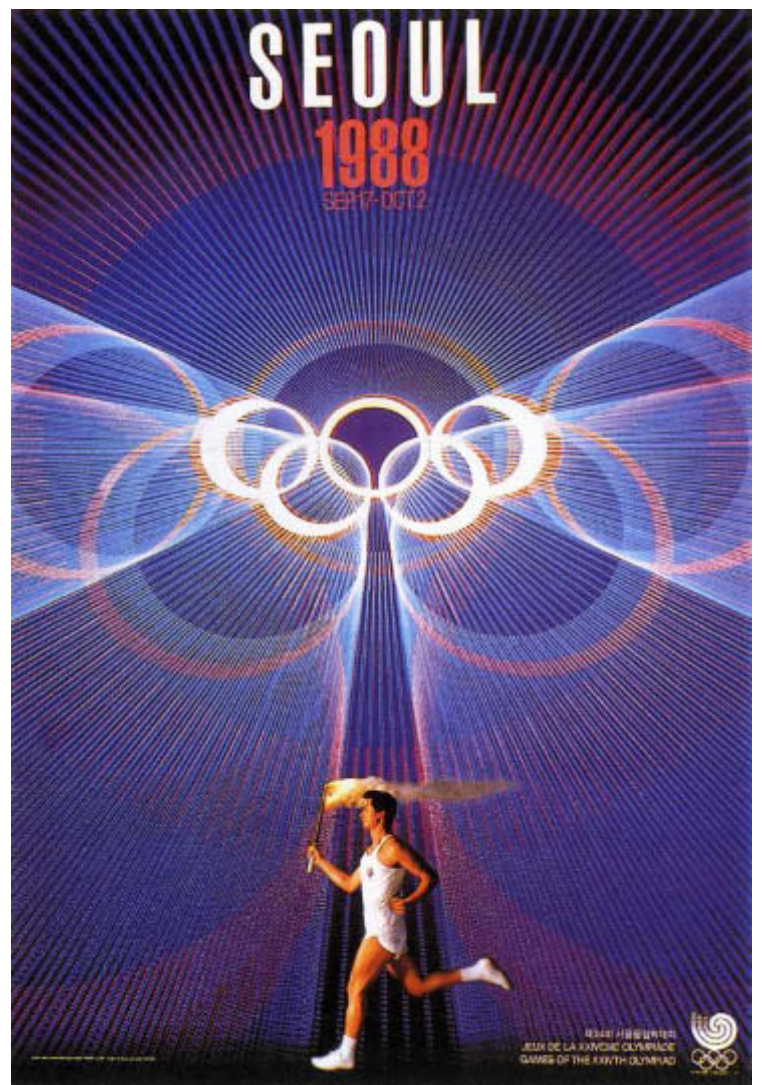
B-7



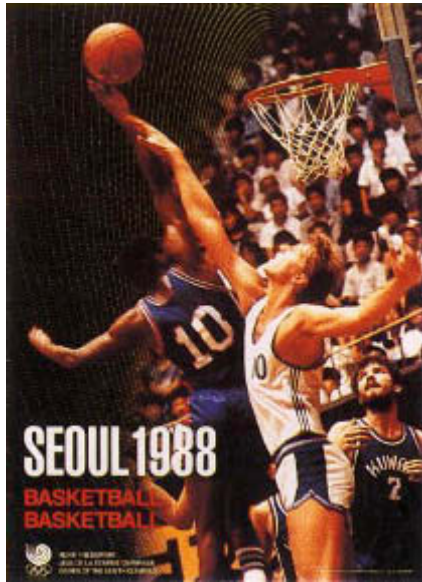
A-1



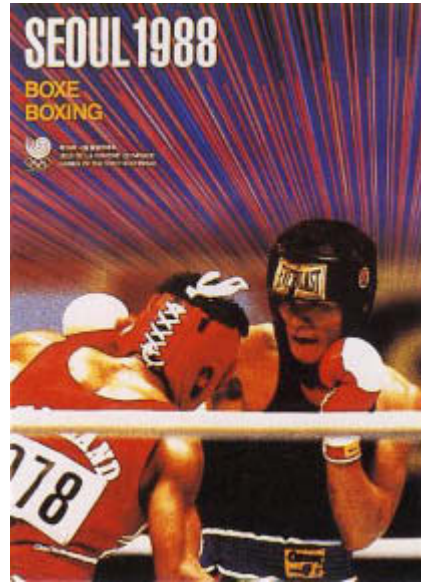
A-2



A-3



B-3



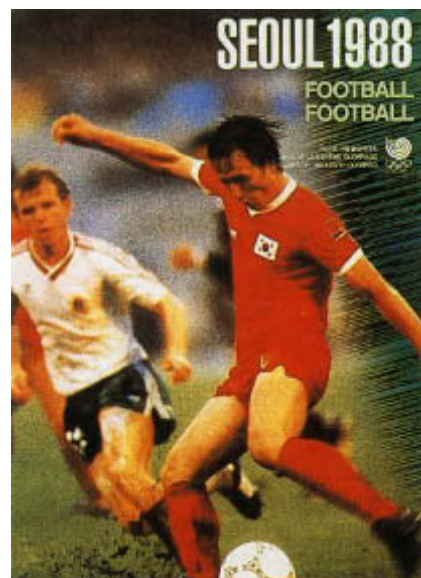
B-4



B-5



B-8



B-9



B-10

- Official Posters
 - A-1. Emblem Poster
 - A-2. Hodori
 - A-3. Official Poster
- Sports Posters
 - B-1. Archery
 - B-2. Athletics
 - B-3. Basketball
 - B-4. Boxing
 - B-5. Canoeing
 - B-6. Cycling
 - B-7. Equestrian Sports
 - B-8. Fencing
 - B-9. Football
 - B-10. Gymnastics



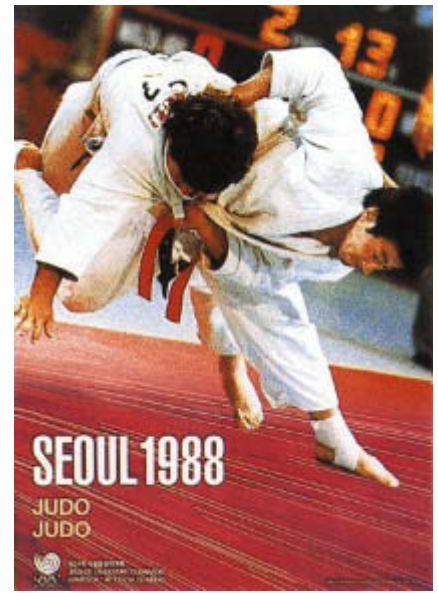
23. Design and Environmental Decoration



B-11



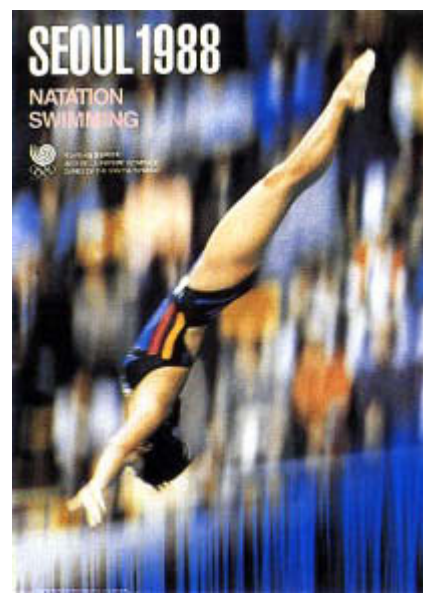
B-12



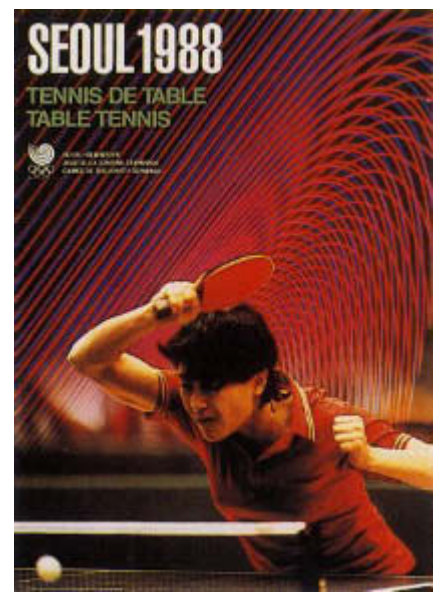
B-13



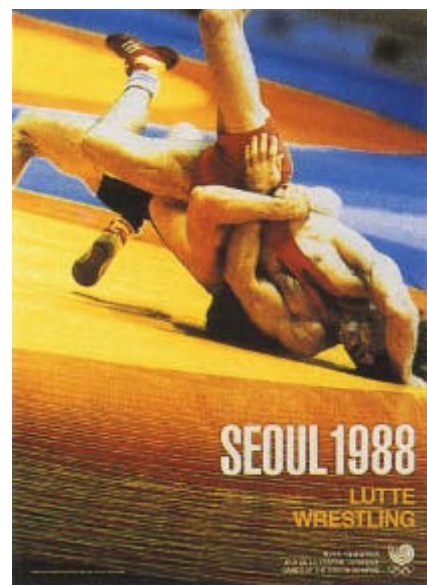
B-16



B-17



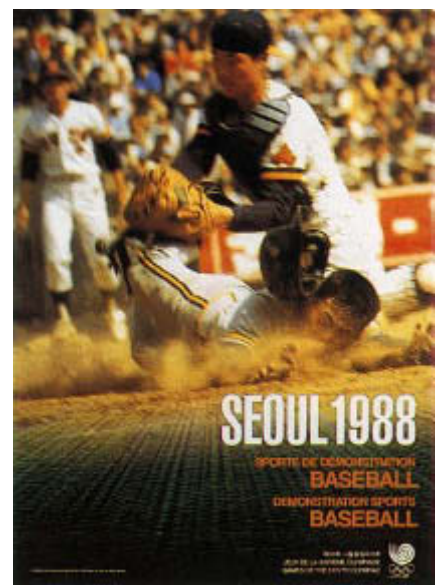
B-18



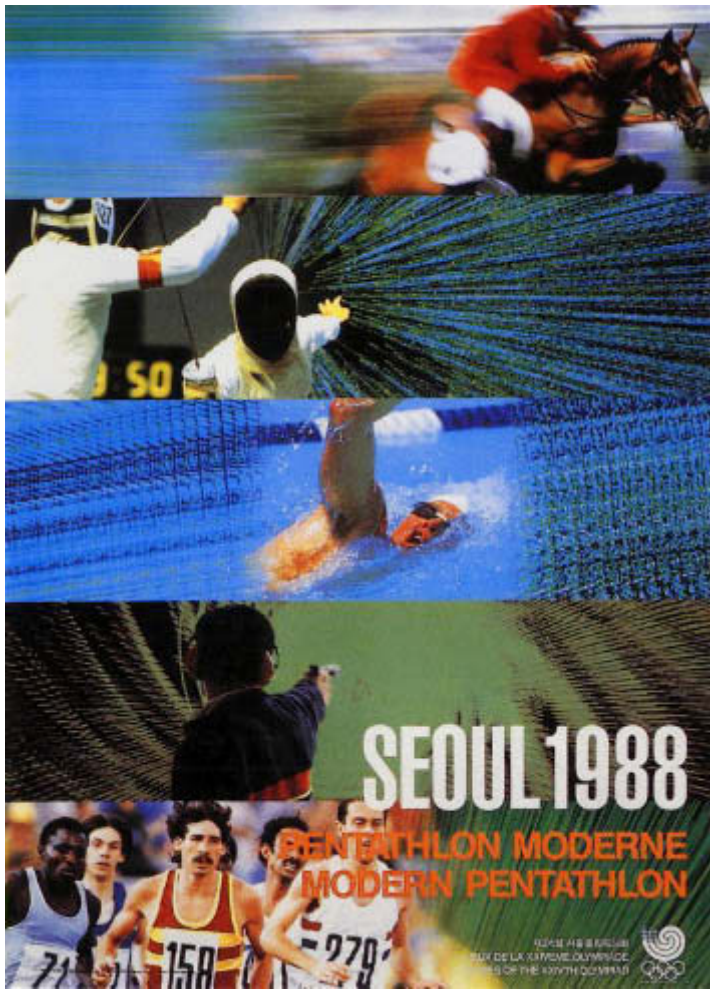
B-22



B-23



B-24



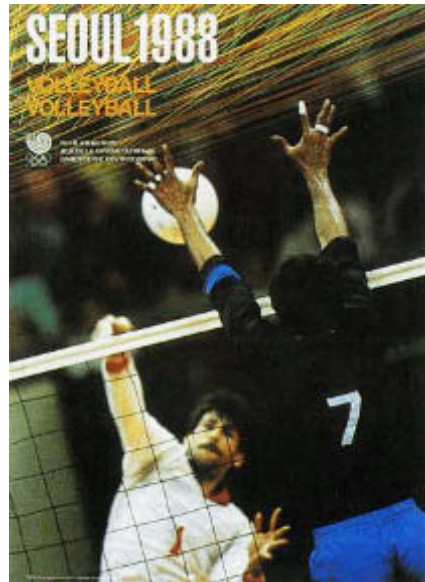
B-14



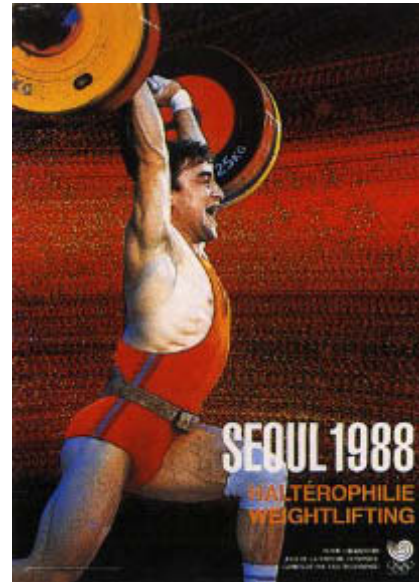
B-15



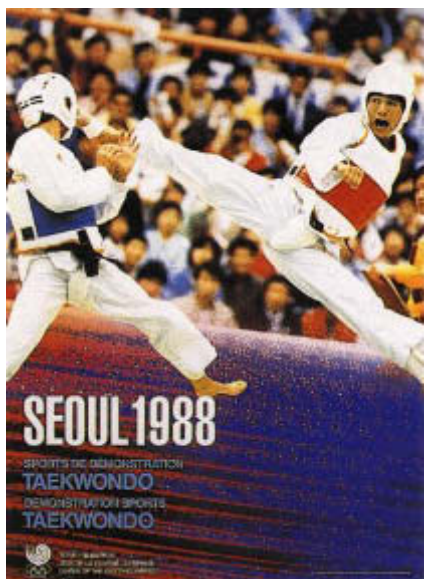
B-19



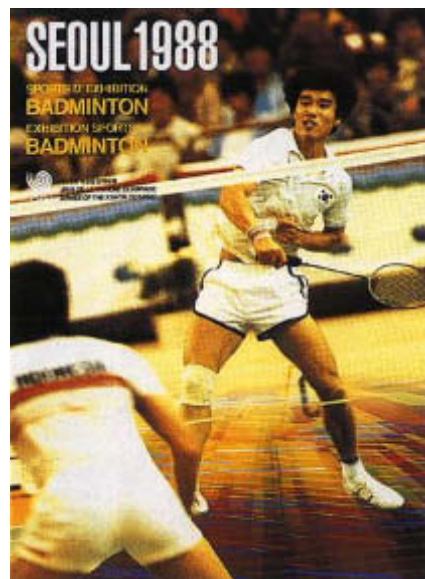
B-20



B-21



B-25



B-26



B-27

- B-11. Handball
- B-12. Hockey
- B-13. Judo
- B-14. Modern Pentathlon
- B-15. Rowing
- B-16. Shooting
- B-17. Swimming
- B-18. Table Tennis
- B-19. Tennis
- B-20. Volleyball
- B-21. Weightlifting
- B-22. Wrestling
- B-23. Yachting
- B-24. Baseball
- B-25. Taekwondo
- B-26. Badminton
- B-27. Bowling



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.4.3 Culture Posters

The culture posters, produced by 12 designers, were intended to introduce Korean culture to the world and to generate diverse images of the Games. The motifs and highlights of the 12 posters were as follows:

- Folk Play and Farmer's Dance (By Kim Kyo-man)

The theme was the traditional Korean folk play. Five fans represented the Five Continents and the five Olympic rings, while circles signified world peace, a principal ideal of the Olympics.

- Royal Folding Screen Painting (By Yang Sung-chun)

The poster visualized the pictures on the folding screen set behind the royal throne of the Choson Dynasty. Multi-color stripes and figurative Olympic rings were included to add excitement to the image.

- Drum Dance (By Kim Yong-ki)

This poster was featured out of Korea's typical folk dances.

- *Han-gul* and Fan Dance (By Ahn Jong-on)

Han-gul, the Korean alphabetic system, was used as a background pattern to express cultural creativity, while a photograph of an actual fan dance overlapped to symbolize the "Olympics of Culture."

- Bride's Hair Decorations (By Na Jae-o)

A mask with a bride's cornet symbolized the dignity and grace of the traditional Korean wedding ceremony.

- Window Pattern (By Yu Yong-u)

Folding doors express a figurative calmness, living space and classical form of the upper-class Korean home.

- Gold Crown (By Oh Pyong-kwon)

The gold crown unearthed from a royal tomb of the Paekche Dynasty (18 B.C. — A.D. 660) was used as a motif and rendered in a negative form using Oriental brush work.

- An Old Korean Home (By Paek Geum-nam)

The poster depicted part of an old-style Korean home characterized by tile-roofing and a stone wall. The round tile image of a face expresses the Korean smile and the sun.

- Phoenix (By Koo Dong-jo)

The legendary phoenix, symbolizing wealth and well-being Korean myth, was used to give off traditional Korean beauty.

- A Woman Fan Dancer (By Kim Hyun)

A fan dance was used as a motif to promote a festive mood. The image of a woman is simplified and the close-up is only on the face and fan.

- Hunting (By Chon Hu-yon)

The picture, adapted from a mural painting for a royal tomb of the Koguryo Dynasty (37 B.C. — A.D. 668), expressed the traditional vigor of the Koreans with a modern touch.

- *Sangmo* Streamer Dance (By Cho Chong-hyon)

Against the background of multicolor stripes, the spiraling streamer of a farm dancer rendered a visual concept to symbolize fluttering Olympic rings.



C-1



C-8



C-9



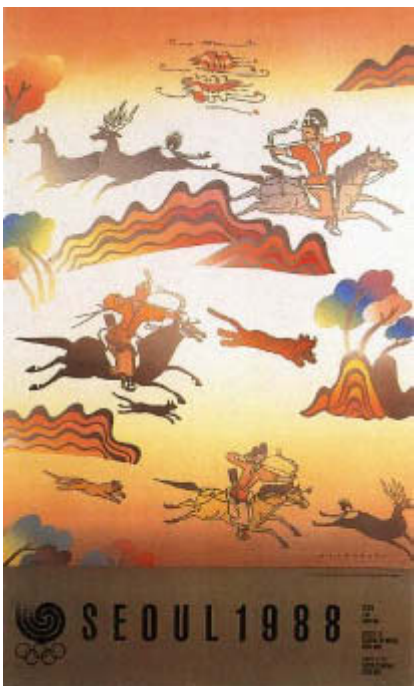
C-2



C-3



C-4



C-5



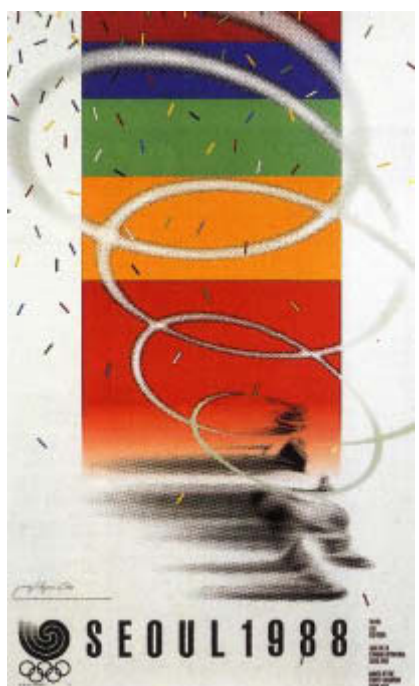
C-6



C-7



C-10



C-11



C-12

• Cultural Posters

- C-1. Folk Play and Farmers' Dance, by Kim Kyo-man
- C-2. Royal Screen Pattern, by Yang Sung-chun
- C-3. Window, by Yu Yong-u
- C-4. Gold Crown, by Oh Pyong-kwon
- C-5. Hunting, by Chon Hu-yon
- C-6. Bride's Coiffure, by Na Jae-o
- C-7. Woman Fan Dancer, by Kim Hyun
- C-8. Old Korean Home, by Paek Geum-nam
- C-9. Drum Dance, by Kim Yong-ki
- C-10. Phoenix, by Koo Dong-jo
- C-11. 'Sangmo' Streamer Dance, by Cho Chong-hyon
- C-12. 'Han-gul' and Fan Dance, by Ahn Jang-on



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.4.4 Event Posters

The SLOOC Design Room manufactured posters for events for the purpose of boosting their public relations effects and publicizing all events related to the Games. The events posters were manufactured when requested depending on in-house needs.



D-1

23.4.5 Arts Posters

Arts posters to sublimate the ideal of the Seoul Olympic Games were produced by leading contemporary artists. They were sold to art lovers and museums.

Lloyd Shin Gallery, the official licensee, selected artists to design the posters. Of the total 25 artists, 20 foreign artists were selected from among pioneering figures of modern arts or outstanding masters, while the gallery picked five Korean artists from those recommended by a screening panel consisting of local artistic organizations.

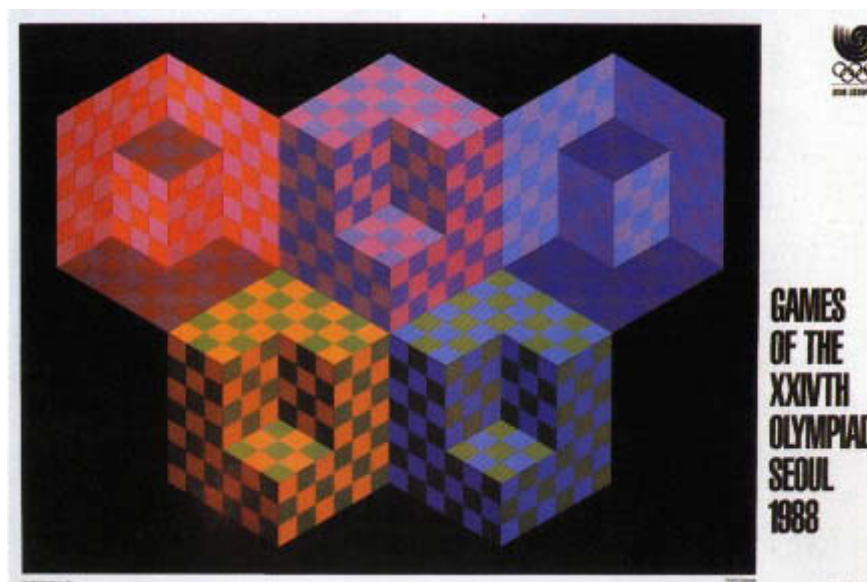
A total of 600 sets of lithographic prints, each set containing 25 prints, were sold, while 600,000 sheets of print posters were printed.



E-1



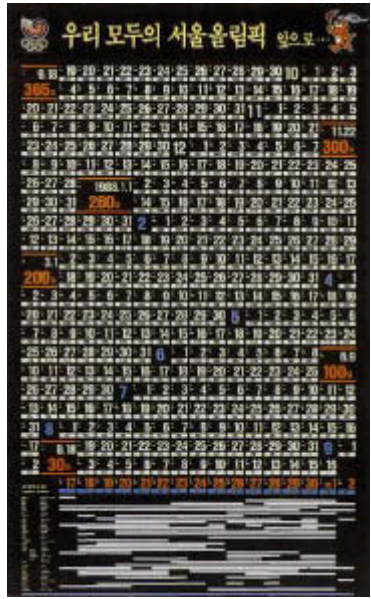
E-2



E-6



E-7



D-2



D-3



D-4

- Event Posters
- D-1. Public relations poster for overseas ticket sales
- D-2. Daily schedule poster
- D-3. Poster soliciting torch relay runners
- D-4. Poster showing costume of Games operation personnel



E-3



E-4



E-5



E-8



E-9



E-10

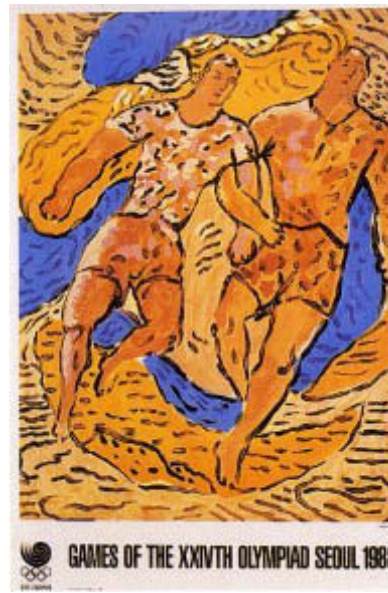
- Arts Posters
- E-1. 'Composition', France, Pierre Soulages, 68.6x89cm
- E-2. 'Dove', Canada, Jean-Paul Riopelle, 59.7x89.2cm
- E-3. 'Untitled', Italy, Mimmo Paladino, 68.6x89cm
- E-4. 'Water, Fire, Earth and Sentimentality', Germany, A.R. Penck, 69.2x88.6cm
- E-5. 'Passionate Winner', Japan, Kazuo Shiraga, 68.6x89cm
- E-6. 'Hexas', Hungary, Victor Vasarely, 75x100cm
- E-7. 'Let's Make Olympeace Park in DMZ', Korea, Lee Bann, 68.6x89cm
- E-8. 'Coloso', Mexico, Jose Luis Cuevas, 68.6x89cm
- E-9. 'Seoul', Belgium, Pierre Alechinsky, 56x76cm
- E-10. 'Tree of Life', China, Zao Wou-ki, 56x76.2cm



23. Design and Environmental Decoration



E-11



E-12



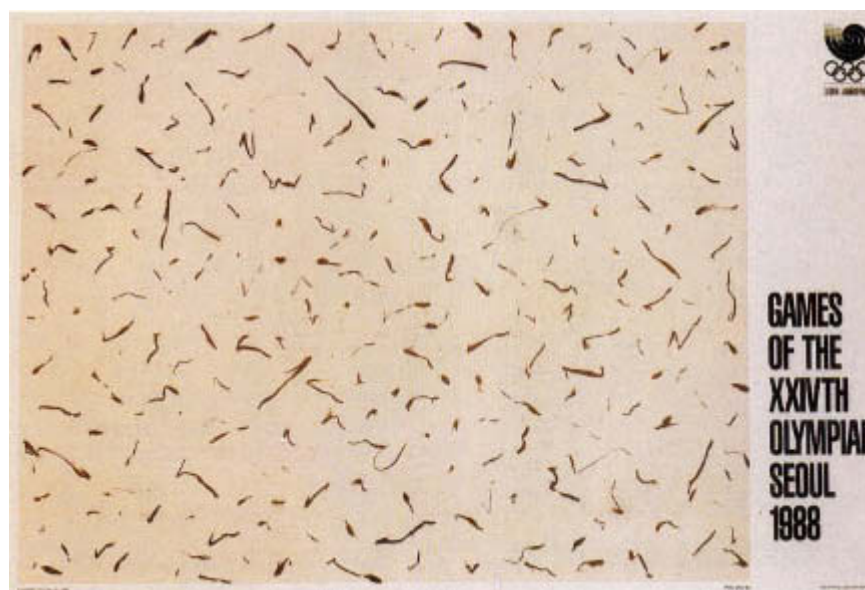
E-13



E-16



E-17



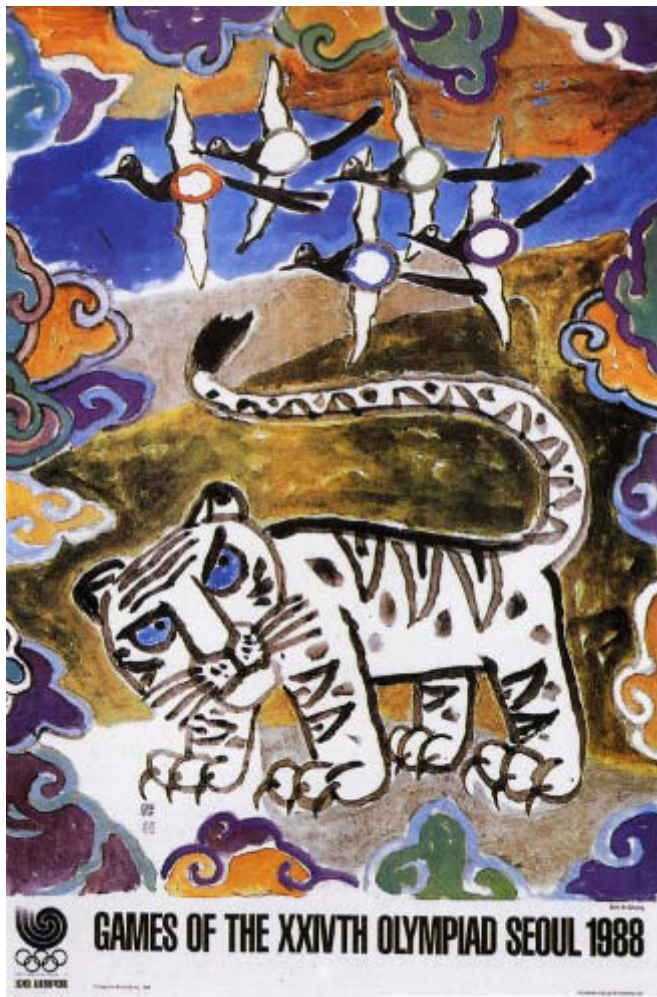
E-21



E-22

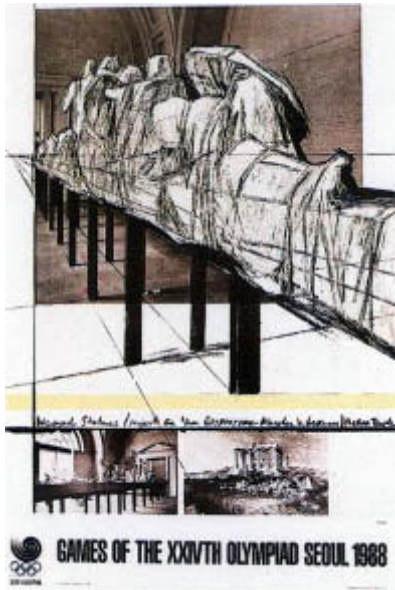


E-14

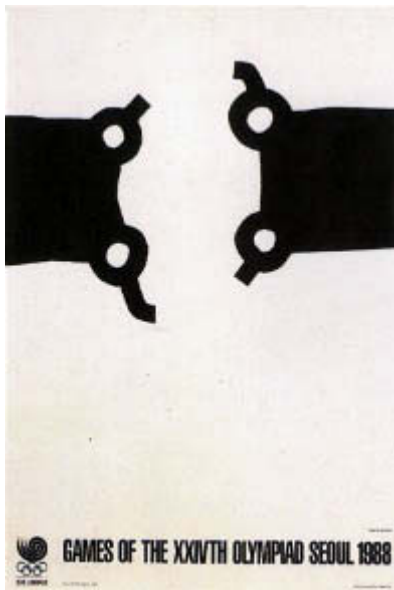


E-15

- E-11. 'Olympic Spring', United States, Robert Rauschenberg, 68.6x89cm
- E-12. 'Athletes', Italy, Sandro Chia, 66x86.4cm
- E-13. 'Water Drops', Korea, Kim Tschangyeul 74.6x111cm
- E-14. 'Human Mask', Korea, Nam Kwan, 68.6x89cm
- E-15. 'Mystic Star of the Orient', Korea, Kim Ki-chang, 66x89cm
- E-16. 'Olympic Robe', United States, Jim Dine, 68.6x89cm



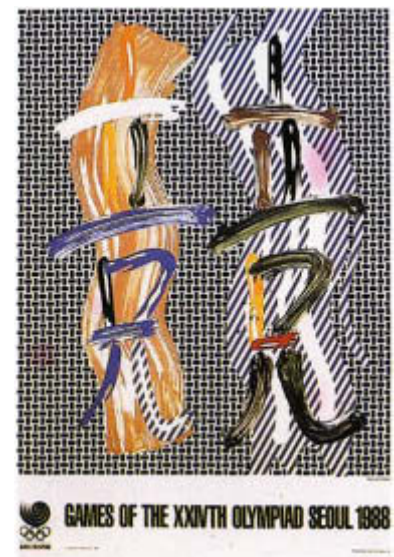
E-18



E-19



E-20



E-23



E-24



E-25

- E-17. 'Runner', U.S.S.R., Mihail Chemiakin, 66x99cm
- E-18. 'Wrapped Status...Aegina Temple', Bulgaria, Christo, 68.6x89cm
- E-19. 'Competition & Harmony', Spain, Eduardo Chillida, 68.6x89cm
- E-20. 'Iron Cross', Mexico, Rufino Tamayo, 68.6x89cm
- E-21. 'Ecriture', Korea, Park Seo-bo, 68.6x89cm
- E-22. 'Arrow', Spain, Antoni Tapies, 70x89.2cm
- E-23. 'Untitled', United States, Roy Lichtenstein, 103x125.7cm
- E-24. 'The Color of Muscle', United States, James Rosenquist, 89x108cm
- E-25. 'Message of Peace-Korean Olympic Games', Israel, Yaacov Agam, 78.7x101.6cm



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.5 Pictograms

Pictograms were produced to help overcome communication difficulty arising from different languages. They were also intended to accentuate the unique image of the Seoul Olympic Games.

23.5.1 Sports Pictograms

In March 1985, the SLOOC produced 27 pictograms to be used for the Seoul Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games. Following the Asian Games, however, the SLOOC decided to develop new creative Olympic pictograms, clearly distinguishable from those used in past Games, so as to emphasize the refreshing image of the Seoul Olympics.

The work on the pictograms started in December 1986, and 30 draft pictograms were produced in April 1987, including 23 for the official sports, four for demonstration and exhibition sports, and three for torch relay, marathon,

and water polo. After two rounds of screening, the draft pictograms were approved as official pictograms in May 1987.

The sports pictograms were distinguishable from the past Games by the division of the composition into trunk, arms, legs and head. The connecting parts for arms and legs were treated in a simple and clear fashion but resembling as close to the composition of human frame as possible.

Sports pictograms were also utilized as elements of expression in various public relations and printed materials, including decoration, admission tickets for each sport and posters.



3

23.5.2 Guide Pictograms

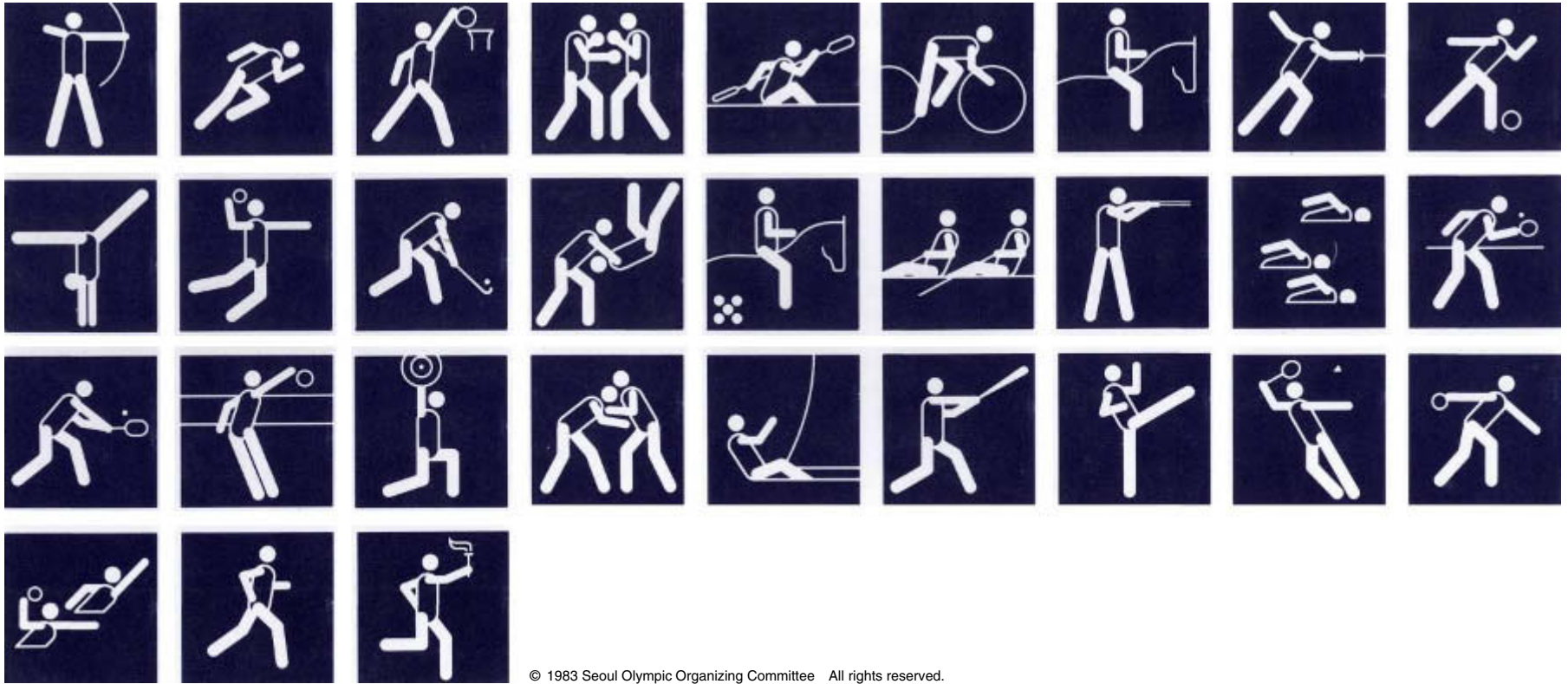
Guide pictograms were used to direct people to amenities, facilities or services.

In September 1985, the SLOOC organized an in-house production team to begin the work on the guide pictograms; final designs of the guide pictograms covering 70 types were completed in January 1986, and were used during the Seoul Asian Games. In preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games, eight types were additionally produced in September 1987.

The guide pictograms were designed in forms to enliven the image of the Seoul Olympic Games and to be easily understood by all concerned.



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3. Sports pictograms, used on banners and informational balloons, were convenient for spectators.

4. Functional pictograms helped guide visitors to transportation and other services.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.6 Environmental Decoration and Sign System

The objective of the environmental decorations was to clearly deliver visual messages of the historical importance and the festive atmosphere of the Olympic Games; to simplify visual images reflecting the ideals of the Seoul Olympic Games by applying common design elements to each of the venues and training sites; and as a guide to facilities, providing convenience to spectators, athletes and officials.

23.6.1 Basic Guidelines

□ Basic planning

The Office of Provincial Facility Manager, created in the Facility Department of the SLOOC in May 1986, carried out environmental decorations for the 1986 Asian Games. The office was reshaped into Facility Division 2 in January 1987 to formulate and carry out policy on the environmental decorations and sign system for the Seoul Olympic Games.

The basic requirements for the designs for the environmental decorations and sign system was that they should express the Games ideal of world peace and the theme of harmony and progress. They also needed to have broad appeal, creativity, beauty, quality, economy, and harmony with the environment.

The environmental decorations and sign system were undertaken separately by the SLOOC, local governments and organizations, and owners of facilities. The SLOOC was responsible for the sites of competition, interior of venues of functions, periphery within the radius of two kilometers of main entrance road, the courses for the marathon, cycling, and walk races, and the Olympic Expressway. Local governments and organizations were responsible for torch relay routes and street environmental decorations. The owners of facilities were responsible for interior and exterior decorations of the facilities concerned. The responsibility for the production and distribution of a Design Manual went to the SLOOC. The schedule for the environmental decoration project was: Design data survey, design contract based on the survey of field conditions, production and installation according to drawings, and maintenance.

Sign system production began with investigation of design data, followed by investigation of requirement functions of the Games Operation Headquarters; movable line survey; compilation of design book in light of re-use plan involving the sign system used during the Asian Games; unification and translation of the

the languages to be written; and placing of orders for manufacture and installation.

Environmental decorations and sign systems were installed at 182 sites, including 34 competition venues 72 training sites, and 72 Olympic-related sites including the Headquarters Hotel, Olympic Village, Press Village, IBC, MPC, Reception Center, and sites for cultural events.

In total there were 45,297 pieces of environmental decorations in 30 types, and 22,647 sign systems in 98 types. The total budget came to 8,295.69 million won.

□ Design contracts

The SLOOC decided to select the design contract team for the environmental decorations through competition.

The contract design team was required to be comprised of designers in at least five areas including environmental design, visual design, industrial design, architectural design and interior design. The qualification of the designers called for at least 20 years experience. Five teams covering 35 designers took part in the competitive selection of the contract design team for the environmental decorations.

The SLOOC selected four teams, and conducted a design contest from March 24 to May 2, 1987. Screening was done on 139 pieces from May 4 to 9, finally selecting a 9-member team led by Prof. Han Do-ryong of Hongik University.

23.6.2 Organization and Operation of the Committee on Environmental Design

□ Organization

For the purpose of seeking advice and suggestions on an environmental decoration basic plan for the Seoul Olympic Games and of evaluating the works submitted by the design contractor, the SLOOC activated the Committee on Environmental Design consisting of 15 members including three from the SLOOC, five from the field of art, four from the architecture field, two from environmental design, and one from the Seoul city government.

Through evaluating some pre-Olympic Games environmental designs for the 1987 International Yachting Competition and 1987 International Canoeing Competition, the committee had built up experience in the development of environmental designs.

The evaluation of the environmental designs caused heated debates aimed at promoting creative works of beauty for all the world to enjoy. Confirmed through the evaluation were 230 environmental designs in 51 types, and 100 sign systems in four types.

Members of the Committee

- Architecture:
 - Kim Mun-han, Prof. Seoul National University
 - Yu Hi-jun, Prof. Hanyang University
 - Yun To-kun, Prof. Hongik University
 - Yi Kwang-no, Prof. Seoul National University
- Art:
 - Kim Kyo-man, Prof. Seoul National University
 - Min Hong-chol, Prof. Seoul National University
 - Park Ton-so, Prof. Aju University
 - Song Pon-su, Prof. Hongik University
 - Om Song-kwan, Western painter
- Environmental design:
 - Yu Pyong-rim, Prof. Seoul National University
 - Yi Sun-hyok, Prof. Ewha Womans University
- The SLOOC:
 - Yi Tong-kyun, Director general of Planning Department
 - Chang Ki-chan, Director general of Facility Management Department
 - Choe Ye-sop, deputy secretary general
- Seoul city government:
 - Toh Myong-jong, Olympic planning director

□ Operation

The evaluation on the designs for environmental decorations and sign system was conducted on nine occasions and dealt with every aspect, from the basic design concept to the detailed contents.

Efforts were made to reflect in the designs for the environmental decorations and sign system not only the opinions of the screening panel, but also the voices from all segments including key officials of the SLOOC, the Culture and Arts Promotion Council, the Ceremonies Committee, and the IOC Executive Board.

First session of the Screening Committee (Nov. 10, 1987)

- Basic plans for environmental design and sign system
 - Evaluation on design system and pole banner designs
- Second session of the Screening Committee (Nov. 17, 1987)
- Evaluation on colors, sizes and graphics of sign system
- Third session of the Screening Committee (Jan. 14, 1988)
- Evaluation and selection of type-faces, sizes and graphics of sign system
 - Evaluation of nominated works of sign system by design team
- Fourth session of the Screening Committee (Jan. 18, 1988)
- Evaluation of environmental designs
 - 31 types in 5 categories
- Fifth session of the Screening Committee (Jan. 20, 1988)
- Evaluation of environmental designs
 - 108 types in 6 categories
- Sixth session of the Screening Committee (Jan. 27, 1988)
- Evaluation of environmental designs
 - 139 types in 9 categories
- Seventh session of the Screening Committee (Feb. 5, 1988)
- Evaluation of environmental designs
 - 88 types in 10 categories
- Eighth session of the Screening Committee (Feb. 24, 1988)



5



6 8



7 9

- Selection of final environmental designs
- Evaluation of placement plan for environmental design works
- Ninth session of the Screening Committee (April 29, 1988)
- Discussion on opinions from various segments
- Evaluation of environmental design contracting works

• Production and distribution of design manual

As a basic design guideline for the production and installation of environmental decorations and sign system, a design manual was produced and distributed to local governments and organizations, public agencies, and owners of competition and training sites. The manual contributed greatly to encouraging owners of facilities to commit themselves to the Games and to enhance public awareness of the environmental design and sign system.

The type and the number of copies of the design manuals were as follows;

- Environmental Design Manual: 850 copies (190 pages)
- Handy Environmental Design Manual: 1,370 copies (81 pages)
- Sign System Manual: 300 copies (111 pages)

5. An environmental sculpture in the shape of the 5 Olympic rings.
6. A meeting of the Environmental Decoration Panel, which acted on 230 changes in 51 environmental decorations, as well as on 100 matters concerning signs for guidance and information.
7. Welcome column at the Olympic Stadium; some 24 columns and arches were erected at the airport and competition venues.
8. Decorative Olympic rings installed on the exterior wall of the Olympic Stadium.
9. Multi-colored banners.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration



10 11



10. Column-style banners installed on the roadsides around the Olympic Stadium.

11. Festival-style staff banners.

12. Meticulously designed environmental decorations in the environs of the Main Stadium heightened the festive mood.





23. Design and Environmental Decoration



13

23.6.3 Environmental Decorations

□ Basic direction of design

The basic direction of the design was to represent the ideal of the Games consistently by clearly portraying motifs such as the Olympic rings, emblem, mascot, logotype and official colors. Another essential direction for the design was to forge a common international feeling through spectators and television by way of visual design transcending the barriers of nationality, religion, or ideology. The basic direction also called for Korea's traditional patterns such as multicolor stripes, hunting scenes and embroidery to be included with a slightly modern interpretation to display Korea's true image. The direction also emphasized the creation of environmental design with a modern flavor and enhancement of visual aesthetics. The facilities for the environmental decorations were divided into permanent facilities and temporary ones. This was done to cut down on production cost. Emphasis was placed on fabric decorations which would give the maximum effect with minimum possible cost.

Following are the elements of the environmental design which were finally confirmed.

□ Production and installation of decorations

In general, businesses dealing in the installation of environmental decorations were extremely poor, with some 2,000 firms competing for a share. As the Olympic Games drew closer, decorations and signs had to be installed at all competition venues and other sites almost simultaneously. Moreover, the production and installation was a job that required a certain standard of quality needed to recreate in detail the designs. It was also imperative to go through consultation with the Games Operation Headquarters or the owners of facilities before doing the actual job. All these posed difficulties in selecting the right contractors.

The SLOOC selected 43 companies in nominated competitive bidding by dividing the companies into 14 sectors according to the types of decorations and by site. The responsibility of the companies included on-site investigation, negotiation with related departments, the production and installation, maintenance, and removal of the decorations, followed by their disposal through rent or sale.

The volume of installation by decorations and the required budget are shown in the table below.

Environmental Decorations

Classification	Classification No. of the Decorations	
Pole Banners (Varied Banners)	000	Theme pole banners (4)/010, Festival pole banners (7)/020, Cultural pole banners (7)/030, Varied pole banners (5)
Fabric Decorations	100	Placards (5)/110, Vertical placards (14)/120, Stringers (15)/130, Fence fabrics (9)/140, Entrance fabrics (5)/150, Interior fabrics (5)/160, Seating section fabrics (7)/170, Ceiling displays (7)/180, Tablecloths (4)
Superficial Decorations	200	Overpass billboards (8)/210, Signboards for buildings (3)/220, Wrap-up decorations (3)/230, Super graphics (6)/240, Street graphics (3)/250, Window decals (7)
Structural Decorations	300	Welcome towers (6)/310, Welcome arches (7)/320, Grand billboards (1)/330, Free-standing structures (4)
Space Decorations	400	Entrance & Exit decorations (4)/410, Columns (5)/420, Billboards (3)/430, Floating water decorations (2)/440, Riverbank decorations (4)/450, Ad-Balloons (4)/460, Panel decorations (5)/470, 3-D displays (4)
Sculptural Decorations	500	Hodori sculptures (2)/510, Folk ornaments (3)/520, Folk panel decorations (3)/530, Emblems (1)
Light Decorations	600	Neon decorations (2)/610, Decorative Lanterns (2)
Flower Decorations	700	Flower beds (3)/710, Flower towers (3)
Booths, Tents	800	Ticket booths (3)/810, Information booths (3)/820, Sales booths (2)
	830	Tourist information booths (3)/850, Shades (2)
Others	900	Souvenir packings (4)/910, Podiums (3)/920, Bulletin boards (3)/930, Transportation signs (2)/950, Vehicle decorations (4)/960, Souvenirs (11)
Total	51	Classifications (232 Kinds)

Amounts of Environmental Decorations

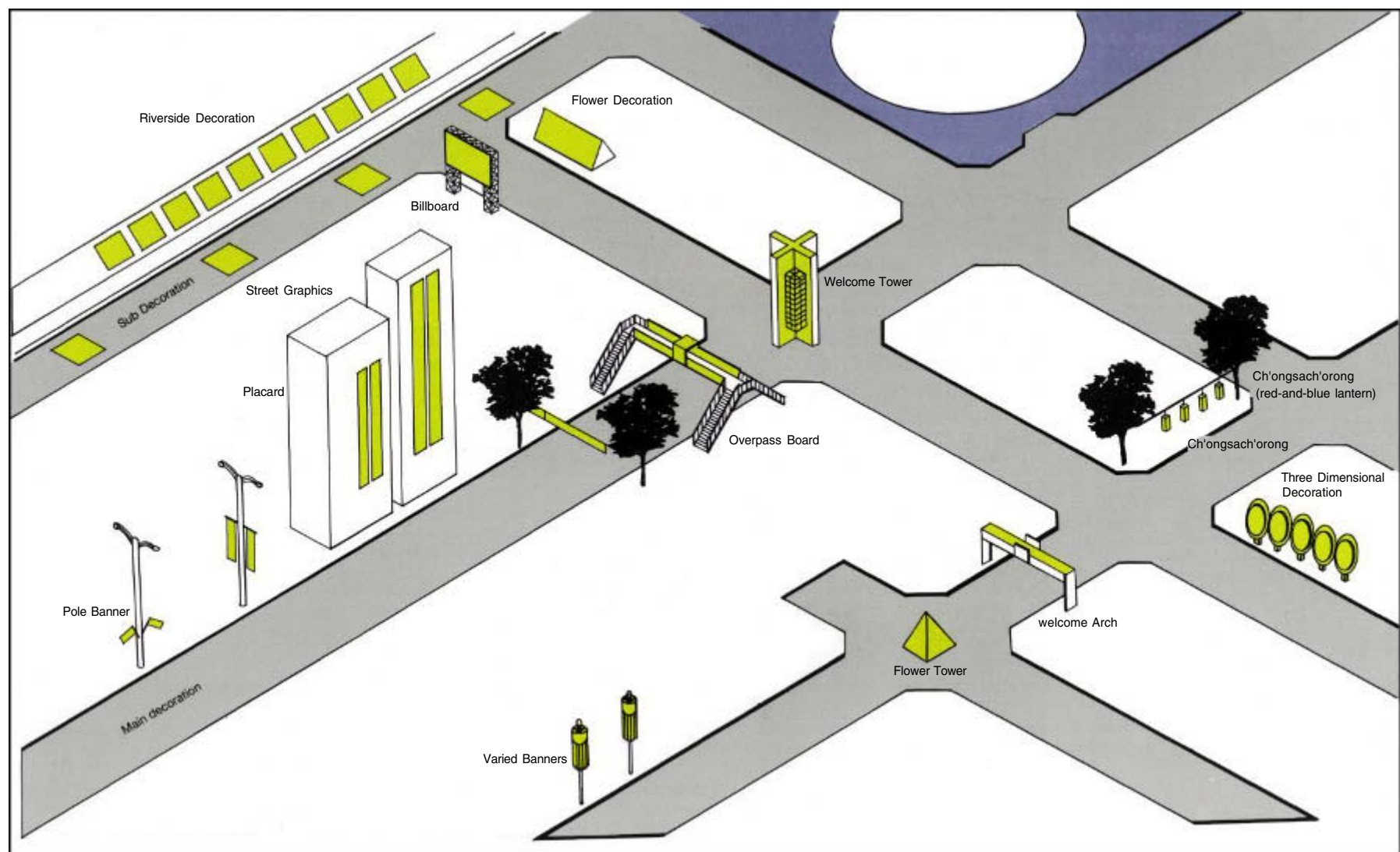
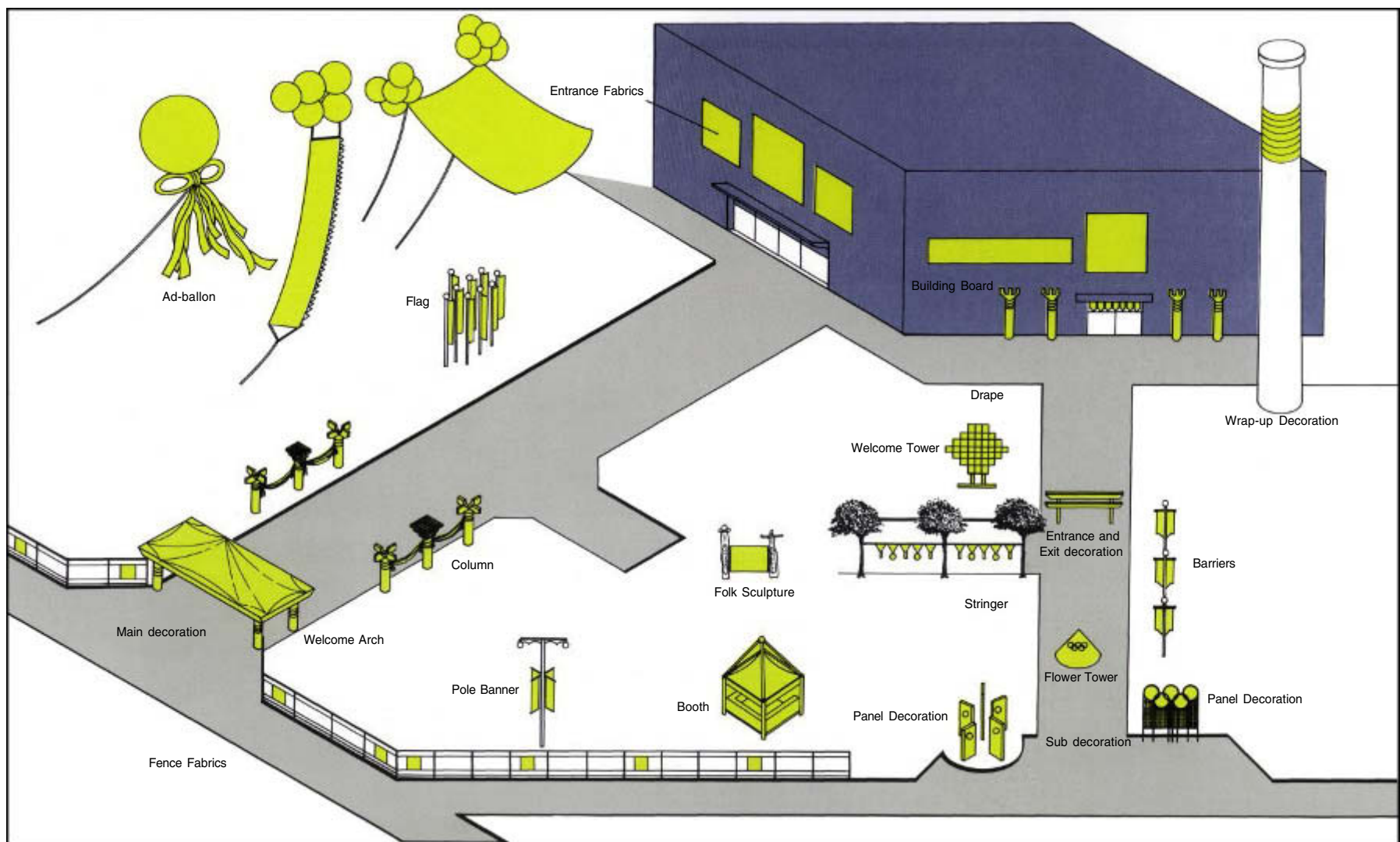
Kinds	No. of Items Installed
Pole Banners	19,880
Varied Banners	5,415
Placards	427
Stringers	5,117
Fence Fabrics	2,744
Entrance Fabrics	587
Interior Fabrics	648
Court Wall Fabrics	3,283
Ceiling Displays	4,311
Overpass Billboards	23
Signboards for Buildings	24
Super Graphics	308m ²
Welcome Towers	24
Welcome Arches	27
Free-Standing Structures	46
Entrance & Exit Decorations	211
Columns	1,065
Billboards	380
Riverbank Decorations	54
Ad-Balloons	49
Panel Decorations	49
Sculptural Decorations	22
Folk Panel Decorations	7
Decorative Lanterns	383
Flower Towers	4
Ticket Booths	64
Public Relations Booth	76
Shades	13
Bulletin Boards	29
Transportation Signs	27
Total	45,297

13. A sculpture employing an Olympics rings theme in progress.

14. Decorative columns erected at the approach to the Olympic Stadium.

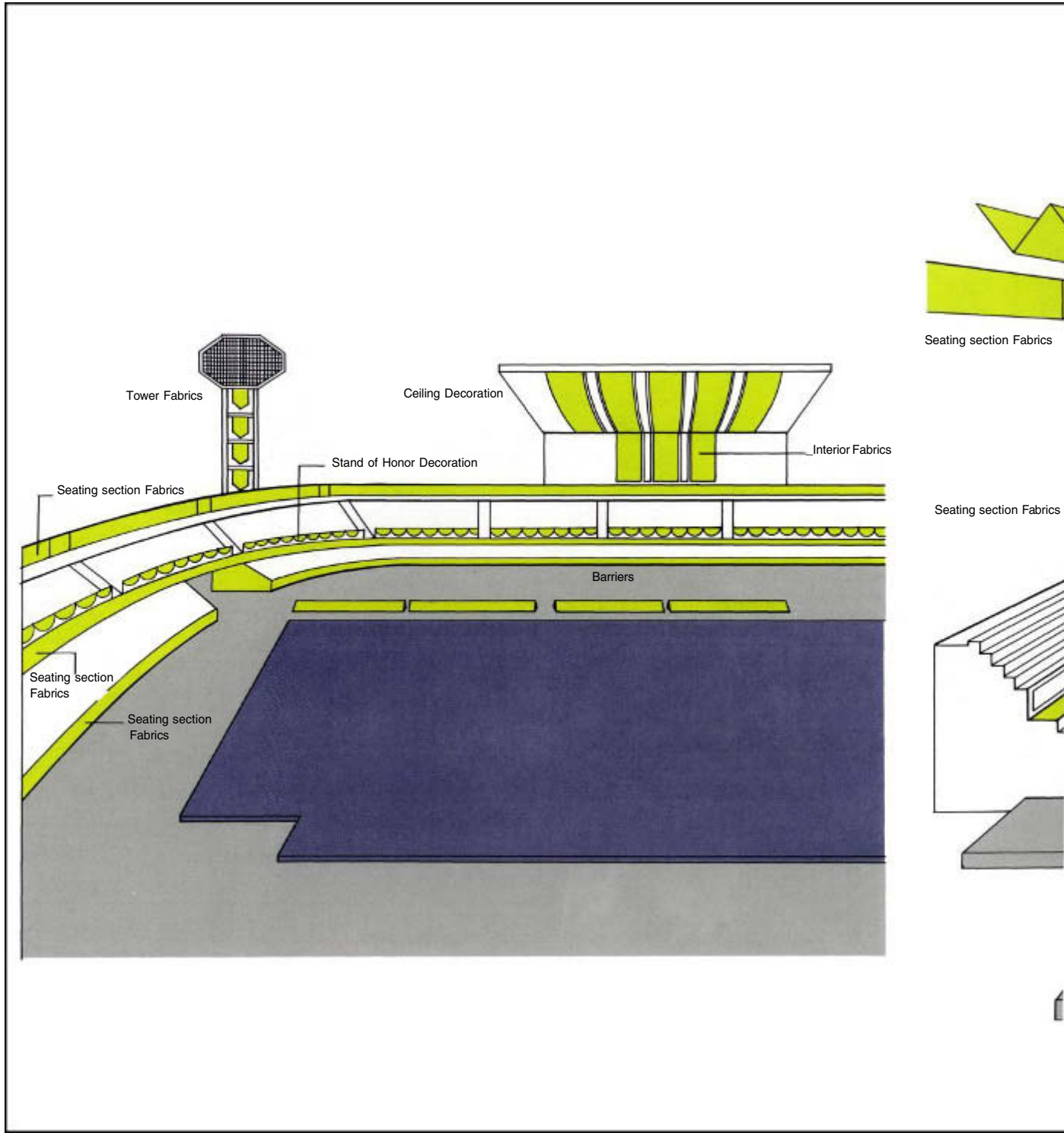


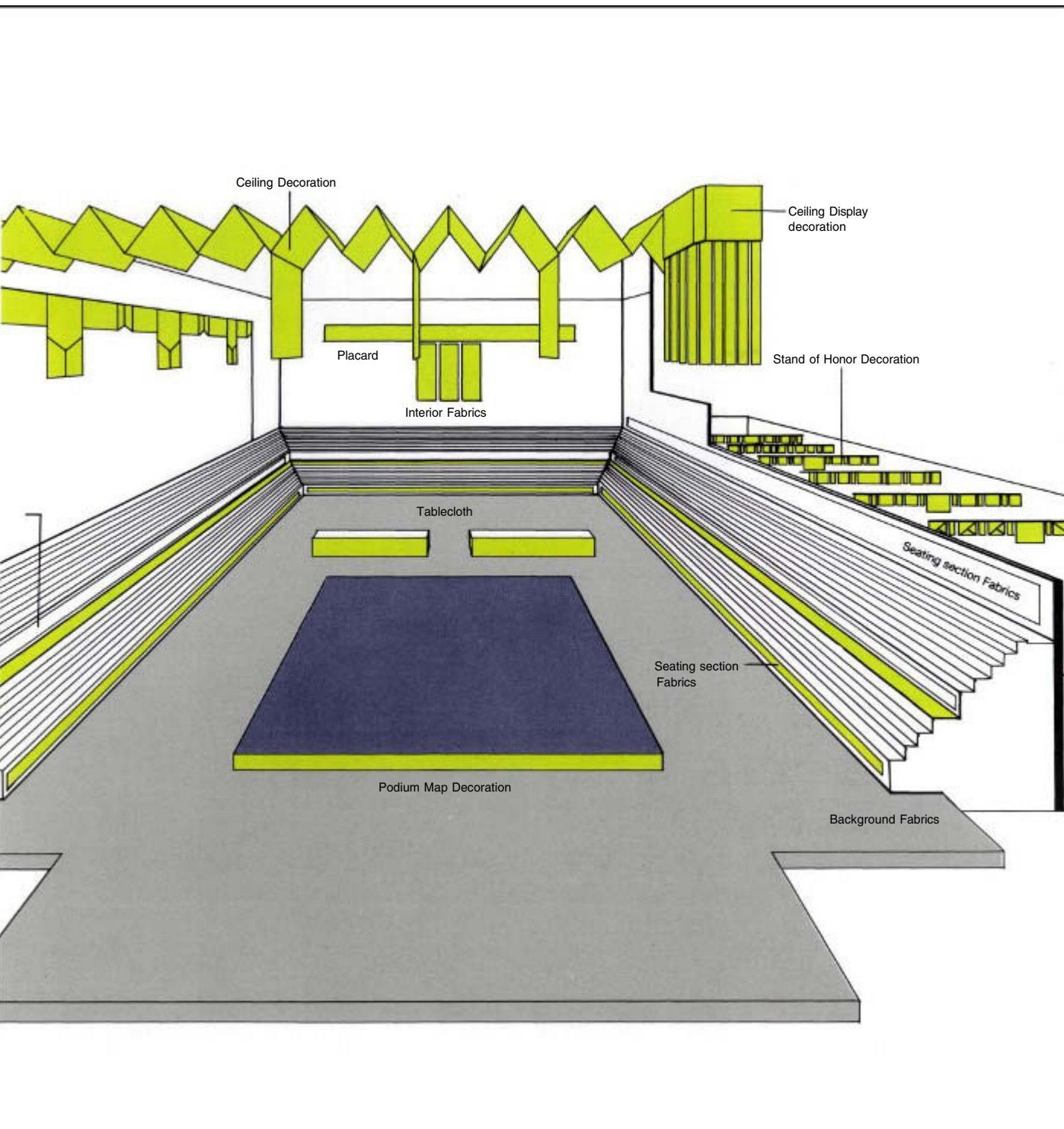
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23. Design and Environmental Decoration





- 15. Supergraphic image of the Olympic flame at the hockey venue.
- 16. Ornamental fabric designs at the Tennis Courts
- 17. Grandstand bunting at the Hockey Stadium; 2,744 sets were installed.





23. Design and Environmental Decoration

□ Cases of environmental decorations

The decorations were classified largely into fabric decoration, surface decoration, structural display, space decoration, podium, flower decoration, and supergraphics.

Fabric decoration

The fabric decoration accounted for about 70 percent of all the required volume of environmental decorations.

(1) Pole banners

The pole banners were a key decoration in promoting a festive appearance. Some banners emphasized themes such as Olympic rings, emblem and doves, while others stressed festive elements such as multicolor stripes and colored paper patterns. Some banners were intended for cultural and artistic use as ornaments, sliding screen paper and lattices. Swing control rods were specially designed to keep the banners from being torn by strong wind or becoming wrapped around the poles.

(2) Banners

Banners were used largely where street poles were not available. Banners were installed in a straight line or in groups on main thoroughfares. Banners with the Olympic mark and decorated with colored stripes, the mascot Hodori or the Games emblem were hoisted on a pole with a *santaeguk*-patterned top.

The poles were made of steel pipes for easy installation and removal.

(3) Vertical placards

The vertical placards came in 14 types. Basic elements of the placards printed on four-color stripes included a farm-band player's streamer hat, gold decorations, doves, laurel, and the Olympic motto and ideals.

(4) Stringers

Stringers, the pennant-style decorations, were developed to enhance and extend the festive atmosphere by installing them at the entrances to stadiums, accommodation sites, or indoor public areas. Four basic designs were used.

(5) Seating section fabrics

The fabrics included the seating section fabrics seen on television as backdrops to the competitions and those installed at the entrance to competition venues. Main elements of design for the fabrics were Olympic rings, emblem and pictograms.

(6) Interior fabrics

Interior fabrics depicting the emblem, pictograms and doves were installed on the upper area walls to effectively deliver messages of the Seoul Olympic themes to television viewers. Fabrics with such themes were installed at the back of VIP seating areas. Fabrics with the Olympic theme rendered in diverse colors were installed on parapet walls of the seating sections which were divided into the upper, middle and lower areas. Ceilings were decorated with transparent banners and backdrop fabrics.



18. Festive banners erected in the vicinity of the Main Stadium.

19. Assorted pole banners around the basketball venue.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration



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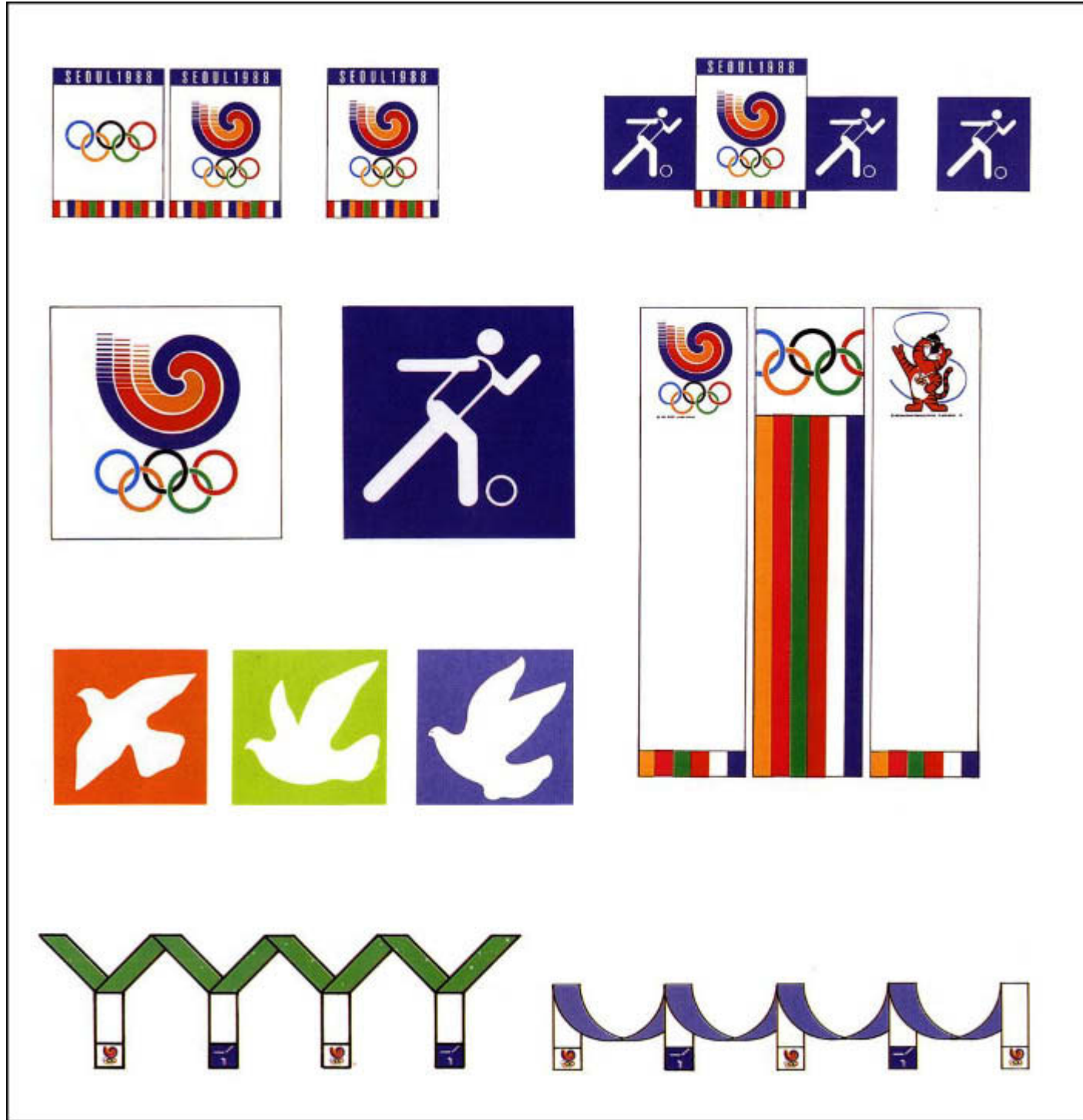
21

- 20. Vertical placards decorating the Korea Trade Center building.
- 21. Ornaental signboards installed in the VIP section of the Hockey Stadium.
- 22. Vertical placards in the Kwangwhamun Gatearea.
- 23. Bunting in the interior of the Gymnastics Hall.





23. Design and Environmental Decoration



24. Ceiling hangings at the Fencing Gymnasium.

25. Overhead decorations at the wrestling competition venue included bright fabrics, transparent banners and box-type banners.

26. Colorful fabric signboards at the athletics venue.

27. Panel decorations in the stands of the athletics site.





23. Design and Environmental Decoration



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Surface decoration

Welcome messages, the official name of the Game and Olympic motto were used on welcome arches along the streets or front wall of buildings to create a festive mood. In most cases, the owners of buildings produced and installed these for themselves. Road overpass boards showed off attractive designs using the official colors of red, blue and yellow.

Structural display

The structural display included welcome arches, welcome towers and three-dimensional structural displays. Basic elements of the decorations were the gate of a Korean-style home, lattice pattern, the Olympic motto and emblem. There were welcome towers supported by five pillars and tree-shaped welcome towers featuring flags of all nations.

Free-standing structures of Olympic rings and doves were also strategically installed. Displays using the sculpted letters "SEOUL 1988" were installed at roadside locations.

Space decoration

Decorative columns and signage balloons also added to the colorful mood. Decorative columns figuratively representing ancient crowns and the columns of old royal palaces were produced. Some eye-catching decorations included the Han River riverside decorations using a large banner, the decorative Hodori sculpture installed at the Seoul Equestrian Park, and the drum-shaped three-dimensional display installed at the entrance of IBC.



29

28. A welcome arch, modelled after traditional Korean residential gates, was erected outside the Olympic Stadium.

29. One of the 27 welcome arches installed over streets and highways.

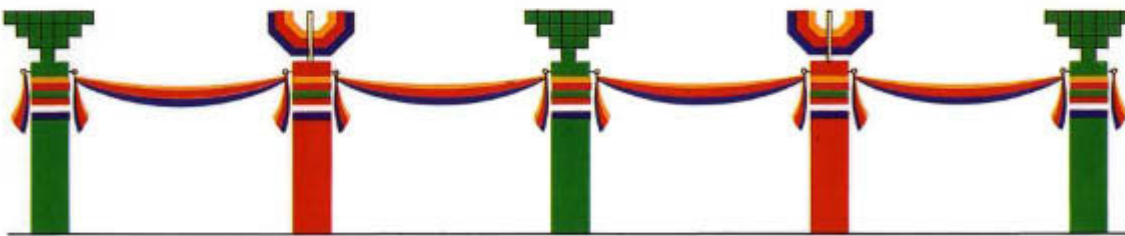
30. Decorative columns.

31. Ornamental panel in the Olympic Park; 49 were installed.



WELCOME TO SEOUL 1988

PEACE HARMONY PROGRESS





23. Design and Environmental Decoration

Podiums

Podiums, the focus of frequent close-up coverage during medal ceremonies, were designed in a simple and clean style. The official color stripes were used and for the upper part of the podium, different colors were applied for the gold, silver and bronze medal stands.

Supergraphics

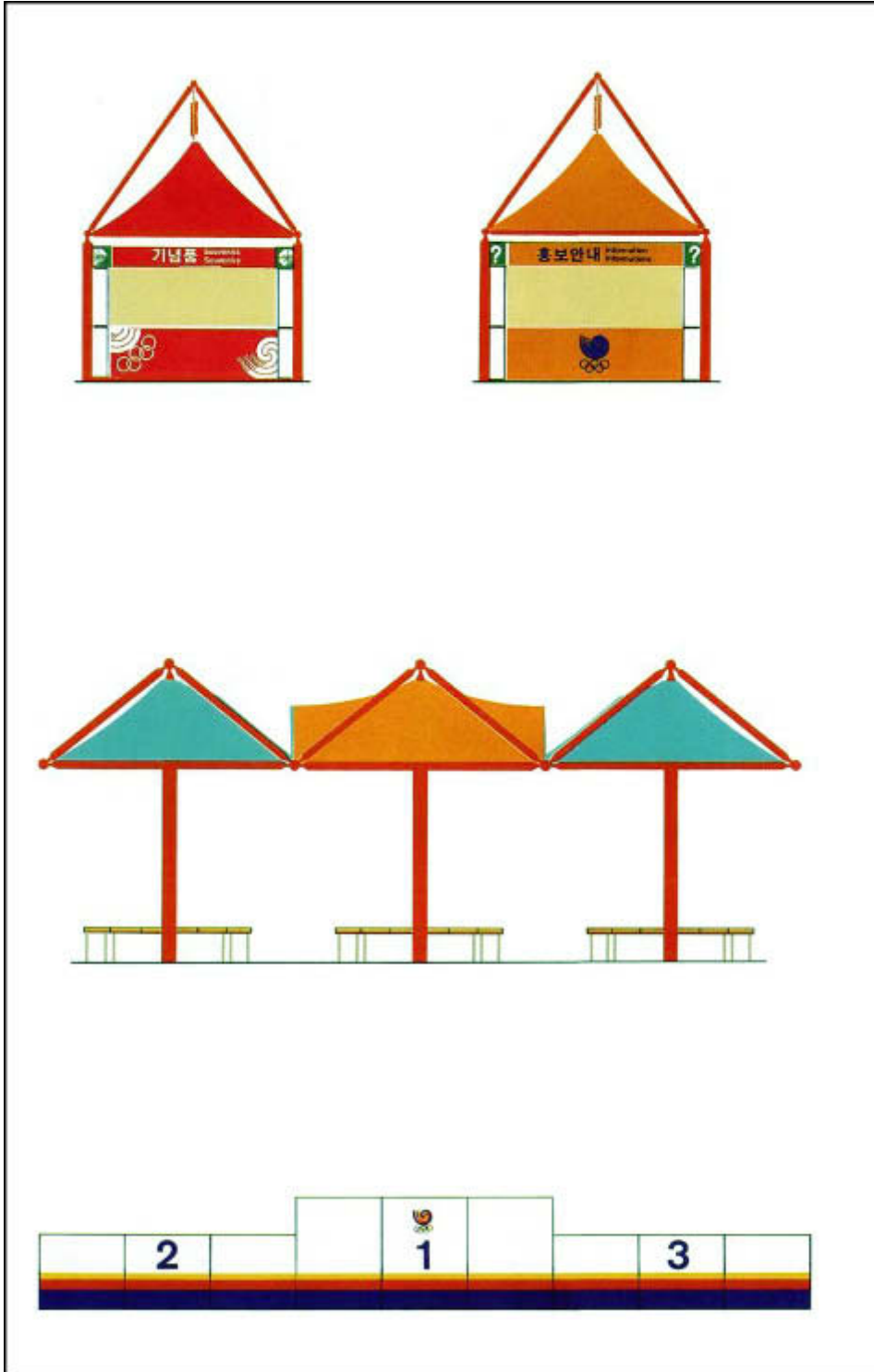
Six types of computer graphic images were developed to decorate the walls of buildings. The supergraphics were installed on the facade of the main gate of Kimpo International Airport and lobby of IBC.

Booths, tents

Booths and tents were designed with natural shell-shaped roof lines. Different colors were used to distinguish ticket booths, information booths and sales booths. In the case of sales booths, suppliers were responsible for producing and installing them after being given initial guidelines.

□ Utilization of decorative articles as souvenirs

Pole banners, stringers and other fabric decorations which colorfully decorated competition venues were valued as souvenirs. After the Games, these decorative fabric articles were collected and some 17,500 pieces were distributed to participating athletes and officials. The street pole banners were also distributed to the general public as souvenirs, and proved to be very popular.



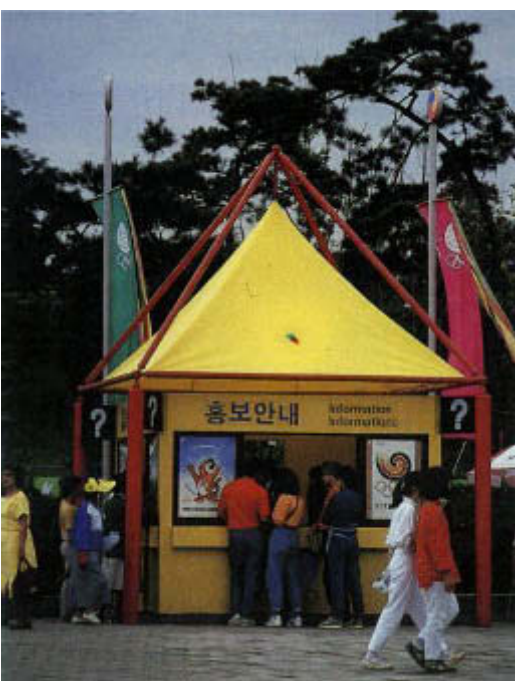
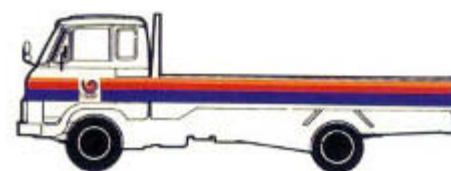
32. Supergraphic display of the Olympic emblem.

33. Decorated shell-type concession stands.

34. Information booth decorations.

35. Medal presentation stand with-pedestal done in the official color scheme of the Seoul Olympics.







23. Design and Environmental Decoration



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23.6.4 Sign System

□ Basic preparations

Signages, to fill various information guide requirements, had to be functional in terms of overcoming language barriers. At the same time they had to be attractive environmental decorations. Appearance and economy, therefore, were major considerations in their design.

The basic design was that of an upright structure, with posts and flat panels on each side. Production and maintenance efficiency was improved by standardizing the appearance and size. Typefaces were enlarged where possible. Yellow was used as the base color. Light blue was used for indoor signs. In their production, a computer typeface cutting machine was used and modern graphic method applied. Vinyl tape was used for the production, maintenance and possible recycling. To cut costs, the SLOOC reused some signage from the Asian Games by applying graphic processing to them.

□ Elements of signage

Pictogram

In terms of their functions, the pictograms were classified into sports pictograms and amenities pictograms.

Pictograms needed to stand out from amongst other signages to communicate visual information.

Arrow

Arrows were the most important element on directional signs along with pictograms.

Selecting typeface for signs

Typeface was one of the major elements used on signs, together with arrows. As in common practice computer typeface was used. Block letter was used for Korean, Standard Medium for English, and Helvetica Medium for French.

□ Application of graphics on signs

Graphics were applied to signs. Tape was used for the background of the steel surface. Typeface produced with computer cutting machine was attached to the surface.

The method removed any concern over possible errors after input into computer, and allowed for reuse because corrections, additions or deletions could easily be made. The reproduction of the design was exact, and the typeface was clear.

□ Comprehensive guide map

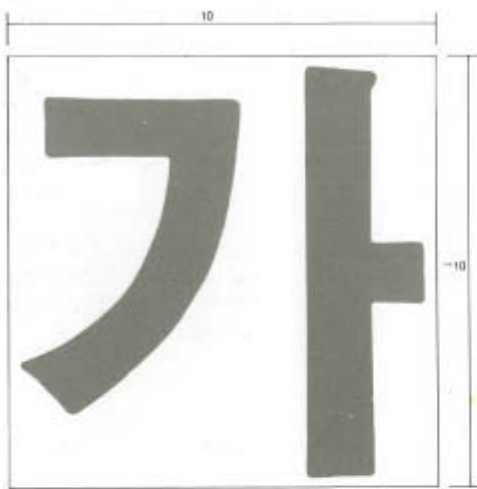
The comprehensive guide map was a condensed map to help locating the required zone by recognizing different colors used for major facilities. Major facilities were treated with different colors, a three-dimensional effect was generated by shading, and the size of letters was the largest possible. Lighting was installed on the signboards for night events.

The maps were installed at the entrance to all competition venues, including the Seoul Sports Complex and the Olympic Park.



36. Use of arrows on a guidepost.

37. Informational sign with both arrows and pictograms.

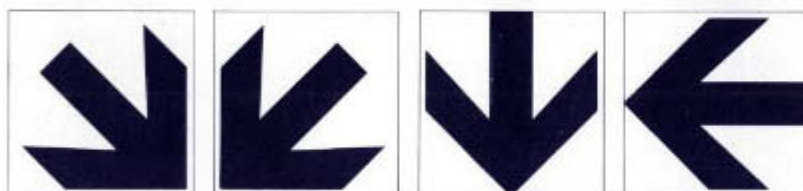
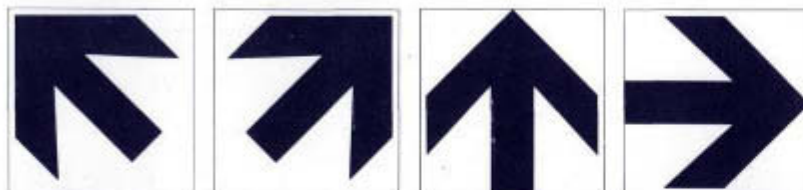
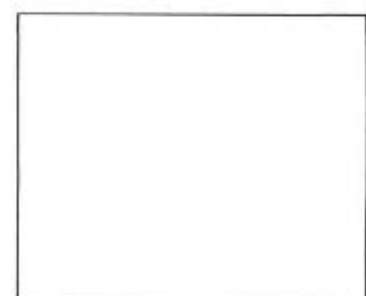


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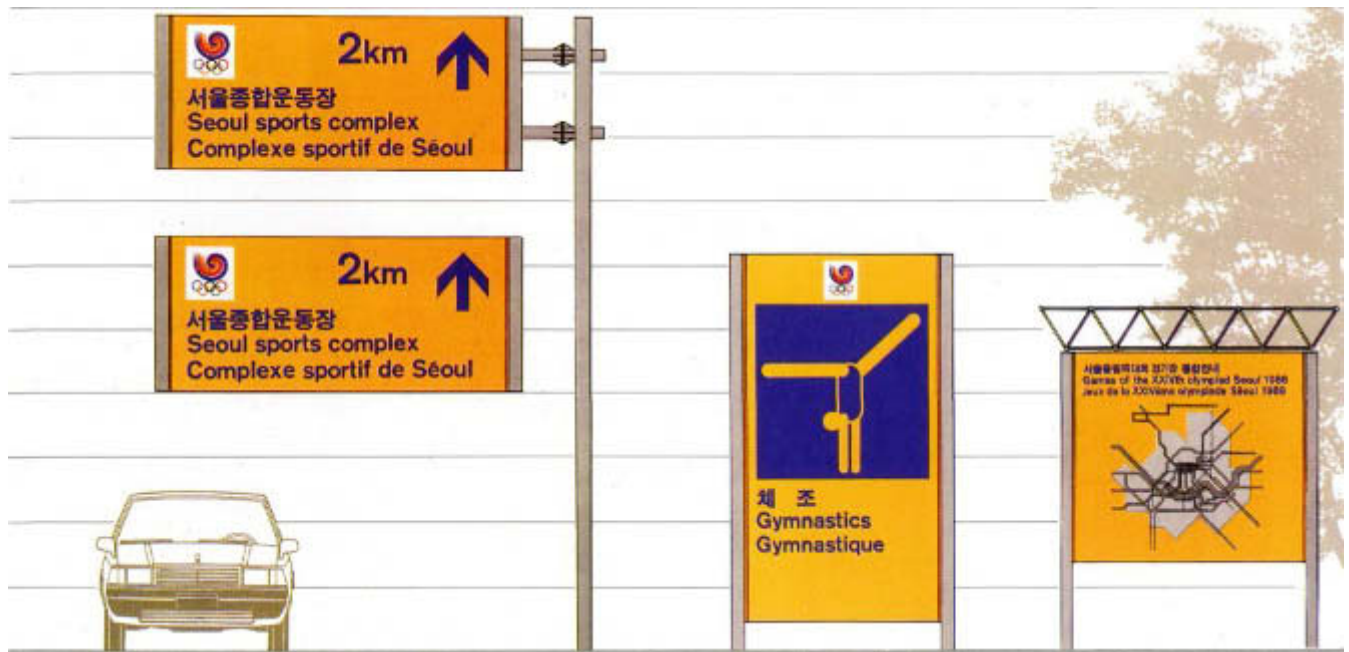
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23. Design and Environmental Decoration

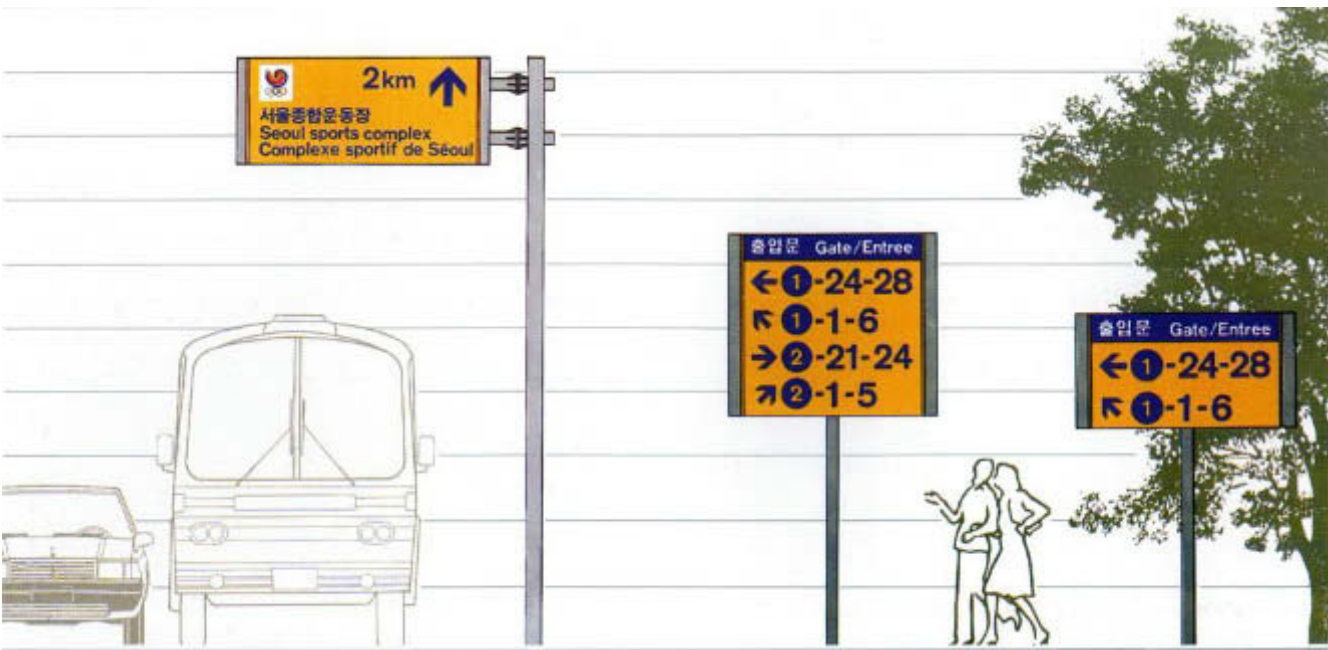




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38. Relief of the Olympic emblem on a decorative panel at Suwon Gymnasium.
39. Guide map.



23. Design and Environmental Decoration

23.7. Review and Evaluation

The design work for the Seoul Olympics, reflecting figuratively in pictograms and forms the ideals of the Olympics in everything from mascot and emblem to street signage, made a significant contribution to emphasizing the positive images of Korea in the eyes of the world.

The environmental decorations and signage promoted a festive mood in a consistent fashion at the competition venues and other sites. The decorations and signage also played an important role in conveying emotional and cultural aspects of the Korean people to Olympic visitors as well as to billions around the world who watched the Games on television.

The environmental decorations and sign system appeared to work even better than anticipated in expressing traditional Korean culture with a modern touch.

It was pointed out, however, that there was no strong central control mechanism in design during the planning stages of the Games.

An awareness of the need for the coordination of a total central image was present at the start of the work on the environmental design and sign system, but during the design processes there was insufficient coordination to ensure that this central image emerged.



40. Environmental decorations around the Olympic Stadium, which enhanced the festive atmosphere and introduced elements of traditional Korean culture to foreign visitors.

41. Ornamental banners along the marathon course.

42. Grandstand trim in the Main Stadium.

43. Welcome sign with Seoul Olympic emblem.



보도
Press Operations
Services de presse

24



Press operations were aimed at providing journalists covering the Seoul Olympics with the best possible facilities and services, allowing speedy transmission of accurate information and helping them understand the present life and culture of the host country.

A record number of print media journalists from newspapers and news agencies, totalling 4,933 representing 1,453 media organizations from 123 countries, covered the 24th Olympiad; they mostly operated from the Main Press Center (MPC) just one kilometer from the Olympic Stadium. The journalists were provided with various conveniences, and Sub Press and Broadcasting Centers (SPBC) were set up at each competition venue and event site to assist them in their coverage activities.

Spaces allotted inside the MPC for news coverage and writing were a common work room with 480 desks and 115 individual media offices. The inquiry desk in the common work room provided coverage assistance and Games-related information. A press conference room equipped with a facility for simultaneous interpretation in six languages was installed for interviews and regular press briefings. GIONS (Games Information On-line Network System) and WINS (Wide Information Network Services) were high-tech computer systems which put out information quickly required by journalists.

A press tour program, including a visit to the truce village of Panmunjom, was arranged for journalists, while tour services covering leading industrial facilities

and cultural monuments were arranged as part of public relations activities.

Mindful of the fact that the standard of press operations would figure prominently in the media's overall assessment of the Olympics, the SLOOC made a concerted effort to provide journalists with accurate information and every assistance for coverage.

In addition to the print media journalists, a total of 10,360 persons from 127 broadcasting organizations were involved in the Seoul Olympics coverage. In all, the number of the journalists totalled 15,293, almost double the number of athletes.



24. Press Operations

24.1 Basic Preparations

24.1.1 Overview

The Games Organizing Committee set a goal of creating the best possible working environment for journalists covering the Seoul Olympics. The Organizing Committee established close cooperative relations with concerned organizations at home and abroad in accordance with related IOC rules, and worked out a plan to bolster its operations blueprint by drawing on a wide spectrum of opinions from specialists. The SLOOC also sought to provide the most efficient allocation of human resources, materials and spaces. The press operations involved the operation of the MPC, SPBCs, press photo services, news releases, language services, transportation, telecommunications and computer services, and support for domestic and foreign news coverages.

24.1.2 Implementation

Preparation for the Olympic press operations started with the establishment in 1984 of the Press Center Division in the Public Relations and Culture Department. A press operations master plan was drawn up in February 1985 and in April 1986, consultation was conducted with officials of international news agencies including AP, UPI, Reuters and AFP, concerning the Games results services.

The Organizing Committee reached an agreement in April the same year with the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) concerning the joint development of computer information systems. Drawing systematically on the experiences gained from the 10th Asian Games in Seoul in 1986 and knowledge gained through the observation of international events held abroad, the Organizing Committee revised and finalized the press operations master plan in January 1987. The Foreign Press Support Unit was organized and operated separately from the basic organization of the Organizing Committee, while the Spokesman's Office at the committee supported domestic press services. The Foreign Press Support Unit was staffed by 30 members including former and incumbent journalists and overseas information service officers; they also extended advice on foreign press services at the MPC and SPBC during the Games period.

In September 1987 "Hodori Exercise" was conducted to test the MPC press operations plan, and in November the same year, the implementation plan was worked out. Application forms for press accreditation were sent out to each NOC in accordance with the

IOC-specified quotas, and applications from media organizations concerning the space allocation in MPC were received from January 1988. A press chief to operate each SPBC was selected, and beginning from March, training was conducted while equipment and facilities were brought in.

In December 1987 a pool of domestic and foreign photographers was organized for the photo services. The Press Operation Headquarters was inaugurated in July 1988. On September 3, MPC opened to herald the full-dress operation of print media hosting services.

24.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The pre-Games press support was handled by the International Public Relations Department, which was inaugurated in September 1983 with the Press Center Division and Press Division under its wing. In January 1987, the name of the department was changed to the Press and Public Relations Department. The Press Center Division was assigned to handle general press operations, and the Press Support Division to take responsibility for foreign press support until the formal inauguration of the Press Operation Headquarters. The Press and Public Relations Department had a staff of 99, including seven SLOOC staff members, four support personnel, 86 volunteers and two temporary employees.

The Press Operation Headquarters was set up in July 1988 to support news coverage activities during the Games period. It consisted of the Press Operation Unit, Foreign Press Support Unit and the Domestic Press Support Unit. The Press Operation Unit took over the duties of the Press Center Division of the Press and Public Relations Department, the Foreign Press Support Unit those of the Press Support Division, and the Domestic Press Support Unit took over functions of the Domestic Press Division of the Spokesman's Office. The Games Organizing Committee allocated human resources to relevant areas, fully realizing that, with foreign journalists accounting for about 80 percent of the total journalists, foreign language proficiency of operation personnel would be vital and no less important than commitment and a working knowledge of the press and sports. The human resources covered a total of 1,291 persons, including 83 SLOOC staff members, 920 volunteers, 173 support personnel from government agencies and specialized organizations, and 115 temporary employees.

24.2 Acquisition and Operation of MPC

24.2.1 Acquisition of Facilities

An integrated press support facility was required in order to provide foreign journalists with space and facilities required for coverage and telecommunications equipment for the transmission of stories.

In accordance with the rule under Article 51 of the Olympic Charter and for the sake of convenience of journalists, the Organizing Committee established the MPC at the annex of the Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX) one kilometer from the Olympic Stadium. The MPC served as the principal operation base for the journalists. The MPC's function was to provide convenience to the journalists in respect to 1) the access to press working facilities and individual spaces, 2) access to telecommunications services for the transmission of stories, 3) results and press releases, 4) official press conferences and briefings, 5) development of photographs, camera repair and lease services, 6) language service, and 7) troubleshooting for coverage-related problems.

Judging that the new office building of the Korea Electric Power Corporation, which was used as the MPC for the Seoul Asian Games, was too small for the Olympics, the Organizing Committee started in October 1986 to look for a structure which would satisfy requirements such as proximity to the Olympic Stadium, being a single-unit building, and offering a sufficient supply of utilities and water services. After selecting the KOEX annex as the best site, the Organizing Committee reported the matter to the IOC Press Commission in Calgary in February 1987. After inspecting it, the IOC Press Commission determined that the annex was appropriate as an MPC, and the Organizing Committee subsequently finalized the selection of the MPC site in April 1987.

On December 31, 1987, the Organizing Committee signed a contract with KOEX to lease the whole annex covering 24,949 square meters, an outdoor temporary structure covering 653 square meters and a parking lot covering 37,615 square meters at a cost of 300 million won for 93 days from July 15 to October 15, 1988.

After reaching an initial agreement with the IOC Press Commission, the Organizing Committee sent out, as a first stage of its preparation for facility installation, questionnaires to media organizations concerning the individual use of the facilities, along with descriptions of office leases in January 1988. Replies reviewed in February 1988 showed that the areas demanded exceeded the available size under planning. After adjusting the



plans for required areas, order forms concerning the use of the space and facility were sent out to each media organization in May 1988 asking them to file applications again accompanied by leasing payments by May 31. From January to March 1988, the basic design of MPC was drawn up, and detailed design was completed during July on the basis of the final replies from each media organization. Work on MPC facilities started toward the end of July 1988. The work covered nine categories including architecture, utilities, telecommunications, tooling, machine, interior, painting, carpet, curtains and fencing. Ten firms participated in the project. Most of the work was completed by the end of August but some work on interiors of individual offices was done again as changes were requested at the last moment. The MPC, covering 24,949 square meters of space from the first basement to the third floor, housed 160 rooms. The crosswise hallways were labeled streets and lengthwise hallways were named avenues using the names of the host cities of previous Olympics; there were 13 streets, including Athens, Paris and St. Louis, and five avenues including Munich, Moscow and Berlin.



24. Press Operations

24.2.2 MPC Facility Allocation

The MPC covered 24,949 square meters of space in one basement, and three floors of the annex of KOEX in Samsung-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul. The first floor housed the common work room in the central hall plus the individual offices of five major international news agencies and 38 media organizations.

An information center was set up in the central part of the main lobby, flanked by a souvenir shop and a snack corner facing the spacious working room of 480 seats. The Inquiry Desk was responsible for providing information on press coverage.

The telecommunications service room (902 square meters), post office (53 square meters), typewriter repair room (73 square meters), shopping center (53 square meters), courier service office (53 square meters), clinic (106 square meters), Kodak photo lab and Nikon camera repair and rental room

were located on the first floor. On the second floor were the Press Operation Headquarters office, the IOC Press Commission office and the Korea Exchange Bank office. On the third floor were 77 individual offices of media organizations, a 600-seat press conference room and the office of the Organizing Committee.

Housed in the basement were locker rooms, a restaurant and a snack corner.

24.2.3 Operation of MPC

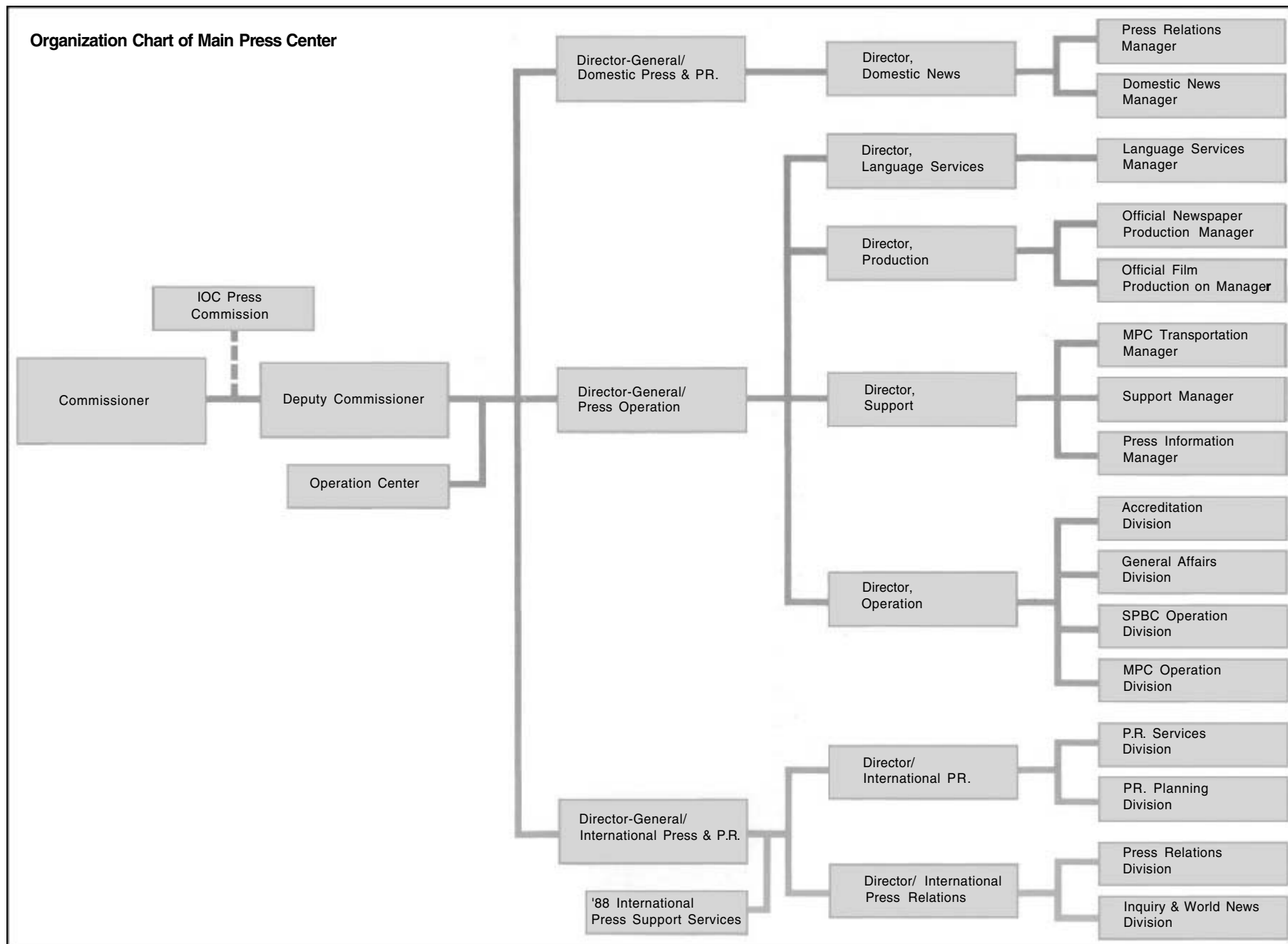
□ Common Work Room

The Common Work Room with 480 seats occupying the 1,538 square meters space of the first floor central hall of MPC, was the main work area for individual journalists. It was open around the clock from September 3 through October 5, and provided a pleasant and safe working environment and convenient facilities.

Assigned to the Common Work Room were 24, 20-inch television sets, 34 WINS terminals, 24 GIONS terminals and 17 printers, enabling journalists to retrieve required information instantly. Also, 100 collect call long-distance telephone circuits for immediate communications with 57 countries and 24 intracity telephone circuits were installed. For story writing and transmission, the room was equipped with 298 typewriters in 20 languages and two high-speed copiers. The combined number of those who used the room was 9,080.

□ Individual offices

The first and third floors of the MPC housed individual offices of 115 news agencies, newspapers and magazines from 24 countries, including 26 media organizations of the host country. Associated Press of the United States and Reuters of Great Britain used the largest spaces covering, 1,134 square meters and 756 square meters, respectively.



For telecommunications equipment, AP secured 136 circuits, including 107 ordinary telephone circuits, two facsimiles, two telexes, and 11 exclusive telephone circuits. Reuters secured 72 circuits.

Korea topped the list of countries in individual offices with 26, followed by the United States with 23, Japan with 15, the Federal Republic of Germany with nine, Italy with six, France with five, Great Britain with four, Sweden and Switzerland with three each.

□ Operation of amenities Telecommunications service

The telecommunications service room located just opposite the Common Work Room enabled journalists without personal transmission equipment to send out typewritten manuscripts upon request using its 79 telexes, 25 facsimiles and four radiophoto transmitters.

The MPC telecommunications service room, which was managed by the Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) starting from September 3, was operated by 172 operation personnel around the clock on a three-shift basis until October 5. During the initial period a daily average of 100 transmission requests were handled, but the volume started to rise sharply beginning on September 15, reaching a peak of 300 items on the Games opening day of September 17.

The volume of use during the operations period included 1) 3,977 telex services, 2) 4,479 facsimile services, 3) 338 radiophoto transmissions, 4) 3,266 phone call services (15 circuits), and 5) 107 public telephones (73 D.D.D. sets, and 34 ISD sets).

Banking service

The Korea Exchange Bank, an official sponsor of the Seoul Olympics, operated the banking service in a 109 square meters room on the second floor of MPC. The principal services included foreign exchange, deposits and remittance, and the operation was open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day. The results of the operation: 1) foreign exchange services included receipts amounting to three million dollars in 6,600 transactions, and payments amounting to 1.5 million dollars in 700 transactions; in all, 7,300 transactions involving 4.5 million dollars were handled; 2) the receipt of KTA telecommunication charges reached 81 million *won* in 40 transactions, and refunding reached 66 million *won* in 28 transactions.

Restaurants

The Koreana Hotel was officially responsible for the operation of a restaurant for journalists, another restaurant for operation personnel, and a snack corner.

• Operation period: — Restaurant for journalists: September 3-October 5 (24hours); snack service from 10 p.m. to 9 a.m.

— Restaurant for operation personnel: August 29-October 5; from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

— Snack corner: September 3-October 3; from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

— Location and scope: — Restaurant for journalists: 793 square meters in the MPC basement; 250 seats

— Restaurant for operation personnel: 331 square meters on the eastern perimeter of MPC; 300 seats

— Snack corner: 33 square meters on MPC first floor; 20 seats

— Total customers: — Restaurant for journalists: 6,279 persons

— Restaurant for operation personnel: 32,697 persons

— Snack corner: 59,252 persons

Typewriter repair service

The typewriter repair room was operated from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. each day by the Brother Co., which, as an official supplier of the Olympics, furnished 953 typewriters. A total of 105 cases of ribbon changes and repair services were handled during the period of operation.

Repair service teams inspected the machines at the competition venues and official event sites once a day.

Shopping center

The shopping center was operated by Lotte Department Store Co., Ltd. which was an official sponsor of the Games. The shopping center covering 53 square meters at a corner on the MPC first floor handled sales of Korean souvenirs and daily supplies. A combined total of 19,902 persons used the shopping center.

Of the total sales amounting to 48.11 million *won*, souvenirs accounted for 11.97 million *won* (1,484 persons), followed by Korean cigarettes with 9.35 million *won*, textiles with 7.01 million *won*, and stationery, woodwork and leather products. Popular souvenirs included key rings and badges. T-shirts and handkerchiefs bearing the Olympic emblem or mascot were also popular.

Special courier services

The courier service room covering 53 square meters on the first floor of MPC was operated by Federal Express Co. Principal service was the delivery of small parcels weighing less than three kilograms. The number of clients totalled 1,400. From September 1 to October 2, five persons were on duty 24 hours a day on a two-shift basis.

Locker room

The locker room was operated directly by the SLOOC's Press Operation Headquarters; hand-carried goods belonging to journalists were kept, and inquiries on lost goods were handled on a 24-hour basis. Services at the room, occupying 73 square meters in the basement of MPC, included 595 cases of goods custody and 85 cases of lost and found service.

Post office

The post office, installed by the Seoul Office of Communications, was operated from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. from September 3 to October 5. Situated on the first floor of MPC occupying 53 square meters, the office was responsible mainly for the receipts of postal matters; it also dealt with the sales of stamps, postcards and postal orders. During the period of operation, a total of 17,055 items of international mail involving 64 countries was handled.

Clinic

The clinic, installed by the Medical Support Group of the Organizing Committee on the first floor (106 square meters) of MPC, was operated round the clock from September 3 to October 5. A combined total of 112 doctors and 168 nurses took charge of primary care, first-aid treatment and evacuation to designated hospitals. Clinical services and treatment benefited a total of 1,824 persons, most of them for colds and headaches.



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2. Stories are dispatched via dedicated circuits.

3. The main floor on the ground level of the MPC served as a 481-seat Common Work Room where temporary editing was done.



24. Press Operations

Media Occupants of Main Press Center (MPC)

Country	Media	Office Space (m ²)	Country	Media	Office Space (m ²)	
United States	AP	1,134	The Mainich Newspaper		120	
	UPI	324		Nihon Keizai Shimbun	27	
Great Britain	REUTERS	756		Nikkan Sports Press	18	
France	AFP	513		The Nishi-Nippon	54	
U.S.S.R.	TASS	54		The Hokkaido Shimbun		
	IOPP	300		Photo Kishimoto Corp	27	
Sub-total	Six Media			The Sankei Shimbun	108	
Korea	Kangwon Ilbo	27		Shizuoka Shimbun	18	
	Kyung Nam Daily News	27		The Yomiuri Shimbun	126	
	Kyeongin Ilbo	27		NHK	12	
	Kyunghyang Daily News	81		Italy	A.G.C. (Cori Press Agency)	27
	Kwangju Daily News	27			Agencia ANSA	27
	Maeil Shinmum	45	La Gazzetta Dello Sport		34	
	Taejon Ilbo	27	Corriere Dello Sera		34	
	Dong-A Ilbo	81	La Repubblica		27	
	Maeil Kyungje Shinmun	27	Corriere Dello Sport/Stadio		27	
	Pusan Daily News	45	Fed. Republic of Germany		Stern Magazine	27
	Seoul Shinmum	108			Sport Information Dienst	126
	Yonhap News Agency	400			Sport International Magazine	27
	Jeonbuk Ilbo	27			Axel Springer Verlag	72
	Jeonwu Shinmum	27			Der Spiegel Verlag	18
	Cheju Shinmum	27			DPA	200
	Chosun Ilbo	81		Creative Team	27	
	Joong-Ang Daily News	81		Frankfurter Rundschau	27	
	Chung Chong Ilbo	27		Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	27	
	Korea Economic Daily	27		Great Britain	Bob Thomas Sports Photo.	27
	Hankook Ilbo	108			The Sunday Times Magazine	27
	The Korea Herald	27			ALL Sport	45
	KBS	27	France	Le Sport	27	
	MBC	27		L'Equipe	54	
	CBS	18		Temp Sport	27	
	Han-Kyoreh Shinmum	18	Sweden	Sipa Press	27	
	NOPP	300		Press Bild AB	54	
	United States	The Boston Globe		27	Nordic Photo Team	96
		The Chicago Tribune	60	Tidningarnas Telequambyra	90	
		The Copley Press Inc.	27	Switzerland	Tages-Anzeigerd Sontags Zeitung	27
		Cox Newspapers	54		Neue Zuercher Zeitung	18
		The Dallas Morning News	27		Sport Inf Soc	18
		The Denver Post	27	Austria	Austria Press Agentur	27
Newsday		27	Australia		NEWS Limited to Australid	54
Duomo Photograph Inc.		54	The Age Newspaper	27		
The Los Angeles Times		27	China	Xinhua News Agency	216	
The New York Times		27		Denmark	Politikens Pressfoto	34
The Olympian Magazine		27	Finland	European Press Union	200	
The San Jose Mercury News		27		Helsingin Sanomat	23	
Scripps Howard News Service		27	German Dem. Republic	ADN	108	
Sports Illustrated Magazine		54		Netherlands	A.N.P.	27
The Sporting News		27	NPA		27	
Time Magazine		110	Hungary	Hungarian News Agency	81	
USA Today		135		Norway	Aftenposten	34
The Washington Post		27	Scan Foto		27	
NEWSWEEK		54	Spain	Agencia EFE	108	
NBC		27		Canada	The Toronto Star	27
RADIO FREE Europe		12	Israel		Mariv Daily	18
Japan		Asahi Shimbun		108	Yedioth Ahronoth	27
	The Hochi Shimbun	27	Poland	Polish Press Agency	27	
	Japan Magazine Publishers Association	27		Chinese Taipei	China News Agency	27
	JJI Press	90	Sub-Total	109 Medias		
	The Chunichi Tokyo Shimbun	54	Total	115 Medias		
	KYODO News Service	208				



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4. Twenty-four TV monitors were installed in the Common Work Room to facilitate journalists' coverage.

5. Press Village Accreditation Center where print media personnel obtained credentials.



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6. Journalists operated WINS terminals themselves to retrieve necessary information.

7. Journalists at work on stories in the MPC Common Work Room.

24.3 Press Operations

24.3-1 Accreditation of Journalists

Prior to the mailing of the application forms for the press accreditation, the Organizing Committee consulted with the IOC about the classification of categories, access privileges and the quota for each category. The IOC Media Guide initially determined the total members of the print media to be 4,616, including 3,365 reporters, 501 photographers and 750 others. The guide further recognized one additional photographer for each sport and 150 persons for ETV category. These quotas were determined by the IOC in consideration of the accommodating ability of the Organizing Committee with a final quota to be set in consultations between the IOC and the Organizing Committee.

On the basis of the IOC-provided quotas, the SLOOC finally estimated the number of journalists for accreditation at 5,197 in July 1987. In December the same year, the SLOOC mailed the application forms for accreditation cards and guidebooks to the NOCs. The format of application forms was decided with reference to those for previous Games and after consultation with the computer division of the Organizing Committee. The opinion of the IOC was also considered before the final decision. The forms for each category were colored differently for easy recognition. One form consisted of four copying sheets and was accompanied by a guidebook on customs clearance as well as by stickers and pins.

The accreditation forms sent out after agreement with the IOC regarding the classification of categories corresponded to 5,197 persons. However,

only 5 percent of the total forms sent out had been returned to SLOOC by April 30, the deadline for filing.

To cover the possibility of spoiled applications, the Organizing Committee sent out about 10 percent more forms than required by the NOCs. However, there were instances in which the extra forms sent to a particular NOC were completed by additional applicants. After receiving the application forms, the Organizing Committee agreed with the IOC to only send out ID cards to the NOCs after a thorough screening procedure. Because of delay in the receipt of application forms for accreditation, the mailing of the ID cards continued until early September.

In Lausanne, Switzerland, in May 1988, the IOC Press Commission approved additional quotas for 189 persons in E category, 93 persons in EP category, 311 persons in TE category, 116 persons for ES category and 43 persons for EPS category, and allocated these to NOCs.

The Press Village accreditation center opened on September 2, and was operated until October 2. For those who arrived in Seoul carrying the ID cards with them, their ID cards were confirmed and, if no discrepancy was found, the accreditation card (AD) was issued after attaching a photograph taken on-the-spot.

In cases where ID cards had not been issued or had been lost, the application forms were received on the spot and the AD cards were issued without delay as soon as it had been confirmed that applicants were eligible. A number of journalists arrived without either ID cards or applying for accreditation, only possessing AIPS cards or the press identification cards issued in their country. Accreditation cards were issued for these journalists with approval of their NOC and then of the IOC in case there were surpluses from their national quotas, but no cards could be issued when there were no such surpluses.

The operation of the accreditation center started earlier than originally scheduled to facilitate pre-Games coverage by the journalists from the host country. The accreditation center opened from August 29 for Korean journalists only, and the operation went into full swing starting from September 2. The accreditation covered a total of 4,933 persons from 1,453 media organizations. By category, E accounted for 3,157, ES for 193, EP for 710, EPS for 72, TE for 700 and ETV for 101.

Under an agreement with IOC, the Organizing Committee issued additional passes to save journalists without AD cards, allowing them access to MPC and Press Village. As the opening day of the Games drew near, demand for the "MPC Only" cards rose sharply; issuance was decided according to the size of the media applying. The cards were made available to 439 persons, including 164 Koreans and 275 foreigners.

24.3.2 Results/CATV Operation

The Organizing Committee provided three-way results services: the results service exclusively for international news agencies, the results service for the print media organizations housed in MPC, and the results service transmitted through CATV after supplying to KBS-TV via WINS.

CATV teletext not only allowed the information put in through WINS to appear on monitors but also provided spot newscasts in the event of a major news break.

The results service centered on the 1) exclusive results service for international news agencies, 2) information on the competition results and their distribution, 3) CATV teletext broadcasting, and 4) CATV tape-recording service.

□ Exclusive service for international news agencies

During the fifth General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) held in Seoul in April 1986, four international news agencies — AP, UPI, Reuters and AFP — commissioned the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to help develop the system for a direct results link between MPC and the computers installed at their head offices. In June 1987 these news agencies requested that the results format for each sport be made available in a descriptive form and that the summary of the results be provided directly in single port during the Games period. At the same time, the joint participation by Kyodo News Service, Xinhua and EFE was approved by the IOC and the SLOOC. For the interface method among the news agencies, it was agreed that the results should first go to Reuters and then be distributed among other news agencies.

Afterwards, there were two rounds of working sessions involving eight news agencies — Reuters, AFP, AP, UPI, Xinhua, Kyodo News Service, Yonhap News Agency, and EFE. An agreement was reached in the third working session on August 3, 1987, under which the SLOOC would pay half the US\$233,248 of the development costs as requested by KAIST, while the remaining US\$116,624 would be met by the eight news agencies.

□ Results distribution

The results were put out immediately through GIONS while results service staffers acted promptly to deliver the results to the pigeon holes in the Common Work Room and to each media office in the MPC. The kinds of results information required for each sport were determined in June 1987 after consultation with the sports researchers at KAIST. A total of 400 sheets of information for each of the 14 sports including track and field events, were distributed, as were 300 sheets for each of 11 other sports. The total output of games information from MPC

Accreditation Granted to Media Personnel by Date

Date	No. of People Accredited				
August	29	143	16	196	
	30	166	17	53	
	31	241	18	32	
September	1	150	19	38	
	2	333	20	45	
	3	119	21	66	
	4	17	22	28	
	5	165	23	21	
	6	125	24	12	
	7	99	25	9	
	8	163	26	9	
	9	312	27	9	
	10	178	28	5	
	11	155	29	3	
	12	312	30	3	
	13	365	October	1	
	14	515		2	
	15	846			
Total	4,933				



Press Accreditation by NOC

Country (Media)	E	ES	EP	EPS	TE	ETV	Total	No. of Media
AFP	48		33		15		96	
AP	68		24		84		176	
REUTER	49		15		30		94	
TASS	11		7				18	
UPI	53		8		10		71	
Yonhap	90	4	15	4	29		142	
IOPP	5		26		31		62	
NOPP	6		24		28		58	
Algeria	4						4	4
Andorra	1						1	1
Angola	1						1	1
Argentina	14		2				16	14
Australia	54	5	6	1	4	14	84	36
Austria	23		6				29	15
Bangladesh	2						2	2
Belgium	17		2				19	16
Bermuda	1						1	1
Bolivia			1				1	1
Brazil	14		7				21	12
Bahrain	1						1	1
Bulgaria	11		3				14	10
Burkina Faso	1						1	1
Canada	73			8	1		86	42
Cayman	1						1	1
Congo	2						2	2
Chad	1						1	1
Chile	7						7	5
China	87		14				106	33
Ivory Coast	1						1	1
Cook			1				1	1
Colombia	3		1				4	4
Coast Rica	5		1		1		7	5
Cuba	2						2	1
Cyprus	3						3	2
Denmark	33	1	8		4		46	18
Djibouti	1						1	1
Dominica	1						1	1
Ecuador	1						1	1
Egypt	9						9	9
El Salvador	1		1				2	2
Spain	68	2	13				83	27
Fiji	1						1	1
Finland	66	4	16		7		93	37
France	97	13	25	5	10		150	67
Fed. Rep. of Germany	194	11	37	4	61	2	309	84
Gambia	1						1	1
Britain	99	11	27	3	9	25	174	66
German Dem. Rep.	41		9			4	54	26
Ghana	2						2	2
Greece	9		2				11	10
Guatemala	1						1	1
Guinea	1						1	1
Guam	4				2	2	8	5
Hong Kong	28			4			32	23
Holland	51	1	12	1	2		67	23
Honduras	1						1	1
Hungary	21		2		7		30	16
Indonesia	15		3				18	12
India	39		6				45	33
Iraq	5		1	1			7	6
Israel	15	1	2				18	8
Italy	116	10	5	2	1		142	58
Jamaica	3						3	2
Jordan	1						1	1
Japan	235	26	46	5	95		407	75
Kenya	3		1		1		5	5

Country (Media)	E	ES	EP	EPS	TE	ETV	Total	No. of Media
Korea	511	33	61	15	147		767	81
Saudi Arabia	5		2				7	6
Kuwait	10		1				11	7
Libya	1						1	1
Liechtenstein	2						2	1
Luxembourg	1			1			2	2
Malaysia	18		3				21	10
Morocco	6						6	6
Malawi	1						1	1
Mexico	28		6				34	13
Mongolia	1						1	1
Mali	1						1	1
Malta	2						2	2
Monaco	2		1				3	3
Mozambique	1						1	1
Mauritania	1						1	1
Nepal	2		1				3	3
Nigeria	15		2				17	15
Norway	30		11	5	12		58	18
New Zealand	14	1	3				18	9
Oman	2		1				3	2
Pakistan	6						6	6
Paraguay	2						2	2
Peru	8						8	6
Philippines	14		2				16	12
Poland	15						15	7
Portugal	10		3	1	1		15	12
Puerto Rico	7		3				10	8
Qatar	2						2	2
Romania	2						2	2
West Samoa	1						1	1
Senegal	6		3				9	4
Singapore	9		1				10	4
Sierra Leone	1						1	1
San Marino	1						1	1
Sri Lanka	2						2	2
Sudan	2						2	2
Swiss	44	3	13	1	4		65	28
Surinam	1						1	1
Sweden	74	2	17		14		107	31
Swaziland	1						1	1
Tanzania	1						1	1
Czechoslovakia	10		1				11	9
Thailand	21		5				26	13
Taipei	24		2				26	14
Trinidad Tobago	1						1	1
Tunisia	1		1				2	2
Turkey	17		5				22	12
Arab Emirates	2						2	2
Uganda	2						2	2
U.S.S.R.	54		11				65	41
Uruguay	16					2	18	14
U.S.A.	253	22	55	6	73	51	460	116
Venezuela	3						3	3
Yemen Arab	2						2	2
Yemen Dem.	1						1	1
Yugoslavia	27		2				29	22
Zaire	4						4	4
Zambia	2						2	2
Zimbabwe	1						1	1
IOC	3		7		9	1	20	5
Sports Fed.		9	10	5			24	20
SLOOC	9	3	18		8		38	5
Miscellaneous	19	37					31	8
Total	3,157	193	710	72	700	101	4,933	1,453



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numbered 12,912 original sheets and more than five million copied sheets. After each day's events were completed, information on the day's competition schedule, result summaries, new records, medal standings, multi-medal winners and start lists were compiled and distributed. The pigeon holes were arranged by event, totalling 1,170 for 18 events; the results from the preceding day were removed from the pigeon holes at midnight.

For information on various sporting events, journalists used GIONS terminals (the total instances of use reached 907,718). This on-line network system, developed by KAIST, provided start lists, statistics, reports on proceedings, information on athletes, past records and information on competition schedules. In order to provide speedy information on medal standings by country, the Organizing Committee operated a medal standing board in the MPC Common Work Room.

□ CATV teletext operation

The teletext service for the Seoul Olympics started after the signing of a contract with KBS. The service was offered in English and French by securing one of the 20 Olympic CATV channels; the operation was designed to provide coverage convenience to journalists and members of the Olympic Family.

Under an agreement with KBS, the CATV teletext service aired the following: International Broadcasting Center (IBC) English-language service for the first 20 minutes on every hour; SLOOC English-language service from the 20 to the 30th minutes; IBC French-language cast from the 30 to the 50th minutes; and SLOOC French-language cast for the last 10 minutes of each hour.

The operation period was from September 11 to October 2. Going through the daily gathering of information and editing conference, content for each day's broadcast was compiled by 4 p.m. and put out through KBS computers via WINS.

Each screen was compiled so as to last for about 20 seconds. In the case of the 10-minute casts in English and French, one typical program needed 30 cuts, and consequently 43 basic formats were arranged to prepare for the cast. In the case of the doping incident involving Ben Johnson, the regular program was halted temporarily in favor of a spot cast.

As host broadcaster, KBS transmitted the CATV signal after arranging the content of daily broadcast to fit in the overall time schedule and inserting color graphics and background music. SLOOC information accounted for 132 hours, or two thirds of the total teletext broadcast during the operation period.

□ CATV tape-recording service

CATV tape-recording service was designed to provide coverage convenience to journalists by recording all of the 20 channels of Olympic CATV. All competitions were video tape-recorded, and the recorded tapes were made available free of charge to journalists at the Results Service Office. Forty VCRs for CATV use were secured; 20 VCRs were used for tape-recording and 20 others for video viewing. Six temporary employees, including video company employees experienced in program production, worked on two shifts to tape-record all competitions. Using a total of 2,000 tapes, all competition scenes and events relayed by CATV including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the marathon race were tape-recorded, and the result services were provided round the clock in the CATV room. The level of interest in tapes showed some difference according to specific countries and events, but in terms of viewing ratio, athletics drew the highest viewership with 33 percent, followed by boxing (24 percent) and aquatics (8 percent).

A total of 1,065 persons utilized the tape-recording service. A daily average of 140 tapes were leased for 71 persons.

24.3.3

Press Information

□ Circulation of information

Press information was handled under the responsibility of the Press Information Officer and the News Release Officer who worked under the supervision of the Director of the Press Information Division. The Press Information Officer gathered information from 1) SPBCs at all sites of competitions and other events, 2) situation rooms at all operations headquarters, 3) IBC, 4) IOC and IFs, 5) press attache at each NOC, 6) domestic and foreign press supporting teams, and 7) official reporters, through telephones, documents, facsimiles and WINS. The information gathered through these channels were compiled and furnished to the office of the News Release Officer, where copywriters wrote news release items in Korean, English and French. They were copied to be distributed to the individual media offices or to the pigeon holes in the MPC Common Work Room. They were also transmitted to all SPBCs through WINS, facsimiles and telephones.

□ Utilization of reporters

At the MPC and major competition sites, foreign specialists recruited by the Organizing Committee acted as reporters conducting interviews and producing news releases, thereby contributing to the enhancement of Games information services.

List of reporters

MPC: Rod Chapman (Canada)
Karen Myers (Great Britain)
Athletics: Ivor Jenkins (Great Britain)
Riku Salmenkyla (Finland)
Sherri Platt (U.S.A.)
Anna Legnani (Italy)
Yachting: Roger Lean-Vercoe (Great Britain)
Gymnastics: Dwight Normile (U.S.A.)
Tennis: Larry Kann (U.S.A.)
Boxing: Bill Scott (U.S.A.)
Aquatics: Andrew Strenk (U.S.A.)
Gerd Heydn (Federal Rep. of Germany)

On-the-spot interviews were by reporters arranged in 523 instances:

Athletics — 162 instances
Yachting — 31 instances
Gymnastics — 103 instances
Tennis — 69 instances
Boxing — 71 instances
Aquatics — 87 instances

□ News releases

News releases covered the compilation and speedy delivery of SLOOC's official announcements, Games-related news, details on MPC Official News Conferences, major contents of briefings and public notices for journalists.

The required staff included News Release Officer, four copywriters in each of the three languages of Korean, English and French, and 27 personnel for data input, copying and distribution, totalling 40.

News items of various degrees of importance were produced, copied and distributed to journalists, starting with a story about the rehearsal for the MPC opening ceremony on August 30 to the temporary suspension of the MPC's key telephone and the final results of its operation announced on October 2. Important news was announced on bulletin boards or through the in-circuit broadcasting network.

A total of 397 news releases were put out, a daily average of 12, and the average number of copies per item was 1,500 (1,000 English copies, 300 French copies and 200 Korean copies).

24.3.4

Press Conferences and Briefings

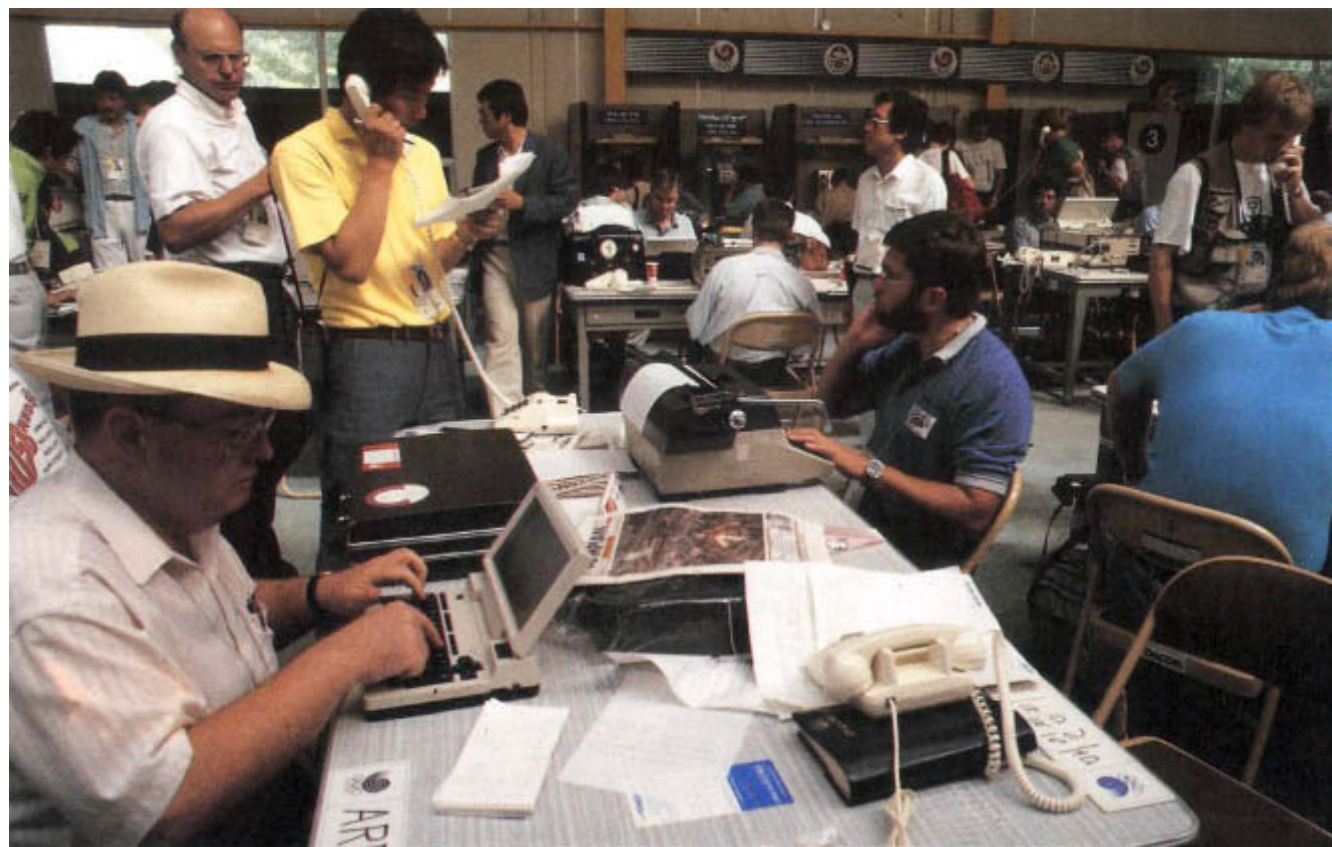
Regular press conferences were held during the Games period while interviews with personalities related to major events of interest were arranged. The Organizing Committee gave a daily briefing to journalists at the MPC. At the conference room occupying about 1,983 square meters on the third floor of MPC, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik held a press conference on overall preparations of the Games on September 3, following the Opening Ceremony for the MPC. Thereafter, regular conferences were held while conferences with related persons were arranged at the request of journalists.



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- 8. A journalist questions an athlete in the interview zone at a competition venue.
- 9. Printouts from WINS terminals aided journalists in putting together rapid coverage of Olympic events.
- 10. Volunteer workers field questions at the information center.
- 11. Offices were arranged for journalists not housed in the MPC.
- 12. The Korea Telecommunication Authority established a temporary office at the MPC to provide overseas communication services.
- 13. A journalist poses for cameramen holding a copy of 'The Seoul Olympian'.



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The conference room was equipped with the facility for simultaneous interpretation in six languages, and many conferences or announcements originally scheduled for at Headquarters Hotel often took place at this room.

Moderators used English, but when the speech was delivered in one of the six languages, the remaining five languages were delivered through simultaneous interpretations. Before and during the Games, a total of 54 conferences were arranged.

Conferences by IOC officials including the IOC president accounted for the most with 22, followed by famous athletes or teams with 18, NOCs with seven, IFs with four and the SLOOC with three.

One joint conference by the IOC and the SLOOC was held on October 3, the day after the Closing Ceremony. The IOC conference of September 27 on a doping scandal involving Ben Johnson drew a record number of about 800 journalists. The conference by American sprinter Carl Lewis attracted about 500.

Press conferences by star athletes participating in the Olympics attracted far more journalists than the conferences by others.

The press conference by Marat Gramov, President of the Soviet NOC and Sports Minister, dealt with areas other than sports such as "glasnost," inter-Korean issues and Hungary's decision to open a trade representative office in Korea.

Daily briefings featured the status of arrivals and departures of Olympic Family members, major functions, competition schedules, competition results, new records, and country-by-country medal standings. Many journalists attended these regular briefings, on the basis of which they often decided the day's schedule for news coverage activities.

24.3.5 Language Services

The Organizing Committee secured specialized personnel to perform language services, which involved the operation of a simultaneous interpretation service pool, translation and interpretation-guide services in the MPC, and individual interpretation service for MPC-based journalists on a payment basis.

The equipment for the simultaneous interpretation was installed at the press conference room on the third floor of MPC, and six languages were used, English, French, Spanish, Russian, German and Korean. Interpretation service for press conferences continued from September 3 through October 3.

The MPC recruited 46 foreign simultaneous interpreters, who worked at 68 press conferences in all. At competition sites, 120 interpreters assisted at a total of 99 conferences for 23 sports. Shortage of on-the-spot interpretation services for Russian and Japanese at the competition sites was

covered by interpreters from the Language Service Support Group when necessary.

Individual language and translation services were extended to MPC-based major news agencies and newspapers. The translation service was limited, in principle, to four pages of A4 sheets. Translation requests exceeding four pages were referred to the Language Support Center.

24.3.6 Foreign Press Support

The foreign press support operation providing assistance for foreign journalists was conducted as a major project before and after the Games.

The basic goal of the Games Organizing Committee's foreign press support operation was to help instill a sense of assurance regarding the successful staging of the Seoul Olympics. Also, the objective was to help lay the foundation for the host country's leap into the advanced nation status on the strength of the successful staging of the Games.

For this purpose, it was decided:

- 1) to help arrange interviews and on-the-spot coverage;
- 2) to launch discreet and adequate public relations on security;
- 3) to disseminate timely and adequate press materials;
- 4) to make the best possible use of foreign news services so as to help build up a perfect Games support system.

From its inauguration in November 1981, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee arranged interviews, provided briefings and press materials, and assisted in the on-the-spot coverage of the construction of competition sites for a total of 694 foreign journalists from 74 countries who visited Korea up to the end of 1984. Taking prompt action to obtain and analyze the stories written by these journalists, the Organizing Committee tried to respond to international opinions.

- Support for individual occasions: For various international sports events, exhibitions and other events, 23 press conferences, 60 briefings, and 150 other meetings for foreign journalists were organized up to the end of August 1988.

- Production and distribution of press materials: In November 1982, the first 1,000 SLOOC press kits were produced; the subsequent total reached 77,200 kits. The press kit featured stories on the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, the host city of Seoul, Olympic competition sites, and the history and status of Korean sports. It also carried photos showing the host city Seoul, the full view of the Seoul Sports Complex, and its layout, a bird's-eye view of the Olympic Park, the Olympic emblem and mascot. The press kit was made in several different languages — 63,300 English kits, 6,850 French, 5,700 Spanish and 1,300 Japanese. News releases made available to the journalists totalled 377.

- Collection and utilization of overseas news: Games-related stories transmitted by four major international news agencies and daily editorials of foreign newspapers were collected and analyzed. Relevant measures were taken when necessary while the materials were used for the making of policies and as working materials. The information gathered amounted to 3,732 items. It was forwarded to the president of the Organizing Committee depending on the degree of importance, and used in working out measures to deal with any distorted or misinformed stories.

- Inquiry/Information Center: The Inquiry/Information Center located near the Common Work Room and the first floor entrance of MPC, handled various inquiries from journalists and addressed the problems and recommendations, complaints and inconveniences pointed out by journalists. These services were given in 11 languages including English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Japanese, Russian, Arab, Chinese, Dutch and Korean. Thirty personnel worked on this service. The services extended during the Games period covered 8,167 inquiries, 51 cases of recommendations, complaints and troubles, and 336 requests for interviews, venue tours and other matters.
- World news service: Eight news agencies including AP, UPI, Reuters, AFP, Tass, Xinhua, Kyodo News Service and Yonhap News Agency, were used for the world news service. The service was provided to help all foreign journalists based in MPC. In addition, important stories were reported to related agencies in and outside the country and distributed among related sections for use as data for reference or judgement.

The required staff included 17 persons, including two from SLOOC, 14 volunteers and one support member. Grouped in three teams, they worked on a 24-hour basis.

After leafing through stories posted on the communication boards of the eight news agencies, journalists could request copies of stories of interest to them. Copy requests averaged 20 per day during the Games period.

Noteworthy was the fact that the news services of Tass and Xinhua were available for the first time in Korea.

- Press venue tours: The press venue tours were designed to provide orientation on major competition venues and event sites, and opportunities for pre-Games coverage for major Olympic facilities.

Included in the tours were five facilities in the Seoul Sports Complex, six facilities in the Olympic Park, and seven facilities in the Seoul metropolitan area such as the Olympic Village, Han River Regatta Course, gymnasiums in Seoul National and Hanyang Universities and Sangmu Gymnasium. The tours were conducted regularly for seven days from September 9 to 15.



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Eight volunteers proficient in English, French and Spanish provided guide services. Most of the journalists who joined the venue tours were those visiting Korea for the first time or those who saw the need for gathering in-depth information on the facilities. Detailed briefings helped the journalists prepare stories. A relatively small number of 277 foreign journalists from 75 media organizations in 43 countries joined the venue tours, perhaps because most foreign media organizations had already covered the facilities concerned.



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- 14. Press conferences were held on the third floor of the MPC.
- 15. Athletes meet the press at the swimming competition venue.
- 16. Impromptu interview in the interview zone of the boxing venue.
- 17. Star Soviet gymnast Elena Chouchounova holds a press conference.
- 18. Powerful telephoto lenses were used by photographers for the competitions in the Olympic Stadium.



24. Press Operations



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24.4 Press Photo Service

Ample space and assorted conveniences were offered to assist the coverage activities of photographers who had to capture the dramatic moments of the Olympics. The press photo service included the operation of photo pools and the photo marshals, designation of photo-taking areas at competition sites, operation of camera repair, rental and development lab, and collection and delivery of films.

24.4.1 Operation of Photo Pools

All photographers were allowed to cover the Olympics, but photo pools were organized and operated in order to maintain order at competition sites and provide pictures taken at the best available positions to many media organizations. In accordance with the Olympic Charter and its rules, the National Olympic Photo Pool (NOPP) and International Olympic Photo Pool (IOPP) were organized. The members were provided with space for photo taking, required to wear a mark identifying their pool membership, and were given priority of coverage such as access privilege to the pool area.

□ National Photo Pool

In October 1986, IOC, SLOOC, Yonhap News Agency and the Korea Photo Journalists Association held a meeting to discuss organizing the NOPP. It was originally decided to organize the NOPP under the direction of Yonhap News Agency, but the Korea Photo Journalists Association objected. The Association eventually took charge of the organization. In December 1987, the Association and the SLOOC signed an agreement concerning the organization of NOPP.

NOPP was comprised of 24 photographers of the Korea Photo Journalists Association, six editing staffers, and 28 technical staffers.

NOPP was obliged to provide IOC with two sets of photos with brief captions every day, while operating a photo exhibition stand at MPC for non-members. It was also agreed that NOPP would cooperate for speedy, mutual utilization of photos and films with the IOPP, and all photos and negatives would be faithfully preserved until the next Olympics.

The Organizing Committee provided pool members with priority parking service at competition venues and function sites, and took measures enabling them to receive the best possible services and supply of goods from official sponsors and licensees, including space for photo development in the MPC and priority development service.

□ International Photo Pool

The IOC sent a standard draft contract for the organization of the IOPP to the SLOOC for examination by the concerned departments in August 1987. Reuters was named the host agency in October the same year and in February 1988, an agreement signed by AP, AFP, UPI and Reuters was forwarded to the Organizing Committee with approval from the IOC. The IOPP was organized with 26 photographers and editing and technical staff from the four news agencies. They agreed on mutual cooperation with the NOPP and other duties and rights.

24.4.2 Photo Service at Venues

□ Selection of photo-taking areas

In order to select photo-taking positions, the National Film Production Center, Yonhap News Agency and Korea Photo Journalists Association jointly made a two-day field investigation tour in February 1987 of the Olympic Stadium where Opening and Closing Ceremonies, athletics and football events were to take place. AP also joined the inspection.

In June 1987, related Korean agencies, AP, Reuters, AFP and UPI organized a joint team for a 23-day field investigation of the Olympic Stadium, 25 competition sites and the arrival site for the Olympic torch in Cheju-do. In August 1987 at the Olympic Center, the Organizing Committee, Seoul Olympic Radio & TV Operations (SORTO), NOPP, IOPP and a documentary film team held a meeting of the persons with top responsibility for photo taking in order to coordinate the selection of photo-taking areas. The selection of photo-taking areas was finalized in another coordinating meeting in May 1988. The meeting was attended by representatives of IOC, the Organizing Committee, broadcasting companies, NOPP, IOPP, documentary film team, and photographers of local newspapers and foreign news agencies.

On many occasions, photographers of IOPP member companies who had built up experience in international competitions surveyed competition sites to select photo-taking areas. In coordination with TV crew and the official documentary production team, consultation was also made with competition managers of each sport on whether the photo-taking areas would interfere with the proceedings of competitions. The photo-taking areas were determined with the approval of IOC and IFs.

In the case of Opening and Closing Ceremonies, 460 seats at eight locations including one at the ground level, were determined as photo-taking areas while 114 seats at 31 locations were assigned to the official documentary film team.

Photo-taking positions and space for the official documentary film team were determined at all competition sites. At the Pusan yachting site, photographers and official documentary film crew were allowed to cover the races from aboard the Press Boat.

□ Operation of photo marshals

The photo marshals were deployed at competition sites in order to help photographers and to ensure pictures were taken without disrupting the orderly proceedings of the Games and causing inconvenience to spectators. It was originally planned to assign 89 photo marshals to 23 competition sites, but the plan was adjusted to assign them chiefly to 15 competition sites. The main stadium where Opening and Closing Ceremonies were scheduled needed the most photo marshals, with 13, followed by the archery range with 10, and the Olympic Park swimming pool with six. The duties of the photo marshals included: 1) control of the photo-taking areas, 2) film collection and conveyance, 3) arrangement of convenience for photographers, and 4) urging photographers to observe code of conduct.

These personnel underwent training on how to guide photographers within the photo-taking areas and how to collect film and pass it to messengers by making rounds of the photo-taking areas. In addition, field adaptation training was conducted on three occasions at competition sites. Deployed at competition sites during the Games period, the photo marshals confirmed the IF and specialized journalists; guided pool and non-pool photographers to their respective seats; controlled their movement beyond the authorized areas, enforced bans on flash lights and tripods inside the competition sites and reported violations to the pertinent authority.

□ Film collection and transportation

Film collection service was offered during the Games period from September 17 to October 2. The envelopes used for the collection were provided by Kodak but some individual media offices also used their own envelopes. For transportation from competition sites far from the MPC, 250cc motorcycles were used, while 125cc motorcycles were used for the competition sites not far from the MPC. Thirty-two motorcycles and 37 messengers were provided by Hyosung Motors and Machinery Inc. an official motorcycle supplier. Seven sedans were rented and drivers were arranged on an individual support basis.

Film was collected and transported at one-hour intervals during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, athletics, aquatics, gymnastics and boxing competitions. Collection and transportation was done twice a day in the morning and afternoon for archery, water polo, basketball, handball, hockey and wrestling, and once a day for bowling,



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cycling, equestrian sports, football (preliminaries in provincial cities), judo, rowing, shooting, taekwondo, yachting and weightlifting. The motorcycle operations covered a total of 2,085 journeys and sedans 313 journeys to collect and transport a total of 5,974 envelopes of film. Film was delivered in the following manner: 1) photographers put each roll into an envelope classified according to function, and filled in the required details. 2) At the time when film was given to photo marshals at the competition sites or SPBC, the photo marshals signed the delivery and transportation slips and handed them to photographers. When film was delivered to messengers, the photo marshal recovered the check sticker signed by the messenger. When the film was accepted at the film counter of the development room, the recipient signed the messenger's sticker. 3) When film was picked up by photo marshal or sent to the SPBC for developing at the MPC developing room after going through individual offices, signing was done only on the slip held by photographers. Other procedures of filing and transportation to the development room were the same as above. 4) When film was personally given to the developing room, photographers were required to get their request and transportation slips signed and present them later to recover the film.

Depending on the volume of printing, it took generally two to four hours to complete the printing. It generally took three to five hours to process black and white film while negative film was recovered in polyethylene rolls or cut. A self-service facility was arranged for the printing and enlargement of black and white film (limited to 8x10); Kodak developing agent and negative files were provided. At the Pusan yachting site, the developing and printing of black and white films were done through self-service. Kodak operated a self-service darkroom for the printing of black and white film; development agent and printing paper were supplied free of charge. Kodak also operated a lounge for photographers, and black and white and color automatic developing machines. A total of 134,675 rolls of film were developed during the Games period.

□ **Camera repair and rental**
The SLOOC signed an official supply contract with Nikon to operate a camera repair and rental service shop to serve photographers. From September 12, five days in advance of the opening day, to the closing day of October 2, Nikon operated a camera repair and rental service shop inside the MPC from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. every day (until midnight during the Games period). Camera repairs were requested on 3,198 occasions while the camera and lens rental services involved 3,403 instances. For the sake of the convenience of photographers, Nikon provided language service with the support of 10 interpreters (two each for English, German, Spanish, French and Russian) made available from the Organizing Committee.

The camera repair was made available for all types of cameras, with services centering on calibration and cleaning. The rental services covered Nikon cameras and lenses of various types.

24.4.3 Photo Service at MPC

□ **Operation of development room**
Kodak, an official sponsor of the Games, operated a photo development and printing shop occupying 1,300 square meters in MPC to provide free development and printing service to the press from September 12, five days before the opening of the Games, through October 5. The shop was open from 7 a.m. to 2 a.m. the following day. Eligible for the service were 850 accredited photographers with Kodak Press Cards. For every roll of film developed, Kodak provided a new roll free of charge. To ensure accurate service requests and recovery of films, ID cards bearing bar codes were issued to all accredited photographers. When a development request was forwarded to the Kodak counter, a tag signed by the photographer was printed and attached to the envelope. It took three to five hours to process Kodakrome film (K-14 development). Slides were delivered in a mounted form. Color negative film (C-41 development) was either wrapped in a negative file or in the cut form when recovered. The "8x10" color printing service was limited to only one frame out of 36.



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19. To minimize distraction of competitors, only camera lenses were visible from the Tennis Courts.

20. Film messengers used motorcycles to collect and develop film of competitions and functions.

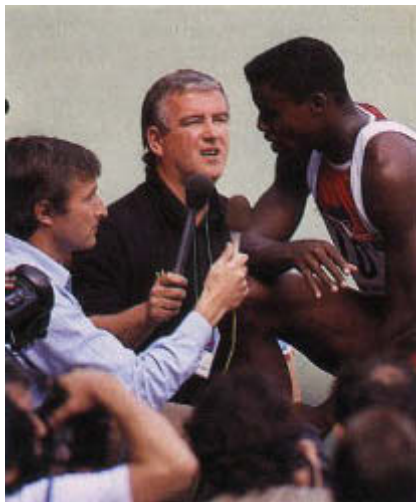
21. Hundreds of photographers vied for position at the athletic competition sites.

22. Kodak established a photography service center at the MPC to furnish free development and printing services to cameramen.

23. Captions are composed for prints.



24. Press Operations



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24.5 SPBC Operation

24.5.1 Overview

Space and human resources were arranged to assist news coverage at competition venues and function sites. Sub Press and Broadcasting Centers (SPBCs) were set up and operated at 35 spots, including 27 competition sites in Seoul, four competition sites in provincial areas and four function sites.

The SLOOC did its best to enhance the convenience of journalists, arranging on-the-spot interviews at competition sites and keeping telegram and telephone service rooms in good order. The main responsibility of the SPBCs concerned the arrangement of press seats at competition venues and event sites, support of news coverage and maintenance of order. In addition to the press seats, other required spaces included interview rooms, lounges for journalists and parking lots. The SLOOC conducted a basic survey to secure required space at each venue. The size and the location of the spaces were determined according to the characteristics of sports events and estimated number of spectators and journalists.

Of great help in determining the spaces were the number of journalists and their movement during the 1984 Los Angeles Games. The operation personnel for the SPBCs were selected by considering language proficiency in English and French and knowledge of sports.

The Press Operation Headquarters selected 20 press officers in May 1987, and 35 others in October the same year. In February 1988, their status was upgraded to press and broadcasting managers.

There were a total of 554 press operation personnel assigned to 27 competition sites.

24.5.2 Press Space and Facilities

It was decided to determine the scope and type of the press space and facilities by considering the minimum required standards under Olympic Charter and the standards of previous Games.

Press seats

The basic equipment for press seats included: 1) Desks installed in all competition sites except for tennis, 2) one electric outlet for every two seats, 3) one telephone terminal plate and one TV monitor.

Interview rooms

Interviews were conducted at official press conference rooms or at a mixed zone. Interview rooms at all sports arenas were scaled to reflect the projected number of participants.

Most of the interview rooms were set up adjacent to the SPBCs or the journalists' lounge; basic equipment included illumination and amplifier for tape recording. The mixed zone was an area near the competition area where journalists and athletes could get together and talk freely, which greatly helped prevent crowded interviews at the finals.

Sub Press Centers

The Organizing Committee set up Sub Press Centers equipped with necessary facilities and communications systems to offer journalists the best possible working environments. Typewriters, WINS terminals and CATV monitors were installed for information retrieval on general affairs and competitions, story processing, and message exchanges. The Korea Telecommunication Authority operated a temporary telegraph and telephone booth.

The Sub Press Centers at the Olympic Stadium, the Olympic Village and Press Village were the largest, capable of accommodating 200 to 300 journalists at one time; these were categorized as A class, B class included those at the boxing, cycling, weightlifting, tennis and aquatics sites, capable of accommodating 80 to 150 journalists; C class were those big enough to accommodate some 50 to 80 journalists.

24.5.3 Press Support at Venues

It was decided, in principle, that official interviews at competition sites would be conducted shortly after victory ceremonies and completed before doping tests.

Interviews at the athletics site were conducted for gold, silver and bronze medalists separately. In the case of individual competitions, the number was six including gold, silver and bronze medalists and coaches, and in doubles the number was up to nine. In team competitions, the number was from six to nine, including one or two representative athletes and coaches.

In the case of some special events, interviews were conducted upon request from journalists (one for modern pentathlon, six for equestrian sports and six for yachting). Because the doping time limit is one hour following the completion of competition, about 25 minutes to 35 minutes were allowed for interviews after victory ceremonies. In the case of sports such as athletics, in which the competition schedule was very tight, interviews had to take place after doping tests.

Interviews were conducted usually in the order of gold, silver and bronze medalists. Because of the time limit imposed on doping tests, however, sometimes the interviews were conducted flexibly, changing the order.

The athletes due for interviews were guided to the interview rooms by operation personnel right after the victory ceremonies. Individual interviews prior to the official interviews were controlled.

Interview operation personnel made advance contact with coaches to confirm the possibility of their presence; in case they decided to join the interviews, they were advised to come to the interview room together with the athletes concerned. Operation personnel restricted access to the interview room to keep out persons whose presence was not relevant.

The contents of the interviews were recorded in English and French for supply to journalists, and transmitted to MPC through WINS.

24.6 Press Operations at Venues

Fully recognizing the importance of assisting the press in their news coverage at competition sites, the Organizing Committee assigned concerned officials at the Public Relations and Press Department to study securing the required space, deployment of equipment and supply materials and overall press operations tactics at venues.

The SLOOC recruited the first group of 20 press officers in May 1987 and the second group of 35 officers in October the same year to supervise press operations at all venues. Necessary qualifications were language proficiency in English or French and knowledge of sports. They were appointed press and broadcasting managers in February 1988.

Space required for press operations at each venue was determined in consideration of the spaces used at previous Games, the estimated numbers of people and the degree of interest in each sport.

The anticipated coverage rate for each venue was obtained by applying the IOC press quotas.

Various problems resulted from actual operations, though. At the archery range, for example, complaints erupted because the number of admitted journalists was limited to fit the size of the photo-taking area behind the athletes' seats. The press experienced additional inconvenience as the SPBC was located at a distance from the competition site.

Spectators often rushed into the photo-taking areas at the athletics site because the areas were located in the middle of spectator seats, though the problem was resolved during the Games. The interview room was scarcely used as most medal winners were interviewed at the field.

The ceiling of the interview room at the basketball arena was too low for the tall athletes. At the canoeing site, the press greatly benefited from an electric Scoreboard installed directly opposite their seats, and interview requests could be accommodated easily as the mixed zone was located close to the anchoring spot. Forty CATV monitors installed at the equestrian sports site enabled the press to watch the detailed skills of competition. Photo-taking stands set up inside the deck at the aquatics sites provided excellent positions for photographers. At the table tennis arena, photographers' seats were arranged separately on the second floor in order to avoid confusion, while the press seats were located on the first floor.



supervision of the director general, the director for domestic news controlled duty performances by the Internal Affairs Division and Coverage Support Division.

Daily news briefings

Daily briefings for the Korean press were conducted at the office of the Domestic Press Support Unit before the MPC opened, but with the opening of the MPC, the briefing site was moved to its second-floor room. The briefings took place from 9:30 a.m. to 10 a.m. every morning to distribute news releases and hear suggestions from the press.

Forums with journalists

A forum was organized before and after the Games to hear the opinions of journalists. Those invited to the forums were editors-in-chief, managing editors, desk chiefs and the reporters covering the SLOOC from newspapers, broadcasting stations and a news agency. The press support

team also visited their offices to discuss their Olympic coverage.

Distribution of news releases

The Domestic Press Support Unit secured news items from the Games Operation Center, MPC news releases and competition headquarters to provide the local journalists with additional materials at news conferences and briefings. The unit also distributed the schedules for major SLOOC and IOC events, daily reports on the Games proceedings, results, news releases and the data requested by the local press through facsimiles or hand-carried messages. These reached 48 items before the Games and 52 items after the Games.

24.7 Domestic Press Support Unit

The Domestic Press Support Unit provided the local press with pre-Games news releases about the general activities of the Organizing Committee and last-minute preparations. During the Games period, separate news briefings were conducted for the Korean press in the MPC. Before the formal inauguration of the Press Operation Headquarters, the team assisted the domestic press in their Olympic coverage as part of the organization of the Spokesman's Office at the Organizing Committee. It was upgraded to an independent team as the Games started. Under the

Media Coverage by Sport

Classification	Sept. 17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Oct. 1	2	Total
Archery											63	67	82	203	193		608
Athletics						289	470	280	1,260		2,030	550	1,160	1,200	3,460		10,699
Basketball	149	161	192	68	96	100	82	83	93	22	55	97	71	33	151		1,370
Boxing	105	132	101	110	116	190	168	158	147	161	108	146	210	235	260	161	2,508
Canoeing										81	46	35	56	151	210		579
Cycling		165		240	219	260	255	181		114	57						1,491
Equestrian			40	56	70	52	29	36	65	107	124		40			234	925
Fencing				32	169	49	46	15		15	50	40	25	90			531
Football	289	362	185	235	208	242			266		287			121	293		2,488
Gymnastics		226	219	568	593	648	742	578	218			59	59	133			4,043
Handball				64	54	57	39	66	57	56	78	124	234	126	244		1,199
Hockey		140		61	100	62	95	113	110	68	140	70	110	195			1,264
Judo									271	109	259	158	104	35	75		1,011
Modern pentathlon		117	61	161	213	249											801
Rowing			88	155	45	251	256	322	374								1,491
Shooting		430	250	200	181	100	80	80									1,321
Swimming (Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool)		1,062	1,764	448	1,342	450	2,050	1,967	834	284	637			228	414		11,480
Swimming (Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool)	111	150	95	183		98	100	111	132								980
Table tennis						38	39	41	36	67	42	33	101	131			528
Tennis				70	98	203	127	132	189	105	230	238	280	225	272		2,169
Volleyball	77	105	108	71		48	88	29	57	75	35	105	106	196	47	45	1,192
Weightlifting		54	299	101	109	98		98	17	115	58	130	190				1,269
Wrestling		144	123	62	384	146					189	223	168	198	169		1,806
Total	731	3,248	3,525	2,885	3,997	3,225	4,407	4,468	3,019	2,710	2,640	3,662	2,240	3,588	3,508	3,900	51,753

24. Carl Lewis during an interview at the athletics venue.
 25. Photographers at the Equestrian Park.
 26. Press officers' room at the Gymnastics Hall.



24. Press Operations

24.8 Review and Evaluation

The SLOOC's press and public relations team firmly believed that the ultimate evaluation of the Seoul Olympic Games would be done by the press. In that sense, the SLOOC did its best to do everything it could to assist the journalists in their coverage. The unprecedented success of the Games underscores the attainment of the desired goals.

The preparation for the Games press operation was subject to actual test as the nation staged the 10th Asian Games in 1986. Afterward, efforts were made to build up a perfect operation system through the experiences of staging many international sports events in Seoul.

What the SLOOC emphasized most in mapping out its press operation planning was the acquisition of human resources and education and training. Considering that about 80 percent of journalists covering the Olympic Games were foreigners, it was judged that essential qualifications of press operation personnel were sincerity, experience in journalism, proficiency in foreign languages and working knowledge in sports.

It was not easy to secure personnel equipped with such qualifications. As an alternative, in selecting required personnel, top priority was given to proficiency in foreign languages, journalistic experience was considered next, knowledge of sports would be cultivated through education.

Separately from the basic organization, former and incumbent overseas information officers and former journalists were commissioned as staff for foreign press support; this is evaluated as the best possible staffing method, mobilizing all available human resources. The Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX) was selected as a candidate site for MPC, and lease consultations were made from December 1986. The building was secured after two rounds of negotiations. Because the number of applications for individual offices far exceeded projections, plus the expansion of the SLOOC's organization, a temporary building had to be built to meet the demand. By projecting the press coverage rates far in advance, the venue SPBCs accordingly allocated spaces, and no major problem was encountered.

At the regatta canoeing site, in particular, an electric Scoreboard and a multivision screen were installed just opposite the press seats, and drew much praise from journalists for the assistance they provided in the swift transmission of competition proceedings.





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27. Photographers' zone in the Olympic Stadium.

28. Prince Philip, an entrant in the equestrian competition, is mobbed by journalists seeking an interview.

방송
Broadcasting
Radio-télédiffusion

25



The issue of Olympic broadcasting is significant in respect of the revenues from the sales of television rights, the public relations for the host country and the sharing of the excitement of the Games with the entire world.

The Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) designated the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) as host broadcaster (HB) and signed an agreement with the Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) to provide hosting services involving communications to assist in the management of the TV rights and coverage. The KBS established the International Broadcasting Center (IBC) to produce international signals and perform its function as host broadcaster.

The Seoul Olympic Games drew 10,360 broadcasters representing 127 broadcasting companies from 64 countries; the foreign broadcasters numbered 5,797 nearly treble the figure at the 23rd Los Angeles Games. To assist the broadcasters in their activities, the SLOOC, reviewing and analyzing past Games, provided support in space and facilities adequate for venues, human resources and materials. The SLOOC also did its best to ensure smooth operation in all matters, especially in respect to safety.

The sales of TV rights, which accounted for the bulk of revenues, amounted to 407 million dollars involving 227 broadcast companies in 140 countries. The international signals distributed by the host

broadcaster to the TV rights holders during the Games period amounted to 2,228 hours, and overseas relay time reached 9,200 hours.

The host broadcaster assisted all broadcasting companies including the non-rights holders in individual production of broadcasts. The broadcast equipments used for the Seoul Olympics included the character generators developed by Korea, teletext, panorama camera and other high-tech devices. For the first time, shutter camera and marathon distance gauge were used for the Seoul Games.



25. Broadcasting

25.1 Basic Preparations

25.1.1 Overview

While making efforts to secure revenues from the TV rights, the SLOOC started Olympic broadcast preparations by designating the KBS as HB and signing the agreement with the KTA as a host agency for telecommunications services.

The Broadcasting Operation Unit of the SLOOC was responsible for all broadcast matters involving the IOC and TV rights holders. The broadcasting operation unit also helped the KBS perform its function as host broadcaster and extended support in hosting services to meet the underlying objectives: 1) to provide the best possible conditions for broadcasters, 2) to establish efficient broadcast operational system, 3) to ensure full compliance with the requirements set forth under the TV rights agreement, and 4) to help contribute to the public relations for the host country. KBS designated Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) as a supporting broadcaster for the host broadcaster to take a considerable share in production and the supply of required equipment. To help in planning, the SLOOC made use of the Olympic Broadcast Advisory Committee (OBAC) and the World Broadcasters Meeting (WBM).

25.1.2 Implementation

Shortly after its inception, the SLOOC addressed the issue of the sales of TV rights which would account for the bulk of its revenue projects. From early in 1982, the SLOOC started basic investigations, reviewing the relevant data of the Munich and Montreal Games and the Olympic Charter.

By the end of May 1982, a comprehensive plan was established concerning the sales of the TV rights. In September the same year, the SLOOC designated KBS as host broadcaster, and in October the same year, a basic agreement on the Seoul Olympic broadcast was signed by the SLOOC and KBS.

Beginning from January 1983, the SLOOC held a series of meetings with representatives of three leading U.S. networks, CBS, ABC and NBC on the sales of the TV rights. Through the consultations, the SLOOC came to see the need for preconditions for the sales of the TV rights including the formulation of the Games schedules, telecommunication facilities outlay, and broadcast and hosting service plans.

In 1983, the SLOOC had consultations with KBS, the Korea Telecommunication Authority and other related agencies to work out a broadcast plan and other requirements for the negotiation on the sales of the TV rights.

In February 1984, the SLOOC and the IOC organized a joint committee to deal with the sales of the TV rights, and in March the same year, technical survey teams of CBS and NBC came to Seoul for consultations on the TV coverage of the Games.

From April 5 to 7, 1984, briefing sessions were held for the representatives of the three leading American broadcasting companies and cable TV companies with the attendance of the IOC vice president, secretary-general, SLOOC secretary-general, and Korean IOC member.

From early 1985, technical survey teams from Britain, Australia and European countries came to Seoul for various technical consultations relating to the Olympic broadcast plans. In October 1985, the SLOOC and the three leading American broadcast companies began negotiations on TV rights. After three rounds of detailed negotiations, the SLOOC signed a contract with NBC, which came up with the most favorable terms, for TV rights for the U.S. region in March 1986.

In 1987, the SLOOC signed the TV rights with Japan. In July 1988, the SLOOC signed the TV rights with KBS for domestic coverage, ending the sales of the TV rights.

The IBC, which served as a broadcast center during the Games period, was completed in June 1988, and opened on August 17; broadcasts started in September.

25.1.3 Organization and Manpower

Three staff members of Television Division, under the wing of the Project Support Unit established in March 1982, took charge of the TV rights project, investigating the cases of past Games and working out a basic plan on the sales of the TV rights.

As the TV rights sales went into full swing, the Television Division was brought under the control of the Business Department in December 1983. The name of the division was changed to TV Rights Division and the number of its staff members increased to five; the staff was increased again to seven in February 1984.

In November 1984, the areas of responsibility for the compliance with TV rights agreements was separated from the broadcast support affairs; the broadcast support affairs were brought under the responsibility of the Press Support Division of the Culture and Public Relations Department.

In May 1985, the broadcast support affairs were brought under the responsibility of the TV Rights Division of the Business Department 1. But as it became increasingly necessary to deal with the broadcast support affairs independently of the TV right sales, the broadcast support affairs were brought under the responsibility of the Broadcasting Support Division which was created in the Public Relations Department.

On July 1, 1986, the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee activated the Broadcasting Operation Headquarters to operate the Asian Broadcasting Center to deal with broadcast of the Seoul Asian Games. On October 20 the same year, the Broadcasting Operation Headquarters of the Seoul Asian Games was deactivated, but the related organization was expanded to create the Broadcasting Support Department in December, and subsequently three divisions were instituted — TV Rights, Broadcast Operation and Broadcasting Center.

1. Commentators' booth at competition site; news and commentaries were relayed home via the IBC.





25. Broadcasting

The TV Rights Division, with a staff of six, was responsible for the sales of the TV rights and compliance with the agreements. The Broadcasting Support Division of the Public Relations Department was reshaped into the Broadcasting Operation Division manned by seven, and took responsibility for the matters relating to consultations between the IOC and broadcast companies and hosting services for broadcasters. The newly instituted Broadcasting Center Division, comprised of six staffers, was responsible for the establishment and operation of the IBC, various bookings for broadcasters, and broadcast support at the competition sites and function venues. With the activation of the Seoul Olympic Games operation system, the Seoul Olympic Radio & TV Operations (SORTO) was set up, and the operation started on a field basis with the completion of the IBC building in June 1988. The SORTO took overall control of the broadcasting operations of the SLOOC, the Olympic broadcast of KBS, and the Olympic telecommunication operations of the KTA.

The SLOOC Broadcasting Operation Unit was manned by 1,041, including 36 SLOOC staff members, 76 support personnel, 902 volunteers and 27 temporary employees.

- Broadcasting Operation Unit/SLOOC services for broadcasters: accreditation, accommodation, transportation, customs clearance, coverage support, and information.

Operation of amenities: bank, post office, restaurant, shop and courier services.

- SORTO/KBS

The production of international signals (audio and video); the operation and management of the IBC; assistance in production for individual broadcasting companies; bookings for broadcast production coverage

- Telecommunication Operations Group/KTA

Broadcast and telecommunication facilities; allocation of radio frequency; general telecommunication services (telephone and telex)

25.2

Sales of TV Rights

Television rights mean the right authorizing broadcasting companies to relay the Olympic Games to specific regions either on exclusive or non-exclusive basis. Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter enables the IOC to co-share the rights and to award, in cooperation with the Olympic Games Organizing Committee, the rights to broadcasting companies around the world.

The sales of the TV rights involves a series of projects to receive fees by selling the rights to specific broadcast companies or broadcast unions organized in each region. The SLOOC and the IOC jointly launched TV rights sales projects for the 24th Seoul Olympic Games.

The revenues from the sales of the TV rights amounted to 407 million dollars, accounting for 35 percent of the total revenues from the Seoul Olympic business projects, and for 70 percent of the revenues from foreign sectors. Aside from the financial effects, the sales of the TV rights contributed to the improved public relations for the host country by bringing to the world's TV viewers vivid scenes of the Olympic Games in Seoul.

As a result of the sales of television rights to the Seoul Olympic Games, the IOC and the SLOOC earned 407 million dollars as follows:

Rights Fees by TV Rights Holder

TV Rights Holders	Right Fees
NBC (USA)	302,110
SLOJP (JAPAN)	52,000
EBU	28,000
NET-10	A\$10,000 (US\$7,000)
ATV/TVB (Hong Kong)	1,000
OTI	2,920
ABU	1,500
OIRT	3,000
CBU	130
URTNA	170
PTV-4 (Phillippines)	550
TTV (Taiwan)	875
CBC (Canada)	4,200
WAPA-TA (Puertorico)	380
KBS (Korea)	2,850
New Guinea	20
ASBU	420
Total	407,125

(Unit: US Thousand \$)

Remarks

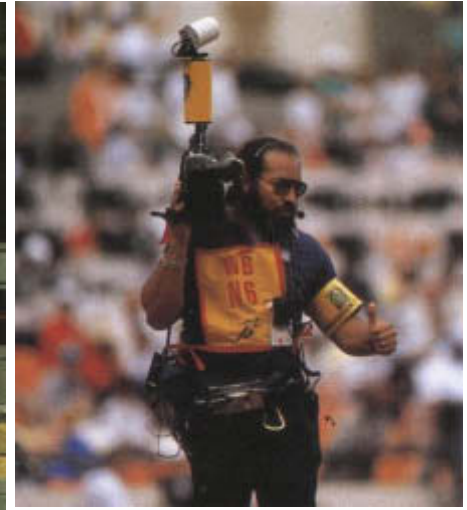
Interest of US\$2,110,000 is included

A TV rights contract is a bilateral agreement which entitles the IOC and the Games organizing committee to receive a given amount in rights fees from rights holders or broadcast unions. The contract also includes various obligations such as the supply of facilities for broadcasting and coverage assistance.

In case the Games organizing committee fails to fulfill its obligation to arrange full preparation, causing problems for rights holders in covering the Games, a dispute can be expected on the reduction of the rights fees.

To ensure the fulfillment of its obligation, the SLOOC, recruiting six mid-level government officials, appointed in October 1987 the officers in charge of respective broadcasters/unions to handle necessary administrative support to the rights-holding networks. In addition, a TV rights support committee was organized among personnel representing KBS, the KTA and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters in order to prepare for any contingent situation affecting the TV rights.

Taking note of the importance of the role of the non-rights networks in the public relations for the host country, the SLOOC took elaborate steps one year before the opening of the Games to make various convenience in accreditation, access and televising available to the non-rights broadcasters within boundaries that did not interfere with the exclusive rights holders. As a result of such careful approach, cooperation took place without major conflict between the TV rights-holding broadcasters and non-rights broadcasters.



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- 2. Kia Motors, Ltd. specially designed vehicles to cover the marathon; timing boards and radio equipment were installed.
- 3. Press seating was arranged for each broadcast company at the boxing venue.
- 4. Hand-held ENG cameras were used for close-up coverage of competitions and for on-the-spot interviews.



25. Broadcasting

25.3 Host Broadcaster and International Broadcasting Center

25.3.1 Designation of HB

In February 1982, the SLOOC convened the second meeting of its Executive Board to discuss designating a host broadcaster; the SLOOC decided to designate the host broadcaster early to give sufficient time to prepare for the broadcast operations. At the meeting the SLOOC designated KBS as HB for the Seoul Olympic Games, and began preparations for establishing formal relations with the network.

Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter calls for the organizing committee of the host country to take steps to ensure that the Olympic Games are televised and broadcast to as many countries as possible.

The organizing committee is also required to provide facilities, equipment and services for relay and production to the broadcasters of the participating countries.

In its guide to the Olympic Games organization, the IOC recommends the establishment and operation of a host television and radio station. Since the 17th Rome Games, all host countries except Mexico have designated a state-run or corporate network as host broadcaster.

An IOC technical adviser who came to Seoul to inspect KBS facilities in January 1982, said that KBS was fully qualified to be designated as a host broadcaster, and recommended the establishment of the International Broadcasting Center (IBC) to the SLOOC. Yoido, where KBS is located, was considered to be an ideal site for IBC, because other locations where Games facilities were concentrated would pose an obstacle to such an operation.

The SLOOC informed KBS of its designation as HB, and asked KBS to establish a master plan; the areas of responsibility between the SLOOC and HB were drawn out and a cost-sharing

plan was also worked out while establishing a joint strategy for the sales of TV rights.

In July 1982, the SLOOC decided on the standards of technology and facility requirements for HB on the condition that the facilities at competitions sites and transmission sections be supplemented. On October 20, 1983, the SLOOC and KBS signed a basic agreement concerning the broadcast for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Under the basic agreement, the HB took responsibility for the production of international signals, the construction of IBC building, acquisition of broadcast facilities, rental of the transmitting devices for broadcast, and technical services. The SLOOC was responsible for the basic facilities, services and hosting services for broadcasters. Following the signing of the basic agreement, the two organizations continued business consultations concerning the broadcast facilities and services relating to negotiations on the TV rights. The items which foreign broadcasters were most concerned with during consultations in Seoul included the level of assistance in sports broadcasting available from HB; the IBC construction process and space outlay; the number of intelsat circuits managed by the KTA and the transmission method; and the domestic telecommunication circuit supply plan. The items of interest relating to the SLOOC were principal games schedules by specific time zone, accreditation, accommodation, transportation, coverage assistance, customs clearance and access control. Although the Organizing Committee and the Host Broadcaster scored a success in the operation of the 10th Seoul Asian Games, the two sides organized in 1987 a Broadcast Consultative Council in an effort to ensure the flawless broadcast operation for the Seoul Olympic Games by promoting a solid business cooperative system. After nine rounds of consultations, the SLOOC and KBS concluded a detailed agreement concerning the Seoul Olympic broadcast in August 1987.

The Broadcast Consultative Council, comprised of working officials of the two sides, convened eight sessions during the year following its activation to discuss on the implementation of the agreement and preparations for the Games.

HB's areas of major responsibility were: 1) the production of international signals, 2) operation of the international signal operation center, 3) overseas services production, 4) operation of graphic and timing, 5) production of summaries, 6) operation of camera for background scene, and 7) production support at venues.

25.3.2 IBC

□ Construction and space outlay

The IBC, the center for some 10,000 broadcasters participating in the Seoul Olympic Games, was the key station for sending Games scenes and sound around the world through satellite hook-up.

For the IBC building, construction started in December 1985 and was completed in June 1988.

KBS spent 43.3 billion won to finance the construction of the IBC building. The broadcast equipment installed at the IBC covered 312 kinds; the volume represented one-and-a-half times the total volume of equipment held by KBS in its stations nationwide.

The IBC, situated behind the KBS main building in Yoido, is 18 kilometers from the Olympic Stadium, 16 kilometers from MPC and 15 kilometers from Kimpo International Airport. The IBC building has nine storeys and two basement levels covering a combined space of 73,243 square meters. As auxiliary facilities, the IBC secured 10,116 square meters of broadcast space, including 3,150 square meters used for the Asian Broadcasting Center for the Seoul Asian Games and 5,686 square meters for training facility.

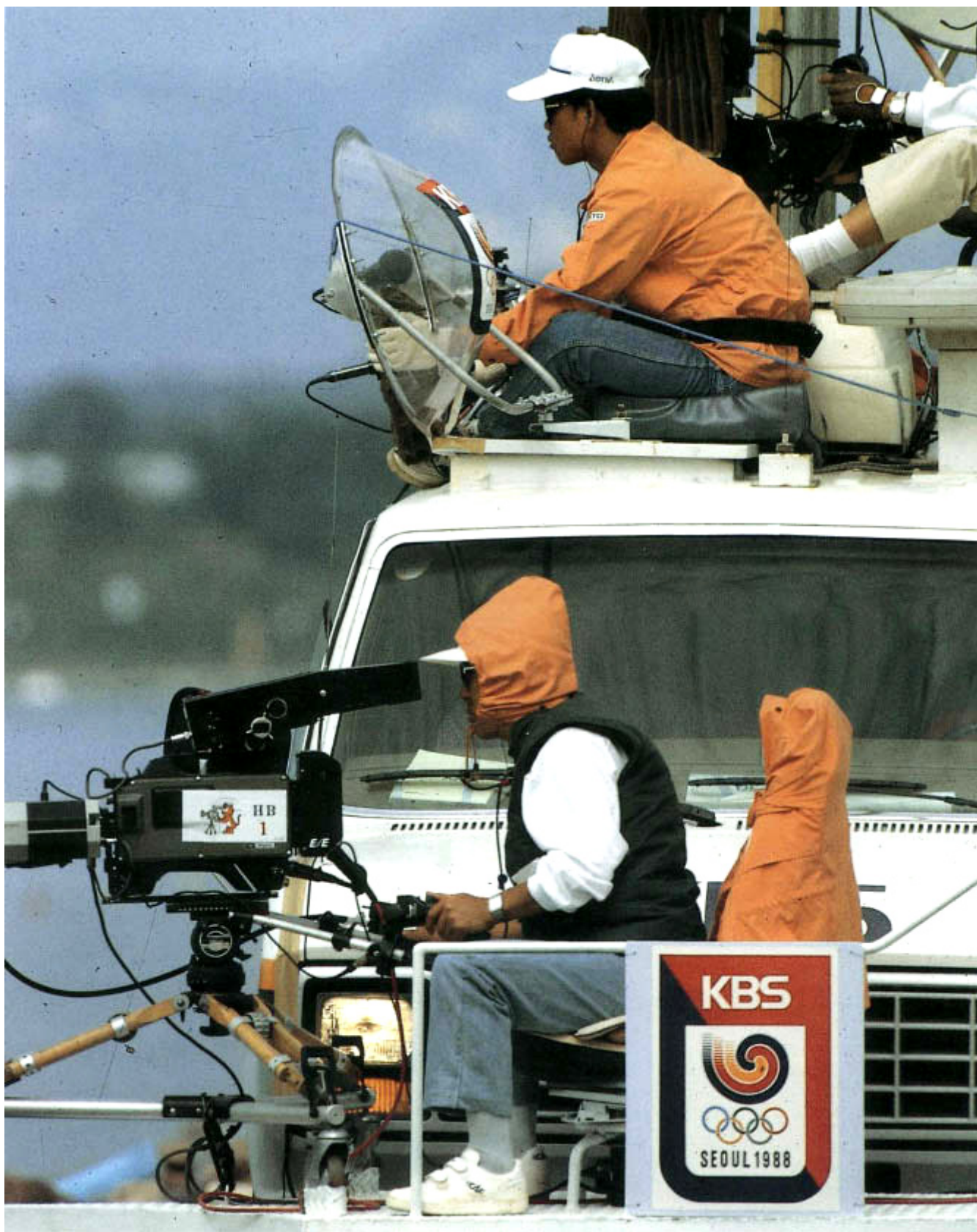
The IBC was largely divided into Main Building (five storeys and two basement levels), Suspension Building (third through ninth floors), and Auditorium Hall (first through third floors). The ABC building and training building were called IBC annex I and II. During the Games period, IBC was the center for operation for 10,211 broadcasters from all over the world, including 4,007 SORTO personnel. Housed in the IBC were 109 broadcasting organizations from 46 countries, including six regional unions. NBC of the United States, which was the first to conclude an agreement to use the facilities, secured 6,017 square meters of space from the first through the third floors of the Auditorium Hall. The EBU and the OIRT secured individual space of 5,901 square meters in the third through the sixth floors of the Suspension Building and the fourth floor of the Main Building; the space was operated jointly by the two unions.

Major Facilities of IBC

Classification	Floor Space (m ²)	Facilities	Major Function
Basic Facilities (3rd Floor)	1,548	Transmission room, distribution center, central recording area, major control area, etc.	Distribution of basic picture and sound, distribution of interpretative sound, archive service, closed circuit television
Individual Facilities (Whole Floors)	26,614	Television production area, radio production area, off-tube booth, individual broadcasting offices	Studio production, editing and production of commentaries, transmission of signalized pictures to home countries, individual office spaces
Support Facilities (1st, 2nd, 5th Floors)	6,718	Computer center, accreditation center, integrated reservation office, information and coverage support center, conference and briefing room, equipment repair center, other amenities such as dining hall, bank, post office, store, travel agency, etc.	Support for broadcasting production and production of information, support for communications equipment, receipt of reservation, support for coverage and provision of other conveniences
Total	34,880		IBC 34,000m², Subsidiary Facilities 4,759m²



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5. The IBC, staging center for Olympic broadcasting; six broadcasting networks and 127 companies were afforded space in the IBC to transmit their coverage back home.

6. One of the KBS OB vans; the video cameras and audio equipment produced an international quality signal.

7. Field office of the Seoul Olympic Radio and Television Operations at the Main Stadium.



25. Broadcasting

□ Installation of basic facilities

By the end of June 1988, all personnel of the Seoul Olympic Radio and Television Operations (SORTO) had moved into the IBC, setting the Olympic preparations in full motion. By September 15, overall check on the broadcast facilities and rehearsals were completed.

International signals produced at the venues were sent to the IBC Distribution Center via Korea Telecommunication Authority by optical fiber cables or by microwave. Broadcasting companies produced programs combining the international signals received from the SORTO with commentating audio or video signals, and transmitted them to the Transmission Control Room.

From there they went to KTA's intelsat transmission room for the final link to the home stations.

The SORTO also operated a TV studio and VTR editing room enabling small broadcasting companies to produce programs and transmit to home stations.

The IBC's major functions were as follows:

- **Distribution Center:** The center distributed and coordinated all international signals (international video and audio signals) coming from all sites of competition. Video was coordinated by routing switchers. The audio was divided between television and radio and distributed accordingly.

- **Transmission Control Room:** The control room was responsible for the final coordination and distribution of signals to send programs home.

- **Central VTR Room:** The main function of the VTR Room was videotaping for archives services. Twenty-eight VTRs and a 60 x 40 A/V routing switcher was installed; several outputs enabled easy reproduction at the SORTO.

- **Commentary Distribution Center:** The function of this center was the distribution of the commentating signals coming from commentators seats to the technical zones of the broadcasting companies. During the Games period, the distribution was divided between the unilateral circuits and contract-based circuits. Because many circuits were involved, coming as they were from competition sites and being distributed to the technical areas of the broadcasting companies, elaborate planning and systematic operation were required. The SORTO developed a 24-channel routing switcher to monitor any trouble in commentating signals among studios inside the competition sites or the IBC.

- **Summary Production Room:** Both daily and Games summaries were sent to the production and distribution center for distribution to the broadcasters in the IBC. The room was equipped with a 16-channel video production switcher and an audio mixing console. A character generator and a still picture storage system were installed to produce diverse programs. The storage system's memory power was 1,470 frames.

- **Technical Control Room:** The Technical Control Room controlled the overall operation of technical facilities in the IBC. All technical problems that individual broadcasting companies encountered during the production of programs were resolved in this room. During the Games period, the SORTO technical team assisted individual broadcasting companies in the operation of equipment or in handling administrative matters.

- **Quality Control Room:** Personnel assigned to this room provided direct supervision and coordinated the production of international signals at each venue. Through constant communication with the production team at each venue, any unforeseen trouble liable to develop in the course of the production was forestalled. The room was equipped with several CATV monitors, which could monitor the live international signals and communication system to the venues.

- **CATV Information Room:** The SORTO operated one channel in the CATV system to provide general information, results, and other Olympic broadcast-related information to the IBC. Various information came in the form of graphics and was sent to the Distribution Center before being output on the CATV's final fourth channel. One still store system was operated for an efficient operation of the information screen produced at the graphic system, while two secondary tape recorders were used for background music. The information was produced in English and French characters at one-hour intervals and was aired for 18 hours every day.

- **Booking TV Studio:** One TV studio was operated to produce and transmit TV programs on a booking basis. Major facilities included two color cameras, one video production switcher (16 channels), three 1-inch VTRs, and two 3/4 inch VTRs.

- **VTR Editing Room:** Three editing rooms were operated to produce and edit TV programs. Facilities included three 1-inch VTRs and one auto VTR editor.

- **VCR Editing Room:** Six editing rooms were operated to produce and edit programs made by ENG cameras. Facilities included two 3/4 inch VCRs and one auto VCR editor.

- **Radio Studio:** Three studios were operated on a booking basis to produce and transmit radio programs. International audio and commentary sounds were supplied directly from the Distribution Center, and were sent to the Transmission Control Room after going through audio console. Facilities included audio mixing console (16 channels), program switchers developed as a substitute for the audio console, and fixed switcher.

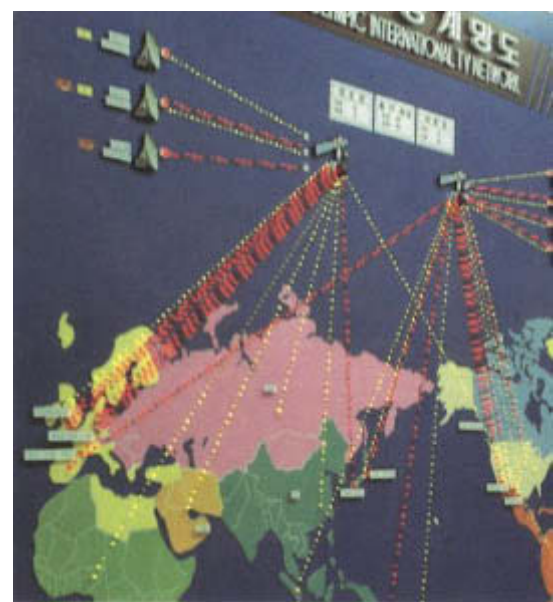
- **Off-tube Booths:** Twenty-six off-tube booths were operated to meet the need of commentator seats or to cover unexpected performances by athletes. A CATV receiver, and commentator box with headset were installed to transmit the programs to the headquarters of the international broadcasting networks. In addition, one TV viewing room and five radio editing rooms were operated for international broadcasters.



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8. International signal generation room in the IBC.

9. Optical transmission room in the IBC, where video broadcasts were monitored for technical quality.

10. Map of the INTELSAT communication network used by the IBC.

11. Videotape editing complex in the IBC.



25. Broadcasting

25.4 Hosting Services

Under the detailed agreement on the Seoul Olympic Games broadcast signed on August 4, 1987, the SLOOC was required to provide hosting services to enable KBS to effectively perform its function as host broadcaster. The SLOOC utilized the IBC as a space for the hosting services for the broadcasters matching the services provided to written media personnel at the MPC. The hosting services included accreditation, accommodation, protocol, guide to coverage, general guide and information and the amenities facilities. The SLOOC also operated a data receiver to provide information relating to the Games, and took charge of personnel requirements as requested by KBS and related administrative affairs.

25.4.1 Accreditation of Broadcasters

□ Accreditation guidelines
The accreditation of broadcasters covered the issuance of ID cards and accreditation cards to grant the bearers of the cards entry into the host country and access to competition sites and function venues and to ascertain the status of broadcasters as members of the Olympic Family. For accreditation, the SLOOC delivered accreditation forms to the TV rights holding companies and the host broadcaster, produced ID cards on the basis of the accreditation forms filled out by the relevant broadcasting companies, and then delivered the cards to the relevant companies. The SLOOC classified the accreditation categories into RT1 (supervisors, producers and commentators), RT2 (camera operators, technicians and their assistants), and RT3 (support personnel); access privilege was granted according to each category. The access privileges for the RT1 and RT2 card holders covered all sites of competition, press zones in the competition sites, Olympic Family zones and the Press Village, in addition to the MPC and the IBC. The access privileges for RT3 included IBC, MPC and the Press Village, while temporary passes were issued for access to competition sites and function venues.

□ Delivery and receipt of accreditation forms

The SLOOC started sending out the accreditation forms to the host broadcaster and TV rights holding companies beginning from December 1987. Enclosed with the accreditation forms were additional forms within the limit of 10 percent of quota, coverage guide pamphlet, memorandum, booking forms for the Press Village, and the WINS (Wide Information Network Service) guide pamphlet; On the back

side of the accreditation form was the individual accommodation form. The closing date for returning the forms was April 30, 1988 as specified by the Olympic Charter. The forms received by the April 30 deadline represented only 9 percent of the total volume. By the end of May, it was 37 percent, rising to 42 percent by the end of June, 82 percent by the end of July and 90 percent by August 15. The forms received after August 16 reached 1,200 sheets.

TV rights holding companies mostly applied for accreditation far in excess of the quota specified by the rights agreement. The SLOOC, in consultation with the IOC, decided to accept the extra applications. Wrong entries in the forms were corrected by telex. The forms were immediately input into computer terminals after being received, and the issuing of ID cards started beginning in June in accordance with the order of arrival. A photo (5 x 5cm), which was received together with the accreditation form, was fixed on the form and a security sticker was attached to the photo to prevent counterfeiting, and then directly sent out to individual rights-holding companies and the members of broadcast unions. When wrong entries were discovered in respect to the name, or the date of birth, the Immigration Office was advised to help correct the wrong entries for easy in-processing. Cards were re-issued when correction was hard to make. For all those who were listed for accreditation, identity verification was done by using the background checking system of security agencies. In case the issuing of cards was urgent as the Games opening day drew close, cards were issued after obtaining a memorandum from broadcast companies verifying the identity.

□ Operation of accreditation center

The IBC Accreditation Center was open from August 17 to October 2. Accreditation for local broadcasters was to be completed by August 31 following the opening of the center, but during the period, some 1,000 foreign broadcasters were also accredited. From September 1-16, the center operated from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., but operation hours were extended according to given situations, such as flight arrival time for the convenience of broadcasters in checking into the Press Village and in their coverage activities.

The Accreditation Center was manned by 64 personnel, including 10 temporary employees. Equipment used for the accreditation processing were Kodak video camera and three lanes of auxiliary devices.

The number of broadcasters projected by the SLOOC for the accreditation was about 7,200. As the TV rights negotiations progressed, however, the projected number increased to about 9,200 persons. The final number applying for the accreditation stood at 10,707, while the number of persons who received cards came to 10,360.

The accredited broadcasters represented 127 companies from 68 countries. They comprised 4,156 for Korean networks and 6,204 for foreign networks including their 1,298 local employees.

The IBC-only cards were issued to about 2,000 persons working for KBS who were not included in the Olympic Family.

In accordance with the agreement signed with the SLOOC, KBS acted on the card issuing project but using the SLOOC's background checking system. The IBC-only cards were fixed with a magnetic stripe.

25.4.2 Accommodation and Transportation

□ Accommodation

For the accommodation of personnel of the TV rights-holding companies, 3,015 rooms in 13 hotels were secured and 2,100 persons were to be accommodated at the Press Village. The accommodation allocation was based on considerations for convenience of coverage and the efficient management of the official hotels, so persons belonging to the same group were to be accommodated in the same hotel. When the accommodation was based on groups, the allocation was done by continent, broadcasting union, and company; the priority of the allocation was based on the size of the broadcast group and the payment of booking deposits. Booking was top priority in the allocation. Accommodation requirements specified by the TV rights contracts were carefully studied before allocating the hotels so as to fully reflect the requirements. Rights-holding companies were required to sign a contract with the SLOOC and the official hotels to use rooms and to pay the given amount of booking deposits to the SLOOC. This contract was designed to get the rights-holding companies take responsibility to settle the account even if the booked rooms were not occupied.

The accommodation tally compiled on September 18, 1988, one day after the opening the Games, showed a total of 4,587 persons including 2,675 in 14 hotels and 1,912 in the Press Village.

□ Transportation

For the transportation of accredited broadcasters, shuttle buses were operated connecting the IBC and the MPC with the official hotels, Press Village, venues and the Olympic Village. Rental cars were made available to meet individual transportation needs. In 1987, the SLOOC established a plan to secure parking at each site, and deployed vehicles, human resources, materials and facilities to the sites.

In 1988, the SLOOC established and operated the IBC Transportation Unit.

Accreditation by Broadcasting Media and Country

Country	Media	Accreditation Cards Issued			
		RT1	RT2	RT3	Total
Algeria	RTA-TV	4	1		5
Angola	RNA	2	1		3
Australia	NET-10	63	91	13	167
	ABC-Radio	26	7		33
Austria	ORF-TV	12	12	2	26
	ORF-Radio	6	1		7
Belgium	RTBF-Radio	3	1		4
	RTBF-TV	10	2		12
	BRT-TV	9			9
	BRT-Radio	2			2
Bolivia	ATB	3			3
Brazil	TV Bandeirances	47	13	4	64
	Radio Bandeirances	3	1		4
	TV Globo	38	44	8	90
	EMBRATEL	2			2
	MANCHETE	32	24		56
	CLUBE	7	1		8
	SET	5	4	1	10
	RBS	1			1
Bahrain	Bahrain TV	1			1
Bulgaria	BTV	11	1		12
Canada	CBC	138	130		268
Chile	TVN	2	1		3
People's Republic of China	CCTR	14	6		20
	CPBS	1	1		2
Denmark	DR	35	35	5	75
Egypt	ERTV	7	1		8
Spain	SER	5	2		7
	COPE	3	1		4
	RNE	9	4	1	14
	Antena 3	2			2
	TVE	68	66	5	139
Finland	YLE	37	15		52
France	RTL	7	1		8
	A2F	13	9	5	27
	SRF	13	8		21
	EUROPE1	2	1		3
	RFI	3			3
	FR3	10	2		12
	TFI	17	25	3	45
Federal Republic of Germany	ARD	72	46	8	126
	ARD-Radio	34	25		59
	ZDF	62	56	7	125
Great Britain	BBC-TV	95	58	2	155
	ITV	64	74	1	139
German Democratic Republic	DDR-Radio	15	3		18
	DDR-F	21	7		28
Greece	ERT-TV	12	4	1	17
Hong Kong	ATV-II	14	7		21
	TVB	14	6	3	23
Netherlands	NOS	37	8		45
Hungary	MR	7	2		9
	MTV	13	2		15
Indonesia	TVRI	2	2		4
	RRI	1			1
India	DDI	4	1		5
	AIR	4			4
Ireland	RTE-TV	20	1		21
	RTE-Radio	7	1	1	9
Iran	IRIB	4	2		6
Iceland	RVV	2			2
Israel	IBA-TV	13	5	1	19
	IBA-Radio	4	2		6
Italy	RMC-TV	13	3		16
	RAI	50	43	4	97

Country	Media	Accreditation Cards Issued			
		RT1	RT2	RT3	Total
Japan	SLOJP Opns. Group	102	80	3	185
	NHK	77	108	9	194
	Bunka Hosho	2			2
	Nippon Hosho	5			5
	Fuji TV	34	37		71
	NTV	33	26	2	61
	TV Asahi	55	31		86
	TBS	38	43	7	88
	TV Tokyo	1	2		3
Kenya	Kenya TV	1			1
	Vok	3	1		4
Korea	HB-KBS	520	1,565	11	2,096
	HB-MBC	150	432		582
	KBS	420	262	78	760
	MBC	402	269	7	678
	CBS	33	7		40
Kuwait	KTV	2	1		3
Libya	LJB	2			2
Luxembourg	RTL-TV	1			1
Malaysia	RTM	11	4		15
	TV3	8	4	3	15
	ABU Opns. Group	15			15
Morocco	RTM-TV	1	2		3
	RTM-Radio	1			1
Mexico	TELEVISION	27	44		71
	IMEVISION	33	21	1	55
	OTI Opns. Group	12	13	8	33
Monaco	RMC-Radio	3	1		4
Nigeria	NTA	13	1		14
	FRCN	5			5
Papua New Guinea	PNBC	1			1
Norway	NRK-Radio	6	3		9
	NRK-TV	10	3	1	14
New Zealand	BCNG	30	27	7	64
	RNZ	17	4		21
Oman	OMAN TV	1	2		3
Pakistan	PBC	3			3
	RTV	6			6
Peru	ATV-P	3			3
Philippines	PTV4	26	13		39
Poland	TVP	12	4		16
	PLR	8			8
Portugal	TDM	2			2
	RTP	3	2		5
	ROP	2			2
Singapore	SBC	2	2		4
Switzerland	SRG/SSR/TSI	41	22	3	66
	EBU/OIRT Opns. Group	59	30	233	322
Sweden	SVT	24	7		31
	SR	19	5	1	25
Czechoslovakia	EBU/OIRT Opns. Group	28	41	16	85
	CST	14	2		16
	CSR	3	1		4
Thailand	TPT	12	9		21
Chinese Taipei	TTV	23	9	8	40
Tunisia	RTT	2			2
Turkey	TRT	10	1		11
U.S.S.R.	TSS	22	8		30
Uruguay	Canal 12	3	1		4
	CM4	1	1		2
U.S.A.	NBC	733	952	469	2,154
Yugoslavia	JRT-TV	37	8		45
	JRT-Radio	3	1	1	5
Zambia	ZNBC	2			2
Total		4,435	4,982	943	10,364



25. Broadcasting



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As host broadcaster, KBS secured sufficient parking space in the IBC and efficiently managed the parking facilities by dividing work areas with the Organizing Committee.

The SLOOC was responsible for the operation of shuttle buses, arrangement for rental cars, special transportation support, cargo forwarding and issuance of parking passes, and the operation of a transportation office for the management of facilities.

KBS, as host broadcaster, provided parking space in and nearby the IBC, controlled IBC vehicles operation and painted parking lanes.

The parking spaces included: 1) 19,835 square meters in the Youdo Plaza with parking capacity of 1,000 vehicles, 2) 3,306 square meters near the IBC with parking capacity of 250, and 3) special parking spaces adjacent to the competition sites to accommodate relay vehicles and broadcast equipment vehicles.

25.4.3 Coverage Guide and Support

The SLOOC secured information data to the maximum possible extent for broadcast personnel. An integrated information center was operated in the IBC utilizing GIONS and WINS.

□ Venue tour

Venue briefing was conducted for broadcasters for 10 days from September 6-15.

The venue tours were made available free-of-charge to RT card holders over two courses, for five to six hours starting from 1 p.m.

The first course covered the IBC-Seoul National University Gymnasium-National Museum of Contemporary Art-Seoul Equestrian Park-Sangmu Gymnasium-Olympic Park-Seoul Sports Complex-IBC.

The second course connected the IBC-Taenung International Shooting Range-Tongdaemun Stadium-Changchung Gymnasium-Hanyang University Gymnasium-Han River Regatta Course-IBC.

The venue tour program was very popular, with guides providing detailed explanation and introduction of the host city. The National Museum of Contemporary Art, which was included in the venue tour, was used as an opportunity to introduce modern Korean arts and culture.

Two volunteers (speaking English and French) served as guides for the broadcasters on each course. The first course attracted 356 persons, and the second course 47, for a total of 403 persons.

□ Operation of Coverage Desk

The Coverage Desk was operated for the purpose of providing convenience in coverage activities for the broadcasters. The desk's major functions were: 1) replies to various inquiries on broadcast, 2) gathering and supply of various data, and 3) coverage guide.

The desk was operated by three section chiefs for coverage convenience, coverage guide and data supply. A desk manager took charge of the overall control of the sections. One specialist and eight volunteers worked at the desk on two shifts until 10 p.m. to handle inquiries from broadcasters.

The data supply section secured data required for potential inquiries for speedy replies or the presentation of required data.

The coverage guide section responded to the coverage inquiries with the cooperation of related agencies using facsimile or official letters. The volume of replies to the inquiries reached 1,031 cases.

□ Public relations activities

• Interviews: Interview staffers, one each for English and French, were posted to the Interview Section to help arrange interviews, using telephone or facsimile.

Requests for interviews with government officials were forwarded to overseas information officers of the Culture and Information Ministry who were assigned to the Inquiry/Information Center.

Requests for interviews numbered 60, mostly with SLOOC officials, IOC officials, athletes and coaches. Requests for interviews with athletes and coaches were arranged through the Olympic Village's press and broadcasting division.

• Supply of press materials: Arrival schedules of athletes, training schedules, games schedules and changes were compiled for press data. Official announcements and news releases were received from the MPC through facsimile and distributed to the offices of the broadcasting companies.

Before the opening of the MPC, 49 items of SLOOC news were received and distributed to the broadcasters' offices. After the opening of the MPC, 367 news releases were received from the MPC for distribution to the broadcasters, along with 67 bulletins produced by the press data section.

• Bulletin board: Bulletin board was used for various press data and information on games schedules, shuttle bus schedule changes, cultural events, weekly weather forecast, and other public notices. On request, information on the bulletin board was made available in copy service. The bulletin board was located in front of the Accreditation Center.

• Foreign media services: At the office of news agencies on the IBC second floor, six printers were installed to receive stories from AP, UPI, Reuters, AFP, OANA representing the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, and Yonhap News Agency.

News from the agencies was displayed on the news agency bulletin board in the Hodori Lounge on the IBC second floor. A total of 21,398 items were displayed on the bulletin board, and these wire stories were kept on file at the office of news agencies for review at any time.

□ Distribution of Games results

Games results covering 27 sports including exhibition and demonstration sports were distributed to the 105 broadcasting companies housed in the IBC. During the Games period, the total volume of distribution came to three million sheets covering 5,111 results.

The result sheets had to reach the results boxes installed at the offices of individual broadcasting companies in three to six minutes after copying was done by laser copier.

Thirty persons were kept busy bringing the results sheets to the 105 boxes installed at the first and second basement levels and on the first through eighth floors of the IBC.

MPC news releases, notices from the press manager's office, broadcast-related news from the Operation Center and public relations materials coming from related apparatuses were also distributed directly to the broadcasting companies. The total volume of distribution came to about 300 cases; an average 260 copies per case were made available.

The mailboxes installed at the IBC second floor lobby was utilized for the benefit of those broadcasting companies which had no individual offices and to provide specific games results. The 612 mailboxes were divided into sports categories for the display of start lists, games summaries, results, medalists, the progress of the games, etc.

25.4.4 Telecommunication and Computer Equipment

□ Division of responsibility

The Broadcasting Operation Unit operated telecommunication networks for the Games operation, installing terminals for the WINS (Wide Information Network Services). The Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS) was operated to meet the needs for games results, while Cable TV was installed to help Games operation.

The areas of responsibility of the Seoul Olympic Radio and Television Operations (SORTO) were shared by KBS, the SLOOC Broadcasting Operation Unit and the KTA.

KBS was responsible for the production of international signals and individual signals for foreign and local broadcasters, and the organization of domestic communications network in the IBC.

12. NBC-TV interviews Florence Griffith-Joyner.

13. Broadcasters' booths in the Olympic Stadium; each company was assigned announcers' and observers' seating.

14. As soon as they arrived at Kimpo Airport, athletes were besieged by interviewers.

15. Broadcast personnel at the MPC collected information through the GIONS and WINS computer terminals.

The SLOOC Broadcasting Operation Unit was responsible for the supply of integrated information required for the production of broadcast signals and the games results.

The KTA was responsible for all public-switched communications networks in the IBC and the transmission of signals outside of the IBC.

The host broadcaster and the SLOOC took charge of the installation of inter-office terminals and the communication segments leading to each broadcaster.

□ Telecommunication and CATV operation

The Broadcasting Operation Unit installed and operated wired telecommunication facilities and computer data channels for the Games operation. The installation and operation of CATV facilities monitoring the games in progress were done in cooperation with related agencies. The telecommunication facilities included one interphone and two inter-office switches, 199 interphone circuits, 82 data circuits, and 42 CATVs.

In accordance with the agreement signed with the SLOOC, the KTA was responsible for only the operation, while the SLOOC took charge of the securing and installing of facilities and operation preparations. The KTA operated the broadcast relay unit manned by about 300 staffers for the telecommunication operation room, intelsat transmission room, transmission instrument room, radio transmission operation room, telephone booths, and booking office inside the IBC.

Using the existing inter-office communications network plus an additional 1,093 interphone circuits for Olympic use, KBS organized and operated a communications network encompassing the HB's production facility, venues, broadcasting companies in the IBC, amenities facilities and related agencies. KBS also furnished facilities required by the KTA and the SLOOC for inter-office use. The teletext on CATV was operated in consultation with KBS from September 11 to October 2; after a daily information gathering and editing conference, daily broadcast volume was completed by 4 p.m. and was input into the computer of KBS studio for output through WINS. KBS treated the teletext with color graphics, edited and transmitted with background music using CATV signals in accordance with its overall air-time scheduling.

□ Computer operation

The computer operation was designed to provide general information and games information to help broadcasters in coverage and production. To this end, 64 WINS terminals and 40 printers were installed at the IBC lobby and the offices. Also, 15 GIONS terminals, 17 printers and 12 copiers were installed at the Results Room.



Twenty-five persons, including support personnel from Data Communications Corp. of Korea and Goldstar Telecommunication Co., and volunteers, grouped into two teams, checked the WINS terminals every two hours to ensure flawless operation. Because the number of terminals fell short of the demand from the broadcasters in the IBC, a further 72 terminals were leased by broadcasting companies.

The GIONS was operated by seven personnel from the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology and 15 volunteers; they were grouped into two teams.

Compared with the volume of equipment for the GIONS, including laser copiers and information terminals, the number of persons to operate the equipment was few; the operation encountered no problems, however. The volume of information used during the Games period:

Athletes' biography and record — 44,700 times
 Games schedules by sport — 81,652 times
 Games results by sport — 139,464 times
 Games schedules by country — 18,476 times
 Participating athletes by event — 41,124 times
 Games results — 144,232 times
 Others — 125,756 times
 Total — 595,404 times





25. Broadcasting

25.4.5 Operation of Booking Office

□ Establishment of Booking Office

The IBC Booking Office manned by personnel of KBS, the KTA and the SLOOC handled all bookings relating to individual office lease in the IBC, broadcast facilities and equipment, intelsat circuits, telecommunication equipment, commentator seats, installation of camera stands in venues and interpretation services.

The Booking Office began operating in July 1987, and during the Games period, the operation was on a 24-hour basis working on three shifts.

The operation of the Booking Office was brought under the integrated control of three organizations, but the matters pertaining to specific organizations were handled separately. The booking services conducted by each organization were as follows:

- 1) SLOOC: Commentator seats, observer seats, allocation of camera positions, and rental car arrangements
- 2) KBS: IBC space, production of individual signals, leasing and repair of broadcast facilities and equipments and local personnel
- 3) KTA: Intelsat channel contracts, broadcast and telecommunication channel contracts (video and audio), general telecommunication contracts (ordinary subscriber telephones, cellular phones, radio pagers, and audiotex). The Booking Office was manned by 83 people dispatched by the organizations concerned: 13 from the SLOOC including booking manager and volunteers, 51 from KBS including the director of the office, and computer personnel, and 19 from the KTA including the personnel in charge of overall broadcast relay and contracts for international and domestic TV and radio transmission.

□ SLOOC

Bookings for the commentator seats at each site of competition were completed far in advance of the opening of the Games, but for seats left available, bookings were received immediately before the Games or even during the Games on a first-come first-served basis.

State of Reservation by Resource

Resources Reserved	Number of Reservation-Making Organizations	Details	Reservation Fees (in million won)
Space	23	16,488.36m ²	244,866
Indoor facilities	23		429,018
Short-term reservation facilities	7	Six facilities	31,112
Maintenance, lease	37	3,124 items in 403 kinds	94,614
Furniture	37	6,434 items in 123 kinds	24,507
Commentators' seats	33	1,107 seats	110,558
Internal circuits	27	1,112 CCTS	14,778
Venue facilities	7	86 facilities	5,342
Production manpower	2	8 persons	669
Electricity fees	17	46.1 kW	9,926
Warehouse	5		8,431
Others	1	Special production facilities	845
Total	219		974,666

The SLOOC supplied fixed cameras to the host broadcaster for the production of international signals, while some broadcasting companies installed fixed cameras for separate production of individual signals in consultation with the SLOOC.

For the arrangement of rental cars, the SLOOC designated the National Rent Car Association as an agency; during the Games period, a Rental Car Desk was part of the Guide/Information Desk on the IBC second floor.

Three personnel service⁹ firms were listed for the broadcasting companies which were in need of local personnel services such as translators and interpreters.

The WINS terminals were installed for joint use at the IBC, but extra terminals were made available to those companies which wanted to install them in their offices.

□ KBS

Bookings for the broadcast facilities of the host broadcaster were made on the basis of the evaluation table prepared by KBS; the contract for the use of facilities was linked with booking services.

The Booking Section screened the contents of the booking requests forwarded by broadcasting unions or individual companies, bookable items were input into computer and lease fees were computed to compile booking forms.

As of August 12, 1988, bookings for the use of HB facilities came to 9,746.66 million won, and the deposits paid as of the end of July 1988 reached 7,445.16 million won.

□ KTA

In addition to the 19 personnel posted to the Booking Office, KTA deployed 30 other personnel to deal with matters exclusively pertaining to KTA's Olympic operations.

• International TV channels: 1) The 17 unilateral channels included four channels for EBU; two channels each for NBC of the U.S., NHK of Japan, and CBC of Canada; and one channel each for Australia's Network-10, BBC and ITV of Britain, ARD/ZDF of the

Federal Republic of Germany, IMEVI-SION and TELEVISION of Mexico and TVE of Spain. 2) International TV public channels: The transmission done via the communications satellite over the Indian Ocean and the Pacific by 89 broadcasting companies of 40 countries which did not have unilateral channels amounted to 832 instances involving 2,605 hours and 25 minutes. Reception amounted to 1,448 instances involving 5,027 hours and 16 minutes.

• International unilateral channels: The international telephones and photo transmission done for 62 broadcasting companies of 22 countries including Britain, the Soviet Union, Brazil and the U.S. amounted to 137 circuits. Japan topped the list of users in the volume of circuits; Japan's 17 organizations used 73 circuits, or 53 percent of the total, including 51 telephone circuits, 10 data circuits, and three facsimile circuits.

25.4.6 Amenities Facilities

The SLOOC operated amenities facilities in the IBC in an effort to create the best possible conditions for production, coverage, editing and transmission.

The amenities manager of the Broadcasting Operation Unit took charge of matters such as signs inside and outside the IBC and the management of the amenities facilities.

• Restaurant (cafeteria): Occupying 1,155 square meters on the IBC first floor, the cafeteria, operated by Korean Air, was open from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.; the total sales during the 33-day operation period came to 226.44 million won. The menu covered some 100 kinds of western and Korean dishes, with prices ranging from 2,500won to 10,980 won. On orders, the cafeteria delivered sandwiches to the individual offices up to 10 p.m.

• Pizza Hut: Pizza Hut was the first amenities business to operate in the IBC. From August 5 to the end of the month, the business was open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and beginning from September 1, the operation was around the clock. Although the kitchen and shop occupied small space of 58.7 square meters, 60 parasols were installed in a separate space to sell pizza, sandwiches, soft drinks, beer, and coffee. Sales for a combined total of 22,444 persons amounted to 79 million won. Dongshin Food Co. operated the snack services.

• Cocktail bar: At prices about one-third of market prices, 18 kinds of alcoholic beverage and soft drinks, and 13 cocktails were sold. From 7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. every day, a trio of piano, violin and cello presented live music, drawing good response from clients and providing a comfortable resting place for foreign and local broadcasters, operation personnel and volunteers. Orient Brewery Co., Ltd. and OB Seagram Co., Ltd. jointly operated the cocktail bar. The total sales during the 35-day operation came to 20.49 million won.

- Shopping Center: Thirty-five kinds of items including souvenirs, cigarettes, red ginseng and towels were sold, with a total sales reaching 65.4 million won. Lotte Department Store operated the center.

- Tape sales: 3M, a designated firm, operated the shop to sell some 50 kinds of video and audio tapes; total sales amounted to 214 million won.

- Airport Information Center: Sixteen Korean Air personnel operated the center to handle administrative affairs such as ticket reservation and air cargo services. The ticket reservations or changes handled in the center reached 1,181 instances, and ticket sales totalled 392. Small parcel handling totalled 32 cases and amenities services, 11 cases.

- Express mail: Federal Express provided express mail services including small parcel consignment, loading from the Olympic sites, and air cargo loading, consignment and forwarding. Eight personnel were on duty until 10 p.m. during the Games period. Inbound services amounted to 150 cases worth 10,000 dollars and outbound services involved 61 cases worth 5,000 dollars.

- Video audio equipment exhibition: Japan's Matsushita Electric Co. displayed broadcast equipment with Panasonic trademark. Matsushita extended technical services to the broadcasting companies which used the equipment, and also launched public relations activities as an official Olympic sponsor.

The exhibition hall (92 square meters) on the second floor of the IBC was open from August 17 to October 3, drawing a combined total of 980 visitors including broadcasters, Olympics-related persons and technical personnel.

- Bank: The Korea Exchange Bank, the official sponsor, operated a branch office to extend banking services including money exchanges and deposit, remittance, the receipt of payments on behalf of the IBC Booking Office, the receipt of telecommunication fees on behalf of the KTA, and refunding. The bank was open until 9 p.m. without holidays. Thirteen personnel handled 9,700 cases of foreign exchange transactions involving 13.6 million dollars. Business relating to foreign agencies amounted to 2.7 million dollars.

25.4.7

Operation of Customs Branch

□ Overview of project

In accordance with the Olympic Charter and the agreements with TV rights-holding companies, the SLOOC helped provide non-tariff measures, bonded transport and customs clearance services for equipment the rights holders planned to bring into Korea for broadcast operations.

The SLOOC designated the Korea Express Company as official customs broker and cargo transport agent to handle the broadcast equipment. A

cooperation system was maintained with related agencies including the Customs House, the Communications Ministry, the Culture and Information Ministry, and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters.

The Broadcasting Operation Unit managed customs clearance affairs and operated the Olympic Cargo Distribution Center to ensure smooth customs clearance.

The customs clearance involving broadcast equipment was divided between non-tariff measures for customs clearance of the broadcast equipment and entry permits for radio equipment.

- Non-tariff measures: Broadcast equipment to be brought into the country by the rights-holding companies for the Games coverage was exempted from customs duty on the condition that the equipment be brought out of the country within six months of importation. The non-tariff allowance covered customs duty and corresponding surcharges.

Customs duty would be imposed on equipment not brought out within one year, or by December 31, 1988 in the case of certain devices.

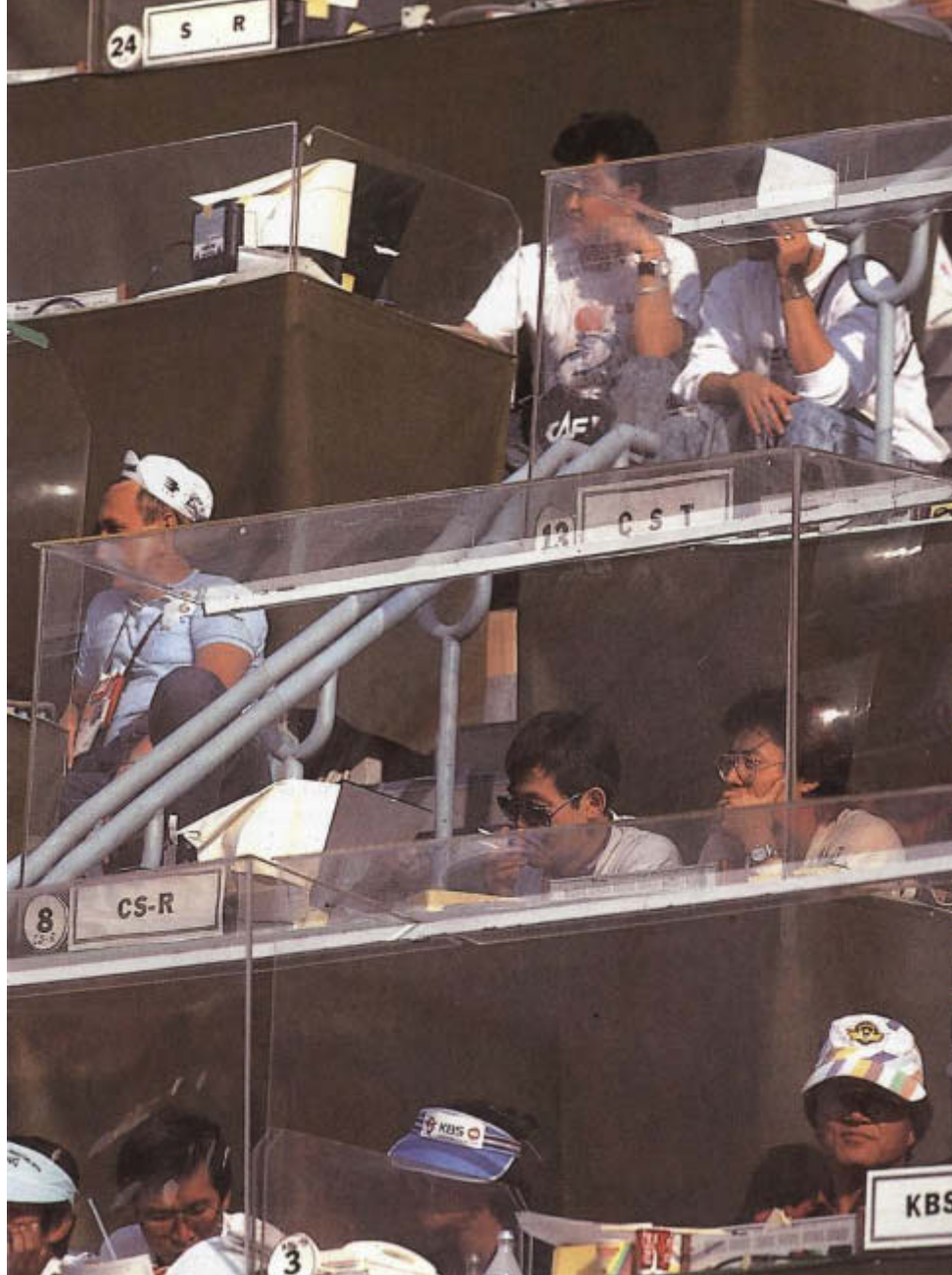
- Radio equipment: Only radio equipment which could not be leased in Korea was allowed into the country with the approval of the Communications Ministry. After obtaining the approval of the Communications Ministry, customs clearance was made available in accordance with ordinary customs clearance procedures.

□ Customs clearance support

A segment of Yoido Plaza, covering 30,678 square meters, was leased from the Korea Development Bank as space for customs clearance. From the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, a machinery exhibition building of 2,579 square meters was leased from January 1 to October 20, 1988 as a space for the Olympic Cargo Distribution Center (OCDC).

After completing preparatory requirements including the installation of security fences and the deployment of fire-fighters, customs clearance started with the importation of NBC equipment in February 1988. The inflow of broadcast equipment went into full swing starting from July, and subsequently the customs clearance went into progress after obtaining official permits for the installation of the OCDC. Before the official permit, the customs clearance was done at a temporary site at a different location. Other companies including Japan's NHK, the EBU, and Australia's Network-10 also began to bring in their equipment, increasing the volume of the equipment from 27 tons in June to 119 tons in July and 412 tons in August.

From February to June, the customs clearance involved only NBC equipment.



By September 14, the volume of equipment which had cleared customs totalled 930.6 tons; NBC accounted for the most, with 382 tons, while Japan's TV Asahi, and Telefis Bireann (Ireland) of the EBU accounted for the least with 0.1 tons, respectively. The customs clearance ended on October 8.

16. Broadcast booths at the Tennis Courts

17. IBC radio editing room, where sound and commentary signals emanating from the Distribution Center were edited for transmission.



25. Broadcasting

25.5 Venue Broadcast Operation

25.5.1 Overview

The venue broadcast operation concerned the supporting work designed to ensure efficient Olympic broadcast by utilizing space secured at each competition site and the broadcast facilities.

The SLOOC performed the following areas of business: 1) support was extended to the broadcasting companies by bringing together the function of the broadcast officer of the sports headquarters and the function of the officer in charge of the SPBC of the Broadcasting Operation Unit; 2) with the consultation of the IOC Television Commission, the venue broadcast facility outlay was drawn up to assist broadcast operations; 3) actual operation preparation was arranged after receiving information on the contents of the booked items from the IBC Booking Office, and; 4) troubles involved in the broadcast operations were monitored on-the-spot and were resolved in cooperation with related agencies through the broadcast officer of the sports headquarters.

The venue broadcast operation was supervised by the SPBC section of the Broadcasting Operation Unit, while the SPBC officer of each sports headquarters extended support in actual operation.

The SPBC section was in charge of overall supervision of the venue broadcast operation including the notification of the items of broadcast bookings to the venues and the monitoring of the broadcast personnel and equipment in operation. The SPBC also checked broadcast space and materials support, and kept track of the venue broadcast operation through CATV monitors and other channels. The function of the broadcast officer of the sports headquarters included: 1) to receive the items of broadcast bookings and to confirm implementation; 2) to distribute games results and data to the commentators' seats; 3) to manage ENG camera zone; 4) to arrange interviews; 5) to extend cooperation for temporary access by broadcasters; 6) to keep the media coverage activities in good shape; 7) to keep track of the movement of broadcast equipment and personnel within sites; and 8) to compile daily reports on the broadcast operation. The broadcast officer also partly assumed the function of press officer

25.5.2 Venue Broadcast Facilities and Operation

The venue broadcast operation was implemented under guidelines calling for provision of the same standards of services given the written media personnel at the MPC and to ensure strict

implementation of TV rights contracts. The SLOOC provided facilities and services required for the broadcast operation, and helped keep coverage activities in line at venues.

□ Broadcast facility operation

- Establishment and operation of commentator seats: The SLOOC arranged 1,173 seats for commentators at the 30 sites of competition for free use by broadcast companies. The commentator seats were arranged primarily at locations where the progress of competition and scoreboards could be easily observed and close to finish lines.

The SLOOC was responsible for securing space for the commentator seats. Each seat had one table, three chairs, and one 14-inch color TV monitor installed on a sound-proof stand. Locations were determined after field surveys had been conducted on all sites beginning from March 1987; the required facilities and equipment were installed by August 1987. The commentator seats for cycling road races, shooting and archery were installed in early September 1988.

At the request of each broadcasting companies, the 1,173 seats for commentators were divided into seats requiring the installation of audio relay broadcast equipment and seats without such equipment; for the seats requiring audio equipment, the installation was done at the expense of the individual broadcasting companies.

The relay equipment and routing installed at the venue commentator seats were for the exclusive use of individual broadcasting companies; the audio routing was directly linked to the networks of the home country via the international telephone bureau through the IBC, and was tape-recorded or broadcast live after being combined with the international video routing linked to the intelsat.

- Observer seats operation: Observers' seats were arranged near the venue commentator seats to meet the requests of the IOC, and enabled broadcasters to gain easy access to the seats.

- Camera seats: Cameras were positioned at 1,078 locations, including 139 for the host broadcaster, 348 for individual broadcasting companies, and 589 for ENG cameras. Beginning from April 1987, the SLOOC and KBS made field surveys of all sites. Based on the results of the surveys, requests from major networks including NBC, NHK and EBU were accommodated. A final layout for camera positions was established in consultation with related sections, and was approved by the IFs in March 1988. In May 1988, the SLOOC, in consultation with the IOC, finalized ENG camera zones and the positions of still cameras and documentary film cameras.

The camera stands of the host broadcaster and individual broadcasting companies were installed between early August 1988 to the eve of the Games.

The camera seats were divided between fixed seats and booking seats. The fixed seats were allocated to the host broadcaster and the individual companies which used outside broadcasting (OB) vans. The camera seats for individual companies occupying the spectator seats were made available at the expense of the user, with fees being based on the ticket charges during the Games period. The booked ENG camera seats were operated on a daily booking basis; one day before the competition, the IBC Booking Office received bookings from individual broadcasting organizations, and the Olympic Broadcast Advisory Committee allocated the seats after adjusting the bookings by venue and network.

The bookings were implemented by transmitting the booking information to the venue from the Broadcasting Operation Unit via facsimile.

□ Operation of interviews

Interviews were conducted at interview rooms following official procedures. Official interviews were primarily allocated to the medal-winning countries. The official interview rooms were installed at all sites of competition and the Olympic Village; demonstration and exhibition sports were excluded. A mixed zone was provided at each venue as a meeting area for athletes, officials and broadcasters shortly after competition; there, media personnel could hold informal interviews with athletes.

Where interviews were possible at the competition site or indoors depending on the specific competition, the interview privileges were provided after forwarding the requests to the broadcast officer.

□ Special tags and identification disc

- Opening and Closing Ceremonies: The broadcasters who had reserved commentator seats or observer seats were allocated admission tickets for access. Cameramen and technical staffers were supplied with special tags and armbands for access to the venue.

- Finals of major events: Access to the sites of finals of major sports such as football, basketball, volleyball, boxing and tennis was limited to only those broadcasters who were directly involved in the broadcast operation; a given number of identification tags were distributed to each broadcasting companies for access to the commentator seats and observer seats.

- Fixed camera seats: All those who were posted to the fixed camera positions were required to wear bibs. The colors of the identification tags for the site of competition as against the spectators' seats were differentiated, using red and yellow.

- Booked hand-held camera seats: Hand-held cameramen were required to wear armbands, and access to the floor and the spectators' seats was controlled by different color armbands.

18. Broadcasters were allocated 136 seats in the Olympic Stadium.

19. Comment on swimming contests is recorded for delayed transmission

20. Crews of KBS, the host broadcaster, and NBC-TV at work on close-ups of a field event in the athletics competition.



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- Separate armbands for competition sites: In addition to the armbands supplied by the IBC Booking Office, separate armbands were manufactured and supplied at the sites of athletics and archery competition to control incoming and outgoing personnel.
- Temporary identification tags and armbands: To handle those broadcasters who might lose their identification tags and armbands, broadcast officers prepared separate special tags and armbands and supplied them to those who had lost their identification tags.

□ Parking for OB vans

The number of outside broadcasting vans used during the Games period reached 106, and protective fences with a total length of 1,656 meters were erected. Parking space at each competition site was secured with top priority given to OB vans of the host broadcaster at the location within the shortest possible distance from broadcasters on the move after taking into consideration the power sources facility and camera positions.

To avoid safety problems, the parking position was determined after rounds of consultations among the departments in charge of the conduct of competition, protocol, security and transportation. OB vans of individual broadcasting companies were allowed to park next to the HB vans. Protective fences were erected at parking sites of the OB vans.

- Parking zone: Although the parking space for individual broadcasting company was secured at each competition site, additional spaces were secured through separate consultations because many more companies than expected brought in their OB vans. At each site of competition, fixed parking space was allotted to each broadcasting company for their OB vans, so as to avoid confusion that might occur due to the movement of the vans.

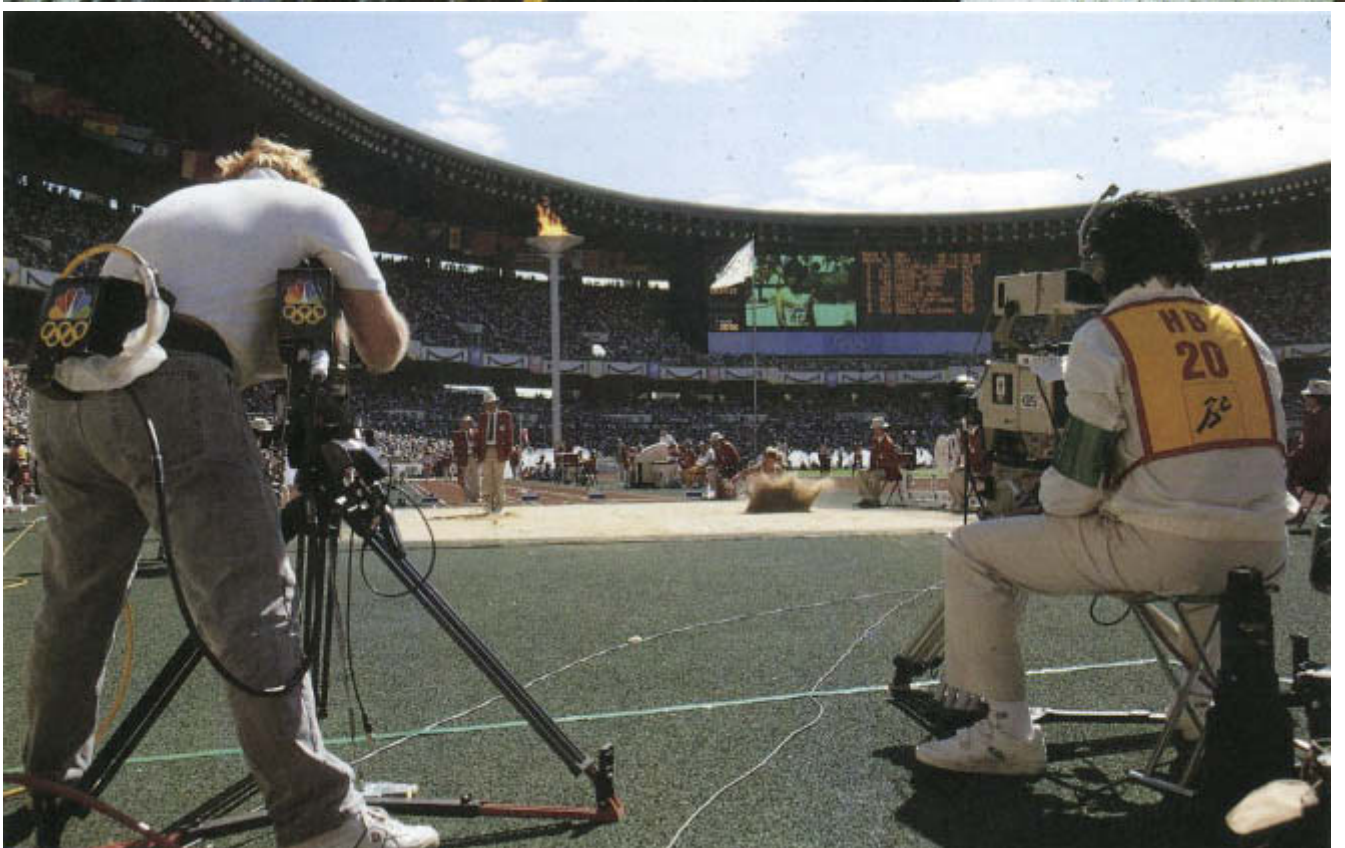
- Safety fence: A 2-meter-high fence was erected around the parking zone for OB vans; 45-cm luminous tapes of red, blue and yellow were plastered on the fence to form harmony with surrounding environmental decorations.

- Power sources for OB vans: The total required power was 6,167kw, of which the host broadcaster accounted for 3,459kw.

An uninterruptable power supply (UPS) and emergency generator were installed to prevent broadcast accidents arising from power failure. Three-line 110/220V facility was used for the power sources for OB vans. For special equipment of NBC, a four-line 120/208V facility was used.

Separate power facilities were used for the open studio (anchorman seat) of KBS, MBC, and NBC (news and sports use) at the Olympic Stadium, and the NBC anchorman seat in the Olympic Park.

Venue power sources facility for the OB vans was installed in accordance with the required power demand each



broadcasting company had requested by the end of 1987. Power generators of OB vans were used at the venues where power sources for the vans fell short of demand.



25. Broadcasting

25.6 TV Operations by Host Broadcaster

During the Games period, the host broadcaster transmitted Olympic programs for world broadcasters and provided services to help the participating broadcasters in their coverage.

The HB produced and distributed international signals to individual broadcasting companies, and constructed the IBC to distribute various signals coming from venues to each broadcasting company for transmission. A total of 38 international signals including 24 live signals were transmitted to the IBC during the Games period. World broadcasters selected the signals of their specific interest from among the signals transmitted to the IBC to transmit them live to their home countries or produced a program by piecing together scenes of interest to them.

The HB also assisted world broadcasting companies in their coverage by producing individual signals, or acting for the production or extending individual support.

25.6.1 Broadcast Preparations

□ Personnel operation

The human resources of HB for the Games operations were centered on 2,101 personnel from KBS and 566 provided by MBC. Other personnel included 818 temporary personnel, 216 foreign contract personnel, 77 education broadcasters and sports specialists, and 229 volunteers.

The personnel were secured in the following manner: 1) KBS personnel were named concurrently to serve the Seoul Olympic Television and Radio Operations (SORTO). 2) Temporary personnel were secured in five phases according to job categories beginning from May 1988; personnel in some job categories including sweeping and guard services were secured under contract. 3) Volunteers were secured by KBS and the SLOOC, dividing them into general volunteers and language services personnel; the recruitment was completed by August 1988. 4) The supporting personnel made available from MBC worked alongside KBS personnel in each field. 5) The production personnel under foreign contracts were secured by the producers or by hiring locals. 6) The Korea Education Development Institute provided two technical relay vehicles and staffing services as part of the supporting program. 7) Sports commentators were secured from among officials of each sports associations or university professors. Personnel replenishment for the HB was completed by August 1988.

Of the HB's total human resources numbering 4,007, those posted to the technology field accounted for 43 percent, followed by production with 34 percent, and planning and operation with 23 percent.

Competition sites and function venues accounted for 62 percent of the total personnel and the IBC for 38 percent. International signals work involved 3,344 persons, or 83 percent of the total.

□ Operation of broadcast channels

For international television relay of the Seoul Olympic Games, the KTA secured a total of 27 channels, the most in Games history, and transmission to the world was done through two communication satellites over the Pacific and three communication satellites over the Indian Ocean via Korea's seven earth satellite stations. Of the total channels, 17 were unilateral channels and 10 were public channels. The 17 exclusive channels were used unilaterally by the broadcasting companies concerned around the clock, while the 10 public switched channels were made available to those companies which did not have the exclusive channels on an hourly basis according to arrangement; the fees were 675,500 won for the first 10 minutes and 22,500 won for every minute thereafter.

During the Games period, the international transmission done by 160 broadcasting companies of 85 countries from the IBC by using intelsats covered a total of 9,200 hours; the EBU accounted for 878 hours, NHK for 485 hours, Mexico's TELEvisa and IMEVISION for 626 hours, NBC of the U.S. for 486 hours, BBC and ITV of Britain for 486 hours, CBS of Canada for 402 hours, ARD/ZDF of the Federal Republic of Germany for 251 hours, TVE of Spain for 283 hours, and Australia's Network-10 for 272 hours. The transmission through the public switched channels accounted for 5,021 hours; much of the transmissions were done by Malaysia, Hong Kong, Brazil, the People's Republic of China, New Zealand, and Singapore. East European nations including the Soviet Union, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia, did not use separate TV channels but utilized public channels together with the EBU for transmission. The KTA used fiber optic cables for all lines and the transmission by the fiber optic cable enhanced the reliability of the transmission quality.

25.6.2 Production of International Signals

The international signals refer to the international video and international audio the host broadcaster produced from the most neutral and objective positions for the purpose of distributing them to individual broadcasting companies.

The international video reflected scenes of competition without focusing on any specific countries or athletes, various characters, graphics indicating athletes and countries, and timing. The international audio consisted of the live sound coming from the sites of competition, sounds of judges, roars from spectators, sound from amplifiers and other auxiliary sounds.

□ Details of implementation

The primary prerequisite for the production of the international signals, the main task of the host broadcaster, was recruiting specialists. As part of its plan to secure the required specialists, the SORTO sent specialist survey teams to major international events including the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, the 1984 Los Angeles Games, the 1985 Kobe Universiade in Japan, and the 1988 Calgary Winter Olympics.

The first production of international signals and testing were done for the annual National Games in June 1986. During the 10th Seoul Asian Games in September 1986, 25 sports were produced with international signals for transmission to Asia and the rest of the world. A host broadcast system was applied to the Seoul Asian Games for the first time at these regional games. The production of the international signals was significant in providing a model for the Asian Games and in conducting a successful rehearsal for the Seoul Olympic Games. The 2nd World Cup Marathon Competition in Seoul in 1987 was also produced with international signal, confirming the capability of the host broadcaster.

□ Overview of production

It was decided to produce international signals for the Seoul Olympic Games primarily for live broadcast as far as the mobilization of equipment permitted. Depending on the sports, however, the transmission was divided between live broadcast and summaries, while it was decided to utilize foreign services for some sports in a move to enhance the quality of the international signals. The production guidelines called for the production of graphics of international standards, convenience for the efficient production of program, and the joint use of international signals of video and audio. All international signals were produced with 525/60Hz NTSC method.

• Production: The 25 sports produced with international signals covered a total of 2,228 hours; live transmission accounted for 1,664 hours, or 75 percent.

The production hours for individual signals amounted to 344 hours and 30 minutes, including 252 hours and 30 minutes for TV and 92 hours for radio.



Mobilized for the production of the international signals were a combined total of 14,900 persons (9,634 from KBS, 3,708 from MBC and 1,558 from contract broadcasting organizations) Equipment mobilized for the production of the international signals included a combined total of 566 OB vans and 2,293 cameras.

• Production facilities, equipment: Various special equipment were used for the production of international signals providing for a momentum to expand the areas of technical expertise.

- OB vans: 61 (45 OB vans, 16 temporary control rooms)
- Helicopters: 4
- Electric Cars: 2
- Boats: 4
- Underwater cameras: 2
- Panorama cameras: 2
- Remote control cameras: 3
- Radio cameras: 5
- Shutter cameras: 4
- CCD camera: 1
- POV cameras: 6
- Super slow motion: 2 sets
- Marathon distance gauge: 1 set
- Mobile vehicles: 2
- Motorcycles: 3
- Auxiliary equipment (trailers): 7
- ENG cameras: 18
- Audio circuits (venue-IBC): 2,789
- Video circuits (fiber optic cables): 129

□ **Division of production by sports**

- KBS (14 sports): Opening/Closing Ceremonies; archery, athletics, canoeing, fencing, football, handball, hockey, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, wrestling, and baseball.
- MBC (8 sports): basketball, boxing, football, judo, table tennis, volleyball, and Taekwondo.
- Joint production: Live cast was done for marathon (men's and women's). Daily games summaries were archery, shooting, hockey, walk, tennis, and table tennis.
- Production under foreign service contracts: The SORTO produced seven sports under foreign service contracts, because it had little experience in the production of these sports. The underlying objective of the service contracts was to minimize the possible surplus personnel and equipment following the Games and to secure quality international signals in producing each sport.

- Gymnastics: NHK of Japan (136 persons)
- Weightlifting: TV Asahi of Japan (26 persons)
- Cycling: The Netherlands NOB (16 persons)
- Equestrian: BBC of Britain (15 persons)
- Athletics (integrated signal): Finland's YLE (2 persons)
- Yachting (summaries): Australia's Network-10 (10 persons)
- Diving, water polo (preliminaries): MTV of the U.S. (21 persons)



Form of Production by Sport

(O=live in full)

Classification	Live	Recorded Summary
Opening and Closing Ceremonies	O	
Archery		O
Track	O	
Field	O	
Walk	Start & Finish	O
Marathon	O	
Boxing	O	
Canoeing		
Cycling (Track)	O	
Cycling (Road)	Individual	Team
Equestrian	O	
Fencing	Final	Preliminaries
Football	O	
Gymnastics	O	
Handball	O	
Hockey	Pitch 1	Pitch 2
Judo	O	
Modern Pentathlon	All except shooting	Shooting
Rowing	O	
Shooting	First medal-awarding ceremony	O
Competitive Swimming	O	
Water Polo	O	
Diving	O	
Synchronized Swimming	O	
Table Tennis	From quarter finals	All preliminaries
Tennis	Center court	Other courts
Volleyball	O	
Weightlifting	O	
Wrestling	Only one mat	
Yachting	Opening ceremony	O
Baseball	From semifinals	
Taekwondo	O	
Women's Judo	O	

□ **Production by sports**

The SORTO chose live broadcast, VTR or summaries depending on specific sports. The sports televised live throughout the Games included boxing, football, handball, volleyball, weightlifting, judo, swimming, canoeing, gymnastics, taekwondo, rowing, and Opening/Closing Ceremonies. It was decided to use summaries for those sports which did not require live broadcast in view of their nature or some technological considerations.

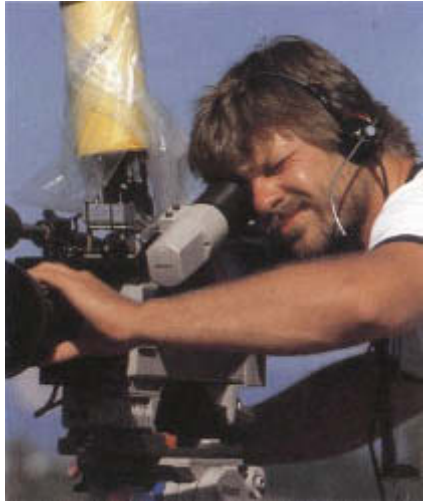
The sports for which the summaries were used included archery, yachting and shooting. The opening ceremony for yachting competition and the first victory ceremony for shooting were televised live. Summaries were also

21. KBS mobile OB van.

22. Coverage of the gymnastics events was entrusted to special cameras of Japan's NHK network.



25. Broadcasting



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25.6.3 Support for Individual Broadcasting Companies

□ Extent of support

The host broadcaster assisted world broadcasting companies in producing individual signals.

Support featured the arrangement of commentator seats at competition sites, personnel and equipment support, and the supply of broadcasting information.

The specifics of the supports were as follows:

- Individual broadcasting facilities (booking, unilateral use): For the convenience of the world broadcasting organizations which did not have exclusive facilities or faced shortage of facilities, the host broadcaster operated facilities, bookable on an hourly basis, including one TV studio, three radio studios, a number of editing rooms (standard model and U-matic VCRs), and 26 off-tube rooms.
- Individual broadcasting equipment: leased on booking basis
- Individual broadcasting personnel: services made available on a booking basis
- Production of live cast or VTR: production based on individual signals
- Joint individual production: Support for individual production by using international signal production equipment for 30 minutes each immediately before or after the production of international signals.
- Support for individual broadcast: Transmission equipment was provided on a booking basis, and support extended for the organization of circuit networks.

□ Operation of venue coordinator system

The SORTO operated a venue coordinator system to provide fullest possible support to the world broadcasting organizations in carrying out their jobs. From August 16, 1988 to October 5, 1988, one venue coordinator was posted to each venue two hours before the start of competition and for two hours after the end of competition to provide support in the operation of the venue.

Accompanied by one assistant and one interpreter, the coordinator was posted in the SORTO seat next to the commentator seats.

The function of the venue coordinator was: 1) to provide broadcasting support to world and domestic broadcasting companies, 2) to verify the implementation of venue bookings (allocation of broadcast time, cancellation, verification, movement and new bookings), and 3) to deal with contingent situations and to report the general conditions of the venues to the IBC Venue Operation Center.

Twenty-two coordinators, accompanied by 70 assistants and interpreters, were posted to 22 venues.

□ Operation of CATV Information Room

The CATV Information Room provided information on the host broadcaster and the SLOOC and programs of Korean culture, rendered in films and graphics, to the world broadcasters. The CATV Information Room (60 square meters) on the IBC third floor used channel 4 and English and French were used alternately. The room was open for 35 days from September 1 to October 5. Before the opening of the Games, the room was open for nine hours a day, providing various information to the technicians and advance parties of the world broadcasting companies.

During the Games period, the operation was 18 hours a day from 6 a.m. to midnight, providing various information to the world broadcasters housed in the IBC.

The information was planned in such a way as to preclude overlapping with the information available from WINS or GIONS or KBS Broadcast Handbook; the information intended for the broadcasters in the IBC concerned practical tips on broadcasting, daily affairs and coverage.

Diverse graphic screens, colors and background music were offered for user's convenience. These programs contributed significantly to enhancing the general awareness among the world broadcasters about Korea and the Korean broadcasters.

25.6.4 Video Record Copying Services

KBS as host broadcaster supplied not only the sports production using international signals but also copies of video records such as cultural events or torch relay data without editing at the expense of the users. The volume of tapes used for video record copying services reached 1,758, including 1,685 for 60-minute use and 73 for 90-minute use.

The video records copying services covered the copying and selling of the data requested by the broadcasting organizations which had concluded TV rights agreements. The copying services were done under the following guidelines: 1) All copying must follow NTSC method, 2) applicants for the copying services must bring tapes (tape sales outlet operated separately), 3) files of tape-recorded materials must not be leased except for copying for sale, 4) all tape-recording and booked copying must be managed by the Central Tape Recording Room, and 5) Korea-related data should be handled according to the basic operation plan established by the International Cooperation Office.

Video Records Copying Center, set up in the IBC Booking Office, dealt with all matters relating to the video record copying services by utilizing two broadcast support personnel each for three languages, English, Japanese and French.

Bookings were based on the copying of the full extent of a sport and the

copying was made available primarily for specific events of a sport on the basis of competition time. Among the ball-game events, copying requests for such detailed items as first half or second half of a game, or one tennis set or a specific round were not accepted.

25.6.5 Production of Sports

The competitions conducted for 16 days covered 237 events in 23 sports at 34 sites of competition.

The host broadcaster established a production plan by sport, and produced the sports in time for the output of international signals according to the camera operation at venues and the table of progress.

□ Sports subject to live coverage

• Opening/Closing Ceremonies: Live coverage of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies at the Olympic Stadium was purported to spotlight Korea, its people and Seoul.

A 119-member production team produced a 200-minute Opening Ceremony and 83-minute Closing Ceremony using 18 fixed cameras, four other cameras, 12 slow motion cameras, one super slow motion cameras, and one computer graphic device, coupled with three-dimensional sound effects. The high-altitude acrobatic parachuting by sky divers was covered live by camera fixed on one parachutist's helmet, captivating the watching crowd of some 100,000 persons packing the Olympic Stadium and the TV audience.

Meanwhile, one OB van, posted on a Han River elevated bank, covered live the river festival for 10 minutes as the first part of the pre-ceremony performance.

• Athletics, track events; All events and victory ceremonies were covered live with international signals for eight days; involved in the production were 51 personnel, 11 cameras (three special cameras), three slow motions, and one super slow motion camera.

• Athletics, field events (jumping): All jumping competitions were produced live with international signals for seven days, using special cameras including IRF, ISC, and slow motions to feature the characteristics of the jumping competition. Involved in the production were 36 personnel, including 12 producers and 19 technicians

• Athletics, field events (throwing): All events were covered live for eight days; a 36-member crew participated in the production.

• Marathon: KBS and MBC jointly televised live the men's and the women's marathons. Battery vehicles No. 1 and 2, and MBC OB van tape-recorded all sections; video records were made available through copying services. Vehicle No. 1 covered the lead group of marathoners and vehicle No. 2 covered the remaining marathoners as appropriate, while 10 fixed vans covered surrounding landscapes and the scenes of runners

after mobile vehicles passed by. A helicopter equipped with one camera performed airborne coverage, while a camera was installed atop the viewing stand the 63-storey Daehan Life Insurance Building. Separate scenes were inserted on the course to introduce the National Cemetery, the Han River, the Daehan Life Insurance Building, and the National Assembly Hall. Distance gauge and the running time of Swiss Timing were shown on the screen. Participating in the production for the men's marathon were 303 personnel, and for women's marathon were 179 personnel.

- **Walk:** The start and finish line scenes were covered live by camera at the Olympic Stadium. The 20-km walk was covered in ENG camera summary. For the 50-km walk, the signals transmitted live by Mexico's TELEVISIA were distributed to foreign broadcasting companies. The equipment used for the 20-km walk were two ENG cameras, and those for the 50-km walk were three OB vans and 10 cameras furnished by TELEVISIA. The programs from the number two and three vans were transmitted to the TELEVISIA studio in the IBC, and then transmitted again to the SORTO Distribution Center for distribution to individual networks.

- **Basketball:** All matches were covered live by MBC vans for 14 days; a 43-member crew including 11 producers and 26 technicians participated in the production. Slow motion cameras were used to replay spectacular scenes.

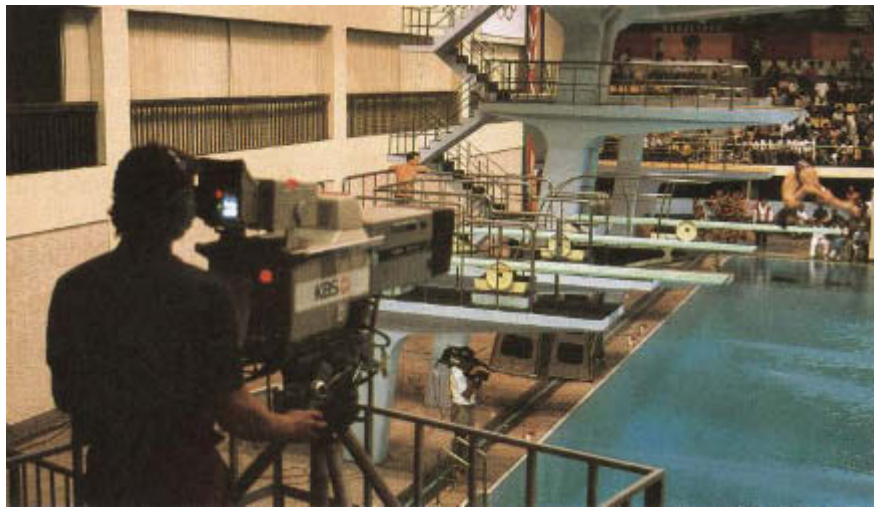
- **Boxing:** All competitions involving 12 weight divisions were covered live; A-ring (preliminaries, semifinals and finals) was covered by MBC, and B-ring (preliminaries) by KBS. The equipment used for A-ring was one van with five cameras, one mobile van, and two slow motion cameras. The equipment used for B-ring were nine pieces including two cameras. Involved in production were 59 personnel.

- **Cycling:** Coverage was done under services contract by NOB of the Netherlands jointly with the host broadcaster. Live coverage was made available for track competition and individual road races. A 10-minute summary was produced for 100-km team race. For the production for road races, motorcycles were used to capture dynamic motions. Seven cameras were used each for sprint and pursuit at the velodrome. Involved in the production for track events were 44 personnel, for road races were 79, and for the 100-km team race were 52.

- **Rowing, canoeing:** All competitions were covered live; the production personnel and equipment for rowing and canoeing were operated jointly. The production team included 77 persons. They spent seven days for rowing and six days for canoeing. Three OB vans with 13 cameras, two VCRs, and four slow motion cameras were used.



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25 26



27

23. A cautious cameraman with a plastic shroud ready in case of rainfall during shooting.

24. Moving just ahead of the lead runners, a group of press cars provide television coverage of the marathon.

25. At the swimming venue, 10 cameras were installed to cover the competition from all angles, from high overhead to underwater.

26. A mobile unit tracks the canoeing race.

27. Gelindo Bordin of Italy is surrounded by journalists after winning the marathon.

- **Equestrian:** The 13 days of competition were covered live; the production was done jointly by a British TV service contract team and the host broadcaster. For the one day of endurance test at the Wondang Ranch, 25 pieces of equipment were mobilized, including five OB vans and 14 cameras.



25. Broadcasting



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- Fencing: All of the finals of eight events were covered live for 10 days, while preliminaries were produced with ENG summaries; involved in the production were 28 persons.
- Football: All matches were covered live, with KBS and MBC sharing coverage according to sites. KBS was responsible for the final staged at the Olympic Stadium, and the preliminary and quarter finals in Taegu, Kwangju and Pusan (up to semifinal in Pusan); MBC produced the preliminaries and quarter final at the Tongdaemun Stadium, and preliminary at the Taejon Stadium. KBS mobilized 49 personnel for the Olympic Stadium, 27 for the Taegu Stadium, 31 for the Kwangju Stadium, and 29 for the Pusan Stadium; MBC used 34 for the Tongdaemun Stadium and 32 for the Taejon Stadium.
- Gymnastics: The 13 days of competitions were covered live by Japan's NHK with international signal featuring three programs, including one integrated program. The equipment and facilities used for the production included three OB vans, four control rooms, 18 fixed cameras, one super slow motion camera, and four CCD cameras. The supervisor, technical managers and cameramen were all NHK personnel, while some computer and graphic operation personnel were provided by the host broadcaster. Involved in production were 153 persons.
- Handball: The 12 days of competitions were covered live; control room in the Suwon Gymnasium was used, and men's final was produced by using OB van at the Olympic Stadium. Involved in the production were 380 persons.
- Hockey: Of the 13 days of competitions, the competitions at the first site of competition were covered live, while the competitions at the second site were covered in 10-minute summaries each day. Mobilized for the production were 35 persons. Two slow motion cameras were positioned 10 meters behind the two goals.
- Judo: The seven days of competitions were covered live; up to the finals four cameras were used and 41 personnel mobilized. Including the final, all matches in each weight division were conducted in a single day.
- Modern pentathlon: Live coverage was done for horse racing, fencing, swimming and cross country, but the production for shooting was done with summaries. Horse racing, fencing, swimming and shooting were produced by respective venue production technical teams. Separate personnel numbering 40 and three OB vans were mobilized for the cross country on the cross country course in the Olympic Park.
- Swimming: All competitions, including eight days of competitive swimming, eight days of diving, seven days of water polo, and five days of synchronized swimming were covered live. The water polo and diving at the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool were produced by MTI of the U.S. under

contract. Fifty-two personnel were utilized for the Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool, and 43 for the Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool.

- Table tennis: Matches up to quarter finals of men's and women's doubles and singles were produced with 10-minute summaries for nine days, while live coverage was done beginning from quarter finals. Involved in the production were 37 personnel.
- Tennis: The 12 days of matches at the center court were covered live and VTR was used for the matches at Court One. Involved in the production were 64 persons. The equipment used for the production were two OB vans, eight fixed cameras, three slow motion cameras, two VCRs, and two CRs.
- Volleyball: All matches over a 15-day period were covered live by MBC. The Chamshil Gymnasium was used for the final. At Hanyang University Gymnasium, live coverage was for 14 days, and the coverage at the Saemaul Sports Hall for four days. Involved in the production were 39 for Hanyang University Gymnasium, 34 for the Saemaul Sports Hall, and 39 for the Chamshil Gymnasium. At three sites, equipment used was similar including one van, and four to six cameras.
- Weightlifting: The 11 days of competitions were covered live by Japan's TV Asahi under service contract. The personnel involved in the production were 40, including KBS support personnel. The equipment was Asahi's OB van and trailer, seven cameras (two mobile), and two slow motion cameras.
- Wrestling: The 10 days of competitions involving 20 events were covered live or produced with VTR. Of the three mats, the center mat was covered live, and the others with VTR. The personnel involved in the production were 46, and the equipment was of 17 items including one control room, one OB van, one auxiliary trailer, six cameras, and two VCRs.

□ Sports produced with summaries

- Shooting, archery: Summaries were used for all competitions. The victory ceremony for the first shooting event was covered live. Production team for the shooting and archery, comprising 28 persons, operated jointly. Equipment included one OB van, three fixed cameras, and two ENG cameras. The Taenung sub-center was equipped with four VCRs, one computer graphic, and one video switcher (10 circuits).
- Yachting: Summaries were produced with international signal for the eight events held for nine days. Only the opening ceremony was covered live. Summaries came in a package for 24-minute play covering each class for about three minutes. The production facilities and equipment included four broadcast ships and a helicopter, one OB van, three cameras, five ENG cameras, telecommunication facilities, international signal production room, commentator's seat and prism.

Australia's Network-10 was responsible for the functions of producer, supervisor, cameras and the installation of facilities. Forty-eight personnel were involved in the production.

□ Demonstration sports

- Baseball: Two semifinals, games for the third and fourth places and the final were covered live. Involved in the production of the 16 games over eight days were 27 persons.
- Taekwondo: Eight events for men's and women's divisions were covered live by MBC for four days, using 29 crew. As in judo, four cameras were used for the production.

25.7 Review and Evaluation

The Seoul Olympic Games opened a new chapter in the history of Olympic broadcasting, highlighting the largest-ever participation by countries and athletes, the highest TV rights fees of more than 400 million dollars, the IBC of the largest scale, broadcast transmission by 227 companies from 140 countries, and the largest viewership.

The SLOOC designated the host broadcaster to ensure elaborate preparations. By designating a host agency for telecommunication, the SLOOC cleared the way for smooth operation, splitting the areas of responsibility for the complex job of producing and transmitting international signals.

The fullest possible conveniences were extended with respect to the hosting services for the broadcasters. Reactions among broadcasters were generally favorable with respect to the speedy supply of information using up-to-date computer and communication devices, the operation of coverage guide and information center, and the accommodation at 14 first-class hotels and the Press Village. Credit for the successful operation goes to the close operational cooperation maintained among the SLOOC, the host broadcaster and the Korea Telecommunication Authority, coupled with advice and suggestions from the IOC TV Commission and Olympic Broadcast Advisory Committee. In the sense that the Olympic broadcasting requires the input of specialized technical expertise, and should meet the needs of broadcasters, however, it is desirable that the host broadcaster should be assigned the responsibility for basic facilities and basic services. In view of the paramount task of ensuring the smooth operation of the Games, it was pointed out that the efforts were not sufficient in promoting harmony between the broadcast and the Games operations.

28. A cameraman dressed in traditional Korean clothes and hat at the tennis competition.

29. A special broadcast perch installed on a movable lift for the Han River Regatta events.





기술
Technology
Couverture technique

26



The Seoul Olympic Games were carried out by high technology. In order to process the flood of information resulting from the widest ever participation in history and to build up confidence in the ears and eyes of the world's five billion people, Korea pooled its national energy in making the most of high technology. The Seoul Games opened a new horizon by applying advanced technology to sports as characterized by the development of a unique Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS), Wide Information Network Services (WINS), the interface between computers and electronic equipment by developing Games management and Games support systems, the flow of computer protocol among the computers of different models, and worldwide dissemination of Games information through interface with public switched data networks.

Telecommunication operations were highlighted by the installation of 6,700 circuits of electronic telephone switchboard, the mobilization of some 3,400 mobile telecommunication equipment, the first-ever utilization of video teleconference system, and the development of audiotex making Olympic information available anywhere in the world through telephones. A perfect linkage system was established between electric scoreboards and competition timing and measuring equipment, and furthermore, an automatic linkage system connecting television and broadcasting companies was established, thus making the competition results immediately accessible to the world's viewers and listeners. For the convenience of journalists and broadcasters, 2,650 CATV monitors were installed at 35 competition sites and venues of functions, and 1,190 broadcast relay seats were arranged

at 30 competition sites. In addition, gauges to measure sea water currents and height of waves were installed at the yachting competition site. For technology operations, the SLOOC organized the Technology Support Unit, Technology Committee and Computer Operation Consultative Council. The human resources mobilized for the Games technology operation came to 4,734 persons. The technology operations were almost flawless enough to label the Seoul Olympic Games as an "Olympics of Science."



26. Technology

26.1 Basic Preparations

26.1.1 Goals and Guidelines

Scientific technology operations became necessary in the modern Olympics in order to handle multitudes of participants and to process a flood of information. This trend has sped up recently to the extent that an Olympic Games cannot be staged successfully without the backing of newly developed areas of technology.

In staging the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC set the paramount goal to be attained in the technology field as a "perfect harmony between the games and technology." The SLOOC demonstrated the high standard of Korea's science and technology by introducing the application of a sophisticated computer communications system including the CATV and international television relay through optical cable, video teleconference, videotex and audiotex, Games Information On-line Network System, and Wide Information Network Services. In order to attain the goal of applying science and technology to the Olympics, the SLOOC laid down seven guidelines: 1) technology support to each sports operation headquarters and events operation headquarters, 2) establishment of a functional cooperative system with related agencies, organizations and contract firms, 3) optimum demand and supply without incurring waste, and restriction on new investment, 4) safety for the operation of facilities by securing a backup recovery system, 5) speedy and accurate processing of games operations through the input and operation of high technology, 6) enhancement of efficiency through the maximum utilization of marketing projects, and 7) the establishment of a perfect and flexible technology support system through the operation of a Technology Support Unit.

In order to conduct technology operations efficiently, the operations were divided into four areas: 1) telecommunications, 2) computer, 3) electronics facilities, and 4) broadcasting. The details of the four areas are: 1) the telecommunication system is divided into subscription wired facilities, inter-telephone switch facilities, subscription wireless facilities, unilateral wireless facilities, and special telecommunication facilities; 2) the computer system included the games result processing facilities, games information on-line system, games management system, games support system and hardware; 3) electronic equipment is divided into games measuring facilities and electric scoreboards; and 4) broadcasting involved public address system, CATV, broadcasting relay seats facilities, closed-circuit TV (CCTV), and weather support.

26.1.2 Implementation

The Technology Department of the SLOOC was responsible for the four areas of technology, including telecommunications, computer, electronics and broadcasting. As the opening day of the Games drew closer, the Technology Support Unit was activated, launching a field operation system.

The first year that followed the decision in September 1981 to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul was the stage for drawing up the basic planning. With its inception, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee created the Traffic and Communications Planning Committee, and in December 1983, The Technology Department was created, consisting of four divisions for telecommunications, electronics, broadcasting and transportation. The Technology Department, scaled up and down on several occasions, was reshaped into a Technology Support Department in 1986 to stage the Asian Games.

Between February and September, 1987, the SLOOC adjusted and supplemented the targets of supply volume for individual projects for the Olympic Games. In March 1987, the SLOOC organized a Computer Operation Consultative Council in a move to strengthen computer operations in connection with the safety of athletes, officials and Olympic Family.

In November the same year, a computerization plan for the Games integrated operation center was worked out in order to introduce new high-tech equipment that would vitalize the scope and characteristics of the Seoul Olympics. The plan called for specifics on such projects as video teleconference, CATV monitors, videotex and audiotex. In 1987, precise inspection was conducted on technology operation through "87 Hodori Exercise" and the "Seoul Games specific operation planning." From February to May 1988, the SLOOC conducted three-stage education for technology support personnel — general orientation, job education, and field adaptation education, and activated Technology Operation Centers (TOC) for each function including telecommunications, electronics, broadcasting and computer 1 and 2.

As the organization of the SLOOC Secretariat was turned into a field support system on July 1, 1988, Games rehearsal and general inspection were conducted three times to check the Games preparation and facilities. On September 1, 1988, Games operation started, and beginning in October, work started to demobilize technology facilities.

26.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The organizations responsible for technology projects included: 1) the SLOOC's Technology Department, responsible largely for administrative affairs, which was reorganized into the Technology Support Unit as a field operation system, when the Games opening drew closer; 2) Technology Committee, responsible for extending advice in technology fields; and 3) Computer Operation Consultative Council, designed to ensure efficient computer operation.

□ Technology Department

The Technology Department, under the control of the director general, comprised four divisions for telecommunications, computer, broadcasting and electronics, and one computer operation manager.

The Technology Department's areas of responsibility were: 1) Telecommunication Division was responsible for the supply of wired and wireless telecommunication facilities for the Games operation, organization and support for the Games operation telecommunication system, support for the installation of telegraph and telephone booths at competition sites and venues of functions, and support for the establishment of a temporary post office; 2) Broadcasting Division was responsible for the operation of the public address system, CATV facilities and CCTV, the weather forecast at competition sites and the supply of information on weather conditions; 3) Computer Division took charge of the management of the games results processing system, GIONS, and the Games management and support system; 4) Electronics Division worked for the installation and operation of games measuring equipment and electric scoreboards; and 5) computer operation manager was in charge of the acquisition and management of computer center facilities, the installation of computer equipment and related facilities, acquisition and installation of games results copying equipment, and installation and operation of data communications circuits.

Considering the specialized characteristics of the technology operation, the SLOOC recruited specialists from the Korea Telecommunication Authority and the Ministry of Communications.

□ Technology Support Unit

The Technology Support Unit was activated on July 1, 1988 when the SLOOC turned its organization into a field operation system centering on each competition sites and venues of functions.

Under the control of one director general, the Technology Support Unit had five directors responsible for telecommunication, electronics, broadcasting, and electronic data processing 1 and 2; and under the control of them were 12 divisions. The human resources secured by the SLOOC for technology operation included 44 SLOOC staffmembers, 339 support personnel, 2,115 volunteers, 2,233 service employees, and three temporary employees totalling 4,734.

In terms of assignments by function, the computer section accounted for 3,142, about 66 percent of the total human resources, underscoring the vast extent of the computer industry and the significant contribution the computers made to the Games operation. Next came telecommunications with 613, broadcasting with 525, and electronics with 370. Key officials including director general, deputy directors, division chiefs and managers numbered 87.

The assignments by site broke down to 2,130 for the competition sites, 1,617 for venues of functions, and 978 for the Technology Support Unit.

□ Technology Committee

In order to seek advice on technology matters concerning the preparation and operation of the 24th Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC organized a Technology Committee.

In July 1984, the SLOOC organized an Electronic Data Processing Committee consisting of 13 specialists in order to seek advice on the development and operation of computer systems. In February 1985, the SLOOC organized a Technology Committee consisting of 12 members. In November 1985, these two committees were merged to form a new body named the Technology Committee, which had three subcommittees for telecommunications, acoustics and electronic data processing.

The reshaped Technology Committee provided advice on the basic planning for each area, selection of equipment and various other matters related to technology. All of its members participated in the integrated rehearsal held in August 1988 to check technology operations.



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Members of the Technology Committee
 Park Song-dok (Chairman): Director, Communications Policy Bureau, Ministry of Communications
 No Ui-hwan: Director, Olympic Telecommunications Project Corps, Korea Telecommunication Authority
 Hwang Kil-ung: Director, Office of Technology Development, Seoul Olympics Radio and Television Operations, KBS
 Chong Ki-so: Director, Olympic Support Corps, Korean Electronic Communications Research Institute
 Chin Yong-ok: Professor, Kyunghee University
 Park Kyu-tae: Professor, Yonsei University
 Park Han-gyu: Professor, Yonsei University
 Cha Il-hwan: Professor, Yonsei University
 Paek Un-chun: Acoustics Supervisor, KBS
 Un Hi-jun: Acoustics Research Director, Korea Standard Research Institute
 Son Chang-yol: Professor, Hanyang University
 Oh Chae-ung: Professor, Hanyang University
 Kim Chong-son: Professor, Aviation College
 Kim Yong-taek: Professor, Seoul National University
 Kim Hong: Chief, Computer Room, KBS
 Shin Dong-pil: Member of Board of Directors, Korea Electronic Data Processing Institute

Song Un-ho: Chief Researcher, National Defense Management Research Institute
 Hwang Chong-son: Professor, Korea University
 Kim Yong-chan: Professor, Chungang University
 Choi Tong-gu: Director, Korea Commerce and Trade Computer Research Institute

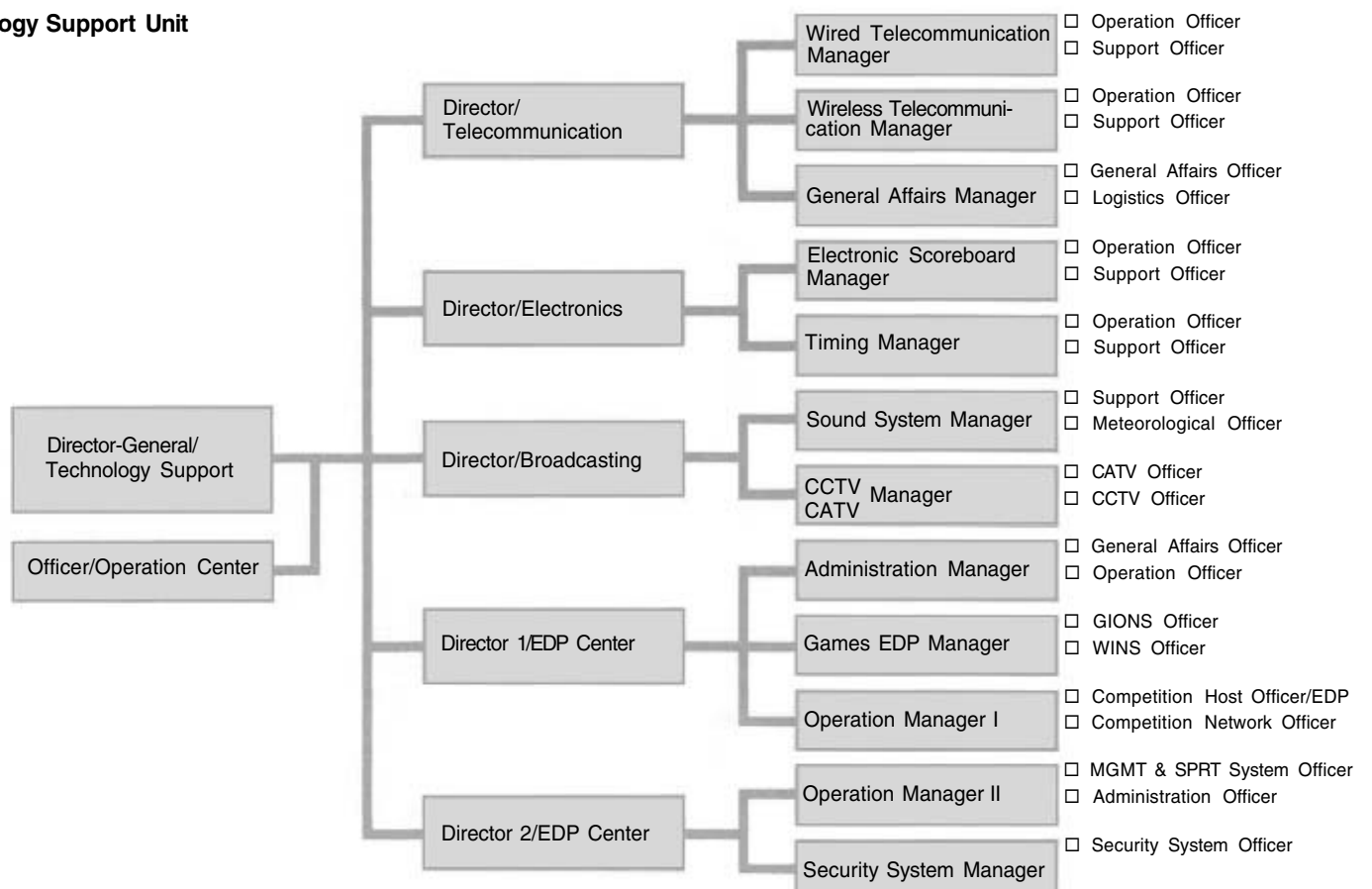
□ Computer Operation Consultative Council

In March 1987, the SLOOC activated the Computer Operation Consultative Council as an organization to carry out systematic policy decisions on the computer industry and to guide and supervise the development of computer projects. The council, chaired by the vice minister of communications, was comprised of the director of the System Engineering Research Institute of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST/SERI), president of Data Communication Corporation of Korea (DACOM), president of Ssangyong Software & Data Corporation, president of Korea Information Computing Corporation, director of the Computer Office of the Agency for National Security Planning, director of Olympic Project Group of the Korea Telecommunication Authority, chairman of the Technology Committee, chairman of the Computer Subcommittee, and director of the SLOOC's Technology Department.

The council was organized for the purpose of 1) enhancing computer operations through direct interface between GIONS and WINS, and 2) accommodating the role of the Agency for National Security Planning concerning the Games management pertaining to security, and the Games support system. With the activation of the council, the SLOOC cancelled the overall contracts it had signed with the KAIST and pushed for computerization.

The computer operation system that emerged after final coordination called for the Computer Operation Consultative Council to create working consultative teams for games information, and management support. The working consultative team on games information, headed by the director of KAIST/SERI, took charge of GIONS (KAIST) and WINS (DACOM) operation. The working consultative team on management support, the organization of which was entirely left up to the Agency for National Security Planning, took control of the Games management system developed by Ssangyong Software & Data Corporation and the Seoul Olympic support system developed by Korea Information Computing Corp.

Organization of Technology Support Unit





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1. The Olympic Stadium switchboard, linking 6,723 circuits in 27 systems.
2. Workers at Kimpo Airport tracking reception information by computer.
3. An IOC technical adviser discussing broadcasting and communications (July 1982).
4. Main computer room of the Olympic Computer Center with an IBM system.



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26.2 Telecommunication Operations

26.2.1 Overview of Telecommunication Operations

□ Basic plan

The basic objective of the telecommunication project, one of the four major projects in technology operations for the Seoul Olympic Games, was to contribute to the successful staging of the Games by utilizing new telecommunication technology to the maximum extent and by ensuring a perfect flow of communications. The objective was also to place the facilities or the standard of services in optimum shape to preclude waste or overblown state, inasmuch as the project required a vast amount of funds. The Games telecommunication project concerned the supply of wired and wireless telecommunication facilities, organization of telecommunication system and related cooperation, installation and operation of telegraph and telephone booths, temporary post offices at competition sites and venues of functions, related support, and other affairs.

In implementing the telecommunication projects, the SLOOC established the following guidelines: 1) The telecommunication equipment required for the Games operation must be secured under the Olympic marketing program, 2) existing telecommunication facilities must be utilized to the maximum extent, 3) plumbing, distributing wires and other basic facilities for competition sites and venues of functions should be fulfilled by owners of facilities at the time of construction, 4) a cooperative system should be maintained among the Korea Telecommunication Authority, the Communications Ministry and other related agencies, 5) a backup recovery system among communications networks should be secured to ensure the stability of communication flow, 6) integrated operation must apply to inter-office and public address system, and 7) reserve facilities in given volume must be secured.

□ Details of implementation

The general direction for the telecommunication operation was laid down with the establishment of the Basic Telecommunication Planning of the Seoul Olympic Games in November 1982. In 1983, a survey was conducted for existing telecommunication facilities at each competition site and the required volume of equipment for each site. In January 1984, a basic supply plan was drawn up for the telecommunication facilities for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games.

After a foundation — laying stage until 1984, work started in 1985 to secure telecommunication equipment. In

August 1985, Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunication Co. was selected as an official sponsor of wire-based telecommunication equipment. In April 1986, Maxon Electronics Co. was selected as an official supplier of wireless equipment.

In December 1985, the SLOOC signed a basic agreement with Korea Telecommunication Authority concerning electric communications support for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympic Games.

Based on the experience gained from the Asian Games, the SLOOC pushed for the implementation in a substantial manner, supplementing the telecommunication facility supply planning for the Games, and modifying contract terms for the Olympic marketing program on wired and wireless communication facilities. In January 1988, official approval was obtained for SLOOC's exclusive wireless telecommunication network. In February 1988, the video teleconference system installation plan was worked out; in March, a package contract was concluded for Games telecommunication circuits; in April, a basic operation plan was established for the audio system; in May, work started to install the exclusive wireless network; and in June, the Games telephone directory was published. Between July and August, an integrated rehearsal was conducted on several occasions to prepare for actual operation.

□ Host agency for telecommunication support

The telecommunication project was divided into Games operation telecommunications and Games support telecommunications. The SLOOC took charge of Games operation telecommunications which constituted a responsibility intrinsic to it. The Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) was authorized to install and operate the Games support telecommunication facilities for the press coverage and public facilities.

To ensure that high technological standards in the electric telecommunications be sufficiently managed so as to perfectly push for the Games operation telecommunication project, the SLOOC designated the KTA as a host agency for the Games telecommunication technology support in April 1985. After several rounds of consultations, the SLOOC and the KTA signed a basic agreement concerning Games telecommunication support on December 18, 1985, stipulating the areas of responsibility for the Games operation telecommunication and support telecommunication, and items of business cooperation.

In order to set forth details under the basic agreement, the SLOOC and the KTA signed an agreement on specifications on September 10, 1987. Under the agreement, the SLOOC was required to bear 50 percent of the cost of the KTA's new investments for facilities which were not on the list of long-term use after the Games.

On June 7, 1988, the SLOOC and the KTA signed an agreement on the integrated operation of Games telecommunication, designating inter-office wire circuits, switch facilities and wire telecommunication terminals as the target of the operation. The SLOOC agreed to take charge of the matters relating to securing and installing the facilities subject to the integrated operation, and to making preparation for the operation. The KTA agreed to take charge of the operation, maintenance and repair of the facilities subject to the integrated operation.

26.2.2 Subscriber Wire Telecommunications

The wire telecommunication facilities were divided, for supply program, into subscriber wire telecommunication and inter-office switch facilities. Subscriber wire telecommunications was equipped with sufficient facilities which were diversified according to specific communication methods in order to ensure the speedy and accurate flow of Olympic information and the safety of the facilities. The subscriber wire telecommunication facilities supplied for the Seoul Games operation were: 1) 1,340 subscriber telephone circuits, 2) 209 facsimile circuits, 3) 990 telephone switch circuits, 4) three telex circuits, 5) 299 direct-call telephone circuits, and 6) 114 exclusive telephone circuits, the total supply reaching 2,955 circuits.

The subscriber wire telecommunication facilities supplied by the KTA for the Games support were tremendous in volume: 1) the subscriber telephones hit 20,795 circuits — 18,486 circuits for general telephones, and 2,309 circuits for public phones; and 2) exclusive circuits for the Games amounted to 8,293 circuits, including 6,152 circuits for direct-call telephones, 1,918 circuits for DATA, 23 circuits for codes, 89 circuits for FAX, 33 circuits for PIX, and 78 circuits for TTY. The equipment required for wire telecommunications was secured free of charge under the Olympic marketing program. In order to secure the wire telecommunications equipment, the SLOOC established a plan to secure the required facilities under marketing system in January 1985; in August the same year, the SLOOC designated Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co. as an official sponsor, and signed an official supply contract in November.

In accordance with the contract, the SLOOC secured from Samsung 26 systems of EPABX (model: SDX), 12,767 automatic telephone sets (model: MFC), 500 multi-function telephone sets (model: MFC), 180 facsimiles (model: COFAX), and four systems of key phones (model: KP-1232).

For the Games operation, subscriber telephones were supplied in principle to personnel above the rank of managers at all competition sites. The telephones, installed at locations with



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5. Walkie-talkies were used by key operation personnel.

6. Public address system amplifiers; 230 amplifiers were used at the various sites.

7. Korea Telecommunication Authority supervised communications for media organizations.



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no interphones, had the function of intra-city, inter-city and international calls.

- The direct telephones (hot line) connected calls among closely related sections without manipulating the numbers of the other side; a total of 6,451 circuits for both the Games operation and support were supplied, underscoring the huge scale of the direct linkage system for the Games.
- The direct telephones were used largely for transmitting information on situation between each sports and functions operation headquarters, and for the conduct of competition at road race sites and competition site fields; the direct telephones were also used among major sections dealing with security, protocol, accommodation, transportation and computers.
- Facsimiles provided for communications within the city, inter-city and international calls; a total of 298 sets were in operation for both Games operation and support. Facsimiles were assigned largely to the situation room of the games operation headquarters and computer rooms.
- Exclusive telephones were installed at competition sites and venues of functions for use only for the Games operation.

The circuits required for wire telecommunications were secured by subscribing to the public communication circuits of the Korea Telecommunication Authority for short-term use. The subscription contract and settlement of fees for the wire telecommunication circuits for individual use for broadcast, press and security were done individually, and the KTA, the supplier, was responsible for the maintenance and repair of the facilities at each site.

26.2.3 Interphone Communications

Interphone switch system was an essential and efficient device to help reduce the huge volume of circuits required for the Games telecommunication operations. The SLOOC installed and operated electronic switchboard systems capable of the most excellent performance for its inter-office telephones as they were essential communication devices for the Games operation.

The new facilities supplied for the Games operation included 27 switchboard systems; 6,723 interphone circuits, and four keyphone systems. The circuits input into the 40 sites reached 51,350 circuits.

Using the interphones, exclusive telephone networks linking all competition sites and venues of functions were organized, contributing to the speedy flow of communications and saving communication charges. In June 1984, the SLOOC came up with technology standards concerning inter-communications facilities and design terms, so that the undertaker of construction or repair work at competition sites should include switchboard facilities in the construction project.

The SLOOC funded 41.8 million *won* to finance the installation of additional inter-office communications facilities at athletics, basketball and swimming sites while funding about 500 million *won* for competition sites in the Olympic Park. Under the basic agreements concerning electric communications support and the integrated communications operations, the SLOOC and the KTA decided to settle the cost of the facilities to be additionally required during the Games.

Interphones assigned to personnel above the rank of manager were given the function of intra and inter-city communications; function of long-distance calling was provided for officials of IFs or VIPs when necessary. Operation personnel below the rank of manager were allowed only intra-city communications, while only inter-office communication was allowed for amenities. Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co. supplied inter-office switch facilities under the Olympic marketing program, and took charge of the operation.

26.2.4 Subscriber Wireless Telecommunications

Subscriber wireless telecommunications utilized radio pagers, mobile cellular telephones, and portable telephones. The subscriber wireless telecommunication system was a great help in maintaining the mobile operation system.

For the Games operation, the SLOOC secured 1,700 radio pagers, 41 mobile cellular telephones, and 25 portable telephones.

For use in Games support, the KTA supplied 5,074 radio pagers and 741 mobile cellular telephones, far outnumbering the volume supplied for the Games operation.

The radio pagers were supplied to personnel who were indispensable for mobile responsibility and to personnel above the rank of managers. Sixty-three pagers were supplied to A class competition sites (Olympic Stadium) for management, competition and support; 17 pagers were supplied to B class competition sites (indoor and field sites), and 17 to C class competition sites (remote sites and seaborne sites), and more pagers were made available when necessary. Five pagers were supplied to D class competition sites, plus reserve pagers to meet additional needs.

Forty-one mobile cellular telephones and 23 portable telephones were supplied to managers of major events. The subscriber wireless telecommunications were secured through a contract calling for short-term subscription to the KTA's existing public communication network. The SLOOC rented terminals for mobile cellular telephones and portable telephones.

26.2.5 Exclusive Wireless Telecommunications

Exclusive wireless telecommunications concerns communications devices for the conduct of competitions and mobile service of operation personnel, referring to walkie-talkie and car radio. Walkie-talkies were supplied to personnel whose job required mobility for Games operation and competitions, and personnel above the rank of managers. Car radios were furnished to the personnel who operate moving machines like vehicles and ships which require mobile communications as in road race of yachting competitions. Relay base networks were established to set up a communication sphere in the Seoul region and Pusan Yachting Center.

The projected volume of walkie-talkies was 1,410 sets; actually, however, 1,870 sets were used, of which 460 were made available under a reuse program. Car radio projection was 120 sets, but the actual number came to 130, of which reuse accounted for 10. The number of walkie-talkies and car radios supplied by the KTA for Games support reached 1,387.

According to the allocation of frequencies for each competition site, the walkie-talkies were divided into four groups including management use, competition, support, and others; the distribution was done under consultation with each manager.

Walkie-talkies played the role of central nervous system in dealing with mobile activities at 64 places including each competition site, venues of functions, provincial athletes villages, departments of the SLOOC, and the sites of other related events. Some typical cases in which walkie-talkies were in great demand included Opening and Closing Ceremonies (122 sets), athletics (109), equestrian competition sites in Kwachon and Wondang (120), yachting site (180), Olympic Village (90), Medical Support Unit (69), and Transportation Support Unit (62). Ten to 20 were used for indoor and field competition sites.

The 120 mobile vehicles with car radio terminals included 45 ambulances for first-aid medical support, 46 referee vehicles operated for cycling road race operation, 10 torch relay vehicles, 15 mobile vessels operated for yachting competition, 10 telecommunication support vehicles, and four reserve vehicles.

The frequencies for the exclusive wireless networks were allocated by the Communications Ministry, and the communications networks were organized according to region, competition sites and areas of use by considering possible outside interference and signal confusion.



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8. The video teleconference system linking the Headquarters Hotel with the Olympic Center was used for daily meetings of SLOOC staff members.

9. Mobile telegraph and telephone systems providing global communications from key locations, including the Olympic Stadium and Olympic Park.

10. Customer using an international phone; magnetic card phones simplified billing.

11. A language service volunteer announcing from the inter-office broadcast room.



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26.2.6 Video Teleconference System

A video teleconference system was installed for the daily meetings of key officials and meetings for situation control.

In December 1987, the operation system for the Games Operation Headquarters was finalized. Subsequently, a plan was established to conduct major conferences of the SLOOC officials through a video teleconference system linking the office of the IOC president at the Headquarters Hotel (Hotel Shilla) with the Games Operation Headquarters in the Olympic Center. In February 1988, a draft basic plan on the installation of the video teleconference system was confirmed, and work started to install the system beginning in April 1988.

The equipment needed for the video teleconference system was leased free of charge from Samsung Semiconductor & Telecommunications Co. Samsung furnished to the SLOOC one camera each for the Headquarters Hotel and the Olympic Center, two 20-inch video monitors, one speaker, one controller, one microphone, one sub set, one data view, one audio mixer, one VDA, and one system of cable and power facilities. A contract was signed for the installation of the system on a turnkey basis.

Under a contract signed with the KTA, the SLOOC secured circuits for teleconference transmission. For the operation of the system, six technology personnel from KTA worked on a regular basis while Samsung posted two equipment operation personnel.

The KTA organized two-way transmission circuits using two circuits each for video and audio. At first, it was decided to install the system with optical cable, but later the plan was changed because it was difficult to secure public route and because of the need to prevent facilities from being kept idle after the Games. Temporary circuits were organized with M/W method for video, and PCM method for audio.

26.2.7 Audiotex

Audiotex is a high-tech facility providing for easy access to the computer-based Olympic information anywhere in the world only with a single phone call. The high-tech facility made its debut at the Seoul Olympic Games.

At a seminar on an automatic telephone response system in October 1987, the Digicom Information Research Institute came up with suggestions about audiotex. Under close cooperation with the Communications Ministry and the KTA, the development of an audiotex system was completed. In February 1988, the Digicom Information Research Institute produced three systems, and in August the same year produced the remaining three systems.

The audiotex was installed on a space of 83 square meters in the machinery room on the third floor of the Wonhyo Telegraph and Telephone Office in Seoul. For the convenience of users, calls were made available in three languages, and special phone numbers were assigned, 5 for Korean, 157 for English, and 158 for French. Suppose that an overseas Korean resident wanted to use audiotex, the desired Games information came up by using 1) Korean code number 82, 2) Seoul code number 2, 3) Korean language service code, 156, and 4) the code for desired information. A total of 288 circuits were installed for six audiotex systems — three systems with 144 circuits for Korean, two systems with 96 circuits for English, and one system with 48 circuits for French.

The contents of the information software included the day's games information, games information for days to come, medal standings (rankings and by country), major games results by sports, notice on changes in games schedules and times of Olympic-related international conferences, various festivals, performances, cultural events and exhibitions, and guide for using audiotex.

For the operation of audiotex, 20 M/W operation personnel were mobilized from Digicom. In addition, two monitor personnel, two foreign volunteers, and four Korean language service volunteers were assigned to the audiotex operation.

Because audiotex was unfamiliar to most people, the SLOOC, in an effort to widely publicize the system, introduced it through *SEOUL BULLETIN* distributed to NOCs, and various other means.

The volume of audio service arrival calls during the 24 days from September 10 to October 3 totalled 595,266, including 454,268 for Korean, 74,674 for English, and 66,324 for French.

26.2.8 Temporary Post Office

The Ministry of Communications set up temporary post offices in cooperation with the SLOOC.

The post offices were set up at convenient places where possible for the convenience of users, and when it was difficult to secure such places, mobile vehicle offices were made available.

The post offices mainly handled domestic and international mail services, sales of postage stamps, and payment of postal money orders; telegraph and telephone services were also extended where possible.

Not confined to the athletes and officials participating in the Seoul Games, the temporary post offices were set up at competition sites, venues of functions, Family Town, and designated hotels.

Nationwide, a total of 68 offices were set up.

The post offices were opened on August 17, one month before the Games opening day, and operated until October 9, covering a total of 54 days.

During the Games period, the operation was done on a two-shift, 24-hour basis.

The human resources put into the service totalled 427 persons, or an average of six per office; they included 298 personnel of the Communications Ministry, 74 volunteers and 55 personnel of KTA.



12. The Communications Ministry operated mobile post offices.

13. AudioteX system provided information unavailable during earlier Games.

Supply of Communication Facilities by Place

■ 2601

Places	Subscriber Telephone (Circuit)	Interphone (Circuit)	Direct Telephone (Circuit)	Telephone Receiver	Switch Board		Fax
					System	Volume	
Archery	14	16	4	152	1	85	2
Athletics	46	100	42	805	1	668	22
Basketball	18		4	156			2
Boxing	17	16	4	157	1	8	2
Canoeing	14		2	106			1
Cycling	36		7	221			3
Equestrian (Seoul Equestrian Park)	13	32	4	435		304	3
Equestrian (Wondang Ranch)	23						1
Fencing	7		7	147			2
Football (Seoul)	23	16	4	162	1	84	3
Football (Taejon)	13	16	2	151	1	65	2
Football (Taegu)	15	16	2	151	1	102	2
Football (Kwangju)	13	16	2	151	1	78	2
Football (Pusan)	14	16	1	151	1	93	2
Gymnastics	28	90	9	331	1	729	2
Handball	11	16	3	152	1	93	2
Hockey	17	16	5	155	1	96	2
Judo	10	22	8	152	1	113	2
Modern Pentathlon	16		3	84			1
Rowing	16	28	4	154	1	163	3
Shooting	16	16	4	154	1	104	3
Swimming (Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool)	20		5	148			3
Swimming (Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool)	11		5	157			2
Table Tennis	15	22	4	154	1		2
Tennis	18		3	156			2
Volleyball (Hanyang Univ. Gymnasium)	20	16	4	170	1	104	2
Volleyball (Saemaul Sports Hall)	14	16	3	170	1	84	2
Weightlifting	16		3	158			2
Wrestling	12	16	5	151	1	90	2
Yachting	12	24	4	253	1	150	
Taekwondo	8		2	30			1
Baseball	15		3	151			2
Badminton	7			20			1
Bowling	20		1	26			1
Opening/Closing Ceremonies Operation Unit	24		2	72			2
World Arts Festival Operation Unit	2						1
Olympic Village Operation Unit	36	210	41	1,650	1	1,475	9
Press Village Operation Unit	46		14	505			5
Transportation Operation Unit	71		50	104			1
Headquarters Hotel	193	32	51	405	1	136	7
Olympic Family Town	39		4	42			1
Accreditation Operation Unit	24		15	92			15
Broadcasting Operation Unit	23	30	14	303	1	197	4
Reception Operation HQs	44		43	125			6
Press Center	31	78	16	787	1	385	4
Youth Camp	9	20	2	151	1	110	1
Village Medical Center	3	14	5	151	1	81	4
Medical Support Center	2		19				1
Logistic Distribution Center	21		4	22			1
Uniform Distribution Center							1
Victory Ceremonies Operation Center	4						1
IF Technical Official Guide HQs	11	1	18	74			1
Lodging Quarters for Key Operation Personnel	21						
PR and Press Support Center	4		4	26			2
Data Operations	3			5			
Korea Exhibition Center	4			4			22
Technical Support Unit & Secretariat	50	80	63	581	1	943	10
Main Operation Center	27		68	8			4
Pusan Office	14		2				1
Taejon Sub-Village	14						1
Taegu Sub-Village	12						1
Kwangju Sub-Village	12						
Culture & Arts Operations	15						
Youth Cultural Facilities	5						
Language Support Unit	8						
Training Sites				1,789	1 (Reserve)		
Total	1,340	991	598	12,767	27(1)	6,540	192



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The volume of mail received included 579,189 items of international mail and 75,414 of domestic mail. Sales of postage stamps included 158.62 million *won* worth of general stamps, 227.53 million *won* worth of commemorative stamps, 235.14 million *won* worth of stamp books, and 39.95 million *won* worth of postcards. The total volume came to 661.24 million *won*, Postal money order payments amounted to 2.4 million *won* in 79 cases. Not a single person used electronic mail service. The temporary post offices displayed tourist and airport information materials, and volunteers helped visitors with guide maps; as such the temporary post offices also played the role of an integrated information center.

26.2.9 Telegraph and Telephone Booths

The telegraph and telephone booths were directly operated by the KTA. The booths were installed at 60 places including competition sites, venues of functions and designated hotels. The booths were operated for 35 days from September 1 to October 5, but the duration was made flexible according to sites and depending on the games schedules. Mobile booths were made available at three places, and operation personnel reached a combined number of 11,579.

The main areas of business were telex, FAX, photo transmission, telephone calls, and telegraph applications; SPBC news transmission was heavily handled.

The equipment supplied to the booths included 4,021 telex, 2,205 FAX and 5,723 telephone sets, most of them assigned to MPC accounting for 1,957 telex, 851 FAX and 514 telephones.

Next came the Press Village with 560 telex, 210 FAX, and 442 telephone sets.

The operation of the booths covered a total of 57,494 cases involving 858.25 million *won* worth, and sales of cards came to 40,799 cases worth 319.47 million *won*.



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26.3 Computer Operations

26.3.1 Overview of Computer Operations

In order to ensure swift processing and transmission of the huge volume of information during the Games period, computer operations were keyed to the establishment of an information delivery system commensurate with the era of high technology and science.

The computerization project for the Olympic Games was characterized by the huge scale of the network, the development of diverse programs, input of multitude of highly advanced human resources, and requirement of highly advanced technology equipment. In launching the computerization project, planners set their goal at staging a scientific Games by taking advantage of high technology, and thus demonstrating to the world Korea's technological ability. To attain such an objective, the SLOOC laid down five basic guidelines: 1) Domestic computer technology must be utilized to the fullest extent, 2) economic effect of the development of software and post-Games utility must be maximized, 3) interface between the computer equipment and games timing and measurement devices, and other equipment must be obtained, 4) to that end, sufficient test and evaluation must be conducted, and 5) volunteers should be utilized to the maximum to ensure efficiency of the operation. Computerization for the Olympic Games started in the Tokyo Olympic Games in 1964 when computers were used for the first time, and since then the range of use of computers has been expanded to the extent that it has involved high technology.

The selection of computer equipment posed no major problem because the scope of the computer market in Korea and the quality of computers were technically adequate for the Games. However, the job of securing a software system posed an obstacle because the market was entirely lacking in software for commercial use. In Los Angeles at the time there was a software system exclusively for the Olympics called SIJO (System Information des Jeux Olympiques), which was developed for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games. Some people suggested using this system for the Seoul Olympics, but the problem was the tremendous time and cost to revise the system to suit the Seoul Games and to supplement the system of language in favor of Korean. Subsequently it was decided to develop a new software system at home using local technology.

The SLOOC laid down a basic goal of computerization, and established the direction and strategy of computerization by obtaining and analyzing the

computerization data for the past Games from 1982. For the first time in the history of Korean sports, a computer system was used for the 64th National Games in 1983, although the scope of the computerization was limited.

Based on the basic survey, the SLOOC finalized the Seoul Olympic Computerization Plan in June 1984. In September 1984, the SLOOC assigned the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), Data Communications Corp. of Korea (DACOM), Ssangyong Software & Data Corp. and Korea Computing Corp. as the developers of the software system. The KAIST was selected as the host organization responsible for technology.

In order to strengthen the vehicle to launch projects for the Seoul Olympic Games following the 10th Asian Games, however, the SLOOC cancelled the status of the KAIST as the host agency of technology, and instead organized the Computer Operation Consultative Council in March 1987.

Between January and October, 1987, the Wide Information Network Services (WINS) was developed by supplementing the existing function of the INS (Integrated Network Service) used during the 10th Asian Games and adding new functions.

In order to launch the computerization more efficiently for the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC signed system contracts in April 1988 with the four organizations which took part in the computer development in 1984.

The software computerization systems the SLOOC commissioned the four organizations to develop for the Seoul Olympic Games included: 1) Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS) developed by KAIST, 2) Wide Information Network Services (WINS) by DACOM, 3) Seoul Olympic Management System (SOMS) by Ssangyong, and 4) Seoul Olympic Support System (SOSS) by Korea Computing Corp.

GIONS was developed in 1984 by the System Engineering Research Institute of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, and was used during the Asian Games in 1986. GIONS processed and delivered games results, statistics, color graphics and other games information at the competition sites; output was done automatically through laser printers at MPC, Headquarters Hotel, IBC, Olympic Village and Press Village, and copies were immediately delivered to press and broadcast personnel.

WINS is an information system developed by Data Communications Corp. of Korea. During the Seoul Asian Games, the system was used under the name of INS (Integrated Network Service). The system was supplemented and new functions were added for the Seoul Olympic Games.

WINS called for two functions: The first is electronic mail service featuring the automatic reporting and notification of various messages, and the second is an automatic information retrieval.

Seoul Olympic Management System (SOMS) was developed by Ssangyong Software & Data Corp. and handled ticketing management, the management of the Olympic and Press Villages, the management of human resources, accreditation and protocol management. SOMS was an efficient system which achieved integration of information, while functioning for each individual area of Games management.

Seoul Olympic Support System (SOSS) was developed by Korea Computing Corp. in 1984, and consisted of four systems involving accommodation, transportation, logistics, and training site management. Maintaining functional linkages with the SOMS, SOSS provided for complementary functions.

26.3.2 Acquisition of Computer Equipment

The SLOOC decided to select adequate models for each system and secure computer equipment (H/W) through free lease under the Olympic marketing program in order to meet the goal of the computer system: to supply systematically useful information to the right places speedily and accurately. In securing the computer hardware, the SLOOC had also to meet the goal of the Seoul Olympic Games — the maximum possible economy.

After conducting a survey on the use of computer equipment and the electronic data processing systems of the past Olympic Games, the SLOOC started to investigate the required volume of computer equipment and peripherals in January 1984. In February, the SLOOC finalized a plan calling for local development of the Olympic computer system. As host organization to back up the project, the SLOOC designated the KAIST in September 1984.

In January 1985, the SLOOC supplemented the Olympic computer project planning and finalized a master plan on contract orders, and at the same time sent out requests for proposals on computer hardware to 20 foreign firms and five local firms in order to look for a substantial way to deal with required models and volumes of computer equipment. In April 1985, three local firms including IBM Korea Inc., GoldStar Semiconductor, and Hyosung Industries Co., Ltd. expressed their interest in participating in the project. The System Engineering Research Institute, an affiliate of the KAIST which was host agency for the Games computerization, organized an evaluation team to conduct a precise technological investigation on the adequacy of the system composition.

Requests for supplementary proposals were forwarded concerning the major equipment that had not been covered in the first proposal, including color printer, color terminals, laser printer, optical input device and power facilities.

In July 1985, IBM Korea Inc. forwarded a proposal for the supply of all the required equipment except for an integrated information network system. In August, GoldStar Semiconductor disclosed its intention of supplying the computer equipment required for the integrated information network system. The KAIST forwarded a report concerning the selection of these companies to the SLOOC. Based on the evaluation report, and the report on the selection, the SLOOC signed a provisional official sponsorship contract with IBM Korea in September in respect to the information processing system. The SLOOC also signed a provisional sponsorship contract with GoldStar Semiconductor in respect to the integrated information network system, providing for the free lease of the required equipment under the Olympic marketing program. The SLOOC originally intended to select one company, if possible, to help ensure perfect service and impeccable interface among systems, but decided to pick two companies after considering the need to help reduce the heavy burden of the firms involved in the marketing program. Additional data processing equipment and facilities required for the operation of computer system, such as copiers and uninterruptible power supply (UPS), were secured through free or paid lease.

26.3.3 Operation of Olympic Computer Center

Olympic Computer Center (OCC) was a command tower for the operation of GIONS and was the center of the computer network connecting all competition sites and venues of functions. The OCC's function and area of responsibility were: 1) installation and operation of host computers and peripherals for the Olympic computer system, 2) installation and operation of circuits for data communications, 3) receiving and processing of information from competition sites and function venues, and 4) administrative support for computer-related affairs which were beyond the control of competition sites.

For efficient operation of the computer system, the SLOOC set up two Olympic Computer Centers. The first Olympic Computer Center, which was responsible for the management of games information, was installed at the basement of annex of the Korea Electric Power Corporation located at Samsung-dong, Seoul; two IBM 4381 were installed as host computers for games information, and 14 3B20S for integrated information network system.

For the Games management and support system, the second Olympic Computer Center was established in the Central Computer Room of the Korea Telecommunication Authority, located in Songdong-gu, Seoul; one host computer IBM 3090 was installed free of charge by the KTA.

Each center had a host computer team to operate the host computers, and a network team to coordinate data communications between the terminals installed at Olympic-related facilities, and the host computers.

Under the direction of the deputy secretary general, each center operated a situation room to enhance the efficiency of the situation management. In addition, friction that possibly would arise from independent operation of the system was minimized by streamlining the management of data communications and the channels of contact with outside sources. Contract firms and Olympic marketing firms were allowed to set up their respective situation rooms and offices in the Olympic Computer Center to help ensure efficiency of their business performance. Items that involved more than two organizations were referred to the situation room of the Olympic Computer Center for coordination.

The OCC organized an emergency team to deal with backup recovery on a 24-hour basis.

26.3.4 GIONS (Games Information On-line Network System)

□ System development

GIONS is divided into five categories, including athletes accreditation, competition management, results processing, statistics processing, and competition information service.

The competition management and results processing system was standardized for each sport in order to secure the autonomy and characteristics of each sport as much as possible; the system was also designed to provide diverse information to all Games-related parties speedily and accurately.

The athletes accreditation system provides for speedy processing of the accreditation data of the athletes and officials so as to assist in the competition preparation by IFs, and in the drawing up of games schedules and biographies of athletes. This accreditation data was supplied to relevant organizations for diverse utilization. The competition management system concerns the compilation of start lists, support for games preparation and the selection of athletes according to the games results; all these functions were done automatically. For example, if results are input following preliminaries of swimming, gymnastics, cycling or shooting, the list of next athletes is automatically made according to the input results, thus compiling the next start list simultaneously with the ending of competitions.



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14. Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS), providing instant competition results from the water polo site.

Acquisition of E.D.P Equipment

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Suppliers	Method of Acquisition	Items	Size	Volume
IBM Korea	Marketing Program	Main Computer	IBM 4381	2
		Micro Computers	System 36	47
		Color Terminals		81
		Mono Terminals		603
		Modems		68
		Laser Printers		24
		Line Printers		28
Gold-Star	Marketing Program	Main Computer	3B 20S	14
		Terminals		1,000
		Modems		750
		Line Printers		6
XEROX	Marketing Program	High-Speed Copying Machines	120 Sheets/Minute	10
		High-Speed Copying Machines	92 Sheets/Minute	93
		Medium-Speed Copying Machines	50 Sheets/Minute	73
		Color Copying Machine		8
		Facsimiles		17
Samsung Semiconductor	Marketing Program	Facsimile		31
Kukje Electric Co.	Marketing Program	Uninterruptible Power Supply	300 KVA	1
			5 KVA	26
Korea Telecommunication Authority	Free of Charge	Main Computer	IBM 3090	1
Samick Electronic Co.	Paid Rental	Modems		100
		MDS		40
		MLA		40
INFOTRON	Marketing Program	Port Selector	200ch	1 Set



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The results processing system was designed to provide information on the progress of competition, interim results and final results at all places from the start of the competition. The games statistics processing concerned detailed records of individual athletes or teams in ball games; in athletics, swimming and other timing competitions, lap time was processed to provide for the trend of games. These statistical services were offered in color graphics for the first time in the history of Olympic computerization. The competition information service carried out speedy transmission of information on world records, Olympic records, start lists, biographies of participating athletes, games schedules, progress of competition, results, statistics, and color graphics. What was noteworthy about the games information service was the conditional retrieval function allowing journalists to immediately look up the information required for story processing.

The GIONS used for the Seoul Olympic Games was centered on the games results processing system in respect to the standardization of the system, speedy processing of results, processing of diverse statistics, and color graphics.

Specifically, the basic direction of the development and operation of GIONS included: Firstly, the standardization of the system through the adoption of a diverse processing method enabled the system to function at each competition site even if backup was developed in the host computer. The excellence of the system had been amply demonstrated during the Asian Games and other sports events. Secondly, in order to prevent errors in input and to reduce processing time, interface between electronic equipment and the computer system was successfully carried out in six sports, including swimming. Records were flashed on the electric Scoreboard simultaneously with touching the finish line.

Thirdly, color graphics were adopted to furnish diverse information; the system was so organized as to meet the needs for various information by collecting and processing past Games records.

The development of the GIONS started in 1981 when the SLOOC and the KAIST reached an agreement on the support for computerization of the Seoul Olympic Games. KAIST/SERI organized the GIONS development team, and a master plan was drawn out by collecting data of the past Games from 1982. In 1983, a workshop was held with those who were responsible for the computerization of Tokyo, Montreal and Moscow Games in order to check Korea's capacity to develop the Olympic computer system. In October 1983, some 120 staff of the KAIST took part in the operation of the 64th National Games to accumulate knowledge and experience in data processing for sports. Self-confidence

about the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games was built up through the two National Games in 1984 and 1985, and the 10th Asian Games in 1986. Preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games was conducted meticulously, analyzing the problems with the 1986 Asian Games and the Olympic computer system, formulating the Olympic computerization plan, and completing the system design and the program development.

In 1988, the SLOOC changed the host agency for the Olympic computerization from the KAIST to the Computer Operation Consultative Council chaired by the vice minister of communications. In May, test operation for the GIONS was completed, and from June to September, rehearsals were conducted four times to ensure flawless operation of the system.

□ Equipment and human resources

The hardware required for the GIONS were supplied by IBM Korea Inc. under the Olympic marketing program. The two host computers, IBM 4381, were installed at the Olympic Computer Center; one was used for the Games operation and the other was used for backup recovery to prepare for possible trouble involving the computer for the Games operation.

For the competition sites, 47 minicomputers (S/36) were allocated, including one at the Hwarang Archery Field, and two each for 23 competition sites, with one intended for backup recovery. The devices linked to the computers including color graphics terminals, plotters, the terminals for Korean and English, and printers for Korean and English were allocated to the OCC, competition sites, training sites, venues of functions and mobile cars, all totalling 38 places. The Moving Computer Center (MCC) was operated in the mobile cars in order to process the games results speedily for the sports involving mobility, like the modern pentathlon. Facsimiles were allocated to competition sites to prepare for backup in software and hardware.

Copying machines were furnished by Korea Xerox under the Olympic marketing arrangement; they included 10 ultra-speed copiers, 93 high-speed copiers, 73 medium-speed copiers, and eight color copiers. The total copies reached about 20 million sheets.

To prepare for unforeseen power shutdown during the Games period, 26 UPS furnished by the Kukje Electric Co. were operated.

The human resources mobilized for the operation of the GIONS came to 1,144 persons. They included 336 technology personnel of the KAIST and 808 volunteers. The volunteers were 75 from Dongduck Women's University, 151 from Hanyang Women's Junior College, 475 from Daekyong Commercial High School, and 107 individuals.

The operation personnel went through rehearsal for each sport, four rounds of integrated rehearsal, and two rounds of collective education, focusing on emergency measures, familiarity with assignments, and guidelines for action.

□ Operation of the system

The processing of the games results using the GIONS at competition sites was done in accordance with the following procedures:

Before competition

Before entering into competition, final confirmation is made as to the lists of athletes and technical officials, and events to participate after receiving the lists from the computer room of the accreditation centers. When the detailed games schedules and start lists are finalized, the games schedules, seeding tables, and start lists are compiled and passed onto competition sections.

During competition

The results from the progress of competition are received from the record managers of competition sections. When the input inspector initially checks the codes and the items entered, input operation personnel complete input processing of the games results, and then the output data are checked once more by competition sections. The copying team produces the required volume of sheets and pass it onto the delivery team for supply to each related section.

After competition

Data related to post-game processing are supplied, including the summary of results, changes in daily schedules, competition schedule, and seeding, medal tally, new records and other statistics. After the daily performance is recorded in a diary, preparation is in order for backup recovery and the next day's operation including the compilation of start lists and seeding table. At MPC, IBC, Headquarters Hotel and Olympic Village, medium-speed laser printers connected to the host computers put out the games results transmitted from each competition site, and various information data processed by computer; copying is done for the required volume of sheets and delivered to related sections.

For the operation of GIONS, the GIONS Operation Headquarters was established under the control of the deputy secretary general of the Technology Support Team. The GIONS Operation Headquarters, headed by the director of KAIST/SERI, had under its wing a command control tower to command and control overall functions. Established as working organizations were the host computer operation room, emergency treatment room, and competition site operation room and support room.

15. GIONS operation room inside the Olympic Village.

16. Computer operation at table tennis competition site; GIONS and WINS in operation.

17. The electronic Scoreboard in Olympic Swimming Pool was linked with an automatic recording device to display records and times immediately.



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Personnel from IBM Korea were posted to the host computer operation room on a regular basis to manage the System Control Center (SCC); the center took charge of the host computer IBM 4381 and WINS-related matters.

The emergency treatment room was divided into two sections, one responsible for hardware and one for software. In the software section, a Result Control Center (RCC) was established to oversee the situations occurring at each competition site and control the output of the games results through laser printers. The hardware section, operated by IBM Korea, took charge of the Data Communication Control Center (DCC).

The competition site operation room is a computer control room dealing with 25 competition sites and four venues of functions; all conditions in the competition sites and venues of function were reported to the room, and when trouble took place, the matter was resolved on the scene, where possible; when the trouble was difficult to handle, the matter was reported to the command control tower.

Under the control of the GIONS manager were the input team, output team and technology support (equipment) team. The input team was responsible for 1) receipt of games record sheets, 2) confirmation of input items and data, 3) input of games record sheets, and 4) notification to the output team after the completion of input. The output team was responsible for 1) monitoring of progress of competition, 2) output of games results and various statistics, 3) copying of output data and delivery to distribution team, and 4) the accommodation of requests from the information processing team. The support team was manned by technology personnel from IBM Korea Inc. and Korea Xerox.

The results of the GIONS operation included 45,639 cases of information transmission, 4,190,719 cases of inquiries and 19,910,000 cases of copying of games results. Of the information transmission through minicomputers at competition sites, host computer accounted for 15,584 cases; the transmission to the laser printer from host computer accounted for 13,023 cases, transmission to WINS accounted for 9,537 cases, and transmission to wire services accounted for 7,495 cases.

Of the total information inquiries, color graphics accounted for 305,251 cases, or 7.3 percent.

The copies of games results done at MPC, IBC, Olympic Village and Headquarters Hotel came to about 10.93 million cases, far outnumbering the 8,980,000 cases recorded in the 26 competition sites.



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26.3.5 WINS (Wide Information Network Services)

□ System development

The WINS is a Games computerization system designed to provide speedy and accurate access to various information to athletes, officials and others participating in the Games.

The WINS service can be divided into two categories — electronic mail service and automatic information retrieval. Electronic mail service enabled athletes, officials, as well as journalists and ordinary users to exchange messages through WINS terminals or the telex connected to the WINS. The WINS also has an automatic report function displaying and printing out automatically reports from group members to group managers. The paging and telephone system of the WINS gave prompt notice of the arrival of urgent messages to pager carriers.

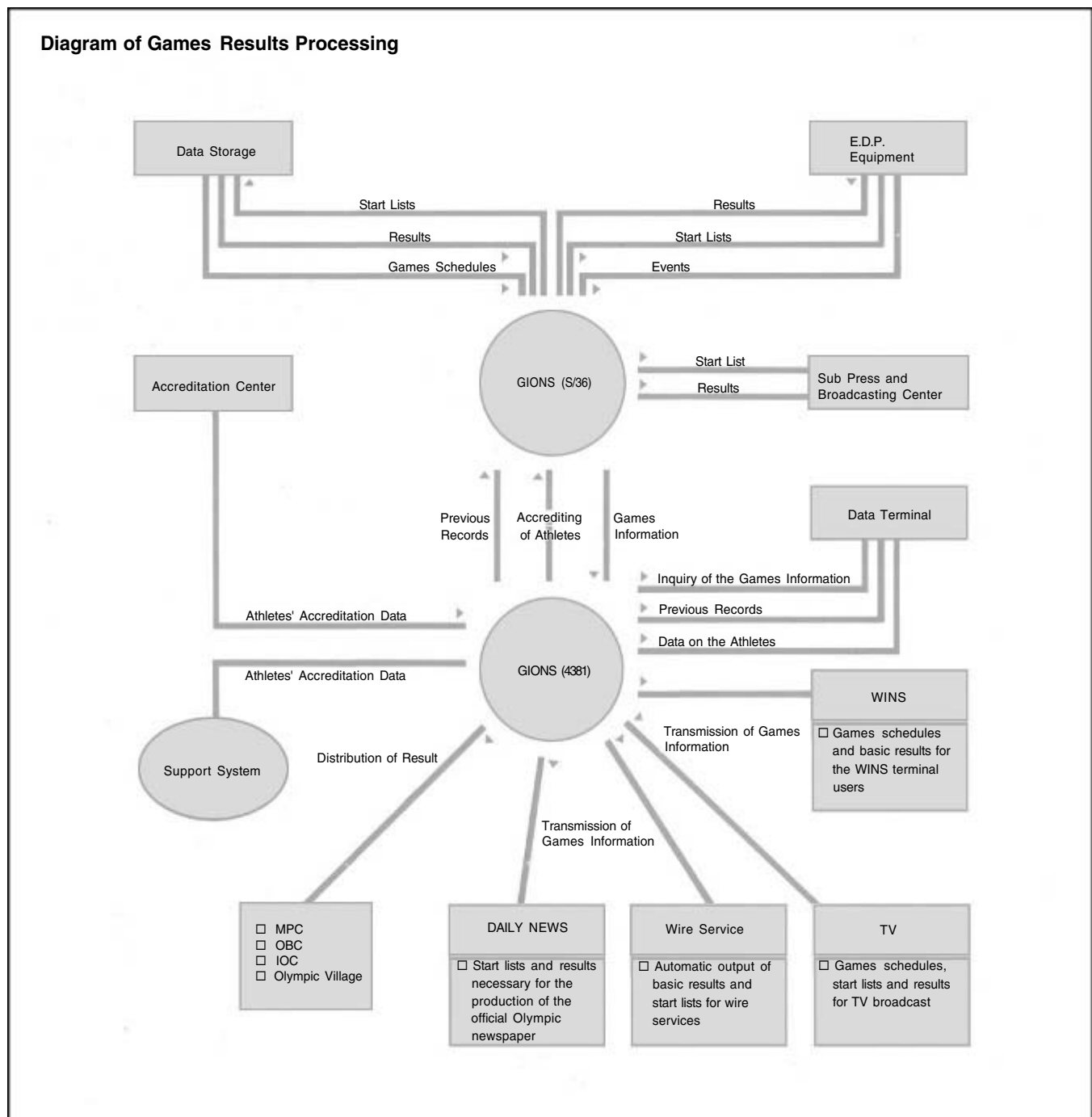
The WINS information retrieval service provided for the diverse information on all games results, medals, new records, biographies of athletes, games schedules, lodging, weather, culture, tourism and traffic conditions. Through the results automatic delivery function, desired information was delivered to journalists, broadcasters and NOCs.

These services were easily made available to all parts of the world because WINS was connected with a public switched packet data network and telex network all over the world. The development of the WINS started when the KAIST was designated by the SLOOC in June 1984 as the host agency for the computerization of the Seoul Olympic Games. From September 1984 to February 1985, the KAIST/SERI development team investigated EMS, the computerization system used for the 23rd Los Angeles Games, and the models of other Olympic computerization systems. Between

March and May 1985, a prototype called 'Emilleh' was developed, providing confidence that Korea could develop an integrated information network.

In April 1986, a master plan for Integrated Network Service (INS) to be used for the 1986 Asian Games in Seoul was drawn out. The INS worked well during the Asian Games. In 1987, the existing functions of the INS were supplemented and additional functions were developed, including an interface with telex network and radio paging system. In February 1988, the INS was renamed as WINS.

Beginning March 1988, information on athletes and general Olympics-related information were input into the WINS, while beginning in May education was conducted for its potential users. By August 1988, installation of computer equipment was completed, and a fidelity test for unit function and integrated test operation was conducted.



□ Equipment and human resources

The operation of the WINS required 1,000 terminals and 500 printers. The GoldStar Semiconductor supplied 14 host computers, 3B20S. Other equipment included 18 telex interface devices and 12 pager connecting devices.

Involved in the WINS operation were a total of 775 persons, including 250 staff of Data Communications Corp. of Korea and 525 volunteers; of these, 368 were assigned to competition sites and 407 were assigned to venues of functions. The allocation of the terminals included 200 units for the Olympic Village, 67 for MPC, and 60 for OCC. The allocation for the competition sites included 42 for the Olympic Stadium, 25 for the swimming pool in the Olympic Park, 21 for Gymnastics Hall, and 19 for the velodrome.

□ Interface between two models of computers

An interface with the GIONS was a prerequisite to the perfect operation of the WINS. The transmission of games results from the GIONS host computer, IBM 4381, to the WINS host computer, 3B20S, required the development of a separate software that perfectly matched protocol between the differing models of computers. The software was developed by the Korea Computing Corp.

The games results were transmitted from S/36 computers at competition sites to GIONS, and from there the results reached WINS in a perfect manner, enabling users to retrieve or print the results through the 1,000 WINS terminals and 500 printers installed at competition sites and venues of functions.

The WINS thus worked perfectly and proved to be very reliable.

□ Interface between computer system and communications

Ensuring a perfect interface between the computers responsible for information processing and the communications network responsible for the transmittal of the processed information was an important task. Connected with DACOM Network System (DNS) covering some 52 countries, the WINS enabled users to receive games results on-line through terminals at any time and any place around the world as soon as the results occurred in Seoul. The WINS was also popular as a telecommunications means, since its electronic mail service provided for international exchange of messages.

The interface with telex networks of the world provided for communications between the WINS computers and telex terminals, enabling users in the countries with no public switched network systems to exchange messages with WINS users through telex terminals.

The Telex Interface Unit (TIU) connecting the telex network with the computer system provided for the transmission and receipt of messages.

□ Interface with radio paging system

A radio paging system and audio paging system were connected with the WINS. In case an user wanted to send out an urgent message using the electronic mail service, the urgent mail delivery key was used after writing the message, generating an audio signal to the pager carrier to notify the arrival of the message. The addressee could receive the message from the WINS terminal. Through interface with the WINS, the radio paging system was used widely among operation personnel around the competition sites much filled with noise.

□ Dispersed processing system

In order to ensure stable supply of service and to minimize risks liable to occur in the conventional processing method using centrally-directed processing, the WINS computer system called for dispersed processing of data where possible, thus preventing any backup in a specific system from affecting the function of other systems. With the dispersed processing method, the WINS computer system provided for uninterrupted service, even if one specific computer developed backup. In actual operation, a computer is liable to develop frequent and minor backup, so the measure to cope with the backup is very important. During the Seoul Olympic Games, the possibility of such a trouble was wholly precluded with the adoption of the dispersed processing method.

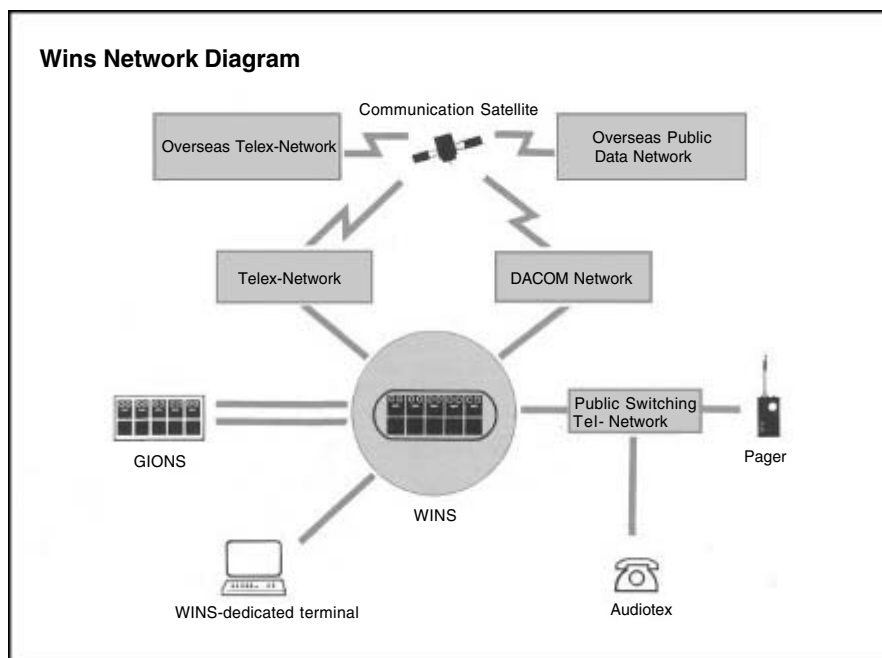
□ WINS service

The services provided by the WINS included information retrieval, and electronic mail service. Auxiliary services included telecommunications through public switched network system, telex network and radio paging.

Information retrieval

- Today's games: Results of the day's competitions were furnished according to the order of the time completed. The service included start lists, contents and summary of results, medal tally and new records, and statistical data for each sport.
- Games results: The results that so far occurred were provided by sport, event, category and seed. Information included start lists, results, medals and new records, statistical data for each sport and highest records.
- Games schedules: Inquiries could be made on the games schedules by day and sport, the progress of competition, and results. Information could be retrieved on the games schedules, today's games schedule, games schedule by sport and day, statistics, and the results of the relevant competition.
- Medals and new records: The retrieval included detailed information on the medals and new records that occurred during the Games statistics. They covered medal tally, status of today's medals, status of medals for each sports, status of medals by day, status of medals by country, profiles of multiple medalists, tally of new records, status of today's new records, status of new records in each sport, and status of new records by day.
- Athletes' profiles: The retrieval covered the profiles of athletes, their careers, the achievements of athletes during the Games, and the profiles of athletes by sport and country.
- General information: The service covered general Games information concerning competitions, and various guides. They included the overviews, records and medals of past Games, highest records, status of participating countries, status of physical conditions of athletes, guide to competition sites, information on shuttle buses, cultural events and sightseeing, and information on hotels and hospitals.

18. Worker putting data into WINS.





26. Technology

Electronic mail service

- Ordinary letter: Messages can be delivered to recipients, and requests for reply or acknowledgement of receipt can be made. Urgent letters can be delivered simultaneously with a radio paging signal or telephone audio signal.
- Public notice: Messages can be delivered from one group to another, and one mail box is assigned to each group. Simultaneously with transmittal, a message can be delivered to the group members, and after reading, reply can be made using the ordinary letter service.
- Bulletin board: Notices are posted for operation personnel or ordinary persons. The bulletin boards are for weather forecast, guide to lost and found, venue sightseeing, information provided by MPC, and information on Games-related events.
- Format guide: Formats which are in official use during the Games period are prepared and delivered. If an error is discovered in the format already sent out, redelivery can be made after correction.

□ Use of the WINS

The statistical compilation of the volume of the WINS service covered 33 days from September 1 when delegations began to arrive at the Olympic Village, to October 3 when they departed in bulk.

During this period, the use of information through the WINS totalled 2,150,794 instances, of which the use of WINS terminals at home accounted for 2,000,818 cases, and international services linked with Data Network System (DNS) accounted for 149,976 cases.

By item, Today's Games' accounted for the most, with about 400,000 cases, followed by 'General Information' with 350,000 cases. By day, peak volume was recorded on September 18, with about 180,000 cases, and September 19, with about 110,000 cases.

Of the total 2,000,818 cases, English accounted for 967,791 cases, outnumbering the use of Korean language accounting for 890,864 cases. Next came Esperanto with 8,451 cases and French with 61,712 cases.

26.3.6

Olympic Management System

The Olympic Management System was designed to ensure smooth operation of the Games by computerizing Games management in respect to human resources, ticketing, accreditation of athletes, the Olympic and Press Villages, etc.

In order to attain the objective, the SLOOC made it a rule to secure stability of information processing through the speedy and accurate supply of diverse information by introducing an Olympic management data bank and flawless system.

In 1984, Ssangyong Software & Data Corp. was designated as the developer of the Olympic Management System. Ssangyong built up its expertise through a series of performances: in 1985, Ssangyong recruited, processed and operated volunteers for the Seoul Asian Games; in 1986, Ssangyong

operated the management system for the Seoul Asian Games; in 1987, the company conducted test operation of a management system for accreditation and athletes village for the 1987 International Yachting Competition. For the Games management system, host computer IBM 3090 of the second Olympic Computer Center (OCC 2) was utilized, and the equipment included 149 terminals for 60 competition sites and venues of function, 106 printers, and 13 laser printers. The system was operated by 353 persons, including 191 operation personnel from Ssangyong who took charge of technology, and 162 volunteers. The human resources management system selected and deployed some 130,000 applicants for volunteer services according to rational criteria. The system also carried out computerized background checking and the supply of uniforms for the 50,000 operation personnel, and food service and payment of traffic fees for each operation headquarters.

The ticketing management system printed admission tickets numbering over 4.6 million pieces in 2,093 kinds, assembling more than 10 variable pictograms, and using laser printers. Computer-based random draw was done for 507,769 applicants for admission tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and the distribution of tickets at home and abroad, and the progress of sales of tickets were processed accurately and speedily. The accreditation management system issued accreditation cards to about 140,000 Olympic Family and to the Games operation personnel. Information on card issuance to prepare for loss and theft was speedily transmitted

to the sections concerned. Biographical information management concerning VIPs helped in the airport reception and protocol for VIPs. The Olympic and Press Villages management system assigned lodging for some 14,000 athletes and officials, and 15,000 journalists, and processed charges entailing check-ins and check-outs. Various services including the information on prospective arrivals and departures required for the planning on transportation and reception were speedily transmitted. Food and materials management required for the self-management of the villages was handled through computer processing.

26.3.7

Olympic Support System

The Olympic Support System was designed to maximize the efficiency of job performance by computerizing various statistical data of the Games support areas from planning to post-Games management, including accommodation, transportation, logistics and the management of training sites.

In 1984, Korea Computing Corp. was designated as an agency to develop and operate the support system. Korea Computing Corp. took charge of the support system for the Seoul Olympic Games after building up expertise through a series of major operations, including accommodation support for the 1986 ANOC General Assembly, and the overall support systems for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1987 International Yachting Competition.

Use of WINS by Language

■ 2604

Contents	Korean	English	French	Spanish	Total
Electronic Mail	122,444	196,212	6,534	6,576	331,766
Bulletin Boards	86,687	63,188	5,246	3,999	159,120
Today's Games Schedules	128,764	244,217	15,001	20,211	408,193
Games Results	104,680	141,389	11,272	14,299	271,640
Athletes Biographies	133,827	130,700	8,760	10,638	283,925
Medal/New Records	113,850	62,837	4,281	6,359	187,327
General Information	200,612	129,248	10,618	18,369	358,807
Total	890,864	967,791	61,712	80,451	2,000,818

WINS Use — Breakdown by Item

■ 2605

Items	WINS	DNS	Total
Electronic Mails	331,806	6,992	338,798
Bulletin Board	159,120		159,120
Today's Games Schedule	408,193	41,475	449,668
Games Results	271,640	17,922	289,562
Athletes Biography	283,925	17,274	301,199
Medal-New Records	187,327	45,502	232,829
General Information	358,807	11,528	370,335
Encouragement Letters		4,895	4,895
Automatic Delivery		4,388	4,388
Total	2,000,818	149,976	2,150,794

19. WINS in the main computer room; the information service was used a total of 2,150,794 times.



Information Processing by Sector, and Supply of Information ■ 2606

Sector	Specifics	Information Processing	Volume	Sector	Specifics	Information Processing	Volume
Human Resources Management	Projection Planning	Specifics of required personnel	97,420	Accreditation Management	Card Issuance	Family card issuances	40,791
	Acquisition and Designated Project	Replies from volunteers confirming their participation	72,531		Operation personnel card issuance	97,298	
		Requests for designation of operation personnel	75,281		Production of temporary cards	32,672	
		Selection of translation/interpretation service personnel	32,326		Supply of Information	Information on management of accreditation card issuance	284,000
		Education	Processing of personnel for orientation	49,710	Interface with outside system	534,054	
	Operation	Job Assignment for operation personnel	75,281	Olympic Village Management	Accommodation Management	Room allocation status	14,709
		Individual duty schedules	75,281		In-Processing Management	Processing of check-in application forms	16,097
		Individual duty status	64,531		Processing of check-out and relocation application forms	15,608	
		Maintenance and operation of overall human resources operation	1,084,324	Processing of settlements of accounts	483		
		Human Resources Management Support and Food Services	Uniforms, stay in Village and notification	75,921	Logistic Management	Processing of slips on inflow and outflow of materials	6,842
Processing of identity verification	184,293		Processing of slips on return and collection of materials	451			
Processing of changes in personal status	224,232		Food Services Management	Application forms for lunch boxes and food tickets	17,404		
Admission Management	Admission Ticket Printing	Opening/Closing Ceremonies		144,501	Processing of slips on inflow and outflow of food services materials	106,507	
		General competitions	4,222,505	Immigration	Data on arrival schedules	1,452	
		Others (preview, reserves)			Data on departure schedules	1,246	
	Drawing of Lots for Opening/Closing Ceremonies	Receipt of application data	507,769		Protocol Management	Protocol Planning, Management	Data on VIP status timetable
		Processing of drawing and results	507,769	Protocol Function, Management	Family and domestic charges	12,000	
Admission Tickets Sales	Overseas allocation and sales	510,000	Airport Reception, Management	Data on family arrival and departure	39,802		
	Payment priority	153,600	Press Village Management	Lodging Quarters Management	Processing of room information	5,611 Cases	
	Domestic sales	2,700,000		Processing of information on teams	1,700 Cases		
Processing of bookings, and alterations	10,068 Cases						
Accreditation Management	Receipt of Application	Input of application forms for issuance of cards of Olympic Family	41,965	Processing of accommodation allocations	5,982 Cases		
		Input of application forms for operation personnel	101,574	In-Processing Management	Check-in management	5,186 Cases	
	Accreditation Confirmation	Processing of corrections, alterations for Olympic Family	153,400 Cases	Check-out and check-out information processing	7,386 Cases		
		Processing of corrections, alterations for operation personnel	139,799 Cases	Receipt of bookings deposits	3,176 Cases		
				Processing of settlement of accounts of check-in charges	3,372 Cases		



26. Technology

Like the Games management system, Olympic Support System processed data through the WINS by utilizing IBM 3090, the host computer of the second Olympic Computer Center (OCC2). The equipment used for the system included 80 terminals and 76 printers installed at about 50 competition sites and venues of functions. The input of operation personnel totalled 357, including 176 operation personnel from the Korea Computing Corp. and 181 volunteers secured and provided by the SLOOC.

Accommodation management concerned the accommodation reservations for all members of the Olympic Family, including VIPs and journalists, assignment of lodging and check-in and check-out. Information on room assignment, check-in and check-out regarding some 13,000 rooms for 19,000 Games participants was provided so as to ensure functional and comprehensive information management by means of an integrated data management involving related matters such as arrivals and departures, accreditation and accommodation. Data concerning the settlement of lodging charges were provided for efficient handling of accommodation affairs of the Seoul Olympic Games. The number of items processed at the accommodation support system came to 153,710.

The transportation support system was designed to provide traffic convenience to some 35,000 members of the Olympic Family; about 2,500 cars and about 5,000 drivers were managed, orders were issued for swift car operation, shuttle buses were allocated, and car stickers were issued; statistical data concerning the operation of cars were provided, and data concerning the volume of operation and settlement data were also provided. The transportation support system handled a total of 179,471 cases.

The logistics management support system dealt with the classification of materials of some 8,000 kinds used for the Seoul Olympic Games according to site and section which owned them, acquisition and deployment of materials according to the supply and demand plan and allocation plan, and the status of inventories. The system handled about 667,000 cases in eight categories, including some 150,000 cases of materials allocation and about 200,000 cases of materials supply and demand management. The training site support dealt with the establishment and management of the use schedules involving 73 training sites; it also concerned the supply of various information to ensure adequate allocation of the training sites. The training site management support handled a total of 133,967 cases in six categories.

Data Processing by Sector and Volume of Supply

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Sector	Specifics	Information Processing	Volume
Accommodation Management	Bookings	Processing of bookings application forms, receipts	19,786
		Processing of booking changes and cancellations	50,785
		Processing of bookings deposits, payments, and settlement of accounts	3,619
	Check-in/Check-out	Processing of check-in data	18,753
		Processing of check-out data	18,753
		Processing of changes in accommodated persons	2,450
	Supply of accommodation information	Information on bookings, accommodations	39,564
Transportation Management	Accreditation management	Processing of vehicle accreditation	2,273
		Processing of accreditation of drivers	3,062
		Processing of shuttle timetable registration	23,260
	Vehicle allocation	Processing of vehicle allocation forms	13,804
		Processing of allocation of vehicles	13,804
		Processing of shuttle buses	23,260
		Processing of exclusive car allocations	9,202
	Vehicle operation log, and allocation	Processing of daily status report	264
	Sticker issuance	Processing of vehicle operation log, parking sticker issuances	90,542
Logistics Management	Logistics requirements	Processing of items, classification numbers	8,000
		Processing of logistic supply and demand planning	200,000
	Acquisition of materials	Processing of contract documents	4,000
	Material storage	Processing of inflow and outflow of materials	50,000
		Processing of material outflow slips	100,000
	Material allocation	Processing of material allocation planning	150,000
	Disposition of materials	Material return and receipt slips	150,000
Processing of disposition of materials slips		5,000	
Training site Management	Training site allocation and management	Processing of allocation forms	120,000
		Processing of training site use forms	2,535
	Training site use and management	Processing of results of training site use	7,788
		Processing of interviewers for each sport	2,774
	Management of training process	Processing of alteration of training schedules	150
	Processing of access status by country	720	





20. WINS terminals provided by GoldStar under the Olympic marketing program.
 21. The electronic Scoreboard at the handball competition site; the men's final between Korea and the U.S.S.R. in progress.
 22. The Olympic Stadium electronic color Scoreboard, from Swiss Omega, measures 14x9 meters and displays video, graphics, characters and numbers.



26. Technology



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26.4 Electronic Operation

26.4.1 Basic Guideline

The primary goal the SLOOC set in the electronic preparation was to ensure perfect operation of the Games by securing ultramodern equipment for electric scoreboards to enable accurate timing and measurement, and speedy display of records.

To pursue the goal in respect to equipment, emphasis was placed on 1) ensuring accuracy in decision by judges by using high-tech timing and measurement devices, 2) supplying speedy and diverse information by simultaneously displaying the games results from timing and measuring devices on the electric scoreboards by linking the timing and measuring devices with the electric scoreboards using locally developed technology, 3) supplying the games results to viewers and broadcast relay personnel simultaneously with the displays at competition sites through automatic connection with television sets.

In respect to the economic support for the Games, emphasis was placed on 1) reducing budget through the maximum use of existing facilities, 2) maximizing the utilization of facilities by installing permanent facilities at an early stage, 3) minimizing the temporary facilities so that they would not be kept idle, and 4) extending efficient support for the Games by polishing the quality of operation personnel. The most notable goal was to achieve precise measurement up to one/1,000th of a second, compared with the existing one/100th of a second; the goal was actually attained during the Games.

Action to achieve such objectives started in 1982, one year after Seoul obtained the right to stage the Games; mobilizing human resources with specialized knowledge to the fullest, initial study was made of scoreboards, timing devices, and signal systems. In January 1982 when IOC technical adviser Maurice Louvet came to Korea, the SLOOC asked him for the supply of technical data concerning the measuring devices and other special electronic equipment required for the Games operation.

The same year, an investigation team was dispatched to Munich, West Germany to conduct field survey at Siemens which took charge of electronic facilities for the Munich Games concerning technical data, electronic equipment at competition sites, and microwave relay tower. By August 1982, study was completed of the Scoreboard facilities, and an individual project plan was drawn up.

From February to April, 1983, the SLOOC, through the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce, investigated the capacity of local firms to supply electronic equipment, and set aside the projected amount of required equipment for each sport in light of games rules of IFs. At the time, measuring devices available at home for sports like athletics were limited to one/100ths of a second.

An advisory briefing on measurement devices was heard from Pete Tosin of Swiss Timing who visited Korea in July 1983. In November 1983, Swiss Timing offered to install a color Scoreboard and measurement devices at the Olympic Stadium.

The SLOOC's electronic equipment project went into full swing in 1984: in March, the SLOOC established "1988 Seoul Olympic Games Electronic Equipment Supply Plan," which served as a basic plan to install scoreboards at competition sites and secure measurement devices.

26.4.2 Electric Scoreboards

The 1988 Seoul Olympics Electronic Equipment Supply Plan projected the scale of facilities by analyzing and reviewing IOC and IF rules, and official reports of past Olympic Games in preparation for the operation of electric scoreboards. Based on the scale of facilities at the Los Angeles Olympic Games and the two rounds of advice of IOC technical adviser Maurice Louvet, the size and the contents of the display of the Scoreboard for each competition site and sport were finalized.

On the basis of this, the SLOOC consulted with the owners of 22 competition — related facilities including Seoul city government on the areas of responsibility, and conducted a field survey on the existing facilities. The following guidelines were set forth in securing the facilities: 1) the standards of the facilities must be above the standards of past Games meeting the conditions of IOC and IF rules, 2) the facilities must be the ones which have already been put into practical use or for which guarantee of development has been assured, 3) owners were authorized to take charge of existing facilities in accordance with the conditions set forth by the SLOOC, while the additional facilities must be funded by the SLOOC, and 4) the facilities were divided into permanent facilities and temporary ones; temporary facilities were made available for instances intended only for the Seoul Olympics, while the facilities which were considered basic to the competition sites regardless of the Olympic Games were installed on a permanent basis. Beginning in 1985, steps were taken to secure equipment. From March to June, agreement was reached with Elektro Impex of Hungary which participated in the Munich and Moscow Games to purchase scoreboards for gymnastics and fencing; consultation

was held with the Ministry of International Trade and Commerce so as to make the purchase possible in accordance with the related international trade law.

In October 1985, an agreement was signed with Samick Electronics Co. to install black and white scoreboards at the sites of swimming, rowing, cycling and tennis. In December the same year, contracts were signed with Samick Electronics and Swiss Omega to purchase and install a color Scoreboard at the Olympic Stadium, while with Swiss Timing a contract was signed to install a temporary Scoreboard.

Work started in full swing to install scoreboards for the 1986 Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Games; 13 permanent scoreboards, including the color Scoreboard of the Olympic Stadium and 12 temporary scoreboards were installed, and 13 existing facilities were used after repair and remodeling. For the Olympic Games, only five new scoreboards were installed for permanent use, one at the indoor swimming pool in the Olympic Park, two for the shooting range, and two for the taekwondo gymnasium.

Scoreboard operation by competition site and sport:

Athletics (Olympic Stadium)

- Color Scoreboard: size — 14x9m; one system. In preparation for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, Samick Electronics and Swiss Omega installed the facility by removing part of the existing black and white facility in August 1986. Diverse images including video, graphics, teletext and digitals were displayed and vividness was demonstrated. During the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, operation was commissioned in package to an audio company. During the athletics competition, the images were produced by using a television tuner under the direction of the electronics manager. Swiss Omega dispatched its specialists to install and operate the Scoreboard.
- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 20x9m; one system. Under the responsibility of the Seoul city government, the Scoreboard was installed in September 1984; it displayed video, graphics and characters, and was supplied by Samick Electronic Co.
- Black and white auxiliary Scoreboard: size — 12x3m; one system. With interface with the data processing computer of Swiss Timing, list of competitors and games results were speedily displayed.

Basketball

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 9.6x4.8m; one system. At the urging of the IF, existing old facilities were wholly replaced by the SLOOC in April 1988. The new system, capable of displaying graphics and characters, was supplied by Samick Electronics Co. A Samick staff was named electronic section chief to operate the system jointly with personnel of the Facility Department.
- Auxiliary Scoreboard: size — 7.7x1.6m; one system. The Scoreboard was installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988; it had 8 linesx24 characters, and displayed the contents as required by the IF.



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Boxing

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 6.4x3m; one system. The Scoreboard was installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988; it was an 8 linesx24 characters lamp model capable of displaying graphics and text. Personnel of the contract company was appointed as electronic section chief to operate the system.

Canoeing (rowing)

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 7.4x10m; one system. The system capable of displaying graphics and characters was installed under the responsibility of the SLOOC in May 1986. Personnel of the contract company was appointed as electronic section chief to operate the system.

Cycling

- Velodrome black and white Scoreboard: size — 8.8x2.8m; one system; 5 linesx24 characters model. The system, a permanent facility capable of displaying graphics and text, was installed by the SLOOC in April 1986; Samick Electronics Co. supplied the system.
- Black and white Scoreboard for road race: height — 75cm; 1 line x 12 characters lamp model. As a temporary facility, the system was installed by Swiss Timing on September 15, 1988.

Equestrian sports

- Seoul Equestrian Park black and white Scoreboard: size — 10.2x2.6m; one system; 37cm of characters height, 1 line x 21 characters lamp model. Swiss Timing installed the system in August 1988.

Fencing

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 7.88x5m; one system; 10 linesx30 characters. As a permanent facility capable of displaying graphics and characters, the system was installed by Elektro Impex in May 1986. Personnel from Jongju Moolsan Co. was appointed as electronic manager to operate the system.

Gymnastics

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 7.88x5m; two systems; 10 linesx30 characters; permanent facility. The systems were installed by Elektro Impex of Hungary in May 1986, and operated by personnel from Jongju Moolsan Co. who was appointed as electronic manager.

Handball

- Large — sized multipurpose black and white Scoreboard: size — 4.3x1.4m; permanent facility of two systems.
- Small — sized multipurpose black and white Scoreboard: size — 2.5x1.6m; temporary facility of two systems.

Hockey

- Large — sized black and white Scoreboard: size — 14.6x5.9m; one system; permanent facility capable of displaying characters and times. Under the responsibility of the Songnam city government, the system was installed by Samick Electronics Co. in September 1986.
- Small — sized black and white Scoreboard: size — 5x4m; temporary facility of one system. As facility of auxiliary competition site, the system was installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988.

Judo

- Black and white Scoreboard: Character height — 25cm; 4 linesx24 characters; two systems of lamp model. As a temporary facility, the systems were installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988, and jointly operated with the owner of the facility.

Modern Pentathlon

- Black and white Scoreboard: 4 linesx32 characters; a temporary facility of flap model. The system was installed by Swiss Timing; operation was done by Samick Electronic Co.

Shooting

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 2.2x1.6m; two systems. As a permanent facility, electronic bulletin board was manufactured by Samick Electronics Co. in February 1988, and clay target shooting Scoreboard was installed in July 1988.

Swimming

- Black and white Scoreboard for indoor swimming pool in Olympic Park: (a) size — 10.5x5.5m; one system; as a permanent facility, the system was used for swimming, synchronized swimming, and water polo; it was installed by Samick Electronics Co. in April 1988. (b) size — 5.8x2.2m; one system; it was used for water polo as a temporary facility installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988.
- Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool: (a) size — 7x4m; one system; permanent facility used for water polo and diving; it was installed by Samick Electronics Co. (b) size — 5.8x2.2m; one system; temporary facility installed and operated by Swiss Timing in August 1988; it was used for water polo.

Table tennis

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 15.2x2.16m; one system; 6 linesx64 characters of lamp method; as a permanent facility, it was installed and operated by Swiss Timing in August 1988.

Tennis

- Black and white Scoreboard: (a) size — 2.5x7.6m; two systems, (b) size — 1.7x4.6m; two systems were supplied by Samick Electronics Co. in August 1988 under the responsibility of the SLOOC.

Volleyball

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 7.7x1.6m; two systems; as a temporary facility, one system in Saemaul Sports Hall was installed by Swiss Timing in August 1988, and the other at Hanyang University Gymnasium was installed by the owner of the facility in May 1987.

Weightlifting

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 20 linesx66 characters; one system; as a temporary facility, the system was installed and operated by Swiss Timing from August to September 1988.

Wrestling

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 4.9x2.3m; two systems, and three systems of timing scoreboards; all temporary facilities, the black and white scoreboards were installed and operated by Samick Electronics Co, and the three timing scoreboards by Swiss Timing.

Baseball

- Black and white Scoreboard: size — 33x11.3m; one system; as a permanent facility, the system was an existing facility installed by the Seoul city government.

26.4.3

Timing Devices

Efforts to secure timing devices were launched simultaneously with the move to secure scoreboards under the same guidelines and methods. As reviewed earlier, Swiss Timing is an internationally recognized company in sports timing devices. In 1983, Peter Tosin of Swiss Timing came to Korea to advise on the timing devices. In accordance with advice from Maurice Louvet, IOC technical adviser, the SLOOC signed a contract with Swiss Timing concerning the supply of timing devices in 1985.

As in the case of scoreboards, the standards of various timing devices were set at the level exceeding the conditions set forth by the IOC and IFs. In order to minimize the amount of facilities that would be left idle following the Games, the required devices were divided into permanent facilities and temporary facilities. It was decided to use only temporary facilities to meet the requirements intended only for the Olympic Games, while those to be used as basic facility of the competition sites regardless of the Olympic Games were installed on a permanent basis. At the request of the SLOOC, Swiss Timing supplied as permanent devices the timing devices for athletics, rowing (canoeing), cycling (velodrome), swimming, and gymnastics sites. Temporary facilities were installed for 20 sports. Both permanent and temporary facilities were installed together for some specific sports.

The timing devices supplied for the Seoul Olympic Games covered a total of 707 items in 186 types, including 543 temporary items in 139 types, and 164 already/existing items in 47 types. The timing devices included a device to measure time and distance, a device to detect false starts, small — sized scoreboards, video and character generator to provide timing signals to the related broadcasting stations, and data processing system linked with the GIONS to provide various information. The measurement of time was up to one — 1,000th of a second in an effort to ensure perfect operation of the Games.

In the case of the discus throw, the distance measurement device was capable of measuring up to 0.01m unit. A device capable of measuring wind speed up to two meters per second was used for wind direction and speed gauge.



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23. The Scoreboard announcing a swimming victory.

24. The color electronic Scoreboard at the Olympic Stadium showing action at the 100-meter race finish line.

25. A mobile electronic Scoreboard (7.4 x 10 meters) displaying characters and graphics along the regatta course.



26. Technology

26.5 Broadcasting Facilities and Weather Support

26.5.1 Public-address System

For a perfect public-address system and acoustic support for the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC installed and operated up-to-date facilities at 31 competition sites, including the Olympic Stadium, four venues of functions, and transportation section. From 1983 to 1984, a survey had been conducted on data of past Games, and existing public-address systems in all competition sites were investigated. The survey found that most of the existing facilities required repair or renovation because the fidelity and the facilities themselves were too outdated to stage the Olympic Games. For games and functions that involve a given period of operation as in the Asian Games and Olympic Games, it was judged desirable in economic terms to lease the required facilities for the given period according to the scope and schedules of the competitions and functions.

A survey of local audio businesses found that they were mostly small in scale, lacking in project experiences concerning competition sites, training sites or international games.

The SLOOC, mindful of such circumstances, selected excellent companies from among local firms in cooperation with the Korea Electronic Industry Promotion Association. The SLOOC went ahead with the Games preparation, receiving advice from the Technology Committee according to the scope of the competitions and functions by region and site.

In January 1985, the SLOOC put out the projection of required devices according to the method of the conduct of competition for each sport, and worked out a repair and renovation plan. The SLOOC decided to secure all the required volume of public — address systems in competition sites under the marketing program in February 1985. In June, however, the projected marketing program had to be scrapped because the terms of proposals by potential marketing firms were unreasonable.

Adjusting its plan, however, the SLOOC established an equipment manufacturing and an installation project plan for five competition sites, including gymnastics, cycling, weightlifting, fencing and tennis. Work started in October 1985, and in December the same year, repair work started for 14 sites.

For the facilities to be leased for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, an installation agreement was signed with Cheil Stereo Co. in May 1986. Firms to lease facilities for secondary use for the conduct of competitions for use in victory ceremonies and for facilities for interviews with the press were selected in August 1986.

After completing the installation of leased facilities for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the SLOOC commissioned the Korea Standard Research Institute to evaluate the acoustics of the facilities. According to the result of the evaluation, the SLOOC received advice from the Technology Committee, and completed the sound absorption project of the Olympic Stadium by September 1986. In order to prevent an echo effect from affecting the quality of sound, a sound absorption agent was installed on about one half of the ceiling, improving the architectural and electrical sound.

After the Asian Games, reevaluation started on the acoustics of the Olympic Stadium, and a service contract was solicited to evaluate the sound facility of the weightlifting competition site. In September 1987, repair and renovation projects on the weightlifting and Han River Regatta/Course competition sites were completed. In accordance with the result of the second evaluation of acoustics in the Olympic Stadium, the SLOOC completed the designing of the sound facilities in March 1988 after receiving advice of the Technology Committee on several occasions. In April, the second project on the sound absorption supplementary installation was completed.

In May, work started on leased facility installation for public-address systems at all competition sites including the Olympic Stadium. The simultaneous interpretation facility in the Olympic Center was moved to the MPC press conference room, and interpretation booths were installed for six languages including Korean, English, French, Spanish, Russian and German. The MPC press conference room which also served as the main conference room had 600 receivers and headphones; a control room was operated to allow for the selection of any one of the six languages. The manufacture was done in accordance with ISO standards.

In order to prevent any falling accident a firing of gun salute or earthquake might cause due to the impact of vibrations on the 9,200 absorbents installed on some 11,000 square meters of the stadium's ceiling, the SLOOC, about one month from the Games' opening day, undertook a project to place steel wire beneath the sound absorbents.

FM broadcast facilities for eight languages were operated for the exposition of the performances to be staged for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. Five systems of FM broadcast facility of small output were installed on the Olympic Stadium's second floor to broadcast five languages including Korean, English, Spanish, Russian and Japanese. Using the three existing FM broadcasting facilities (KBS; two channels, and MBC), three languages including French, German and Arabic were broadcasted. It was unprecedented in

the history of Olympic Games that eight languages were broadcast simultaneously for the exposition of the performances put on for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In addition, all spectators in the stadium were provided with small sized earphone radios enabling the users to select preferred languages.

The public-address systems for the Olympic Games covered a total of 80 systems including six permanent systems in the Olympic Park's six competition sites, 27 existing systems which underwent repair and renovation, and 47 leased systems such as the ones for interviews with the press. The personnel mobilized for the public-address systems covered a total of 252, including 211 service employees. Five companies were contracted to participate in the operation; they included Cheil Stereo, Donghwa Sonic Industry, Dongwon Special Sound, Dongsu Electronic and Asia Stereo.

The public-address system operation personnel were deployed to relevant places, and, in accordance with the broadcast scenario agreed on in advance with the sports management sections, extended support for the broadcast of the competitions and functions being under way; at the same time, they also took charge of music broadcasts. When victory ceremonies were under way, broadcast facilities were separately furnished to victory ceremony seats and the competition seats.

To prepare for unforeseen accidents including sudden trouble in the equipment, mobile emergency broadcasting facilities were secured for a ready substitution.

The public-address systems put into the competition sites and venues of function covered a total of 2,817 pieces in 15 kinds. They included 230 amplifiers, 1,635 speakers, 553 microphones, 104 sound modulation devices, 26 graphic devices, 141 cassettes, five turntables, 12 radio tuners, 16 W/L tuners, eight time delay, 47 A.D.A. and 33 others.

26.5.2 CATV and Broadcast Relay Seats

CATV and broadcast relay seats were arranged in accordance with the general rule of the Olympic Charter and the regulation of the bye-law. In deference to the spirit inherent in the rule, the SLOOC tried its best to enable journalists and broadcasters to cover the Games through CATV under the best possible conditions. Care also was taken to enable the production of good quality international signals on the scene through the broadcast relay seats.

□ CATV

The CATV system is a cable television network enabling international broadcast personnel, journalists and reporters of news agencies to relay the progress of competitions on the scene using the international signals produced by the host broadcaster, KBS,

and to collect and broadcast press materials. Because the project was big, the SLOOC, adjusting its original plan, decided to secure CATV monitors under the marketing program, and to commission a specialized company and the Korea Telecommunication Authority to undertake projects relating to the organization of network and transmittal routes.

Optical cable was used for the transmittal routes centered on IBC and linking the Olympic Stadium, Headquarters Hotel, and the Gymnastics Hall in the Olympic Park; 16 channels were installed for each section. Two local manufacturers of electric home appliances, GoldStar and Samsung, and Philips of the Netherlands were contracted to supply the monitors under the marketing program.

For the organization of the CATV network, the SLOOC asked companies specialized in local broadcasting and information systems to forward proposals for CATV designing. Only GoldStar presented a designing statement. The SLOOC held a session of the Technology Committee to review GoldStar's blueprint, and its validity was recognized. On October 27, 1987, a master plan on CATV system for press and broadcasting was drawn up, and work subsequently started.

A total of 2,650 monitors were installed at 28 competition sites and seven venues of functions, while head-end rooms were arranged in three places; 108 personnel operated the system, covering even the matters relating to the broadcast relay seats.

The routing project was completed by June 30, 1988, and route testing was completed by August 31, 1988, while the function of the monitors was modulated to the extent of covering minute aspects.

As the required volume had been secured by July 1988, the deployment of the monitors was done smoothly at each competition site and venue of function in accordance with the detailed plans worked out respectively for each place. In a move to ensure perfect broadcasting and press coverage, broadcasting companies steadfastly, sometimes competing with each other, pressed for an increase in the volume of monitors and the number of sites.

The SLOOC fulfilled the requests as much as it could under consultation with related organizations.



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26. Commentators covering a boxing match; there was space for 1,190 at 30 competition sites.

27. IBC monitor rooms did double duty as television distribution centers.

28. An interior broadcast room at Olympic Stadium.



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Multivision involving 10 to 20 monitors, grouped in wall type, was arranged at Headquarters Hotel, Olympic Village, Press Village, IBC and MPC for an easy and overall viewing of the competitions in progress.

The official period of the CATV operation was 16 days from September 17 to October 2, and the operation lasted for 12 hours a day from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. While competitions were in progress until late at night, international signals were supplied to each competition site and venue of function.

For personnel involved in broadcast relay, the SLOOC installed CATV monitors displaying the scenes of competition and CIS (Commentary Information System) monitors displaying character-based information on timing in athletics and swimming and other timing competitions at the broadcast seats. For journalists, CATV monitors were operated at press seats and SPBC. The information displayed on the CATV monitors differed according to competition sites and venues of functions, but was made available through 16 channels for international signals, four channels of on-air, CIS channel and HICS (Host Information Cable Service).

□ Broadcast relay seats

Broadcast relay seats were arranged at each competition site for personnel involved in the broadcast relay by international broadcasting companies. Under the original plan, the broadcast relay seats were to be secured under the Olympic marketing program, but the SLOOC had to secure it with its own funding because no company was interested in the project.

After reviewing the past Games and consultations with the host broadcaster on the relay seats, 1,190 sets were installed at the 30 competition sites; original projection called for 970 sets, but 220 were added to the projection in accordance with requests from the Olympic Broadcast Advisory Committee.

The selection of the project undertaker was done under contract with the Korea Metal Furniture Cooperative Association, and the work was done under package contract covering manufacturing, installation and removal.

After consultation with a broadcast advisory organization, the size of the broadcast seats were manufactured in 160x57x70cm shape. Taking into consideration the circumstances in each competition site, handles were fixed to adjust the height of the broadcast seats depending on needs.

The broadcast seats were partitioned with transparent acryl panel, and one CATV monitor, one CIS monitor, and one relay device for the commentator were installed, so that the relay could be done, sometimes viewing the overall scene of the competitions or watching monitors at other times.

Variable glare shield curtains were installed at outdoor competition sites to help viewers enjoy clear image on the screen by blocking sunray glaring on the monitors.

Because the broadcast relay seats were temporary facilities, the facilities were to be removed after the Games. On receiving proposals for donations from facility owners, the SLOOC, after bringing the matter to the Logistics Disposition Committee for decision, donated the facilities except for those which were deemed not essential to the competition sites.

26.5.3 CCTV

□ CCTV system for security

The SLOOC operated a CCTV system to prevent terrorism and to monitor potential saboteurs threatening athletes, officials, related figures, and major facilities at competition sites and venues of functions.

The equipment mobilized for the CCTV system included 228 television cameras, 295 monitors, 138 VTRs, and 41 searchlights, totalling 702 items.

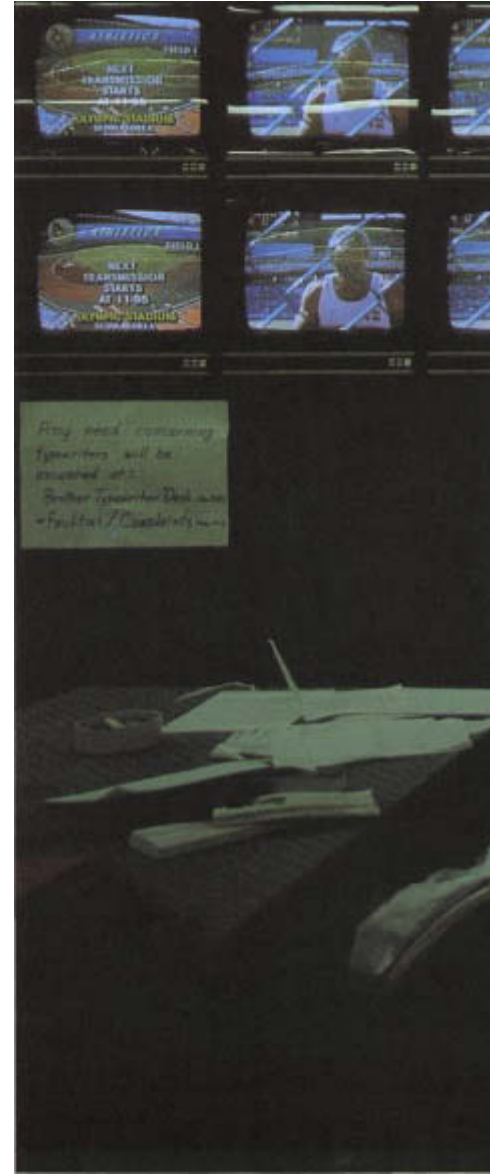
The system was installed at important places and a wide area vulnerable to terrorism, all totalling 15 places: Olympic Village, MPC, Press Village, Olympic Center, Seoul Sports Complex, '88 Open-air Theater, and swimming, weightlifting, gymnastics, cycling, rowing, tennis, and shooting venues, integrated situation room and Youth Camp. The Seoul Sports Complex received intensive deployment of the devices, including 62 cameras, 124 monitors, 23 VTRs, and 10 searchlights. Deployed to the Olympic Village were 59 cameras, 42 monitors, 99 VTRs and 11 searchlights.

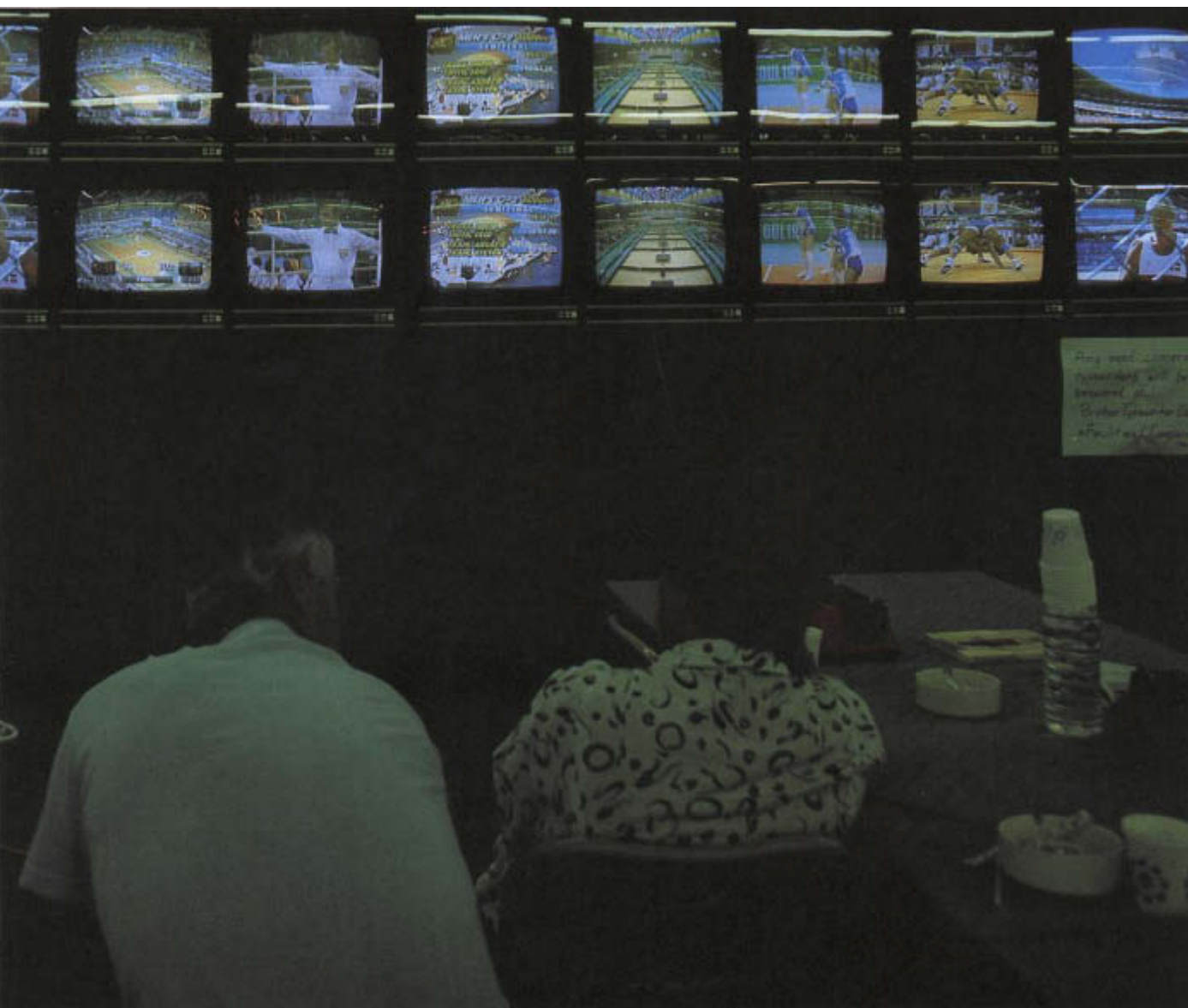
For efficient operation of the CCTV system for security, the Technology Support Unit adopted a central management system, and deployed a small number of elite personnel to the office of deputy secretary general so as to preclude any fault in operating the geographically dispersed systems. For prompt action to deal with any situation, an emergency communications network was established to connect the office of broadcast deputy secretary general with field offices of respective companies. Cars and emergency stand — by teams were posted.

Personnel of agencies responsible for security in respective areas stood guard around the facilities on a 24-hour basis, maximizing preventive activities.

□ CCTV system for conduct of competition

The SLOOC utilized the CCTV system as a secondary device for judgment of competitions in progress, and for an accurate decision in the event of protest against decisions by judges.





At the request of the games operation headquarters for each sport, CCTV system was installed for 15 sports in 13 competition sites including the Olympic Stadium, and picture-taking, tape recording and editing of the scenes of the competitions were offered. The devices input into the CCTV system included 57 cameras, 150 monitors and 59 VTRs, totalling 266 pieces; athletics took the most with 16 cameras, 22 monitors and 28 VTRs. Monitors were used for wrestling (26), weightlifting (20), boxing (16), tennis (14), rowing/canoeing (13), table tennis (12), and judo (10).

One actual case of utilization of the monitors was the men's 400m relay semifinal involving U.S.team. At the Han River Regatta Course and weightlifting site, a large screen connected to CATV was installed to display the competition scenes of other events, contributing to service for spectators during rest time.

Four cameras were installed to monitor the situation during the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, helping greatly to gain an overall picture of performers as they were standing by or moving.

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29. MPC monitor room.

30. Security personnel observing closed-circuit TV screens.

31. Broadcasts in different languages originated in separate rooms.



26. Technology

26.5.4 Weather Support

□ Overview of operation

Weather conditions greatly influence the games operation and records. In order to forecast the changes in weather conditions and to report the forecast to the games operation headquarters so as to foreclose any flaw in implementing the Games schedule and operating competitions, the Central Meteorological Observatory established the Weather Support Headquarters headed by the director of its Forecast Department; weather systems were provided to 12 competition sites to carry out weather support. The meteorological observation areas were divided into ground observation and seaborne observation for Pusan Yachting Center. The ground observation areas were seven places in the capital area including the Seoul Sports Complex (athletics), Olympic Park (cycling), Han River Regatta Course, Taenung International Shooting Range, Hwarang Archery Field, Songnam Stadium (hockey) and Seoul Equestrian Park, as well as four provincial cities where football preliminaries were held.

Weather observation was conducted for 30 days from September 3 to October 2, 1988.

Subject to observation were weather, temperature, wind direction, wind speed, precipitation, visibility, state of earth surface, sea wave height, sea current and water temperature, and other special weather phenomenon. The observation methods included standard meteorological observation and simple observation. Observation was done by Automatic Weather System (AWS) for 24 hours in respect to temperature, humidity, wind direction, wind speed, and precipitation. Simple observation was done in the form of field support observation where competition was in progress. The weather information highlighted weather overviews of today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, weather forecast for today and tomorrow in major cities, forecast by time for competition sites, weather conditions in competition sites, weather conditions at Pusan Yachting Center, forecast of wind direction, wind speed, sea current and wave height by time and course, weekly weather prospects, average weather during the Games period, and weather in major cities of the world. Weather services were done in Korean, English and French five times a day at the interval of three hours from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., using WINS.

For the communications network for weather support, the host computer of the Central Meteorological Observatory was linked with AWS and each observatory room to receive weather data, which was announced through WINS terminals via the Olympic Computer Center. Telephone and facsimiles were used for the exchange of other weather information.

The equipment mobilized for weather services were 35 systems, 70 items in four types; four systems of sea water current gauges were provided by the Transportation Ministry, and two systems of wave height gauges were provided by the KAIST Marine Research Institute. The 13 Automatic Weather Systems (AWS) furnished by the Central Meteorological Observatory were installed between June 1988 and July. The 16 systems of portable simple observation devices were deployed to respective locations on August 31, 1988.

The human resources put into the weather services accounted for 53, including 32 personnel from the Central Meteorological Observatory and 21 volunteers.

□ Operation by site and venue

Ten systems of automatic weather service devices were installed in seven outdoor competition sites including the Seoul Sports Complex and venues of functions. Simple observation devices including eight sets of wind direction gauges, wind speed gauges, thermometers and hygrometers were used for standard weather observation and field observation support. Various weather information furnished by the Central Meteorological Observatory through the WINS were put on notice on weather bulletin board. At the end of each competition, the results of weather observation were furnished to the games scoring office. A guide to weather information was arranged through the public-address system or the electric scoreboards.

Weather information was edited, and the required volume of copies was furnished to journalists and broadcasters for handy use.

A weather briefing room was established at the Pusan yachting headquarters to provide weather support on the scene. Full weather services for yachting site and seaborne weather observation were extended, deploying in the four yachting competition zones four systems of automatic weather services (four wind direction and speed gauges and four thermometers and hygrometers), four systems of sea current observation devices, and two systems of wave height gauges. Four weather boats were kept cruising the four competition zones not only for weather observation but to prepare for weather signals in the event of danger.

The weather briefing room conducted weather briefings on the four competition zones for athletes and officials participating in the competition; forecast data on sea weather in respect to air current, sea current, waves and the

height of wave were arranged by course and time, and delivered every day in an effort to ensure safety and help improve performances of competitors. The weather support for the Pusan yachting event was carried out by the Pusan region weather observatory.

For weather support for the torch relay, the Central Meteorological Observatory organized its own support system connecting weather observation networks across the country from August 27 to September 17.

Starting with the support for the welcoming ceremony at the Cheju Airport, forecast data were prepared for each torch relay schedule and relay section, and delivered to the relay team for an overnight stay through the torch relay situation rooms in each city and province. Weather forecasts for the relay section for the current day, and the weather forecast for the relay section for the following day were furnished twice a day before the start and after arrival. Through the Technology Support Unit, the Central Meteorological Observatory support headquarters supplied weather forecast by schedule to the situation room of the torch relay headquarters, thus ensuring full weather support for the torch relay.

For weather support for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, weather statistical analysis of the days of the ceremonies was conducted over a long period of time; a wide-area weather monitoring network was organized to establish an early forecast system to prepare for the worsening of weather conditions.

□ Publication of weather manual

For the Games preparation and operation, it was necessary to provide analyzed data concerning the weather and climate which had great bearings on the operation.

A weather manual was published with the weather data support from the Central Meteorological Observatory in order to provide detailed information on weather and climate of the host country to the athletes and officials who were unfamiliar with the Korean weather conditions.

The 70-page manual rendered in Korean, English and French was published, and 3,000 copies were distributed to IOC, NOCs, IFs, and local and foreign journalists.

The manual highlighted: 1) weather conditions in Korea, 2) the conduct of competitions and weather conditions, 3) weather during the Games period, 4) weather conditions in major cities and competition sites, 5) comparison of weather conditions in Seoul and host cities of past Games, 6) weather in the marathon course, and 7) air current and sea current in the yachting center.

The Central Meteorological Observatory also produced a weather information pamphlet in Korean, English and French. Copies were distributed to participating nations through overseas missions to introduce the climate in Korea and how to make use of weather information.

26.6 Review and Evaluation

If there were a field of operation that deserved acclaim and praise in connection with the Seoul Olympic Games, it certainly was the technology operation. What might be called the "era of technology Olympics" was ushered in through office automation and the maximum utilization of high technology.

Firstly, in the telecommunication field, the video teleconference system was applied, and through the interface between Olympic data information coming from WINS terminals and the KTA's public switched network system by using audio synthetic technology, information was made available to the users of general telephones all over the world with a single call. Electronic interphones were installed at all competition sites, and there was no shortage in the supply of wired telecommunications, wireless telecommunications and exclusive wireless telecommunication devices.

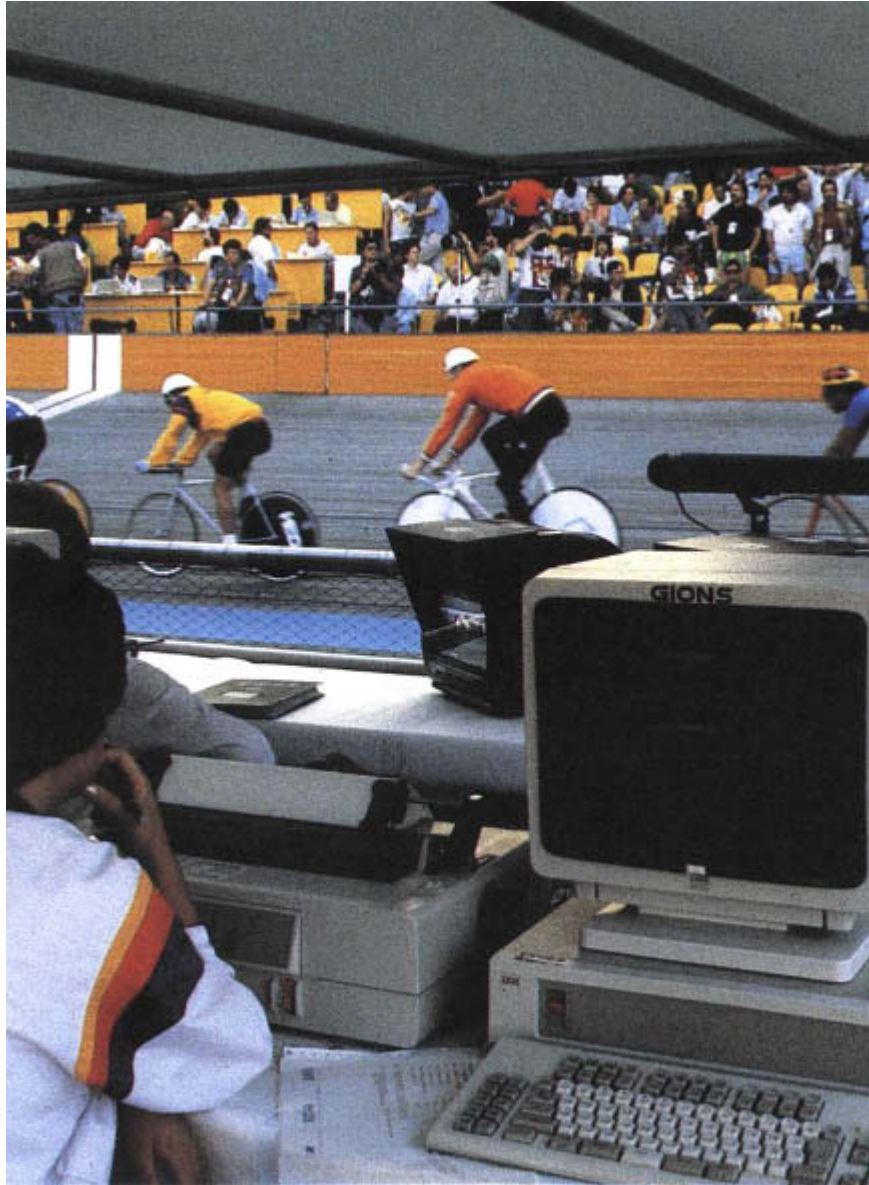
Secondly, the computer operation featured the four software operation systems including the GIONS, WINS, SOMS, and SOSS. As for the GIONS, dispersed processing methods were adopted for the first time in the history of the Olympics, and modulation for each sport was developed clearing the way for independent data processing at the 24 competition sites. For seven sports including swimming, electronic interface with computer devices was successfully carried out. Receiving data from the WINS, the GIONS, through the interface with public switched network system, supplied games results to all parts of the world in synchronized fashion. The world simply was amazed by the multipurpose function of the WINS.

Thirdly, in the electronic operations, time was measured up to one/1,000th of a second by using high-tech devices. By automatically linking competition results to television stations, viewers all over the world were able to enjoy the Games at the same time.

At 30 competition sites, 1,175 sets of broadcast relay seats were arranged, and 2,650 CATV monitors and CCTV were operated to transmit the scenes of the Games accurately and speedily in a diverse manner.

Sea current gauges and wave height gauges were used for yachting competition.

Since computers constituted the main devices in the technology field, host computers were secured in reserve to prepare for any unforeseen accidents. In addition, microcomputers were secured for competition sites, and super minicomputers, the host computer for the WINS, were kept ready for use in backup recovery.



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32. GIONS at the Velodrome.
 33. A wind gauge at the regatta course.
 34. A wind velocity tower and rain gauge were among the weather forecast devices.
 35. Weather bulletin board detailing "Today's Weather"



수 송

Transportation
Transports

27



The basic objective of the transportation plan was to provide maximum convenience from arrival to departure for athletes, officials, VIPs, officials from the IOC, IFs, and NOCs, and media personnel.

The transportation services included the operation of shuttle buses, allocation of exclusive cars, arrangement of requested vehicles, team transportation and rental car arrangements.

During the Games period, 3,355 people or workers and 2,401 vehicles were involved in the transportation services to transport 36,044 members of the Olympic Family,

and some 6,000 key operation personnel and military support personnel.

In a close cooperative system with the Seoul city government and the Transportation Ministry, bus routes were extended and subway operations increased to handle the huge traffic volume involving some 2.7 million domestic spectators and 240,000 tourists visiting for the Olympics. Although traffic congestion was expected during the Games period, traffic flowed smoothly thanks to the spontaneous cooperation of citizens who responded to a system of using private cars on alternate

days, according to odd or even-numbered license plates, and a change in commuting schedules.

The transportation of horses, various sporting equipment, broadcasting equipment and other special materials was carried out without problems and in accordance with the planned schedule, contributing to the successful operation of the Games.



27. Transportation

27.1 Basic Preparations

27.1.1 Basic Guidelines

The SLOOC carried out the Olympic transportation project to meet the following requirements: 1) transportation of athletes and officials, 2) transportation of judges, 3) transportation of VIPs, 4) transportation of written and broadcast media personnel, 5) cargo transportation for the Olympic participants, 6) traffic control and parking management for competition and training sites, and 7) the production and management of transportation guidebook and signs. The SLOOC operated shuttle buses for athletes, officials, judges and media personnel, and provided other adequate transportation services according to the standards appropriate to the status of the persons involved. The basic operational guidelines laid down by the SLOOC for the transportation system were: 1) allocation of exclusive vehicles according to the size of each NOC delegation, 2) allocation of exclusive cars to VIPs, 3) operation of exclusive shuttle buses for athletes and officials, VIPs, judges and media personnel, 4) allocation of exclusive shuttle buses to each team competing in ball games including football, volleyball, basketball and handball, 5) arrangement of rental cars and chartered buses on request, 6) traffic control measures in cooperation with the Transportation Ministry, Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau and other related organizations.

The transportation volume projected by the SLOOC included 13,304 athletes and officials, 2,000 judges, 5,000 VIPs, 15,740 media personnel, and 6,800 tons of cargo. Shuttle buses were operated for athletes and officials, while exclusive cars for NOCs were made available according to the size of their delegation. Vehicles were made available on request to take team members from the airport to the Olympic Village, while exclusive cars were allocated to chefs de mission. For judges, buses were operated between airport and hotels at the time of their arrival and departure, while group transportation was provided to reach venues. For VIPs, exclusive individual or group vehicles were allocated according to personal status, in addition to the operation of shuttle buses. The operation of shuttle buses and group transportation services were provided to media personnel, and rental cars and chartered buses were arranged on request at their expense. For cargo transportation, Korea Express Co. was designated as an exclusive agent. Cargo included hand-carried, special delivery, and special cargo.

The Transportation Ministry and the Seoul city government assumed responsibility for the transportation of spectators and foreign tourists. The SLOOC established and implemented the transportation measures in close liaison with the Tourist and Transportation Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, Seoul City Olympic Preparation Unit, the Olympic Planning Unit of the National Police Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, and the Seoul City Bus Transportation Cooperative's and Tourist Bus Association.

The transportation period was primarily for 33 days from September 3, to October 5, 1988, although the services began on September 1 for the Headquarters Hotel, and on September 2 for the Press Village. For the Olympic Village, the services continued until October 6.

Pick-up and drop-off points totalled 153 including 34 competition sites, 72 training sites, seven functions venues and 30 hotels.

27.1.2 Implementation

The Games transportation planning began at the traffic-tourist working subcommittee established under the wing of the governmental Olympic Supporting Committee in 1982. In February 1983, the Transportation Division was created in the SLOOC Technical Department to work out and implement the transportation plan; initial work was primarily focused on the Seoul Asian Games.

In March 1985, the Tourist Bus Association of the Seoul City Bus Transportation Cooperative was designated as the shuttle bus service firm for the Seoul Asian Games. In October the same year, the Korea Express Co. was designated as the Asian Games transportation service firm.

In February 1986, shuttle bus routes were finalized, and in March, the criteria for exclusive car allocation for athletes and officials were confirmed. Exclusive car allocation criteria for VIPs were confirmed in May. For two months between July and August, job training was conducted for transportation personnel, and beginning from August 1, all work was incorporated into the Asian Games Operation Headquarters.

During the September 6-October 8 period of the Seoul Asian Games, 2,249 operation personnel and 1,015 vehicles were involved in transporting a combined total of 124,000 people. Following the Asian Games, the transportation operation was reshaped into the Olympic operational system. In December 1986, the SLOOC expanded the Transportation Department to cover the Transportation Coordination Division, Transportation Division 1 and 2.

In January 1987, the criteria for securing sedans and drivers for the Seoul Olympic Games were confirmed. In March 1987, the SLOOC sponsored a meeting to discuss materials-related matters with the assistance of the Defense Ministry, and in May, a governmental support working consultative session on the transportation service was held. Through these conferences, it was decided to secure the required sedans and drivers from 360 organizations including governmental administrative and government-invested organizations, banking institutes and private corporations.

In June 1987, the SLOOC designated the Seoul branch of the National Tourist Bus Association as the exclusive shuttle bus service agent, and in July, the Transportation Headquarters was established to achieve a comprehensive operational system.

In August 1987, investigation on the shuttle bus operation routes began on the basis of the experience gained from the Asian Games. Three rounds of working consultation were held between October and December the same year to establish the vehicle allocation plan by service category and company.

The Games operation preparation period was from January to June 1988. In January 1988, working officials from 21 organizations including the Transportation Ministry, the National Police Headquarters and the Seoul city government held a session to discuss the traffic measure for chusok, the full moon festival on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month, and ways to reduce traffic volume during the Games period.

After six rounds of sessions from February to May, 1988, the governmental support working committee established measures for car operation every other day, for a car pool system, and coordination of summer vacation periods to help reduce traffic volume during the Games period. The Games operational system moved into action between July and August, deploying personnel and materials, and assigning cars, and conducting rehearsals on three occasions. Beginning August 1, eight motor pools were placed under an actual operational system, and on August 29, a ceremony was held to activate the Transportation Operation Unit. Operations started in September, and following the Olympic Games in October, the transportation services were mobilized for the Seoul Paralympics.

27.1.3 Organization and Manpower

Thirty-one staff members of the Transportation Coordination Division, Transportation Division 1 and 2 of the SLOOC Transportation Department were involved in handling the Games transportation services.



The area of responsibility for each division was as follows: The Transportation Coordination Division (13 staff members) was responsible for 1) transportation planning and coordination, 2) cargo transportation for Olympic participants, 3) transportation of key operation personnel, and 4) acquisition and allocation of transportation personnel, materials and vehicles.

The Transportation Division 1 (9 staff members) was responsible for 1) transport for athletes and officials, 2) transport for judges, and 3) acquisition and management of parking lots for competition and training sites. The Transportation Division 2 (9 staff members) was responsible for 1) VIPs transportation, and 2) media personnel transportation.

When the Games operational system was activated, the transportation services were operated in a two-tier system under the control of the director general of the Transportation Operation Unit and the commissioner of each sports headquarters.

1. After the activation of the Transportation Management Operation Unit, 3,723 personnel are being deployed to their respective posts.

2. Police motorcycles used in patrolling and escorting.



27. Transportation



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The Transportation Operation Unit worked on 11 areas of responsibility under the control of the Director of Transportation Coordination, Director of Transportation 1 and Director of Transportation 2, including general transportation and transportation services for the Olympic Village, judges, Seoul Sports Complex, Olympic Park, Headquarters Hotel, Press Village, the MPC, the IBC, airports and general affairs.

The commissioner of the sports-specific headquarters supervised transportation officers to perform transportation services for the particular sports. The Director of Transportation Coordination was responsible for general transportation operations, general affairs, and airport transportation services. The Director of Transportation 1 was responsible for transportation services for the Olympic Village, judges, Seoul Sports Complex and the Olympic Park. The Director of Transportation 2 took charge of transportation services involving the Headquarters Hotel, Press Village, the MPC, and the IBC.

The number of personnel in the Transportation Operation Unit reached 3,723, including 31 SLOOC staff members, 1,995 volunteers, 1,691 support personnel, and six temporary service employees. In addition, 2,743 service employees also assisted in the transportation services.

27.1.4

Transportation Committee

The Transportation Committee was activated in December 1984 to prepare for the Asian Games. After the Asian Games, the committee reconvened in April 1987 at the SLOOC Operation Center on the second floor of the Olympic Center; letters of commission were presented to 18 committee members, and the director-general of the Overland Transportation Bureau of the Transportation Ministry assumed chairmanship.

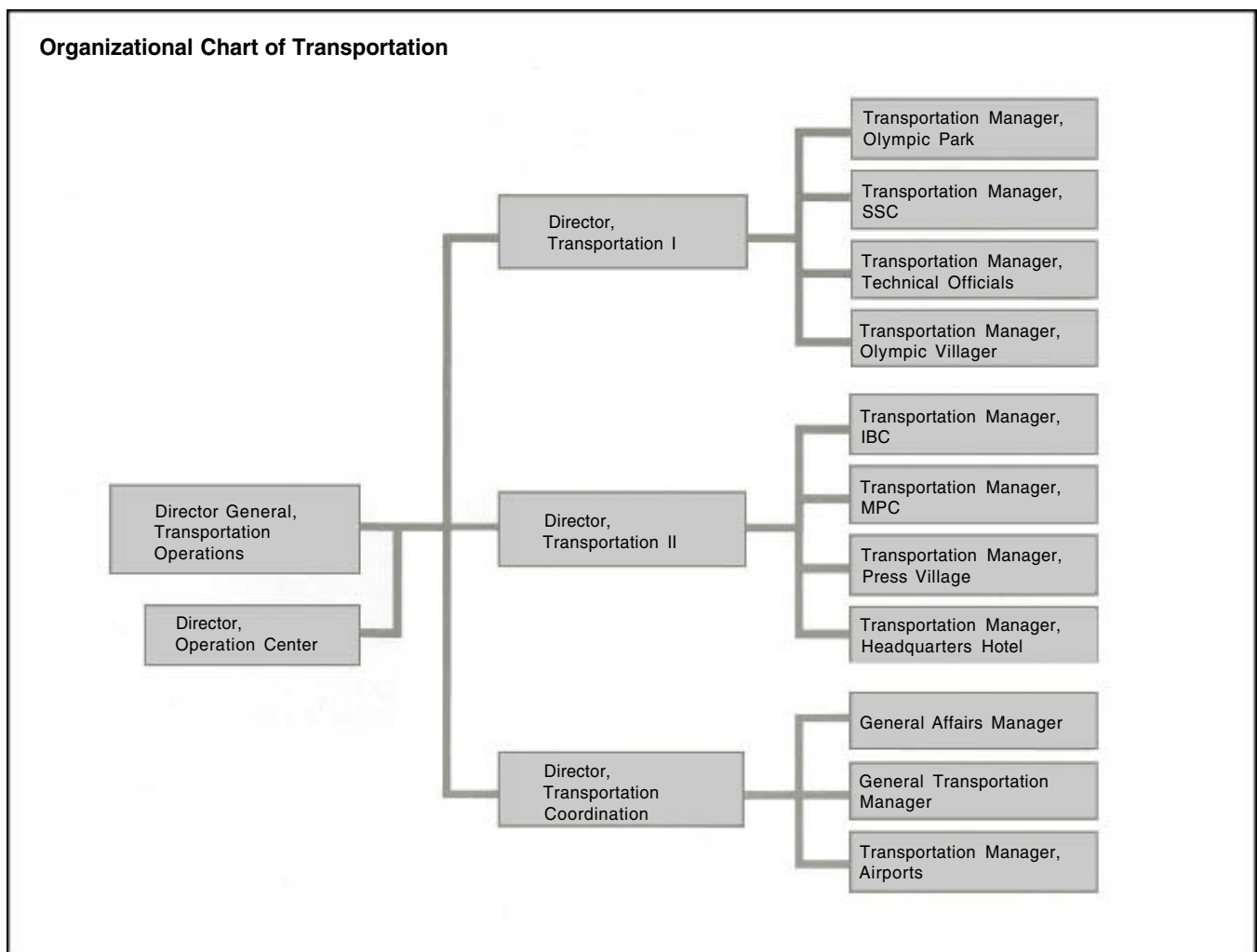
The committee's first full session dealt with rental car measures and shuttle bus routes.

The second full session of the committee in December the same year dealt with: 1) rental car measures, 2) adjustment of models of Olympic official cars, 3) traffic control measures, 4) free subway transportation services for the Olympic Family, 5) use of traffic volunteers.

The committee organized subcommittee 1 and 2 to play an advisory role concerning research and study on all matters relating to the Olympic transportation and traffic conditions.

The committee members were:

Kim Kwang-duck, Director-general, Overland Transportation Bureau, Transportation Ministry
 Chang Han-min, Traffic Guidance Manager, Home Affairs Ministry
 Park Wan-pong, Chief of Logistical Section, Defense Ministry
 Lee Won-taek, Director-general, Traffic Bureau, Seoul city government
 Pang dong-hwan, Chief of Traffic Division, Seoul City Police Station
 Shin Bu-yong, Deputy Director, Traffic Development Institute
 Kim Kil-hyon, Director, Kimpo Airport Authority
 Doh Jae-yong, Director, Traffic Training Institute, Seoul city government
 Koh Jun-byong, Managing Director/General Affairs, Road Traffic Safety Association
 Lee Si-yong, Director, Equestrian Training Institute, Korea Equestrian Association
 Park In-bong, Senior Executive Director, Korea Express Co.
 Maeng Man-sup, Seoul City Branch Chief, National Tourist Bus Cooperative
 Lee Kwang-yol, Chairman, Seoul City Taxi Association
 Hwang Ui-doo, Chairman, Seoul City Private Taxi Owner-Driver Association
 Byon Wook, Chairman, Call Taxi Consultative Council, Seoul City Taxi Association
 Lee Cha-kap, Chairman, Seoul City Garage Association
 Yang Oe-sok, Chairman, National Rental Car Association
 Hong Doo-pyo, Managing director, Hyundai Motor Co.





3. Shuttle bus stop signs indicate the route to the Olympic Family members, between the airport and the Olympic Park.

4. Those housed in the Family apartments board the shuttle buses at a pick-up point in Family Town.

5. Athletes board the shuttle buses, after completing their table tennis competitions at the Seoul National University Gymnasium.

6. Olympic official cars, (430 in number), were supplied by Hyundai Motors, under the Olympic marketing program.



27. Transportation

27.2 Acquisition of Transportation Equipment and Manpower

27.2.1 Acquisition and Operation of Vehicles

□ Vehicle requirements

The basic plan to secure the required vehicles was based on a period of vehicle operation which the SLOOC set at 33 days covering before, during and after the Games.

Before projecting the volume of vehicles required, the SLOOC investigated functions and areas of responsibility by type of vehicle. The SLOOC decided to use sedans for the transportation of VIPs and participants in international conferences. Buses and minibuses were set aside for group transportation on request. Trucks were set aside for the transportation of cargo of the official participants and cargo for functions. The SLOOC also decided to secure special vehicles to transport horses, canoes, rowing boats, yachts and firearms. It was also decided to secure motorcycles for liaison use.

The investigation of vehicle requirements was conducted over two periods. From February 5 to March 4, 1987, vehicle requirement projections were received from each department and office of the SLOOC, and the results tallied and analyzed.

The second investigation, from September 1 to September 5, 1987, covered adjustments to the result of the first investigation after related sections within the SLOOC had compared and co-ordinated their vehicle requirements.

The required vehicles projected in the second investigation included 550 buses, 974 minibuses, 1,396 sedans, 100 trucks, 30 trailers, 12 liftcars, and five wreckers, for a total of 3,067 vehicles.

□ Acquisition of vehicles

The vehicles acquisition plan called for securing part of the required vehicles under the sponsorship and cooperation of local and international motor companies. It also called for vehicle support from the government and public organizations, large corporations, mobilization of military vehicles, and vehicle supply under contracts with specialized transport companies.

The actual number of vehicles used for the Seoul Olympic Games came to 2,401, including 737 buses, 183 minibuses, 1,319 sedans, 69 cargo trucks, and 93 special vehicles.

Except for buses for military use, all required buses were secured in a package under rental contract with the Seoul city branch of the National Tourist Bus Cooperative; buses were assigned to each motor pool.

In June 1987, bus companies were designated, and in August, 43 bus companies and 42 minibus companies individually sent in official notification of their participation in the transportation services. Working consultations continued until December 1987.

In February 1988, the vehicle allocation plan by eligible persons and company was confirmed, and on August 24, 1988 rental contracts were signed. From the Tourist Bus Association of the Seoul City Bus Transportation Cooperative, 642 shuttle buses and 128 minibuses were leased, while 95 buses and 55 minibuses came from the Defense Ministry.

With active cooperation of the Transportation Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Seoul city government, the SLOOC secured 1,319 sedans between February 28 and August 30, 1987. The sedan acquisition proceeded according to the plan the SLOOC established in January 1987. Under the plan, the SLOOC set the projected number of sedans at 1,330, including 835 for VIPs, 302 for exclusive use by athletes and officials, 30 for arrival transportation, 40 in reserve, and 123 for official business. After securing the cars, the SLOOC set out to check and assign the sedans beginning in July 1987.

The sedans included 430 from Hyundai Motor Co. under the Olympic marketing program, 149 from public organizations, 602 from taxi companies, 123 from the Defense Ministry, and 15 others.

The Korea Express Co., the exclusive agent for cargo transportation, secured 69 cargo trucks, while 93 special vehicles were secured with the cooperation of the military. Ambulances were mainly provided by official hospitals, with some coming from the military.

□ Vehicle allocation and management

Vehicle allocation and management were done under the following guidelines: 1) allocation systems were organized for exclusive cars, shuttle buses, and requested vehicles, 2) operational links had to be established between the transportation sections at major locations and motor pools, 3) allocation of vehicles to motor pools, 4) vehicle allocation and management through computerization of transportation services, 5) organization of vehicle allocation system by areas of use, 6) transportation support for Opening/Closing Ceremonies, Youth Camp, and torch relay.

The SLOOC established eight motor pools at eight locations including the Chamshil integrated motor pool on the elevated Han River bank covering 30,471 square meters. The eight motor pools covered a total of 158,017 square meters.

The vehicle management required walkie-talkies, radio pagers, car phones, subscriber telephones, extensions, direct-dial telephones, interphones and public address systems.

Telecommunications and broadcast devices were installed under consultation with the Technology Department.

□ **Fueling, maintenance, washing**
Fueling services for vehicles were done by designated filling services firms which were assigned to each motor pool.

Fueling tickets were distributed according to the filling services standards established by category of vehicle.

The payment was on a monthly basis by the Logistics Department on the basis of the table of gasoline purchase submitted by each motor pool.

The fuel used from May to October 1988 totalled 533,384 litres costing 160,050,355 won.

Certified maintenance workers were posted to motor pools to make daily maintenance checks, and parts replacement was carried out at the motor pools when the work was simple. Maintenance firms located adjacent to the motor pools were designated for maintenance involving medium and large-sized vehicles. The eight designated maintenance firms provided tools and equipment to check vehicles free of charge, as well as providing wreckers and maintenance personnel.

Car washing was done by designated service firms.

27.2.2 Acquisition of Drivers

□ Acquisition

In January 1987, the SLOOC decided to secure required drivers through the dispatch of drivers by government and public organizations, temporary hiring, volunteers, service employees, and military personnel. The SLOOC established a phased acquisition plan, since it was difficult to secure the required drivers all at one time. Free support of 540 sedan drivers from the government agencies, corporations and taxi cooperatives was decided, and the acquisition of drivers began in February 1987.

By August 1987, the SLOOC had obtained the list of drivers. Beginning in June 1987, the SLOOC started interviewing transportation services volunteers to select them, and conducted language education for sedan drivers starting from September 15.

The number of drivers utilized during the Games period came to 3,067, including 1,000 for buses, 396 for minibuses, 1,471 for sedans, 69 for cargo trucks, and 131 for special vehicles.

□ Education

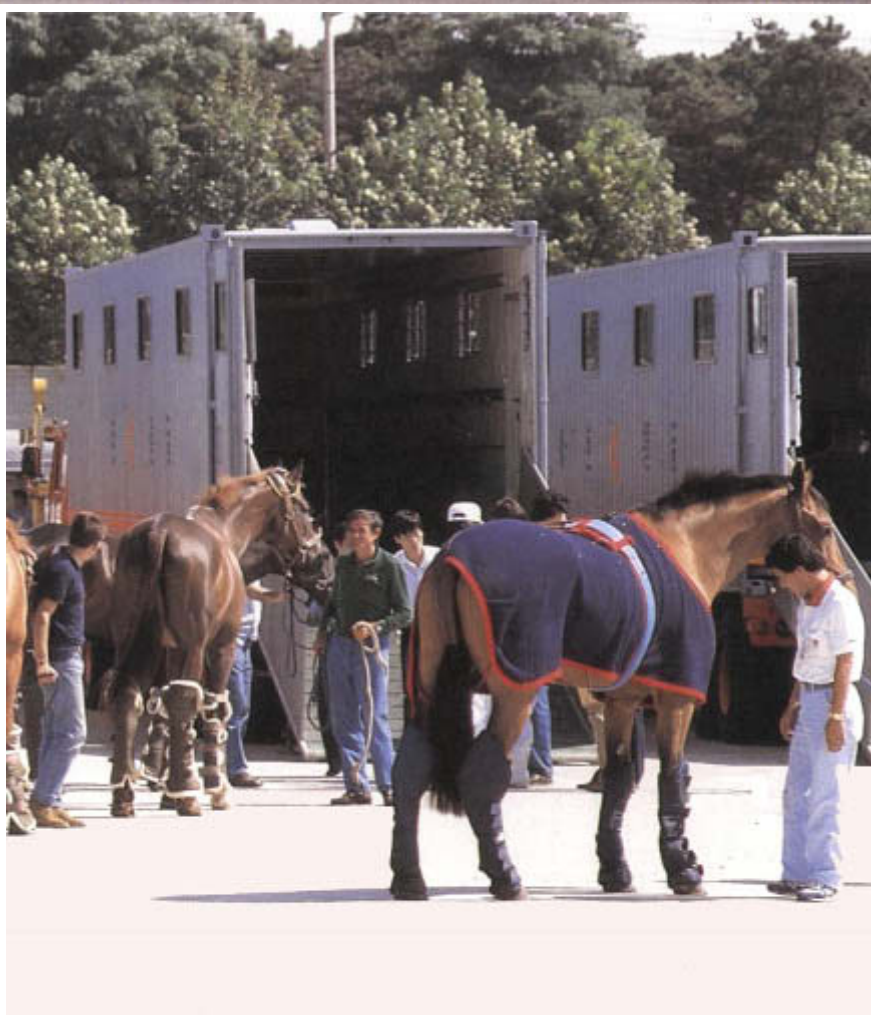
In selecting the drivers, the SLOOC emphasized foreign language proficiency, knowledge and general manner. After selection, the SLOOC conducted systematic education for them. Orientation, language training and job training were conducted step by step. The orientation was supervised by the Human Resources Department of the



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SLOOC, while other education and training were done under the direction of the Transportation Department. On November 28, 1987, the Human Resources Department conducted orientation for 1,300 drivers who later received language training under a phased program. The first-stage basic education on the Olympic transportation plan was conducted for all transportation personnel. Job training was conducted from February 1 to March 2, 1988, and on-site adaptation training was done from May to August.

- 7. Exclusive cars assigned to transport the VIP's.
- 8. Stickers attached to vehicles used for venue transport services, made operations more convenient.
- 9. Motorized bicycles, part of the Olympic Family's cargo, being transported by a specially designed vehicle.
- 10. Twelve specially designed and built horse transport vehicles transported 221 horses during the Olympic Games.

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27. Transportation

27.3 General Transportation Section

27.3.1 Organization of General Transportation Section

General Transportation Section was organized to take overall charge of Olympic transportation services, to secure transportation personnel, vehicles and materials, and to supervise motor pools.

General Transportation Section worked under the control of the director of Transportation Coordination.

The Section's areas of responsibility were as follows: 1) establishment and operation of an integrated motor pool, 2) acquisition and allocation of vehicles and drivers, 3) management of vehicles for official use, 4) transport for the Games key personnel, 5) cargo transport, and 6) operation of rental cars.

For general transportation services, six officers were respectively in charge of the motor pool, cargo transport, special transport, military support, administration, and vehicle stickers. The General Transportation Section's personnel totalled 1,976, including three SLOOC staff members, 603 support personnel, 169 volunteers, one temporary employee and 1,200 service employees. They underwent orientation sessions on October 24 and November 7, 1988.

The orientation featured a slide presentation and a lecture by the SLOOC president.

The General Transportation Section conducted job training at the weightlifting competition site in the Olympic Park on March 11 and March 28, 1988. The job training featured safety education and on-duty manners of operation personnel.

On three occasions, in June and July 1988, on-site job training for operation personnel was conducted at the integrated motor pool. On July 6-7 and July 13-14, 1988, on-site adaptation training was conducted for drivers, featuring the detailed operational plan of the General Transportation Section, guidelines for duty, and a field trip to the Olympic Village.

27.3.2 Integrated Motor Pool

□ Range of responsibility

The Integrated Motor Pool managed and operated vehicles for the Games official functions, focusing on vehicle allocation and maintenance, washing and fuel-filling, and management of drivers.

Situated on the elevated Han River bank north of the Seoul Sports Complex, the motor pool was 6.5 kilometers, a 13-minute ride, from the Olympic Village, 0.5 kilometers from the

Seoul Sports Complex, and 1.5 kilometers from the MPC. It was located 34.5 kilometers, or within a 30 minute drive, from Kimpo International Airport. The site was also used as the integrated motor pool during the 10th Seoul Asian Games. The elevated bank space covering 18,000 square meters provided parking space of 15,000 square meters; part of the two-storey building covering 1,355 square meters was set aside for offices, a waiting room for drivers, military supporting personnel waiting room, and material warehouse.

Under the direct control of the General Transportation Section, the integrated motor pool was managed by a motor pool officer and dealt with operations, parking, management, accounting, maintenance, washing, and handling of accidents.

□ Acquisition and deployment of vehicles and drivers

The vehicles secured by July 31, 1988 were brought together at the integrated motor pool, and were deployed to each motor pool following examination. The examination started from August 1988. From August 19-21, 1988, 149 vehicles provided by government agencies were brought to the integrated motor pool, while the 430 cars provided by Hyundai Motor Co. under the suppliership agreement were examined when they were delivered from Hyundai between August 22 and 25.

Fifteen BMW and Mercedes-Benz cars were examined during their delivery between September 8 and 9. Beginning from August 20, 123 vehicles secured from the military were put into service on the first stage, and on August 25, 430 cars secured under the suppliership agreement were deployed to the teams of the countries with which the host country had no diplomatic relations. In the early transport stage on September 1, 65 cars provided by taxi companies were put into service, 99 cars provided by public organizations and corporations were deployed during the middle stage of the transport services, and during the peak transport period starting from September 13, 15 BMW and Mercedes-Benz cars were mobilized, putting all the secured vehicles into transport operation.

These vehicles were deployed to motor pools phase by phase; in the early phase, all vehicles were brought to the integrated motor pool, and operation was done according to the requirement of each motor pool. In the early stage of arrival transportation services, vehicles for VIPs were assigned to the airport on a regular basis.

For the operation of buses and minibuses, bus companies were designated as exclusive agents for each motor pool which supervised the operation on a daily accounting settlement basis.

Cargo trucks were operated by the contracted company. All the required sedans were secured in package by the integrated motor pool under the suppliership agreement, and from public organizations, corporations and taxi companies, and were assigned to the motor pools.

27.3.3 Operation of General Transportation Section

□ Rental car operation

To make rental cars available to the Olympic Family, the SLOOC discussed with the Transportation Ministry, the National Rental Car Association and other related organizations major matters such as anticipated shortage of vehicles and how to secure required drivers.

After a series of studies, the SLOOC determined in March 1987 that the shortage of vehicles would amount to 306 and the number of required drivers would amount to about 600. The SLOOC asked the Transportation Ministry to take steps to help provide rental car services.

In November 1987, the SLOOC designated the National Rental Car Association as the agent to secure 1,218 vehicles. Also, 709 drivers were secured under contract, and they were subject to four training sessions before being deployed for actual services.

□ Issuance of car stickers

Car stickers were issued according to category and use to the Olympic Family members bearing accreditation cards or operation personnel.

Stickers were issued in consideration of the parking capacity at each location, and after establishing the required volume of stickers, the issuance of stickers was based on the order of parking priority. At parking lots, the first-come, first-served principle was applied.

Destination stickers and daily stickers for Opening/Closing Ceremonies and functions were handled and issued separately.

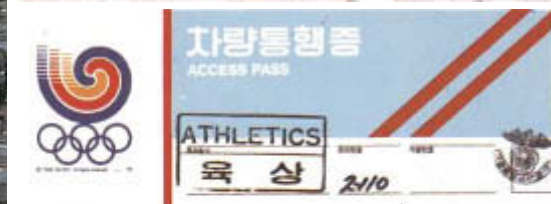
Stickers for the Games vehicles were issued beforehand in accordance with requests from each section of the SLOOC in consideration of the parking capacity and the order of parking priority.

Stickers were classified into seven types according to categories and area of use.



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How to Use This Sticker

- *This sticker is to be attached to the rear right-hand corner of the front window.
- *This sticker is valid only if it is in-machine and sealed.
- *This sticker is valid only by holding valid accreditation for ACCO and only when it is attached to the front drive.
- *The holder of this sticker is responsible for all accident or violation and charge.
- *In case of fine, please refer to General Transportation Office (TPO) (40-0001).
- *This sticker does not authorize to enter the stadium for not only all Olympic athletes, but also for all other persons.
- *This sticker is valid for Olympic all park (stadium/Complex) Events members and Olympic (accreditation) personnel. It does not allow to enter the stadium without accreditation.

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11. The Olympic emblem emblazoned on the hood of an official car.

12. Officials' cars and police motorcycles parked on the Han River Integrated Motor Pool, stretching some 30,471 square meters along the Han River's elevated bank near Chamshil.

13. Mercedes Benz and BMW luxury cars were made available according to protocol grade and international practices.

Vehicle Stickers Issued

Vehicles	Color	Category	Purpose	No. of Stickers Issued
Stickers for official events (S1)	Red	Exclusive vehicles for VIPs Exclusive vehicles for delegations Shuttle buses	Good for all areas	2,984
Stickers for official events (S2)	Green	Domestic invited guests (G, GV, Attaches)	Good for all areas (Olympic Village excluded)	1,024
Parking permits (S3)	Yellow	Written media personnel (E) Broadcast personnel (RT) Individual vehicles allocated to IOC, IF, GOC, B, C, and GV categories	Good for all areas (Olympic Village excluded) Good for relevant areas For access to the Olympic Village, separate markings made on parking permits	4,540
Parking permits (S4)	Green	Technical officials (D) Delegation and observers from next Olympic host city (O) Representatives of sponsors, suppliers, licensees (SP) Key participants in events such as Opening and Closing Ceremonies (SD) Support personnel from sports organizations, government offices and military (SA)	Good for relevant areas Good for all areas	4,660
Parking permits (S5)	Blue	Garbage trucks, etc. (SE) Personnel of service contractors, such as ticketing and ad agents (SC) Personnel of money exchanges and temporary post offices (KP) Military, police, fire and security officials (KS)	Good for passage through and temporary parking in all areas Good for passage through and temporary parking in relevant areas For access to the Olympic Village, separate markings made on parking permits	7,319
Temporary vehicle stickers (S6)	Blue with red slanting lines	Persons with accreditation cards, who need to have temporary access to specific places without vehicle stickers Persons with vehicle stickers for some limited areas, or who need to have temporary access to specific places	Passage through and temporary stops at specific areas	1,840
Business vehicles (S7)	Pink	Business vehicles Buses and mini-buses transporting operations personnel Organizing Committee personnel (SO) Some security (KS) and operation (SV) personnel	Passage through and parking in all areas Passage through and temporary parking in relevant areas For access to Olympic Village, separate markings made on parking permits	1,649



27. Transportation

27.4 Athletes' Transportation

27.4.1 Organization of Olympic Village Transportation Section

The target for services were 9,417 participating athletes and 3,887 officials.

In order to ensure efficient transport for athletes and officials, the SLOOC operated the Olympic Village Transportation Section and motor pool.

The services provided by the Olympic Village Transportation Section included:

1) operation of shuttle buses between the Olympic Village and competition sites, 2) car allocation on the routes between the Olympic Village and training sites, and the operation of shuttle buses, 3) operation of cars exclusively for ball games, 4) exclusive car allocation based on the size of NOC delegations, 5) operation of NOC cargo transport vehicles, 6) operation of shuttle buses within the Olympic Village, 7) acquisition of exclusive parking space for the Olympic Village, 8) operation of sports-specific terminals within the Olympic Village, and 9) issuance of car stickers.

Twenty-three classrooms of Posong High School were secured as the base for the Olympic Village Transportation Section, setting six class rooms aside for offices, and 15 rooms as waiting rooms for drivers.

On the roadside in the Olympic Village, a temporary structure was erected on 208 square meters of space to provide for an office of 50 square meters, warehouse of 17 square meters, waiting room of 50 square meters for car attendants, and waiting room of 93 square meters for drivers. Other facilities included seven tents, nine booths, 37 temporary toilets, free beverage dispensers, nine illumination lamps, and 159 signboards. Telecommunications equipment and other general equipment were deployed to the Olympic Village Transportation Section. The telecommunications equipment included 20 walkie-talkies, eight subscriber telephones, 14 telephone extensions, six direct-dial telephones, one car-phone, 35 inter-phones and two radio pagers. Materials for general office use were furnished by the Logistics Department of the SLOOC.

Key operation personnel in the Village Transportation Section were seven officers and 17 team leaders under the control of a manager.

Seventy-two English interpreters and four French interpreters were deployed to the NOC parking lots and the Route 23 transportation desk to provide language services, while 22 provided interpretation services aboard vehicles. Intensive training was conducted for all these personnel. On-site adaptation training was conducted twice for key personnel at the Olympic Village, plus two rounds of supplementary education.

Education for drivers focused on duty guidelines, safety of operations, exclusive car allocation system, and route training; the education was provided for both sedan drivers and bus drivers. Separate education was conducted for transportation officers in respect to shuttle bus schedules and the vehicle allocation and management.

In August 1988, rehearsal was conducted for arrival transport in preparation for the arrival of specific NOCs' athletes and officials, venue transport for athletes competing in specific events, and the Opening Ceremony transport.

27.4.2 Transportation Preparations

□ Basic preparations

The basis of the transportation plan for athletes and officials was how many athletes and officials would participate in the Olympic Games. The projected number of participants provided by the Sports Coordinator's Office in 1987 was used as a basic statistical figure in establishing the transportation plan.

Using this basic data, the SLOOC established plans to secure the required vehicles, personnel and facilities, and worked out services standards and schedules.

The Games schedule and the timetable of use of training sites were analyzed on the basis of the number of participants, number of competition days, competition sites, and training sites in order to identify the flow of athletes. According to that flow of athletes, operation routes and operation time for the required vehicles were determined, together with the number of personnel required for the operation and the scope of facilities.

The competition days were 15 days for volleyball, boxing, and swimming, 14 days for basketball, 13 days for hockey, 12 days for equestrian sports, handball and tennis, and 11 days for gymnastics and weightlifting.

The transportation services were made available for 34 days from September 3 to October 6, 1988, for a total of 13,304 people, including 9,417 athletes and 3,887 officials from 160 NOCs.

□ Determination of operation routes

The operation routes to training and competition sites were determined on the basis of the results of investigation of possible routes between January and November 1987.

The operations covered a total of 116 routes, including 34 for competition sites and 82 for training sites.

From June to August 1987, the SLOOC conducted a joint field traffic survey on the shuttle bus operation routes. Based on the results of the field survey, the final routes operation plan was established in consultation with the Olympic Planning Unit of the National Police Headquarters, Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, Seoul City Bus Transportation Cooperative, and the Tourist Bus Association.

□ Allocation of exclusive vehicles

The SLOOC allocated exclusive vehicles based on the size of NOC delegation. The exclusive vehicles were sedans and minibuses, and the allocation was based on the criteria calling for assignment of one car each to the NOCs with up to 25 participants, and one sedan and one minibus each to the NOCs with participants ranging from 26 to less than 50.

The exclusive vehicles were assigned as soon as delegations checked into the Olympic Village, and were recalled as soon as they checked out. Daily operation time was from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., and the operation was limited to the competition sites and training sites in Seoul. Operation to the competition sites in provincial areas needed prior approval from the officer in charge of the exclusive car allocation.

During the Games period, a combined total of 7,215 sedans transported a total of 21,099 people, and a combined number of 1,795 minibuses transported a combined total of 21,369 people.

Criteria Used for Allocating Exclusive Vehicles by Delegation Size

Size of Delegation (persons)	Cars	Mini-Buses
1 — 25	1	0
26 — 50	1	1
51 — 100	2	1
101 — 200	3	1
201 - 300	3	2
301 - 400	3	3
401 - 500	4	3
More than 500	5	3

27.4.3 Operation during Games Period

□ Transportation for arrival and departure

Transportation to and from the airport included sedans assigned to chefs de mission, 45-seat large-sized buses provided for athletes and officials arriving in groups, and 17-seat minibuses made available to delegations consisting of fewer than six people. Cargo trucks were also provided when athletes and officials arrived in groups.

Transportation services adhered to the following guidelines: 1) for athletes and officials arriving in groups, one 45-seat bus was assigned to transport the standard number of 30 people. In allocating the type of vehicle, physical frames of wrestlers and weightlifters were considered. Also considered were accompanying baggage, escort companions, interpreters and sport-specific services; 2) when a small number of athletes and officials was involved, transportation services were provided taking into consideration the expected volume of baggage; large-sized buses were assigned when the number was no fewer than seven, but minibuses were assigned when the



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14. Exclusive cars assigned to each of the NOC's, parked at the Olympic Village parking lot.

15. Shuttle buses transported athletes and officials to competition sites in synch with the competition schedules.



number was fewer than six; 3) minibuses were used for athletes and officials bound for shooting and rowing competition sites, or for the animal quarantine office.

The in-processing transportation for athletes and officials began at the Airport Transportation Section. The Airport Transportation Section, which, one day in advance, obtained information on the scheduled number of arrivals by flight and the terminal of arrival, arranged required vehicles by requesting vehicle allocation from the General Transportation Section. When large groups of athletes and officials arrived, guide signs indicating the country and transportation route were plastered on the front windows of the waiting vehicles or on the rear windows of cargo trucks for a smooth flow of transportation services. After arrival of flights, reception personnel guided the athletes and officials from the loading bridge; at the point of C.I.Q., transportation personnel received them, escorting them out of the C.I.Q. compound after completing immigration procedures. From there they were led by boarding guide personnel.

Athletes and officials were arranged to board the buses after their baggage had been loaded on to cargo trucks standing by.

After the vehicles carrying the athletes and officials left the airport, Airport Transportation Section personnel reported the number of vehicles, cargo trucks, and other matters. Receiving the report on the status of the transport from airport, the Village Transportation Section notified the vehicle allocation personnel on the arrival information. Arrival information was also reported to the Village Operation Unit to handle the incoming athletes and officials.

The transport vehicles carrying accompanied baggage dropped off the cargo in front of the relevant accommodation apartment unit and the baggage was brought to the Village service center where it was picked up.

Regarding the departure transportation services, the NOC service center was required to apply for the vehicle allocation after confirming the number of people, required vehicles and cargo trucks following the receipt of departure and check-out information on the preceding day. Shuttle bus officers and exclusive vehicle allocation officers delivered one copy of the data on the vehicle allocation each to the on-board escort team, interpreters, drivers' waiting room, personnel in charge of bus boarding and alighting, personnel in charge of transportation guide and information, and the personnel in charge of transportation at the NOC service center.

The Olympic Village Transportation Section reported the departure of the buses and trucks to the Airport Transportation Section. And when the transportation was completed, the result was also reported to the relevant sections.

□ **Training site transportation**

• Transport guidelines were: 1) exclusive buses were allocated for each team participating in the seven ball-game sports, including football, basketball, volleyball, hockey, water polo, handball and baseball; 2) shuttle buses were operated for sports involving open training such as archery and shooting. For other sports, shuttle buses were operated by considering sports-specific characteristics; 3) exclusive buses were set aside for badminton and bowling; 4) designated agents took exclusive charge of operation on specific routes, using a regular number of vehicles and drivers; and 5) two escorts and one interpreter served aboard each of the shuttle buses.

• Vehicles and boarding criteria: the standard number of people carried in a 45-seat large-sized bus was 35; the exceptions were a 26-person limit for large buses and 10 persons for minibuses in the cases of wrestling, weight-lifting, fencing and archery athletes; this was in view either of their physique or accompanying equipment.

• Athletes were required to stand by the designated pick-up point 10 minutes before the departure of the bus in order to reach the training site 15 to 30 minutes before the designated training time. The bus left the training sites 20 minutes after the training session was completed.

• Vehicle allocation was based on the training site use scheduling and the related data distributed by the sports information center; vehicle requests for training for demonstration and exhibition sports was sent to the transportation personnel of the sports information center not later than 8 p.m. of the day immediately preceding the planned training session.

□ **Competition site transportation**

• Transportation followed these guidelines: 1) exclusive buses were allocated to ball-game sports; 2) for 20 other sports, the transportation was based on the prearranged operation routes and shuttle bus operation schedules; 3) exclusive buses were allocated for exhibition sports; 4) vehicles and drivers were posted on a regular basis at the specific sports by designating exclusive transportation agents; 5) escorts and guides had to accompany the athletes on the bus.

• Athletes were required to show up at pick-up points 10 minutes before the departure of buses to reach the competition sites 60 to 150 minutes prior to the commencement of competitions. Departure time was spaced 20 to 80 minutes after the end of the competitions.

• Vehicle allocation and management were done in the following manner: 1) in the case of ball game, demonstration and exhibition sports, requests for vehicle allocation were sent to the Sports information center not later than 8 p.m. of the day immediately preceding the competition day in question; 2) the Sports information center closed the receipt of allocation

requests by 9 p.m. of the day preceding the competition day in question, and shuttle bus officers began allocating the vehicles; 3) the results of vehicle allocation were input into computers to process data; 4) specifics of the allocation of vehicles were reported to the officer in charge of drivers operation to start the transport services; 5) transportation section chief was required to report the daily transportation status to the Transportation Operation Unit.

27.4.4 Volume of Transport

Buses were put into service beginning on August 25, 1988. From August 25 to 31, only the exclusive sedans were put into service for a total of 233 people.

Beginning from September 1, sedans and minibuses were allocated for exclusive uses. Six shuttle buses were operated each on September 1 and 2, and the number began to rise from September 3. From September 11-14, a daily average of 200 vehicles were operated, and 300 vehicles were operated from September 15-28.

By October 6, a cumulative total of 7,689 buses transported a total of 159,617 people. The transport volumes involving the exclusive vehicles included 21,100 people in 7,215 sedans, and 21,379 people in 1,797 minibuses.

Delegation Members' Transportation

Date	Exclusive Vehicles				Shuttle Buses	
	Cars		Minibuses		No. of Buses	No. of Passengers
	No. of Cars	No. of Passengers	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers		
Aug. 25	1	2				
26	5	12				
27	2	5				
28	2	3				
29	2	7				
30	46	176			60	20
31	9	28				
Sept. 1	21	71	3	44	6	20
2	28	91	3	38	6	30
3	43	159	8	108	25	80
4	44	168	9	124	30	130
5	68	214	8	118	44	265
6	72	231	14	223	43	499
7	102	384	17	254	47	574
8	106	318	21	312	60	635
9	138	441	25	327	72	945
10	150	484	33	396	140	2,250
11	188	585	36	437	202	2,510
12	240	747	46	414	239	2,417
13	285	889	54	780	266	3,350
14	280	874	73	803	292	2,969
15	288	915	75	876	306	3,955
16	235	753	88	974	304	2,900
17	221	453	64	815	337	12,110
18	306	910	65	783	363	6,555
19	268	811	67	958	373	6,900
20	272	843	69	818	378	9,030
21	282	914	66	824	387	9,693
22	266	789	69	936	385	8,600
23	275	915	77	844	356	9,200
24	282	778	62	824	341	9,335
25	248	710	68	815	319	10,100
26	263	683	69	941	309	965
27	299	814	65	765	301	8,350
28	267	715	75	869	306	7,850
29	263	693	74	821	288	7,685
30	270	698	74	804	257	6,170
Oct. 1	273	713	77	618	194	5,800
2	231	684	91	886	266	8,400
3	230	514	71	784	194	6,300
4	198	501	62	810	160	2,200
5	143	398	13	164	28	680
6	3	7	6	72	5	145
Total	7,215	21,100	1,797	21,379	7,689	159,617



27. Transportation

27.5 Transportation of Judges

27.5.1 Overview

The basic objective of the transportation for judges was to provide safe and convenient transportation services to national and international judges according to the following guidelines: 1) operation of shuttle buses between the accommodation places of judges and competition sites, 2) operation of vehicles on request, 3) operation of a motor pool for exclusive use, and 4) the establishment of a situation control system involving the motor pool of Transportation Section and nine places of accommodation.

Eligible for the transportation services were 1,557 persons accommodated at nine designated hotels, including 1,292 judges and 265 executive committee members. The destinations of the transportation included 34 competition sites, accreditation centers, the Opening/Closing Ceremonies site, venues of other functions, and the airport.

The transportation services for judges accommodated in official hotels were provided from September 3 to October 5 with respect to the competition sites, accreditation centers, functions venues, Opening/Closing Ceremonies and arrival and departure.

From the places of accommodation to competition sites, shuttle buses were provided. From September 3-30, shuttle buses and sedans were operated between the places of accommodation and the accreditation center. For venue transportation, buses and sedans were set aside on request. Group transportation using buses was arranged for the Opening Ceremony on September 17 and Closing Ceremony on October 2. The departure transportation also involved group transportation using buses.

The same standard of services accorded to judges accommodated in the official hotels was also provided to judges accommodated at the Olympic Family Town apartments. The IF executive committee members were accorded transportation support to accreditation centers, function venues, and for arrival and departure. For athletes and officials of exhibition sports, exclusive cars were allocated for accreditation, arrival and departure.

A transportation section was organized exclusively for the transport of judges. The nine official hotels were Hotel New World, Riviera Hotel, Sam Jung Tourist Hotel, Universe Hotel, Seoul Palace Hotel, Hyatt Regency Seoul, Hotel Ambassador, Tower Hotel, and the Olympic Family Town apartments.

Under the direction of the transportation manager, the vehicles operation officer took charge of the transport for judges accommodated in the Olympic Family Town. The Transportation Officer for official hotels took charge of the

transport for the judges accommodated in the remaining eight hotels. In each hotel, interpreters and on-board guides assisted in the transportation services.

The officer in charge of each motor pool supervised the vehicle allocation team and the management team for efficient vehicle allocation, and management of drivers and the parking lots.

The human resources involved in the services included two SLOOC staff members, 30 support personnel, 110 volunteers, and 100 service employees. Training was provided for key personnel, operation personnel and drivers. Rehearsal for venue transport services was conducted on three occasions on August 24, 25, and 30.

27.5.2 Operation Preparations

In order to meet transportation demand, projections were made on the number of people accommodated in each hotel and related to each sport; according to the daily schedules, the volume of vehicles required for transport to venues was calculated. The initial projections were made by June 1987, and revised by December. On the 57 routes to competition sites, nine routes to accreditation centers, nine routes to arrival and departure, and 24 other routes, extensive surveys were conducted between June 1 and August 14, 1987 with respect to: 1) the distance of each route and the required travel time, 2) traffic conditions, 3) drive-in access conditions at each competition site, exclusive pick-up and stop points, and parking area, and 4) alternate routes to prepare for accidents. The operation routes were confirmed in October 1987.

In the meantime, an initial draft plan on venue transportation, organization, personnel, logistics, and facilities was formulated in August 1987. After a series of reviews, the final transportation operation plan was completed by October 1987.

In March 1988, personnel deployment by function and phase started, and in July 1988 the required facilities were secured and logistical deployment was completed.

Utilizing the existing motor pool on the Han River's elevated bank, the motor pool for judges was set up and operated. A motor pool office covering 115 square meters was secured, as were a drivers' waiting room covering 66 square meters and a waiting room for security personnel covering 148 square meters. Parking space covered 6,600 square meters.

At the Family Town apartment complex, the office of the transportation section, information desk and night-duty room were operated for the transportation services, while a parking lot covering 1,653 square meters was secured. At each official hotel, an office, information desk and night-duty room were set up near the lobby.

27.5.3 Operation during Games Period

The number of vehicles mobilized to transport judges for 30 days from September 6 to October 5 came to 1,239 units for a combined total of 27,872 people. Vehicles included 556 buses, 595 minibuses and 88 sedans.

□ Venue transportation

The transport services for judges going to the competition sites included: 1) shuttle buses operated between the places of accommodation and the relevant competition sites according to the timetable and routes arranged in conformity with detailed competition schedules of sports and events; 2) the 17-seat minibuses operated for judges participating in competitions held in provincial areas; 3) special car allocation for judges of marathon and walking races so they could reach the start-points about 120 minutes before the start of the competitions; 4) special car allocation provided on request for judges of the modern pentathlon events; 5) special car allocation arranged on request for judges of the exhibition sports of badminton and bowling; and 6) for judges attending the pre-competition meetings of judges in each sport and wanting to inspect competition sites in advance, car allocation was arranged in response to the requests made one day in advance.

Venue transport services operated from September 17 to October 2, with large-sized buses and minibuses covering the routes.

The shuttle bus operation, centered on the places of accommodation, was supervised by the exclusive agents designated for each route.

Because the judges were required to reach the competition sites far ahead of the starting time — i.e. from 30 minutes to 180 minutes according to the sports — bus operations had to strictly adhere to the timetables.

At the end of competitions, vehicles for the judges left the competition sites 20 minutes to 40 minutes following the competition to allow time for the departure of spectators and victory ceremonies.

For judges participating in football competitions held in provincial areas, one 17-seat shuttle bus was assigned to each competition site one day before the competition; 16 judges, four for each competition site, used these services.

The combined number of buses mobilized during the Games period amounted to 337, and that of minibuses 190, for a total of 527 which transported an aggregate of 15,468 people. For transport to the competition sites in provincial areas, four minibuses were operated each day from September 17-23, three were operated daily from September 24-26, and one was made available on September 27 and 28, carrying an aggregate of 389 people.

16. Vehicles deployed by the Integrated Transportation Service wait to pick up the athletes and officials as they arrive at the airport.

17. Hockey players get off shuttle buses at Songnam Stadium, and enter the competition site.

The transport services for judges to competition sites started on September 17, and the transport for the judges to provincial competition sites started one day earlier, on September 16.

Three buses and two minibuses were mobilized to carry 326 people on the Games opening day on September 17, and from 28 up to 44 vehicles were used each day for the transport services for judges during the Games period. Six buses and three minibuses were put in the transport services for 270 judges to competition sites on the Games closing day on October 2.

□ Transport for functions venues

A special vehicle allocation was arranged for judges attending sports-specific judges' meetings before the start of competition, intending to make field surveys of competition sites, and attending official banquets.

Vehicles for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were requested by the transportation section, and the motor pool arranged the vehicles to transport judges from the nine places of accommodation to the Olympic Stadium in time for the ceremonies.

For the Opening Ceremony, 35 large-sized buses carried 1,066 persons, and for the Closing Ceremony, 16 large-sized buses and 16 minibuses were used to carry 570 persons.

□ Transport for accreditation

Shuttle buses for judges were operated between their accommodation places and the accreditation center at the Intercontinental Hotel.

From September 6-24, 15 large-sized buses and 24 minibuses were used to carry 1,003 judges to and from the accreditation center.

The transportation section set aside special allocations when the requests for vehicle allocation came from some official sports sectors which did not require regular shuttle bus operation and exhibition sports sectors.

Vehicle allocations were arranged on request for the judges of modern pentathlon, badminton, bowling, marathon, and racewalk.

Hotel information desks received the allocation requests by 6 p.m. one day prior to the required use. The transportation section then applied to the motor pools for the car allocation, and the availability was duly announced.

The transport services done on request during the Games involved 122 large buses, 261 minibuses and 78 sedans for a combined total of 8,230 passengers.

In keeping with the departure schedules of judges, group transportation was arranged to Kimpo Airport. Buses were operated so the judges could arrive at the airport two hours before departure. The standard number of persons for transport by one 45-seat bus was 20, and that for a 17-seat minibus was six.

From September 26 to October 5, 27 large-sized buses and 25 minibuses were used to transport 1,146 outgoing judges.

□ Operation of reserve vehicles

Reserve vehicles were made available from the motor pools for each place of accommodation as a contingency measure.

The transport agent exclusively in charge of each place of accommodation secured the reserve vehicles — equivalent in capacity to about 10 percent of the vehicles allocated on a given day — and assigned them to the accommodation place with the approval of the motor pool.

Two sedans were allocated for each place of accommodation for contingency use directly linked with the conduct of competition or when bus allocations did not suit requirements.

Officer in charge of the official hotels supervised the operation of the reserve vehicles by computerizing the operation and allocation of vehicles, along with the shuttle bus operation on request.



Technical Officials' Transportation

Classification	Bus		Minibuses		Car		Total	
	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported
To Venues	337	12,374	190	3,094			527	15,468
To Provincial Venues			43	389			43	389
For Accreditation	15	620	24	383			39	1,003
To Opening and Closing Ceremonies	51	1,616	2	20			53	1,636
For Departure	27	890	25	256			52	1,146
At Request	122	4,882	261	2,914	78	434	461	8,230
Vehicles Kept Ready for Use	4		50		10		64	
Total	556	20,382	595	7,056	88	434	1,239	27,872



27. Transportation

27.6 Transport of Media Personnel

The media transportation was divided into that for print media personnel and that for broadcast personnel. Operations were handled separately for the Press Village, the MPC and the IBC. The Press Village and the MPC Transportation Sections provided transport services for print media, and the IBC Transportation Section provided the services for broadcast personnel. The media transport was targeted for a total of 15,293 media representatives, including 4,933 print media personnel, and 10,360 broadcast personnel. From the Press Village, the MPC and the IBC, the operation routes covered 25 competition sites and 14 hotels. The basic number of routes was 38, including three starting from the Press Village, 15 from the MPC and 20 from the IBC.

Transport of media personnel to cover competitions in provincial areas proceeded on request from September 17-25. Requests for car allocation were received two days in advance in line with the competition schedule of football preliminaries in Taejon, Taegu and Kwangju, with operation limited to one round trip per day.

Sightseeing tours to the truce village of Panmunjom and Seoul city were arranged on request.

Media transportation was provided from September 2 to October 5, and the vehicles used during the period totalled 3,958 buses and minibuses to carry an aggregate of 237,956 people. The volume of transportation broke down to 178,293 passengers on 1,496 vehicles serving the Press Village, 22,664 persons on 591 vehicles at the MPC, and 36,999 riding 1,898 vehicles assigned to the IBC.

A combined number of 3,420 regular shuttle buses carried a combined total of 192,054 persons, including 123 buses for 9,842 persons for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, 140 buses for 3,766 persons for arrival and departure, 62 buses for 1,720 persons going to functions venues, and 47 others for 1,823 persons.

27.6.1 Press Village Transportation

□ Operation Preparations

The transportation services for the Press Village featured: 1) regular shuttle buses operated on the route linking the Press Village with the MPC and the IBC, and on the route linking the Press Village with the MPC and the IBC via the Olympic Park and the Seoul Sports Complex; 2) special group transportation service offered free of charge from the Press Village to the Olympic Stadium for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, from the Press Village to the airport for departure, and from the Press Village to the

functions venues; and 3) commercial rental car services arranged on request by the Press Village Transportation Section for media personnel staying in the village.

The Press Village Transportation Section was supervised by the transportation manager, and the motor pool officer under the control of the manager took charge of administrative team, operation team, and car allocation team. Traffic control officers took charge of parking control teams, boarding and alighting control teams, while vehicle operation officers took charge of supporting and guide teams. The number of operation personnel totalled 113, including one SLOOC staff member, 98 volunteers, five support personnel, one temporary employee and eight contract personnel. Press Village transportation services were provided for 34 days from September 2 to October 5, 1988, for 5,186 journalists from 111 countries accommodated at the village.

Transportation links from the Press Village went to the MPC, the IBC, the Seoul Sports Complex and the Olympic Park. Maximum daily demand involved a total of 92 vehicles, including 86 large-sized buses and six minibuses. The aggregate number of buses used throughout the period came to 1,157.

On a space covering 330 square meters east of the Press Village a motor pool office was set up, and a parking area covering 5,943 square meters was secured to accommodate 72 buses.

The rental car services were mainly for individual destinations and made available to the media personnel from September 2 to October 5.

□ Operation during the Games period

The most important transportation service for the media personnel was the shuttle bus operation according to the competition schedule. The three

Operation of Press Village Shuttle Buses by Date

Classification	Village-MPC		Village-IBC		Village-Olympic Park-Sports Complex-MPC-IBC		Total	
	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers	No. of Buses	No. of Passengers
Sept. 2	1	55	1	10			2	65
3	4	112	6	80			10	192
4	4	200	6	95			10	295
5	4	304	6	114			10	418
6	4	394	6	165			10	559
7	4	475	8	432			12	907
8	6	851	8	278			14	1,129
9	6	1,406	8	390			14	1,796
10	6	1,370	8	413			14	1,783
11	6	1,269	8	464			14	1,733
12	10	2,044	11	541			21	2,585
13	13	2,514	11	849			24	3,363
14	13	3,166	10	995			23	4,161
15	14	3,323	10	947			24	4,270
16	16	3,996	10	1,034			26	5,030
17	13	2,533	10	878	11	440	34	3,851
18	16	3,337	19	1,085	20	2,981	55	7,403
19	18	3,309	16	1,178	21	2,426	55	6,913
20	16	3,362	17	955	22	2,496	55	6,813
21	17	3,467	17	1,632	22	3,120	56	8,219
22	19	3,325	15	934	22	2,468	56	6,727
23	21	3,191	17	973	23	3,638	61	7,802
24	19	3,062	17	869	19	3,619	55	7,550
25	19	3,352	17	960	21	3,420	57	7,732
26	19	3,689	17	965	22	2,582	58	7,236
27	19	3,947	17	968	22	2,004	58	6,919
28	19	2,990	16	832	22	2,757	57	6,579
29	19	3,098	15	824	24	2,660	58	6,582
30	19	3,366	15	882	24	2,856	58	7,104
Oct. 1	20	3,280	15	786	23	2,511	58	6,577
2	16	2,610	11	907	17	2,144	44	5,661
3	3	2,962	3	235			6	1,197
4	2	118	1	55			3	173
5	1	26	1				2	26
Total	406	74,503	373	22,725	335	42,122	1,114	139,350

18. Shuttle buses leaving the MPC, after having transported media officials.

shuttle bus routes were: 1) Press Village — MPC, 2) Press Village — IBC, and 3) Press Village — Olympic Park — Seoul Sports Complex — MPC — IBC.

The operation proceeded round the clock at intervals ranging from 10 minutes to two hours; operation started one to two hours before the opening of competition until one to two hours after the end of competition. On the three routes, 1,114 buses ran to carry an accumulated total of 139,350 passengers from September 2 to October 5.

Group transportation services were divided into those for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies, departure and cultural functions.

For the Opening Ceremony, transport services started from 8:20 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. on September 17 for admission, and from 2:20 p.m. to 3:15 p.m. after the ceremony.

Forty buses carried 3,350 media personnel. From the Press Village to the Seoul Sports Complex, the buses left on 13 occasions at five-minute intervals with three to eight buses on each run.

The transportation back to the Press Village followed the same system.

For the Closing Ceremony, transportation services for 1,076 media personnel ran from 5:20 p.m. to 6:15 p.m. for admission, and from 8:30 p.m. to 9:35 p.m. following the ceremony; between two and three buses were involved in a total of 10 runs.

Departure transportation services were provided from October 1-5 after preparing data through questionnaires on the number of persons to depart by day and time. Buses for groups were operated between the Press Village and airport.

The route was from the village to the airport via the Olympic Expressway, a distance of 36.6 kilometers, taking about 45 minutes. A total of 119 large-sized buses were used for the transportation services for departing journalists.

Transport for cultural events concerned those who were invited to attend official banquets or international conferences; vehicles were allocated according to prior requests from the sponsors of the events.

Eight large-sized buses were made available to media personnel covering the IOC Session at the National Theater on September 12. During the Games period, the Press Village Transportation Section arranged shuttle bus services for journalists to Seoul's Itaewon shopping district.

At the request of media personnel, the shuttle buses ran to Itaewon on two occasions from 6 p.m. to midnight from September 27 to October 2, carrying a total of 1,239 persons during the period.

In order to avoid the inconvenience resulting from the traffic controls preventing private vehicles from entering the Press Village, minibuses ran

shuttle services inside the village from September 2 to October 5; between three and 10 buses operated the shuttle services each day.

27.6.2 MPC Transportation

□ Operation preparations

A transportation motor pool was established in the MPC, the center for print media personnel.

Covered by the transportation services were competition sites, places of accommodation and group transportation under the following guidelines:

1) operation of the motor pool in the transportation section, 2) operation of regular shuttle buses by route and competition schedules, and 3) group transportation according to major functions schedule.

Transport from the MPC was provided from September 2 to October 5 for a total of 4,933 accredited journalists; the destinations were 25 competition sites, 14 official hotels accommodating media personnel, three competition sites in provincial areas, the Press Village, IBC, and venues of major functions.

The MPC Transportation Section was staffed by 93 personnel; under the control of a manager, a motor pool officer supervised the administrative, operation, guide and allocation teams, and an administrative officer supervised the operation and supporting teams.

The transportation services featured; 1) a regular route shuttle buses operating from the MPC to competition sites at intervals of 30 minutes to two hours depending on the competition schedule; 2) regular route shuttle buses operating from the MPC to the hotels at intervals of 30 minutes to one hour; 3) transportation from the MPC to the Olympic Stadium provided for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies; and 4) special group transport services provided for functions from the MPC to the venues.

In the temporary structure inside the MPC compound a motor pool office was arranged, and parking space covering 8,198 square meters accommodated 100 buses.

Bus operation was based on the following guidelines: 1) exclusive agent was designated for each route, 2) buses were secured in advance according to daily bus operation schedules, and 3) a regular operation team was comprised of buses, drivers and escorts. Operation was from 6 a.m. to midnight for routes to hotels, and from two hours before the opening of competition to two hours after the end of competition for the competition site routes, with operation intervals ranging from 30 minutes to two hours. The transport starting from the MPC was provided from September 17 to October 2, 1988, and the transport on routes via the MPC was provided from September 2 to October 5.



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MPC Shuttle Buses' Operations

Route	Days of Operation	Bus Operation	
		No. of Buses	No. of Passengers
Hwarang Archery Field	5	15	595
Taenung International Shooting Range	7	23	1,250
Han River Regatta Course	13	37	2,057
Olympic Velodrome	3	12	903
Seoul Equestrian Park	11	32	1,158
Wondang Ranch	1	3	113
Suwon Gymnasium	11	38	1,119
Songnam Stadium	13	44	1,539
Sangmu Gymnasium	10	38	2,258
Changchung Gymnasium	11	36	1,269
Tongdaemun Stadium	4	8	276
Hanyang University Gymnasium	14	49	1,609
Saemaul Sports Hall	5	16	262
Seoul National University Gymnasium	8	24	1,061
Hilton Hotel	19	109	1,369
Total		484	16,838

□ Operation during the Games period

Group transportation services were divided into transport for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies and transport for venues of cultural events. The transport for admission to the Opening Ceremony was from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., and the transport following the ceremony was available from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. The transportation, covering two kilometers, took 10 minutes; ten buses made 10 runs at intervals of five to 10 minutes, with each run involving two buses. The number of persons carried for the Opening Ceremony came to 2,650.

For the Closing Ceremony on October 2, admission transport ran from 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m., and the transport

back to the hotels was from 8:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.; a fleet of 10 buses was operated per run at intervals of five to 10 minutes. Thirty buses carried 1,256 people for the Closing Ceremony. The transportation services for the venues of cultural events were based on requests for vehicle allocation according to the timetable arranged by the sponsors of the events. The services were made available to the media personnel invited to attend official banquets and large-scale international conferences. Buses were operated from the MPC to the venues.



27. Transportation

Regarding the rental car arrangements, a rent car service agent was designated and rental car booth established to deal with bookings and payments.

Shuttle buses were operated for 35 days from September 2 to October 5 on 15 routes — 14 routes between the MPC and the competition sites, and one route from the MPC to hotels; the operation interval was from 30 minutes to one hour.

During the operation period, a combined number of 375 buses were used for the transport to the competition sites, and 109 buses were used for the hotel routes.

27.6.3 IBC Transportation

□ Operation preparations

The IBC Transportation Section provided the transportation services for broadcast media personnel under the following guidelines: 1) establishment of the IBC motor pool, 2) regular shuttle bus operation on each route and according to competition schedules, 3) special group transportation, and 4) rental car arrangements.

The transportation period was from September 2 to October 5, 1988, for a targeted number of 10,360 persons. The destinations were the MPC, Press Village, hotels and competition sites. Required operation personnel numbered 92, and the 84 required vehicles included 56 large-sized buses and 28 minibuses; the combined number of buses used for the services came to 1,370.

From September 2 to 16, regular shuttle buses were operated for accreditation procedures from the IBC to hotels. The IBC transportation plan called for transport services for the Opening Ceremony on September 17, transportation to competition sites and hotels from September 17 to October 2, transport services for the Closing Ceremony on October 2, departure transport from October 3-5, and transport to functions venues from September 2 to October 5.

The transportation services for accreditation covered a course from hotels to the IBC, using both large buses and minibuses.

For the Opening/Closing Ceremonies, group shuttle bus operation was arranged from hotels or the IBC to the Seoul Sports Complex.

For departure services, shuttle buses were operated from hotels to the airport.

For transportation services to the function venues, buses were made available at the request of sponsors of the functions from hotels to the venues. Paid rental car services were arranged for media personnel who wanted individual means of transport. Regular shuttle buses were operated on 14 routes from the IBC to competition sites, and six routes from the IBC to hotels. The shuttle buses were operated according to the competition schedules and hotel transport schedules.

The IBC-hotels routes were round-the-clock operations for 34 days. For the routes from the IBC to the competition sites, the operation started two hours before the start of competition lasting until two hours after the end of competition.

Group transportation was arranged for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies, functions venues, and departure. A transport motor pool was established, and the IBC Transportation Section set up pick-up and stop points, and managed vehicle operations. The transport motor pool had its office in a temporary structure in the IBC compound, along with a waiting room for drivers and waiting room for on-board escorts, with a total space of 331 square meters.

□ Operation during Games period

The IBC — competition sites shuttle operation was provided from September 17 to October 2, and the IBC — hotels shuttle bus operation from September 2 to October 5; the operation continued around-the-clock. For the Opening Ceremony, 25 buses carried 890 people, and for the Closing Ceremony, eight buses transported 620 persons.

For the departing broadcast personnel, requests for vehicle allocation were received at the hotels or the IBC transportation office one day before scheduled departures, and vehicles were arranged to get them to the airport one hour before their departure time.

The transportation services for the outgoing broadcast personnel were provided for three days from October 3-5 from 6:30 a.m. to 7 p.m. During the period, 21 buses carried 605 persons to the airport for departure.

The IBC Transportation Section operated a parking lot in Yoido Plaza exclusively for shuttle buses and the Games-related vehicles. The parking lot covering 33,111 square meters had accommodation capacity of 1,077 vehicles.

27.7 VIP Transportation

27.7.1 Establishment of Headquarters Hotel Transportation Section

People categorized as VIPs for the Seoul Olympic Games were those representing the IOC, IFs, NOCs, government minister-level officials, and invited figures.

The SLOOC classified the projected 3,500 VIPs into four categories for service standards, and the transportation services were provided according to those standards.

The VIP transportation was based on the following guidelines: 1) allocation of exclusive cars, 2) group transportation for major functions, 3) operation of shuttle buses for VIPs, and 4) operation of a motor pool at the Headquarters Hotel.

The destinations of the VIP transportation were the competition sites and venues of various official functions.

Transportation services were provided for 35 days from September 1 to October 5 under the supervision of the Headquarters Hotel Transportation Section.

The transportation section set up its office, vehicle allocation desk, waiting room for drivers and computer room in a space covering 235 square meters in the Headquarters Hotel's basement level; it also operated a motor pool. The manager of the transportation section supervised the officers for the motor pool, administration, exclusive cars, designated hotels, and parking control.

The operation personnel of the section was comprised of 313 people including four SLOOC staff members, 22 support personnel, four temporary employees, 275 volunteers, and eight service employees.

Separately, 428 corporations provided 789 drivers and 149 vehicles, while 275 cars were secured under suppliership arrangements, and 320 taxis and 45 other vehicles were secured, for a total of 789 vehicles for VIP transportation. Drivers were subject to intensive education and training in keeping with their task of carrying influential VIPs. On March 10, 1988, job education was conducted for 800 drivers, and on March 11, job education was conducted for 221 volunteers. From June to July the Road Traffic Safety Association

Classification	Buses		Mini Buses		Total	
	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported	No. of Buses Used	No. of Persons Transported
To Venues	297	1,923			297	1,923
To Quarters	1,303	32,588	213	1,355	1,516	33,943
To Opening and Closing Ceremonies	33	1,510			33	1,510
For Departure	21	605			21	605
On Request	6	373	16	181	22	554
Total	1,660	36,999	229	1,536	1,889	38,535

19. Exclusive cars were afforded to the VIPs, as well as exclusive use for groups.

conducted on-site adaptation training for sedan and tourist bus drivers to familiarize them with their assignments.

During the same period volunteers received briefings on the transportation operation plan for the Headquarters Hotel, and training from each officer.

A maintenance room covering 73 square meters and motor pool covering the same space were established in the nearby Anti-Communist League Building. In the compound of Hotel Shilla, a parking lot covering 11,901 square meters was arranged to accommodate 350 vehicles, and in the Anti-Communist League Building, a parking lot covering 13,554 square meters was arranged to accommodate 460 vehicles; in all, the accommodation capacity of these and other parking lots was 750 sedans and 60 buses. At the motor pool, daily examinations of vehicles were conducted every morning with minor repairs done on-the-spot; a designated company handled any major work. From September 9 to October 4, the motor pool had to do repairs on 25 occasions.

Twenty-four language service personnel were deployed to the car allocation desk to serve the VIPs accommodated at the Headquarters Hotel.

The car allocation desk was established at the lobby of Hotel Shilla; the desk handled all requests for car allocation, providing exclusive cars as soon as the requests were made, and reserve vehicles after receiving bookings one day before planned use. The allocation of reserve cars was limited to the bearers of the IOC, IF, NOC, GV, and G cards for official use only, such as transport services to international conferences, competition sites, and functions venues.

27.7.2 Operation Preparations

The SLOOC set the projected number of persons eligible for the VIP transportation services at 3,057, including 2,012 Games participants and 1,045 companions.

The SLOOC set the basic guidelines for transportation services for the VIPs, and implemented operation preparations according to the guidelines.

The guidelines set forth for the VIP transportation services were: 1) because the personal status of the VIPs was diverse, they were classified according to protocol grades and international practices; transportation services were provided according to the classified VIP status; 2) transportation services were divided into the allocation of exclusive cars, group transportation services, operation of shuttle buses, rental car arrangements and supply of parking passes; 3) free transportation service was limited to those persons directly involved in the Games; and 4) as to the problem of

specially required transportation services, the Headquarters Hotel Transportation Section was authorized to take appropriate steps to handle the requirements.

According to the VIP classification, the SLOOC provided 454 exclusive cars for individual use to 802 persons and 258 vehicles for group exclusive use for 986 persons.

Shuttle buses were operated on seven routes from hotels including the Headquarters Hotel to the Olympic Stadium, Olympic Park, and the Olympic Village. The VIP shuttle bus routes included four starting from the Headquarters Hotel — one leading to the Olympic Stadium, the Olympic Village and the Olympic Park; a route linking Hotel Lotte, the Westin Chosun Hotel and Seoul Plaza Hotel; Hilton — Hyatt route; and the route leading to Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel.

There were three routes each starting from Hotel Lotte, the Westin Chosun Hotel, Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, Seoul Hilton International and Hyatt Regency Seoul

27.7.3 VIP Transportation Operation

□ Operation by function

Reception hosted by sports minister and dinner hosted by KOC president

The dinner hosted at Hotel Shilla from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on September 11, 1988 was attended by 1,100 people;

400 sedans and four buses carried the guests. The buses, starting from Hyatt, reached Hotel Shilla via the Tower Hotel.

Opening ceremony for IOC Session

The opening ceremony for the IOC Session was held from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. on September 12 at the National Theater, drawing about 1,500 participants; they were carried by 160 sedans, 30 buses, and two minibuses. Ten sedans were operated for the president and vice presidents of the IOC, the ASOIF president, and the ANOC president; 150 buses were mobilized for the group transportation of local invitees; and 30 buses were used for 1,190 others including the IOC members.

Twenty buses, grouped in fleets of five, left Hotel Shilla at 5:15 p.m. at five-minute intervals, and another four buses left at 5:35 p.m. The 10-minute drive to the National Theater passed Dasan-ro and Hannam rotary; arrivals were completed by 5:45 p.m..

The buses were parked at the front and rear of the theater, and in the compound of the National Classical Music High School.

After the ceremony, those invited to attend the dinner hosted by the IOC president were taken to the Hotel Shilla, while others were brought back to their hotels — the Hyatt Regency, Sheraton Walker Hill, Intercontinental, and the Olympic Family Town apartments.



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Dinner hosted by IOC president

The dinner was hosted at the Dynasty Hall of Hotel Shilla from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. on September 12, 1988, drawing 700 guests; 10 sedans and 24 buses carried them. Twenty people, including the IOC president who had attended the opening ceremony of the IOC Session were brought back to Hotel Shilla using the 10 sedans; the other 680 rode the buses provided.

VIP Transportation Services

VIP Grade	Category	Targets of Service Position	Persons Served			Remarks
			VIPs	Companies	Total	
V1	IOC	President	1	1	2	For exclusive individual use
		Honorary president	1	1	2	
		Vice-president	3	3	6	
		Secretary general	1	1	2	
		ASOIF president	1	1	2	
	IF	ASOIF president	1	1	2	
	NOC	ANOC president	1	1	2	
V2	IOC	Premier-level VIPs	10	10	20	For exclusive individual use
		Members, honorary members	101	101	202	
		Administration director	1	1	2	
		Solidarity director	1	1	2	
		Sports director	1	1	2	
	IF	Summer & Demonstrative sports' presidents	20	20	40	
		Summer & Demonstrative sports' secretaries-general	24	24	48	
	GV	Minister-level officials, royal families	285	185	470	
V3	IF	Winter & Authorized sports' presidents	17	17	34	For exclusive use by group
		Winter & Authorized sports' secretaries-general	19	19	38	
	NOC	Presidents	140	140	280	
		Secretaries-general	164	164	328	
	B	Technical representatives	49	49	98	
		OCOG presidents, secretaries-general	10	10	20	
	GV	Broadcasting unions, sponsors of marketing program	100	70	170	
	C	Officials of next Olympic organizing committee	18		18	
		IOC Commission members	45	25	70	
		IOC officials	40		40	
	C	IOC transferable card holders	12		12	
		Olympic citation holders	10		10	
	G	Persons invited by SLOOC	100	50	150	
V4	B	IF executive members	388		388	For group transportation (bus)
		Persons invited by SLOOC	449	150	599	
Total			2,012	1,045	3,057	



27. Transportation

Tea Party at Korea House

A tea party was thrown in honor of the spouses of the IOC members and their dependents at Korea House starting from 3:10 p.m. on September 13; 300 people attended the party, and six large-sized buses made the round-trip run to and from Hotel Shilla.

Welcoming luncheon hosted by the wife of SLOOC president

The luncheon was hosted for the spouses of the VIPs and 500 local invitees from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at the Hilton Hotel.

From Hotel Shilla, five buses carried the guests to the Hilton Hotel, and one bus was operated from Hotel Lotte.

Games eve festival and welcoming reception

On September 16, a gala performance was held at the Sejong Cultural Center from 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., and a reception was held at the same place from 7:40 to 9 p.m.; 518 sedans and 52 buses were used to transport 2,536 guests. The sedans were used for 36 persons of VI category, and 1,000 local invitees and the members of Seoul-based diplomatic corps, and 52 buses were used for 1,000 general VIPs and 500 broadcast and media personnel. The transportation started from the Family Town apartments and nine hotels between 4 p.m. and 4:40 p.m., and was completed by 4:50 p.m.

Opening Ceremony

The Opening Ceremony held from 10:30 a.m. to 1:50 p.m. on September 17 included the attendance of 2,024 VIPs; the vehicles used to transport them included 18 sedans and 74 buses. Eighteen exclusive sedans carried 36 persons of VI category, and 1,988 others including the members of the IOC were carried by 74 buses. The sedans and buses left from 10 official hotels, Family Town apartments and the Korea Exchange Bank main office building between 9:10 a.m. and 9:40 a.m., reaching the Olympic Stadium by 10 a.m.

The Korea Exchange Bank main building was included among the pick-up points as the admission ticket sales and exchange booths operated there. After the ceremony, exclusive cars for individual use left separately, and buses running five routes left starting from 2:05 p.m.

Closing Ceremony

The Closing Ceremony held from 7 p.m. to 8:20 p.m. on October 2, 1988 was attended by 1,351 VIPs; 18 sedans and 48 buses were used to transport them.

The sedans were used for 38 persons of VI category, while 1,315 others, including members of the IOC, were transported by buses.

The vehicles departed from 10 hotels,

Family Town apartments and the Korea Exchange Bank main office building, starting from 5:50 p.m. with the last bus leaving at 6:10 p.m. Entry was completed by 6:30 p.m.

After the ceremony, individual cars took their guests while buses headed for 12 destinations.

□ Volume of transportation

The combined total number of vehicles used for VIPs from September 1 to October 5, 1988 included 607 buses, 69 minibuses, 12, 447 sedans and 36 cargo trucks.

27.8

Cargo Transportation

27.8.1

Selection of Cargo Transportation Agency

The Korea Express Co., Ltd., the exclusive cargo transport agent, handled cargo transport services for the Olympic Family.

Cargo relating to athletes, officials, judges and VIPs included accompanied cargo, unaccompanied cargo, horses, shooting equipment, and yachts.

Accompanied cargo was that baggage brought by arriving persons. Unaccompanied cargo was that which was transported separately from the owners but arriving very close to the owners' arrival time. Competition-related cargo such as horses, shooting equipment and yachts required careful handling.

Vehicles to carry the horses were specially manufactured, while trailers were used to transport boats. The shooting equipment, requiring maximum security, was transported in the presence of policemen and customs officials, using firearms transport vehicles.

In view of the special nature of the NOC-related cargo, the SLOOC selected the exclusive cargo agent early in the planning stages, established cargo planning and procedures, and then notified each of the NOCs on the procedures to ensure smooth cargo operations.

The SLOOC designated as an exclusive cargo agent the Korea Express Co., Ltd. which, in the same capacity during the Asian Games, had performed its role successfully. The SLOOC signed the service contract with the Korea Express Co., Ltd. in May 1987.

27.8.2

Transportation Preparations

The SLOOC projected the volume of cargo for the Games by comparing the size of participation between the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympics; it secured the required equipment based on that projection.

The number of participating countries projected by the SLOOC was 167, about six times the number at the Asian Games; the number of the participants was projected to be about 2.4 times as many as at the Asian Games.

The projected volume of the Olympic cargo included 1,453 tons of accompanied cargo, 420 tons of unaccompanied cargo, and 2,320 tons of other cargo. Special cargo included 250 horses, 160 yachts, 85 rowing boats, 95 truckloads of shooting equipment and 85 canoes.

The projected volume of equipment covered 1,483 vehicles including 838 trucks.

The Korea Express Co., Ltd. secured the required transport equipment, including 171 van-type trucks, 10 trailers to carry rowing boats, 10 canoe transport trailers, 35 yacht transport trailers, 15 shooting equipment transport trucks, and 12 horse trucks.

27.8.3

Operations

□ Accompanied cargo

The cargo transport officer in the Transportation Operation Unit, after obtaining information on the arrival schedules of each NOC delegation, compiled arrival plans by day and by NOC, and established a deployment plan for equipment and personnel. Work orders and vehicle allocations were implemented according to this plan.

During the Games period, 727 tons of accompanied cargo was transported.

□ Unaccompanied cargo

After obtaining information on the cargo to be brought into the host country, a cargo handling plan was established by day and by NOC, and then a deployment plan for transport equipment and personnel was established. Officials at the airport cargo distribution center classified the incoming cargo into special cargo and general cargo; they were then moved to the cargo distribution center and other places. After clearing customs, the cargo was transported to its destinations.

The volume of unaccompanied cargo brought into the country during the Games period came to 129 tons.

□ Horse transport

The transport of horses for the equestrian sports involved two principal tasks — that of transport for arrival and departure and that of transport for competitions.

In view of the quarantine needs and the special requirements of transporting the horses, the SLOOC ordered the manufacture of horse transport vehicles.

The horse transport procedures covered arrival in the country and movement to the competition sites at the Seoul Equestrian Park, Wondang Ranch, and the Seoul Sports Complex.



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20. The Korea Express Co. employees move the athletes' cargo to waiting trucks.

21. Racing horses, after having been unloaded from a transport plane, being cared for by airport attendants at the cargo terminal, before being transported to the quarantine station.

22. The Korea Express Co., designated as the cargo forwarding company, mobilized 171 heavy duty flat-bed vehicles to do the job.



27. Transportation

Working in a pool system, 12 specially designed vehicles, including eight 3.5-ton units, and four 5.1-ton units, carried 221 horses on more than 240 runs.

- **Arrival transport**

After confirming the arrival of flights carrying horses, the cargo officer ordered disinfection of transport vehicles which were on stand-by at airport terminals from one hour before the arrival of flight. When the flights touched down, the horses were unloaded and brought to transport vehicles after the issuing of cargo shipping invoices.

The shipping invoice was issued by location of quarantine station, and the horses were taken to the Kimpo Quarantine Station and the Kwachon Quarantine Station.

- **Transport to competition sites**

The cargo transport officer of the General Transport Operations received horse transport requests from the horse transport officer of the Equestrian Sports Headquarters, and instructed the Seoul branch of Korea Express Co., Ltd. in the integrated motor pool to allocate transport vehicles. After requesting police sidecar escort, all transport vehicles underwent disinfection one hour before departure. Arriving at the quarantine stations, the horses were put onto the vehicles for transport to the Seoul Equestrian Park under police escort. The horse transport from the Seoul Equestrian Park stable to Wondang Ranch for the endurance test on September 20-21 involved similar procedures — allocation of horse transport vehicles, confirmation of shipping invoice by horse transport officer, and transport under police escort. Reverse course of the procedures was followed in transporting the horses back to the stable. The same procedures applied to the horse transport to the Seoul Sports Complex on October 2.

From September 4 to October 11, 248 transport vehicles were used, including 76 4.5-ton trucks, three 8-ton trucks, one 10-ton truck, 45 11-ton trucks, seven 12-ton trucks, three 13-ton trucks, seven 4.5-ton chartered trucks, 38 chartered trucks for four-horse use and 68 leased trucks for 10-horse use.

- **Shooting equipment transport**

After obtaining the shipping information for each NOC, a daily plan was established to bring in the equipment. This plan was reported to the customs house and relevant police stations, and a transport equipment deployment plan was worked out. The customs clearance required prior approval because the equipment included firearms.

Escort policemen were on the vehicles. Arriving at the destination, the equipment was brought into firearms depot after the arrival confirmation document was signed. Policemen took charge of the delivery of equipment to and from the depot.

The volume of shooting equipment was equivalent to 70 truckloads, including 29 4.5-ton trucks, one 4.5-ton leased truck, and 40 8-ton trucks. The shooting equipment was shipped out of the country after the Games.

- **Yacht transportation**

A delivery plan was worked out after obtaining information on the yachts to be brought in. Shipping schedules were confirmed from the relevant shipping companies, and transport plans formulated after obtaining loading documents.

For yacht transport, 73 cargo trucks were used including 41 4.5-ton leased trucks, 15 30-ton trucks, 10 13-ton trucks, four 10-ton trucks, two 11-ton trucks, and one 4.5-ton truck.

A total of 127 trucks were mobilized for the transport of rowing boats and canoes; the trucks that were used most were 4.5-ton trucks (91 units), followed by 30-ton trucks (10 units), 4.5-ton leased trucks (7 units), 8-ton leased trucks and 5.3-ton leased trucks (each 5 units), 8-ton, 13-ton and 5.3-ton trucks (each 2 units), and 10-ton, 11-ton and 12-ton trucks (each one unit).

27.9 Spectators' Transport

Projecting the number of spectators requiring transport at 2.9 million, the SLOOC worked out transport measures in cooperation with the Seoul city government, the Transportation Ministry, and the National Police Headquarters.

In November 1987, the Transportation Advisory Committee organized the second subcommittee among representatives of the Home Affairs Ministry, Transportation Ministry, the Seoul city government, Seoul City Police Station, and the Traffic Development Institute to discuss problems concerning traffic conditions during the Games period.

In February and May 1988, a working session was held under the government's support to review the traffic measures worked out by the relevant ministries. Each ministry worked out measures to ease traffic conditions after reviewing a series of problems the SLOOC had pinpointed as follows: 1) the possible worsening of intra-city traffic conditions caused by a rise in traffic volume; 2) worsening of traffic congestion caused by an increase in public traffic means; 3) worsening of traffic difficulties arising from the Olympic transport requirements; 4) increase in traffic volume resulting from the movement of tourists and spectators; 5) possible traffic congestion resulting from the massive movement of people during the holidays for the Full Moon Festival falling on September 25.

The objective of the spectator transport was to increase the transportation capacity to ensure the smooth transport of spectators by correctly measuring the anticipated time and the volume of their movement.

The SLOOC pushed for the bolstering of transportation capacity and measures to ensure smooth traffic flow.

27.9.1 Domestic Spectator Transport

- **General means of traffic**

For the transport of general spectators, it was decided to adjust or extend the bus operation lines and to increase the transport capacity of subways by adjusting the intervals in their operation.

- **Extension of bus lines**

During the Games period 47 intra-city bus lines were extended to connect five competition sites by deploying 1,137 buses.

A total of 580 buses ran on the 20 extended lines leading to the Olympic Stadium; 165 buses on six lines connecting the Olympic Village with the Olympic Park; 243 buses on 11 lines connecting the Seoul Grand Park and the Seoul Equestrian Park; 84 buses on five lines connecting Sujin-dong, Songnam city and the Songnam Stadium; 65 buses on five lines connecting the Kodok housing complex and the Han River Regatta Course. Twenty-four bus lines were extended to run up to the Seoul National University Gymnasium and the Taenung competition sites.

The Seoul city government operated 25 shuttle buses on four routes: Kupabal Subway Station — Wondang Ranch; Kyongwon University — Sangmu Gymnasium; Songnae Subway Station — Han River Regatta Course; and Songnae Station — Olympic Park.

To prepare for late night competition, bus operation time was extended by one hour from midnight to 1 a.m. Twenty-eight chartered buses ran on one route from Kimpo Airport to the Olympic Park via downtown Seoul.

- **Increase in subway operation**

The operation interval time on the subway line No. 2 was shortened from six minutes to between three minutes and five minutes, increasing the 10 one-way runs per hour to 17 runs, and increasing the round-trip transport capacity per hour from 43,000 to 74,000 passengers. The daily average transport capacity increased from 25.3 million to 30.3 million.

Subway lines No. 2 and 3 handled transport of spectators after late night competitions. The subway operation on line No. 2 was put into extended service for one hour following the end of competitions for a total of 15 runs starting from the Seoul Sports Complex Station and Chamshil Station. One subway run could transport an average of 2,150 persons.

From Hanyang University Station and Dongguk University Station, the operation on line No. 3 was increased by two runs per hour following the end of competitions.

Late night operation was made available from September 18 to October 1, and extended operation time was from 12:30 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

- Regular taxi allocation at competition sites and venues of functions

Taxis were deployed on a regular basis to nine competition sites, five functions venues, and 10 official hotels to enable the Olympic Family members to use taxis easily.

Fifty taxis were deployed to the Olympic Stadium and 20 taxis each to eight competition sites including the Olympic Park, Taenung competition sites, Hwarang Archery Field, Royal Bowling Center, Hanyang University Gymnasium, Seoul National University Gymnasium, Tongdaemun Stadium and the Saemaul Sports Hall.

Sixty taxis were deployed to the Olympic Village, 50 each to the Press Village, the MPC and the IBC, and 40 taxis to the Olympic Family Town.

A minimum of 5 taxis to a maximum of 20 taxis were also deployed to 10 hotels.

Four thousands taxis were assigned to airports to carry spectators to the downtown competition sites.

At night, 80 selected taxis were assigned to airports to meet the needs of nighttime traffic.

□ Opening/Closing Ceremonies transport

To handle a projected number of 170,000 persons to attend the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the Seoul city government and the National Police Headquarters operated the Traffic Control Center.

The Opening/Closing Ceremonies transport measures called for the adjustment of bus stops, admission of spectators on different time bases, extension of the regular bus operation lines, and shuttle bus operation for general spectators.

The projection of transport usage by the general spectators included 60 percent (103,000 persons) by subway; 30 percent (52,000) by intra-city buses; 6 percent (10,000) by taxis, and 4 percent (7,000) by cars.

27.9.2 Special Transport Measures for Olympic Family

In addition to the official means of transport including shuttle buses and sedans made available, the Olympic Family members were encouraged to use subway and loop buses operated by the Seoul city government.

- Buses

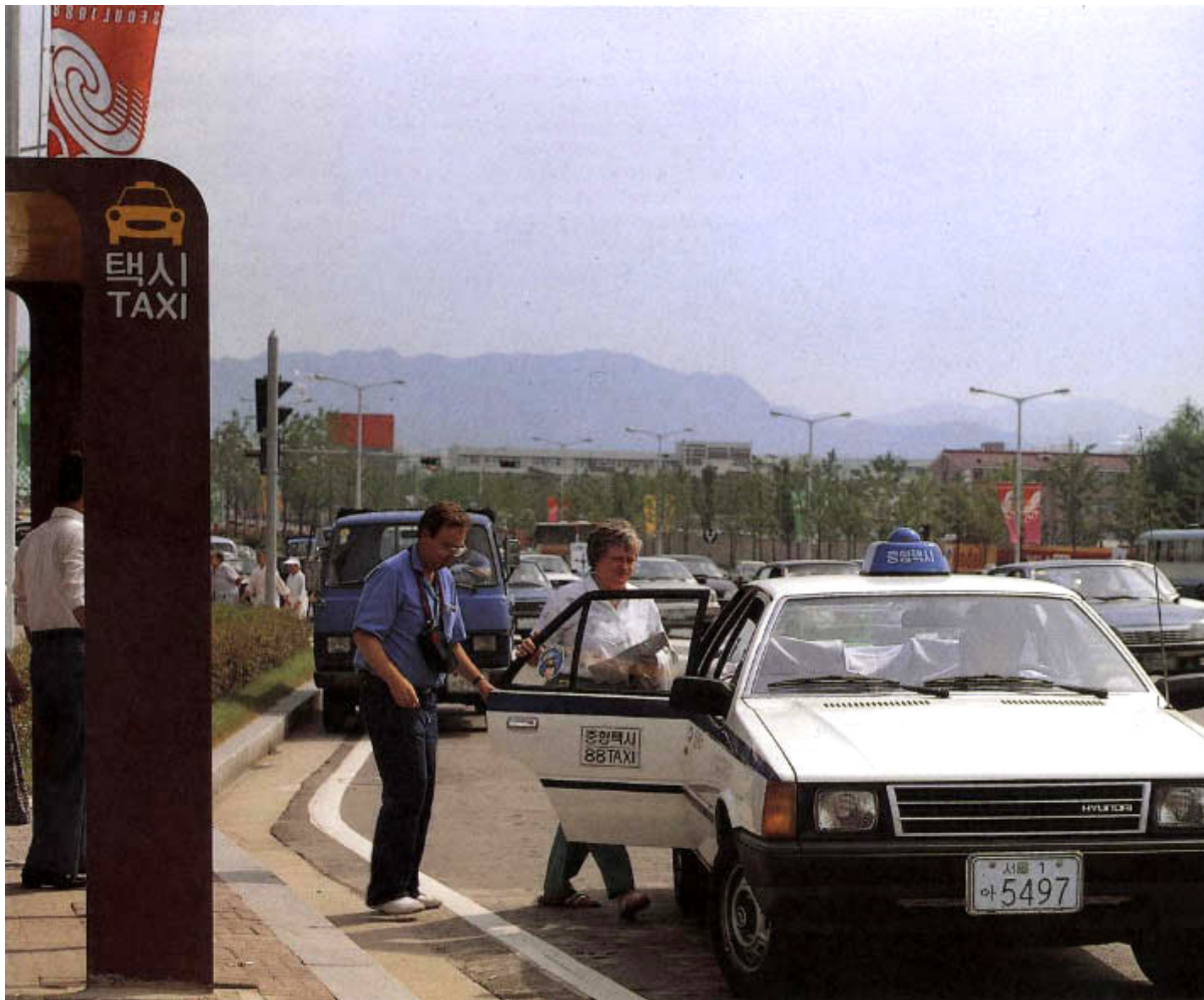
(1) From August 1 to October 31, 28 high-class chartered buses were operated, with charges, on the airport — downtown — Olympic Park route from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. at intervals of eight minutes.

The buses leaving the airport made stopovers at Toksu Palace and Myong-dong commercial district after passing by the Saemaul Sports Hall and Hotel Seoul Garden, and via Hotel Shilla, reached the Olympic Park passing by the MPC and the Olympic Stadium over a total length of 45.6 kilometers. Operation time was extended when nighttime competitions were scheduled.

(2) From September 15 to October 2, 15 buses were operated at intervals of three minutes on a loop route from Songnae Subway Station to the Olympic Park.



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23. Canoes being transported by special trucks.

24. Taxis were assigned regular routines to the airport, competition sites, areas where functions were held, and hotels, for the benefit of the Olympic Family.

25. Vehicles belonging to the Korea Telecommunication Authority were also put to use transporting sports equipment and implements.



27. Transportation

(3) On the Hwangsan — Han River Regatta Course route, buses were operated at five minute intervals from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. from September 18 — 25.

(4) On the Seoul Equestrian Park — Sadang Station route, buses were operated at intervals of five minutes from September 18 to October 2.

(5) On the Kupabal Subway Station — Wondang Ranch route, buses were operated from September 18 to October 2.

- Subway

For 24 days from September 10 to October 3, free subway rides were available to the Olympic Family members holding accreditation cards.

- Taxi joint allocation

A total of 600 taxis were deployed to the function venues, competition sites and hotels, while the obligatory taxi operation system was increased at the airport, increasing the number of taxis from the usual 653 to 1,968 to provide convenience to foreign tourists.

Traffic Flow Measures

Multilateral studies were made to seek ways to ease traffic flow in Seoul during the Games period.

The traffic flow measures involved two approaches, traffic control in the areas where traffic congestion was expected and plans to reduce traffic volume.

The steps to ensure smooth general traffic flow came under the basic framework of a plan to tackle traffic congestion by studying areas of heavy congestion. This approach also applied to the steps taken to ensure smooth traffic flow around the Full Moon Festival holiday which fell on September 25.

At the suggestion of the SLOOC, the measures to reduce the overall traffic volume during the Games period were studied jointly by all governmental agencies concerned.

- Details of measures

The Transportation Committee called the first and second sessions for the year 1987, on April 13 and November 17, with the attendance of officials from 18 agencies, including the Transportation Ministry, the Seoul city government, the National Police Headquarters, Seoul City Police station, and various transportation associations. The committee called for the establishment of a plan to ensure smooth traffic flow in the areas where traffic congestion was anticipated.

On January 8, 1988, officials of related agencies convened a meeting to discuss traffic flow measures including: 1) the plan mapped out by the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau to control traffic in the areas where traffic flows are usually heavy and in the areas where traffic congestion was anticipated during the Full Moon Festival holidays; 2) the traffic control plan worked out by the Kyonggi-do police station for the Suwon handball competition site and the Tongil-ro cycling

road races course; and 3) the Seoul city government's plan to supplement the means of transportation for the general public in line with the planned curtailment of traffic volume.

On February 10, 1988, the government-sponsored working-level committee, in its 31st session, settled its traffic volume curtailment plan; the committee, in its 36th session, in May, put finishing touches to the plan.

- Traffic flow measures

Seven areas of traffic congestion in Seoul were identified; agencies responsible for the traffic flow in the problem areas worked out traffic control measures, publicity plans, and plans to arrange substitute routes.

The seven areas were Noryang bridge, Songsu bridge, Hannam bridge, Wangshimniro, Ulchiro, Tongdaemun area, Kil-dong intersection, and Tunchon rotary.

The special traffic flow measures for the Full Moon Festival holidays were implemented in intra-city and inter-city regions. The inter-city areas which were targeted for special traffic flow measures included the Suwon handball competition site and the Tongil-ro cycling road races course.

In the intra-city area, substitute routes were arranged for 26 bus lines expected to experience heavy traffic. The 26 problem areas included the 11 competition sites, eight routes to competition sites from five hotels where judges were accommodated, and seven transport routes for media personnel. The traffic flow measures called for early departure using substitute routes.

- Traffic volume reduction measures

Measures to reduce traffic volume were considered on a scale involving all government agencies, and implemented according to guidelines determined by the government-sponsored working-level committee.

The Ministry of Government Administration designated the Games opening day as a holiday, and ordered a three-day autumn vacation for government officials during the Games period; the ministry also regulated duty hours during the Games period.

The Ministry of Labor Affairs advised companies operating in the Seoul-Inchon area to provide rotational vacation to workers within limits that would not hinder production.

The Education Ministry allowed for flexible adjustment of times to attend class and leave in secondary schools; the ministry allowed flexibility in lecture hours for schools which were used as Olympic parking areas or training sites.

The Seoul city government actively encouraged owners of private cars to give free rides to commuters as much as possible, and launched a national campaign to encourage the citizens to pay tribute at the tombs of their ancestors far in advance of the Full Moon Festival holiday on September 25. With spontaneous cooperation of citizens, the Transportation Ministry achieved amazing results in implementing a system encouraging owner-drivers to run their cars every other day depending on odd or even license plate numbers.

The SLOOC identified problems involved in traffic flow, while the National Police Headquarters and Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau implemented traffic control measures. With regard to the measures to curtail traffic volume, the Seoul city government, the Ministries of Government Administration, Transportation, and Culture and Information shared the responsibilities for establishing and implementing detailed plans.

The result was that not a single instance was reported of traffic congestion affecting competition. In particular, the system calling for owners of private cars to run every other day drew a high rate of support during the Games period, ranging from 91.5 percent to 96.2 percent.

27.10 Review and Evaluation

For Olympic transportation services, transportation sections were established at each staging point where there were persons targeted for the services; the persons eligible for the services were classified into athletes, media personnel, VIPs and judges, and the transport services were made available at airports, harbors, competition sites, hotels, and functions venues.

Shuttle buses accounted for the bulk of transport, while exclusive cars and reserve vehicles were operated to provide high standards of transportation services.

During the Games period, the transport services proceeded smoothly, owing to the early acquisition of operation personnel and required vehicles, and the repeated training conducted for drivers. The operation of the 10 motor pools enabled the transport services to be primarily based at the actual operation sites.

The General Transportation Operations securing the required vehicles phase by phase, deploying the vehicles to each motor pool, and thus performing its coordinating role efficiently, made a significant contribution to the smooth overall transportation services.

The Olympic Village Transportation Section operated exclusive cars for NOCs and vehicles on request in a



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flexible manner, and put shuttle buses into operation within the village, drawing good response from NOCs. Although the transport services for media personnel were provided by the transportation sections and motor pools established separately in the Press Village, the MPC, and the IBC, the demand for services was filled largely by operating shuttle buses with emphasis on the competition sites, training sites, and the functions venues. The SLOOC designated the Korea Express Co., Ltd. as the exclusive

cargo agent, and appointed a company official as officer in charge of cargo transport under its own wing, thus giving it an Olympic mandate to perform the duty in a responsible manner. It is perhaps because a specialized cargo forwarding company took charge of operation and specialized personnel assumed full responsibility that the cargo transport proceeded successfully with respect to horses, shooting equipment, yachts, and canoes.

The spontaneous participation by the people largely accounted for the impressive success in implementing the measures to ease traffic flow and reduce traffic volume. The campaign encouraging car owners to give free rides to commuters and to run their cars every other day during the Games period enlisted enthusiastic support, much to the surprise of many people; that, in itself, will be long preserved as another record of the Seoul Olympic Games.

26. Large-sized buses were used to transport guests to the Opening Ceremony; after disembarking at the Tanchon parking lot, they had to walk the rest of the way.

27. Vehicles standing by at the Intergrated Motor Pool.



의무 및 보건
Medical and Health Services
Services médicaux et de santé

28



The SLOOC provided speedy and efficient medical services to the Olympic Family and spectators, and carried out doping control and gender verification under the supervision of the IOC Medical Commission.

During the Games period, the Village Medical Center was open 24 hours a day offering medical services to athletes. There were 42 designated hospitals for the Games and clinics and medical rooms were set up at each competition site and function venue to provide on-the-spot medical examination and treatment. The SLOOC divided the medical support

operation into seven categories including medical services, the operation of the Village Medical Center, doping control, gender verification, food hygiene and sanitation, a biomechanical filming project, and a smoke-free campaign; these projects were implemented under the guidance of the Medical Service Committee.

Medical facilities and medical personnel were secured by recruiting public health service doctors and designating official hospitals.

Thirty-one athletes' clinics were established at competition sites, and 13 medical

clinics were established at the Olympic Village and function venues; a total of 1,952 medical personnel were involved in the medical services during the Games period, providing services to 30,613 persons, of whom 214 were transferred to referral hospitals and 54 were hospitalized for treatment.

With the cooperation of related agencies, the SLOOC also enforced food hygiene and sanitation measures.



28. Medical and Health Services

28.1 Basic Preparations

28.1.1 Goals and Guidelines

The medical services calling for health care for the athletes and officials from 160 countries and first-aid and emergency treatment for other patients were operated in accordance with guidelines in the Olympic Charter and from the IOC.

The goals the SLOOC established for its medical support called for: providing medical services of international standards to Games participants; conducting doping control testing in accordance with Rule 29 of the Olympic Charter, and gender verification, and; maintaining the best possible health conditions for competition by supplying quality foods to athletes. To attain such goals, the SLOOC established the following guidelines for the medical services after consulting with relevant government agencies and medical organizations: 1) an exclusive hospital was designated for each competition site and function venue to provide required medical personnel, equipment and supplies, 2) public health care personnel were deployed to field services with the cooperation of the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, 3) Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology was designated as doping analysis agency with the SLOOC furnishing doping control analysis equipment, and the government arranging a support system to develop analysis techniques, 4) Seoul National University Population Science Institute was commissioned to deal with gender verification, and 5) food hygiene inspectors operated on a regular basis in close cooperation with the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, Environmental Administration, and city and provincial governments supervising the sanitation at the sites of competition; health checks and preventive vaccination were thoroughly conducted for food and sanitation personnel.

28.1.2 Area of Responsibility

The Olympic medical services concerned: 1) medical services, 2) establishment and operation of Village Medical Center, 3) doping control, 4) gender verification, 5) food hygiene and sanitation, 6) biomechanical filming project, and 7) Olympic smoke-free campaign.

The Administration of an Olympic Games provides a detailed description on medical support including establishing a Village Medical Center with 15 beds (10 for males, 5 for females) to be operated on a 24-hour basis, and setting up clinics at each competition site and function venue to provide medical services.

The manual also called for clinical services for Games operation personnel and spectators. Athletes' clinics were operated at competition sites, and medical clinics were established and operated at the Headquarters Hotel, official hotels, MPC, IBC, Press Village, Youth Camp and Seoul Airport. The Village Medical Center was open 24 hours a day during the 33-day period from September 3 to October 5, when the last athletes checked out of the village.

To help improve performance and prevent injuries, a sports medicine section, providing physical therapy including heat therapy, hydrotherapy and massage, as well as taping services, was set up in the Village Medical Center.

28.1.3 Implementation

In order to get guidance and suggestions on the preparations and operation of the Seoul Olympic medical and health services, the SLOOC organized a Medical Advisory Committee consisting of leading figures representing the Korea Hospital Association, Korea Medical Association, Korea Nurses Association and Korea Pharmaceutical Association in September 1983.

Medical Advisory Committee

Dr. Kim Ki-ho
Professor and President, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Yonsei Univ.
College of Medicine
Dr. Koh Chang-soon
Professor, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Seoul National Univ. College of Medicine
Mr. Kim Myung-sub
President, Korean Pharmaceutical Association
Dr. Kim Young-myung
Superintendent, Yongsong Severance Hospital
Mr. Kim Hyung-cheull
Director General, Dept. of Air Quality Management Bureau, Environmental Administration
Dr. Moon Tai-joon
President, Korean Medical Association
Dr. Paik Nak-whan
President, Korean Hospital Association
Dr. Shin Min-cheul
President, Korean Dental Association
Dr. Ahn Young-ki
President, Korean Oriental Medicine Association
Dr. Lee Kwang-pyung
Director General, Medical Management Office, Ministry of National Defense
Dr. Lee Sung-woo
Director General, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs
Mr. Cho Cheol-wha
Secretary General, Korea National Red Cross
Dr. Choi Kyoo-wan
Professor, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Seoul National Univ. College of Medicine
Dr. Choi Ki-hong
President, Korean Athletic Trainers Association
Mme. Kim Mo-im
President, Korea Nurses Association
Dr. Ha Kwon-ic
Vice-president and Secretary General, Korean Society of Sports Medicine

In April 1984, the SLOOC selected the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) as the official agency responsible for doping analysis. In June 1984, the SLOOC dispatched an inspection team to Los Angeles to observe the Los Angeles Olympic doping control system. Based on the results of the observations a doping control basic plan for the Seoul Olympic Games was established. In October 1985, the Seoul Olympic medical support basic plan was worked out, reflecting the analysis of the data on the medical services operations at past Games, on-site investigation at the Los Angeles Olympic Games, and advice and suggestions from the Medical Service Committee. The basic plan highlighted a wide range of medical services, guidelines and measures to secure and mobilize medical personnel and materials. In January 1986, 25 hospitals were designated as official medical support hospitals for the Seoul Asian Games; the designated hospitals successfully carried out the medical services for the Seoul Asian Games held from September 20 to October 5 that year. In February 1987, Inje University's Seoul Paik Hospital was designated as the hospital exclusively in charge of the Village Medical Center (acupuncture services were to be provided by Kyunghee University's Oriental Medicine Dept.). In April 1987, 40 hospitals were designated to cover competition sites and venues of official functions. It was decided to use the building planned to house the Oryun Primary School in the Olympic Village as the Village Medical Center; by August 1987, plans were completed to remodel the school building to serve as a medical center.

28.1.4 Organization and Manpower

Medical support projects went into full swing with the creation of the post of Chief Medical Officer at division level in November 1984. As the medical support plan began to take shape, workloads increased substantially, and the organization was expanded in April 1985 to cover two divisions; medical support projects were upgraded from division level to department level in June 1986. The Medical Department created Medical Support Division and Environmental Hygiene Division. In July 1988, two months before the opening of the Games, the Medical Support Unit was organized and operated. Consisting of a director general (who was director general of the Medical Department), a director, three managers and 11 officers, the Medical Support Unit was responsible for supporting the operation of clinics at each competition site and function venue and the Village Medical Center. The physicians of the hospitals designated as support hospitals for the Olympic Games were named as chief medical officers of each competition site and

function venue to supervise the medical services at these locations. Under the control of the chief medical officers were athletes' clinics, spectators' clinics, and sports medicine rooms. The Office of Doping Control Coordinator was separately established, and a public health care physician recommended by the Health and Social Affairs Ministry was named the Doping Control Coordinator.

The number of medical personnel for the Seoul Olympic Games totalled 1,952. By type of job, they included 263 physicians, 190 nurses, 14 pharmacists, 509 medical technicians, 248 hygiene personnel, 85 ambulance drivers and 643 administrative personnel. Of the total, support personnel accounted for 1,080, volunteers for 836, and SLOOC staff members for 36. The support personnel came from the 42 designated hospitals, the Ministry of National Defense, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, Environmental Administration, and six local autonomous organizations. Of the volunteers, 186 were first — aid workers of the Korea National Red Cross and 185 were the members of the Korea Athletic Trainers Association.

The medical personnel were subject to phased orientation and education. The first stage featuring orientation was conducted under the responsibility of the Human Resources Department, the second stage featuring job education was conducted by the Medical Department and the third stage featuring field education was conducted by the Games Operation Unit. Because the medical support personnel were subdivided into more than 15 specialized types, and the fields to which they were assigned were diverse, the job education was conducted by function and venue. For those assigned to the designated hospitals, SLOOC staff members, together with the Doping Control Coordinator, conducted education sessions twice at each of the 42 official hospitals.

An athletic trainer system was not properly introduced to Korea until August 1988 when the Korea Athletic Trainers Association was activated. The association developed a curriculum and held education sessions for trainers on five occasions. The Korea National Red Cross conducted education for first-aid personnel on 10 occasions from January 1987 to August 1988.

The placement of the medical services personnel included 364 for the Medical Support Unit, 370 for the Village Medical Center, 1,007 for competition sites, and 211 for function venues. By function, clinical services at the competition sites and function venues accounted for 844, the operation of the Village Medical Center for 329, doping control for 333, gender verification for 30, food hygiene and sanitation for 248, the biomechanical filming project for 46, and administrative support accounted for 122.



28. Medical and Health Services



Among the medical services human resources for the Olympic Games, the activities of public health care physicians were particularly notable. To secure the physicians required for the entire period of Games operation, the SLOOC asked the Health and Social Affairs Ministry to make the public health care physicians available for the Olympic medical support operations. Those physicians who were proficient in English or French and who had graduated from medical colleges affiliated with the designated hospitals were given priority in selection. The public health care physicians started their tour of duty beginning in May 1987, performing liaison services between the designated hospitals and the SLOOC. They conducted job education for the medical personnel of the designated hospitals, supervised the actual deployment of medical materials, and served as doping control officers at the competition sites during the Games period.

The public health care physicians who carried out medical support for the Games numbered 34. Of these, five, posted to the SLOOC staff members in April 1986, played a key role in Games medical support planning and preparation.

28.2 Village Medical Center

28.2.1 Guidelines for Operation

On the basis of the Olympic Games Operation Manual and the experience gained from the operation of the Seoul Asian Games, a basic plan was established in February 1987 to set the range of medical services of the Village Medical Center, the scope of the center and auxiliary functions. The clinical services by specialist physicians in each clinical field called for examination, check-up, medication, heat therapy, hydrotherapy, massage and other sports medicine services. The plan called for a space of 4,950 square meters for facilities, 20 beds, doping control room, gender verification room, sanitation check-up room, situation room and team doctor's room.

In accordance with the basic plan, project guidelines for the acquisition of facilities, personnel and materials were established as follows:

- The operation of support hospital was to be left up to one hospital where possible. The hospitals designated for the Asian Games were encouraged to participate in the project to utilize their medical materials and expertise.

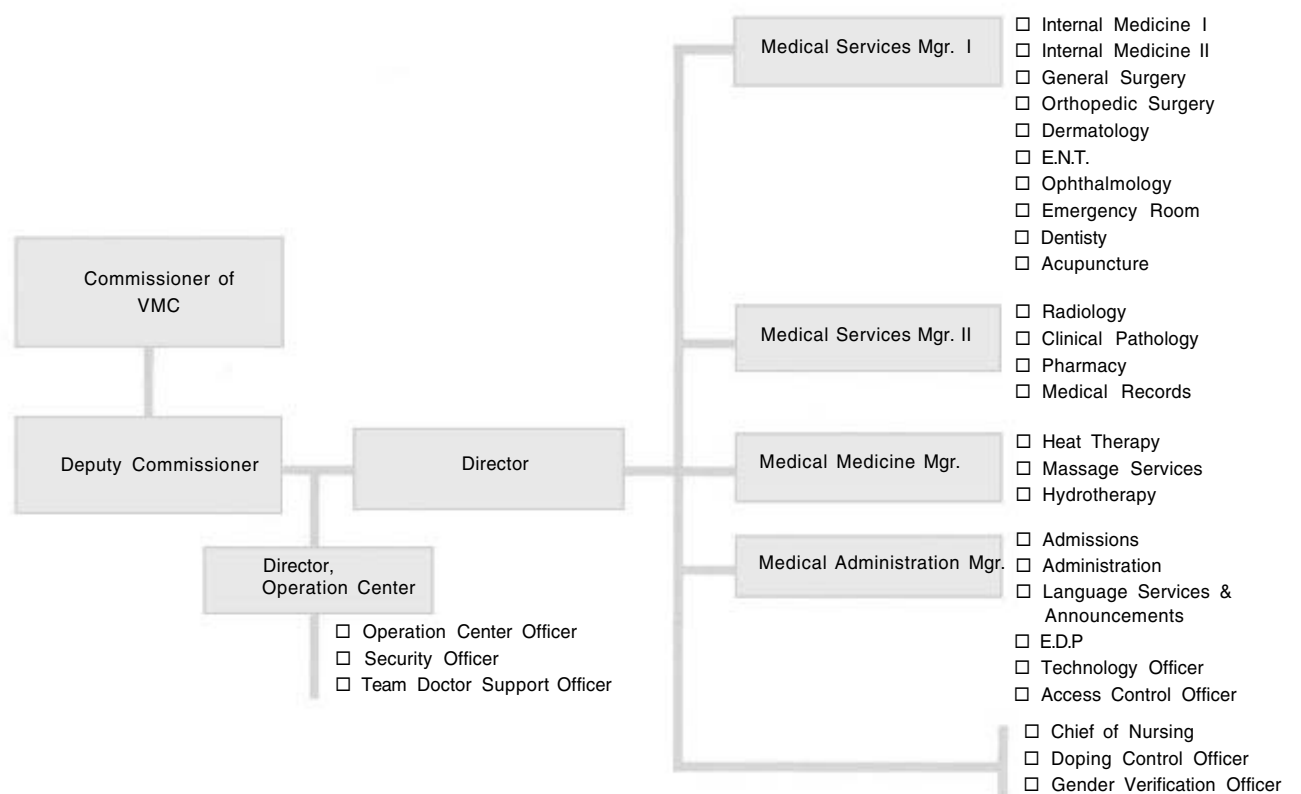
- A primary school building was to be remodeled to function as the Olympic Village Medical Center; in the design stage, the building's use as a hospital facility had to be considered, and the facilities secured early on.

- Personnel of the support hospitals were to be secured to meet the demand for medical services personnel. Volunteers were to be utilized for sports medicine and interpretation services. Human resources required for major sectors were to be secured early on, and hospital consultative systems organized and operated.
- Medical material furnished by designated hospitals, the Medical Instrument Association and the Korea Pharmaceutical Association were to be utilized, while general fixtures and supplies were to be secured from the SLOOC.

In accordance with the project guidelines, Seoul Paik Hospital was selected as the hospital exclusively in charge of the operation of the Village Medical Center in February 1987.

It was originally suggested that support hospitals be designated to run each clinical sector. In order to ensure an integrated operation of the hospital and to build a functional cooperative system, however, one hospital was charged with the exclusive responsibility for the medical center's operation. Only the responsibility for acupuncture service went to Kyunghee University.

Organization of Village Medical Center





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To help resolve problems arising from the operation of the Village Medical Center and to carry out systematic preparation for its operations, the Village Medical Center Operation Council was organized in June 1987, consisting of 15 persons including those representing the Seoul Paik Hospital, and Kyunghee University Oriental Medicine, and the director general of the Medical Department of the SLOOC.

- 1. Athletes receive primary care (Village Medical Center).
- 2. Opening ceremony for the Village Medical Center. A polyclinic with eight departments and 365 operation personnel, an acupuncture and a massage room, the Center also conducted gender verification.
- 3. An athlete receives throat treatment.
- 4. Receiving an eyesight examination.



28. Medical and Health Services

28.2.2 Installation of Village Medical Center

□ Facilities and placement

Although it was desirable to set up the medical center near the central part of the Olympic Village for easy access, it was difficult to find an appropriate location in view of the facilities layout inside the village.

The SLOOC considered the following four alternatives: 1) the remodeling of an apartment, 2) remodeling of the basement parking lot, 3) construction of temporary structures, and 4) remodeling of plans for Oryun Primary School building. The SLOOC adopted the fourth option.

To resolve problems that might arise from the utilization of a school facility as a hospital, the SLOOC asked the Seoul Education Board to allow SLOOC staff members and a designer to be involved in the construction of the school building right from the drawing board. The walls separating the corridors from classrooms were let stand as originally designed in the basic drawing, but the walls between classrooms would not be built until after the building's use as the medical center. In addition, the remodeling design called for the back side of the school to be used as the front of the medical center. The remodeling design accordingly called for the revision of the landscape project and alteration of the entrance. The remodeling design was completed by August 1987, and the remodeling work, begun in July the following year, was completed on August 31.

The combined area of the Village Medical Center covered 4,562 square meters. On the first floor were emergency treatment room, orthopaedic surgery, radiology, pharmacy, medical record room, internal medicine, dermatology, E.N.T., general surgery, and clinical pathology. On the second floor were acupuncture, dentistry, ophthalmology, taping room, massage room, heat therapy room, and hydrotherapy room. On the third floor were gender verification room, computer room, medical administration room, and the office of commissioner.

On the fourth floor were team doctors support room, conference room, doping control room, sanitation and vaccination room, and medicine information room.

□ Organization and personnel

Under the command of the commissioner, deputy commissioner, and operations director, the Village Medical Center consisted of Medical Services I, Medical Services II, Sports Medicine, Medical Administration and Situation Room.

Dr. Kim Yong-wan of Seoul Paik Hospital was appointed as the commissioner, Dr. Ha Kwon-ic of National Police Hospital became the deputy commissioner, and the chief of the Medical Services Support Division of the SLOOC was appointed as operations director and concurrently as director of the Situation Room.

The Village Medical Center was staffed by 370 people, including 47 physicians, 47 nurses, 176 medical technicians and 100 administration personnel. They included six from the SLOOC, 148 support personnel, 212 volunteers, and four temporary employees. The support personnel included 70 from the Seoul Paik Hospital, six from Kyunghee University Oriental Medicine, and 47 from the Ministry of National Defense.

Regarding the placement of the human resources, Medical Services I accounted for 85, Medical Services II for 63, Sports Medicine for 71, Medical Administration for 108, Doping Control Room for five, Gender Verification Room for 29, and Situation Room accounted for nine.

□ Placement of materials

The general fixtures and supplies required for the operation of the Village Medical Center were furnished by the SLOOC, and the medical materials used for the Seoul Asian Games were utilized, while other materials were leased free of charge from the Seoul Paik Hospital. Further demand for medical equipment and materials was filled by support materials from the Korea Pharmaceutical Association and the Medical Engineering Association.

The medical equipment and materials allocated for the operation of the Village Medical Center were worth 745 million *won*. Seoul Paik Hospital, the designated hospital, provided 325 million *won* worth of medical equipment covering 227 kinds, including dental devices. Major medical devices including ultrasonic diagnostic devices, sterilizers and eyeglasses inspection devices were leased free of charge from Goldstar Medical System Company, Kelim Commercial Co., Korea

Autoclave Co, Seoul Medical Instrument Co., International Contact Lens, Eujin Medical Electronic Co., and Song-yong Trading Co.

Royal Medical Co. provided, free of charge, 40 sets of physical therapy devices (worth 50 million *won*) made by West Germany's Nemectron; the company donated the devices to the Taenung Athletes' Village after the Games.

The Korea Pharmaceutical Association donated 30 million *won* worth of medicine. Medical equipment and supplies purchased by the SLOOC thus cost only 39 million *won*.

28.2.3 Operation of Village Medical Center

The Village Medical Center operated for 24 hours a day from September 2 through October 5, providing medical services to athletes and officials, sports medicine, medical support to team doctors of each country, medicine information services, and conducting gender verification.

The opening ceremony for the Village Medical Center was held at 10 a.m. on September 2; Commissioner Kim Yong-wan reported the details of the hospital operation, and SLOOC President Park Seh-jik delivered a message of greeting and toured the facilities. Attending the ceremony were the mayor of the Olympic Village, ranking officials of the SLOOC, and members of the Village Medical Center Operation Council.

During the center's operation period, the Emergency Room, Clinical Pathology and Radiology Departments operated on a 24-hour basis, while the Dermatology Department was open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Team Doctor Support Room was operated from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and other departments were operated from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. or 11 p.m.

The medical services provided by the Village Medical Center almost wholly covered the specialist physicians' services which were made available at general polyclinics. In addition, physical therapy including heat therapy, hydrotherapy and massage was offered

Persons Treated at Olympic Village Medical Center

Department	Athletes	Officials	Operation Personnel	Others	Total
Internal Medicine	215	147	593	19	974
General Surgery	53	43	105		201
Plastic Surgery	337	87	181	10	615
Dermatology	89	60	198	9	356
Ophthalmology	189	296	200	27	712
Otorhinolaryngology	142	83	185	7	417
Dental	280	265	265	18	828
Acupuncture	327	126	263	8	724
Sports Medicine	2,074	290	106	11	2,481
Emergency	103	47	107	6	263
TD	400	246	1	8	655
Total	4,209	1,690	2,204	123	8,226

to help improve the performance of athletes. The services also included free rental of medical instruments for team doctors, the supply of medicines, and information services in connection with doping control.

The Village Medical Center operated a doping testing room for the collection of samples necessary for dope-testing, and conducted sample collections for gender verification on female athletes. The Village Medical Center provided initial emergency treatment for those who needed hospitalization at referral hospitals. During the Games period, 8,226 persons received medical services, including 4,209 athletes, 2,204 operation personnel, 1,690 officials, and 123 Olympic Family members and media personnel.

Sports medicine accounted for the most with 2,481 persons, followed by internal medicine with 974, dental services for 828, and acupuncture for 724.

28.2.4 Support for Team Doctors

Support for team doctors was aimed at enabling them to perform their medical duties for athletes and officials without difficulty during the Games period. Meeting the requirements specified by the IOC Medical Commission, the SLOOC extended full support to team doctors' medical services.

□ Accreditation of team doctors

In accordance with Article 20 of enforcement bye-law of the Medical Law, the SLOOC, with the cooperation of the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, issued temporary licenses to team doctors enabling them to perform medical services for athletes and officials of their respective countries within the Olympic Village and competition sites.

The team doctors participating in the Seoul Olympic Games were required to submit a certificate signed by NOC president and chef de mission and the transcript of their doctor's license to the SLOOC not later than July 1, 1988. Temporary licenses were issued to a total of 311 team doctors. The SLOOC also distributed armbands to the team doctors for their identification, providing for easy access at competition sites.

The number of athletes who received medical examination and treatment at the Village Medical Center in accordance with team doctors' prescriptions totalled 655; medicine prescription accounted for 444 cases, radiological inspection for 390, and clinical pathological inspection accounted for 1,132.

□ Medical equipment, medicine brought into Korea

Team doctors were allowed to bring into the country the Pharmaceuticals and medical equipment needed for medical services for athletes and officials as long as the amount was

reasonable taking into consideration the scope of their duties and the duration of their stay. The SLOOC provided assistance in customs clearance for medical equipment. In the case of narcotics, psychotropics and other medicine subject to regulation by the Korean government, only those medicines notified to the SLOOC in advance were allowed customs clearance.

□ Team doctors' conference

A team doctors' meeting on the medical services guidelines and procedures was held on September 15, 1988, two days before the Games opening, at the second-floor theater of the Athletes' Hall inside the Olympic Village.

The meeting, attended by some 350 doctors, featured a slide presentation on the Seoul Olympic Games medical services support system, and a question-and-answer session on doping control. Various information pamphlets on the Village Medical Center, medical services and medicines were distributed to the participants.

□ Team doctors' rooms

Team doctors' treatment rooms were installed in the same building that accommodated the athletes and officials. Medical equipment and materials were supplied, including table, chairs, diagnosis stand, cabinet, refrigerators, and ice box.

A total of 383 diagnosis stands were secured and allocated to the team doctors' rooms according to the size of team delegations.

28.3 Medical Services at Competition Sites and Function Venues

28.3.1 Official Hospital Program

During the Games period, the SLOOC established and operated a total of 68 clinics, one athletes' clinic and one spectators' clinic at each site of competition. The Olympic Stadium, in view of its size, was assigned two athletes' clinics and two spectators' clinics.

As part of measures to secure adequate medical personnel and medical equipment the SLOOC, in consultation with the Korea Hospital Association, assigned 42 official hospitals, one to each competition site and functions venue.

The official hospitals were required to assume the overall responsibility for medical support at the relevant site, including staff comprising chief medical officers, physicians, nurses, operation directors, and ambulance drivers.

Seoul Olympic Support Hospitals

Hospital	Place Supported	Physicians	Nurses	Others	Total
Inje College Paik Hospital	Village Medical Center	17	29	24	70
Kyunghee University Medical Center, Medical Hospital	Village Medical Center	3	3		6
Yongdong Severance, Hospital Yonsei University College of Medicine	Olympic Stadium	7	6	7	20
Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine	Olympic Swimming Pool	5	4	5	14
Hankook General Hospital	Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool	3	2	4	9
Cheil General Hospital	Hwarang Archery Field	3	2	4	9
Korea University College of Medicine Kuro Hospital	Olympic Gymnastics Hall	3	2	4	9
Kangnam General Hospital	Chamshil Gymnasium	5	4	4	13
Korea University College of Medicine Haehwa Hospital	Student Gymnasium	5	4	5	14
Seoul National University Hospital	Olympic Velodrome	4	3	4	11
Kangnam St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University Medical College	Seoul Equestrian Park	7	6	4	17
Soonchunhyang University Hospital	Olympic Fencing Gymnasium	5	4	5	14
Ewha Womans University Hospital	Tongdaemun Stadium	3	2	2	7
St. Vincent Hospital, Catholic University Medical College	Suwon Gymnasium	3	2	4	9
Inha Hospital	Songnam Stadium	3	2	4	9
Yong San Hospital, Chung ang University	Changchung Gymnasium	3	2	3	8
Seoul Red Cross Hospital	Han River Regatta Course	3	2	4	9
Kyunghee University Medical Center	Taenung International Shooting Range	3	3	4	10
Konkuk University Minjoong Hospital	Seoul National University Gymnasium	5	4	4	13
Chungang University Hospital	Olympic Tennis Courts	3	2	4	9
Hanyang University Hospital	Hanyang University Gymnasium	5	4	4	13
Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University	Saemaul Sports Hall	3	2	3	8
Koryo General Hospital	Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium	3	2	3	8
Songnam Hospital	Sangmu Gymnasium	3	2	4	9
Han Il Hospital	Chamshil Baseball Stadium	3	2	2	7
Catholic Hospital	Olympic Family Town	1	1	3	5
Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital	Olympic Press Village	3	4	5	12
Yonsei University Dental Hospital	Olympic Press Village	1		4	5
Pohun Hospital, National Merit Reward Center	MPC	1	1	3	5
National Medical Center	Shilla Hotel	1	1	3	5
St. Francisco General Hospital	Training Institute of Democratic Justice Party	1	1	3	5
Youido St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University Medical College	IBC	1	1	3	5
Daedong Hospital	Pusan Yachting Center	3	2	4	9
Pusan National University Hospital	Pusan Kudok Stadium	3	2	3	8
Inje Medical College Paik Hospital in Pusan	Pusan (1)	5	4	3	12
Wallace Memorial Baptist Hospital	Pusan (2)	5	4	3	12
Kyungbu National University Hospital	Taegu Stadium	3	2	2	7
Youngnam University Medical Center	Taegu	5	4	3	12
Chonnam University Hospital	Kwangju Mudung Stadium	3	2	2	7
Chosun University Hospital	Kwangju	5	4	3	12
Chungnam National University Hospital	Taejon Stadium	3	2	2	7
Taejon St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic University Medical College	Taejon	5	4	3	12
Total 42 Hospitals		159	139	167	465



28. Medical and Health Services

The official hospitals were also required to set up medical facilities for primary health care. The SLOOC provided medicine and other medical goods to the clinics.

In selecting the official hospitals, priority was given to university hospitals or polyclinics which were able to meet the requirements of medical personnel and equipment set forth by the SLOOC, and which were part of the medical services during the Seoul Asian Games.

Where possible the SLOOC directed one hospital located conveniently near a specific competition site to take charge of that site.

Following the evaluation of the official hospital program for the Seoul Asian Games, the SLOOC started work in December 1986 on the designation of hospitals for the Seoul Olympic Games.

In February 1987, the SLOOC held consultations with the Korea Hospital Association on the designation of hospitals. In March, the SLOOC asked official the Korea Hospital Association to designate the hospitals, and in April, the Korea Hospital Association notified the SLOOC of the designation.

28.3.2 Establishment of Clinics

One athletes' clinic and one spectators' clinic were established at each of the sites of competition, for a total of 68 clinics. Two clinics each for athletes and spectators were established at the Olympic Stadium.

The SLOOC established clinics at 17 functions venues including the Headquarters Hotel, MPC, and IBC. During the Games period, first-aid services were made available at 72 training sites to treat injuries to athletes during training.

The athletes' clinics were located so that it was easy for ambulances to approach, where the movement of athletes could be easily observed, and where washing and electrical facilities could be installed; an average space of 66 square meters was secured for the clinics.

The spectators' clinics occupying at least 4.5 square meters were staffed by one physician, one nurse, and several emergency treatment personnel.

The medical personnel required for each competition site and function venue were secured from the designated hospitals, while the personnel the designated hospitals could not spare, including emergency treatment personnel and athletic trainers, were secured from the Korea National Red Cross, Korea Athletic Trainers Association, and the Ministry of National Defense.

Deployed to each athletes' clinic were one chief medical officer, physician, nurse, director of administration operation, ambulance driver, and several athletic trainers. Spectators' clinics were staffed by one physician, one nurse, and three to eight emergency treatment personnel. At training sites,

two trainers worked alternately to provide first-aid treatment. Deployed to the clinics at the function venues were one chief medical officer, three physicians (three shifts), three nurses (three shifts), one director of operations, one paramedic, and two ambulance drivers (two shifts).

In addition to getting personnel from the designated hospitals, the SLOOC contacted the Korea National Red Cross and other related agencies to secure required medical personnel in diverse professions.

A total of 844 medical personnel were secured for the competition sites and function venues, and were posted to the required sites after orientation and education. The medical personnel included 359 from the designated hospitals, 186 from the Korea National Red Cross, 167 from the Korea Athletic Trainers Association, 88 from the Ministry of National Defense, 20 from the Fire Fighting Bureau, and 30 volunteers. By occupation, physicians accounted for 185, nurses for 137, operation directors for 44, paramedics for 40, ambulance drivers for 79, emergency treatment personnel for 186, athletic trainers for 167, and others accounted for six.

These supporting organizations spent two years on training personnel. From April to August 1988, job education was conducted in each occupational field. Education for the athletic trainers featured sports physiology, anatomy and sports psychology; the athletic trainers also learned how to prevent injury and provide taping service, contributing to the protection of athletes. Education covering a total of 86 hours was conducted for 230 emergency treatment personnel before they were deployed to competition sites; training included artificial respiration and cardio resuscitation procedures. The medical equipment was secured from the designated hospitals, and the cost of medicine was settled by the SLOOC after being administered. General equipment was secured by the SLOOC and deployed to each competition site. Bags containing equipment for the athletic trainers and first-aid kits were purchased directly by the SLOOC, and were supplied to individuals.

Ice-making machines to make ice needed to treat athletes and officials were installed at 15 locations including the Olympic Stadium. A defibrillator had to be installed to treat emergency patients for heart trouble, but the device was hard to rent because of the high cost of US\$10,000 per set. It was thus decided to utilize the devices available at the designated hospitals, and allocation of the devices was done according to an order of priority. Besides ordinary telephones, communications equipment included walkie-talkies and radio devices installed in ambulances; 108 walkie-talkies were allocated to the clinics.

Because the medical facilities required a certain space at the competition sites and function venues, it was not

easy to decide on the location of clinics. Where it was difficult to secure fixed space at outdoor sites such as the equestrian park and archery field, temporary facilities served as clinics.

28.3.3 Operation of Clinics

□ Operation guidelines

The major functions of the athletes' clinic were primary care for simple injury and illness, and speedy treatment for patients requiring first aid. Patients who could not be treated on-site were transferred to the designated hospitals.

Eligible for the clinical services were athletes and officials. Waiting time for the clinical services was at least five minutes. Other service criteria of the athletes' clinic were: 1) Prescription must be limited to one-day portion. Prescription of medicine banned by IOC must comply with the Medical Controls and Medical Guide. 2) Clinical services for athletes must be provided when requested by team doctor, when the team doctor is absent, or when the team doctor is unable to be at the scene immediately. 3) Team doctors may use the medical facilities at the site with the consent of the chief medical officer when the facilities are required for the treatment of their athletes. 4) Medical seating must be arranged at competition sites to take care of injured athletes. 5) When a patient is carried on a stretcher, it should be done by a four-member team.

The spectators' clinic was intended for all spectators, media personnel, and all incoming patients. Emergency treatment personnel, in two-member teams, conducted circuit patrols at designated locations.

The clinics at the function venues were operated on a 24-hour, three-shift basis. The operation standards were the same as in the athletes' clinics. Medical services for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were provided by the Medical Support Unit. The Medical Support Unit divided the spectators seating into 28 zones (12 on the first floor, 16 on the second floor), and assigned one doctor and two first-aid workers to each zone, in addition to the medical personnel of the Olympic Stadium clinics. All were placed under the control of the Medical Command Center.

The operation of ambulances stands out among the many features of the medical services at the competition sites and function venues. The medical system to deal with emergency patients constituted the most important aspect of the clinical services, and the operation of 119 ambulances alone was not sufficient to meet every contingency. The SLOOC secured the support of 42 ambulances from the designated hospitals, 12 from the Ministry of National Defense, and 10 from the Seoul Fire Fighting Bureau. Even field emergency vehicles were mobilized



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from the Ministry of National Defense to cover the endurance course during the equestrian sports.

□ **Patient evacuation**

Referral hospitals were designated to prepare for outpatient treatment involving Olympic Family and operation personnel. The referral hospitals were divided into in-patient hospitals for Olympic Family and emergency treatment hospitals.

Two hospitals in the metropolitan area, Yonsei University Youngdong Severance Hospital and the National Medical Center, were designated as referral hospitals, while four hospitals were

designated in the provincial area. Twelve polyclinics in the metropolitan area were designated as emergency hospitals, and eight polyclinics in the provincial area were similarly designated. The Kangnam General Hospital was designated as a referral hospital for Games operation personnel.

□ **Result of clinical services**

The total number of patients who received medical services at the Village Medical Center and clinics at competition sites came to 30,613 — 8,226 at the Village Medical Center, 9,566 at the competition sites, and 12,831 at the function venues. By

status, operation personnel accounted for 18,206 visits, athletes and officials for 6,783, media personnel for 2,184, and spectators and others accounted for 3,440.

The patients whose conditions were beyond the capability of the Village Medical Center and clinics at competition sites were referred to designated referral hospitals; these patients numbered 214, including 51 athletes and officials, 16 media personnel, 61 operation personnel and 86 spectators and others.

5. A torch relay rehearsal and training in first-aid treatment for injured runners.

6. An ambulance standing by at the endurance test site of the Wondang Ranch.

7. Injured athletes treated at the Gymnastics Hall



28. Medical and Health Services

28.4 Doping Control

28.4.1 Overview

□ Meaning and purpose of doping control

Doping control covered processes involved in the collection of urine samples and analysis to determine if athletes had taken banned drugs for the purpose of enhancing their condition or performance. Actions were to be taken against athletes found to have used banned substances. The purpose of doping control is also to prevent athletes from damaging themselves physically through drug use, and to safeguard the spirit of sports as a contest of natural ability. In the Olympic Games, doping control is carried out under the Rule 29 of Olympic Charter and its Medical Controls.

Rule 29 of the Olympic Charter bans the use of performance — enhancing drugs; requires athletes participating in the Olympic Games to submit to medical control and testing; calls for excluding athletes found taking banned drugs and related persons from taking part in competition; and orders sanctions against such persons. In its bye-law, the Olympic Charter recognizes the Medical Controls.

The Medical Controls lay down categories of drugs; set forth procedures and conditions for sample taking; specify the sample analysis process; and cover actions to be taken based on the results of the testing. In 1962, the IOC outlined punitive measures to be taken against athletes

who took banned drugs. Doping control was officially conducted for the first time at the 1972 Munich Olympic Games.

□ Doping control procedures

The drugs banned at the Seoul Olympic Games covered 99 compounds in five categories — 40 stimulants, 19 narcotic analgesics, 16 anabolic steroids, nine beta-blockers, and 15 diuretics. Categories of drugs subject to certain restrictions included alcohol, local anaesthetics, and corticosteroids. The first step of the doping control procedures was determining, in consultation with IOC and IFs and the SLOOC, which athletes should undergo testing.

Subject to doping control were all athletes taking part in the 23 official sports. In consideration of the feasibility of control, and the capacity of analysis, about 1,600 athletes in total were to be the subjects of the testing. Athletes' urine samples were collected immediately after competition at the doping control rooms at the competition sites and the Village Medical Center in the presence of IOC and IF inspectors.

The samples were transported by escort to the doping control center of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, the agency in charge of the drug analysis. Within 24 hours, the samples were analyzed through biochemical methods to determine whether banned drugs had been used, and the results were reported to the IOC Medical Commission. The Medical Commission was required to prepare recommendation on sanctions to be taken against the use of drugs. The IOC Executive Board then had the responsibility to take necessary action which could include forfeiture of medals and disqualification.

Areas of Responsibility by Agency:

The IOC Medical Commission

- Designation of banned drugs
- Accreditation of dope analysis agencies
- Supervision of dope control procedures
- Drawing up of punitive measures against the drug-using athletes and related persons

The IOC Executive Board

- Taking punitive measures against the drug-using athletes and related persons

The IFs

- Determination of the number of athletes subject to test
- Selection of the athletes to undergo random test
- Taking additional sanctions against the drug-using athletes

The SLOOC

- Sample-taking for dope analysis
- Transportation of samples
- Designation of the agency in charge of doping control and support for its activities

The KAIST Doping Control Center

- Sample analysis to determine whether the banned drugs have been taken
- Report of the analysis results to the SLOOC and the IOC Medical Commission

28.4.2 Establishment and Operation of Doping Control Station

□ Establishment of doping control station

The SLOOC established and operated 25 doping control stations, one at each competition site. When more than two sports were scheduled for one site, control facilities and materials were made available for joint use.

Persons Medically Treated by Event

Place	Athletes, Officials	Press Members	Operation Personnel	Spectators, Others	Total
Archery	1	2	98	49	150
Athletics	36	79	416	413	944
Basketball	6	9	264	184	463
Boxing	49	16	301	69	435
Canoeing, Rowing	31	6	213	30	280
Cycling	18	1	109	10	138
Equestrian	14	19	501	157	691
Fencing	13	4	407	12	436
Football (Tongdaemun)			25	10	35
Football (Pusan)	3		101	58	162
Football (Taegu)			36	30	66
Football (Taejon)	10	1	98	32	141
Football (Kwangju)	1		73	42	116
Gymnastics	30	22	211	148	411
Handball	8	26	132	28	194
Hockey	19		207	269	495
Judo, Taekwondo	26	9	226	176	437
Shooting	8	5	162	23	198
Swimming	40	29	300	20	389
Table Tennis	24	5	293	99	421
Tennis	20	10	283	70	383
Total					

Place	Athletes, Officials	Press Members	Operation Personnel	Spectators, Others	Total
Volleyball	7	5	229	179	420
Weightlifting	17		105		122
Wrestling	62		168	130	360
Yachting	103	7	918	42	1,070
Baseball	17		448	144	609
Sub Total (Venues)	563	255	6,324	2,424	9,566
Headquarters Hotel	30	19	328	186	563
Family Town	55		288	110	453
IBC	13	480	655	66	1,214
Youth Camp			212	383	595
Press Village	28	1,031	2,715	2	3,776
MPC	2	362	1,394	1	1,759
Reception Headquarters			31		31
Village Medical Center	5,899	21	2,204	102	8,226
Village Clinics			3,185	80	3,265
Pusan Sub-Village	126		479		605
Taegu Sub-Village	4		69		73
Taejon Sub-Village	10		117		127
Kwangju Sub-Village	2		144		146
Patients Evacuated	51	16	61	86	214
Sub Total (Sites)	6,220	1,929	11,882	1,016	21,047
Total	6,783	2,184	18,206	3,440	30,613

In order to continue the doping control at the Village Medical Center for those athletes whose testing was not completed at the competition site by 10 p.m., a doping control station was operated at the Village Medical Center. A typical doping control station was located near the waiting room for athletes, Victory Ceremony podium, and interview room; the doping control station was equipped with facilities such as waiting room, sample-taking room and toilet.

Compartment panels were installed between the waiting room and sample-taking room, and between the sample-taking room and the toilet.

The equipment required for the doping control was divided into general equipment and special equipment. The general materials included table for administrative use and chair work stand, document cabinet, drinking water, refrigerator to store samples, and television sets for athletes waiting for the testing. The special materials included testing bottles, sample security bag and transportation containers, and access security slip.

The special equipment was secured and installed by the Medical Support Unit.

Special equipment such as security bags and transport containers were purchased in quantity equivalent to three to five days' demand. The Doping Analysis Center collected the special equipment and redistributed it. Other equipment was provided by official suppliers or leased free of charge, with the remainder purchased.

Drinking water was secured through the marketing program.

The doping control station was staffed by the doping control coordinator responsible for the overall supervision of the doping control, doping control technician responsible for the collection of urine, doping control interpreter responsible for interpretation services in the doping control station, and security guard responsible for access control in the doping control station.

Doping control coordinators were medical physicians secured with the cooperation of the Health and Social Affairs Ministry and assigned one to each of the doping control stations. To serve as the doping control technicians, clinical pathological technicians from the designated hospitals were assigned to the doping control stations at each competition site.

The required number of interpreter guides and security guards requested by the Medical Department were secured from the Games Operation Headquarters and Language Support Unit.

The doping control personnel thus secured were subject to job education under the responsibility of the Medical Department, while on-the-spot training and rehearsals were conducted under the direction of the doping control coordinators.



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8. Dope analyzing equipment at the Doping Control Center.

9. Samples collected following set procedures for dope testing.

10. A spectrophotometer's electronic display monitor.



28. Medical and Health Services

A total of 319 persons worked as doping control personnel for the Seoul Olympic Games, including 24 doping control coordinators, 51 technicians (29 males, 22 females), 155 interpreters, and 89 others.

The doping control coordinator was responsible for the supervision and overall management of doping control station.

The technicians were responsible for undertaking all sample processing procedures, recording of dope control forms and verification of the athlete's identification on arrival at the station. The interpreters were responsible for guide and interpretation services for the athletes undergoing doping control.

The security guards were responsible for access control and security management in the control station, security management during transfer of the samples to vehicles, and other matters relating to security.

□ Sample-taking

The sample-taking was conducted in conformity with the procedures specified by the Medical Controls. Immediately after competition or after the determination of final results, the competitors selected for doping checks were handed a testing notification by a representative of the SLOOC; the SLOOC representative was required to observe the competitor at all times and accompany him/her to the waiting room in the doping control station as soon as possible; the competitor was required to carry his or her accreditation card to submit to the doping control station not later than one hour after the receipt of the notification.

Immediately after arriving at the doping control station, the SLOOC representative and the competitor were required to hand the notification to the technician. The competitor and attendant were led to the waiting room by doping control personnel. The SLOOC representative verified the personal data of the competitors and led them, one at a time, to the sample-taking room. The competitor received a sealed plastic container containing two bottles marked "A" and "B," and then proceeded to the urine-collecting room. The competitor was then required to urinate into bottle

"A" (at least 75 ml.) under the observation of the persons responsible for the supervision of the collection of the urine. The competitor or technician then had to pour approximately one third of the amount of the urine from bottle "A" into bottle "B" and close the bottles securely.

If the competitor provided insufficient urine, he was required to put bottle "A" in a bag and seal the bag with a red code-bearing seal. A note of this code was then made on the dope control forms which had to be signed by the competitor and the technicians. After spending more time in the waiting room, the competitor had to return to the doping control office to provide more urine. The technician then checked the red seal, and the competitor removed bottle "A" and proceeded to the urine-collecting room to pass more urine into the bottle.

After completing the urination, the competitor selected one set of numbered labels and seals under the control of the representative of the IOC Medical Commission. The competitor noted the bottle numbers on the medical control forms, attached the same label to the bottles and medical control forms, and then put them in the "A" and "B" bag. The bags were then locked with a plastic seal bearing the same number as those appearing on the bottle labels and medical control forms.

During the Games, the sample collections were carried out flawlessly in accordance with the set procedures. Although the number of athletes to be subject to doping control was agreed at 1,580 by the SLOOC, IOC and IFs, the actual number of sample collections came to 1,598.

In athletics, the number of sample-testings was 13 more than originally projected including those athletes who established world records. In the modern pentathlon, the number of competitors in the shooting event who underwent doping control was increased from 12 to 24 at the request of the IF. In the team cycling event, four cyclists who set world records were added to the list of competitors to undergo checks. In yachting, two additional cases were added to number of athletes to undergo dope control testing. The number of competitors to undergo the checks, however, decreased in tennis, shooting, canoeing and wrestling. In judo, doping control against the judoists who lost in preliminaries was cancelled.

□ Sample transportation

A sealed container carrying the samples was transported by sample courier team to the dope analysis laboratory as soon as possible after the samples had been taken. Fourteen volunteers took charge of the sample transportation, while 12 vehicles and drivers were provided by the Ministry of National Defense.

The sample courier team received the samples from the doping control stations at each competition site and transported them to the Doping Control Center; they received doping control records from the doping control station at each competition site and delivered them to the Medical Support Unit.

Large Envopack purchased from Britain were used for transportation bags; the bag was a device which could not be tampered with, and contributed to enhancing the reliability of the doping control.

28.4.3 Establishment and Operation of Dope Analysis Laboratory

□ Selection of analysis agency

Dope analysis requiring highly advanced technology was an important factor in the medical operations of the Seoul Olympic Games.

In view of the fact that the doping control required state-of-the-art chemical analysis, and that the cultivation of the highly advanced analysis techniques would help promote the development of science, the SLOOC decided to give the responsibility exclusively to a local agency, fully utilizing domestic human resources.

The SLOOC selected the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and National Health Institute as candidate agencies for the dope analysis.

The KAIST was designated as agency for the dope analysis in a joint meeting in April 1984 among the Ministry of Science and Technology, the SLOOC and the KAIST; it was agreed that the government finance costs of research, procurement of equipment and training. From June 22 to July 4, 1984, a dope analysis field survey team consisting of working officials of the SLOOC, the Ministry of Science and Technology and KAIST went to Los Angeles. Returning home, the team worked out a dope control project plan for the Seoul Olympic Games, providing basic guidelines for the dope analysis technical development project for the Games.

In January 1985, the SLOOC and the KAIST signed an agreement concerning the dope analysis project, requiring the SLOOC to purchase and supply doping analysis equipment and to finance the sample analysis for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games, and requiring the KAIST to be responsible for the development of the analysis technique, education of dope control personnel, execution of doping controls during the Games, and obtaining IOC accreditation.

The cost-sharing agreement called for about 2 billion *won* from the KAIST and 2.4 billion *won* from the SLOOC, for a total of 4.4 billion *won*.

□ Establishment of Doping Control Center

In December 1985, the KAIST leased a five-storey building with two base-ments, Dongjin Building located in Samsung-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul, until December 1988 at a cost of 500 million *won*. It completed interior remodeling at a cost of 94 million *won*. In April 1986, procured equipment was installed to physically activate the doping control center.

On two occasions between July 1985 and March 1986, 27 analyzers worth US\$2,020,000 were procured and installed, and from September 20 to October 5, 1986, doping analysis was conducted for the 10th Asian Games. The Doping Control Center processed 584 cases, of which 12 proved positive, and overall performance of the doping control was rated successful.

In September 1987, doping analysis equipment worth US\$320,000 was additionally procured.

In accordance with the agreement reached between the SLOOC and the KAIST, the SLOOC procured and installed US\$2.34 million worth of analysis equipment at the request of the KAIST and leased free of charge an additional US\$900,000 worth of equipment.

The 21 pieces of analysis equipment used for the Seoul Olympic Games are listed in the table:

The total manpower involved in the doping controls project for the Seoul Olympic Games came to 71 regular and temporary employees. The regular personnel were 44 highly-trained specialists, including 11 doctoral degree holders; the temporary employees were 27 researchers dispatched by corporations and universities.

An overseas training program was implemented for the regular personnel, while foreign specialists were invited to Seoul to offer further education to them. For the temporary employees, in-house training was conducted for about 20 days during August and September 1988.

□ Operation of Doping Control Center

In August 1987, the Doping Control Center was accredited by the IOC as an international agency responsible for doping control.

The number of doping categories to be covered increased from 72 during the 1984 Los Angeles Games to about 100 in Seoul. Using air and high-pressure liquid analyzers capable of analyzing up to one billionth of a gram, speedy and accurate dope testing was made possible to sort out some previously undetectable substances like anabolic steroids. The dope analysis process was extremely rigid.

The drugs were subdivided into some 100 classes including stimulants, narcotics, anabolic steroids, diuretics and beta-blockers. Until the result of the analysis was announced by the IOC Medical Commission, the analysis

Collection of Sample Blood for Doping Test by Sport

Sport	9/17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	10/1	2	Total
Archery											4	4	4	8	8		28
Athletics							16	16	25	36		23	21	24	46	10	217
Basketball	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	16	8	16	16	8			100
Boxing	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	10		12	12	58
Canoeing										4	4	4	4	17	18		51
Cycling		10		10	14	16	10	22		7	7						96
Equestrian			1	1		4		1	1		1	4				2	15
Fencing				1	5	5	5	4			6	6	6	6			44
Football											8			4	4		16
Gymnastics		6	8	2	2	2	2	6	4					2			34
Handball				12	8	12	8	12	8	12		12	16		8		108
Hockey		2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	6		8	8		44
Judo									6	4	6	6	6	6	6		40
Modern Pentathlon			6	6	24	6											42
Rowing							14	28	28								70
Shooting		9	9	9	10	5	10	10									62
Swimming		4	16	4	22	22	22	24	28	2	6			16	16		182
Table Tennis							3	3	3	3	3	3	5	8	18		39
Tennis							4	3	3	2	2	6	4	6	6		36
Volleyball	4	8	12	8		12	8	12	8	12	8	8	8	4		8	120
Weightlifting		6	6	6	6	6		6	6	6	6	2	4				60
Wrestling		5	5	14	13	12					5	5	14	14	12		99
Yachting				5	5	5	5	5	2	5	5						37
Total	10	56	69	86	117	115	115	160	130	113	87	107	118	131	152	32	1,598

Result of Dope Analysis

Date	Sport Event	Result	Country	Position
Sept. 19	Modern Pentathlon	Caffeine (16.0 ppm)	AUS	
Sept. 19	Weightlifting	Furosemide	BUL	Gold
Sept. 21	Modern Pentathlon	Propranolol	ESP	
Sept. 21	Weightlifting	Pemoline	ESP	
Sept. 21	Weightlifting	Furosemide	BUL	Gold
Sept. 22	Weightlifting	Stanozolol	HUN	
Sept. 24	Athletics	Stanozolol	CAN	Gold
Sept. 26	Weightlifting	Stanozolol	HUN	Silver
Sept. 27	Wrestling	Furosemide	AFG	
Sept. 27	Judo	Furosemide	GBR	Bronze

was done in strict confidence without any knowledge of the identity of the athlete whose sample was being tested. After delivery of the samples to the analysis preparation room, bottle "B" was immediately stored in a refrigerator with temperature ranging from 2 to 4 Celsius, while bottle "A" was delivered to the analysis device room for the initial analysis. The amount of the sample used for the initial analysis was about 5 ml. The analyzing equipment was sophisticated enough to detect drugs taken even six months earlier. The time required for this analysis process did not exceed 24 hours.

28.4.4 Test Results and Measures

The Doping Control Center was required to report the results of analysis to the IOC Medical Commission within 24 hours. If the test showed up positive, the IOC Medical Commission called in the athlete concerned and team doctor for a hearing.

The number of cases subject to doping control during the Seoul Olympic Games came to 1,598, of which 10 athletes tested positive, resulting in medal withdrawals against five athletes (three golds, one silver and one bronze). The remaining five received warnings.

Doping control was also carried out for horses in equestrian sports; of the 41 cases, three tested positive.



28. Medical and Health Services

28.5 Gender Verification

28.5.1 Outline of Verification

Female competitors participating in events for women only were required to undergo gender verifications in order to ensure fair competition. The gender verification was conducted in accordance with the Olympic Charter Article 29 and the Seoul Olympic Games Medical Controls approved by the IOC Medical Commission at its meeting in Calgary in February 1987. The Medical Controls stipulated the verification target, procedures, reporting of test results, and measures to be taken. The Medical Controls stipulates that those competitors who fail to undergo the verification cannot take part in the Games; that the results of the examination will not be made public in deference to the human rights of the individual involved; and that the examination should be conducted under the supervision of the IOC Medical Commission. Female competitors with a valid certificate of gender, issued by the IOC Medical Commission, were exempted from another examination. In the name of the Medical Commission, the gender verification group notified each chef de mission of the day and time of the tests for that team. The delegation representative was notified of the responsibility for seeing that their women competitors presented themselves with identity cards at the examination room on the day and time appointed, accompanied by an interpreter when necessary. The female competitors with a valid certificate of gender issued by the IOC Medical Commission were exempted from the examination upon presenting that certificate to the gender verification group.

State of Air Pollution

Venue/Site	SO ₂ (ppm)	TSP (µg/m ³)	O ₃ (ppm)
Maximum Permissible Level	0.038	120	0.04
Seoul Sports Complex	0.019	74.6	0.007
Olympic Park	0.011	45.9	0.014
Hanyang University Gymnasium	0.014	62.3	0.014
Changchung Gymnasium	0.027	59.7	0.008
Saemaul Sports Hall	0.009	85.8	0.011
Seoul Equestrian Park	0.012	64.6	0.023
Han River Regatta Course	0.007	55.1	0.021
Suwon Gymnasium	0.018	68.9	0.016
Taenung Shooting Range	0.008	58.5	0.018
Tongdaemun Stadium	0.022	70.9	0.006
Songnam Stadium	0.015	81.8	0.009
Seoul National University Gymnasium	0.014	39.9	0.011
Pusan Stadium	0.012	61.4	0.035
Kwangju Stadium	0.010	87.7	0.008
Taegu Stadium	0.014	76.3	0.004
Taejon Stadium	0.013	89.3	0.012

A screening test determined the X and Y chromosome. If the test was inconclusive, the competitor had to undergo further tests as determined by the IOC Medical Commission.

The results of the examinations were reported to the chairman of the IOC Medical Commission or his appointed representative only. Depending on the results of the tests, the IOC Medical Commission would be called into a session at which a physician from the team and a representative of the International Federation concerned could be present.

28.5.2 Operation of Gender Verification

Gender verification during the Seoul Olympics was carried out by Seoul National University Population Science Institute.

A room for the gender verification was installed on the third floor of Village Medical Center. The method employed in the examination was a sampling of buccal mucosa of an athlete, which was then smeared on a slide, fixed and stained to confirm X and Y chromosome levels.

During the Games period, the number of female athletes subject to the gender verification came to 2,305, of which 255 were exempted from the examination because they carried a valid certificate of gender issued by the IOC Medical Commission and the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF).

The number of personnel working on the gender verification operation totalled 24, including four physicians, 10 technicians and 10 administration personnel. The gender verification room occupying about 33 square meters were used from September 6 to 29.

The Seoul National University Population Science Institute had built up experience in gender verification by successfully carrying out similar duties during the Seoul World Cup Marathon, Junior Women's Volleyball Tournament and the Seoul Asian Games. The gender verification was conducted under the supervision of the IOC. The testing room collected samples and, after recording serial numbers, sent them to the analysis agency while reporting personal data directly to the IOC Medical Commission.

The analysis agency was required to report the results of the testing to the IOC Medical Commission within 24 hours. Thus only the IOC Medical Commission knew the initial results; the second examination was carried out based on the decision by the IOC Medical Commission. IOC regulations ban making public the results of the examination. The gender verification office reported the list of the athletes who passed the examination to the relevant IFs.

28.6 Public Health Services

The purpose of public health services was to provide clean air and environment, to maintain the safe standards of food supplied to competition sites and function venues, and through immunization to block the invasion and proliferation of contagious diseases. The public health measures were implemented with the cooperation of the Environmental Administration, the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, and the Seoul city government.

28.6.1 Anti-pollution Measures

The anti-pollution measures relating to the Games were undertaken in accordance with the environmental conservation comprehensive measures worked out under the responsibility of the Seoul city government and the Environmental Administration in September 1985. In December 1985, the SLOOC formulated the basic plan and assisted the government in carrying out anti-pollution measures. Pollution control teams were organized in four provincial cities of Pusan, Taegu, Kwangju and Taejon. Standards of air and water pollution were laid down, and the controls carried out according to those standards.

□ Air pollution

In April 1986, the Environmental Administration set the permissible level of major air pollutants including sulfurous acid gas, TSP and oxidant in the metropolitan area and in Pusan and Taegu. The SLOOC joined in launching the anti-pollution measures.

The sulfurous acid gas controls featured the following: 1) increased supply of low-sulphur oil, and the expansion of areas eligible for such supply, 2) increased supply of LPG and LNG, 3) strict control of sulphur content level in oil supplied during the Games period, 4) adjustment of pollution-causing plant operation, 5) coordination of traffic involving large-sized vehicles.

As a measure to control dust, the competition sites and adjacent areas were designated as special zones for dust control in order to reduce the sources of dust. This was done through 1) intensification of inspection of dust-emitting firms, 2) intensification of control of firms emitting floating dust, 3) supply of vehicles for garbage collection to keep roads and parking lots clear of dust, 4) suspension of the operation of businesses causing dust, 5) restrictions on construction projects, and 6) reduction of the number of cars on the street by encouraging owners to drive their cars only on every other day during the Games period.

Oxidant controls featured the following measures: 1) activation of emission control teams to control vehicles emitting gas exhaust, 2) free checking of auto exhausts to encourage participation in the campaign to reduce exhaust fumes, 3) strengthening of controls on permissible exhaust levels for new vehicles to encourage the production of vehicles less liable to cause pollution, and 4) computerization of the traffic sign system, the expansion of variable lanes, and restriction of traffic volume in the heart of city to reduce traffic congestion and thus to reduce auto exhaust fumes.

SLOOC's pollution control officer, pollution coordinators of the Environmental Administration and the Seoul city government worked in a cooperative system under the supervision of the administrator of the Medical Support Unit.

Four air pollution measurement teams comprising 22 personnel implemented the pollution control measures. Each team had a team leader, three measurement personnel and a driver.

□ Water contamination

Water quality of swimming pools was controlled by the Health and Environment Institute of the Seoul city government. Water quality on the regatta course and canoeing site was overseen by the National Environment Research Institute and the Health and Environment Institute of the Seoul city government. The water quality of the yachting course was managed jointly by the Pusan city government and Pusan regional environmental administration.

The water quality standards at the competition sites complied with the water quality standards of swimming pools specified by the Korean Public Health Law's enforcement decree, and the standards recommended by Federation Internationale de Natation



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Amateur(FINA).

- Swimming pool: The Olympic Indoor Swimming Pool and Chamshil Indoor Swimming Pool used water from Paldang reservoir, the source of piped water for Seoul. The water was filtered through silica, chlorine filling and PH adjustment using the pool's separate equipment.

With the assistance of water quality inspectors from the Health and Environment Institute of the Seoul city government, the SLOOC kept the water quality under constant control and management.

- Han River Regatta Course: Han River water was drawn from the Paldang area into the regatta course through a separate pipeline. The water quality was excellent at the time the water was pumped in but, after a year, waterweed began to take root, emerging onto the surface, and the water had become contaminated. To weed out the waterweed and restrict its proliferation, the SLOOC poured 0.5 ppm of copper sulphate into the water during summer, and mobilized divers to remove the weeds. During the Games period, two

water quality inspectors measured the water quality every day to ensure it remained clean.

- Pusan Yachting Center: After an inflow of contaminated seawater polluted the racing course, the SLOOC worked out water quality improvement measures in cooperation with the Pusan city government and Environmental Administration. The following measures were implemented: 1) installation of nine float aerators, 2) installation of oil fence, 3) installation of nets to remove floating objects, 4) input of refining pharmaceutical, 5) removal of 680 meters of breakwater, 6) dredging of 763,000 cubic meters of deposit piled up under the lower reaches of Suyong River, 7) strengthening of pollution control of 116 plants located adjacent to the Suyong River, and 8) installation of temporary settling tanks at each home nearby.

11. Water from the Paldang reservoir, the source of tap water for Seoul, is filtered through separate facilities and channeled into swimming pool, and the water quality is checked periodically. (Water quality inspections are done by the Health and Environment Institute of the City of Seoul)



28. Medical and Health Services

28.6.2 Food Sanitation

The food sanitation, designed to protect all Games-related persons, concerned the sanitary control and safety management of the raw food materials supplied to the food services facilities as well as processed food.

In March 1986, the SLOOC drafted a sanitation control standard to specify the sanitation requirements covering food services facilities and supply sources. The draft plan was confirmed in consultation with related agencies, including the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, and was applied to the Seoul Asian Games. Based on the experience gained from the Asian Games, the SLOOC worked out food hygiene measures and maintained cooperation with related agencies in preparing for the Olympics.

The food hygiene program featured the following: 1) the assignment of food hygiene supervisors to all competition sites and function venues to inspect all foods and beverages supplied to all Olympic Family and spectators through the entire processes of manufacture, storage and distribution. 2) the proper transportation of packaged foodstuffs after sealing by supervisors and police under security, 3) medical examination, immunization and repeated education of all food handlers, and 4) frequent inspection and analysis of food samples.

The food hygiene program was supervised by the Health and Social Affairs Ministry and local autonomous organizations, while the SLOOC took charge of education of food service personnel and provided assistance to food hygiene supervisors in handling their duties.

The Health and Social Affairs Ministry, which had overall authority and responsibility concerning food hygiene, worked out a basic food hygiene plan, secured hygiene supervisors and conducted education for them. Local autonomous organizations took charge of sanitation control of all manufacturers and sales outlets of Olympic foodstuffs, and stored and distributed them to competition sites and function venues.

A total of 144 food hygiene supervisors were posted to each competition site and function venue.

The food hygiene supervisors were responsible for test serving of foods and beverages, sanitary control requests involving food and cooking devices, on-the-spot action to deal with any reports of food poisoning, and on-site takeover of packaged foodstuffs. Health check-ups and preventive vaccinations were conducted for food hygiene personnel. Health care centers in each region checked thoroughly for typhoid fever, tuberculosis and purulent skin diseases. The health care centers also conducted preventive vaccination against typhoid fever and cholera.

In its initial stage, the sanitation education involved 50 managers for four hours; the managers in turn were required to conduct education for some 3,000 workers.

The education featured the importance and rules of food hygiene, cause and prevention of food poisoning, how to handle cooking tools, and personal hygiene involving workers.

28.6.3 Disinfection

Preventive measures against epidemics were designed to block the infiltration of contagious diseases, prevent the proliferation of the diseases, preclude the outbreak of contagious diseases through preventive vaccination, and to protect participants against diseases.

An organization to manage the disinfection activities and an organization to implement the disinfection were activated under a cooperative system involving the provincial governments, city governments and the SLOOC. Overall supervisory responsibility was that of the Health and Social Affairs Ministry. The Disinfection Control Headquarters, created in the Health and Social Affairs Ministry, consisted of airport and harbor quarantine teams, mobile disinfection teams, and disinfection teams responsible for Games-related facilities. The airport and harbor quarantine teams included eight teams comprising 54 persons in the Seoul Quarantine Station, and three 6-member teams in Pusan, Incheon, Kimhae and Cheju Quarantine Stations: From September 1 to October 2, quarantine regulations were implemented for arrivals and freight, while a monitoring system checked for the possible outbreak of diseases as part of contingent quarantine measures at airports and harbors. The mobile disinfection teams, organized in 256 health care centers across the country, carried out preventive vaccinations and sterilization from April to August 31, 1988. Preventive vaccination was conducted against cholera and typhoid fever for workers involved in food services facilities and Games operation personnel. During the Games period, contagious disease isolation hospitals were designated in each region. The preventive vaccination covered 6,097 for cholera and 2,503 for typhoid fever. Health check-ups were conducted on 4,116 persons. Beginning from September 1, an Olympic disinfection team was activated, conducting sterilization, spraying insecticide, and eliminating rodents.

One week before the opening of the Games, sterilization and insecticide spraying was carried out in toilets and cooking facilities in seven function venues and 34 competition sites in Seoul. The health care centers in respective districts conducted insecticide and sterilization spraying outside the competition sites, including training sites and marathon course. The

disinfection measures during the period included 289 hectares of sterilization, 2,597 hectares of insecticide spraying, and other minor sterilization procedures on 214 occasions. The volume of disinfection Pharmaceuticals included 1,197 liters of disinfection agent, 5,593 liters of disinfecting spray and 2,470 liters of smoke disinfection agent.

The Olympic disinfection group released one team to disinfect with sprayers the accommodation facilities in the Olympic Village and Press Village beginning August 4, 1988. Beginning August 20, two teams were additionally put into service, assisted by 12 disinfection personnel from the health care center in Kangdong-gu office, completing the disinfection operation for the Olympic and Press Villages.





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12. The Airport and Harbor Quarantine Agency's mobile disinfection units, and the Games' Facilities Sterilization Headquarters were organized to seal off the spread of contagious diseases. (De-fogging disinfection at the Olympic Villages)

13. Measures were taken to combat air pollution, including sulphuric gas, dust and oxidant, by establishing goals and standards according to regions. (A mobile monitoring truck)



28. Medical and Health Services



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28.7 Cooperation with IOC Medical Commission

28.7.1 Composition and Role of Commission

The IOC Medical Commission is the top authoritative agency governing the medical services, doping control and gender verification for the Olympic Games.

The IOC's second vice-president is authorized to concurrently serve as chairman of the Medical Commission, and another IOC member concurrently serves as the Commission's vice-chairman. Other members of the Medical Commission include three IOC members, four OCOG representatives, two representatives of IFs, one athletes representative, and 25 members of four IOC Commissions. The Medical Commission was responsible for guidance on the overall medical operation of the Games including guidance on doping control, biomechanical filming project, and measures and recommendations concerning the results of medical examinations. Beginning in 1985, the SLOOC dispatched its representative to the IOC Medical Commission to report on SLOOC's preparations and to hold advance consultations on medical services for the Games.

In consultation with the IOC Medical Commission and relevant commissions, the SLOOC determined all items relating to Olympic medical support including the selection of athletes to undergo doping control, dope classes, standard procedures for the analysis of dope and gender verifications, production of the Seoul Olympic Games Medical Guide, Medical Controls and Medicine Information List.

28.7.2 Support for Commission's Activities

□ Support for operation

The Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit assisted the Medical Commission with respect to its general affairs, while the Medical Support Unit took charge of special support concerning the preparation of conference data, and doping control supervision at each competition site.

During the Games period, the SLOOC installed a Medical Commission office of about 33 square meters in the Village Medical Center; the office was furnished with office fixtures, supplies and telephones. When necessary, one radio pager was supplied to each of the members of the Medical Commission. Simultaneous interpretation facilities and interpreters were made available for the Medical Commission meeting held at Hotel Shilla from September 14-18.

□ Support for doping control supervision

From September 17 to October 2, the Medical Commission posted inspectors to doping control sites in order to oversee all the processes involving the collection of samples and their analysis.

The SLOOC provided 10 medium-sized sedans to assist the inspectors in commuting on courses linking the Headquarters Hotel office to 24 doping control stations at competition sites, the Village Medical Center and the Doping Control Center.

Seoul-Pusan round-trip air tickets were provided to the four commission members who were dispatched to the doping control stations at the Pusan Yachting Center and football competition sites.

28.7.3 Support for Biomechanical Filming Project

Designed to improve the performance of athletes through sports science, the biomechanical filming project constitutes an academic research project of the IOC Medical Commission featuring the computer analysis of the motion of the medalists as filmed by high-speed cameras with a view to contributing to the improvement of athletic skills. The IOC biodynamic library sent to each NOC and IF a roll of film analyzing the load on muscles and joints, and the prevention of injuries during competition.

Although it was not an obligatory requirement under the Olympic Charter, the SLOOC organized a Commission on biomechanics and sports physiology in December 1985 at the request of the IOC.

During the 1986 Seoul Asian Games, filming was done on gymnastics and athletics. In October 1987, the Seoul Olympic biomechanical filming project was established and reported to the IOC.

Sports subject to the filming were pole vault, gymnastic horizontal bar and floor exercises, swimming, and the three-day event, jumping and dressage in equestrian sports.

The filming was conducted from two to four locations about 10 meters from the competition spot, using high-speed cameras for three-dimensional filming and high-speed video method. The high-speed cameras were leased from Locam, and films and developing services were provided by Kodak. The results of filming were reported to a magazine specializing in international sports biomechanics, and sent to the IOC biodynamic library.

28.8 Other Support

28.8.1 Operation of Medical Computer System

The medical support required a computerization system for systematic management because the medical services had to cover many locations for athletes and officials during a short period of time, personnel required for the support came from different organizations, and the nationalities targeted for such support were different.

The SLOOC commissioned the KAIST System Engineering Research Institute, which developed Games operation and information systems and was experienced in medical computerization, to develop the Health Management Information System (HMIS) providing for speedy support, processing of data analysis, and systematic post-Games management.

The information system was operated by 44 personnel, including 13 from the KAIST and 31 students from Soil Junior College. They were deployed to guide and information desks, medical administration log room, sports medicine room, pharmacy, clinical pathology, radiology and other medical departments to assist in the information computerization. They were given training on several occasions to enable them to process medical information using WINS terminals installed at the clinics at competition sites and function venues.

The range of their responsibility was diverse, covering the receipt of patients, booking management, patient management and statistics, patients' pathological information, information management on medicine inventory, preparation of medicine, and management of medicine distribution information.

During the Games period, two TCUs (including one for back-up), 19 computer terminals, and 17 printers were installed at the Village Medical Center. One terminal and one printer were installed at the Medical Support Unit, while WINS terminals were operated at the clinics of competition sites and function venues to process the results of clinical services at all the competition sites, as well as the medical records of athletes, officials and other Family members.

All data was furnished to the Olympic Village and the situation room through the HMIS. HMIS also managed the femininity test, providing the statistics on the gender verification by sport and nation, and the list of those who had valid certificates verifying their gender. Besides, HMIS provided assistance in personnel and logistical management, allowing the systematic management of all medical support operations.

28.8.2

Olympic No-smoking Campaign

During the Games period, the SLOOC launched a no-smoking campaign to discourage smoking at all competition sites and function venues. On April 17, 1988, the campaign started among the SLOOC staff members with the posting of no-smoking stickers and posters in all offices and rooms and the removal of all ash-trays. The Korea Consumer League provided no-smoking stickers and public relations materials, while the World Health Organization and other international organizations recommended restriction on smoking. In launching the no-smoking campaign, the SLOOC designated as no-smoking areas the athletes' zone at the competition sites, the competition zone, medical facilities, spectators seats, dining halls and medical facilities at the Olympic Village, and all vehicles run by the SLOOC. Although the no-smoking restrictions were not binding, the measures paid off considerably. Sales of tobacco products was prohibited at stands in all venues. Manufacturers of tobacco products were not allowed to become Olympic sponsors and advertising of tobacco products on uniforms or sports equipment was also banned.

28.9

Review and Evaluation

In Korea where an emergency care system and medical services are, as yet, not sufficiently in place, it was not easy to work out plans and arrange preparedness to provide the medical services conforming to the Olympic Charter and Medical Guide for so many people over a short period of time. Korea was almost totally lacking in such specialized personnel as emergency care workers and sports masseurs. Ambulances with full emergency equipment were also in short supply.

Moreover, it was difficult to secure emergency care equipment. Also, there was a problem as to how to gain credibility for doping control to be carried out by Koreans.

Rudimentary medical services for athletes and officials were provided by the Village Medical Center and clinics at competition sites. The medical services were carried out quite smoothly perhaps because it was possible to secure the required medical equipment in a short period of time by means of designating support hospitals, and because the operations team was organized primarily around personnel from the official hospitals. The fact that the sweeping sanction of withdrawing medals was meted out according to the results of doping control attested to the public credibility of the doping control.

The doping episode involving sprinter Ben Johnson underscored the thoroughness of the Korean testing team and served as a warning to other athletes.

The Korea National Red Cross took special steps to train emergency care workers to meet the demand for Olympic medical services, while the Korea Athletic Trainers Association trained physical therapists.

The Village Medical Center cooperated with team doctors to open separate medical support outlets to assist in the medical services, and ran an acupuncture department separately; these services drew a favorable reaction. Because the food hygiene, epidemic prevention measures and anti-pollution projects were incumbent on the government and local autonomous organizations, the SLOOC did not go beyond providing assistance to government officials in executing their duties.

The disinfection project caused some complaints from foreigners who were sensitive to Pharmaceuticals because the explanation on the compound of the disinfection agent was not made clear to them.



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14. The IOC Medical Commission announces the doping incident involving Ben Johnson. (at the MPC conference room)

15. A physical examination done through a computer. (biomechanical filming)

16. Village Medical Center employed computerized management of a patients' needs, from registration to treatment. When symptoms were entered into the computer, a remedy was prescribed by the computer within 10 seconds.

17. Evacuating a patient requiring emergency treatment from the competition site. (track and field stadium)

안 전
Security
Sécurité

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The 24th Olympic Games in Seoul was faced with substantial security risk factors, as much the Games were taking place barely 40km from the truce line across which large South and North Korean military forces confront each other. The threat was all the more serious as the Olympics were to be staged without the participation of D.P.R. Korea.

The extent of security risk stemming from this unique condition of territorial division was evident from the bombing at Kimpo International Airport shortly before the Seoul Asian Games in 1986, and in the bombing of a Korean Air flight in 1987. While the Organizing Committee tried to persuade D.P.R. Korea to take part in the Games during IOC-hosted South-North sports talks, it also established and carried out watertight security programs to preclude all possible threats. To underscore the priority given to security, "Maximum Security" was chosen as one of the

five goals of the Games. The nationwide Security Committee was formed among government security offices which, in close cooperation with the Organizing Committee, worked out a security master plan and detailed implementation schemes. Based on the schemes, the Organizing Committee put the master plan into action through training of security forces, on-site exercises and their phased assignment to Olympics-related sites. The policy of the Organizing Committee was to forestall the danger of terrorism, in close cooperation with international judicial organizations.

In doing so, it was noted that the Seoul Olympics were to be participated in by the largest number of people in Olympic history and that these would be the first Olympics in 12 years, at which nations from both East and West would participate, irrespective of ideology.

The Special National Assembly Committee

for Support of the Olympics unanimously passed a Law on Prohibition of Demonstrations to cover the Olympic period. Both government and opposition leaders expressed their hope that the Olympics would be staged successfully, thus contributing to the mood for political peace and national coherence for the Seoul Games. The recognition had taken root that any domestic act to obstruct the Olympics would be against the public sentiment.

Taking advantage of the experience and expertise gained through the Asian Games, security-related authorities, under the overall control of the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, used a total of 112,009 security workers at various sites on a phased basis to ensure the security of Olympic delegations and facilities.



29. Security

29.1 Basic Preparations

The overall goal of security was to ensure that all members of the Olympic Family, including national delegations, could take part in competitions and other events at secure facilities and in a free atmosphere guaranteeing their personal safety.

To accomplish the goal, the security authorities made prevention of the entry by terrorist suspects into the country their primary task. Through thorough checks and inspections, the authorities blocked the entry into the country of any suspect or any terrorist device or explosive.

Second, protective fences were installed at 264 Olympics-related facilities to strengthen the security of the outer perimeters of the facilities, and security checks and access control were present throughout the Games period. Third, a security force exclusively in charge of the personal safety of the 160 national delegations and other Olympic Family members was in operation to provide them with protection appropriate to their status. Responsibility for the security of the Seoul Olympics rested with the Security Committee, under which there was a field command, namely, the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, participated in by 13 security-related government offices. In addition, 16 separate functional security teams were formed and operated. The Organizing Committee's Security Department delineated responsibilities among these organizations.

29.1.1 Scope of Duty

The goals for security during the Olympic period were categorized as security of facilities and the protection of participants.

The goal that had to be accomplished was that the athletic competitions and other events set to take place at 264 venues and sites should be held in peace and safety, and that the personal safety of all participants be ensured. Protection of 3.5 million Games spectators and 200,000 foreign tourists also demanded full attention.

The security authorities installed protective fences, conducted security checks and access control, and posted guards in outer perimeter areas at Olympic facilities. For personal protection, they conducted measures including the provision of escorts and on-board and armed mobile services depending on the status of the persons to be protected.

To this end, government security authorities blocked the entry into the country of terrorist suspects, and the introduction of dangerous goods at airports through the timely gathering of information on the movement of international terrorism. They also took charge of security checks at facilities,

training of security guards and other programs to ensure the security of the Games.

The Organizing Committee trained volunteer workers so that they could perform auxiliary duties effectively. The committee provided necessary funds and materials. It also assisted in the background investigation of all those engaged in the Games. Further, the Organizing Committee operated the system of security liaison officers, who resolved emergency problems and answered questions from the participating delegations on security issues.

29.1.2 Implementation

The Security Subcommittee of the Seoul Asian and Olympic Games, which was created in January 1982 as a subcommittee of the government's working-level support committee, was renamed as the Security Committee in July 1983. The committee, headed by a bureau director of the Agency for National Security Planning, embarked on the preparation of an overall security plan, and the review and adjustment of field implementation programs.

As was the case with past Olympic host countries, a policy decision was made to prepare and execute plans for Olympic preparation on a national level. In line with the decision, the Security Committee had to oversee all security programs in a complementary relationship with the relevant offices of the Organizing Committee. From January to April 1983, the Security Committee reviewed the security operational plans prepared by the related government offices and finalized a master operational plan in December the same year.

The operational plan, which was the basic guideline for all security activities for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, set forth security program procedures in 12 separate areas. The concept was that a security implementation organization and area-by-area security centers would be created for the effective implementation of security programs.

The 12 areas included security at the venues and other sites, traffic control, protection of participants, fire safety, entry and exit control, anti-terrorism and postal security.

A plan designed to put the master security system into action was adopted by the Security Committee in December 1984 after it was reviewed for nearly one year by relevant government offices. The implementation plan covered a total of 135 individual projects in 47 unit programs in 11 areas. It was decided that the police would furnish security forces for such public peace programs as personal protection, security at facilities and traffic control, while military troops were to be used for security in outer perimeter areas, at some specific facilities and for anti-terrorist programs.

Volunteer workers were to be used for access control and support for professional security personnel.

In March 1986, six months before the Seoul Asian Games, the Security Coordination and Control Corps was created as an executive organization under the control of the Security Committee. Security programs for the Asian Games were thus prepared and executed successfully in three stages: first, security checks; second, security preparations and practices by area; and third, completion of on-site security schemes.

Taking advantage of the experience gained in the Asian Games, the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters for the Seoul Olympics was established in March 1987. A security master plan was worked out in June the same year. In July, a plan was prepared for the background investigation of all participants. In August, the first-stage '87 Hodori Exercise was prepared and put into action. In October, a detailed security operational plan was prepared, based on which a comprehensive implementation plan for the security of the Seoul Olympics was worked out.

29.1.3 Organization and Manpower

The security-related organizations of the Seoul Olympic Games were the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters which was to take overall command of on-site security programs, and the Security Department of the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee's security organization was begun with a division in January 1982, which was expanded into the Security Department in December 1985. At the time of the Games, the department comprised three divisions staffed with 36 persons. The Organizing Committee's Security Department performed duties related to:

- 1) Cooperation in security programs with the government's security-related offices and international organizations;
- 2) Securing of security equipment and supplies, and budgetary support;
- 3) Recruitment, training and assignment of volunteer security workers;
- 4) Preparation and execution of an access control plan; and
- 5) Assistance in background investigation of Games officials.

The Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, the overall control tower for Games security programs, was an executive organization of the Security Committee, which was formed with bureau-director-level officials of the 13 security-related offices of the government.

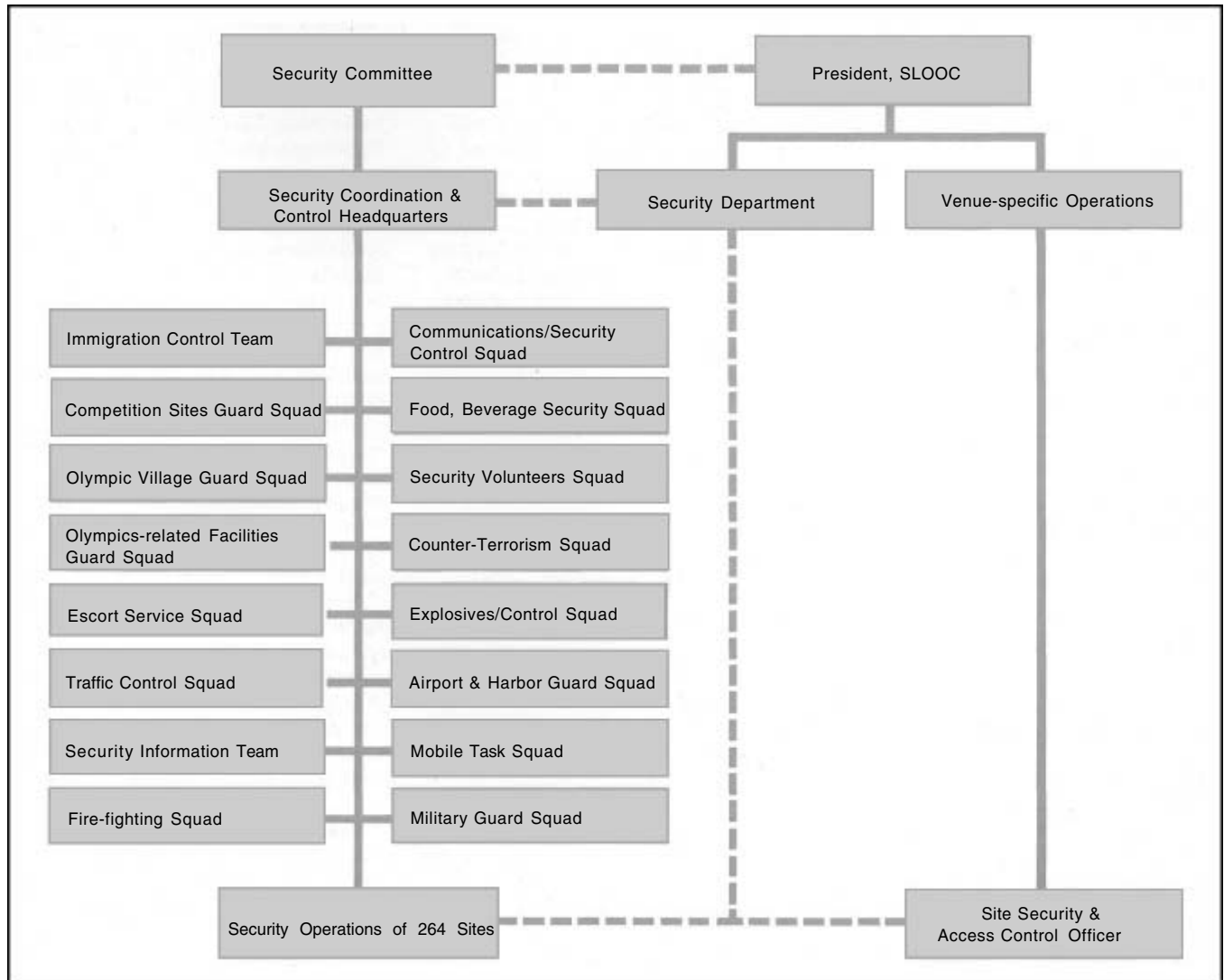
The Security Coordination and Control Headquarters allotted security-related programs among relevant government offices, coordinating and assisting in them, while establishing and operating 16 specialized bodies including an International Entry and Exit Control Team.



As the Games drew near, manpower and materials were operated with priority placed on competition venues and other sites. The Security Coordination and Control Headquarters created an on-site security center at each of the 264 venues and other sites to carry out security activities in close cooperation with respective sports and other field operations centers. The 16 specialized offices were run by highly trained security experts. In particular, Counter-Terrorism, Explosive Control and Mobile Strike teams were crack forces armed with special equipment and highly trained, even at foreign special forces installations. Those who were mobilized for Olympic security service totalled 112,009 police, military troops and volunteer security workers. The Volunteer Security Service Corps, which served for about 20 months from the time of its inauguration in March 1987 through the end of the Games, was a private organization which contributed much to the security of the Games.



29. Security



Area of Responsibility by Ministry

Agencies	Responsibility
Foreign Ministry	Gathering of information on D.P.R. Korea's maneuver to obstruct Olympic Games and international terrorism Support in visa issuance and management
Home Affairs Ministry	Organization and operation of police unit for security service, guard and traffic control Maintenance of security conditions including measures to establish Games safety and order, and search Identity verification of Games participants Measures for fire-fighting for Games-related facilities
Justice Ministry	Action to block penetration of dangerous elements including international terrorists Status maintenance of entry-exit of participants
Defense Ministry	Tightening of action readiness in forward and rear areas Exclusive guarding and guarding support for Games-related facilities
Education Ministry	Guidance on Olympic safety and order at every level of schools
Sports Ministry	Coordination of affairs relating to each government agency, and supervision of support in general
Health & Social Affairs Ministry	Security measures for food and beverage Support for first aid clinics in all venues and sites Epidemics prevention in airports and harbors
Transportation Ministry	Security at airports and for airplanes Security measures for accommodation facilities.
Maritime and Port Administration	Security measures for harbors and passenger ferry boats
Communications Ministry	Security measures for mails Support for security communication
Culture & Information Ministry	Public relations support for security
Customs Administration	Customs clearance service for Olympic Games Prevention of inflow of hazardous objects
Seoul City Government	Security management of Games-related facilities, and support for installation of security devices Control of traffic flow, and support for transportation services Control of hazardous elements involved in gas, waterwork, bridges and tunnels Security control and sanitary measures for restaurants, lodging, and entertainment facilities
Agency for National Security Planning	Planning, coordinating and control of Games security measures Support for gathering and analysis of security information.



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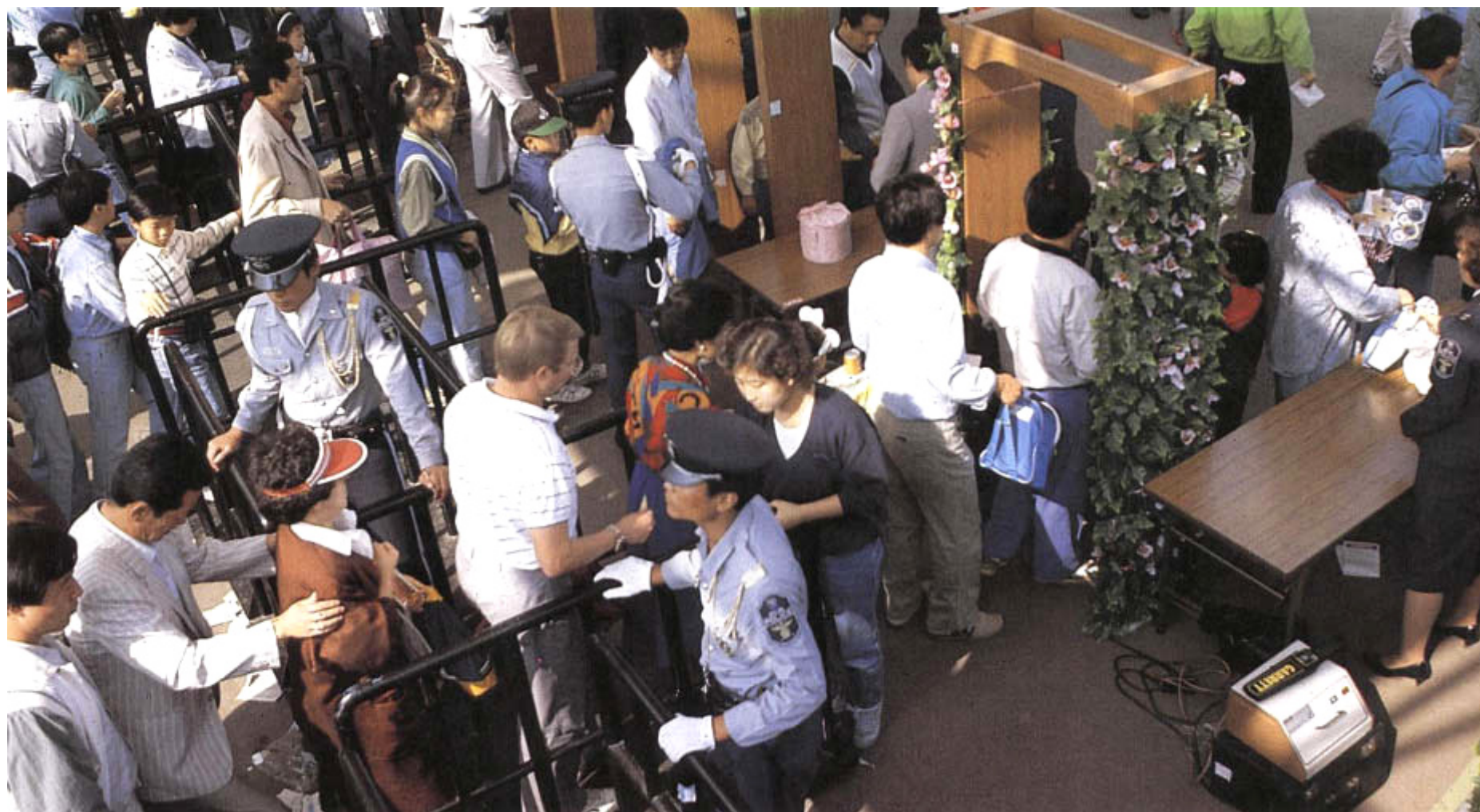
2. Fire trucks of the Olympic Fire Prevention Squad.

3. A police patrol combing the interior of a competition site (Gymnastics Hall).

4. Guards carrying walkie-talkies patrolling the exterior of the Sangmu Gymnasium.

5. Spectators entering the Main Stadium passed through a metal detector stand, and hand-carried articles were subjected to a search before being allowed to enter the stadium.

4



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29. Security

29.2 Games Preparations

29.2.1 Basic Preparations

The goal of the Games security service was to provide a secure environment for competitions and events. All possible steps were taken to protect Games participants and facilities and ensure a peaceful and safe environment for competitions and events.

The Security Committee of the government, the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters and the Organizing Committee's Security Department carried out their respective security programs, and maintained close cooperation.

In accordance with the comprehensive security implementation plan, security measures were worked out for 20 separate areas including the sector for international entry and exit control. Besides, 16 specialized teams grouped by function were formed for mobile service, and on-site security centers were created at 264 venues and other Games-related sites to complete the preparation of Games operation.

As a means of precluding suspicious or potentially dangerous characters, background investigation was made into all Games operation personnel. Security grades were set by category for special control of those whose investigation results were not entirely satisfactory.

Protective fences were installed by facility owners at all venues, training sites, lodging facilities and other Games-related sites. Security checks were made over and over again and police and military security forces stood guard around the clock at these facilities.

The members of the Volunteer Security Service Corps, which was founded in March 1987 as a pure service body, were assigned to various security duties according to their respective experience.

The '87 Hodori Exercise, a joint exercise of Games operations and security officials, held from August 27 to October 15, 1987, served to strengthen the cooperative system between these groups. To ensure the watertight security of facilities, sophisticated equipment was introduced.

To ensure speed and accuracy in checking accreditation cards, the Magnetic Stripe Reader (MSR) system was introduced for use under the on-line method. State-of-the-art security equipment was used in many areas ranging from international entry and exit control to fixed and mobile surveillance.

29.2.2 Background Investigations

Background investigations were conducted into all Games participants and workers, totalling 122,043, with emphasis on possible criminal records, alcohol addiction or mental disorder.

Depending on the category and status, the background probe was classified into four categories — simplified, computer, general and close checks. The members of the Olympic Family went through simplified checks, Korean nationals among Games operation personnel and associate staff under went computer checks, foreigners and Korean residents abroad faced general checks, and those who, with important duties, could not be processed through computer checks but whose clearance was needed, received close checks.

Those who were not cleared in the checks were classified into three grades — A, B and C — depending on the gravity of the factors revealed by the probe. According to the grades, recruitment was cancelled, work position adjusted, or conduct closely monitored. In the cases of those who failed the security check but whose recruitment was advisable, the decision on whether to recruit them was left to the heads of relevant offices after their cases were reviewed by the Security Deliberations Committee. The recruitment of those who failed in the probe but whose recruitment was absolutely necessary in view of their expertise was decided in consultation with the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters.

The background investigations program was initiated with the preparation of a draft plan for investigations into the personal backgrounds of all Games participants and workers by the relevant department of the Organizing Committee in February 1987. The plan was finalized in July the same year through consultations with the Agency for National Security Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Police.

Of a total of 227,531 cases of background probe conducted on 122,043 people, many of them being the cases of duplicated requests, 200,332 cases

turned out to be normal, 5,104 cases showed defective points, 20,775 cases failed to be processed properly, and 1,320 cases were not responded to.

29.2.3 Security at Facilities

For the security of venues and other Games-related facilities, a plan called for the installing of protective fences and the conducting of security checks primarily under the responsibility of the owners of facilities. Protection of the facilities was also to be bolstered through the training of security personnel.

Under the plan, security checks were conducted both regularly and casually, protective fences were installed, and exclusive security teams were deployed in advance so that they could become acquainted with on-site conditions.

Upon the establishment in February 1988 of a guideline for the management of the security of the facilities to be used in the Games, plans were worked out for phased security programs.

The owners of the facilities recruited and managed security forces, and installed up-to-date screening and surveillance equipment such as metal detectors and closed-circuit television (CCTV) at facility entrances. They also conducted training for private security personnel.

The plan further stipulated that military and police security units lead security programs for various facilities before the Games, and that relevant administrative offices supervise the overall situation of the facilities under their jurisdiction, check security training programs, and conduct fire, gas and electricity safety checks.

The security headquarters was to conduct security checks and prepare auxiliary security programs for forwarding to relevant offices. It was also planned that the headquarters perform duties of guidance and coordination on training, security and guard programs. On the other hand, the Organizing Committee's Security Department was to notify schedules for various major events to on-site security units in advance, take charge of pre-competition checks of all the major equipment

Installation of Protective Facilities in Olympic Village, Press Village

Fence	Height 2.7m	Length 14.3km
Exit-Entry Gates	12m	12 places
	6m	48 places
	4m	23 places
	2m	8 places
Stream Rivulet Defense Facilities	25mm barbed wire	95m
Shading Screens		57 places
Closed-Circuit TV	Monitor	36 units
	Camera	70 units
Fence Impact Monitoring Devices		660 sets
Searchlight lamps		15 lamps
Interphones	Paging System	6 sets
	Interphone	413 sets
	Routing	15km

deployed on sites, and conduct safety checks often jointly with on-site security units and the Games Operation Headquarters.

Activities for the security of facilities were carried out in three stages; the first stage from June 1987 to August 16, 1988, second from August 17 to September 2, and third from September 3 to October 31 after the Games.

At the first stage, facilities were checked jointly with relevant offices, and it was from this period that security guarding and special patrols were established at key facilities. At the same time, background investigations and safety training were conducted on facilities employees.

During the second stage, close security checks were conducted for each facility. Those in key and major vulnerable areas were sealed to ensure their security, and security guards were posted permanently to intensify access control at these facilities in a bid to preclude security risks. At the third stage, security checks were conducted on a daily basis, while more security forces were deployed in vulnerable areas to further tighten the access control of people, automobiles and supplies.

For the protection of facilities, perimeter fences were installed at all venues and other related sites, as were CCTV and security lighting where they were necessary, under the responsibility of the owner of each facility. At the Olympic and Press Villages, double fences were installed; access control included using metal detectors, X-ray screening devices, explosives detectors, etc.; and fire fighters were deployed to prepare against possible outbreak of fire.

At the Seoul National and Hanyang University Gymnasiums inside campuses, security guards were drastically increased from the originally planned 1,400 to 3,400 to cope with possible student demonstrations. Besides, an Olympic security self-help system was formed among the faculty members and other officials of the universities, who, together with some volunteer workers and nearby residents, were to prepare for student demonstrations. Along the roads where the marathon, walk races, and road cycling were to be staged, large security forces were deployed to literally form human barriers to shut off any possible obstructive maneuver. Some

67,000 security personnel including police in uniform or civilian clothes were assisted by volunteer workers and nearby civilian residents. The security forces deployed at venues and other related facilities totalled 81,630 — 39,795 police and 41,835 military troops. They served to fend off risk factors at a total of 264 sites which included 34 venues, 73 training sites, 70 related facilities including the Headquarters Hotel, and 87 sites for cultural events. The police took charge of the security of 245 sites out of the total, and the military the remaining 19. Perimeter security was provided exclusively by the military.

29.2.4 Securing of Security Forces

Security forces operated with the goal of providing a cheerful atmosphere for the Games while executing watertight security programs. Maximum use was made of volunteer workers. A plan devised in April 1987 for the recruitment of access control security workers estimated the necessary security force at 4,342, although the number was changed on two occasions before the figure was finally set at 3,548 in November the same year. The number broke down to 13 Organizing Committee officials, 319 persons with experience in security service, 457 special technicians, 551 from government offices and other organizations, 400 interpreters and 1,808 volunteer workers. They went through stage-by-stage training before being assigned to duties on site. In the first-stage training over a period from October 1987 to March 1988, the entire Games operation personnel were trained in general matters expected of them by the Organizing Committee's Human Resources Department. Key officials with the rank of officer and higher went through a course of reviewing, analyzing and evaluating the Seoul Asian Games, which was offered by the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters. At the second stage covering a period of March to April 1988, those operation personnel in the security sector were given on-the-job training, and access control and security officers were trained by the Security Department. In the third stage from April to May, some volunteer workers and access control and security officers were given on-site familiarization training. Finally, in the fourth stage from May to August, a field practice was held for operation workers.

One remarkable feature in the security area of the Seoul Olympic Games was that private volunteer workers were used as much as possible as auxiliary security workers to boost the image of the Games by successfully harmonizing security and kindness.

By enabling civilians to take charge of access control, accreditation checks, operation of temporary passes and interpretation services, direct contacts by Games participants and spectators with security guards were avoided, thus ensuring a good atmosphere for the access control program.

In view of the uniqueness of security programs, the Organizing Committee recruited those with experience in security service or with special security-related expertise so as to ensure perfect security service. Efforts were also made to foster a smooth and kind atmosphere for the Games by recruiting and using a sufficient number of young women with good command of foreign languages.

In particular, the recruitment of those well experienced in security service and those with security-related expertise became something to be very proud of. Thirty-two members of Tockwoo-hoe, a fraternity of former

government officials, and 13 officials of the Organizing Committee's Security Department served as senior security officials, while 247 members of Kyongwoo-hoe, a fraternity of former policemen, and 40 from the Veterans Association worked for access and temporary pass control in close cooperation with on-site security offices.

In addition, the use of security-related technicians helped resolve problems arising from the employment of sophisticated detectors. Their expertise was also helpful in the successful implementation of facility safety and fire management programs. The 457 security-related technicians recruited included 100 security equipment operators, 140 camera and broadcasting equipment inspectors, 135 fire fighting experts and 82 computer specialists. Separate from the technicians, 100 equipment maintenance workers were secured and posted at major sites 24 hours a day to prepare against possible malfunction of equipment. They included 73 from Kyongki System Co., a manufacturer of accreditation card checking equipment; five from Eunsong Kikongsa, a maker of control equipment; and 22 from Chung-oe Sangsa, a manufacturer and leaser of X-ray screening devices.

Another 140 people — 122 from the Seoul Photographers Association and 18 VTR specialists — assumed and executed smoothly the duty of checking the cameras, VTR equipment, etc. possessed by the press or spectators. Also, 135 fire specialists — 81 from the Fire Association and 54 from the Electric Safety Corp. — formed volunteer fire brigades at all Games operation centers to launch effective fire prevention activities. In addition, 82 students majoring in computer-science were mobilized for the computerized use of security-related information and materials.

29.2.5 Equipment and Supplies

The Organizing Committee helped facilitate flawless execution of the Games security programs by correctly estimating, securing and distributing the necessary security-related equipment and supplies. It was planned that necessary equipment and supplies would as much as possible be secured from those already in the government's hands.

The security equipment used in the Games totalled 62,832 pieces of 316 different kinds. The cables used in the creation of nationwide security communications networks reached 4,109 circuits, and a total of 20,111 radio sets were used. The countrywide on-line systems used for this purpose numbered 163.

The Organizing Committee secured this expensive equipment by way of free lease, paid lease and purchase.



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Of the 13,625 pieces of detection and control equipment needed, 8,855 items were secured for both the Olympics and the Seoul Asian Games and the remaining 4,770 obtained for the Olympics only. Of those newly secured, the eight expensive X-ray scanners were leased, four of them for free and another four for payment. Five of the 37 door-shaped metal detectors and 100 out of the 229 hand-held metal detectors were also leased. With the use of state-of-the-art equipment in security checks, the use of false or altered passes could be forestalled, and checks could be made expeditiously without inflicting the displeasure stemming from body searching. The security equipment used was as follows:

Detection equipment

X-ray scanners	10
Door-shaped metal detectors	74
Hand-held metal detectors	229
Explosive and bomb detectors	7
Vehicle screening mirrors	81
Stick mine detectors	44
Inspection device sets	110
Inspection sticks	920
Motorized air masks	9

Control equipment

Barricades	1,008
Iron spike pads	258
Road blocks	415
Movable flower stands	344
Movable rope supporters	2,687
Mobile checkpoints	240
Magnetic Stripe Readers (MSR)	312
Inspection stands	265
Card containers	167
Sunshades	53
Ropes	16km

6. Camera inspection personnel check hand-carried cameras at Kimpo International Airport.



29. Security

29.3 Games Operations

29.3.1 Security at the Airport

Olympic guard service went into full operation beginning September 1, 1988 when the Olympic Family started to arrive. Airport security was focused on eliminating threatening elements by blocking the entry of international terrorists at the airport and preventing dangerous items from entering the country.

In airport security, the main role was played by the Airport Police, Kimpo Customs Office, the Immigration Control Office of the Ministry of Justice, and the Airport Military Unit and Security Office. The Airport Police had counter-terrorism teams of four policemen each, who, armed with automatic firearms, patrolled around various offices at the terminal and outer perimeters. The Kimpo Customs Office trained its over 800 staff members in counter-terrorism inspection before assigning them to customs duties. Moreover, they were trained by invited foreign explosive experts in effective search for explosives or weapons hidden in air parcels or luggage. All those who entered the country went through four stages of inspection at the airport — checking by sniff dogs, X-ray scanning, passing through door-shaped metal detectors and direct inspection by customs officials.

Officials of the Kimpo Immigration Control Office also received training by invited experts from foreign intelligence agencies in how to spot forged passports.

The police obtained the list and pictures of international terrorists in cooperation with the police of various foreign countries and Interpol. During the period, the Ministry of Justice obtained a list of some 10,000 persons subject to close surveillance. After the bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport in 1986, 154 security inspection devices of nine types were purchased for use at the airport. The items, worth 1,550 million won, included color screening equipment.

Some Asian countries maintained a close cooperative relationship with Korea for the safety of Olympic delegations and tourists, in which they actively cooperated in uncovering terrorists and other risky elements at their airports. Japan, for instance, checked all outbound passengers four times, twice through hand searches and twice with metal detectors, and inspected all air parcels with X-ray scanners.

The Philippines notified Korea that they had arrested a Red Army terrorist who had had facial plastic surgery. Southeast Asian countries also kept a keen watch for Red Army terrorists with their pictures posted on airport walls.

29.3.2 Protection of Delegations

A total of 6,402 security specialists were formed into an exclusive team for the protection of Games delegations and the preclusion of possible clashes or friction between delegations.

The security authorities set separate criteria for the protection of Olympic Family members according to their status, based on which escort, on-board or armed mobile security service was provided. An exclusive security team was formed for each high-risk delegation.

Security escort service was offered to some 170 people including six prime ministers, 26 vice-prime-minister-level officials and 138 VIPs of high-risk countries and IOC members, while on-board protection was given to all participating athletes and officials. An exclusive security team was assigned to each high-risk national delegation. Besides, the delegations of warring or feuding nations were lodged separately and escorted separately during group movement.

For some delegations facing greater danger, patrols around their apartments were strengthened, and armed mobile security teams were additionally deployed for their protection at the time of movement from one place to another.

Measures were taken to forestall possible risks against the International Broadcasting Center (IBC) and the Main Press Center (MPC).

The security authorities saw to it that vehicles used by the press were thoroughly inspected for explosives or other dangerous items, and escort and other in-transit security measures were taken to ensure smooth traffic flow and safety.

29.3.3 Access Control

Access control was made a part of security service to enable Games participants to take part in competitions or other events in an orderly and safe atmosphere.

Throughout the Games period, the security authorities checked the passes of the official Games participants, operations staff and others at the entrances of a total of 264 venues and other sites, and guided them to their respective designated areas.

In the checking of passes, Magnetic Stripe Readers (MSR) were used, which facilitated speedy screening without causing displeasure stemming from hand searches. The use of volunteer security workers in access control helped carry out security checks in a smooth atmosphere.

The framework for the access control program was set with the establishment of the first standard operating procedure in May 1987. In September the same year, it was decided to use MSR as the major screening device. Subsequently in January 1988, the Subcommittee for MSR Operation was formed among officials from the Security

Headquarters, Accreditation Department, Security Department and the Kyongki System Co. Following the study of the sites where MSR was to be deployed from March through May, 312 MSRs were installed at 64 sites from June to August.

For effective access control, separate gates were designated according to categories. Access information boards were also set up. As for control procedures for those bearing cards, it was initially checked if an entrant was at a right gate and then a security guard determined visually if an accreditation card correctly represented its bearer. Next the accreditation card was screened through MSR, followed by the ME door-shaped metal detector check and luggage inspection before final clearance through the gate and for access to the designated area. In materials control, a check was made to see if the seal on a material was broken after the material's presence at the correct gate was verified. The item was then inspected to see that there was no explosive or other dangerous item hidden inside before it was finally allowed to pass through. If it turned out to be a controlled item, it was held in exchange for the certificate of custody and returned later.

To prevent forgery and alteration, accreditation cards were prepared with utmost security care — in fact, to an extent comparable to that employed in the printing of money. Accreditation cards were printed with laser printers, special prints were used for photos, and the cards were encoded into wrapping vinyl.

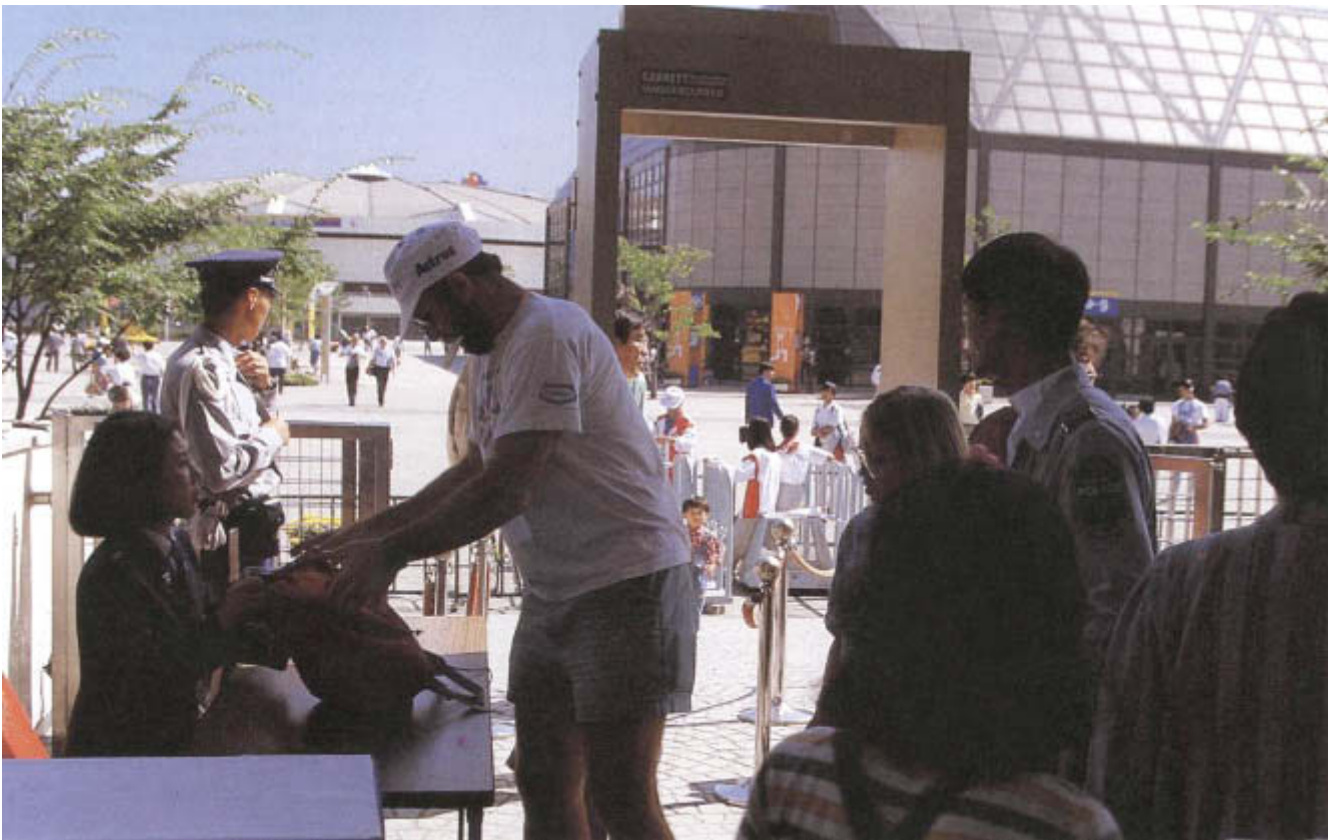
In particular, to eliminate inconveniences stemming from double inspection of luggage, volunteer workers were used in putting "INSPECTED" tags on that luggage of the Olympic Family which was inspected at the airport so as to avoid duplicate inspection at the time of their entry into Villages. Similarly, when some members of the Family moved from one place to another, security workers were on board the same vehicles so that their luggage inspected at the place of departure did not have to be inspected again at their destination. Thus, maximum convenience was enjoyed by the Olympic Family. An accumulative total of 1,996,297 people or 62,384 persons per day on the average went through the MSR system from September 1 through October 2, 1988. During the Games period, five persons were caught using cards reported to have been lost and another five persons using other person's cards.

29.3.4 Operation of Security Liaison Officials

Liaison officials were employed for contacts with participating national delegations so that they could be used as conduits for security consultations with the host country.



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7. Security personnel thoroughly check even the under carriage of vehicles bearing an access sticker, by using an inspection mirror.

8. A female security guard inspects hand-carried articles at the entrance of the Fencing Gymnasium.

9. Closed-circuit TV's assist in patrolling at a distance from the competition site, as well as the security weak spots on the inside.

10. A police dog sniffing for explosives.



29. Security

The security liaison officials system was first suggested by Ashwini Kumar, Vice Chairman of the Security Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), at the IOC Executive Board Meeting in Lisbon in October 1985, and discussed at the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) in Seoul in April 1986. A master plan for the operation of Seoul Games security liaison officials was mapped out by the Security Department in January 1987.

The duties of security liaison officials were to listen to security-related problems and give answers to questions posed by the security managers of participating delegations, settle problems promptly in cooperation with on-site security officers and Headquarters officials, and report the results of their activities to the Security Department and the Security Operation Center.

The operation of the system, dubbed as "security petitions office," proved most valuable as security-related problems and requests were settled promptly on the site, thus eliminating any cause for complaint.

For the effective operation of the security liaison officials system, the Security Department trained them in three stages before they were assigned to field duties. First, they were trained in languages and the manner of service in July 1988; second, in details of their duties in September; and third, in on-site education immediately before their assignment.

Security liaison officials were posted at the Olympic Village and the Headquarters Hotel, where they, together with nine interpreters at each place, resolved security-related complaints from national delegations.

At the Olympic Village on September 5, 1988, for instance, the security manager of the Israel delegation requested that doors leading to the rooftop and basement of their apartments be sealed, and security liaison officials, in consultation with the on-site security center, sealed them on September 7 as requested. At the Headquarters Hotel, security officials were posted at the mail box at the Hotel lobby to ensure that postal matters could be safely delivered to the officials of IOC, NOCs and International Federations.

Meanwhile, throughout the Games period, it was made a rule to have daily consultations with security officials of national delegations to explain to them daily security policy and activities, to listen to their views on security programs for reflection on security activities, and to seek their understanding of and cooperation in the Games security programs. Daily consultations were held from September 12 to October 3 at the Headquarters Hotel, with the attendance of IOC member Kumar and directors of the Security Headquarters and the Security Department.

The operation of the security liaison officials system and the daily security consultations, both suggested by the IOC, greatly contributed to the successful security programs of the Seoul Olympic Games.

29.4 Review and Evaluation

Thanks to nationwide security preparations and active and dedicated efforts, the Games security programs were acclaimed for being "most outstanding without harming the festive mood."

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch described Seoul Games security as "perfect," while Kumar, vice chairman of the IOC Security Commission, said the security service impressed the Olympic Family.

After Seoul was given the right to host the 1988 Olympics, there was international doubt and skepticism about the security of the Games. D.P.R. Korea maneuvered consistently against the Seoul Games, demanding co-hosting between Seoul and Pyongyang. With the Seoul Olympics approaching, reports were received on schemes by international terrorists to obstruct the Games. These included possible terrorist attacks by the Red Army, attempts to hijack airplanes, bombing of chartered planes of delegations, and infiltration of suicide commandos. Domestically, some radical groups demonstrated against the Olympics to build up unrest.

Taking advantage of the experience gained through the Seoul Asian Games, the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters, the overall control tower for Games security, prepared security programs in 20 separate areas. And, as the Games were to be operated with emphasis on sites, the Headquarters devised and put into use a unique system in which security centers were established at the 264 venues and related sites, and in which harmony was ensured between Games operations and security through the operation of joint operation centers.

Externally the system of mutual assistance and cooperation in investigation was maintained with many countries, and information obtained on international terrorism was computerized. During the Games period, suspected terrorists were ferreted out for expulsion or close watch. To cope with demonstrations against the Olympics in the country, self-help teams were formed among the staff of the universities where some venues were located. Meanwhile, the IOC's support was instrumental in successfully overcoming international terrorist threats and domestic unrest, resulting in the peaceful staging of the Games. Also, the realization of the first forum of East-West Olympic reconciliation in 12 years with the participation of the U.S.S.R. and East European countries along with Western and Non-aligned countries, indicated that there in fact were no uncooperative forces with the exception of the seven NOCs that did not take part in the Seoul Games. The Organizing Committee's Security Department, in close cooperation with government security offices, recruited, trained and assigned to field duties private volunteers; assisted in the background investigations of all the Games participants and workers; and operated the security liaison officials system. In particular, there were conspicuous activities on the part of volunteer security workers who comprised mostly members of government officials and retired servicemen and police.

One source of particular pride was that the on-line MSR (Magnetic Stripe Reader) system made possible the speedy and accurate screening of participants' accreditation cards at the time of access control. Meanwhile, following their good Olympic experiences, 14 key officers of the Security Department and 745 volunteer security workers offered to work as auxiliary security workers at venues and lodging facilities for the Eighth Paralympics held in Seoul, October 15-24.





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A total of 4,465 pieces of security equipment in 10 kinds, including X-ray scanners, which were secured for the Olympics, were used again during the Paralympics to save much money. The Seoul Paralympics, whose security was overseen by the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters also, was rated as highly successful in terms of security. There were some unsatisfactory points, however. It was pointed out that the presence of security guards was too obvious to the public and much inconvenience was suffered due to the lack of linguists specializing in rare foreign languages. It was also noted that the excessive classification of access control areas caused inconvenience to operation personnel and to other Games officials in the performance of their duties.



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11. X-ray devices are used to check hand-carried articles; 100,000 sets of the devices were put to use.

12. Volunteers check for registration cards at the entrance of the boxing competition site.

13. A magnetic stripe verifies the bearer of the ID card, protecting against possible forgery.

The background of the cover is a light beige fabric with a large, stylized map of the world. The map is filled with intricate, colorful embroidery in shades of red, orange, yellow, and purple. The embroidery consists of many small, overlapping, teardrop-shaped or petal-like motifs that form the continents. The overall style is traditional and decorative.

공식기록 및 기념물
Official Report and Film
Rapport officiel et commémoration des Jeux Olympiques

30



The official records of the Seoul Olympic Games are the two volumes of tabloid official report and the 35-mm color official documentary film entitled Seoul, 1988. The official report was compiled in Korean (2,000 copies), English (2,000 copies) and French (1,000 copies). The first volume deals with the operation of the Games from the efforts to win the right to stage the Olympics to the conclusion of the Games and the post-Games management. The volume equivalent to 7,000 sheets of 200-letter Korean manuscript paper describes

all the details with accompanying photos, figures and diagrams. The second volume covers competition results from all events in the 27 sports, including the official sports, demonstration and exhibition sports.

The compilation of the official report was based on the collection of records on preparatory work, covering 10 volumes in five issues; the reports on the results of operations in each field; and some 230,000 pictures taken by a 30-member official photographer corps.

As permanent monuments to the Seoul Olympic Games, the SLOOC erected a "World Peace Gate," a symbolic form in the Olympic Park, and commemorative structures for the Olympic movement, the winners of the Seoul Games and records, as well as a music fountain. The SLOOC also opened the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall to display data and souvenirs of the Seoul Olympic Games and the Seoul Asian Games.



30. Official Report and Film

30.1 Official Report

30.1.1 Basic Preparations

The official report of the Olympic Games is a document which describes in detail the planning, preparations and operation all the way from the effort to win the right to stage the Olympics to the operation of the Games, and the post-Games management. For the host country, the report carries the importance of a historic record and, in that respect, is of monumental value. It also serves as reference data for the host city of the next Games and future hosts. Rule 52 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that the official report, full and complete, compiled in the language of the host country, English and French, should be printed and distributed to the IOC within two years of the close of the Games.

The SLOOC was thus required to submit the full and complete official report to the IOC before October 2, 1990. The Data Department of the SLOOC was responsible for compiling the report. The basic preparation of the compilation proceeded relatively smoothly because the Data Department had the experience of compiling the official report of the 10th Seoul Asian Games which closed on October 5, 1986, and had issued annual collections of records on the preparatory work beginning in 1984.

Work on the compilation went into full swing with the signing of an agreement with Korea Textbook Company on the draft compilation of the official report on November 10, 1987.

In January 1988, the SLOOC established a plan to improve the quality of the official report, changing the size from 21.5cm x 30cm to tabloid. In March 1988 the Compilation Committee reviewed the draft compilation, and the SLOOC entered into an agreement with Korea Textbook Company on the compilation of the official report.

Beginning in September, a compilation team was organized to start the work in earnest with respect to the collection of data, coverage and writing.

To seek specialized advice on the compilation of the official report, the Compilation Committee was organized among 11 members representing sports, academic, journalistic and publishing sectors in July 1984. The Compilation Committee also made a significant contribution to the publication of the official report of the Seoul Asian Games.

Compilation Committee Members

Choi Sung-jin, Professor, Sunkyunkwan University
 Yun Pyong-kyu, Professor, Dankook University
 Lee Ki-wung, Director, Korea Publishers Association
 Oh Do-kwang, Managing Editor, Daily Sports
 Hyon So-whan, Director, Yonhap News Agency
 Lee Jong-taek, Director of Planning Office, Korea Amateur Sports Association
 Kim Han-yong, Representative, Photo Research Office
 Park Ki-tae, Representative, Ki-tae Park Design Associates
 Cho Song-yol, President, Cubic Design Institute
 Lee Jung-han, Editorial Writer, Seoul Shinmun
 Lee Sang-chol, Representative, Lee Office

30.1.2 Collection of Records on Preparatory Work

□ Publication of collection of work records

The SLOOC published the collection of records on preparatory work between June 1985 and June 1989. As part of the compilation of the official report, the collection of the records on the preparatory work was designed to furnish basic materials required for the production of the official report on the Games and to provide data for comprehensive evaluation, checks and management of the implementation of the Games preparatory work.

Organizing a team to establish a comprehensive data compilation plan, the SLOOC had, since March 1984, been working on the preparatory work focusing on systematic data collection, scientific approaches in the distribution and use of data, computerization of the data relating to the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Games, and systematic approach in the compilation of the official report. In July 1984, the Compilation Committee reviewed the comprehensive compilation plan for final approval. On the basis of the plan, the data collection plan was established for the compilation of the official report.

The data to be collected concerned the basic projects of the SLOOC, the supporting projects of the SLOOC, and the supporting projects of other organizations for the Asian Games and the Olympic Games. The data were collected according to the following criteria: 1) planning, execution procedures and results of the projects which had been completed by the deadline for the submission of data, 2) the contents of plans and status of progress of the projects which had been confirmed but not completed by the submission deadline, 3) the results which had been accomplished, although not covered in the plan by the submission deadline, 4) timetable in the form of a daily log about the aforementioned data, and 5) other required data.

The first issue of the collection, covering the data collected from November 1981 to December 1984, was published in June 1985. The remaining issues of the collection, from the second to the fifth, were published in June in the year following the yearly collection from January to December.

Each of the issues was made available in two volumes covering about 2,000 pages. The first issue dealt with the efforts to obtain rights to host the Games and the process of laying an organizational base. The second issue focused on the preparation of facilities such as the construction of the Olympic Park. The third issue concerned the outcome of the operation of the Seoul Asian Games and government-funded projects to develop conditions for the Games. The fourth issue featured the full progress of the preparatory work on the Seoul Olympic Games. The fifth issue covered the outcome of the operation of the Olympic Games and post-Games management.

□ Reports on sectoral outcome

The SLOOC published sector-by-sector reports featuring the preparations in each sector for the 24th Seoul Olympic Games and the outcomes of the operation. The reports aimed 1) to officially terminate the activities of each section of the SLOOC responsible for the preparations and operation of the Games, 2) to document the seven-year-long preparations of the Games and the successful operation, and 3) to be used as basic data for the compilation of the official report.

Responsible for the compilation of the reports were 31 sport-specific headquarters, 13 functions headquarters, and the 18 supporting sections. The reports were compiled under the following guidelines:

- The managers posted to each of the competition sites and function venues were required to compile the reports summarizing the outcome of their duties and to deliver it to the appropriate sports and function headquarters and relevant supporting sections.
- The director of each of the sports headquarters and supporting sections were required to compile a report based on the data on the progress of projects before the organization of sports headquarters, as well as on the reports submitted by the managers.
- The commissioner of each sports and function headquarters and the chief of supporting section had to submit the summary of status reports to the commissioner of the Operation Headquarters of the Seoul Olympic Games.
- Each headquarters and supporting section were required to submit status reports to the Data Department. The status reports were prepared in such a way as to underline the historical perspective and the philosophy underlying the activities; and to reflect the necessity of documentation and statistics as a comprehensive lasting record.





30. Official Report and Film

The compilation was done under the following guidelines:

- All matters relating to preparations from planning before the organization of the Games Operation Headquarters to the close of the Games and post-Games management and the outcome of the operation were to be entered in the compilation.
- The activities of all managers directly supervised by the commissioners and directors general of the Games operation headquarters had to be covered.
- Besides decision-making of major policies in the execution of projects and the factual account of the implementation, the background to the making of the decision and the progress of consultation with the IOC and other related organizations had to be described in detail to reflect the philosophy of the SLOOC underlying its preparation and operation of the Games.
- Statistical figures had to conform to the contents of the text and appropriate tables and reflect the coherence among the sports and function headquarters and each section. Diagrams and statistical tables had to be rendered in consolidated style.
- Trial and error involved in the execution of the projects and details of evolution of planning had to be described.
- The composition of the chapters and sections and determination of headings had to follow guidelines but were revised depending on the characteristics of the project involved.
- The summary of the status report had to cover the excerpts of the items including the results of the operation that should be entered into the official report.

Each status report was 21.5cm x 30cm and had to be submitted, 30 copies each, to the Data Department not later than November 30, 1988.

□ Operation of official photographers

As a historic document and an important reference for future Olympic hosts, the official report of the Olympic Games would not be complete without top-quality photographs of facilities, equipment, and scenes of competitions, functions and conferences.

Based on the comprehensive data compilation plan established in 1984, the SLOOC worked out a photographic data collection and management plan in order to secure the photographs needed as part of a full documentation of the preparatory work. The SLOOC subsequently asked the Korea Photographers Association to recommend 30 photographers. In December 1984, the association designated 41 photographers; in February 1985, the SLOOC selected 30 of the 41 photographers as official photographers of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The 30 photographers underwent orientation at national and international sports events held in the country beginning April 1985.

In May 1986, the official photographers corps for the Seoul Asian Games, comprised of the 30 photographers, was inaugurated; during the Games period, they supplied 130,000 pictures which were used in the compilation of the official report, publication of pictorials and public relations books. Based on the experience gained from the operation of the Asian Games official photographers corps, the SLOOC organized the Seoul Olympic Games Official Photographers Corps in December 1987.

The photographers corps operated from August 16 to October 6, 1988. During this period, seven members were accredited as media personnel and the remaining 22 as operation personnel of the sports headquarters. The photographers shot events at function venues and competition sites according to a daily operation plan. The photographers posted to the sports headquarters performed duties assigned by the Data Department and the sports headquarters.

To help improve photography techniques as part of the efforts to produce a quality official report, the SLOOC offered the photographers training sessions at various national and international sports events held in 1988. They were also furnished, for training purposes, with copies of pictures from the pictorial division of the official report of the Los Angeles Olympic Games. To further boost their commitment, a photo shooting contest was held with attractive prizes for the best photos.

The pictures taken by the official photographers during the Games period totalled 232,904. The SLOOC selected from among them for use in the compilation of the official report, and the publication of pictorial and commemorative albums.

In December 1988, the Data Department held a photo exhibition of the most exciting and emotional scenes of the Games. The exhibition was aimed at evaluating pictures for the official report, recalling the most breathtaking scenes of competitions, and promoting the development of sports and a sense of national pride following the Games.

30.1.3

Compilation of Official Report

In November 1987, the SLOOC started work on draft compilation to determine the basic format of the official report. The draft compilation plan followed an analysis of the official reports of past Games in Tokyo, Munich, Montreal, Moscow and Los Angeles.

The draft compilation plan, which was finally worked out in February 1988, was supplemented and revised after reviews by each department and office of the SLOOC.

The official report's size originally was to have been the same as that for the official report of the Asian Games,

21cm x 29.7cm. Later, however, the size was adjusted to 27cm x 39.3cm tabloid to give a more dignified look similar to that of the Los Angeles Games. The report was to contain 1,550 pages including 850 pages dealing with operations and 700 pages on results. The publication plan called for the printing of 2,000 copies in Korean, 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in French.

With the basic format, contents and specifics of the contents determined, the SLOOC established the official report compilation plan on June 17, 1988 and designated Korea Textbook Company, which published the official report of the Asian Games, as contractor. On August 10, a contract was signed with the book publishing company.

The agreement and task orders featured:

- Contract period: August 10, 1988-September 30, 1989
- Range of services: 1) writing of Korean manuscripts, 2) writing of English manuscripts, 3) writing of French manuscripts, 4) editing and design, 5) printing and book-binding, and 6) distribution of the official report.
- Direction of manuscripts: 1) sentences should be brief and concise, 2) in the Korean edition, only Korean alphabetic system, *Han-gul*, should be used with the exception of technical terminologies which require the use of other letters, 3) writings should conform to the *Han-gul* grammar or to the current practices of publishing circles where such is necessary, 4) writers should be chosen from experts in respective sectors and copyreaders should carefully check the accuracy and flow of the manuscripts, and 5) the English and French editions should not be mere translations of the Korean manuscripts.

- Basic direction of design: 1) design should be contemporary with a light but voluminous image, 2) tactful editing should be ensured in dealing with the countries which has no diplomatic relations with the host country and underdeveloped countries, 3) in addition to the pictures of exciting sporting scenes, pictures of high artistic value should be used to stress the image of the Games, and 4) design of visual elements such as emblem should follow the design standard manual published by the SLOOC.

In accordance with the service contract and the task orders, the Korea Textbook Company organized a separate compilation office to produce the official report in close cooperation of the Data Department of the SLOOC.

The compilation office prepared Korean manuscripts by analyzing, editing and condensing the vast amount of materials on the Games, and based on the Korean manuscripts, English and French versions were compiled. The SLOOC and a group of experts strictly supervised writing, editing and design, and the official report was off the press by September 1989 as agreed.

30.2 Official Film

30.2.1 Production Preparations

Acting under Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter, the SLOOC decided to produce an official film of the Seoul Olympic Games.

SLOOC's goals in producing the film were to enhance the image of the Seoul Olympics and of Korea, and to create a chronicle of this national achievement.

The National Film Production Center was authorized to produce the film in consultation with the SLOOC under the following guidelines: 1) themes of the film should emphasize the characteristics of the Seoul Olympics, 2) all resources of the National Film Production Center such as human resources, technology, equipment and materials should be used primarily while shortages should be covered with SLOOC funding, 3) technical tie-up should be sought to seek advice of foreign specialists and for overseas distribution, 4) the production consultative council consisting of experts in various sectors should be utilized, and 5) the SLOOC and the National Film Production Center should split the responsibility of production under an agreement. The films included the official film to be submitted to the IOC and another for promotional purposes at home and abroad.

Areas of responsibility SLOOC & National Film Production Center

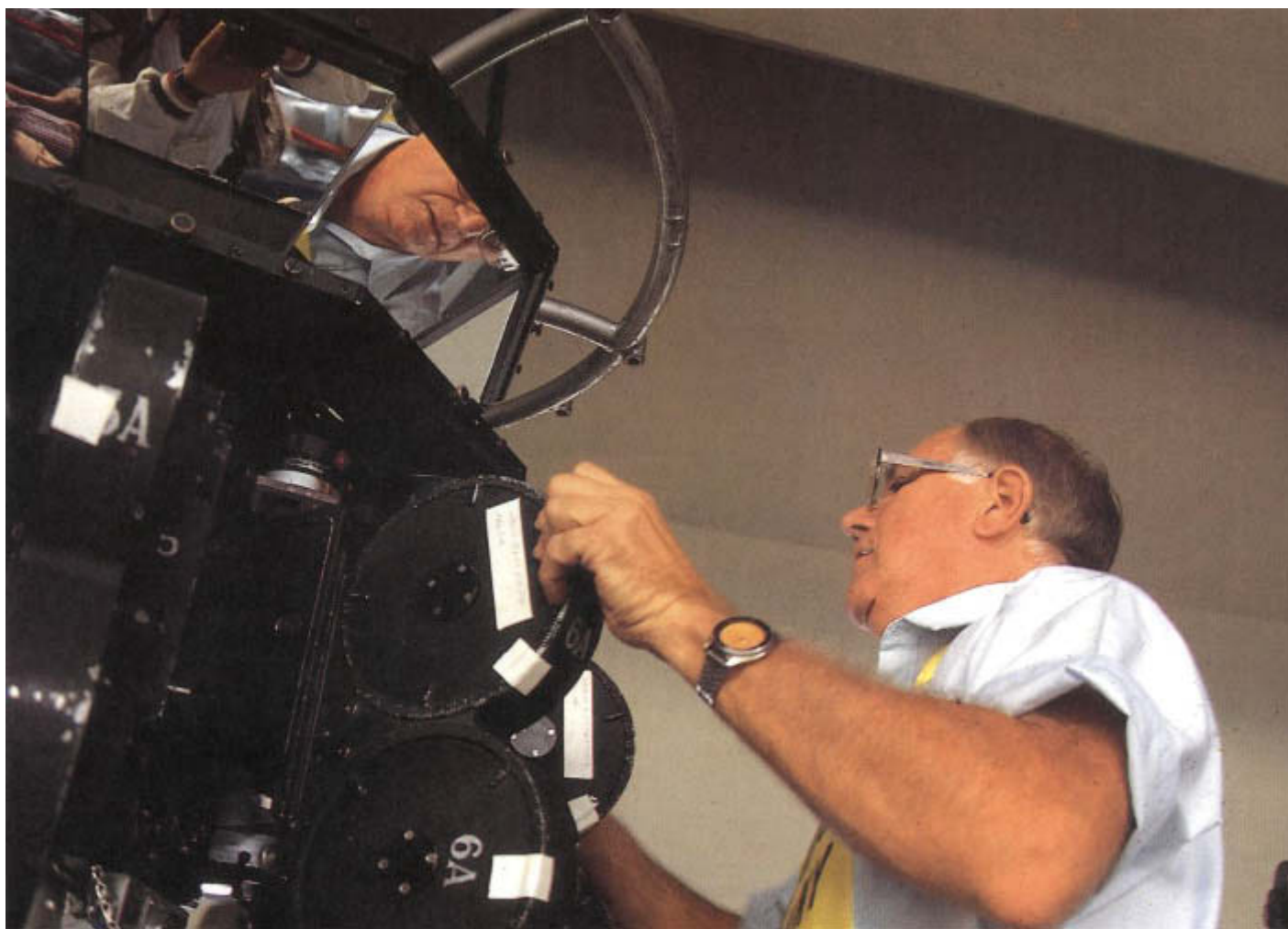
SLOOC

- basic planning review, revision and supplementation;
- operation of the Official Film Production Board;
- invitation of foreign specialists for advice;
- extension of support in areas of cooperation at home and abroad;
- funding to cover direct expenses of production;
- management of production schedule and inspection of the progress;
- picture-taking cooperation at each competition site.

National Film Production Center

- establishment and execution of the detailed project plan;
- compilation of production layout and manual;
- establishment and operation of production headquarters;
- acquisition and management of human resources, facilities, equipment and materials;
- funding to cover indirect costs of the production;
- observance of production timetable and pace of progress;
- training for production personnel;
- execution and management of required budget;
- settlement accounting following the conclusion of production.

The films included the official film to be submitted to the IOC and another for promotional purposes at home and abroad.



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2. Production crew members of an official film entitled, "Heroes of Seoul".

3. Official film production team members hold a meeting. A professional photographers group was formed to collect photos for official records; the photographers shot all kinds of scenes, including the torch relays, cultural events and the competitions.



30. Official Report and Film

30.2.2

Production of Official Film

□ Outline

The official film, entitled *Seoul, 1988*, is a 150-minute 35mm color documentary with narration taperecorded in the Korean, English and French languages.

The film production was directed by Lee Kwang-soo of the National Film Production Center, and seven leading incumbent directors — Doh Sang-jin, Lee Ji-wan, Kim Ki-pung, Lee Chang-ho, Park Soon-ku, Kim Sang-yon, and Kim Hang-won — extended cooperation.

Sport-Specific Directors and Areas of Responsibility

- Director Lee Kwang-soo: Torch relay, arrivals and departures, Games eve festival, the pre-Opening Ceremony boat parade, tourism, table tennis, archery, football, handball, marathon, yachting, rowing, canoeing, taekwondo, baseball, and episodes outside of competition sites
- Planning director Lee Ji-wan: Opening/Closing Ceremonies and swimming
- Director Park Soon-ku: Athletics (field), fencing, and Olympic Village
- Director Kim Hang-won: Athletics (track), wrestling, and Press Village
- Director Kim Ki-pung: Weightlifting, volleyball, tennis, and equestrian
- Director Doh Sang-jin: Judo, women's judo, cycling, and cultural events (indoor)
- Director Kim Sang-yon: Boxing, basketball, modern pentathlon, and cultural events (outdoor)
- Director Lee Chang-ho: Gymnastics, shooting, hockey, and Youth Camp

Rush editing was completed on July 3, 1989. The first work print preview was made between July 4 and July 20, and then editing revision was made according to the results of the preview, and the second preview was held on July 25.

The work done from July 25 to August 20 included the second revised editing based on the result of the work print preview, manufacture of title and cut-in, effects, screenplay, and translation into foreign languages. Negative film, sound editing, narration, and taperecording were completed, and a preview was held on August 20.

□ Organization of production headquarters

The official film production headquarters consisted of planning, production, and supporting departments; the director of the National Film Production Center concurrently served as the headquarters administrator to take charge of the overall supervision of the film production.

The planning manager, assisted by the officers for planning operations, materials operations and administrative education, took charge of manpower and materials planning, and education and training for personnel participating in the film production.

The production manager supervised directors, camera crew and taperecording crew, and dealt with advance planning in regard to film

composition, shooting and taperecording. The support manager, assisted by the clerical and accounting officers, was responsible for support in administrative and financial affairs. To ensure smooth progress of the film production during the Games period, the planning and production departments jointly operated a situation room.

The official film production headquarters was staffed by 385 persons, including 110 personnel from the National Film Production Center and 275 persons recruited from the motion picture community.

The total cost of the official film production reached 2.7 billion *won* including 641.1 million *won* in personnel costs, 649 million *won* in equipment rental charges, 1,211.12 million *won* in production costs, 169.81 million *won* in printing costs, and 28.88 million *won* in other costs.

The equipment and materials used for the film production included 49 cameras of three models and 430 other pieces. Transportation equipment included 35 vehicles of three kinds and 63 others. The volume of film included 771,670 feet of film shot and 771,670 feet of rush film. Taperecorded film amounted to 657,300 feet.

□ Composition of film

The official film production was designed to consistently play up the Games theme, "Harmony and Progress."

(1) The basic framework of the film was based on the 12 performances of the Opening/Closing Ceremonies which reflected traditional Korean thinking about the earth, heaven and human beings united in oneness. The 23

Olympic sports and scenes not related to the sports were classified into 12 emotional curves in an attempt to best express the documentary and artistic features by using highly sophisticated editing and the composition technique of a documentary.

(2) The film portrayed the fair play staged by competitors from so many countries, brought together transcending barriers that block the interchange among human beings. And the film features heated contests among competitors and touching dramas unfolded among the athletes, officials and spectators.

(3) The film is designed to present a subtle expression of the main features of the Seoul Olympic Games characterized by unity, culture, compassion, future legacy and new era.

30.2.3 Entertainment Film

The film designed for entertainment is titled "Beyond All Barriers," and is a 120-minute 35mm color documentary taperecorded in the Korean, English, French and Japanese languages. The production was directed by Yim Kwon-taek with the assistance of directors Park In-chun and Kim Yongbin.

The editing of rush order was completed between March 20 and July 25, 1989, and the first preview was held. Title production, composition of songs, drama, effects, and screenplay were completed between July 26 and August 30. The editing of the negative film, the editing of sound taperecording and narration were done in parallel to complete the draft film, and a preview was held on August 31.

Manpower of Production Center

Classification	No. of Personnel	National Film Production Center	Motion Picture Circles
Director General, Production	1	1	
Chief Director	1		1
Production Manager	1	1	
Planning & Management	23	18	5
Associate Directors	8	7	1
Assistant Directors	39	9	30
Cameramen	47	13	34
Assistant Cameramen	94	12	82
Filming Management	8	4	4
Illumination	11		11
Recording	22	7	15
Blueprint	2		2
Developing	30	10	20
Editing	20	9	11
Projection	2	2	
Music	11		11
Vehicle Allocation	5	4	1
Drivers	35	8	27
Technical Advisors	11	5	6
Interpreters	2		2
Scenario Writers	2		2
Narrators	6		6
Translators	4		4
Total	385	110	275

The entertainment film was designed to play up the unprecedented success of the Seoul Olympic Games, to show off the bright and dark sides of the sports environment of the 20th century, and to play up the significant contribution the Olympic Games made to East-West reconciliation.

The composition features the following:

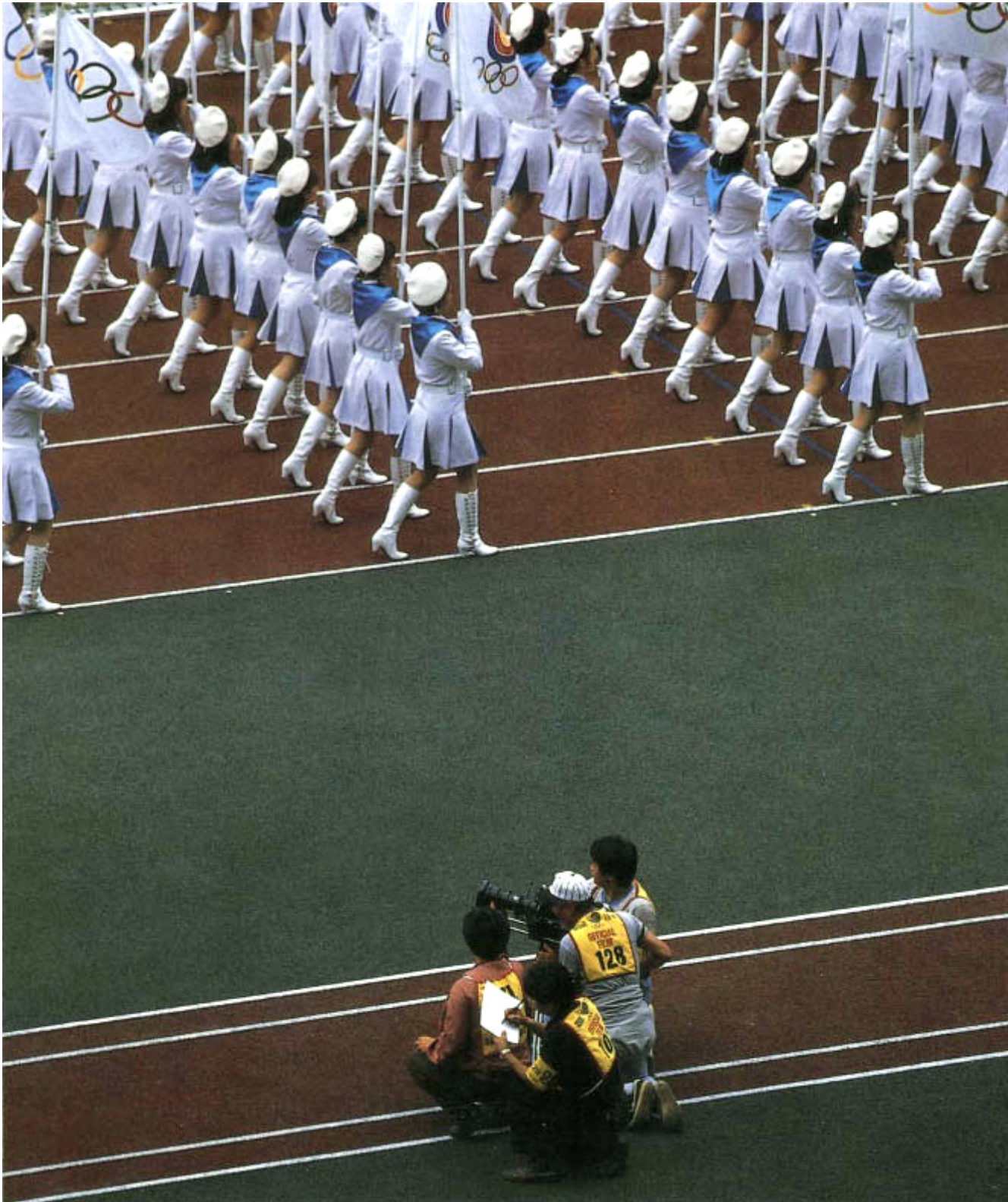
- Live sound from athletes through interviews: The sound coming from athletes as they explained about the specific issues was treated as background sound to generate the effect of direct contact, concrete-ness, and actual scene. When necessary, pictures of the athletes involved in the interviews were presented.

- Episodes: Episodes covered the doping scandals and other critical events, the genuine victorious athletes who devoted themselves to the spirit of the modern Olympic Games, and testimony from veteran journalists who covered the 1950-53 Korean War.

- Layout principle: The layout was primarily intended to generate the dramatic effects of dynamic motion and stability from the interplay of tension and relaxation, and static and dynamic motion.



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4. Official film crews shooting the gymnastics competitions.

5. Official film crews taking footage of the athletes' entrance parade during the Opening Ceremony.

6. Official filming of the track and field events.



30. Official Report and Film

30.3 World Peace Gate

30.3.1 Basic Planning

Realizing that the Seoul Olympics would be chronicled as a festival of harmony and progress for mankind and could emphasize Korea's history and rich cultural heritage, the SLOOC decided to construct a suitably impressive commemorative structure.

On April 25, 1984, a promotion committee was organized for this purpose. Headed by the vice mayor of Seoul, the committee consisted of 25 members, including 17 experts in architecture, sculpture, landscape architecture, fine arts, city planning and cultural policy, and seven working officials of government and related organizations. In October of that year, basic planning was confirmed on the location of the structure and the format of a contest to select potential designs. In February 1985, 28 works were presented and 14 members of the screening panel reviewed the designs. On December 25, a design by architect Kim Jung-up was selected.

The SLOOC entered into a design contract agreement in April 1986 to start the basic drawing. The drawing was reviewed by experts in each field, and by the promotion committee on two occasions. A ground-breaking ceremony was held on January 26, 1987 to build the symbolic structure to commemorate the Seoul Olympiad. Construction, however, was temporarily suspended because of the need to adjust the scope of the monument; it resumed on September 1 the same year. For four months from August 18 to November 18, the Production Technology Institute of Seoul National University College of Engineering conducted wind tunnel testing on the structure.

The SLOOC engaged Korea Gallup in August 1988 to survey the favored title of the sculpture. On September 16, the sculpture was christened "World Peace Gate."

30.3.2 World Peace Gate

The World Peace Gate, a steel frame, reinforced iron structure, 24 meters high, 37 meters wide and 62 meters in frontal length, was built on a lot covering 33,600 square meters in the Olympic Park, Pangi-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul. The structure's wing-shaped design evokes both beauty and majesty.

In bringing elements of traditional and modern architecture together, the architect tried to convey the image of a leap forward and of ascension.

The structure's floor space covers 927.43 square meters, including 247.12 square meters of basement first level housing pumping and electrical facilities, first floor stair entrance of 142.27 square meters, base levels consisting of second and third floors of 248.54 square meters and deck floor of 289.5 square meters.

On the lower side of the structure's wings which form the ceiling are paintings of various symbolic forms including a blue dragon, a legendary peacock, a tiger and a turtle. The painting done by Paek Geum-nam, a noted painter and professor of Sungkyunkwan University, using the traditional Korean tanchong pattern, covers the entire area of the wings' lower part of 1,531 square meters. On the right and left sides of the gate's facade are 30 traditional Korean masks on columns. The masks, cast by sculptor Lee Seung-taek, are 60 centimeters in diameter and 85 centimeters high; the diameter of the columns is 60 centimeters and height three meters.

The World Peace Gate's architectural highlights are:

- Entrance plaza called the 'Field of Invitation': Visually this part of the structure forms a central axis, and its patterned flooring is contiguous with the main structure.
- World Peace Gate, or the 'Field of Reception': Access to the gate is for pedestrians coming from the main entrance; columned masks line an area for strolling.
- Commemorative plaza or the 'Field of Festival': A performance area with a flooring pattern inspired by wall paintings in an ancient royal tomb.
- Surrounding of posts of flags of all nations, or the 'Field of Ascension': This area is designed to emphasize the atmosphere of friendship and cooperation among all nations.

30.3.3 Olympic Flame of Peace

The Olympic Flame of Peace, installed at the center of the World Peace Gate as a permanent symbol of the peace-loving spirit of the Korean people and the basic spirit of the Olympic Movement, was suggested and implemented by the Seoul Olympic Games Peace Committee. The Seoul city government funded the manufacture of the sculptural structure, and the project was completed on August 31, 1988.

Inside the circle-shaped structure is a granite octangular form, 4.1 meters in diameter and 0.75 meters in height. The fuel is liquified gas. The sculptural structure was designed by Kwak Yong-chun, director of the Environmental Policy Institute of the Environmental Group.

Inscribed in the Korean, English and French languages on the structure's base are the "Seoul Peace Declaration," a description of how the Olympic Flame of Peace was initiated and the details of flame lighting.

The flame which was brought from Chamsong Altar of Mt. Manisan, Kanghwa Island, on September 12, 1988, was ignited on the cauldron jointly by the President Roh Tae-woo, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and Hahm Suck-hon, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Games Peace Committee. The same day the sacred flame was donated to the SLOOC by the Games Peace Committee.

Seoul Peace Declaration

Deep in their souls, peoples on this earth, regardless of ideology, race or religion, share one common goal: to live in peace free from fear of war and violence.

For it is only through peace among men and nations that the universal longing for happiness can be fulfilled. Cumulative human experience dictates us on the occasion of the Games of the XXIVth Olympiad in Seoul, September 17 through October 2, 1988, to call on our brothers and sisters around the world to declare a moratorium on all forms of strife, violence and terror, casting aside weapons of conflict and hatred, and to make this gathering of our best athletes a festival of peace. It is our fervent hope and prayer that the Seoul Olympics, the biggest in Olympic history with 160 nations participating, will be a catalyst for securing enduring peace.

In the name of all peace-loving men and women, this appeal for peace, endorsed individually by those who uphold the ideal, is adopted as a declaration at the Seoul Assembly of Olympians on this 12th day of September, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.



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7. President Ron Tae Woo ignites the Olympic Flame of Peace, together with the IOC President Samaranch and Hahn Suck-hon, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Games Peace Committee. The flame was ignited on Mount Mani on Kanghwa Island, September 12, 1988.

8. The World Peace Gate, was erected at the front gate of the Olympic Park as a symbolic sculpture commemorating the Olympics.



30. Official Report and Film

30.4 Manufacture of Commemorative Sculptures

30.4.1 Basic Guidelines

For the purpose of preserving the meaning and the results of the Seoul Olympic Games and the winners on record, and of turning the site of the commemorative records into a tourist attraction reinforced with a historical and educational touch, the SLOOC decided to erect sculptural structures with inscriptions of the medalists, the Seoul Games record, the Olympic Movement, and the fountain of Olympic song.

The SLOOC established a basic plan to organize committees of specialists in each sector for the projected formative structures.

The SLOOC set up the following guidelines for the projects: 1) The sculptural structures should be located and designed to blend well with surrounding scenery while visually symbolizing the Seoul Olympic Games and enabling crowds of people to read the inscriptions; 2) stone and metallic materials should be used for the structures to keep the inscriptions permanently preserved; and 3) committees of experts should be organized for each sector of the projected structures to study the artistic value of the inscriptions and the structures.

30.4.2 Sculptural Structure with Inscription of Seoul Olympic Medalists

Winning the competitions in various events of the Seoul Olympic Games representing the paramount sports festival of mankind and peace festival of the world is not only the honor of the individual winners but also the honor of their countries. The names of the winners thus merit being recorded in Olympic history.

The bye-law to Rule 64 of the Olympic Charter stipulates that the names of all winners should be inscribed on the wall of the main stadium where the Olympic Games were held.

The SLOOC accordingly erected a sculptural structure on which the names of the Seoul Olympic winners are inscribed.

The structure, designed by the Form Research Institute of Seoul National University, was erected near the southern entrance of the Olympic Stadium; the stone structure is 4.2 meters high and 12 meters long.

Work to erect the sculpture started on July 25, 1989, and the unveiling ceremony was held on September 17 marking the first anniversary of the Seoul Olympic Games.

The contents of the inscription are as follows:

- Sports and events, the names of athletes, and countries (only the names of countries are entered for

team competitions)

- Sports pictograms
- The IOC president and the members of the Executive Board
- The SLOOC president and three vice presidents

English letters are used for the inscription, but Korean language was used in parallel for Korean winners. Beside the English names of sports are added Korean names of the sports.

30.4.3 Sculptural Structure for Seoul Olympic Records

For the purpose of keeping major facts of the Seoul Olympic Games on permanent record and of enhancing the historic meaning of the record, the SLOOC erected a sculptural structure, 150 meters long and four meters high, on the central retaining wall of the lakeside performing stage in the Olympic Park.

Prof. Min Chol-hong of Seoul National University designed the structure, titled the 'Glory Wall of Seoul Olympiad.'

The SLOOC organized a record compilation committee and a sculpture screening committee in February 1988 to determine the contents to be entered in the inscription on the structure. In March the two committees held a joint session to discuss the text of the inscription on how the right to stage the Olympic Games was awarded to Seoul and of the results of the Games. The session also dealt with the artistic value and the styles of letters for the inscription.

The inscription was completed on August 15, 1989, final touches were made on August 25, and the erection of the monument was completed on August 30.

The contents of the inscription included poet Cho Byong-hwa's poem, 'O! Great Fatherland,' a factual description of the winning of the right to stage the Olympic Games, the proceedings and meaning of the Games operation, the names of those who contributed to the Olympics and of fund contributors.

The inscription was laid out in harmony on both sides of the retaining wall.

In December 1987, the SLOOC was advised by Ante Glibota, an international member of the Steering Committee of the Olympiad of Arts, that the left and right side of the concrete wall would better be decorated with paintings by renowned painters. Concluding that the suggestion was feasible, the SLOOC in March 1988 signed a contract with Mr. Glibota for the production of mural paintings. In September the same year, paintings by Jean Messagier of France and Elizabeth Frontzheim of the U.S. were installed on the right and left side of the retaining wall of the lakeside performing stage.

The mural paintings were executed with ferrous and enamel materials, each measuring 67.5 meters by 2.2 meters.





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9. The "Glory Wall of the Seoul Olympiad" is a sculpture inscribed with the Seoul Olympic records, found on the central retaining wall of the lakeside performing stage in the Olympic Park.

10. The "Glory Wall of the Seoul Olympiad" under construction.

11. Perspective drawing of a sculpture that has the names of the Games' winners inscribed upon it. The names of the winners of the Seoul Olympic Games have been recorded at the Olympic Stadium.

12. Sculptural relief commemorating the Olympic events.

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30. Official Report and Film

30.4.4 Sculptural Structure Commemorating Olympic Movement

In January 1988, the IOC suggested to the SLOOC that a sculptural structure commemorating the Olympic Movement be erected in Seoul.

The SLOOC reviewed the suggestion and decided to manufacture the structure jointly with the IOC, in the sense that the Seoul Olympic Games accomplished East-West harmony by overcoming the barriers of ideology and other differences, a feat which is of profound significance in world history, and that the sculptural work would spur the Olympic Movement.

In February the same year, the SLOOC selected Choi Man-rin and the IOC selected Josep M. Subirachs as designers of the sculpture. In June a final agreement was reached on the basic concept and the drawing of the design. In October the same year, the IOC and the SLOOC signed an agreement under which both sides will provide 250,000 dollars each for the project and undertake the project as follows:

- About 4,000 pieces of natural stones donated by the IOC, each NOC and athletes will be processed for use in forming the structure's base in mosaic.
- Design, manufacture and erection of the structure should be done jointly by an IOC-designated artist and a local artist.
- The artists should be directly involved in the manufacture to express the structure's special artistic property.
- Attempt should be made to ensure the fullest possible formative harmony by minimizing heterogeneous elements in view of the need to enliven the significance of East-West contact and the nature of the joint work.

The sculpture was erected on the rear plaza of the World Peace Gate in the Olympic Park. The structure, 6.5 meters in height and 3.2 meters in length, is surrounded by five 2.5-meter-high circular forms.

On July 20, 1989, the names of the donors of the stones of all countries were inscribed on the commemorative structure, a stone plate containing the introduction of the commemorative structure was mounted, and an unveiling ceremony was held on September 17.

30.4.5 Fountain of Olympic Song

For the purpose of commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games, of improving the water quality of the artificial lake and of developing a tourist attraction in harmony with the surrounding scenery of the Olympic Park, the SLOOC installed the fountain of Olympic song.

Drawings

- Plants were divided into four parts, two sets of 30-meter fountain plants, one set of 28-meter program, and one set of image fountain; with compact style, the drawing ensured the minimum use of electricity.
- Control deck is of complex type which is operated both manually and automatically, while the transition of performance has been diversified with water forms.
- Five-colored underwater lamps are attached to the pipe system to maximize the aesthetic effect.

Design

- The total length of the plant is set at 88 meters for a symbolic effect associated with the Olympic year '88.
- The center of the central program fountain is drawn on a direct line to the center of the World Peace Gate so as to form harmony with the width of the artificial lake, and the fountain of song is installed 30 meters from either side.
- For maximum visual effect as seen from the Plaza of Peace, the fountain of song is installed with a gradient of 15 degrees in symmetry from the central program fountain, forming an overall harmony with the surroundings of the Olympic Park.

Fountain of Song

- The water organ used for the project was a system manufactured in the Machaeur Co., Federal Republic of Germany.

One set of plant is capable of expressing 14,000 types of water forms, making the fountain the best ever attempted in Korea.

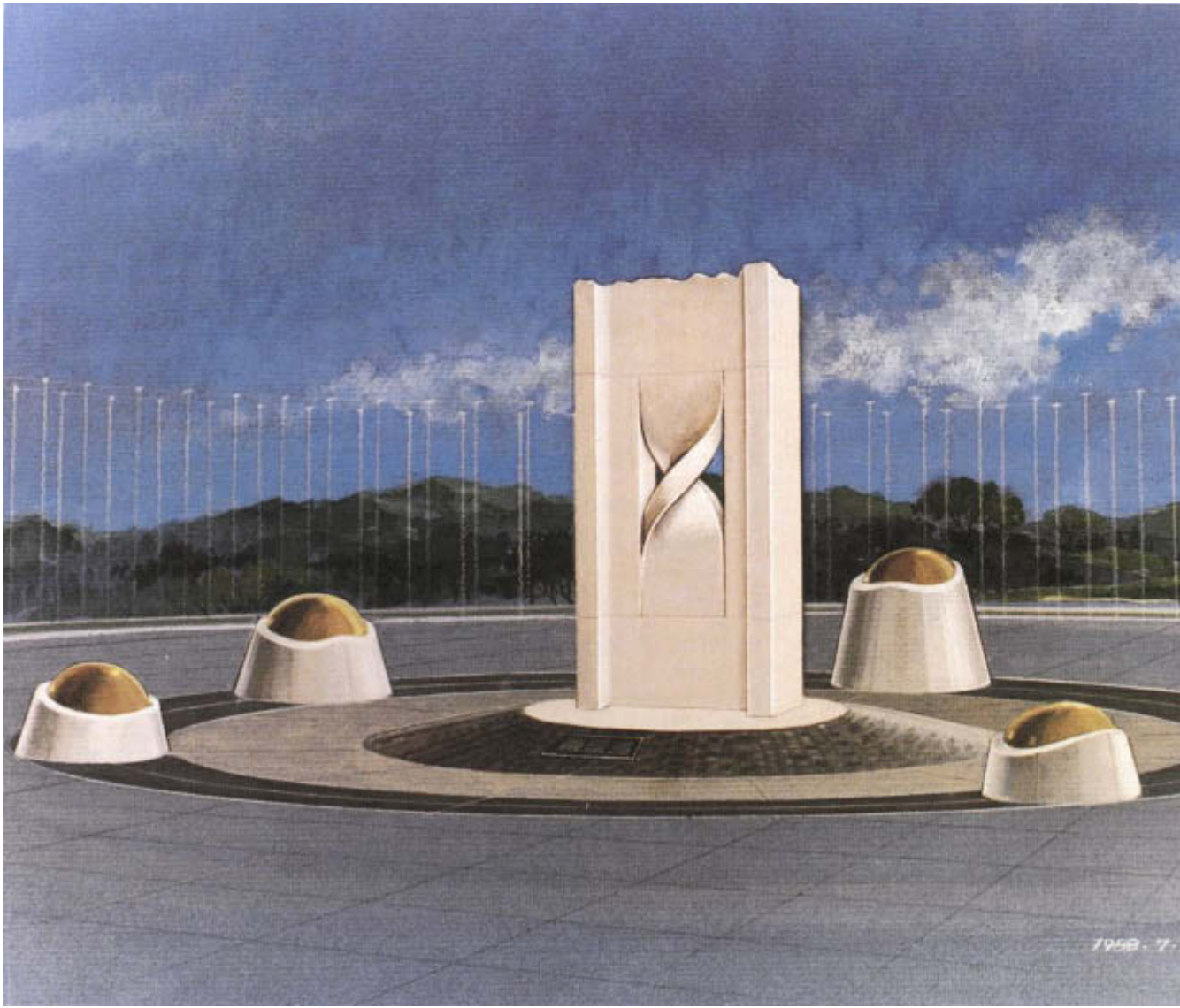
- The basic water form is made up of 14 types, and the heights of water jets can be adjusted from eight to 16 meters.

Program Fountain

- The program fountain is laid out in the center of the lake as measured from the center of the World Peace Gate. Using 29 sets of 30-millimeter nozzles, the height of water jets can be altered from 3.5 meters to 30 meters to express the unique aesthetic beauty of curve.

- The water form in general attempt to portray the image of Korea about to take off in the international community as well as Korean national spirit aspiring for a big leap.

The project, not covered in the SLOOC budget, was financed entirely by the Pohang Iron and Steel Company, and the installation was completed on September 15, 1989.



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13. Perspective drawing of a sculpture commemorating the Olympic Movement entitled, "Meeting in Seoul".

14. Perspective drawing of the Fountain of Olympic Song, constructed in the moat of the ancient Mongchon-Tosong (Fortress), around which is built the Olympic Park.



30. Official Report and Film



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30.5 Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall

30.5.1 Basic Preparations

The SLOOC decided to establish a Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall for the purpose of 1) preserving and displaying data relating to the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games, and their souvenirs, 2) displaying international and national sports data of historical importance, and 3) providing a forum for study of historical data on the Olympics and sports.

Since August 1982, the Sports Ministry, the government's Olympic Supporting Committee, and the Seoul city administration had separately studied a project to establish such an exhibition hall, although this had not gone as far as ways and means to secure required funds and the actual enforcement agency.

In June 1985, the Data Department of the SLOOC worked out a plan to establish the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall and its operation plan. The SLOOC, however, reserved action on the plan.

In early 1987, the matter again was brought up for discussion; in January a suggestion was made to utilize the space inside the World Peace Gate, but the suggestion was discarded because changes in the gate's design provided only limited space.

In February 1987, there was a suggestion to build a two-storey Olympic museum building in the Olympic Park, but the suggestion was dropped, too, because of funding problems and limited time.

In August 1987, another suggestion was made to establish the exhibition hall using the fourth and fifth floors of the Olympic Center by remodeling the floors; the suggestion was put aside, however, because of problems in remodeling the floors and because a decision had yet to be made as to the future utilization of the Olympic Center.

In November, final action was taken to establish the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall by securing required space in the projected Youth Hostel building; the space on the entire third floor of the projected building was 1,355.4 square meters and the cost of interior facilities would be about 410 million won.

The SLOOC organized a committee among experts to efficiently undertake the exhibition hall project with respect to the collection and preservation of souvenirs.

The committee's functions were: 1) specialized advice on the collection of data, and the method of collection and preservation; 2) advice on designing and undertaking of the project, and on exhibition; and 3) advice on related cases involving international and national museums.

The SLOOC commissioned 10 persons to serve on the committee in January 1988 as follows:

Committee Members

Kim Dong-hyun, Director, Department of Conservation Science, Cultural Property Research Institute
 Kim Myung-kon, International Judge, Korean Amateur Boxing Federation
 Kim Sung-kuk, Professor, Hongik University
 Kim Won, Director, Architecture Office
 Kim Chul-joon, Professor, Seoul National University
 Oh Do-kwang, Managing Editor, Daily Sports
 Yi Kun-moo, Curator, National Museum of Korea
 Lee Song-woo, Adviser, Korea Basketball Association
 Lee Tae-nyong, Professor, Hanrim University
 Chang Yoon-woo, Professor, Sungshin Women's University

30.5.2 Collection of Commemorative Materials

Before embarking on the collection of commemorative data and materials to be displayed at the hall, the SLOOC determined the following target items:

- Commemorative coins and medals: coins issued to commemorate the hosting of the 10th Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games, Seoul Olympic commemorative coins, medals for winners, and commemorative medals, coins and winners' medals of past Games.
- Lottery materials, postage stamps: Olympic lottery, Seoul Olympic commemorative stamps issued at home and abroad, and commemorative stamps of past Games
- Uniforms: uniforms of Games operation personnel, uniforms of the participating countries, uniforms of torch runners
- Supplies from the Olympic Village and Press Village: beds tables, articles in drawing rooms, furniture and fixtures
- Supplies for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies: articles for ceremonies, articles for functions, and other supplies
- Torch articles: torch holder, ignition rod and others
- Sporting articles: balls, gloves, headguards and other competition items
- Entrance tickets, accreditation cards, and stickers
- Technology equipment: telecommunications equipment, computer-related instruments, medical supplies, doping control-related instruments and data, security check instruments, broadcast-related equipment and auxiliary items
- Assortment of public relations matters, video tapes, films, pictures and slides
- Environmental decorative items
- Signature materials: Signature cards of contributors to funds and the Games operation personnel

- Large-sized stamps, symbolic plates: Large-sized stamp boards signed by renowned athletes, Seoul Olympics commemorative autographing board, athletes' and journalists' autographing boards (Olympic Village, Press Village)
- Private collections: Materials owned by individuals and the Korean Olympic Committee, and medalists of past Games
- Commemorative articles and licensed goods

Those targeted items were collected in three phases.

The first phase, up to August 1988, called for the compilation of the lists of items, cooperation with related departments, study of articles in private possession or owned by related organizations, collection and preservation of the pre-Games data.

The second phase from September to November featured the operation of teams to collect souvenirs before and after the Games, and acquisition and operation of a temporary warehouse. At the Headquarters Hotel, two personnel collected various souvenirs of international sports federations. At the Olympic Village, four personnel collected the uniforms of athletes and NOC souvenirs. At the storage depot, three personnel classified the collected materials, compiled lists and stored the items.

The third phase from December 1988 to June 1989 featured the collection or exchange of overseas materials and souvenirs, and the solicitation of cooperation from the IOC Museum and the Greek Olympic Museum. The SLOOC operated two storage depots to keep the souvenirs until the opening of the exhibition hall. The first storage depot on the third floor of the Olympic Center preserved 13,811 pieces of 592 kinds of souvenirs of the Seoul Asian Games. The second depot located in the Olympic Park preserved about 6,000 pieces relating to the Seoul Olympic Games. From April 29, 1987 to October 31, 1988, the SLOOC operated an Olympic souvenirs comparative exhibition hall for the purpose of helping improve the quality of local products by enabling manufacturers to compare their products with foreign souvenirs with respect to quality, design and creativity. The exhibition, held on the first floor of the Olympic Center, displayed 1,302 pieces and attracted 15,987 visitors, including 14,224 Koreans and 1,763 foreigners.

30.5.3 Exhibition Hall

The SLOOC, which decided to establish the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall on the third floor of the Youth Hostel building, established the following souvenir layout plan.

Souvenir Layout Plan

- Entrance space (symbolic wall painting/formative structure/guide signs)
- Seoul Olympics data exhibition
- Seoul Asian Games data exhibition
- Seoul Paralympics data exhibition
- Sports history ("Hall of Honor" to be provided: privately owned articles to be included)
- Past Olympic Games data exhibition
- Audio-visual room (slide and video presentation facilities)
- Planning and exhibition office
- Souvenir sales booth
- Others (offices and storage depots)

Composition of display

- Data relating to the efforts to win the right to host the Olympics in Seoul
- Games preparations data
- Data relating to the staging of the Games
- Cultural and academic data
- Domestic sports data
- Overseas data and articles relating to past Olympic Games
- Data and articles owned by individuals

30.6 Review and Evaluation

When the flame burning on the cauldron in the Olympic Stadium was extinguished, bringing all competitions and functions to a close, most of the personnel of the Organizing Committee felt a sense of relief at concluding the Games successfully

after so many hectic days and nights of efforts. The personnel in the Data Department, however, could not feel that relief for the conclusion of the Games was only the start of the work facing their department. Although the official report of tabloid size contains no more than 850 pages dealing with the Games operation and 700 pages on competition results, the SLOOC had a huge workload to handle long before, instructing the Data Department to publish 10 volumes on the collection of records on preparatory works in five issues, and directing the 31 sport-specific headquarters, 13 function headquarters and 18 supporting sections to produce some 60 reports on sector-by-sector results. With respect to the Seoul Olympic Exhibition Hall project, many suggestions were made in June 1985 and January and February in 1987, but were reserved or dropped. Not until November 1987 when the Youth Hostel building project got off the ground was the final action made concerning the establishment of the memorabilia exhibition hall in the projected building. To secure documentary pictures, 30 select photographers were hired in February 1985 to organize the Olympic official photographers corps; the operation of the corps made it possible to gather pictures relating to the preparations and operation of the Games and also contributed significantly to the development of sports photography in Korea.

The SLOOC was dissolved as of April 3, 1989. When all key personnel of each section of the Organizing Committee returned to their original posts, or were hired by other organizations, the official report compilation team had great difficulty collecting required data, covering sources or making inquiries.

15. A performance during the dedication ceremony for the World Peace Gate.
16. The unveiling of the "Turkish Fountain" on September 10, 1988.
17. Sculptured wall inscribed with Olympic records, the World Peace Gate, and other commemorative structures.

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대회를 마치고
On Concluding the Games
Bilan des Jeux Olympiques

31





31. On Concluding the Games

31.1 Games Preparations and Operation

31.1.1 Organization and Support System

Organizers spent seven years preparing for the 24th Seoul Olympic Games. During this time, there was also a unique chance to check the preparations for the Games when Seoul staged the Asian Games in 1986. The Asian Games gave organizers an opportunity to build their expertise in running facilities, human resources and operations. The Seoul Olympic Games were staged on the foundation of the experience gained from the 10th Asian Games, expanding and operating the organization of the Asian Games and learning from the trial and error involved in the regional games. By staging the Asian Games, the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) made a timely start to securing facilities and human resources — the Olympic Park, Olympic Stadium, 33 sites of competition, 50 training sites, and some 56,000 operation personnel.

The SLOOC was activated in 1981, and the Ministry of Sports was inaugurated in 1982 to take charge of all governmental support. In the meantime, efforts were made to establish close cooperation with the IOC, NOCs, IFs and other Games-related organizations.

In 1988, the SLOOC activated the Operation Headquarters of Seoul Olympics to run 31 competition operation headquarters, seven functions operation headquarters, and 25 supporting units.

For the successful operation of the Games, the government activated a supporting committee chaired by the prime minister to extend national support in all sectors including finance, human resources, facilities, equipment and others. The National Assembly established an ad hoc committee on Olympics support to lay legal grounds enabling organizations, corporations and schools to make their human resources and facilities available for the Games.

On the private front, the National Supporting Committee for Seoul Olympics spearheaded a move to promote national involvement in the Games by organizing regional supporting committees as well as the Supporting Committee of Koreans Residing Abroad.

The basic framework of the Games operation, including the various organizations and supporting and cooperative systems, was launched on a national scale.

The operation headquarters in each sport and competition site was empowered to perform under its own authority and responsibility. In each operation headquarters, an operation center was set up, and was hooked to the Main Operation Center to gain an overall picture of the operation.

Computer terminals were also set up to deploy operation personnel and manage training so as to coordinate the input and operation of personnel during the Games period.

The development of the Games Information On-line Services (GIIONS) and the Wide Information Network System (WINS) provided for speedy and accurate processing of various information, playing a crucial role in upgrading the Seoul Games to an Olympics of science.

31.1.2 Games Operation Personnel

The success of the Games operation made it essential to secure and operate qualified personnel responsible for the preparation and operation of the Games.

Because the operation of the Olympics required the simultaneous input of personnel of diverse occupations on a large scale, it posed a great challenge to secure adequate numbers of personnel representing many segments. These included volunteers, and support and temporary employees, in addition to full-time personnel.

The operation personnel were made up of the following: First, SLOOC personnel numbering 1,435 — the key figures in the Olympics operations, playing roles in the preparation, operation of the Games and post-Games management.

Second, volunteers numbering 27,221, who were selected from among the 116,294 persons that applied individually or by groups for the volunteer services. The volunteers included 14,607 individual applicants, 11,929 from various organizations, 352 foreigners and 333 overseas Korean residents.

Third, the support personnel numbering 18,281, who were recruited from sports and public organizations and other related agencies in accordance with the Olympic Supporting Law.

They included 3,612 from sports organizations, 4,026 from government agencies, 6,640 from the military, 542 from medical sector, 2,383 from corporations, and 1,078 from other sectors. Fourth, the temporary employees were those who had specialized knowledge and expertise; 1,120 persons were posted to the competition sites 1,480 to the functions venues, and 175 to supporting apparatuses, totalling 2,775.

In all, the number of personnel mobilized for the Seoul Olympic Games totalled 49,712. Inclusive of the various performance personnel, the total human resources for the Games were equivalent to 604,520 man-days.

Before securing personnel, the SLOOC set the following guidelines: 1) the projection of human resources on an optimum scale, 2) the cultivation of job performance capability through orientation and education, and 3) perfect food services operation and other treatment at an optimum level.

31.1.3 Facilities and Materials

□ Facilities

The most significant factor in bringing the Seoul Olympics to a successful conclusion was the acquisition of superb facilities and the meticulous operation of the secured facilities. By staging the Seoul Asian Games in 1986, the SLOOC had secured the basic required facilities. Afterwards, the SLOOC stepped up its efforts to secure additional competition sites conforming to the specifications and the standards laid down by the IFs. The SLOOC was thus able to provide a comfortable competition environment to athletes. The specially built nature and proximity of Seoul's facilities was in contrast to the extensive use of existing facilities seen in Los Angeles in 1984.

The facilities required to stage the 23 official sports, four demonstration and exhibition sports covered 264 sites, including 34 competition sites, 72 training sites, 70 related facilities and 88 functions venues.

The 72 training sites were existing facilities including gymnasiums of various schools, playing grounds and social sports facilities. Of the 34 competition sites, 21 including the Changchung Gymnasium were existing facilities which were repaired on a large scale, while four, including Seoul National University Gymnasium and Hanyang University Gymnasium, were projects which were originally not related to the Games but were completed earlier than schedule in time for the Games. By utilizing existing facilities after repair works or extensions, the SLOOC was able to save some 150 billion *won* in direct expenses.

The facilities which were newly constructed for the Seoul Games were the Olympic Park's six facilities — the velodrome, gymnasium, fencing gymnasium, weightlifting stadium, swimming pool and tennis courts — the Han River Regatta Course, Seoul Equestrian Park and Pusan Yachting Center.

The competition sites in such provincial cities as Taejon, Taegu, Kwangju and Pusan, where football preliminaries were held, were among the existing facilities. The funding required for the new construction and repair works on facilities totalled 258.9 billion *won*.

All the competition sites conformed to the specifications laid down by the IFs; in fact, IF personnel officials approved the construction after completion leaving no room for complaint about the facilities.



31. On Concluding the Games

The Olympic Games, however, are not simply a question of sport; the Games require tremendous secondary facilities for accommodation, transportation and communications for the athletes, officials, media personnel and the members of the Olympic Family. The facilities of the Seoul Olympics were rated as superb, and this evaluation refers not only to the competition sites but also to the comfortable and efficient operation of the secondary facilities.

An apartment complex of 5,540 flats occupying 620,000 square meters was used for the Olympic Village and Press Village to accommodate 14,501 athletes and 5,186 media personnel. Fifty-six apartment units comprising 4,494 flats were built as an Olympic Family Town to accommodate 15,000 Games-related personnel and tourists. The facilities for the International Broadcasting Center, Main Press Center, and Youth Camp were rated excellent, far surpassing those at any previous Games.

Most of the MPC equipment was computerized and linked to every competition site, enabling users of terminals to retrieve games results, profiles of star athletes and other information.

The IBC, situated next to the main KBS — TV building, was the control hub for radio and television relays and was capable of accommodating 7,000 persons; the building occupies a lot covering 19,835 square meters.

During the Games period, 160 broadcast companies from 85 countries used 27 communications satellite circuits to make TV relays for a combined total of 9,200 hours, about three times more than the 3,000 hours relayed during the Los Angeles Games.

□ Materials

The materials supporting an event like the Olympics were of immense volume.

A systematic management system was required for the materials because the required equipment was diverse in nature and installed in many different locations.

Because the materials were to be disposed of following the Games, the cost had to be minimized by securing the materials under the Olympic marketing program, free rental or lease, or other proper methods.

The total volume of materials used for the Seoul Olympic Games came to 2,925 kinds of equipment equivalent to some 26,000 tons — nearly double the 12,000 tons used during the 1986 Seoul Asian Games. The equipment covered 16,960,000 pieces valued at 70.8 billion *won*.

The materials secured under the Olympic marketing program came to 58.6 percent of the total, or 465 kinds of equipment worth 41,529,000,000 *won*. Under the marketing program, companies involved were authorized to use the official Olympic logo, emblem and mascot for their marketing, advertisements and products in return for

their services involving provision of funds and materials.

Involved in the marketing program were 96 local companies and 46 foreign corporations; the funds, materials and services provided by them were equivalent to 139 billion *won*.

The materials included: 1,088 kinds of sporting goods covering 1,095,000 pieces; 120 kinds of technical equipment covering 163,000 pieces; 30 kinds of safety equipment covering some 14,000 pieces; 47 kinds of accreditation equipment covering 954,000 pieces, and other goods such as medical supplies, uniforms, electric home appliances and office fixtures and consumables.

The Uniforms were provided to 73,741 persons; the total pieces of uniforms including casuals, training wear, traditional Korean women's costumes and consumables made available to them in eight job categories amounted to 650,000 pieces.

The materials rented free for temporary use mostly came from government agencies and public organizations and were equivalent to about 60,000 pieces.

The materials secured for the Games covered 2,925 kinds of equipment worth 70,800,000,000 *won* including: 1,291 kinds of equipment worth 139 billion *won* under purchase arrangement; 307 kinds of equipment worth 4.8 billion *won* under free rental arrangement; 61 kinds of equipment worth 3.9 billion *won* under normal rental arrangement; 465 kinds of equipment worth 41.5 billion *won* under the Olympic marketing program; 9 kinds of equipment worth 200 million *won* under contribution; and 792 kinds of equipment worth 6.5 billion *won* carried over from the Asian Games.

31.1.4 Finance

One major sign of the successful operation of the Seoul Olympic Games was the surplus in accounting terms.

The Seoul Games organizers were clearly mindful of the serious repercussions of incurring a deficit such as that suffered by the Montreal Games. And they learned the new style of Olympic management from Los Angeles which recorded the first-ever surplus by means of utilizing volunteers, its marketing arrangement linked to the torch relay and cost-effective use of facilities.

Unlike the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, the investment for social overhead capital for the Seoul Games was comparatively small.

In 1964, Tokyo spent one trillion yen (equivalent to 12 trillion Korean *won* at 1986 constant price), or one quarter of Japan's national income, to finance the Olympic-related projects; 97.3 percent of the total investment went to such social overhead capital as subway, waterworks and sewage system, hotels and elevated highways. Seoul, by contrast, spent 1.27 trillion *won* for

the development of conditions for the Olympic Games or 53.5 percent of the total investments. Most of the projects classified under the development of the conditions, however, were included under the five-year social and economic development plan. Thus the share of national income in the Olympic-related projects was low. The total investments for the Seoul Games-related projects came to 2,382.6 billion *won*, including 361.1 billion *won* for Games operation, 747.3 billion *won* for direct investment, and 1,274.2 billion *won* for the development of conditions for the Games.

Of the total cost, government financing accounted for 1,285.4 billion *won* (53.9 percent) including the state treasury portion of 605.2 billion *won* and provincial treasury portion of 680.2 billion *won*, the SLOOC contribution accounted for 568.4 billion *won* (23.9 percent), and private funding accounted for 528.8 billion *won* (22.2 percent).

The funds raised by the SLOOC came to 666.6 billion *won* including 27.5 billion *won* from the sales proceeds of 3.3 million tickets, 224.7 billion *won* from TV rights, 74.5 billion *won* from the marketing program, 135.2 billion *won* from the sales of commemorative coins and medals, 2.9 billion *won* from the sales of commemorative stamps, 118.8 billion *won* from the Olympic lottery, and 26.5 billion *won* from advertisements. When other sources such as the sales of apartments and the contributions amounting to 241.6 billion *won* were added, the total fund reached 909.8 billion *won*.

Spending came to 568.4 billion *won*, including 237.8 billion *won* for facilities, 50.1 billion *won* for planning and security, 32.5 billion *won* for culture and ceremonies, 30.9 billion *won* for Olympic and Press Villages, 31.1 billion *won* for technology, 22.8 billion *won* for public relations, 3.7 billion *won* for revenues projects, 69.5 billion *won* for the operation of organizations, and 10.7 billion *won* for materials and human resources.

According to the Games Organizing Committee's settlement of accounts as of April 3, 1989, receipts amounted to 668.2 billion *won* and expenditures amounted to 568.4 billion *won*, yielding a surplus of 99.8 billion *won*.

When the 241.6 billion *won* in contributions was added, however, the surplus hit 341.4 billion *won*.

It is estimated that the funds raised for the Seoul Olympic Games was double the total amount recorded at the Los Angeles Games.

It has to be remembered, however, that the scope of funds differs according to the host country. In the case of the Tokyo Games, the major sources of revenues were the sales of tickets, commemorative stamps and coins and advertisements. Income from professional sports also contributed to the fund.

In the case of Montreal Games, 55 percent of the total revenues came from a lottery, and other major sources were commemorative coins, stamps and medals.

Los Angeles, which staged the Games under a new approach marked by private initiative, chalked up a surplus by diversifying sources of incomes such as TV rights and through sizeable contributions from companies involved in the accrediting system for sporting equipment.

31.1.5 Operation of Competitions

Among the many factors in measuring the success of an Olympic Games, the one that cannot be measured in financial terms is the operation of competitions.

The success of an Olympic Games also hinges on how the participating athletes perform and whether or not the competitions are conducted exactly according to schedule at the given sites.

Impeccable planning, preparation and the smooth flow of information were required to conduct the 237 events of 23 official sports at 34 competition sites, including six in provincial cities, and to manage 13,304 athletes and officials during the Games period of 16 days. To ensure the smooth operation of the competitions, great care was taken to manage everything ranging from the development of the competition program, registration of athletes, acquisition of technical delegation from IFs, technical officials, to the education of games operation personnel, the smooth supply of sports equipment and victory ceremonies. The development of the Games program featured three sectors — the timing of the Games, sports and events, and games schedules.

The goals set for the programming were 1) to help promote the conditions conducive to fullest performance by athletes, 2) to draw the widest possible audience, 3) to ensure maximum TV viewing, 4) to minimize the number of required competition sites, and 5) to reduce the burden on the Games supporting sectors.

The staging of the Games was set from September 17 to October 2 by taking account of various conditions such as temperature, precipitation, other weather conditions, natural environment and conditions for the conduct of outdoor competition. The official sports were set at 23. All such decisions were made after several consultations with the IOC.

The schedules were supplemented and revised in close consultation with relevant IFs. Any change in the schedule affected the overall scheduling. Draws, pairings and match — ups in ball games, in particular, caused various difficulties due to circumstances and the variables to be considered. It was not until February 1988 that the schedule booklet was off the press.

Despite the complex planning, many changes were needed in the schedules, even during the Games period. The accreditation of the athletes was based on the projected size of athletes and officials which was set at 13,674 athletes and officials from 161 NOCs; the accreditation involved a set of procedures including the production and delivery of entry forms, receipts of the entry forms and actual accreditation.

Because of the need to secure technical delegates early in the planning stage, 44 persons were confirmed in 1986, 54 in 1987 and 58 others were confirmed in 1988.

The number of IF officials for sports including the demonstration sports totalled 2,291 and the number of international technical officials came to 1,700.

A total of 25,209 operation personnel for the conduct of competitions were secured early in cooperation with each sport operations department and the Human Resources Department.

The competition operation personnel were mostly drawn from those who also worked for the Seoul Asian Games. Personnel required for competition-related administrative apparatuses were secured from relevant sports organizations while the support personnel were secured under agreements signed with relevant sports schools. The operation personnel included 6,440 students from 75 schools. To cover specialized fields in some sports, 74 foreign specialists were secured.

The sports equipment covered 1,088 kinds, including 430 which were used during the Asian Games, and 658 which were additionally secured.

During victory ceremonies, medals were awarded to the first through the third finishers, diplomas were presented to the first through eighth finishers, while participation medals were given to all official participants. The Victory Ceremony Operation Center used 12 mobile teams comprised of 358 persons and two band teams of 100 persons to conduct 270 victory ceremonies, including 237 for official events, 24 for demonstration events, and nine for exhibition events. The preparation for the competition operation was undertaken almost perfectly, and the operation of the competitions was carried out smoothly thanks to well-balanced coordination among operation personnel, coupled with high-tech equipment and the outstanding facilities of the competition sites.

The flawless operation of the competitions was underscored by the harvest of world records and Olympic records, and by the absence of any particular cases of appeals or protests, except for some minor trouble involving the boxing competition.

About 200 operation personnel manning the sports information center in the Olympic Village performed well providing timely information on everything ranging from traffic conditions to the games schedules and the situation on the current days of competition. The high-tech equipment which processed the games results speedily and accurately was also a highlight of the operation of the Seoul Olympic Games. In the case of 100-m sprint, for example, it took only eight minutes to distribute the results after going through photo reading, decision, input into the computer, and output of the data.

1. Operation personnel helping athletes during the track and field competitions. The dedicated service by the operation personnel contributed to the smooth running of the competitions.





31. On Concluding the Games

The credit for the outstanding operation of the Games also goes to the dedicated endeavors on the part of 49,712 operation personnel, including 27,221 volunteers. Ideal weather conditions were also a contributing factor.

31.1.6 Operation of Functions

The overwhelming image of the Olympics is that of the outstanding skills of athletes and the drama of competition. But while the sports action generates this excitement, the spectacular scenes at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies often leave the most vivid memories.

Of some 9,200 hours of video display of the Seoul Games, the moments that most enraptured television viewers all over the world were the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

In this respect, the opening and closing ceremonies, and various cultural functions were instrumental in making the Seoul Olympic Games a success. Behind the success of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were wisdom and energy, and hard work.

Work on the Opening and Closing Ceremonies got off the ground in April 1985 when the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Division was instituted in the Culture and Ceremonies Department. Encouraged by the successful opening and closing ceremonies of the 10th Asian Games, the organizers exerted efforts for two years, supervising 13,625 personnel from 47 organizations for the Opening Ceremony, and 6,173 persons from 29 organizations for the Closing Ceremony.

Like seven-year-old Yun Tae-ung who captivated the world as he rolled a hoop across the stadium, in the Opening Ceremonies some 1,400 primary school students, 7,211 high school students, 856 university students, 730 members of specialized organizations, 2,728 soldiers, 424 foreigners and 276 others gave their all. The performance personnel for the Closing Ceremony included 2,807 high school students, 712 university students, 299 members of specialized organizations, 2,102 soldiers, 30 foreigners and 223 others. The objective underlying the spectacular Opening and Closing Ceremonies was to provide a momentum for harmony and progress for mankind and to highlight cultural development in Korea while trying to spotlight the common cultural ground shared by all. There are many barriers in the way of harmony and progress but the dramatic scenes which unfolded in Seoul transcended cultural and racial frontiers and many other sources of division. The performance covered 18 programs which were carried out exactly as planned. The various cultural events that continued for 50 days from a month before the opening of the Games were also remarkable.

The cultural events were classified into functions to commemorate the Games, performances and exhibitions. Forty-one events were held across the country in conformity with the guidelines governing the cultural events: 1) to publicize the excellent features of Korea's traditional culture, 2) to introduce programs which emphasize a harmony between tradition and modernity, and regional characteristics, and 3) to operate the events in a setting of an international festival to uphold harmony and progress. The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival drew 528 organizations from 73 countries, with the participating personnel numbering 30,722 including 2,399 foreigners; 232 programs were staged on 628 occasions, attracting a combined total of 9.55 million people. The Youth Camp attracted 882 persons from 43 countries. The World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad held under the theme of the "world community in post-industrial society" drew 242 scholars from 30 Countries.

The Seoul Olympic Sports Scientific Congress drew 1,670 persons from 58 countries, highlighting symposiums in 10 fields and panel discussions in 12 fields and the presentation of 695 papers.

The performance events included the Gala Opening of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, Korean Folk Arts Festival, Dance, Drama, and Music Festival and Korean Film Festival. The commemorative events included the Opening Show of IOC Congress, Games Eve Festival, Seoul Festival, Han River Festival, Street Festival, Olympic Village cultural events, and provincial cultural festivals to celebrate the arrival of the Olympic flame. Major exhibitions included the Korean Culture Special Exhibition, Special Culture Exhibition, Korean Fine Arts Exhibition, World Fine Arts Exhibition, and Olympic Commemoration Exhibition. The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival drew 2,399 artists from 43 organizations in 72 countries, including those with which Korea had no diplomatic relations such as the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Seoul Olympics thus became known as an integrated festival of sports, culture, arts and science.

As part of the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival, the first and second International Open-air Sculpture Symposiums and World Invitational Open-air Sculpture Exhibition were held in the Olympic Park, developing the park into an international sculpture park.

The works by 36 sculptors attending the symposia from 32 countries and 155 sculpture pieces presented by 66 countries for the exhibitions will remain in the Olympic Park to commemorate the Seoul Olympics.





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- 2. Hang gliders paint a sign of welcome during the Opening Ceremony; the hang gliders emitted trails of five colors to the applause of 100,000 spectators.
- 3. During the Opening Ceremony, 1,525 modern dancers performed beautiful dances containing both western and Korean folk musical elements.
- 4. A sculpture erected in the Olympic Park, which had been entered for the International Open-air Sculpture Symposium entitled, "The Bridge of Eternity" by the Mexican sculptor Jorge Dubon.
- 5. "A Place of Harmony" is performed for the Closing Ceremony; participating athletes mingle together with the performers in the waning moments of the Games.
- 6. A sculpture erected at the Olympic Park, by Ireland's Fitzgerald entitled, "A Wish for M.B."
- 7. Korean traditional music introduced at the Korean Classical Music Festival, drew the attention of the world's musicians.
- 8. Sculptures at the Olympic Exhibition Hall.



31. On Concluding the Games

31.2 Scope of the Games and Records

31.2.1 Scope of the Games

The 24th Seoul Olympic Games were the biggest Olympics in history, drawing 13,304 athletes and officials from 160 out of the 167 countries associated with the IOC.

The participants included 6,983 male athletes, 2,434 female athletes, and 3,887 officials including 444 women. Since the first Athens Olympic Games in 1896, which drew 311 participants from 13 countries, the Olympics have grown steadily reaching the pre-World War II peak at the 11th Berlin Games which drew 4,308 participants from 49 countries. The postwar peak was marked by the 19th Mexico Olympics (7,470 from 125 countries). The 20th Munich Olympics also attracted a sizeable number of participants, 10,080 from 123 countries.

Political considerations began to affect the Olympics when African countries stayed away en bloc in protest against the participation of South Africa in the 21st Montreal Olympics. In protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the U.S.A. and its western allies boycotted the 1980 Moscow Games, which drew only 81 countries. Although the 1984 Los Angeles Games drew 140 countries, the sport event was severely diminished as the Soviet Union and East European nations stayed away.

Considering past experiences, it was generally believed that staging the Olympics in Seoul, scene of national division, would involve a high political risk.

As it turned out, however, the Seoul Games attracted nations from both East and West, and set a new record in terms of quality and quantity. And therein lies the significance of the Seoul Games, and the reason why the 24th Olympiad is rated as an event which practically revived the Olympics. Host Korea left the door open until the eve of the Games in an effort to bring D.P.R. Korea to the sport forum but to no avail. In all, only seven NOCs failed to join the Seoul Games.

By number of participants, the United States topped the list of participating countries with 779 persons (including 615 athletes), followed by the Soviet Union with 655 (514 athletes), host Korea with 640 (467 athletes), the Federal Republic of Germany with 536 (404 athletes), Canada with 501 (379 athletes), Great Britain with 504 (369 athletes), and France with 418 (309 athletes).

By sport, athletics topped the list with 1,727 (1,148 men, 579 women) from 148 countries, followed by swimming with 944 (599 men, 345 women) from 80 countries, rowing with 660 (450 men, 210 women) from 38 countries, yachting with 456 (402 men, 54 women)

from 60 countries, cycling with 455 (391 men, 64 women) wrestling with 446 from 69 countries, and boxing with 442 from 107 countries. Modern pentathlon ranked the last with 79 from 27 countries.

Seven countries did not send athletes to the Seoul Games — D.P.R. Korea, Cuba, Albania, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Seychelles and Madagascar. Nine countries took part in only one sport, Burma, Congo, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Maldives, Rwanda, Somalia (all athletics), Bhutan (archery), and Afghanistan (wrestling).

The sports conducted for the Olympiad included the official sports specified by the Olympic Charter, demonstration sports and exhibition sports. The sports for the Games were determined through consultation between the host country and the IOC.

The official sports for the Seoul Games numbered 23, including the 21 staged at the Los Angeles Games and the two new sports, table tennis and tennis. The events of the 23 sports numbered 237, an increase of 16 from the Los Angeles Games.

The demonstration sports for the Seoul Olympics were taekwondo and baseball, and the exhibition sports were bowling and badminton.

The period of the Seoul Olympic Games, staged in Seoul and provincial cities, was 16 days from September 17 to October 2, 1988. Staged on the opening day were preliminaries for five sports including basketball, volleyball, football, swimming and boxing, while finals in four sports including athletics, boxing, equestrian and volleyball were conducted on the closing day. Between 15 and 17 sports were conducted on each day during the Games period.

31.2.2 Results and Records

For the first time in 12 years, athletes gathered in Seoul transcending all barriers of race, ideology and wealth. As with the past Games, the 24th Seoul Games were dominated by three sports powerhouses, the U.S.S.R., German Democratic Republic and the U.S.A..

Aside from the Soviet domination, noteworthy was that the German Democratic Republic displayed immense sports power, and that host Korea ranked fourth in medal standings. The three sports powerhouses took home 128 out of the 241 gold medals at stake. At the last stage, host Korea emerged as a potential powerhouse by edging the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania.

The U.S.S.R. finished first with 55 golds, 31 silvers, and 46 bronzes, followed by the German Democratic Republic with 37 golds, 35 silvers and 30 bronzes, and the United States with 36 golds, 31 silvers and 27 bronzes.

With the exception of the boycotted Los Angeles Games, the U.S.S.R. has recorded four consecutive first places since the Munich Games, bringing its total Olympic first-places to six. The United States has been edged from first place since the 1968 Mexico Games.

Host Korea displayed strength in boxing, judo, wrestling, archery, handball and table tennis, capturing 12 golds, 10 silvers and 11 bronzes to win the fourth place in medal rankings.

The Federal Republic of Germany also showed considerable power, with 11 golds, 14 silvers and 15 bronzes. Hungary took 11 golds, six silvers and six bronzes, and Bulgaria 10 golds, 12 silvers and 13 bronzes.

Among the 160 participating countries, 108 failed to take home even a single medal. Fifty-two countries each captured medals including seven which each only won bronzes — Thailand, Mongolia, Pakistan, Greece, the Philippines, Colombia and Djibouti. The U.S.S.R. dominated the Games mainly because its athletes overwhelmed in sports with many medals at stake such as gymnastics, cycling, shooting, weightlifting, wrestling, and athletics. Despite its tremendous strength, the United States failed to turn its potential to medals in many events.

The U.S. showed strength in its traditional bastion of athletics, taking home 13 out of the 42 at stake, compared with the 10 captured by the U.S.S.R. The U.S. dominated in track events, while the U.S.S.R. and the German Democratic Republic dominated the field events. In long and middle distance running, Kenya and other African nations performed well. Four world records were established in athletics, compared with eight in Munich and eight in the Montreal Games. Athletics saw 42 Olympic records.

In the marathon, Italy and Portugal (women's) finished first, but the times were not impressive. With 50-meter freestyle events for men and women added, swimming put 31 golds at stake; the German Democratic Republic captured 11, followed by the U.S. with 8. Swimming produced 11 world records and 34 Olympic records.

Weightlifting saw the emergence of an unheard-of lifter named Naim Suleymanoglu of Turkey. Weightlifting produced 11 world records and 38 Olympic records.

For the first time in 16 years, the U.S.S.R. captured the gold in basketball, beating the U.S.A.. In women's handball, host Korea won the gold for the first time in Olympic history. Archery made a significant contribution to boosting host Korea to fourth in overall medal standings by giving the host country three out of the four golds at stake. In the newly adopted table tennis events, host Korea and the People's Republic of China each clinched two golds.

The record-setting star of the Seoul Olympic Games was Turkey's Naim Suleymanoglu who established six world records in the 60-kilogram class weightlifting. Six-time swimming gold medalist Kristin Otto of the German Democratic Republic was also in the spotlight.

Suleymanoglu, 154 centimeters in height and 59.7 kilograms in weight, snatched 152.5kg, and lifted 190kg in clean and jerk for a record total of 342.5kg. Otto became the first woman swimmer to win six golds.

Other star performers were: five-time men's swimming medalist Matthew Biondi (U.S.A.); American woman sprinter Florence Griffith Joyner (three golds); Korean woman archer Kim Soo-nyung who established two world records and five Olympic records; American three-time swimming gold medalist Janet Evans; American two-time athletic gold medalist Carl Lewis; American Jackie Joyner-Kersey who won two golds in women's athletics; Hungarian Tams Darnis, who, overcoming the handicap of having sight in only one eye, captured the golds in 200-meter individual medley and 400-meter medley; American Gregory Louganis who, despite a head injury, won two diving events for the second time in consecutive Olympics.

Comment should also be made about the doping scandal involving Canadian Ben Johnson who might have been the superstar of the Seoul Olympiad. Ben Johnson captured the gold medal in the 100-meter dash by clocking 9.79 seconds, but he was stripped of the medal when a doping test revealed he had been taking anabolic steroids.

The records established in Seoul Games included 33 world records, five world records equalled, and 227 Olympic records. Included in the world records were 11 in swimming, 11 in weightlifting, four in athletics, three in shooting, two in archery, and two in cycling.



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9. As the Olympic flag was hoisted during the Opening Ceremony, doves were released as a symbol of peace while the Olympic theme song was played, adding to the fanfare.

10. Matthew Biondi, five-time American gold medalist in swimming, shows off one of his gold medals.

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31. On Concluding the Games



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31.3 Achievements of the Games

31.3.1 Realization of Goals and Ideals of the Seoul Olympic Games

The motto of the Seoul Olympic Games, "Harmony and Progress," has been realized, thus attaining the five goals of the Games and materializing the five-point ideals of the Games put forward by the Organizing Committee.

□ Attainment of five goals

Largest Participation

The Seoul Olympic Games set the record of largest participation of countries and the largest participation of athletes in Olympic history. The 160 countries and the 13,304 athletes participating in the Seoul Games outnumbered by 20 countries and 2,531 athletes the 140 countries and 10,773 athletes of the Los Angeles Games of 1984, which was theretofore the largest ever.

The Seoul Games also drew 15,740 media personnel from 123 countries, and 10,288 technical officials and delegates of international conferences.

Optimum Harmony

The Seoul Olympic Games served in substance as an event of reconciliation by drawing countries from both the East and West.

For the first time since the Munich Games of 1972, the Olympic movement, which had been plagued by conflicting ideologies, differing systems, religions and races, brought countries of East and West and of the Third World together to join in the festival of peace and friendship, breathing new hope and vigor into the Olympic and establishing a monumental milestone of harmony between the two spheres of the globe.

Achievement

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies, which were staged against the background of perfect competition management and resounding acclaim, were rated as a flawless performance. One of the paramount goals of a sport event is the best possible achievement. To accomplish the best possible achievement, excellent sports facilities and equipment were provided, and convenient lodging, food and comfortable atmosphere were made available to athletes.

The Seoul Games reaped 33 world records, five world records tied, and 227 Olympic records. Host Korea made a dream come true by placing fourth in medal rankings with 12 golds.

The Seoul Olympic Games gave rise to the development of Olympic goods, helped bolster international trade, and broadened Korea's diplomatic base on the strength of the participation of 30 countries which had no diplomatic ties with the host country.

The national reconciliation and big boost in national pride resulting from the Games are rated as a tangible achievement of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Security and Service

Thanks to the active cooperation of the Korean people and Games participants, the Seoul Olympics have been chronicled as Olympics free of trouble, and provided momentum for the volunteer spirit to take root deeply in Korean society.

The cooperation by about 110,000 volunteers and the world's security officers assured the participants of full security.

The use of high-tech devices and advanced technique helped foreclose accidents, while comfortable facilities and environment, and good amenities services characterized the Seoul Games.

Economy

Through efficient operation and the development of revenue-generation programs, the Seoul Olympic Games chalked up a surplus of 341.4 billion *won*.

The Games fiscal policy was formulated by considering the relationship with the IOC, financial assistance for developing countries to encourage their participation and the need to eliminate commercialism.

The emphasis on multipurpose, post-Games utilization of facilities and equipment, tight control of budget and minimization of new investments resulted in the surplus.

□ Realization of Olympic Ideals **Unity**

The Seoul Games accomplished a perfect Olympics by overcoming international conflict and confrontation with the participation of the largest number of countries in history, from both the East and the West.

The participation of East and West, and of South and North, by transcending differences in ideology and race represented the most significant ideal and characteristics of the Seoul Olympic Games.

Culture

The Seoul Olympic Games were sublimated into an integrated festival of harmony among sports, culture and arts and science.

Various international events, numbering 41 in all, began to unfold from about 50 days before the Games opening with the participation of 73 countries around the world. The Olympic International Academic Conference attracted 242 distinguished scholars from 30 countries, and the Seoul Olympic Sports Scientific Conference also 1,670 participants from 58 countries.

Compassion

The Seoul Olympic Games materialized the ideal of the Olympics for welfare by following up with the Paralympics.

By linking the Olympic manpower, logistics, finance, facilities, expertise and programs with the Paralympics, the handicapped people around the world were inspired with courage and hope, and Korea's traditional values of respecting human rights were well publicized, while presenting a model of mutual cooperation between physically normal persons and those with handicaps.

Future Legacy

The successful staging of the Seoul Olympic Games provided a momentum to bring Korea close to the ranks of advanced countries on the strength of bolstered national development and the enhancement of general level of awareness among the people.

The economic growth and the enhancement of civic spirit of the public bolstered Korea's stature in the international community.

New Era

With its resounding success, the Seoul Olympic Games gave courage and inspiration to developing countries.

The model of Olympic success demonstrated by Korea, which is a developing country itself, has breathed hope into other developing countries which account for the bulk of the world nations and has inspired them to make an active commitment to the international community.

31.3.2 Contribution to Olympic Movement

Article 1 of the Olympic Charter clearly sets forth the ideal pursued by the Olympics:

- To promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport
- To educate young people through sport in a spirit of better understanding between each other and of friendship, thereby helping to build a better and more peaceful world
- To spread the Olympic principles throughout the world, thereby creating international goodwill

In spirit and style, the modern Olympics were revived to inherit and maintain the ideals of the ancient Olympics. In one sense or another, the modern Olympics have gained both positive and negative aspects in their 100 years of existence.

The Olympic ideals boil down to human development, education and peace.

The modern Olympics started in Athens in 1896 though they were marked by sloppy organization and operation. Today, with impeccable organization and operation the Olympics have grown into man's paramount sports festival. Every time new Games were held, creativity and development befitting the host cities unfold before the world.

Man, however, has sometimes fallen victim to his own success, impairing the Olympic ideals by spotlighting the functional sides of the Olympiad rather than the festive side.

Two world wars have disrupted the festival of peace; in 1936 Nazis tried to exploit the Olympics; Black September terrorists have put the Olympics in jeopardy; so too have boycotts.

A victory is an honor for the individual athlete, but the medal races have spawned national rivalry in competition, resulting in degrees of political interest.

In the course of 23 Games, the Olympic movement incurred a number of problems including political overtones, the dilemma of amateurism and professionalism, racial discrimination, commercialism and the huge cost of holding the Games. These trends inevitably threaten the ideals of the Olympics.

In trying to solve problems facing the modern Olympics and presenting new directions for the Olympic movement in the 21st century, Prof. John Lucas forwarded the following five proposals: 1) maintenance of status quo, 2) co-hosting of Olympics, 3) an open Olympics for both amateurs and professionals, 4) the revival of ancient Olympiad, and 5) determination on a permanent site to host the Olympic Games.

Many approaches can be made to improve the Olympic movement in the 21st Century. It is, however, quite difficult to envisage a new model of the Olympics that would conform to the current trend of the times while enlivening the unique values inherent in the Olympics. Such a task may be destined to remain unresolved forever. The Seoul Games, however, may be said to have opened new horizons to solve several of these problems.

First, the Seoul Olympic Games were staged in a peaceful and amicable atmosphere. They were held against the ominous background of the divisive history of Moscow and Los Angeles and Seoul was potentially a hot spot itself. As it turned out, however, Seoul created a new phase of harmony in Olympic history by drawing the largest ever number of countries, 160, from East and West alike.

Second, despite Seoul's international stature as a developing nation, the host city staged the Games smoothly on the strength of excellent facilities and operational expertise. Seoul, in this respect, presented itself as significant model that might be followed by other developing countries who account for about 85 percent of the NOCs.

Third, the Seoul Olympics served as a grand forum of world science and culture and arts. Dispelling concerns among many people, the Seoul Olympics were a new model characterized by harmony, culture, welfare, prosperity and hope, thereby becoming a turning point in the history of the modern Olympics.

31.3.3 Effects on National Economy

Compared with past host cities, Seoul spent a relatively small amount of money for new projects because existing facilities were utilized to cover a considerable portion of the facilities required for the Games.

Revenues from foreign sectors including earnings from TV rights contributed to yielding a surplus in the operation of the Games. The Seoul Games thus left little room for any post-Games side-effects and were not a major burden on the national economy.

The incomes of Olympic-related industries and employment resulting from the Olympics were far more than anticipated, while the Olympics provided an impetus to technical development in tourism, communications, sports and leisure industries, and helped enhance the reputation of Korean products in foreign markets.

The Seoul Olympics spurred domestic demand for color TVs, video and other electronic home appliances, helped elevate the technological standards and the reliability of Korean products on overseas markets. Brand awareness has been enhanced in automobile, food and beverage, sporting goods, leisure goods and traditional artifacts.

The financial scope of the Olympic projects amounted to 2,382.6 billion *won*, including 1,108.4 billion *won* in direct project cost and 1,274.2 billion *won* in funding for the development of environmental conditions for the Olympics. The funding for the development of these conditions contributed to the improvement of living environments and regional development. Urban renewal, beautification and repair works on streets, and the orderly reshaping of advertising materials resulted in a massive urban facelift.

The Olympics also led to the improvement of food hygiene and entertainment services, the expansion of public facilities and the improvement of recreation and sporting facilities.

The long-term effects will be the elevation of the Korean economy in the international community, an impetus to cooperation with "northern" countries and Korea's economic internationalization.

The success of the Seoul Olympics will possibly help Korea diversify its export markets and increase technical exchanges. Korea's export pattern largely based on original equipment manufacturing (OEM) calling for the exportation of Korean goods under foreign brand-names, may move into the exports of the Korean products using the Korean brand. The Olympics provided a momentum to step up economic cooperation with Communist bloc nations including the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R.

Following the establishment of trade offices in December 1987, and trade representatives, Korea eventually established diplomatic relations with Hungary. Korea and Yugoslavia agreed in June 1988 to establish trade offices. Korea also reached similar agreements with the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and Poland, spurring business exchanges. Korean businessmen who toured Communist bloc nations in 1988 numbered 5,148, which was 14 times as many as the figure recorded in 1987. In 1988, the volume of Korea's trade with the Communist bloc nations reached 3,650 million dollars, up 80 percent over the preceding year.

The joint venture projects Korea has been undertaking in the Communist bloc stand at 41, as of 1988, including 26 in the People's Republic of China, 10 in Hungary, four in the U.S.S.R., and one in Poland.

Korea's general trading companies have been leading the way to establish or to expand locally incorporated firms in Communist bloc nations while efforts have been under way to join hands with the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. to jointly develop resources as a way to secure raw materials. To back up such moves, correspondence agreements have been in the making among 97 banks in Korea and 10 Communist bloc nations. As Korea's progress and the bright side of its economic growth have been overly publicized in the wake of the Olympics, however, Korea has been under pressure to increase its role in the international community and to open up its markets more widely. Pressure has been mounting from the U.S. and European Economic Community members to revalue the Korean won and open the market. Concerned with such boomerang effects, there has been growing reluctance to respond to a call for technical transfer. Also, some 20 countries in Asia, Africa and South America asked Korea for loans.

The successful operation of the Seoul Olympiad provided an impetus to bring the Korean economy to the levels of advanced countries. But Korea needs to carefully deal with the various adverse effects coming from the over-evaluation of its economic development and national progress, while taking discreet steps to seek normal relations with Communist bloc and other nations and to step up its market opening and economic internationalization.



31. On Concluding the Games

31.3.4 Improvement of International Status

The Seoul Games was a hard — won opportunity enabling Korea to play a role in the world as a leader of newly industrializing countries, and to introduce itself and its people to the world community.

The Seoul Olympics was held at an important time when Korea was about to join the ranks of advanced nations and when the time was ripe for democracy and openness.

Although Korea is a divided peninsula and still on the way to advancement, Seoul successfully staged the Olympic Games, boosting its image and its stature in international community. This certainly will go down in history as a remarkable achievement.

After Japan, Korea was the second nation in Asia to hold the Olympics. As a nation which has had a difficult history including colonization, Korea's hosting of the Olympiad has given hope and optimism to all developing nations.

The Olympics also had a very strong diplomatic dimension. Korea established diplomatic relations with Hungary, and stepped up economic and cultural exchanges with the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R. and other socialist nations. As is well exemplified by the ping-pong diplomacy which eventually resulted in the diplomatic ties between the People's Republic of China and the United States, sports has been used as a means to tackle political issues. Korea's "northern" diplomacy occasioned by the Olympics is thus a significant feat.

The Seoul Olympic Games served as a strong impetus to bring the U.S.S.R., a nation which previously had virtually no contact with Korea at private or governmental levels, to a meeting point. The resulting spillover effect has spread to East European bloc nations, notably Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, while Korea's relations with the People's Republic of China have been improving rapidly. The Seoul Olympics helped Korea solidify its diplomatic base toward third world countries, and helped Korea secure a superior position compared with D.P.R. Korea which maneuvered to obstruct the Seoul Games.

31.3.5 Promotion of National Unity

The Seoul Olympics Arts Festivals, and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies fully demonstrated Korea's rich cultural heritage and tradition. By relaying the scenes to the world by satellite, Korea was able to bring forth the intricate harmony between its own unique culture and modern civilization, helping the international community to correctly assess Korea and its people.

The promotion of traditional culture and its wide demonstration helped foreigners change their views about Korea and caused Koreans to take a fresh look at themselves and their own cultural heritage. The Korean people have been given a momentum to rediscover their national pride.

In one sense or other, the rediscovery of such an identity is rated more highly in national significance than the fourth place Korea won in the overall medal standings.

Another harvest from the Olympics was the confirmation of Korea's capability to manage problems and difficult situations. The move to obtain the right to host the Olympics and manage the Games was a great event, but, in a sense, required the ability for crisis management. If the Olympics had been marred by violence or certain threats of outright force, Korea might have lost its stature to stand on its own feet.

Potential confusion and danger lurked everywhere as Seoul moved to host the Games, but Korea, displaying a resoluteness which has helped it overcome so many turbulent events in its long history, precluded any possible incident.

Despite the ever-present difficulties of a rapidly changing society, and the simmering friction among differing classes and provinces, Koreans fully rallied behind the cause of bringing the Olympics to a successful conclusion. This unity was little short of a miracle and constituted the single most valuable success story about the Olympics.

The harvest from the Olympics, however, is the momentum for further success. By remembering the lessons and achievements of the Olympics, Korea can move forward to enjoy further rewards.

31.4

Review and Evaluation

The world had been caught by surprise when the IOC announced on September 30, 1981 that Seoul, not Nagoya, Japan, was to be the host city for the 24th Olympic Games.

On reflection, there were few more surprised by the decision made in Baden than Korea and its people. Concerns were voiced in many sectors that the IOC decision would turn out to be an irrevocable mistake and a setback for the Olympic movement.

Seven years later, however, the world watched in admiration and wonderment as the Olympic flame was extinguished on October 2, 1988, bringing the Seoul Olympic Games to a successful conclusion.

If history is studded with triumph, trials and tragedies, then the Seoul Olympics must go down as one of those rare epochal events that forges true harmony and progress for mankind. In that sense, the decision made in Baden-Baden was, perhaps, one of the most significant choices made by mankind in the entire 20th century. As the Games catchphrase, "The World to Seoul, Seoul to the World," suggested, the 16 days from September 17 to October 2, 1988 saw almost the entire world turn its attention to the events unfolding in Seoul; and, with that, the image of Korea and its people was carried to all corners of the world. It proved an irony of history that the Olympic spirit, which transcends all ideologies, religions, and race took root so deeply in the soil of the Korean peninsula, a land still bearing the scar of national division.

Riding on the growing mood of detente between the West and East, the Seoul Olympic Games drew an unprecedented number of 160 NOCs, fully reviving the Olympic ideals of harmony.

The conflict and distrust that marked the 1980 Moscow Olympics and the 1984 Los Angeles Games had thawed away by the time the world's athletes gathered in Seoul for a sporting forum of harmony and reconciliation.

The relaxed sporting mood was reflected in the good humor of the athletes and the levels of achievement that saw 33 world records, five world records tied, 227 Olympic records, and 42 Olympic records tied.

As many as 52 participating countries managed to capture medals, and host Korea emerged as a sport powerhouse, ranking fourth in the medals table.

The credit for such results should go to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and related government agencies which exerted all efforts to ensure the highest possible standards of competition sites, the best possible operation of the games, and impeccable security.

Staged against the beautiful backdrop of a crisp Korean autumn sky, the Seoul Olympic Games also had a more down-to-earth significance in its financial surplus of 341.1 billion won. As such, the Seoul Olympiad will certainly be chronicled as a new model for the Olympics in years to come. The outstanding results of the Seoul Olympic Games testify to the realization of the five goals the Games Organizing Committee set for itself for the success of the Games — the widest possible participation, utmost harmony, highest achievement, optimum security and service, and maximum possible economy.

Mankind is by no means perfect and, by the same token, the largest sports festival of the century was not without its flaws. The fact that D.P.R. Korea failed to take part in the world sport festival was something to be deeply regretted. It was also a great sadness to see five athletes, including the star sprinter Ben Johnson, lose their medals to the doping menace. Also to be remembered and learned from was the brief strain that developed between some people in the host country and the United States following a dispute in the boxing competition.

The Seoul Games, however, received an objective evaluation from IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch who called them the biggest and best Olympiad thanks to Korea and the cooperation of the entire world.

The rediscovery and reappraisal of Korea's potential was the invisible achievement of the Games in Seoul. The unique and spectacular performances that marked the Opening and Closing Ceremonies were the finest representation of Korea's national attributes and culture built up over 5,000 years. The performances which brought the Korean national spirit into modern perspective captivated the eyes of the world.

The image of Korean people as was mirrored in the eyes of the Olympic Family surprised even the Koreans themselves. In this respect, the Seoul Games provided momentum to awaken the Koreans to their identity and to rediscover the Korean potential. As Seoul successfully staged the Games, the image of the Olympics as an event dominated by advanced countries as host nations was changed and Seoul will thus be chronicled as a milestone.

12. The Seoul Olympic Games especially contributed to forming a sense of unity among the people.





대회연표

Chronology of Seoul Olympic Games
Chronologie des Jeux Olympiques de Séoul

32



32. Chronology of the Seoul Olympic Games

1979

March 16

The Korea Amateur Sports Association, (KASA), presenting a document on a fact-finding survey on the possibility of staging the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul to the Education Ministry, recommends that the government bid for the right to stage the Olympics.

August 22

The seven-member subcommittee, organized by the National Sports Promotion Deliberation Committee to deal with the proposed staging of the Olympics, convenes its first session to act on the decision to bid for the right to stage the Olympics.

Shin Hyon-hwack, Minister of the Economic Planning Board, was the chairman of the subcommittee, and members were:

Park Chan-hyun, Minister of Education
Park Tong-jin, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Chung Bang-Chan, Mayor of Seoul
Yoon Il-kyun, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency

Park Chong-kyu, President of the Korea Amateur Sports Association
Kim Taek-soo, member of the International Olympic Committee

September 21

The government endorses the plan to bid for the right to stage the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, and the Korea Amateur Sports Association organizes a promotion committee to seek the Olympic hostship.

October 8

The mayor of Seoul holds a press conference at the Sejong Cultural Center to announce the city's bid for the rights to stage the 24th Olympic Games in 1988 and the 10th Asian Games in 1986.



1980

April 24

In accordance with Rule 26 of the Asian Games Federation Charter, the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) files with the AGF Secretariat an application form to bid for the right to hold the 10th Asian Games in 1986.

December 2

The KOC resolves to support Seoul as the venue for the 1988 Olympic Games, and sends a telex message to the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Headquarters indicating that an official bid for the Olympics will be filed in due course.

December 15

The KOC receives an official letter from the IOC calling for the submission of the form and related materials bidding for the Games to the IOC not later than February 28, 1981.

1981

February 26

The KOC submits a reply on a questionnaire concerning the prospective host city of the Olympic Games, the certificate of the President's approval and the bid form to the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland.

March 18

An Olympic Hostship Promotion Committee, chaired by the prime minister, is organized to reflect the need for a national involvement in promoting the bid for the sponsorship of the Olympic Games; the members are minister of the Economic Planning Board, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, minister of Foreign Affairs, minister of Education, minister of Culture and Information, Seoul mayor, president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association, and IOC member Kim Taek-soo.

March 28-April 4

A delegation of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) visits Korea for a field survey of Seoul's capabilities for staging an Olympic Games. Don Miller, secretary-general of the U.S. Olympic Committee, and Richard W. Palmer, secretary-general of the British Olympic Committee, meet with the president of the KOC and other concerned personalities and tour sports facilities.

April 8

A delegation from the IOC visits Korea to feel out preparations for the Olympic Games; the delegation includes Giulio Onesti, an Italian IOC member, James Worrall, a Canadian IOC member, Pedro Ramirez Vazquez, a Mexican IOC member, Rosemary Due, an official of the IOC Headquarters, and three others.

May 16

A government Cabinet conference charged with the task of seeking the right to hold the Olympic Games organizes a Preparatory Committee for Olympic Hostship under the chairmanship of Chung Ju-yung, president of the Federation of Korean Industries.

June 9-June 11

Adriaan Paulen, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, visits Seoul on behalf of the General Association of International Sports Federations (GAISF); he pays courtesy calls on the Seoul mayor and the education ministers, and tours competition sites.

July 30

Cho Sang-ho, president of the Korean Olympic Committee, attends the ANOC General Assembly held in Milan and delivers a speech on Seoul's bid for the right to stage the Olympic Games.

September 20

A Korean delegation arrives in Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany, on the last leg of its activities to seek Seoul's right to stage the Olympic Games. Besides the six official delegates and delegates to the IOC Session, the Korean delegation includes seven members of a private committee for Olympic hosting, nine members of the KOC, 21 working-level supporting members, 16 general supporting members, 16 journalists, and 15 female supporting members.

List of official delegates

Park Young-su, Mayor of Seoul
Cho Sang-ho, President of the KOC
Chung Ju-yung, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Olympic Hostship
Lee Won-kyung, standing adviser of the KOC
Yoo Chang-soon, President of the Korea Traders Association
Lee Won-hong, President of the Korean Broadcasting System

List of delegates to the IOC Session

Kim Un-yong, President of the World Taekwondo Federation
Chyun Sang-jin, Vice-president of the Korean Olympic Committee
Choy Man-lip, Honorary Secretary of the Korean Olympic Committee

September 30

The 84th IOC Session determines Seoul as the venue of the 24th Olympic Games in 1988; the voting is 52 for Seoul and 27 for Nagoya.



October 31

The President approves the draft plan on the organization of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee and the Supporting Committee as worked out by the Seoul Olympic Preparatory Planning Team set up in the Seoul city government's Planning and Management Office.

November 2

Olympic promoters hold a general meeting to activate the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). The SLOOC subsequently holds its first plenary session at the Sejong Cultural Center and selects Kim Yong-shik, president of the Korean National Red Cross, as its president; also selected are four vice presidents, five members of the Executive Board, and 19 members. Lee Won-kyung, standing adviser of the KOC, is nominated as secretary-general.

November 22

The SLOOC opens its office on the third floor of Samwhan Building, Unni-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

November 25

The SLOOC obtains approval of the Education Ministry to become a juridical corporate, and completes statutory registration with the Seoul District Civil Court under registration No. 1916.

November 26

The Asian Games Federation, in its New Delhi session, selects Seoul as the host city of the 10th Asian Games in 1986.

November 30

In its 108th regular session, the National Assembly organizes a special committee in support of the Olympic Games preparations.

December 8

Under Presidential Decree No. 10640, the government enacts a regulation governing the establishment of an Olympic support committee; the committee, chaired by the prime minister, is made up of the minister of the Economic Planning Board and the minister of sports, both as vice-chairmen, all members of the Cabinet, Seoul mayor, the chief secretary to the President, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, director of the Office of Legislation, and director of the Office of Veterans Administration.

December 10

The establishment of the SLOOC as an official executive body to prepare and operate the Olympic Games pursuant to the Olympic Charter is notified to the IOC.

December 28

The SLOOC Executive Board convenes its first session to act on the 1982 project plan and budget, an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation, regulations on the SLOOC operation, hierarchy of the Secretariat, regulations on salaries of staff members and payment of travel expenses; the session also heard and received the minutes of the promoters' meeting to organize the SLOOC and the first plenary session of the SLOOC members.

December 31

The Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees is promulgated under law No. 3535, authorizing the Organizing Committees to seek administrative and financial support from state or local autonomous bodies or support in personnel from government agencies, juridical corporations and other social organizations, to issue commemorative coins, and to initiate lottery and Olympic marketing programs to generate required revenues.


1982
January 13

The Government Support Committee organizes a working-level committee under the chairmanship of the director of the Office of Administrative Coordination for the Prime Minister to implement the items resolved by the Support Committee and to coordinate cooperation among related agencies.

February 15-20

Promoters hold a full session to activate the Central Committee for Pan-national Olympic Promotion as a nationwide movement to foster voluntary participation of the people in the Olympic Games.

March 3

The SLOOC organizes the Project Support Unit charged with the generation and the management of revenues; the unit consists of domestic projects and overseas projects sections.

March 17

The SLOOC moves its office to the main building of the Korea Exchange Bank, located at Ulchi-ro 2-ga, Chung-gu, Seoul.

March 20

The government establishes the Ministry of Sports to take charge of the promotion of national sports, which had previously been handled by the Education Ministry, and to extend support for the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games. Roh Tae-woo, the second minister of state, is named the minister of sports.

April 7

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch pays his first visit to Korea on a leg of his tour of NOCs in the Asian region; he is briefed on the operational status of the SLOOC and inspects progress of preparations for the Olympic Games. Samaranch makes a commitment of training support for Games operation personnel, his good offices in persuading countries without diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea to participate in the Seoul Games, and on fixing schedules for various pre-Olympic international sports events and conferences to be sponsored by the SLOOC.

April 20

Cho Sang-ho, president of the KASA, is elected president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee in a joint meeting of the 10th session of the KASA board of directors and the the seventh session of the KOC executive board; 32 members of the committee are also lined up.

April 23

The Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee (SAGOC) is activated.

June 10

The SLOOC publishes the inaugural issue of the *Olympic News*, a monthly PR publication.

June 11

Japan-based Korean residents organizes an Olympic supporters association for the successful staging of the Olympic Games.

July 1

Cho Sang-ho becomes the second secretary-general of the SLOOC.

July 12

Chung Ju-yung, president of the KASA, becomes the second president of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee.

August 10

The Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games master plan is worked out after consultations among concerned government agencies and supporting committees. The master plan calls for the merger of the Organizing Committees of the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games to jointly carry out 625 projects in six sectors to prepare for the two Games, setting the total investment at 1,348 billion *won*, including 606.6 billion *won* in direct investment, 281.6 billion *won* in indirect support financing, and 459.8 billion *won* in private capital.

December 29

The SLOOC Executive Board acts on the revision of the Articles of Incorporation of the SLOOC to provide for support for the operation of the Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee; the revision provides for legal grounds enabling the SLOOC Secretariat to concurrently act as the SAGOC Secretariat.



32. Chronology of the Seoul Olympic Games

1983

February 14

The SLOOC and the SAGOC integrate their Secretariats into one body made up of one secretary-general, three deputy secretaries-general, commissioners, one office, 13 departments and 58 divisions; the total staffing covers 246 members.

February 23

From among 4,344 entries for the choice of the Seoul Olympic mascot in an open prize contest, the SLOOC Executive Board picks the tiger as the Seoul Games mascot through two rounds of screening.



April 1

The SLOOC and the Korea Housing Bank sign an agreement to issue Olympic lottery.

June 3

The SLOOC, in its 9th plenary session, selects the design by Yang Sung-chun, professor of Seoul National University, as the emblem of the Seoul Olympic Games.

July 1

The SLOOC recruits its key staff members through competitive employment tests involving screening of resumes, tests of English and French language proficiency, and interviews; the SLOOC members are graded from first through sixth levels.

July 11

Roh Tae-woo, Home Minister, assumes the second presidency of the SLOOC. Roh was previously the second minister of state and the minister of sports.



August 25

The government enacts an enforcement decree, under the Presidential Decree No. 11213, of the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games Organizing Committees which was promulgated on December 31, 1981.

September 17

The Seoul city government signs a service contract with the Environmental Planning Institute of Seoul National University to work out basic plan and design for the Olympic Park project in Pang-i-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul.

September 28

The SLOOC Secretariat reorganizes its hierarchy to create the Planning Department and the Office of the Spokesman; the reshaped Secretariat consists of one secretary-general, three deputy secretaries-general, one office, one spokesman, 10 departments and 31 divisions.

October 20

The SLOOC designates the Korean Broadcasting System (KBS) as host broadcaster (HB), and signs an agreement specifying the areas of responsibility.



October 24

The SLOOC, which in June had selected O. Melveny Meier Co. in Los Angeles as its law adviser to deal with matters relating to negotiations on the sales of TV rights, nominates as its domestic law advisers Kim & Chang Law Office, Korean-American Joint Law Office and Chungang International Law and Patent Office.

December 17

An implementation master plan is worked out for the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games; the implementation plan divides the overall projects into direct projects and supporting projects for developing conditions favorable for the Games. The investment for the direct projects is put at 697.5 billion *won* and the investment for the projects designed for the development of conditions is put at 1,081.1 billion *won*.

December 19

The government enacts tax cut legislation to provide for tax breaks for the revenue-generating projects of the SLOOC.

1984

February 27

The SLOOC Executive Board and Plenum set the period of the Seoul Olympic Games from September 17 to October 2, 1988; the dates are reported to the 88th IOC Session held in Los Angeles in July 1984, and subsequently approved.

April 7

From among the 6,117 entries of 2,295 kinds submitted for an open contest to determine the name of the Olympic tiger mascot, Hodori is adopted as the official name by the screening committee consisting of leading specialists in folklore, Korean script, zoology and various other fields.

April 11

The Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) is selected as agency responsible for dope analysis for the Seoul Olympic Games; the doping control is designated as a national research project, and the government decides to provide funding for research, procurement of research equipment and training. In January 1985, the SLOOC and the KAIST signs an agreement on the doping analysis project.

April 24

Ground is broken for the construction of the Olympic Park in Pang-i-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul.

May 16

The Korea Horse Affairs Association starts work on the development of the Seoul Equestrian Park in Chuam-dong, Kwachon city, Kyonggi-do.

June 22

The SLOOC sets forth the motto of the Seoul Olympic Games, "Harmony and Progress," to emphasize Korea's commitment to peace and to help achieve the ideals of the Olympic Movement. On January 7, 1984, the SLOOC organized a consultative body among its related staff members to work on the Olympic motto and ideals; after seven rounds of discussion, the council determines the motto by reflecting the opinions of various social sectors including academic, journalistic and sports communities.

June 28

A decision is made to issue sports lottery tickets beginning in July to generate funds for the Olympic Games in accordance with Article 7 of the Act on Support for the Seoul Asian Games and Seoul Olympic Organizing Committees. Half of the revenues from the lottery program would go to the national sports promotion fund; the National Citizens Bank is designated as agency to issue the lottery.

July 19

A 149-member fact-finding team consisting of working-level officials of the government, the KASA and the SLOOC, leaves for Los Angeles to observe the 23rd Olympic Games until August 14.

July 26

The first official report in English and French on the preparations of the Seoul Olympic Games is submitted to the 88th IOC Session; SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo presents the report at the session; in its appendix, the report introduces the organizational table of the SLOOC, and the Seoul Games emblem and mascot.

August 27

Ground is broken for the construction of the Olympic Center.

September 7

The SLOOC reorganizes its Secretariat with staffing covering 456 members; the Secretariat has three deputy secretaries-general, one office, one spokesman, 10 departments, 33 divisions, and seven officers.

September 10

The KAIST, Data Communication Corporation of Korea, Ssangyong Computer and Korea Information Computing Co. are designated as the Seoul Olympic Games electronic data system development agencies; the KAIST is selected as host agency for the development of a computer system for Games operation.

September 29

The Olympic Stadium with seating capacity of 100,000 opens seven years after ground was broken on a lot covering 71,947 square meters; IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and other world sports leaders attend the opening ceremony.

**October 2**

The SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo concurrently takes office as president of the SAGOC.

November 1

In its 89th Session in Lausanne, Switzerland, the IOC decides to send out invitation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games to the NOCs under the name of the IOC; the "Lausanne resolution" is adopted, calling for all NOCs to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

November 7

A report on the preparations of the Seoul Olympic Games is submitted to the fourth ANOC General Assembly in Mexico city; the report assures that the door is open to all countries including those without diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea, and that best possible convenience will be provided to all participants.

December 19

Coca-Cola is selected as Olympic sponsor for soft drinks, and Kodak as the sponsor for film.

1985

January 10

Korea's seven leading corporations including Hyundai, Samsung, Goldstar, Sunkyong, Daewoo, Ssangyong and Kukje dispatch some 40 mid-level employees and others on tours of duty at the SLOOC until the conclusion of the Games.

January 31

The SLOOCs' contest to select an Olympic slogan attracts 48,019 entries; the slogan entered by Hong Chae-hun, "Seoul to the World, the World to Seoul," captures top prize.

**March 2**

The Central Committee for Pan-national Olympic Promotion, which was organized at regional district level for the purpose of extending support for the Seoul Olympic Games operation and of leading the way in private communities in support of the Olympics, is reshaped into the Pan-national Olympic Promotion Council headed by Nam Duck-woo, president of the Korea Traders Association; Moon Tae-gap serves the council as commissioner.

March 20

A decision is made to issue 32 titles of commemorative stamps up to 1988 to generate a total of 2.5 billion won in revenues; two titles of stamps covering 18 million pieces are issued; the stamp is sold for 100 won, including 70 won in face value and 30 won in revenues.

April 30

The poster design by Cho Yong-je, professor of Seoul National University, is adopted as an official poster; five rings symbolize the spirit of the Olympics, and the image of a torch runner symbolizes progress toward happiness and affluence.

June 5

The second official report on the preparations of the Seoul Olympic Games is submitted to the 90th session of the IOC held in Berlin. The session revised the Olympic Charter so as to authorize the IOC to send out invitation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games under its name as had been agreed at



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the 89th session, and to call for each NOC to reply within four months. The session also endorses the Olympic sports and the accommodation charges for the Olympic Village and Press Village as requested by the SLOOC.

July 5

Lee Ha-woo becomes the third secretary-general of the SLOOC.



July 5

Monum Limited of Hong Kong is designated as an overseas marketing agency of Olympic commemorative coins; the contract terms call for the payment of the cost of materials for the coins plus a premium of 110 million US dollars.

September 2

Based on the result of investigations by the KAIST, the SLOOC signs a sponsorship agreement with IBM Korea concerning the Games information processing system, and another sponsorship agreement with Goldstar concerning the computer equipment for Wide Information Network Services (WINS).

September 5

The master plan on the Olympic commemorative coins program is approved by the SLOOC Executive Board and the Sports Ministry; with the approval of the government's Monetary Board, the coins program is finalized. Under the plan, seven types of coins from 1,000-won cupronickel to 50,000-won gold coins would be issued for a total of 26.4 million pieces at six month intervals, with designs varying for each issue.

October 2-November 10

The SLOOC President Roh Tae-woo announces a plan to recruit volunteers; application forms are received beginning on October 2 and the total number of aspirants comes to 116,294.



October 29

A public relations exhibition hall opens on a 264-square-meter space on the second floor of Seoul Namsan Tower. The exhibition runs through October 2, 1987, introducing the preparations of the Seoul Asian Games and Olympic Games, video and slides rendered in Korean and English, various Olympic goods, Hodori model, electronic scoreboards, and a model of Seoul Sports Complex.

December 18

The Korea Telecommunication Authority (KTA) is designated as host agency for telecommunications support for the Olympic Games; a basic agreement is signed to divide areas of responsibility between the SLOOC and the KTA in implementing Games telecommunications support program.

December 21

The KAIST is designated as agency to develop the Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS); the SLOOC and the KAIST conclude the relevant agreement.

1986

January 20

In accordance with the bye-law to Rule 63 of the Olympic Charter, the SLOOC determines the order of the entry for the Opening Ceremonies according to Korean Han-gul alphabetical order.

February 13

The Sangmu Gymnasium, site of Olympic wrestling competition, is dedicated in Songnam city, south of Seoul; the SLOOC contributed 800 million won for the construction of the gymnasium built by the Ministry of National Defense.

March 26

The SLOOC and the IOC, acting as a joint negotiating body, sign TV rights agreement with NBC. The agreement follows the three rounds of negotiations both sides had held since a decision was made on September 13, 1985 to award the TV rights to NBC which came up with most favorable terms. In Lausanne, Switzerland, the agreement was signed by IOC President Samaranch, SLOOC Vice-president Kim Un-yong and NBC President Arthur Watson. The agreement confirms the original terms calling for the payment of at least 300 million dollars and up to 500 million dollars. Also signed simultaneously were the payment guarantee certificate by RCA, the statement of the USOC's endorsement, and a memorandum on public relations for the host country.

March 31

The construction of the 15-storey Olympic Center building is completed one year and seven months after ground was broken. The SLOOC moves its offices to the new building from the Korea Exchange Bank head office building.



April 12

The SLOOC selects the design of "World Peace Gate" by architect Kim Chung-up as a commemorative sculptural structure to symbolize the Seoul Olympic Games, and signs a contract with Kim. Kim's work is among the 28 designs entered for the prize contest offered by the SLOOC in 1985 in accordance with its earlier decision to build a sculptural structure to commemorate the Seoul Olympics.

April 21-26

The ANOC holds its 5th General Assembly at Hotel Lotte in Seoul with the attendance of 771 delegates from 152 NOCs, the largest attendance in ANOC history. The assembly dealt with the revision of ANOC Charter, selection of the Executive Board members, report on the preparations of the Seoul Olympic Games and selection of the venue of next general assembly. The assembly was held in parallel with a series of other meetings including that of ANOC Executive Board, ANOCA and AENOC meetings, IOC Executive Board meeting, meetings of eight IOC Commissions, and the conference of the Arab Sports Federation.

**May 7**

Sports Minister Park Seh-jik becomes the president of the SLOOC and SAGOC.

**May 28**

The construction of the Olympic Park is completed; the Olympic Park covering 1,652,900 square meters has Mongchon Tosong, an ancient mud wall, artificial lake, green zone, open-air performing stage, a velodrome, fencing gymnasium, gymnastics hall, weightlifting gymnasium and tennis court. The swimming pool is completed later.

Details of the competition sites are as follows:

- Velodrome: dedicated on April 30; 26,020 square meters of combined space; seating capacity of 6,000.
- Weightlifting Gymnasium: Dedicated on April 30; combined space of 10,716 square meters; seating capacity of 4,000.
- Fencing Gymnasium: Dedicated on April 30; combined floor space of 16,358 square meters; seating capacity of 7,000.
- Gymnastics Hall: Dedicated on April 30; combined floor space of 30,548 square meters; seating capacity of 15,000.
- Tennis Courts: Dedicated on August 15; combined floor space of 70,930 square meters; seating capacity of 10,000.

**June 10**

The Han River Regatta Course is dedicated in Misari, Dongbu-up, Kyonggi-do one year and six months after ground was broken. The width of the racing course is 140 meters, length is 2,212 meters and the depth is three meters. The headquarters building has one basement level and two storeys with combined floor space of 2,155 square meters. The facilities also include a one-storey building for competitors, a five-storey finish tower, two-storey start tower, and a boathouse; the seating capacity is 25,000.

June 12

Seoul National University Gymnasium is dedicated one year and six months after ground was broken; the SLOOC provided part of the funding for the gymnasium for use as the site of Olympic table tennis competition. The five-storey gymnasium has a seating capacity of 5,000.

June 18

Hanyang University Gymnasium to be used for Olympic volleyball competition is dedicated three years and three months after ground was broken; the gymnasium occupying a combined space of 103,296 square meters has a seating capacity of 8,000.

June 30

The Saemaul Sports Hall is dedicated in Hwagok-dong, Kangso-gu, Seoul after ground was broken on June 27, 1984; the gymnasium built by the Korea Broadcasting System is to be the site of preliminary rounds of the Olympic volleyball competition; the hall is 26 meters by 38 meters and its ceiling height is 14.25 meters; seating capacity is 4,500.

July 19

The SLOOC activates a planning unit to prepare for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies; Park Yong-gu, a music critic, is nominated as the unit's head and 12 persons including professors, painters and producers are commissioned as members. Choreographers and conductors for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies are commissioned.

**September 9-13**

The British Royal Opera Company performs "Carmen," "Samson and Delilah" and "Turandot" at the Seoul Sejong Cultural Center for the Seoul Asian Games Arts Festival; the performance is sponsored by the daily *Dong-A Ilbo*.

September 10

Dedication ceremony is held to complete the development of the Han River, highlighting the renovation of Chamsu Bridge, the construction of Olympic Expressway, realignment of waterway covering 36 kilometers from Haengju Bridge to Amsa-dong, the construction of the elevated banks and sewage system; the four-year Han River development project cost 387.5 billion *won*, the bulk of it paid with proceeds from the sales of aggregates secured by clearing the riverbed.



32. Chronology of the Seoul Olympic Games

September 16-17

The Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF) holds its 5th general session at Hotel Lotte with 200 participants, including presidents of 24 sports federations. The prime minister of the Republic of Korea and the IOC president were on hand at the opening ceremony. The session dealt with the regulations governing athletes as proposed by the joint conference of the IOC Executive Board and IFs, expenses for Seoul Olympic delegates and technical officials, and television rights.

September 16-19

The IOC Executive Board and IFs hold a joint session at Hotel Lotte. Reports on inter-Korean sports talks and the status of preparation for the Seoul Olympic Games are presented at the IOC Executive Board meeting attended by all EB members including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch, and the SLOOC President Park Seh-jik. All members of the IOC Executive Board, 70 delegates from 34 IFs, the SLOOC president and five others attended the joint session which dealt with the issue of conducting Olympic competitions in both parts of the divided Korean peninsula.

September 20-October 5

The 10th Asian Games are held in Seoul; 4,839 athletes from 27 countries compete in 25 sports; the facilities include 33 competition sites and 50 training sites.

The experience in the operation of the regional games and the utilization of their personnel and materials for the Olympic Games provide a basis for the successful operation of the Seoul Olympic Games.



October 18

Lighting ceremony is held to mark D-700 countdown for the Seoul Olympic Games, setting in motion electronic day-counter boards installed at various spots in Seoul.

November 1

Construction started on the Olympic Village of 86 apartment units housing 3,692 flats, and the Press Village of 36 apartment units housing 1,848 flats on 626,664 square meters of lot in Ogum-dong and Tunchon-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul.

The Seoul city government undertakes the project; the design of the villages was done jointly by Hwang Il-in, representative of Ilkun Architects & Engineers Group, and Woo Sung-kyu, representative of the Woo & Williams Architecture Group.

December 5

Kim Ock-jin becomes the fourth secretary-general of the SLOOC.



December 9

The SLOOC reshapes its Secretariat into Seoul Olympic Games operational system consisting of the secretary-general, three deputy secretaries-general, two office directors, a spokesman, an auditor, coordinator, one office, 23 departments, 74 divisions and 24 officers.

December 31

The IOC Executive Board, in its Lisbon meeting in 1985, mentioned Hotel Shilla as possible headquarters hotel; in December the same year, five deluxe hotels in Seoul are designated as candidates for the headquarters hotel; in August 1986, after a security evaluation, Hotel Shilla is designated as the headquarters hotel for the Seoul Olympic Games. The hotel, located in Changchung-dong 2-ga, Chung-gu, Seoul, has 636 rooms, 11 dining facilities, 11 conference and banquet places, a swimming pool, and barber-shop and beauty parlor. The rooms were available from September 1 to October 5, and IOC rates were applied for room charges for IOC members, SLOOC, and functions preparation personnel. Under contract terms, the booking deposits were to be paid by August 11, 1988 and the balance was to be settled by November 2 following the conclusion of the Games.

1987

January 30

The SLOOC organizes the Seoul Olympic Games Operation Consultative Council in an effort to reflect opinion of the sports community and to seek its cooperation with respect to the preparations and operation of the Games.

The council is made up of 35 members, including the president and vice president of KASA, superintendent of the Seoul Education Board, presidents of the sport-specific organizations, elder sportsmen and sports education professors.

Min Kwan-shik, former education minister, and Cho Sang-ho, Vice-president of the SLOOC, are selected as co-chairman.

February 9

The Seoul Olympic Games Press and Broadcast Consultative Council is organized among 26 persons including presidents of mass media organizations. The purpose of the council is to extend advice and cooperation with respect to the press, broadcast and public relations for the successful operation of the Games. Kim Chong-kyu, president-publisher of the Yonhap News Agency, is selected as chairman of the council.

February 10

The SLOOC designates Inje University Paik Hospital and Kyunghee University Oriental Medical College Hospital as official Olympic hospitals. The Paik Hospital dispatches 70 physicians for the Village Medical Center and provides medical supplies and equipment.

February 16

The Seoul Olympic Arts Festival Promotion Council is inaugurated as a consultative body to deal with cultural and arts events occasioned by the Seoul Olympic Games; Kang Won-yong, president of the Christian Academy, is selected as the council's chairman.

March 1

The Olympic Park is opened to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; admission fee is 500 won for adults, 250 won for members of groups, students and policemen and military personnel; 200 won for students in groups; parking fee is 500 won.

March 6

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz inspects the Olympic Stadium, and receives a briefing from SLOOC President Park Seh-jik on the preparations of the Olympic Games; he holds a press conference to announce his full commitment to supporting the Seoul Olympic Games.

**March 18**

The EBU, a western European broadcasting union of 30 member countries, signs a TV rights contract for 28 million dollars.

April 3

"Beyond All Barriers," a script for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies, is finalized and published after the Ceremonies Consultants Committee screened and amended the draft script prepared in July 1986 by the Opening and Closing Ceremonies Planning Unit.

April 10

The SLOOC invites members of the foreign diplomatic corps from 30 countries to the Olympic Center for a briefing on the status of Olympic preparations.

April 22

The SLOOC and the Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion co-sponsor a national Olympic support event at the Olympic Stadium; the event draws about 70,000 participants including volunteers, workers, and people from all walks of life.

**May 1**

The SLOOC signs an agreement with the Boy Scouts of Korea to commission the scouts to operate the Olympic Youth Camp program. In April 1987, the SLOOC signed an agreement to use the training institute of the Democratic Justice Party as the camp site.

May 2

The SLOOC holds a rally among its staff members to renew determination to successfully operate the Olympic Games as part of the Olympic D-500 event; the SLOOC staff members resolve to attain the five goals of the Seoul Olympic Games.

May 6-12

A delegation led by SLOOC President Park Seh-jik attends the 92nd IOC Session in Istanbul to present the fourth official report on the status of the Seoul Games preparations; the Korean delegation also presents report on the status of inter-Korean sports talks.

May 15

After seven months of talks to adjust the draft text of an agreement on the torch relay as submitted by the Hellenic Olympic Committee (HOC), the SLOOC and the HOC sign the torch relay agreement at the HOC's conference room in Athens.

May 22

The SLOOC signs a TV right agreement with Japan's SLOJP for 50 million dollars, plus two million dollars in technical and equipment support, for the Japanese region. The SLOJP consists of NHK and five private Japanese broadcasting companies.

June 4

Minister and vice minister of sports and the SLOOC president and vice-president initiate reporting sessions in 14 major cities and provincial capitals with respect to the status of Olympic preparations; invited to the reporting sessions are representatives of local residents, vocational representatives and sports-related persons; the reporting program consists of slide presentations and question-and-answer sessions.

June 9

The Burmese President pays a visit to the SLOOC to receive briefing on the status of Olympic preparations and tours the Olympic Stadium.

June 23

The Korea Olympic Academy sponsors a symposium to commemorate Olympic Day. The Olympic flag is hoisted on the Seoul City Hall flag post.

July 2

A ceremony is held at the Olympic Weightlifting Gymnasium to activate 2,000 language services volunteers; the ceremony is attended by language instructors, members of the Language Service Advisory Committee, foreign volunteers, and finalists in the contest for "Olympic friendship envoys."

July 2

The Language Education Center opens on the first floor of the annex of Korea Electric Power Corporation in Samsung-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul; 66 Korean and foreign lecturers conduct classes in six languages starting on July 6.

July 3-August 20

The first International Open-air Sculpture Symposium is held at the Olympic Park, with 17 sculptors from 16 countries attending.

July 15

Thirty sports pictograms and 12 cultural posters are finalized. Thirty draft pictograms for 23 official sports, four demonstration and exhibition sports, torch relay, marathon and water polo were produced in April 1986; final amendments were made to the draft pictograms in May 1987. Twelve artists recommended by experts each designed one cultural poster for Olympic public relations.

July 27

The SLOOC signs a basic agreement with the Korea Security Printing and Minting Corporation concerning the production and distribution of admission tickets for Olympic events.

July 31

The SLOOC designates 75 primary and secondary schools and universities as schools for Olympic support; at the conference room of the Olympic Center, an agreement is signed for the Olympic support, with the attendance of the representatives of 61 schools and related officials of the Education and Sports Ministries.

August 4

The SLOOC and KBS sign a detailed agreement on the Seoul Olympic television and radio broadcasting; KBS is required to produce international signals, to secure broadcast equipment and to construct the International Broadcasting Center (IBC) building, while the SLOOC is to provide hosting service, Games operation data and services at the venue Sub Press and Broadcasting Centers (SPBCs).

August 9-18

On the occasion of the Pan-American Games, the SLOOC provides briefings on the status of Olympic preparations for Korean residents in the U.S. and Japan. The briefing sessions were held in Chicago on August 8, in San Francisco on August 11, in Los Angeles on August 13, in Osaka, Japan, on August 17, and in Tokyo on August 18; SLOOC President Park Seh-jik delivered a message of greetings at the briefing sessions which involved slide presentations, and questions and answers.

August 27-October 24

Just before and after Olympic D-365, '87 Hodori Exercise (VPX) is held; through VPX (venue post exercise under actual simulation), the SLOOC, along with security agencies and other related organizations, was able to comprehensively check all Olympic procedures, plus the support for Seoul Paralympics, and assessed the capability to handle any contingencies as they arose.



32. Chronology of the Seoul Olympic Games

September 10

Designs for the Seoul Olympic uniforms are finalized. The Uniform Design Screening Committee was organized in January 1987, and in March the same year, the committee recommended Pae Chon-bom, Professor of Ewha Womans University, as uniform designer, and Shin Nan-suk for design of traditional Korean-style uniforms; design contracts were signed on May 7, 1987. Uniform designs were finalized after three rounds of screening on the basic designs produced by the two.

September 11

The SAGOC, which was organized on April 23, 1982, is disbanded after successfully concluding the Seoul Asian Games.

September 17

Official invitation cards for the Seoul Olympic Games are sent out to 167 NOCs with a ceremony officiated by IOC President Samaranch at the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland; about 180 persons including officials of the ASOIF, ANOC and the SLOOC attend the ceremony.

September 17-22

The 1987 World Junior Modern Pentathlon Competition is held at the Seoul Equestrian Park and other sites with the participation of 110 athletes from 18 countries.



September 17-29

The 1987 International Yachting Competition is held at the Pusan Yachting Center with the participation of 498 competitors from 29 countries.

September 18-20

The 1987 International Cycling Competition is held with the participation of 136 cyclists from 16 countries.

September 20

An Olympic torch relay course running event is held at 119 locations across the country, drawing a total of 350,000 runners; in Seoul, the President, members of the Cabinet, key officials of the SLOOC, sports officials and about 100,000 citizens ran a five-kilometer course on the Olympic Expressway.

October 3-4

The 1987 Seoul International Canoeing Competition is held at the Han River Regatta Course with the participation of 297 competitors from 27 countries.

October 28

Park Byong-hon, president of the Korean Residents Association in Japan, and Lee Hui-kon, chairman of the Olympic Supporters Committee of Korean Residents in Japan, and 300 others visit the SLOOC on behalf of Japan-based Korean residents, and deliver 30 billion *won* in Olympic support funds.

October 31-November 17

A circuit briefing session is held concerning the Olympic preparations; the session is held in 23 Korean cities.

November 16-19

IOC President Samaranch visits the SLOOC and KOC; Samaranch donates a Spanish sculpture and tours the Olympic Park, the Olympic Village, the Press Village and the Olympic Family Town apartments.

December 9

Pusan Yachting Center is dedicated four years and six months after Daewoo started the construction work.

December 23

The Korea Exchange Bank with 140 branches and equipped with an excellent computer system is designated as domestic sales agency for admission tickets; agency contract is signed.

December 29

The Soviet NOC and the SLOOC sign a note of understanding granting the NOC consular function and consenting to a port call by Soviet vessels.

December 31

The SLOOC signs a leasing agreement to use the Korea Exhibition Center (KOEX) annex as the Main Press Center; the KOEX annex covers 24,949 square meters in three storeys and one basement level, an outdoor temporary structure of 653 square meters, and parking space of 37,615 square meters. The agreement covers 93 days from July 15 to October 15, 1988, at a cost of 300 million *won*.

1988

January 17

On September 17, 1987, Seoul Olympic invitation cards were sent out to 167 NOCs under the name of the IOC president in accordance with the revised Olympic Charter. As of the January 17 deadline for reply, 161 NOCs notify the SLOOC of their intention to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games, while six countries fail to reply; they are D.P.R. Korea, Cuba, Albania, Ethiopia, Seychelles, and Nicaragua.

January 20

National flags of the 161 NOCs which have notified of their participation in the Olympic Games are hoisted at the Olympic Center.

January 26

The Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion sponsors a massive rally at the Olympic Gymnastics Hall in the Olympic Park to wish for the successful operation of the Games, with about 15,000 people participating, including Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol and SLOOC President Park Seh-jik.

February 1

The Seoul Olympic Games schedule, which was approved by the 91st IOC Session on October 13, 1986, was published in May 1987. Following up with the first issue, 1,000 Korean copies and 2,000 English copies of detailed competition schedules are issued and distributed to the NOCs and IFs. The final issue was off the press on September 5, 1988.

February 8-11

The fifth official report on the status of Olympic preparations is submitted to the 93rd Session of the IOC in Calgary, and the "Seoul Olympic Night" event is held with the attendance of about 300 journalists. A public relations exhibition continues through the duration of the Winter Olympics until February 28.

February 20

Official report of the 10th Asian Games is published.

February 29

A total of 37,011 people apply to be torch relay runners and escorts by the February 29 deadline for applications following a recruitment notice made in January 1988. The applicants included 33,215 men and 3,796 women.

March 11-April 29

The second International Open-air Sculpture Symposium is held at the Olympic Park with the participation of 19 sculptors from 17 countries. The first symposium, held from July 3 to August 20, 1987, drew 17 sculptors from 16 countries. The first symposium featured stone and concrete carvings while the second symposium features sculptures of iron, synthetic materials, aluminium and wood.

March 20

The SLOOC, in an effort to encourage all the 45 members of the Association of African National Olympic Committees (ANOCA) to participate in the Seoul Olympics, signs an agreement with the ANOCA secretary-general during his visit to Seoul. In accordance with the agreement, a Korean Air plane took off from Kimpo International Airport on September 9 and carried athletes from Algiers, Abidjan and Nairobi to Seoul on September 11. On October 3, the KAL plane transported the athletes back home.

April 15

The government designates the fifth day of every month as "Hodori Day" in a move to encourage national involvement in the Olympic movement in cooperation with the SLOOC, the Seoul city government and other organizations.

April 19

The first Olympic attaces meeting is held with the attendance of 70 attaces. By April 19, the number of countries which had designated attaces came to 93; they included 39 Koreans and 54 foreigners.

May 11

In a joint meeting held at the Taenung Athletes' Village, the KASA and the KOC decide to field athletes in all Olympic sports and finalize the preliminary entries including 162 officials and 481 athletes.

May 17

Among the 161 NOCs which notified by January 17, 1988 of their participation in the Seoul Olympic Games, 125 NOCs submit preliminary entry forms by the May 17 deadline.

May 18-28

Under the commemorative medal program approved by the Sports Ministry on November 20, 1987, gold, silver and bronze medals are produced for sale at the main offices and branches of the nation's 24 banking institutions.

May 25

The SLOOC announces the list of 20,889 torch relay runners, including 20,151 runners selected from among the 37,011 applicants, 491 special runners representing each city and province, and 247 others directly selected by the SLOOC. They include 1,467 torch bearers 2,782 assistant runners and 16,640 escorts.

May 31

Construction of the Olympic Village of 86 apartment units with 3,692 flats and the Press Village of 36 apartment units of 1,848 flats is completed one year and six months after ground was broken at Ogum-dong and Tunchon-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul. During the Games period, the Olympic Village was the home for 14,501 athletes from 160 countries and the Press Village was the home for 5,186 media personnel from 111 countries.

June 1-15

Reflecting the high demand expected for admission tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, a computer draw method is adopted on the basis of applications received at the Korea Exchange Bank's 140 branches, and 130 provincial post offices. Applications are limited to two tickets each for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and applicants are required to pay the full amount of charges at the time of applying. The average application ratio was 33:1; 288,314 applied for the 2,400 first grade seats for the Opening Ceremony, registering a competition ratio of 120 to 1.

June 2

The IOC President Samaranch announces that he would personally visit Pyongyang to discuss Pyongyang's participation in the Seoul Olympic Games. D.P.R. Korea rejected the suggestion.

June 2

The International Broadcasting Center (IBC) building, key station to transmit Olympic competition scenes and sound all over the world, is dedicated two years and six months after KBS broke ground.

The IBC, located behind the KBS main building, consists of a nine-storey Main Building, Suspension Building and Auditorium Hall; the construction cost 43.3 billion won.

June 7

Accreditation center for Games operation personnel opens at annex of the Korea Electric Power Corporation in Samsong-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul.

June 16

The Olympic Supporters Committee of Korean Residents in Japan donates a further 21 billion won following the first donation made in October 1987.

**June 20**

The Seoul Olympic song, "Hand in Hand," composed by Giorgio Moroder and Tom Whitlock, produced by Polgram Co. and sung by the group "Koreana," is officially released.

June 28-July 6

A series of briefing sessions on the Olympic preparations are held for select businessmen, academics and trade union officials at the Olympic Center; the sessions are held on June 28 for 80 trade union representatives, on June 29 and July 1 for 300 people representing 200 business firms, and on July 5-and 6 for 500 professors from 84 universities in Seoul and Kyonggi-do. The participants toured Olympic facilities.

July 5

The SLOOC establishes a public relations exhibition hall for Olympic-related computer systems at KOEX; the systems displayed include Games Information On-line Network System (GIONS) developed by the KAIST, Wide Information Network Services (WINS) developed by DACOM, Seoul Olympic Management System (SOMS) developed by Ssangyong Computer, and Seoul Olympic Support System (SOSS) developed by Korea Information Computing Co.

July 6

The Central Council for Pan-national Olympic Promotion designates every Wednesday as the "Day to Greet Olympic Guests," leading the way in initiating a campaign to spruce up the environment.

July 28

Seoul Olympic uniforms for operation personnel are displayed in a show held on the lakeside stage in the Olympic Park.

August 11-September 10

A computerized draw is held to determine winners of admission tickets booked by July 15, the booking deadline for the Opening/Closing Ceremonies; total sales of tickets stood at 107,368 worth 11.51 billion won.



32. Chronology of the Seoul Olympic Games

August 17-October 5

An opening gala for the Seoul Olympic Arts Festival is held at the National Theater with the attendance of the President of the Republic of Korea, Roh Tae Woo, dignitaries, members of foreign diplomatic corps in Seoul and sports leaders. The festival ran for 50 days, drawing about 30,000 participants from 80 countries.

August 17

The IBC opens. The IBC is equipped with basic facilities to produce and transmit international signals. In behalf of small-scale broadcasting companies which are not equipped with individual facilities, the IBC operated a TV studio and VTR editing room to produce and transmit broadcast programs on a booking basis. Hosting services included accreditation, accommodation and ceremonies and protocol coverage.

August 20-September 8

The World Academic Conference of the Seoul Olympiad opens at Christian Academy House, with the participation of 87 foreign scholars from 29 countries and 155 Korean scholars; the theme is the "World Community in Post-Industrial Society" and papers are presented on various fields including family, communications, ethical value, culture of the East and the West, and relationships with nature.

August 23

An activation ceremony is held for overseas Korean residents who have volunteered to serve as language service personnel; about 400 language service volunteers and related SLOOC officials attend the ceremony.

August 23

The sacred flame of the Seoul Olympic Games is ignited from the sun's rays by high priestess Katerina Didaskalou in a ceremony at the Temple of Hera in Olympia, Greece. The torch was relayed in Greece for two days and then delivered to the Korean torch relay team at 9:30 p.m. on August 25.

August 27

The Olympic flame ignited in Greece arrives at Cheju International Airport to begin a 22-day torch relay around the Republic of Korea.

September 1

An activation ceremony is held for the Headquarters Hotel Operation Unit at the Dynasty Hall of Hotel Shilla, the Seoul Olympic Games Headquarters Hotel.

Housed in the Headquarters Hotel are the IOC Secretariat, press center, information/guide desk, and accreditation center. The Headquarters Hotel was the home for delegates of the IOC, IFs, and NOCs, and was the site of the IOC Session and various functions.

September 2

The NOC of D.P.R. Korea declares that it will not participate in the Seoul Olympic Games.

September 3

The Main Press Center (MPC) opens with an opening ceremony at the KOEX annex in Samsung-dong, Kangnam-gu, Seoul; the MPC has floor space of 24,949 square meters on three storeys and one basement level. Common Work room and various facilities to transmit stories are installed on the first-floor central hall. Housed in the MPC are individual offices of 115 written media organizations including major news agencies and newspaper companies from 24 countries.

September 3

The opening ceremony is held for the Olympic Village, with Prime Minister Lee Hyun-jae and other dignitaries attending; the SLOOC president delivered a message of greeting, the prime minister delivered a congratulatory speech and Village Mayor Kim Yong-shik declared the village open. French athletes and officials were the first to check into the village on September 1. A total of 14,501 Olympic Family members from 160 countries checked into the village. The village provided dining halls, shopping center and various amenities facilities and polyclinics.

September 9-15

The Seoul Olympic Scientific Congress is held at Dankook University Chonan Campus with the participation of 1,670 scholars from 58 countries. The congress covers 10 fields, and research papers are adopted at 12 panel sessions.

September 10-October 5

The Han River Festival is held on the elevated river banks, while various other festivals unfold at major spots in Seoul including Taehak-no, (University Street), Kyonghee Palace site and the outdoor folk arts theater of Seoul Norimadang; 317 local performing groups take part in the street festivals.

September 12

The opening ceremony is held for Olympic Sculpture Park in parallel with ceremonies for dedicating the World Peace Gate, a sculptural structure to symbolize the Seoul Olympic Games, and igniting the Peace Flame in the plaza in front of the World Peace Gate. President Roh Tae Woo, IOC President Samaranch and international sports figures attended the official ceremonies; SLOOC President Park Seh-jik reported the status of the project, Kim Sung-jin, Vice-president of the Seoul Olympic Peace Conference Promotion Committee, read the "Declaration of Peace," and President Roh Tae Woo, IOC President Samaranch and Hahm Suck-hon, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Peace Conference Promotion Committee, joined together in lighting the Peace Flame.

The Olympic Sculpture Park displays works by 155 sculptors from 66 countries.



September 12

The 94th Session of the IOC is officially opened at the National Theater in a ceremony held with the attendance of about 1,200 people, including IOC President Samaranch, Korea's prime minister and invited guests.

The opening ceremony is an official event sponsored by the Organizing Committee of the host city. With the approval of the IOC, invitation cards are sent out to 1,500 invitees, including VIPs of the IOC, IFs, and NOCs, journalists and members of diplomatic corps. The invitees included 180 local citizens. A performing arts program followed the opening ceremony.

September 13

A total of 882 youths from 43 countries joined in the opening ceremony for the Olympic Youth Camp at the training institute of the Democratic Justice Party in Karak-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul; the camp lasted until October 2.

The camp programs included observing Olympic events, tours, a welcoming reception, and discussion sessions.

September 13-14

The IOC convenes its 94th Session at Hotel Shilla; a report on the status of the Seoul Olympic preparations is presented and Korean IOC member, Kim Un-yong, is selected as a member of the Executive Board. The session determined the venue of the 17th Winter Olympics in 1994.

September 15

Final entries are closed; the final entry tally included 9,627 athletes and 3,999 officials from 160 NOCs. The number of those who were issued accreditation cards stood at 9,417 athletes and 3,887 officials from 160 NOCs, totalling 13,304 persons.

September 15-October 2

Owners of vehicles actively respond to the traffic flow measure calling for drivers to run their cars only every other day depending on odd or even license numbers. The traffic campaign shows high ratio (94.6 percent) of positive response.

September 16

The Olympic flame, which was ignited at the Temple of Hera in Greece on August 23 and arrived at Cheju International Airport on August 27, arrives at Seoul city plaza completing a 4,167.8-kilometer relay through the Republic of Korea. An arrival ceremony is held there. On its journey the torch was welcomed with colorful festivals put on by artists from various regions.

September 17

Opening Ceremonies for the 24th Olympic Games are held, and competition begins. The Han River festival involving a fleet of 458 boats marked the official beginning of the Opening Ceremonies. Participating athletes and officials marched into the Olympic Stadium, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik delivered an opening message, IOC President Samaranch delivered a welcoming address and President Roh Tae Woo of the Republic of Korea declared the Olympic Games open. This was followed by the hoisting of the Olympic flag, the arrival of the Olympic flame, and the oath by representative athletes and technical official. The official ceremony was followed by spectacular cultural performances.

September 18-October 2

The IOC and the SLOOC hold regular meetings to discuss and address any problems in Games operation, contributing to the smooth operation of the Games.

September 19

Opening ceremony for yachting competition is held at the Pusan Yachting Center. The International Yacht Racing Union convenes its session.

October 2

Closing Ceremonies for the 24th Olympic Games are held at the Olympic Stadium. As athletes and officials marched into the stadium, national flags of Greece, Korea and Spain were being hoisted. SLOOC President Park Seh-jik delivered a closing address, IOC President Samaranch declared the Games closed, and the mayor of Barcelona received the Olympic flag from Seoul's mayor. As the Olympic flag was carried out of the stadium, the Olympic flame was being extinguished, closing the ceremony at 8:25 p.m.

October 6-12

SLOOC Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin attends the Olympic flag-hoisting ceremony in Barcelona; Kim delivered a speech wishing for the successful operation of the Barcelona Olympic Games.

October 14

A Seoul Olympic Games evaluation session is held at the conference room of the Olympic Center, with 150 officials of the SLOOC and the Security Coordination and Control Headquarters attending.

October 15

Opening ceremonies are held for the 8th Paralympic Games at the Olympic Stadium, with the participation of 4,208 athletes and officials from 61 countries. The Seoul Paralympics were held for 10 days until October 24.

1989

March 20

Under research arrangements with the SLOOC, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) presents papers evaluating the results of the Seoul Olympic Games.

March 29

The Plenum of the SLOOC acts on the resolution calling for the deactivation of the SLOOC pursuant to Rule 35 of the Olympic Charter and Article 32 of the Articles of Incorporation of the SLOOC. The Plenum selects Secretary-general Kim Ock-jin to represent the SLOOC in dealing with legal liquidation; Deputy Secretary-general Chyun Sang-jin is nominated as liquidation team leader.

April 3

The SLOOC, which was activated on November 2, 1981, is disbanded in accordance with the resolution made by the SLOOC Plenum in accordance with Rule 35 of the Olympic Charter and Article 32 of the Articles of Incorporation of the SLOOC. At the Olympic Fencing Gymnasium, a deactivation ceremony is held with the attendance of Sports Minister Kim Jip, SLOOC President Park Seh-jik and some 1,500 incumbent and former SLOOC staff members. The deactivation brought all activities of the SLOOC as a juridical corporate to an end, while liquidation procedures were to last until October 2, 1989.



April 20

The Seoul Olympic Sports Promotion Foundation is inaugurated, taking over the fund of the SLOOC and many staff members. Kim Ock-jin, SLOOC secretary-general, is named the foundation's president; its purpose is to promote national sports, to enhance sports competition standards, to develop youth-related projects, and to launch projects commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games.



September 12-October 3

Events to commemorate the first anniversary of the Seoul Olympic Games are held at the Olympic Stadium and other locations across the country under the sponsorship of the Sports Ministry.

Highlights of events

Events commemorating the Seoul Olympic Day

- Preview of official film at the Sejong Cultural Center on September 16.
- Commemorative ceremony on September 17 at Peace Plaza in the Olympic Park; unveiling ceremony for sculptural structures to keep records of major events relating to the Seoul Olympic Games.
- Festival at Olympic Park on September 17 under the sponsorship of KBS.

Festival Sports Ethnics World Korean. The Korea Amateur Sports Association sponsors a five-day sports event involving nine sports and folk performance contest in six categories starting from September 26 by inviting 1,400 overseas Korean residents from 45 countries. The purpose is to help consolidate ties among Korean overseas residents and to enhance pride in being Korean.

The 70th National Games Opening ceremony for the 70th National Games is held on September 26 at the Suwon Stadium, and competitions involving 34 sports are held at competition sites in Suwon, Songnam and Anyang. The National Games are held until October 1, under the sponsorship of the Korea Amateur Sports Association. In addition, a national *ssirum* championship is held to determine the most skillful Korean-style wrestler. International handball and table tennis competitions for the IOC President's Cups also held, along with cultural events commemorating the Seoul Olympic Games.

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Vice-President
Kim Yong-nae



Vice-President
Kim Un-yong



Vice-President/Secretary-General
Kim Ock-jin



Deputy Secretary-General
of Administration
Choi Yhe-sup



Deputy Secretary-General
of Competition Operation.
Jang Ju-ho



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of International Affairs
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Director of Policy
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