

## Journal Surveys

### I. The Olympic Games—Ancient and Modern

- I-1 Ulf, Christoph and Weiler, Ingomar. "Der Ursprung der antiken Olympischen Spiele in der Forschung: Versuch eines kritischen Kommentars" [The Origin of the Olympic Games According to the Research: A Critical Commentary] *Stadion*, 61 (1980), 1-38.

The object of the present study is a critical examination of the current scholarly traditions and methodological positions of the theories relative to the origin of the Olympic Games. The spectrum of authors discussed stretches from P. Leveque and L. Drees to older and currently less respected researchers such as J. G. Frazer, J. J. Bachofen, J. H. Krause and A. Bockh. Particular attention is paid to attempts to derive the most famous of Panhellenic games from funeral games and the rites of heroes as well as from the holy marriage (*hieros gamos*), royal inaugurations, and rites of initiation. In addition to these cultic motives, theories of secular origin are also analyzed. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 116 notes. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz, Reprinted with permission)

—Christoph Ulf and Ingomar Weiler

- I-2 Stutts, Ann. "Our Greek Heritage," *Journal of Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 55, No. 1 (January 1984), 27-28.

It has been suggested that some of the customs and events associated with the modern Olympic Games were also evident during the ancient Olympic Games. A close examination of selected customs and events reveals that this was sometimes not the case. For example, the torch relay ceremony which is a prominent part of the modern Games does not have its roots in the ancient Games. The first torch ceremony actually took place during the 1936 Berlin Games. The marathon race is another example of mistaken identity. Contrary to popular belief, it was not an event during the ancient Games. Likewise, the popular views that Greek athletes were "pure" amateurs who placed the spirit of participation before winning were also false. The purported Greek ideal of "sport for sport's sake" was really the work of Baron Pierre de Coubertin who founded the modern Games. Based on secondary works, 3 notes.

—Robert W. Case

- I-3 Boe, Alfred F., and Olsen, Lyle I. "Beauty, Strength and Wisdom: Aidos in Athletics," *Arete: The Journal of Sport Literature*, 1, No. 1 (Fall 1983), 165-76.

This article surveys the ideals of ancient Greek athletic competition—in

particular, *aidos* (honor) and *arete* (excellence)—especially as reflected in contemporary sculptures and vase paintings. There is some discussion of the Greeks' anthropomorphic concept of deity, and its effect on the nature of athletics. The authors refer to Homeric antecedents, but the emphasis of both text and illustrations is on the 6th and 5th centuries BC. Based on primary sources and secondary works; six notes; 12 illustrations.

—David S. Matz

- I-4 Scanlon, Thomas F. "The Vocabulary of Competition: *Agōn* and *Aethlos*, Greek Terms for Contest," *Arete: The Journal of Sport Literature*, 1, No. 1 (Fall 1983), 147-62.

This article traces the linguistic history of two words pertaining to ancient Greek athletic competition, *agōn* and *aethlos*, both meaning contest. Much attention is devoted to Homer's use of these words. The premise of the study is that "by analysis and definition of the idea expressed in contest terms, we can come to a better understanding of the earliest concept of sports. . . ." Based on primary sources and secondary works; 45 notes.

—David S. Matz

- I-5 Herrmann, Hans-Volkmar, "Die Ausgrabung von Olympia: Idee und Wirklichkeit" [The Excavation of Olympia: Purposes and Results], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 39-80.

The notion to excavate Olympia was first put forth during the eighteenth century by Montfaucon (1723), Winckelmann, shortly before he died (1767) also designed a plan of action. One expected to uncover masterpieces of classical art that lay hidden here in unique abundance, according to ancient sources. But only in the nineteenth century were conditions ripe for such plans. In 1875 the German excavations began and by 1881 the center of the sanctuary was unearthed. The German Government covered the costs, and the uncovered artifacts remained in Greece according to the treaty between both countries. After a brief hiatus, the excavations were resumed in 1936 in conjunction with the Berlin Olympics, only to be halted again by World War II. Following the war, archeologists have renewed their efforts at Olympia which continue there today. Based upon primary sources and secondary works: 110 notes; 19 photographs. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Hans-Volkmar Herrmann

- I-6 Zimmerman, Paul B. "The Story of the Olympics—B.C. to A.D.," *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 8-21.

Begun in 776 B.C., the ancient Olympic Games were abolished in 392 A.D. by Theodosius the Great. Revived in 1896 A.D., the modern Olympic Games did not "find a true course of success" until 1908 when they were held in London. In 1932, "Los Angeles saved the Olympics from being swept into oblivion by a world depression" and, because of the city's staging innova-

tions, the Games rose to world prominence. Not only were the 1932 Games artistic and competitive masterpieces, they also proved profitable. "Every Olympics before, and since, finished in the red." As the city prepared for the 1984 Games, "the promise is great." No notes: 23 photographs.

—Lynne Emery

I-7 Boulongne, Yves Pierre. "Pierre de Coubertin et l'Histoire" [Pierre de Coubertin and History], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 113-28.

Most biographers of Pierre de Coubertin agree that he was a historian. The author asserts that this truth has been offered without proof and proposes a scientific approach to Coubertin's relationship to history and historiography. His evidence is derived from a study of Coubertin's courses at the university, the influence of his intellectual mentors (Tocqueville, Taine, LePlay), the catalog of his library, and a thematic and literary criticism of the historical and pedagogical portions of his published works. The author concludes that Coubertin was not a historian in the professional sense, but rather a didactic and moralistic chronicler of current events. For Pierre de Coubertin, history teaches wisdom and diffuses a light which clarifies, beyond any other field of scholarship, the path to be taken by the educator and pedagogical reformer. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 21 notes. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Yves Pierre Boulongne

I-8 Müller, Norbert. "Idee und Geschichte der Olympischen Kongresse" [The Purpose and History of the Olympic Congresses], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 129-56.

After examining the founding congress of the IOC in Paris (1894), which can scarcely be counted as an Olympic Congress, this study sketches the congresses which took place in Le Havre (1897), Brussels (1905), Paris (1906), Lausanne (1913), Paris (1914), Lausanne (1921), Prague (1925), and Berlin (1930). The original purposes of the congresses—to give the IOC an additional platform for its ideals and to allow the discussion of pedagogical and educational aspects of modern sports—were abandoned by 1913 as the organizational problems and technical aspects of the Olympic movement took precedence. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 74 notes. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Norbert Müller

I-9 Göhler, Josef. "Die Turnkunst bei den Olympischen Spielen" [Gymnastics at the Olympic Games], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 157-86.

Gymnastics has been a part of every Olympic program from 1896 to the present. For extended periods, the composition of gymnastics contests changed while a preference was given for team and for individual all-around competitions. The program presently in use was not established until 1936. Female gymnasts appeared in 1928, but were restricted to team contests until

1948. Since 1952 women have competed also in the four individual events and for the all-around title. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 29 notes. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Josef Göhler

- I-10 Lucas, John. "American Involvement in the Athens Olympian Games of 1906—Bridge Between Failure and Success." *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 217-28.

The United States in 1906 decided to participate in the unofficial Athens Olympian Games, and in so doing, substantially strengthened the entire Olympic movement. Coubertin's position as leader of the Olympic movement was quite tenuous in these very early days. A minor revolt by some IOC members, combined with strong Greek national fervor, convinced Coubertin that he should discuss with Greek authorities the possibility of Panhellenic games in Athens—a festival that the French baron perceived as a rival rather than a complement to his quadrennial Olympic Games. Coubertin's antagonist in the United States, the sport leader James E. Sullivan, was the energy behind the USA's decision. American involvement helped turn the Olympic Games around, giving impetus to larger number of participants at the 1908 London games. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 63 notes. (Copyright 1980 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—John Lucas

- I-11 Lennartz, Karl. "DIE VI. Olympischen Spiele Berlin 1916" [The Games of the 6th Olympiad at Berlin, 1916], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 229-50.

After rejecting Berlin's bids to host the Olympic Games of 1908 and 1912, the IOC decided in 1912 to award the VIth games, to be celebrated in 1916, to Berlin. By 1913 the German stadium was already finished. Preliminary games took place in 1914. The organizers hoped to impress visitors with the image of a powerful Germany and to imbue the games with German spirit. The longer the war lasted, the more obvious it became that the Olympic Games of 1916 could not be carried out and must be cancelled. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 98 notes; one illustration. (Copyright 1980 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Karl Lennartz

- I-12 Smith, Scott. "Chariots of Fire Revives Horatio Fitch." *The Olympian*, 9, No. 9 (April 1983), 18-20.

The recent film "Chariots of Fire" rekindled interest in the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, and the gold medal triumph of Great Britain's 400-meter champion Eric Liddell. But Horatio Fitch, an unheralded 400-meter specialist from Illinois and member of the 1924 U.S. Olympic Team, provided the competitive ingredient for the finals of the 400-meter event, taking a second-place

silver medal. Based on a personal interview. Horatio Fitch remembers the 1924 Games, how he became a runner and a member of the U.S. Olympic Team, his performance in heats leading to the finals, and his conversations with competitors and with Liddell after his victory. Additionally, Fitch comments on the film, "Chariots of Fire," and the accurate portrayal of himself and the 400-meter event. 1 note; 5 illustrations.

-Jerry J. Wright

I-13 Lucas, John. "The Greatest Gathering of Olympians. an Historical Flashback," *The Olympian*, 9, No. 2 (July/August 1982). 6-8.

The summer of 1926 marked the 150th birthday of the Declaration of Independence, and the city of Philadelphia saw as its patriotic duty to celebrate on behalf of the nation by hosting a Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. Along with exhibits of the latest technological advancements, the nation's increasing love affair with sport spectating was manifested by an exposition of sport competitions ranging from swimming to a boxing match between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney. However, a somewhat overshadowed sporting event was the poorly attended National Junior and Senior AAU Track and Field Championships of 1926. This four-day event witnessed the gathering of 59 men and women who were or would become Olympians. Marathon runner Clarence DeMar and shot-putter, discus, and javelin thrower Lillian Copeland were two examples of the greatest gathering of Olympians who gave record-breaking performances. The article lists the names of all 59 Olympians, their affiliation, the year they participated in the Olympic Games, and the results of their efforts. No notes: 2 tables: 3 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

I-14 Simri, Uriel. "The Development of Female Participation in the Modern Olympic Games." *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 187-216.

Although female athletes did not participate in the first Olympic Games of the modern era, their involvement in the Games has been an evergrowing process since their first participation in the Paris Games of 1900. This has occurred despite the stiff opposition of the early leaders of the Olympic movement, from Coubertin to Brundage, despite the opposition of a large segment of women, and despite the opposition of the Church regarding their involvement in sport. In recent years the place of female athletes in the Modern Olympic Games has grown significantly, and today only six Olympic sports are closed to them. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 110 notes: 2 tables. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Uriel Simri

I-15 Becht, June Wuest. "Betty Robinson: Track's first "Golden Girl." *The Olympian*, 8, No. 9 (April 1982), 16-17.

Thirty-two years following the revival of the modern Olympic Games in

Athens, the International Olympic Committee allowed women to compete in track and field for the first time at the 1928 games in Amsterdam. This Olympics first saw a 16-year-old Illinois school girl, Elizabeth (Betty to her friends) Robinson, win the 100-meter dash to become the first United States woman to win a gold medal in Olympic track and field. Discovered in the spring of 1928 by assistant track coach Charlie Price while running for a commuter train. Robinson, in only her third track competition ever, qualified for the United States Women's Olympic Team on July 4th of that year. Hopes for repeating her 100-meter Amsterdam performance in the 1932 games were squelched by injuries she received in a 1931 plane crash. Robinson, however, recovered and was named to the 1936 Olympic team. At Berlin she repeated her gold medal performance as a member of the 400-meter relay team. As an Olympic competitor, Robinson won two gold and one silver medal. She is enshrined in several track and field halls of fame and has promoted women's track and field around the world. No notes; 2 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

I-16 Lucas, John. "Prelude to the Games of the Tenth Olympiad in Los Angeles, 1932," *Southern California Quarterly*, 64, No. 4 (Winter 1982), 313-18.

In 1919 a group of civic leaders interested in promoting the growth of Los Angeles determined to bring the Olympic Games to the City of Angels. These men were William May Garland, a leading realtor, and the publishers of three local newspapers: Harry Chandler of the Times, Edward Dickson of the *Evening Express*, and Max Ihmsen and Guy Barham of the *Evening Herald*. Los Angeles' bid for the 1932 Games was accepted by the International Olympic Committee in 1923. Garland, Zack Farmer of the Community Development Association, and Bill Henry, Times sportswriter, were primarily responsible for the "perfect organization and hospitality of the Los Angeles Olympic Games." Based on primary sources, newspapers, and secondary works; 24 notes.

—Lynne Emery

I-17 Changchun, Liu. "My Experience as the First Chinese Olympian," *China Sports*, 16, No. 5 (May 1984). 5-6.

In the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games sprinter Liu Changchun was China's first and only competitor. Still recovering from the twenty-day voyage, Liu failed to qualify in the 100 and 200 meters. Being unable to afford entrance fees, Liu and his coach, Song Junfu, could only attend events in which he was entered. Met with hostility in the Olympic village. Liu remembered the Olympics as a bitter experience. Liu was also a member of the 1936 and 1948 Chinese Olympic teams. At the 1948 London Games, the team was stranded without funds to get home and only by selling the rice they brought with them and getting assistance from Chinese living abroad were they able to return to China. Based on primary sources; no notes; one photograph.

—Lynne Emery

- I-18 Smith, Jack. "Running with a Dream." *California History*, 63, No. 1 (Winter 1984), 22-25.

Aware that in four years the Olympic Games would be held at home, 12-year-old Jack Smith began serious training for the 100-meter dash. In 1932, Smith, at the age of 16 realized his Olympic aspirations were only a dream and selected 400-meter runner, Ben Eastman, as his hero. The 400-meter Olympic final remains vivid in Smith's memory as Eastman gave his all, but was beaten by William Arthur Carr in a world record time of 46.2 seconds. By 1980 the record was 44.6 seconds and "so it goes." No notes; 1 illustration.

—Lynne Emery

- I-19 Eisen, George. "The Nazi Olympiad." *Journal of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance*, 55, No. 4 (April 1984), 25-26, 28.

The 1936 Berlin Olympiad was perhaps one of the best organized and yet most controversial in history. Adolph Hitler viewed the games as a political tool to be used for internal and external propaganda purposes. It was hoped that by holding a glamorous Olympic spectacle, the Third Reich would gain international legitimacy and acceptance. Because of Nazi anti-Semitic actions and military aggression, the Americans came very close to boycotting the games. Jesse Owens, an American athlete, became the hero of the games with great victories on the athletic field as well as in the political arena. In the final analysis, it appeared that Hitler was somewhat successful in using the games to strengthen his grip over Germany and gain some international respect for his regime. Based on newspaper accounts, 1 note.

—Robert W. Case

- I-20 Marvin, Carolyn. "Avery Brundage and American Participation in the 1936 Olympic Games." *Journal of American Studies*, 16 (April 1982), 81-105.

Avery Brundage was for forty years the most powerful figure in the American and International Olympic movement, first as president of the American Olympic Committee, then as head of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). His role in determining the United States' participation in the 1936 Olympic Games reflected his dualistic position that sports should be free of politics and that American participation in international sport could spread its democratic values and combat communism. Germany had been awarded the Games of the Eleventh Olympiad prior to Hitler's rise to power. The Nazi takeover in 1933 led to an immediate anti-Semitic campaign. Major opposition to allowing Germany to host the Olympics arose in both the IOC and in American sports organizations. The IOC attempted to use the threatened boycott of the games to make the Germans observe the Olympic standards of conduct. Brundage blamed the Jews for the boycott move and considered it not in the best interest of American sport or the Jewish cause. Brundage countered every effort to boycott from 1933 until the American team sailed in

1936. Recognizing his contribution to the success of the games and collapse of the boycott, the Germans treated Brundage handsomely. Brundage came away from the games strongly supportive of the Germans and was convinced they were a bulwark against communism. His principal argument against the boycott was that sport and politics should not mix. His own anti-communism was inconsistent with this. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 85 notes.

—R. T. Bowen

I-21 Bennett, Hajo. "Das Scheitern der Olympischen Spiele von 1940" [The Demise of the Olympic Games of 1940], *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 251-90.

The Olympic Games of 1940 were sacrificed to the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Finnish Wars. As Tokyo was forced by the military to renounce the games in the summer of 1938, the IOC awarded the games to Helsinki. The Finns continued to plan for the games during the "Winter War of 1939-1940" and resolved to give up the games only when the Second World War began to escalate. Since the historians of the Olympic movement have neglected this period, research must turn to the sources to reconstruct the particulars of the episode. This study concentrates on an analysis of the decision-making process and on research into political and military conditions and pressures. Based upon primary sources and secondary works: 191 notes; one photograph. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Richarz. Reprinted with permission.)

—Hajo Bennett

I-22 Qi, Hu. "China at the 1952 Olympics," *China Sports*, 16, No. 5 (May 1984), 6-8.

The flag of the People's Republic of China first flew in Olympic competition at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952. New China sent basketball and soccer teams and Wu Chuanyu, a swimmer. Having just received the International Olympic Committee invitation in June of 1952, when the Chinese delegation arrived, preliminary competition was finished in the team sports and only Wu actually competed. Wu swam in the 200-meter backstroke preliminaries. Informal games were arranged for the Chinese teams and they felt warmly received. Based on primary sources; no notes: four photographs.

—Lynne Emery

I-23 Paul, C. Robert, Jr. "Was It the Best Ever Track and Field Olympics?" *The Olympian*, 7, No. 3 (September 1980), 19-21.

"Was it the best ever track and field Olympics?" reflects on the 1980 Games in Moscow, and hypothesizes that competition results compared favorably with previous games even without United States and West German participation. In support of the hypothesis, an analysis of the first three places in each track and field event for men and women is presented. Included also is a breakdown of record times and distances as well as the names of the athletes

who turned in these performances. On the basis of the data presented, the 1980 Olympic Games was one of the best, if not the best ever, track and field Olympics even without American and West German athletes. No notes; 4 illustrations.

—Jerry J. Wright

I-24 Riordan, James. "The USSR and the Olympic Games." *Stadion*, 6 (1980), 291-314.

Russia was a founding member of the modern Olympic movement and Russian athletes first participated in the Olympic Games of 1908. After a forty year gap, the country rejoined the IOC in 1951 and has since been the most successful participant in every Olympics, summer and winter. crowning this success with the hosting of the 22nd Olympics in 1980. The pattern of foreign sports competition involving the USSR, including the Olympic Games. has closely followed the course of Soviet foreign policy. Based upon primary sources and secondary works; 41 notes. (Copyright 1981 by Verlag Hans Ritsch. Reprinted with permission.)

—James Riordan