

'Almost the Last American Disciple of Pure Olympic Games Amateurism'

John J. Garland's Tenure on the
International Olympic Committee, 1948-1968

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During John Jewett Garland's two decades of service on the International Olympic Committee (IOC), voices on the European Continent and some grim-faced American Olympic leaders, warned Garland of the "awful dangers" of rapidly growing professionalism among some highly-skilled amateur athletes. J.J. Garland needed no such "warning."



J.J. Garland's Adherence to the Concept of Idealized Olympic Amateurism

John Jewett's father, William May Garland, was already a very wealthy real estate business man in Southern California, when he and his teen-age son traveled to Antwerp, Belgium. Their mission was two-fold: to enjoy the 1920 post-war Olympic Games, and to accept an invitation to speak before IOC members and the president, Baron Pierre de Coubertin. The elder Garland proposed Los Angeles as an Olympic Games site for 1924, and if that was not possible, then 1928. So skillful was Garland's "sales-pitch", perfectly attuned to European aristocratic sensibilities of these IOC members, that rejection turned into victory. No, said Coubertin, your city may not host the games. Both 1924 and 1928 cities have been selected, but twelve years' hence, we look forward to Los Angeles. Not only that, but Coubertin and his most senior colleagues were eager to recruit W.M. Garland onto the IOC. American William Milligan Sloane, a charter member of Coubertin's 1894 committee, wrote future IOC president, Sigfrid Edström in 1921: "Garland is an almost perfect possibility, the foremost citizen of Southern California, deeply interested in our work. From Baron Pierre, he has already received the positive assurance of his election."²

William Garland's absolutely triumphant 1932 Olympic Games resulted in a well-spring of research articles, contemporary journalist by-lines and nostalgic remembrances many years later, especially during the second Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1984.³ Garland spoke to 105,000 spectators at these ... "his" 1932

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Opening Ceremonies: “Let us pray that the victors in the Games may comport themselves in such a way as to lessen any sting of failure.”⁴

Looking back with nostalgia, because he was there as a journalist fifty-eight years earlier, Al Stump wrote of W. M. Garland: “In the decades of the 1920’s, Californians called him the ‘indomitable leader’ . . . a man with a dream which could no more be defeated than the Coliseum Peristyle.”⁵ And on the eve of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games, journalist Bill Shirley wrote of Garland: “He was more active in Los Angeles affairs than the mayor.”⁶ Ellen Galford called the “Tall, white-haired Billy Garland”, “a living embodiment of the American ‘can do’ philosophy.”⁷ Dozens of newspapers, including the European press, carried his obituary. His granddaughter, Gwendolyn Garland Babcock, wrote a 27 page chapter on “WMG” in her 170 page privately published. It was, of course, an essay of unvarnished admiration.⁸

John J. Garland (1902-1968), elected to the IOC in 1948, was the fourteenth American citizen on that committee, while his father, elected in 1922, was the ninth American.⁹ During the life of this younger Garland, and during twenty years on the IOC, there was among certain American amateur sport leaders a palpable “fear and loathing” of athletic professionalism. Garland could not help but be influenced by these older men. William M. Garland traveled to Japan in 1938, in the capacity of an IOC observer of that country’s worthiness to host a 1940 summer Olympic Games. The great Pierre de Coubertin died the year before and his friend of many years, from Los Angeles, said of the baron: his “genius” was to create a world-wide sporting competition for those athletes more interested in personal achievement and “for the glory”, than for the money that they might make.¹⁰ The younger Garland grew up in an American amateur sporting ambiance dominated by Avery Brundage (1887-1975), president of the USOC (1930-1953); member of the IOC (1936-1975), and its president from 1952-1972. His hundreds of written and spoken defenses of the concept of athletic amateurism was alternately praised and condemned. John Garland admired Brundage, served with him on the IOC for twenty years, and because Garland was born wealthy and because he genuinely admired the older man, never wavered in his belief that the “idea” of amateur sport was superior to whatever it was that motivated professional athletes.

Garland’s American colleague on the IOC, Frederick Rene Coudert (1871-1955), wrote a letter to Brundage on May 17, 1947 (a year before Garland’s election to the IOC), saying, in part: “I am afraid that the struggle to keep up the standards of amateurism is to be difficult. The Games [may] degenerate into mere matters of public entertainment and to lose their great qualities which made them really worthwhile.”¹¹

The obdurate Brundage had no quarrel with professional athletics and their paid employees. He wanted, desperately, for “his” Olympic competitors to train

and compete for what he told a *Christian Science Monitor* journalist, should be the Olympic Games credo: "For Honor of Country and the Glory of Sport."¹² The younger Garland, powerfully influenced by his father, inexorably imprinted by his privileged home and school environment, was sure that brave men like Mr. Brundage saw clearly the philosophical folly of playing for pay as compared to playing for personal growth. In his second year on the IOC, Garland wrote a fellow member from Iceland, Benedict G. Maage: Brundage should succeed Mr. Edström as president, for "Avery Brundage stands out as the one man who can insure the future of our great movement."¹³ Thus, J.J. Garland represented, at mid-century, a lingering next-to-last-vestige American on the IOC that was fully convinced of the moral superiority of Olympic Games amateurism.

Of course the Olympic Games are, as Mr. Brundage told Arthur Daley of *The New York Times* "like a priceless bit of porcelain."¹⁴ But Brundage seemed sincere, as did another successful businessman — John J. Garland. As a boy, he traveled much of the world with his father, including IOC sessions and the Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium 1920, two years before W. M. Garland was inducted into the aristocratic IOC chambers. The father and then the son, as IOC members, attended almost every single session from 1922 through 1968, a total of 37 sessions, traveling almost always by steam ship.¹⁵ Returning from one of them, at the IOC's 29th Session in Barcelona (1931), Mr. and Mrs. William Garland and their son, John, left Europe by ship, arrived in Quebec, and took a taxi to the Garland ancestral home in Winston, Maine. Cousin David Garland, born 1910, remembered it well: "After visiting with the Garland Family, they took another taxi to New York City, and eventually, back to Los Angeles by train!"¹⁶ Although a "modern man", the younger Garland enjoyed the leisure and luxury of first-class ocean liner travel. They made a mistake in 1946, traveling from Los Angeles to Switzerland by plane. He didn't mention the return home trip, but J.J. Garland's letter to the IOC secretary, Madame Lydia Zanchi, spoke of his mother, father and his own utter discomfort with their air travel. "We did, dear Madame Zanchi, enjoy our stay in Lausanne, despite the trip. When we attend the 1948 Games in London, you can be assured we will come by boat."¹⁷ The younger Garland, like his father before him, was simultaneously a hard-headed, successful business man, and also conservative and traditional.

John Garland inherited his late father's pervasive business, the real estate firm of W. M. Garland and Co., "an undertaking founded by his father in 1894."¹⁸ A nearly regal marriage ceremony took place on December 29, 1933, between "Jack" Garland and Helen Chandler. She was the daughter of Harry and Marian Otis Chandler, heirs to the already influential newspaper, *The Los Angeles Times*.¹⁹ Difficult as it seems, with so many family, business, social, cultural, political interests, Garland took most seriously his new role as IOC member, as well as his presidency of the Southern California Committee for the Olympic Games (SCCOG). Garland's IOC induction ceremony took place on the eve

of the London Olympic Games in July of 1948. Back in Los Angeles, multimillionaire bread-maker, Paul H. Helms, member of SCCOG, wrote Governor of California, Earl Warren:

*John Jewett Garland has been unanimously elected a member of the IOC. Jack is in London doing everything he can to persuade the IOC to assign the 1956 Olympic Games to Los Angeles. Please send him a congratulatory cable as it would be very effective and helpful.*²⁰

Melbourne, Australia, won the IOC's trust to host the Olympic Games of 1956, but almost immediately, serious logistical and financial problems arose, creating uneasiness among IOC members and anger from Avery Brundage, the committee's president. A Detroit committee, led by automobile executive (and IOC member), Douglas Roby, put in a bid, in case of a venue transfer. And so did Garland, on behalf of his SCCOG. He was quoted as saying, "Los Angeles is ready, willing, able and extremely anxious to take over."²¹ Again, journalist Zimmerman said that Jack Garland has talked to so many people and shaken so many hands, on behalf of Los Angeles that "He is suffering from a strange malady arm fatigue."²² The indefatigable Garland had already raised \$30,000 in "a dignified and comparatively silent campaign" to help local athletes that would represent the USA at the London Olympics.²³ Garland's thirteen-year old daughter, Gwendolyn, "Gwennie", wrote her dad that "Paul Zimmerman's column [August 11, 1948] says that you are the most enthusiastic member [of the IOC] and I wouldn't doubt it a bit."²⁴

During the week prior to Opening Ceremonies, the IOC met, as they had done for more than fifty years. London was as festive as it could get, so soon after the worst war in human history. J.J. wrote his dad, gravely ill back in Los Angeles: "Brundage informed me that the Executive Board elected me a member by acclamation."²⁵ Euphoria soon gave way to great personal loss. W. M. Garland died on September 26, 1948. His son, John, immediately sent a telegram to President of the IOC, Sigfrid Edström: "Father died quietly here last night." Edström immediately informed IOC members, with a telegram of instructions to Otto Mayer in Lausanne, plus telegrams to Mrs. Blanche H. Garland and still another telegram to the American Olympic Committee (AOC) office in New York City.²⁶ Garland wrote IOC Chancellor Mayer on October 12, 1948: "My father's death and all honors bestowed upon him have done much to buoy up Mother in her sorrow [and] it makes me feel much closer to our great Olympic family."²⁷

Lastly, on this unhappy subject, Avery Brundage sent flowers to the funeral home for his late, good and great friend, Colonel Bill Garland. Son John sent Brundage a thank you note: "Mother has asked me to personally acknowledge for her your kindness in sending the lovely flowers . . . She has not yet sufficient strength to acknowledge the kindnesses of her many friends."²⁸

Always the opportunist and frequently a romantic (and in love with his Los Angeles), "Jack" Garland jumped into action upon hearing that the King and Queen of Greece would visit his community in the fall of 1953. Since 1949, Garland and Greek IOC member, Jean Ketseas, had been friends.²⁹ Garland nearly begged Ketseas that if ever the opportunity arose, to please legally ship to Los Angeles, a stone taken from the ancient ruins at Olympia, the origins of the ancient Olympics more than twenty-seven centuries earlier. Garland had to wait four years, and, with Ketseas' help, convinced the Greek Royal couple to ship an "Olympia Stone" that might be imbedded in the wall of the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. And so it came to pass. The *Los Angeles Times* for November 13-15, 1953 are filled with the "heartfelt welcome of the City of Los Angeles to King Paul and Queen Frederica of the Hellenes. We wish them and their people, our staunch allies, a long life and prosperity."³⁰ The Peripatetic fifty-one year old "Jack" Garland found himself, for half a week, amidst royalty, local and state politicians, mingling with a gaggle of Hollywood's most glamorous movie stars, shaking hands with local Greek-Americans, and sharing the King and Queen with a soaking-wet football crowd inside the Coliseum of the Olympics for a Washington versus UCLA game. The "ceremony of the Olympia stone" took place amidst heavy rain during "half-time." Possibly, few "fans" knew much about the brief and reverend ceremony. Garland, standing next to the King and Queen, was very much aware that something of significance had taken place for the Olympic Movement, something about Greek-American political relations and, most of all, moving inch by inch closer to "beloved Los Angeles" once again hosting an Olympic Games festival ... some day in the future.³¹

The informative *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* said of the younger Garland: [He] "was ... instrumental in bringing the 1960 Winter Olympic Games to Squaw Valley, Calif."³² Garland and his single-minded committee for a California Olympic Games, winter and summer, had their sites set on forty-two acres of gorgeous high country, Squaw Valley, property owned by Wayne Poulson. Especially labyrinthine and contentious legalities begin in 1957, but, in the end, Garland and his friends got the Games.³³ A well-written, biting criticism of Squaw Valley boon-doggle, written by New York Times writer, Gladwin Hill, predicted the end of the Olympic Games, "as they once were." And about those 2000 "doves of peace" released at Squaw Valley's Opening Ceremonies, Hill wrote: "Nobody knew where they came from or where they went to or just what sort of peace message they were supposed to convey (we weren't at war with anybody, except some legislators). But there wasn't a dry eye in the house."³⁴ We can assume that Jack Garland, always enthusiastic about his Olympics, and frequently idealistic about the same, was displeased with Gladwin Hill's cleverness.

That summer of 1960, in fiery-hot Rome and that city's first Olympic Games, Jack and Helen Garland, as always, enjoyed the Italian version. Both were staunch Episcopalians, but they certainly did enjoy having President Avery Brundage in-

roduce them to Pope John XXIIIrd.³⁵ Home again from this latest of approximately thirty trips across two oceans, Atlantic and Pacific, Garland continued as President of the Garland Real Estate Company, and as “point man” in a failed effort to get the 1976 games in his city. He found time as “Director of the California Real Estate Association; a director of the Union Bank; a trustee of Colby College; a member of the board of directors of Good Samaritan Hospital . . .”³⁶

Garland’s persistent allegiance to the idea of “old-fashioned” amateurism was the result of a life-long emergence amidst the privileged class, especially that well-spring of individualism, capitalism and love of recreational sport, coming from his father. Another twenty years of close association with IOC male members, especially Avery Brundage, put an inevitable “lock” on Garland’s thinking. He wrote Mr. Brundage. Yes, I enjoyed the games in Innsbruck, but I felt only revulsion “Every time I [saw] one of the top world skiers with Coca-Cola or Ovaltine on his chest.”³⁷ Garland lived only sixty-six years. It would be utter folly to speculate if he might have “softened” his views about cash and Olympic gold medalists, had he served longer on the IOC, beyond 1968, and into the “new era” open to all champions i.e. the presidency of Juan Antonio Samaranch.³⁸

Some Recapitulation and An Effort at Assessment of John Garland

J.J. Garland, an unusually animated guy, and a curious one, might have been interested in the speed with which some Olympic gold medalists — men and some women, either sold their fame to entrepreneurs or became highly-sought professionals, and therefore, frequently, instantly wealthy. Blame Samaranch, if one wishes, but more accurately, look to the next forty years since Garland’s death and the exponential world-wide growth of “live” sporting entertainment and its even larger television partner. Garland’s patrician background and his closest prep school and Ivy League “chums”, and on to aristocratic Olympic committee colleagues, to the end of his days, made it nearly impossible for him to comprehend that nobility, hypocrisy, good and evil co-mingling in the camps of the professionals, the non-professionals (however defined) and with the amateurs. Garland only knew about heroic figures from this last-named amateur world.

We can never, ever, conveniently portray as a unified group those that claim themselves the last of the “pure” amateur athletes, those Olympic near-employees of the communist state, or those large difficult-to-define partially-supported athletes from the so-called democratic-socialist-capitalist nations. Absolutely nothing is “clear-cut,” and therefore on-going research is necessary and encouraged, but never too quick comparisons and eventual judgments. The literature on athletic-sporting professionalism and amateurism is formidable. The late John Jewett Garland might have disagreed with Steven Pope’s definition that “Amateurism represents an attempt to draw class lines against the masses and to

develop a new bourgeois leisure lifestyle as a badge of middle and upper-class identity." Ronald A. Smith's definition of amateurism is similar to that of Pope, but devoid of ideology. "The exaltation of the amateur," Smith wrote, "and the debasement of the professional was a function of British social class elitism."³⁹

I never knew Mr. Garland, but after three years of research into his event-filled, somewhat cloistered life, I think that he would find pleasure in two different ideas, one by an American and the other by an Englishman. William Steinkraus, U.S. Olympian, won gold, silver and bronze medals in equestrian competitions. He did it for himself, his family and for his country, in that order. He told interviewers Carlson and Fogarty: "There's a big difference in doing something for its own sake alone. And the concept of amateur sport — the reason it is anti-professional sport — is not because money is a bad thing, but because if you are doing it for money you are not doing it for the intrinsics."⁴⁰

Lincoln Allison wrote a thoughtful book titled *Amateurism in Sport*. He is "permitted" a very personal view in his last chapter: "But I do have a hope that, at some time in the second half of the twenty-first century, my grandson will play cricket with my great-grandson and see the latter take a winning catch in a game that matters hugely to those on the field of play, but to no one else."⁴¹

On Olympic Games Amateurism and on the Life of John Garland

Jack Garland and his wife of thirty-five years, Helen Chandler Garland (b. 1907), both died in 1968, "soon after returning from the Olympic Games in Mexico City."⁴² Rather than an item in the obituary column, the editor of the Los Angeles Times said of Garland: "Few have been more dedicated to the cause of the Olympic Games than John Jewett Garland, prominent Los Angeles social and civic leader."⁴³ The Paris, France *L'Equipe* of December 3, 1968, wrote of the "Mort de John Garland." And Richard Nixon, friend of all the Garland "clan" wrote a note from the White House to "Gwen." The letter of condolence was dated January 25, 1969, and is reproduced in her *Ancestry* book, page 17. The IOC, of course, remembered one of their own: "The IOC is in mourning" over the death of Garland, was an item in their Newsletter CIO No. 15 (December 1968), 610-611. Garland was not succeeded by another American until 1975, when Olympic yachtsman, Julian K. Roosevelt (1924-1986) took his place on the still all-male, mostly independently wealthy International Olympic Committee.⁴⁴

Two generations of Garlands served forty-six years on the IOC. Only the Samaranch father and son duo came close with forty-two years.⁴⁵ Until his passing, J.J. Garland, exactly like his father, believed in the intrinsic goodness of the Olympic Games and of its larger panorama — the Olympic "Movement. Both men must have been aware of human frailties and therefore, inevitably, weaknesses in their Olympic structure. Neither of them could possibly have foreseen murder

at the Olympic Games; at least three political “boycotts”; human ingestion of powerful drugs to enhance performance; the “welcome mat” for professional athletes, and the sometimes unseemly omnipresence of very modern Olympic Games commercialism. Like all of us, Garland could only see the future dimly. He stayed true to his Olympic Oath as an IOC member. Before sailing for the 1948 Summer Olympics in London, “Jack” Garland wrote his father: “I cannot express sufficient thanks for the tremendous efforts you have made to have me succeed you on the IOC.”⁴⁶ Only a rookie on the IOC, he wrote to General Douglas MacArthur requesting that he recommend to the Japanese government that they consider an invitation to participate in the Helsinki, Finland Olympic Games of 1952. The “Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,” MacArthur, replied on March 10, 1949:

*Your letter deeply appreciated. The Japanese people... are extremely interested in being admitted to Olympic competition... However, the question of actual participation in 1952... is one that cannot be answered with any assurance at this time... I knew your father well and admired him.*⁴⁷

The Japanese were invited to Helsinki and, remarkably so soon after four years of war, sent a contingent of eighty-nine, with sixty-nine of them athletes, in thirteen sports.⁴⁸

Garland was in the IOC front row, so to speak, when vice-president Brundage gave a 1275 word speech-directive to those in attendance at this 1950 Copenhagen meeting. “Stop, Look and Listen,” he called to his colleagues. “Business is business and sport is sport. It is impossible to mix them.”⁴⁹ Peculiarly, it may have been difficult to locate in that hall, any two members more devoted to the ideological irreproachableness of amateur athletes and professionals. Arriving home from Helsinki, Mr. Garland reported to his SCCOG on October 3, 1952: “Helsinki was great success because they were held in a city and country where the Olympic Spirit was understood, adhered to, and, lastly, they were perfectly organized.”⁵⁰

Garland, the Honorary President of the 1960 Squaw Valley Olympic Winter Games, and committee member that successfully bid for these second such festival in America, may have been aware that the “dream” of pure amateurism was becoming something else. The skillful, even lyrical writer for *The New York Times*, Gladwin Hill, was there in Squaw Valley, California, and he saw, he believed, that there were on every hand, wealthy pseudo-amateur champion winter athletes. His engaging essay is titled “The Haunted Valley. A Suggestion that Olympic Ideals have become wandering specters.” Pierre de Coubertin is out there in the cold California mountains... searching, he wrote, for his kind of Olympic athlete: “His two prime tenets were that Olympic competition should be amateur and it should be individual, not national... So, in the dark and loneliness of the night, the phantoms of internationalism and amateurism stalk the valley, still looking for a home.”⁵¹

In spirit, if not in body, John Jewett Garland, may have joined the Baron de Coubertin in this most difficult of today's sporting pursuits... the triumph of untrammelled real amateurism as the mindset among very elite athletes.

Endnotes

- 1 In the more than sixty years since the end of World War II, there emerged several variations of financial support for potential Olympic Games athletes. The oldest, by far, occurred in American Universities that subsidized male student-athletes, a tiny fraction of whom went on to Olympic Games participation. Today, in this first decade of the twenty-first century, women have joined these college athletes. A mighty army of elite athletes exist today in American higher education institutions. Also in the United States, a small number of corporations partially support potential winter and summer Olympians – the money directed to the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) for those athletes employed, part-time, by the companies. Something similar occurs in European and Asian mega-companies. National Olympic Committees (NOG's), especially from countries wedded to communist ideologies, support legions of young male and female athletes, many of them potential winners of gold, silver and bronze medals. The amount of money "ear-marked" is not millions of dollars (American), but, rather, billions. Lastly, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), through its "Solidarity Commission," gives as a gift to the NOC of the poorest countries, monies for gifted athletes, both male and female.
- 2 Sloane to Edstrøm; typed letter dated December 24, 1921. See IOC Archives under "W. M. Garland."
- 3 One sober, accurate look at the senior Garland's 1932 Olympic Games is that of historian Robert K. Barney's "Resistance, Persistence, Providence: The 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games in Perspective," *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 67 (June 1996), pp. 148-160.
- 4 See *Los Angeles Times*, July 31, 1932, p. 24
- 5 See Stump's "1932, The 'Hopeless' Dream of William May Garland," in the *Olympic Review*, 274 (August 1990), p. 381. Stump's essay runs to 1400 words.
- 6 See the *Los Angeles Times*, 10 December 1983; "News Features," Part 1, p. 1.
- 7 Ellen Galford, *The Olympic Century - X Olympiad - Los Angeles 1932 & Garmisch-Partenkirchen 1936*; volume 10 of 24 volumes, (Los Angeles: World Sport Research and Pub., 1997), p. 18.
- 8 John Jewett Garland's daughter Gwendolyn, born 1935, wrote this 300-year history of the Garland Family in October of 1992 (hereafter "Babcock").

- 9 See "Appendix D" in Bill Mallon with Ian Buchanan, *Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement*, Third Edition (Lanham, Maryland: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2006).
- 10 See "Garland praises the recently deceased Coubertin," *The Japan Magazine*, 28, no. 1 (1938), pp. 19-20.
- 11 See Coudert to Brundage; letter dated May 15, 1947; Avery Brundage Microfilm Collection (hereafter ABC), box 53, reel 32, Penn State University Library. A year before, on June 10, 1946, Coudert, the internationally-famous treaty lawyer, wrote Brundage: "We must stand against the invasion of the Games by professionalism, otherwise the cause is lost" (see ABC, box 53, reel 32).
- 12 See this essay published on May 29, 1934, pp. 4, 13. Before Brundage's USOC presidency, he was president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States (AAU), an absolute bastion of so-called "sporting purity."
- 13 Garland to Maage; letter dated "October 1949;" ABC, box 56, reel 33.
- 14 See Daley's "Avery Brundage Discusses the Olympics," in the *Amateur Athlete*, 15 (September 1944), pp. 9-10. The effort, by some, continued Brundage, "is like noticing a flyspeck on a priceless bit of porcelain and concentrating on the flyspeck and ignoring the beauty of the porcelain itself" (p. 9).
- 15 One of the great Olympic Games fact compilers is Wolf Lyberg. His unpublished paper is titled "The IOC Sessions 1894-1988: The 374 IOC Members Present at Them." One can count 37 sessions of the IOC attended by the Garlands, none by rapid jumbo airplanes.
- 16 An interview by this researcher of David Garland, at his retirement home in Belleville, Pennsylvania, on August 18, 2005.
- 17 J.J. Garland to Mme. Zanchi; letter dated December 4, 1946, and located in the IOC Archives under "J.J. Garland."
- 18 A 600-word biography of J.J. Garland is located in the *National Cyclopedia of American Biography* (NCAB), volume 54, 1973, p. 493. There were many notable events in his life, including business, sporting and civic enterprises. Amidst a busy life, his family was central, and yet he found time for twenty-five professional and honorary affiliations, including historical societies, athletic clubs, Yale University Alumni work, food, wine and environment society connections, plus "he served his St. John's Episcopal Church and was a California delegate to Republican National Conventions in 1944, 1948, 1952, 1956, 1960, and 1964."
- 19 See Babcock's four pages of photographs and descriptions of this "prominent" marriage, in her *Ancestry of John Jewett Garland*, pp. 3-6.
- 20 Helms to Honorable Earl Warren; letter dated July 29, 1948. Photocopy sent to this researcher by Mrs. Gwen Garland Babcock in December 2005.
- 21 Garland, quoted in Rube Samuelson, "Melbourne Picture Not Strong," *Detroit Free Press*, 2 May 1949, p. 1, sport section.
- 22 See *Los Angeles Times*, 11 August 1948; part 4, p. 1.

- 23 Sports Editor Paul Zimmerman wrote this in the *Los Angeles Times*, 8 June 1948, under "Sportscripts."
- 24 Photocopy of this August 12, 1948 letter sent to this researcher, by "Gwennie" Garland in December of 2005.
- 25 J.J. Garland to William May Garland; 2400-word , typed letter dated August 25, 1948. Photocopy sent to me by Gwen Garland Babcock.
- 26 These telegrams are preserved in the vast IOC Archives, under "Edstrøm." Chancellor Mayer sent a floral wreath to the funeral of the senior Garland. Ralph O. Chick, Secretary of the SCCOG, wrote Mayer on October 1, 1948, indicating that the wreath had been received at the church (letter Ralph O. Chick to Otto Mayer sent to me by "Gwen" Garland Babcock).
- 27 Letter located in IOC Archives under "J.J. Garland."
- 28 Garland to Brundage; letter dated November 24, 1948; ABC, box 56, reel 36.
- 29 As far back as 1927, when Baron Pierre de Coubertin met with and talked to Ketseas and German Professor Doctor Karl Diem at "sacred Olympia," the idea of establishing in that place an Olympian philosophical school or academy was discussed. The genius of these two men was that despite the death of Coubertin in 1937 and the passage of an additional twenty-four years, an International Olympic Academy (IOA) was finally established in 1961, and is today a world-famous meeting place of scholars, Olympic leaders, and thousands of students coming from every corner of the globe. The 46th IOA Session is scheduled for the summer of 2006. Dr. Ketseas became an IOC member in 1946, while the equally deserving Dr. Diem never received an invitation to join.
- 30 "Salute to Greece," editorial in the *Los Angeles Times*, 13 November 1953, p. 4.
- 31 One must begin this little story, large in the life of Garland, with his letter to President Edstrøm about the transfer of a stone from Olympic to Los Angeles. Edstrøm liked the idea and sent copies to seventeen interested IOC members. See letter dated March 15, 1949, located in the IOC archives under "J.J. Garland." Grace A. Somerby discussed this 1949 request in conversations by Jean Ketseas with the new King and Queen of Greece who "enthusiastically endorsed the idea." See Somerby's essay "When Los Angeles Was Host to the Olympic Games of 1932," *Historical Society of Southern California Quarterly*, 34 (June 1953), pp. 125-132. The letter is reproduced on p. 131. One must read the *Los Angeles Times* sporting section; society pages; editorial page and national-international political section during this half-week in November of 1953. See *Los Angeles Times*, 14 November 1953; part 3, p. 1 and on the front p. 1. Also 15 November 1953, pp. A1, A3, A10; Part 2, p. 11.
- 32 NCAB, Volume 54 (1973), p. 493.
- 33 See "Answer Filed in Squaw Valley Suite," *Los Angeles Times*, 5 October 1957; part 2, p. 4; "Squaw Valley Receives Federal Aid;" Richard Meister, "Squaw Valley Snow Job," *The Nation*, 190 (February 13, 1960), pp. 138-140; Jerry E. Carpenter, *California Winter Sports and the VIIIth Winter Olympic Games*

- (San Francisco: Fearon Pub., 1960), and Stephen Mahoney, *The Ski Ball – California Winter Sports and the 1960 VIIIth Winter Olympics* (San Francisco: Fearon Pub., 1960). In any case, “J.J.” was honored for his work in bringing the winter games to California. See “Family Magazine” in the *Los Angeles Times*, 27 February 1960, p. 2.
- 34 Hill’s long, caustic essay is in the *New York Times*, 28 February 1960; section 5, p. S3.
- 35 Gwen G. Babcock’s Ancestry book has photographs and details of this Rome meeting. See pp. 10-11.
- 36 The two-page article on Garland’s death continued with additional affiliations: “He was a member of the board of governors of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and a former president of the County Museum Association.” See *Los Angeles Times*, 1 December 1968, section C, pp. 1, 5.
- 37 Garland to Brundage; letter dated April 24, 1964; ABC, box 56, reel 33.
- 38 To state that the Olympic Games have changed is an understatement. A friend of mine, William T. Endicott, was “Team Leader” for the United States Olympic group in whitewater kayaking at the 1992 Barcelona and 2004 Athens Olympic Games. He sent me an e-mail on 4 January 2006:
- My first Olympics was 1972 and boy, have things changed since then – more money, more drugs and more security! Recently the British government had me twice to speak to their Olympic coaches in all sports and I’m getting ready to do it a third time next month. They want to pump up their medal count now that they’ve got the 2012 Olympics. It’s fascinating to see how Britain, which is where amateur athletics started, is now full-on professional!*
- 39 See S.W. Pope, “Amateurism and American Sports Culture: The Invention of an Athletic Tradition in the United States 1870-1900,” *The International Journal of the History of Sport*, 13 (December 1996), p. 291, and R. A. Smith, “The Historic Amateur-Professional Dilemma in American College Sport,” *The British Journal of Sports History*, 2 (December 1985), p. 221.
- 40 See Lewis H. Carlson and John J. Fogarty, *Tales of Gold: An Oral History of the Summer Olympic Games Told By America’s Gold Medal Winners* (Chicago: Contemporary Books, Inc., 1987), p. 411.
- 41 Lincoln Allison, *Amateurism in Sport* (London: Frank Cass, Pub., 2001), p. 164.
- 42 See Gwen Garland’s Ancestry of John Jewett Garland, p. 6. Gwen Garland Babcock is the daughter of Helen and Jack Garland.
- 43 3 December 1968, p. 6 editorial. Helen C. Garland died December 27, 1968. See *The Los Angeles Times* of the next day; “Mrs. John J. Garland, Member of Pioneer Family, dies at 61.” See the *New York Times* for John Garland’s financial generosity to Colby College in Waterville, Maine (3 December 1968), p. 36.
- 44 See David Miller’s monumental and very accurate 528 page *Athens to Athens. The Official History of the Olympic Games and the IOC, 1894-2004* (Edinburgh

- and London: Mainstream Publishing, 2003), p. 365. Mr. Roosevelt, a direct descendant of that important American family, was the 308th IOC member since 1894, and the seventeenth American to serve.
- 45 See the important *Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement* by Bill Mallon with Ian Buchanan (Lanham, Maryland: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 2006), pp. 340 and 345. Juan Antonio Samaranch served the IOC from 1966 through 2001; his son Juan Antonio Samaranch, Jr. joined the committee in 2001 ... a total, thus far, of forty-two years.
- 46 Photocopy of this letter, dated July 3, 1948, sent to me by Gwen Garland Babcock in December of 2005.
- 47 ABC, box 56, reel 33. MacArthur was commander of the United States Army of Occupation in Japan and he very much approved of new IOC Japanese Member, Royotaro Azuma's desire to officially attend the 1950 meeting in Copenhagen. MacArthur "allowed" him to do so. See p. 78 in Allen Guttman, *The Olympics. A History of the Modern Games* (Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1992). At the IOC Forty-Fourth Session in Copenhagen, Japan was invited to Helsinki 1952, for the summer games, just as J.J. Garland had hoped. See also *a travers les anneaux olympiques* (Geneva: Pierre Cailler, 1960) by IOC Chancellor Otto Mayer, p. 193 for Japan's re-admission to the post-war Olympic Games.
- 48 *The Official Report of the Organizing Committee for the Games of the XV Olympiad Helsinki 1952* (Helsinki Organizing Committee, 1952), pp. 32, 192, 221, 244-245.
- 49 See Brundage's wildly inaccurate, but nevertheless thoughtful warning in Karl Lennartz, "The Presidency of Sigfrid Edström (1942-1952) in volume two of the three-volume *The International Olympic Committee - One Hundred Years 1894-1994* (Lausanne, 1997), p. 43.
- 50 See ABC, box 56, reel 33.
- 51 *New York Times*, 27 February 1960, p. 14.