



XTH OLYMPIAD

++ LOS ANGELES 1932 ++

OFFICIAL REPORT

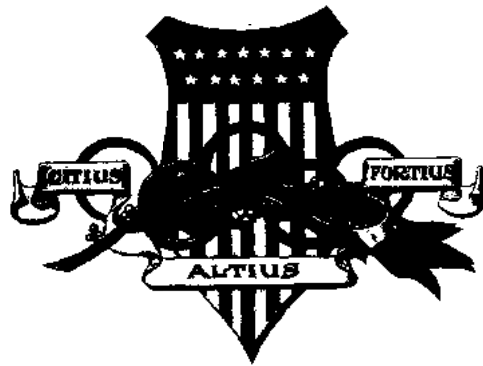


XTH OLYMPIAD
♦♦ LOS ANGELES 1932 ♦♦



The Games of the
XTH OLYMPIAD
♦♦ LOS ANGELES 1932 ♦♦

OFFICIAL REPORT



Published by the

XTH OLYMPIADE COMMITTEE

OF THE GAMES OF LOS ANGELES, U. S. A. 1932, LTD.

1933

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Dedicated
To the Principles and Ideals
of
Modern Olympism



IST OLYMPIAD - ATHENS - 1896
IIND OLYMPIAD - PARIS - 1900
IIIRD OLYMPIAD - ST LOUIS - 1904
IVTH OLYMPIAD - LONDON - 1908
VTH OLYMPIAD - STOCKHOLM - 1912
VITH OLYMPIAD (NOT CELEBRATED) 1916
VIITH OLYMPIAD - ANTWERP - 1920
VIIITH OLYMPIAD - PARIS - 1924
IXTH OLYMPIAD - AMSTERDAM - 1928
XTH OLYMPIAD - LOS ANGELES - 1932



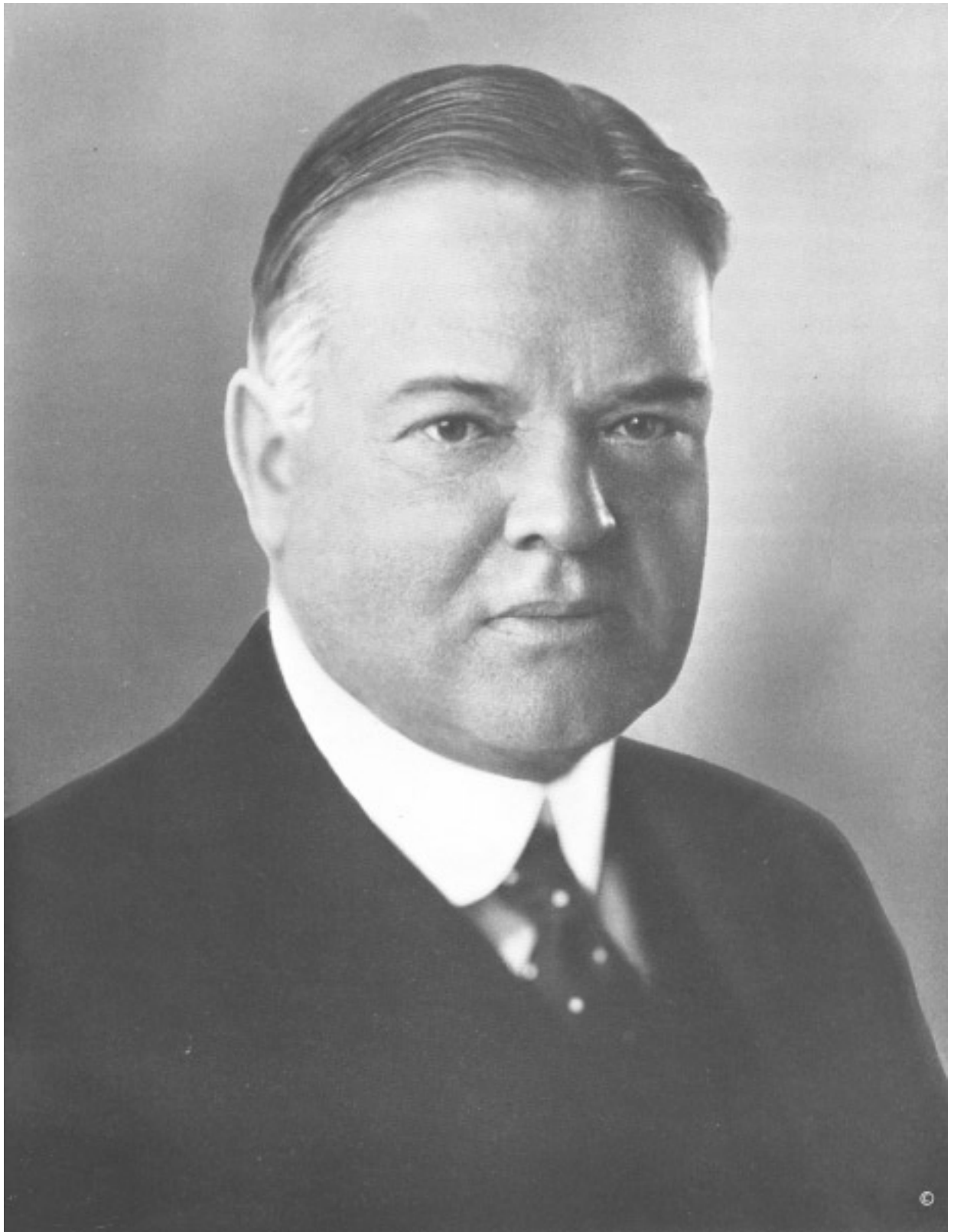
FOREWORD

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE of the Games of the Xth Olympiad fulfils its final obligation by presenting this Official Report of its organization of the Games. To allow an event of such permanent interest to remain only in the memories of participants and observers would be to impair the achievement; and it is therefore wise that the preparation and circulation of a permanent record are prescribed as part of the work of the Committee in connection with the Games.

The Committee takes pleasure in the performance of this duty, and in presenting the result to the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, the International Sports Federations, and to the State of California, whose people bonded themselves for the support of the Games. To all these the Committee expresses its gratitude for helpful co-operation.

In order that the combined magnitude and beauty of the Games of 1932 may be faithfully represented, it is necessary that the Report be comprehensive and pictorial; and in order that the experience gained in the organization of these Games may be of value hereafter, it is necessary that the Report be particular. It has been the purpose of the Committee to omit nothing which is pertinent and to add nothing which is superfluous. It ventures the hope that the Report may be found to approach as nearly as possible the ideal thus proposed.

XTH OLYMPIADE COMMITTEE OF THE GAMES OF
LOS ANGELES, U.S.A. 1932, LTD.



HONORABLE HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE GAMES OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD

FOUNDING OF THE MODERN GAMES

THE revival of the modern Olympic Games, the first of which were celebrated in Athens, in 1896, was due to the idealism and enterprise of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who forsook a political career to devote his energies to the introduction of sport into the educational life of the youth of his native country, France. To this end, he traveled widely in America and England to study the organization of sport and its importance in the activities of the people of those countries.

It was in 1892 that he first propounded his desire for a new era in international sport. At a meeting that year of the Union des Sports Athletiques in France, he made his first public announcement as follows :

Let us export our oarsmen, our runners, our fencers, into other lands. That is the true Free Trade of the future; and the day it is introduced into Europe the cause of Peace will have received a new and strong ally. It inspires me to touch upon the further step I now propose, and in it I shall ask that the help you have given me hitherto you will extend again, so that together we may attempt to realize, upon a basis suitable to the conditions of our modern life, the splendid and beneficent task of reviving the Olympic Games.

For a time there was no perceptible result, but two years later, a circular to all Athletic Associations, pointing out the necessity to preserve in sport those characteristics of nobility and chivalry which have distinguished it in the past, so that it may continue to play the same part in the education of the peoples of today as it played so admirably in the days of Ancient Greece, brought together in the Amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, in June, 1894, enough delegates from various countries to organize the International Olympic Committee. At this meeting Baron de Coubertin proposed that the first Games of the new era be celebrated in Athens, which met with the unanimous approval of the newly-formed Committee, thus launching the series of Modern Olympiads the Xth of which was celebrated in Los Angeles.



BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN
FOUNDER AND LIFE HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

An Expression

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin, Founder of Modern Olympism

"*T*HE main issue in life is not the victory but the fight ; the essential is not to have won but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to pave the way for a more valiant humanity, stronger, and consequently more scrupulous and more generous. These words extend across whole domains and form the basis of a healthy and happy philosophy.

The Olympic movement gives the world an ideal which reckons with the reality of life, and includes a possibility to guide this reality toward the great Olympic Idea : Joie des muscles, culte de la beauté, travail pour le service de la famille et de la société ; ces trois éléments unis en un faisceau indissoluble.

May joy and good fellowship reign, and in this manner, may the Olympic Torch pursue its way through the ages, increasing friendly understanding among nations, for the good of a humanity always more enthusiastic, more courageous and more pure.



COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOIR
PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOUR

Organizer of the Modern Games

I PROMISED at Prague to discuss this matter and I keep my word so that henceforth no one can ignore it.” The speaker was Count de Baillet-Latour, and the meeting referred to was the Olympic Congress held in Prague in 1925, at which time he was elected President of the International Olympic Committee.

The quoted words constitute the opening paragraph of a remarkable document by the hand and over the signature of Count de Baillet-Latour, a pronouncement which makes its author and modern Olympic history inseparable, because it marked the beginning of the first orderly arrangement and organic control of the Olympic movement throughout the world.

In a few hundred words, simply phrased but thoughtfully constructed, embracing all of the fundamentals, this document has provided the foundation for what may properly be termed the Constitution and Laws governing modern Olympism. By its tenets are the Olympic Games organized and administered. Under its sound principles will the ideals and purposes of the Games be fostered and protected for the future. If the written word is fated to survive the human frailties, then this document and the Games will live as do the stones of the mountains.

Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, carries a great weight of responsibility and personifies the self-sacrifice and unselfish devotion to the Olympic principles manifested by all members of the International Olympic Committee, the many National Olympic Committees, the International Sports Federations and the Organizing Committees, on the administrative side of the Olympic movement, and of the athletes and other entrants on the competitive side of the movement.

THE OLYMPIC STRUCTURE

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE is the central world-governing body to the extent that it directs the rules of the Games, draws up the general programme and decides the qualifications of the amateur athletes chosen to take part ; settles the place where each Olympiad is to be celebrated, its Executive Committee constituting the Jury of Honor during the Games.

In each Olympic country there is a National Olympic Committee which joins the Sports Associations of that country in qualifying its competitors for the Games. These committees enforce the decisions of the Jury of Honor and organize the financing, transport, housing, and general management of the teams. The National Olympic Committee of a country also has the responsibility, when the Games are awarded to its country, of providing the facilities and of organizing and managing the Games (except for technical administration) or it may delegate its duties and authorities so to do to a special Organizing Committee, which shall thereupon assume these responsibilities, thus eliminating the National Olympic Committee from such matters.

Each of the authorized Olympic sports is governed by an International Federation. These Federations have branches for their sport in all Olympic countries, and they make the rules for their sport (in keeping with the amateur definition as prescribed by the International Olympic Committee), decide the programme of their sport jointly with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee, control all sports equipment, and administer the technical side of the events, appoint the Ground Judges (officials) and the Judges of Appeal, and deal finally with all complaints.

Thus, we have the International Olympic Committee surrounded by the National Olympic Committees and the International Sports Federations, the three groups constituting the self-perpetuating structure of world-wide control of the Olympic movement. These groups meet periodically in what is known as the Olympic Congress to settle questions put in the Agenda by the International Olympic Committee for improvement of the procedures. These Congresses afford the opportunity of hearing from the Organizing Committee of the country in which the Games are being held as to the adequacy of its plans and preparations.

The Olympic Congresses, by means of their representatives among the nations, in collaboration with the National Olympic Committees, strive to play their part by urging in every possible way the physical development of youth and the culture of sport, so that respective discipline and the spirit of sportsmanship will lead to peace, unity and happiness among the different groups, as among the different peoples.

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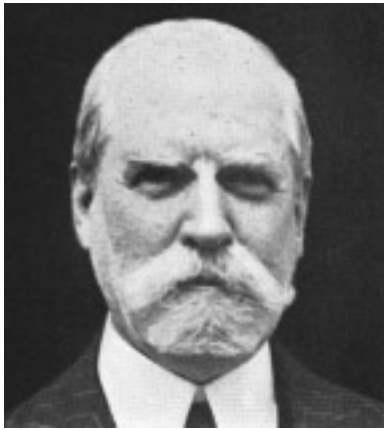


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(In Memoriam 1930)

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THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
OF THE GAMES OF THE
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XTH OLYMPIAD LOS ANGELES 1932
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HAITI	SWITZERLAND
HOLLAND	UNITED STATES
HUNGARY	URUGUAY

THE GAMES OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD

THE GAMES of the Xth Olympiad have come and gone. They are now a page of history. To us who were participants in their activities, their memories are still very real and vivid, memories of a splendid spectacle, splendidly staged, splendidly acted.

But in a very short while these memories will lose their sharpness. They will be softened, and as time passes they will gradually become merged into a recollection almost dreamlike, as of a ship that passes in the night. And as this dreamlike picture recurs to us in future times, proudly shall we participants recall our participation and as proudly shall we say, Of all this was I a part.

This volume is prepared by, and primarily for, the participants in this quadrennial celebration of the modern prototype of the ancient Grecian festival. These are not alone the young men and young women who actually competed in the events. Among the participants in the Olympiad are the members of the National Olympic Committee of each entered country, the representatives of the International Federations governing the technical administration of the fourteen Sports, the members of the International Olympic Committee, which is the central world-governing body of modern Olympism, and the Organizing Committee with its managerial personnel.

These are the members of the modern Olympic family, whose influence is spreading over the five continents and affecting the sentiments of millions. Not all the members of the named groups could be here for the celebration of the Games but all had their share in bringing about the celebration. Forty nations actually sent their representatives, to sustain the flame of the Olympic Torch and to carve again in imperishable form the inspiring Olympic doctrine of good sportsmanship and peace and better understanding among the peoples of the earth.

To us the matter is one of reverential sentiment. We make this statement without fear of those who may scoff at such an idea in this materialistic age. Sentiment, moulded from the finest of human emotions, rests at the very foundation of the Olympic movement. Sentiment achieved the glorious success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. Sentiment sustained the whole Olympic family in carrying on, in a period of world-wide economic depression and political strife, and even at the cost of extreme self-sacrifice, in the determination to make the Games of the Xth Olympiad an outstanding success.

It must be remembered that the Olympic movement has no form of established financial subsidy. The talents of competitors, the labor of officials, and the efforts of all are given without hope of reward other than the honor which they may bring to their country, to their sport, and to themselves.

The story of the success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad is carved in the depths of a dark abyss of world depression. But the spirit of Olympism has illuminated that abyss, and those who came to the Games from all the far corners of the earth have taken home with them something of a new hope engendered by a finer understanding of and a more intimate friendship for their fellow man, regardless of race or creed.

We who are writing this chronicle are members of the Organizing Committee in the city in which the Games were held. It is natural that we should be proud of the credit that has come to our Country, to our State and to our City from the success of this great international event. It is our purpose here, however, to record the simple but important fact that our own efforts amount to but a small part of the whole story.

With vision and pardonable ambition, Los Angeles sought the award of the Games, by the International Olympic Committee, twelve years before the year of the Xth Olympiad. The city's request was granted three years later. The child of modern Olympism was born in Europe, and nourished there by the leading Olympic countries, whose ministrations to the well-being and growth of the child could more easily be applied until it should have that strength that comes with maturity. Our hope to secure the Games was not more audacious than was the courageous decision of the young Olympic giant to leave the regions with which he had become so familiar and to travel great distances to a new Olympia.

With the award of the Games to a city on the far western shore of the North American Continent, at the very border of the waters of the Pacific, the Olympic family undertook an effort that was destined to tax its spirit to the utmost. Los Angeles fully understood and deeply appreciated this fact, and prepared to do her part in such a manner as to merit the confidence that had been shown.

The record of our city's conception of its responsibility, and of its preparations from beginning to end, discloses one fundamental and guiding principle, which was to adhere strictly to the Olympic ideals and to make such contributions in its organization of the Games as would strengthen and perpetuate those ideals. Not a single note of commercialism was allowed to permeate the consummation of the task.

In the years 1930 and 1931, when the ugly head of depression loomed up before the eyes of all, Los Angeles could have retrenched in her broad programme



776 B. C.—1932 A. D.:—THE GREAT SEQUOIAS
THE REDWOOD TREES OF CALIFORNIA ARE THE ONLY LIVING THINGS WHICH WERE ALIVE
IN THE DAYS OF THE ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

of preparations, without neglecting any of her specific Olympic obligations. It was determined, however, that preparations should continue as scheduled, to the end that everything should be as nearly perfect as possible for the celebration of the Games, even though general participation of the nations was doubtful and liberal patronage by a financially depressed public hardly to be expected.

These things are frankly stated as a testimonial to the Olympic spirit and an explanation of what it did for our city. We were inspired by the confidence the Olympic nations had placed in us and we knew intimately, day by day, the great struggles being made by the Olympic organizations throughout the world to honor our city by their presence and their participation.

What insufferable ingrates we should have been to conceive our responsibility other than we did. That, perhaps, is the great beauty of it all, the inspiration that comes to individuals, organizations, cities and entire peoples, who once have a definite contact with the principles and ideals of Olympism.

One and all have been kind enough to bestow great praise upon Los Angeles for her complete and thoughtful preparations for the Games and for their administration. That is all deeply appreciated but, after all, does it mean so much after one has sat in the stand and watched a youth who has been for years preparing body and mind at great self-sacrifice, who has yielded his annual holidays for several years in order to obtain a leave of ten weeks absence from his employment, who has parted from friends and family and traveled half way round the world, carrying in his heart the honor of his country to see this boy at the end of it all come struggling down the track, giving the utmost that is in him, and facing defeat with a smile.

Such boys challenge the spirit and soul of any city or nation and that challenge well met is certainly none too much as a return.

When, in the Opening Ceremony of the Games, the Parade of Nations came down the track, until some two thousand participants from forty different countries had received the acclaim of the tumultuous crowd, few among the spectators knew the story of self-sacrifice that lay behind that scene.

By their presence within her walls Los Angeles has been honored as have few cities, and this honor was accentuated by the condition of the times in which the event occurred. Therefore, Los Angeles desires here and now to record her deep appreciation of the distinction thus conferred upon her, and in this we feel that we are expressing also the sentiments of the people of the State of California and of the United States of America.



“ THE OLYMPIC CITY ”

ORGANIZATION OF THE GAMES OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD

IT IS the desire of governing Olympic bodies that this Report be a chronicle of the entire history of the organization of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the facts and take no editorial license other than endeavor to arrange the facts in narrative form, as interestingly as possible, continuing to serve the principal objective, which is to be informative.

The Olympic Protocol provides for what is known as the Organizing Committee, to which is given full responsibility for the organization and general administration of each celebration of the Games. In the Los Angeles Games, the Xth Olympiad Committee of the Games of Los Angeles U. S. A. 1932 Ltd. was the Organizing Committee. The entire Olympic family has become well acquainted with this organization during the four years of its work. Few know, however, of the events occurring since 1920 which led up to, and had an important part in, the creation subsequently of the Organizing Committee. These events, and the men associated with them, were in fact the foundation upon which the preparations for the Games of the Xth Olympiad finally rested.

In the year 1919 there was formed in Los Angeles, at the instance of the publishers of the daily newspapers of the city, the California Fiestas Association, for the purpose of reviving the old Spanish fiestas typical of the history and atmosphere of our State and City.

In preparing for this undertaking, it became obvious almost immediately that the contemplated project could not proceed without there first being provided the facilities of a stadium. Thus it was that the plan was first approached, for what later became the Los Angeles Memorial Colosseum, now known to the Olympic world as the Olympic Stadium.

The California Fiestas Association was dissolved in 1920 and its members subsequently formed the Community Development Association. This organization was incorporated as a non-profit association, with an allowed maximum of twenty-one members and directors. Its personnel consisted of outstanding leaders in the civic and business life of the community. The Association immediately engaged in a joint plan with the governments of the city and county of Los Angeles under which it financed and erected the Los Angeles Memorial Colosseum in Exposition Park,



ABANDONED HORSE RACING COURSE IN EXPOSITION PART (OLYMPIC PARK) PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE LOS ANGELES MEMORIAL COLOSSEUM (OLYMPIC STADIUM) AND OTHER FACILITIES



PERISTYLE AND EXCAVATION FOR STADIUM BOWL, 1922

and agreed to administer the structure for a period of years, at the end of which time the structure would pass to the city and county of Los Angeles, jointly, together with all revenues derived from its usage, in excess of the cost of maintenance and improvements, and the carrying on of the stated purposes of the Association.

For several years there had been a growing consciousness in local sports circles of the possibility of holding the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. At a meeting of the California Fiestas Association held November 26, 1919, Maximilian F. Ihmsen, one of the directors, presented the suggestion that later resulted in the first formal application by the City of Los Angeles to the International Olympic Committee for the award of the Games.

The then President of the Association, William May Garland, had planned to



MAYNARD MCFIE



A. M. CHAFFEY
Chairman



EDWARD D. LYMAN

COLOSSEUM BUILDING AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE



THE STADIUM TAKES FORM

sojourn with his family in Europe in the summer of 1920. He agreed to visit the Games at Antwerp and present to the proper Olympic body such official invitations as might be prepared. When Mr. Garland left for Europe he carried with him the official invitation of the City of Los Angeles, of the County of Los Angeles, of the State of California, and of the Community Development Association, with expressions from leading civic organizations. He also took with him plans for the projected stadium and data concerning the natural attractiveness of Los Angeles as a city in which to hold the Games.

Upon his arrival in Antwerp, Mr. Garland was introduced to the International Olympic Committee, then in session, and presented his documents and orally urged an award to Los Angeles. He was very courteously received by the Committee and



COMPLETED IN 1923 WITH 75,000 SEATS

was informed that although the Games of the VIIIth Olympiad (Paris, 1924) had been definitely awarded and a tentative commitment made for the IXth Olympiad (Amsterdam, 1928)) the invitation of Los Angeles would be given every consideration in respect to future awards.

It should be stated that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder, and now Life Honorary President of the Olympic Games, who was in these earlier years President of the International Olympic Committee, evidenced a strong personal support of the invitation of Los Angeles. Baron de Coubertin some years previously had visited California and the State had won for itself a warm place in his heart and his esteem. Thus it may fairly be said that Baron de Coubertin was the first man to begin moulding what has since become a world-wide Olympic friendship for Los Angeles and California, for which this commonwealth will ever be most grateful.

Following the meeting at Antwerp, Mr. Garland was honored by being elected to membership by the International Olympic Committee as one of the three representatives for the United States of America. This post Mr. Garland has since held, and throughout the years he has attended virtually all meetings of the Committee and is at this time the senior member for the United States.

At the meeting of the International Olympic Committee in Rome in 1923, Mr. Garland formally suggested consideration of the award of the Games of the Xth Olympiad to the United States for the year 1932. His colleagues unanimously



ENLARGED TO 105,000 SEATS: OLYMPIC STADIUM, 1932

and enthusiastically gave a rising vote of endorsement to the suggestion. There immediately followed a similar action designating the city of Los Angeles specifically for the honor of the Xth Olympiad.

The award proved to be inspirational to Los Angeles. The Memorial Coliseum had just been finished by the Community Development Association, and immediately other civic and private organizations, and the populace itself, became Olympically minded with a splendid realization of the responsibility that lay ahead through the award of the Games to the city.

An early result of this spirit was the construction of the Olympic Auditorium as a private enterprise, to be operated in behalf of suitable sports in the intervening years, but with the definite objective of the structure becoming a useful facility in the Games. It will now be recalled that all of the weightlifting, boxing, and wrestling competitions were held in this Auditorium.

Privately owned country clubs were inspired to expand their plans for polo and other equestrian sports, and as a consequence of this movement the Riviera Country Club later provided a magnificent site for the equestrian sports of the Games.

Several athletic clubs with complete facilities were developed subsequent to the award of the Games and the City government expanded its playground and recreational facilities and equipment. All of these developments laid the foundation upon which the Organizing Committee later assumed its great task.

The Community Development Association, through its stadium project and its efforts in securing the Games, became logically the organization to contemplate most seriously the responsibilities that are those of an Organizing Committee. But the Association realized that little could or should be done until after the Games of the IXth Olympiad in Amsterdam (1928)) and during the four years that followed the award of the Games in 1923 it therefore devoted itself to numerous other civic projects of major importance to the community.

In 1927 the Community Development Association took the first step in preparation for the Games by presenting to the Legislature of the State of California the necessity of financial aid from the State. This resulted in the passage of a measure generally known as the California Olympiad Bond Act of 1927. The principal provisions of this Act were (1) for the issuance and sale of State bonds in the sum of one million dollars, to yield a fund to be administered specifically in behalf of the expenses of preparing for and the holding of the Games of the Xth Olympiad; and (2) the creation of the California Olympiad Commission of five members to administer the fund to the Olympiad Corporation mentioned in the Act, which corporation, under the words of the Act, was contemplated and designed to become what is known under the Olympic Protocol as the Organizing Committee.



LOS ANGELES
MEMORIAL COLOSSEUM

1921 - 1923

CONCEIVED AND ERECTED BY
THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

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DAVID A. HAMBURGER
HENRY M. ROBINSON
HARRY CHANDLER
EDWARD A. DICKSON
GUY B. BARHAM
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IN CONJUNCTION WITH
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The California Olympiad Bond Act of 1927 involved an amendment to the constitution of the State of California. It was necessary, therefore, that the same be approved by the voters of the State at the ensuing general election, to be held November 6, 1928.

The Community Development Association realized that the work of presenting this question to the voters would constitute the first major Olympic activity. It therefore decided to incorporate under the laws of California a non-profit association which would meet the requirements of the Olympic Protocol for an Organizing Committee as well as to become the Olympiad Corporation contemplated in the wording of the Act.

On February 10, 1928, such a corporation was formed and became the Organizing Committee, legally known as the Xth Olympiade Committee of the Games of Los Angeles U. S. A. 1932 Ltd., a title evolved through correspondence with Count de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee. The membership of the Organizing Committee was as follows:

Russell H. Ballard	Harry Chandler	Dr. Robert A. Millikan
Dr. Frank F. Barham	Louis M. Cole	Henry S. MacKay, Jr.
Harry J. Bauer	Edward A. Dickson	Maynard McFie
Frank J. Belcher, Jr.	Zack J. Farmer	Henry S. McKee
Arthur S. Bent	Herbert Fleishhacker	Henry M. Robinson
E. Manchester Boddy	William May Garland	LeRoy Sanders
William A. Bowen	R. B. Hale	Paul Shoup
F. W. Braun	D. A. Hamburger	C. C. Teague
H. B. R. Briggs	William F. Humphrey	Walter K. Tuller
A. M. Chaffey	Fred W. Kiesel	G. G. Young

Early in 1928 the Organizing Committee decided that its major activities in that year would be to secure a favorable vote by the people of the State on the financing plan previously referred to, and to make a study of the Olympic organism as it might be disclosed at the Games of the IXth Olympiad at Amsterdam.

It is proper at this point to set forth the basic policies established by the Organizing Committee for the carrying out of its task.

It was necessary, first, for the Committee to decide upon the type of organization that would be built and enlarged upon from time to time, to assume the manifold departmental activities incident, first, to complete preparations for the Games, and second, for their actual management and administration. It was recognized immediately that responsibility automatically rested with the Committee and would rest there in the last analysis. The great number and complexity of major

requirements in respect to active preparations, and the innumerable important details, constituted a formidable picture of effort and responsibility.

Reduced to its simplest terms, the task was of such dimensions as to dictate the necessity for a carefully selected, closely-knitted, and highly efficient executive staff, upon whom would be placed the entire responsibility of the work, guided by the fundamental policies of the Committee and under constant *liaison* between the Committee and such staff.

The Committee realized that a simple but strong formula of procedure, which should at once provide protection to the Committee in its responsibility to the community and the world-wide Olympic family and at the same time not constitute an interference in the effectiveness of the work of the staff, was advisable. The Committee chose from among its own membership one of its Directors, Zack J. Farmer, and appointed him General Manager, and to him also was affixed the established Olympic title of General Secretary.



AMSTERDAM, 1928 — LOS ANGELES, 1932. THE TWO GENERAL SECRETARIES, MAJOR G. VAN ROSSEM AND ZACK J. FARMER, CONFERRING IN LOS ANGELES, 1930

In the spring of 1928 the General Secretary instituted a campaign to effect a favorable vote by the people of the State of California on the million dollar bond issue. Later in that year the Committee sent the General Secretary to Amsterdam, where he made a careful study of the organization of the Games and made the initial contacts with the various Olympic groups which were to become so important later in carrying on his work so far from the seats of the various governing Olympic bodies. Several weeks were spent in Amsterdam, where the fullest co-operation was extended by the Dutch Committee, its President, Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, and the General Secretary, Major G. van Rossem.

Mr. Garland attended the Games at Amsterdam in his capacity as President of the Organizing Committee and as senior member of the International Olympic Committee for the United States.

In Amsterdam the Olympic officials were intensely busy preparing for the Games, and this precluded as intensive a survey of organization as had been hoped for, although the surface examination and general observations made proved later to be invaluable.

The Games of the IXth Olympiad were an outstanding success. During the years of their organization the Dutch Committee brought into tangible form what had become almost a lost record of procedure in the organization of previous Games. As a consequence of the great fidelity of the Dutch Committee to Olympic principles and an appreciation of the seriousness of its task, an organization record was established that could well be taken as a basis upon which to build for the Games of the Xth Olympiad. In this connection, it is a fact that each Olympiad, through the spirit of co-operation of all branches of the Olympic family, has profited from the experiences of preceding Games and has contributed to the work of succeeding Games.

While in Amsterdam the General Secretary recognized in Major G. van Rossem, General Secretary of the Dutch Committee and a veteran of many previous Olympiads, one of the best informed of students of Olympic law, and practice. Therefore, in his first work of getting the full dimensions of the task ahead, the General Secretary arranged to have Major van Rossem visit Los Angeles for a period of several months in 1929 and 1930.

This visit proved to be of great fundamental value, effecting a definite connecting link between the Games of Amsterdam and those to be held in Los Angeles, just as it is hoped that the Games of Los Angeles will form a contributory link with the coming Games of Berlin, and so on, through the years, evolving into a tangible, progressive movement for the organization of the Games in the Olympiads to come.



Xth Olympiade Committee
of the Games of Los Angeles
U.S.A. 1932

February 1, 1930

To the National Olympic Committee,
Greece,

The International Olympic Committee having chosen the city of Los Angeles as the place for the celebration of the Xth Olympiad, the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games of 1932 has the honour to invite you to take part in the competitions and celebrations which will take place on this occasion at Los Angeles. The suggested period is the last week in July and the first week in August, final decision of the exact dates to be announced at the Olympic Congress in Berlin.



Nellie May Goreand
President of the Organizing Committee

*R. S. V. P. General Secretary of the Xth Olympiade Committee
W. M. Garland Building, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.*



WILLIAM MAY GARLAND SIGNING
THE INVITATIONS

In the election of November 6, 1928, the people of the State of California overwhelmingly voted their approval of the Olympiad Bond Act, thus definitely recording the Olympic spirit of the State and the intention to meet all the obligations imposed in the award of the Games, and giving assurance of complete physical preparation and hospitality. It is interesting here to note that while it was thought at the time that considerably more financing would be required, the Committee ultimately managed to carry through the entire project of the Games without any form of financial contribution or subsidy other than the money yielded by the bond issue.

During 1928 the General Secretary set the nucleus of the executive organization that was to follow. With two secretarial assistants, he carried on the work of the Committee until December, 1929, when the first steps of staff expansion were taken, following which the organization grew steadily as the respective departmental activities were established in the chronological order that had previously been arranged.

The Games were to be held on the shores of the Pacific Ocean for the first time in the history of the ancient or modern Olympic eras. This fact precipitated the first major problem, involving the ability of participating nations to meet a greater cost than they had been accustomed to, as well as the extended length of time participating athletes would have to be away from home. Heretofore the majority of nations had been able to participate with comparative ease and with a minimum of expense, through the holding of the Games in Europe.

At this time the world generally was in a comparatively prosperous condition, but the new problem was still a formidable one. The first effort, therefore, was to capture the confidence of Olympic nations in behalf of Los Angeles by a convincing demonstration of the determination that every possible aid would be given participating nations, and that the preparations would be of such magnitude as to warrant every effort toward participation.

It was necessary that the Olympic Committees in all countries should be brought as close as possible to the pulsations of the Olympic city during the years of advance preparations. To accomplish this it was decided that the first organized department should be the Press Department, to serve as a bureau of information to Olympic groups as well as a news disseminating agency for the World Press.

The Press Department was organized in December, 1929, and immediately instituted what probably was the first systematic world news service during the preparatory period of an Olympiad. The Department extended its news service to reach all Olympic groups regularly, and this method of constantly spreading the news of the preparations going forward in Los Angeles accomplished the purpose of bringing the nations closer to the Olympic city in respect to their interest in the forthcoming Games, and of increasing that interest, and thus assisted the National Olympic Committee in each country in its ultimate arrangements for the participation of its athletes. The Press Department later directed the constructive publicity that preceded and accompanied the sale of tickets of admission to the public; and its final activity was, logically, that of rendering co-operative service to the great number of correspondents who came to Los Angeles to report the Games through the World Press.

On the first of February, 1930, invitations were sent by the Organizing Committee to all countries in general, inviting their participation in the Games of the Xth Olympiad. In countries where there was a National Olympic Committee the document was transmitted to that Committee through the senior member of the International Olympic Committee for that country, or direct to the Committee in the absence of an International Olympic Committee member, and in the case of countries having no official Olympic connection the document was transmitted through that country's representative at Washington. In addition



INTERNAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE IN SESSION, OLYMPIC CONGRESS, BERLIN, 1930

to this procedure, the State Department at Washington transmitted an official communication to the United States Ambassador or similar representative in each country, requesting him to call to the attention of the government to which he was accredited the fact that invitations had been issued by the Organizing Committee of the Games of the Xth Olympiad inviting that country's participation in the event.

Immediately following the dispatch of the invitations, the attention of the Committee turned to the forthcoming Olympic Congress, to be held in Berlin, in May, 1930. This Congress, which



HON. C. C. YOUNG, FORMER GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA, WHO AIDED OLYMPIC LEGISLATION

is held in a designated city approximately two years before the Games of each Olympiad, consists, first, of a series of executive sessions of the International Olympic Committee and the various International Sports Federations, for the consideration of matters coming within their particular authority, after which these groups consolidate, with the delegates sent from the National Committee in each country, into the general Olympic Congress, where decisions are made on all matters pertaining to the forthcoming Games that have arisen subsequent to the last preceding celebration.

One of the principal purposes of the Congress is to hear and consider the report on preparations by the Organizing Committee for the forthcoming Games. This is wisely provided for in order that the Olympic organizations may, at a sufficiently early date, learn definitely

that the Olympic city has properly and fully undertaken its task, giving warrant of success, or subject itself to decision of the Congress in the failure of such warranty. The Organizing Committee of the Xth Olympiad, therefore, crystallized all of its plans for adequate preparations in as definite a manner as possible so far in advance of the Games. A complete report was prepared and submitted to the Congress, through the International Olympic Committee, and this report was augmented by an exhibit of photographs, architects designs, motion picture records of stadiums and other facilities in Los Angeles, and a budget of costs for traveling expenses of the participating groups, with plans for the housing, feeding, local transportation, entertainment, and so forth, of the athletes and officials while in

Los Angeles, together with the tentative programme and arrangement of events as provided for under the Protocol.

The Committee realized, from the beginning of its task, that the proper housing, cuisine, and general accommodations for the athletes while in Los Angeles were matters of paramount importance. It was felt that the particular needs of the athletes under training called for a special housing arrangement, departing from hotels or similar types of existing facilities characteristic of all urban centers. In its research of this subject the Committee decided upon the Olympic Village plan, which later was to become an outstanding feature of the Games. Exceeding the requirements under the Olympic Protocol, the Committee, in a further effort to reduce the costs for participants, decided to offer all of the facilities and advantages of the Olympic Village to the participants on a basis of charges considerably less than actual cost. A rate of two dollars per day was fixed for each Village occupant toward the cost of his housing, dining service, local transportation, entertainment and general care.

This charge, together with the reduced transportation rate, made it possible for the Committee to submit in its report to the Congress a suggested budget of five hundred dollars or less for each participant from European shores, covering his journey to Los Angeles, his stay in the city for thirty days, and his return home, as against preliminary estimates by various countries averaging as high as fifteen hundred dollars.

The Congress immediately observed, through the report of the Organizing Committee, that Los Angeles already had taken such steps as would solve the biggest problems facing the participating countries. The report was enthusiastically received and had the effect of inspiring complete confidence in the preparations of the Olympic city and stimulated the determination of the delegates to return to their respective countries and win national support for liberal participation.

The suggested man-unit budget of costs for each country, and the Olympic Village plan, as disclosed in the report, created great interest in the Congress. It was difficult for the members to believe that the Organizing Committee was prepared to build an entirely new, specially designed, and completely equipped international city for the sole use of athletes and officials participating in the Games. The cost was obviously so great as to exceed very materially the total income to be derived from the nominal charge proposed for each resident.

The problems of meeting the special requirements of various nationalities, and of insuring the exclusive and disciplinary type of accommodation found in the past to be necessary in the training period for the teams, were so well known as to be considered insurmountable. It was recognized that the plan involved actual

fulfillment of one of the most fundamental ideas or ideals incorporated in the founding of the modern Games, but there had been no previous demonstration in history of the feasibility of bringing the nations together to share a common life under a single roof.

The delicacy as well as the magnitude of the plan suggested by the Organizing Committee made a deep impression upon the Congress. It is amazing that the Congress, composed of men of practical experience in matters affected by the plan, so promptly and unanimously adopted the Village plan. That action of the Congress appears to the now more experienced Organizing Committee of Los Angeles as having been a naive expression of confidence by men who had reasons to be doubtful of something that they hoped could be achieved but which possessed all the elements of failure. Perhaps, too, the Organizing Committee had a child-like faith that the Olympic doctrine would surmount the obstacle of international doubt naturally to be expected upon the launching of such a plan. It may truly be said, therefore, that the members of the Olympic Congress in Berlin joined with the Organizing Committee of Los Angeles, through adoption of the Olympic Village plan, in a test of the strength of the Olympic doctrine and in a determination to show the world that Olympism as an instrument for physical and cultural advancement is impregnable to the prosaic prejudices of race or creed,

The Congress officially designated the period for the Games of the Xth Olympiad to be July 30 to August 14, inclusive, 1932.

Before departing for the Berlin Congress, the General Secretary prepared an anticipatory budget of all operations which, together with the proposed report to the Congress, was approved by the Organizing Committee. This action of the Committee was the casting of the die in its assumption of responsibility for the community which had been awarded the Games, and laid the foundation for the Executive Staff to carry out the entire programme of preparations in continuous motion, following the Congress.

Governor C. C. Young, of the State of California, previous to the Congress, had appointed the California Olympiad Commission provided for under the California Olympiad Bond Act, for the purpose of administering the State fund to the Organizing Committee and of co-operating with the Committee in carrying out the purposes for which the fund had been provided. This Commission held its first meeting October 12, 1929. The members of the California Olympiad Commission were the following :

William May Garland	Louis B. Mayer	John C. Porter
William F. Humphrey	Malcolm McNaghten	Warren B. Bovard (Deceased 1930)

Thus, in the summer of 1930, upon his return from the Congress, the General Secretary immediately proceeded with the appointment of an Executive Organiza-

tion, filling one position after another as the months elapsed and the burden of the work required it.

The Executive Council of five was formed of heads of several departments. Its members were:

Zack J. Farmer	Gwynn Wilson	H. O. Davis
William M. Henry		J. F. Mackenzie

There has been liberal comment regarding the character and efficiency of the organization of the Games. The principle of the Executive Council, together with the type of men comprising it, probably was most responsible for this.

The Executive Council laid the foundation for all departments before they were organized, later selecting their personnel and furnishing the working formulae. All plans and policies emanated from this Council, and as the many departments came into existence their work was guided by the Council up to, and including, the period of the Games, the Council consummating the post Games work and concluding their activities with the preparation of this Report.

The manager of the Press Department, W. M. Creakbaum, closely associated himself with all activities in order that informative reports might go forward regularly to the Olympic world during the period of preparations.

Following the formation of the Executive Council the Organizing Committee appointed a Control Committee composed of three of its members, as follows:

Harry J. Bauer	Frederick W. Braun	Maynard McFie
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Subsequently, another member, LeRoy Sanders, was added.

The Control Committee assumed the very important responsibility of acting as *liaison* between the Executive Organization, which had been given full authority to proceed, and the Organizing Committee, which was responsible for the acts of the Executive Organization.



HARRY J. BAUER
Chairman



FREDERICK W. BRAUN



MAYNARD McFIE



LEROY SANDERS

CONTROL COMMITTEE

The Control Committee met regularly, throughout the period of intensive preparations, in the office of the General Secretary, and thus kept itself constantly informed through the Executive Council of the work of the Executive Organization, and of the status of the budget, which the General Secretary had undertaken from the beginning and which, because of the many flexible items thereon, required constant and careful balancing as the preparations matured or assumed definite proportions. The Control Committee also acted as a clearing house for suggestions emanating from the Executive Organization and the Organizing Committee and constituted at all times a well informed and sound court of final decision on any debatable questions.

This plan made it possible for the Organizing Committee to confine itself to fundamentals and at the same time enabled the Executive Organization to proceed without delays, providing for all concerned a feeling of security as to the correctness of the course being followed in all matters.

From the beginning of its work the Executive Organization functioned also under another important principle of operation. An internationally known firm of Certified Public Accountants was appointed to keep the books and all other financial records. Mr. William A. Bowen, a member of the Organizing Committee, acted as Legal Counsel.

The work of the Executive Organization, insofar as it involved commitments in any form, received, on the one hand, preliminary examination, advice and decision by Legal Counsel and, on the other hand, independent recording and accounting in respect to all receipts and expenditures of money.

Comprehensive systems and strict rules were established by the Executive Council to effect constant control by the accountants and legal counsel in respect to all matters properly coming under their purview.

Early in the work careful study was given to the complexities of the problem of adequate insurance. Many different types of property and forms of activity required the protection of insurance in the interests of the participants as well as of the Organizing Committee and of other corporate and governmental entities involved, including the interests of spectators at the Games. As a consequence, a most thorough and complete line of insurance was effected which adequately protected the interests of all concerned in the Games.



WILLIAM A. BOWEN
LEGAL COUNSEL

In order to facilitate arrangements between the Organizing Committee and the representatives of each nation the Organizing Committee, acting under the Protocol, arranged with the National Olympic Committee in each country for the

appointment of an Attaché, native to that country but resident in Los Angeles, and acquainted with the language and customs of that country. In some instances the resident consul was selected. The Attachés served an important purpose following the arrival of the delegations, by acting as *liaisons* between the managements of the teams and the various departments of the Games organization. They also arranged many entertainments for athletes and officials through the various foreign societies in Los Angeles.

Up to this point in this chronicle, it has been the intent to present a simple outline picture of the fundamental elements underlying the organization of the Games. In succeeding pages, the chronicle will become departmentalized under various subject heads and in greater detail.

As a matter of policy minutiae have been purposely omitted wherever possible in order to prevent the text from becoming confusing. Considerable detail, of course, will be found in some subjects where it is felt a purpose is served. In some instances, where the average reader might expect to find intensive detail but where it is absent, such detail has been omitted, for the reason that it is felt that while it might be interesting it would be misleading in respect to future Olympiads because of the difference of conditions that will obtain.



HUGO BALLIN



WESLEY M. BARR



W. M. BOWEN



L. E. DIXON



GEORGE E. FARRAND



EDWARD D. LYMAN



DONALD B. PARKINSON



JOHN PARKINSON

A D V I S O R Y C O M M I T T E E O N P R E P A R A T I O N S
O R G A N I Z A T I O N — A R C H I T E C T U R E — E N G I N E E R I N G — D E C O R A T I O N S

MANAGEMENT OF THE GAMES

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

CONTROL COMMITTEE
 HARRY J. BAUER, *Chairman*
 MAYNARD McFIE, F. W. BRAUN
 LEROY SANDERS
 WILLIAM A. BOWEN, *Legal Counsel*

ZACK J. FARMER, *General Secretary*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

ZACK J. FARMER GWYNN WILSON H.O. DAVIS WILLIAM M. HENRY J. F. MACKENZIE

GENERAL SECRETARY-MANAGER
 ZACK J. FARMER
 JULIA C. MAYER, ASSISTANT
 ASSOCIATE MANAGER
 GWYNN WILSON
 FELICIA SPILLARD, *Secretary*
 OPERATING DEPARTMENT
 GWYNN WILSON
Manager
 ASSOCIATES
 WILLIS O. HUNTER
Traffic and Olympic Park
 ARNOLD EDDY
Olympic Stadium
 WILLIAM W. MONAHAN
Rowing Stadium
 STEPHEN W. CUNNINGHAM
Equestrian Stadium
 SILAS MASTERS
Olympic Auditorium
 H. Z. MUSSELMAN
Cycling Stadium
 LEO ADAMS
Swimming Stadium
 OLIVER CHATBURN
Fencing Stadium
 J. PHIL ELLSWORTH
Football Demonstration
 EARL F. CAMPBELL
 OLYMPIC STADIUM
 R. O. CHICK
Superintendent
 EBER JAQUES
Assistant Superintendent
 J. A. FELTON
Grounds Manager
 WOMEN'S HOUSING
 GRACE D. WALKER
 TICKET DEPARTMENT
 J.F. MACKENZIE
Manager
 AGNES JAMES, *Secretary*
 RAYMOND P. ROBERTS
Manager, Ticket Office
 ETHEL I. MAYER, *Secretary*

SPORTS TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
 WILLIAM M. HENRY
Director
 HORTENSIA ELIZONDO, *Secretary*
 ASSOCIATES
 AL PARMENTER
Communications and Programme
 E. M. BEERS
Statistics and Records
 COL. JOHN A. BARRY
 LIEUT. CHARLES J. BARRETT, JR.
Equestrian and Modern Pentathlon
 HAL BARRON
Olympic Village
 JOHN G. FOX
Training Facilities
 SID FOSTER
Olympic Stadium Events
 FRANK HOLBOROW
 C. P. L. NICHOLS
Swimming
 CHARLES W. KEPPEL
Olympic Auditorium Events
 DON S. DOIG
 KENNETH KEEFE
 STUART WILLIAMS
 NYE WILLIAMS
Cross Country Events
 DOUGLAS RADFORD
Yachting
 H. G. FERAUD
Fencing
 CHARLES H. HUNT
Rowing
 EARL RICKER
Cycling
 SERGEANT JOHN MARCH
Shooting
 MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS
 HAROLD WM. ROBERTS
Director
 J. ARTHUR LEWIS
Director of Chorus
 JOHN T. BOUDREAU
Director of Bands
 OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
 EYRE POWELL
Supervisor

OLYMPIC VILLAGE
 H. O. DAVIS
Managing Director
 GRACE DOMINICK, *Secretary*
 R. M. DONALDSON
Operating Manager
 FRANK MILLER
Assistant
 HARRY C. SCHMIDT
Steward
 H. H. BARTER
Director of Works
 PRESS DEPARTMENT
 W. M. CREAKBAUM
Manager
 FRANCES M. GILLAND, *Secretary*
 ASSOCIATES
 JOEL Y. RICKMAN
 JACK STRATTON
 ENTERTAINMENT DEPARTMENT
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 SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS
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 ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
 RUMLEY DEWITT
 ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT
 STANLEY R. GOULD
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Manager
 H. J. WOOD
Associate Manager
 FRANK M. BANKS
 ASSISTANT
 SECRETARIES
 LORO M. MARTIN
 EDWARD GOEDECK
 THÉRÈSE PIERRE
 OFFICIAL REPORT
 BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
 GWYNN WILSON, *Supervisor*
 F. G. BROWNE, *Editor*



GWYNN WILSON



H. O. DAVIS



ZACK J. FARMER



WILLIAM M. HENRY



J. F. MACKENZIE

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



GLORIOUS BUT UNNAMED

THROUGH the several months immediately preceding the Games there grew an ever-increasing organization of departmental workers until, at the height of the Celebration, several thousand men and women, under scores of classifications, were working loyally day and night for the success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. These individuals were the inseparable links of the great organization chain that carried the stress and strain of the task without a break, and to a happy conclusion.

The Management of the Games had laid the plans and effected the formulae. Upon this final organization rested the responsibility of the fulfillment of the myriad plans and hopes of the Management.

It is impossible to give in this Report the names of this army of true Olympians. Representatives of the World Press, visiting spectators and Olympic officials have commented generously on the efficiency, on the thoughtfulness, and on the courtesy of the ticket seller, the gate keeper, the usher, the guard, the Village attendant, the police officer, and of all who made up this host of loyal servants to the celebration of the Games of the Xth Olympiad and to the principles and ideals of Olympism.

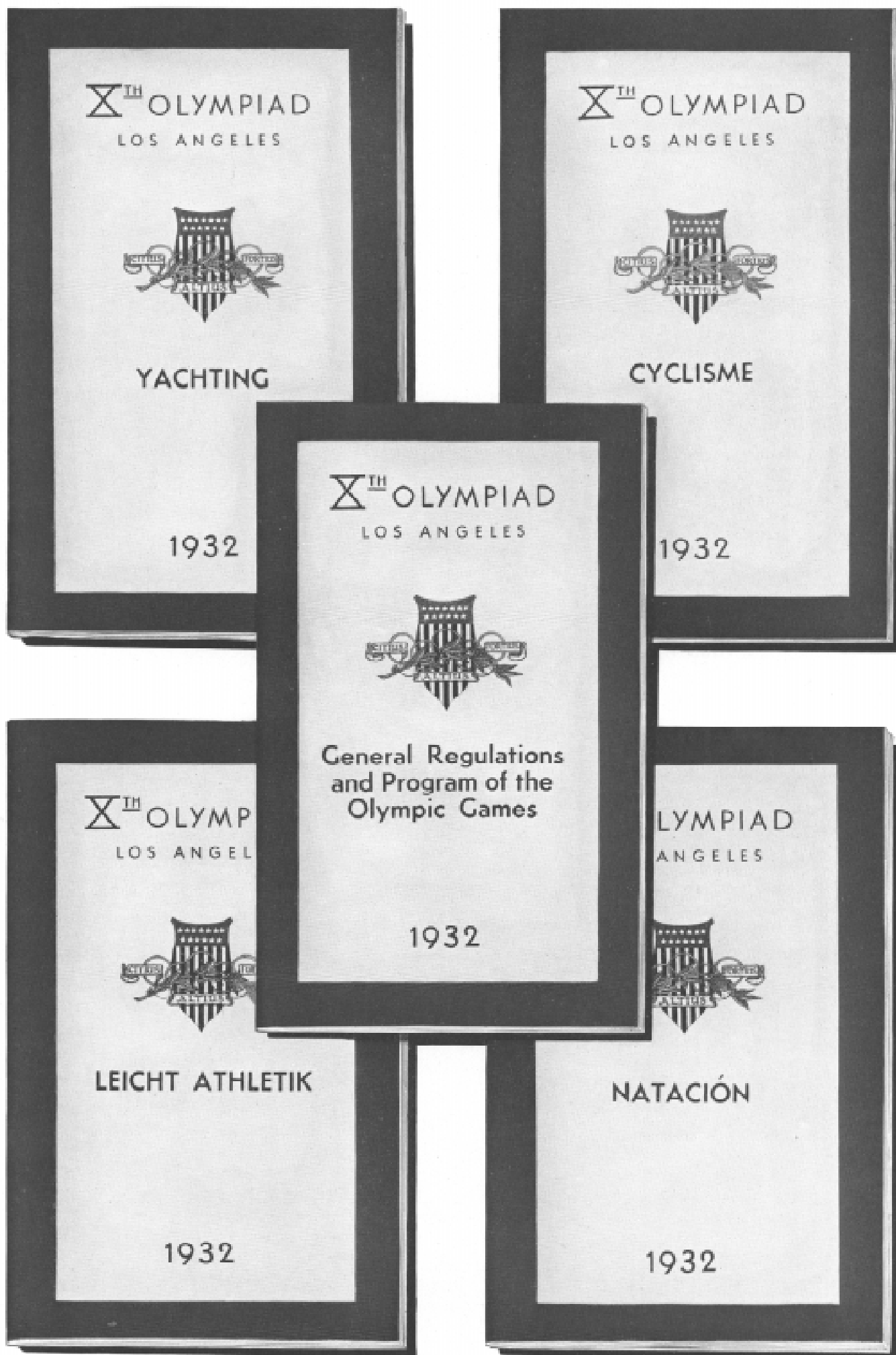
All of this reached a glorious climax through the mass spirit of the spectators and those directly or indirectly connected, in whatever capacity, with the celebration of the Games.

Sensitive writers have called it a spiritual something that permeated the atmosphere. The chroniclers of this Report feel themselves unequal to express a proper tribute or to interpret competently the thoughts of others on this subject. But we feel certain that this unnamed army of workers, if they could be heard, would all say:

We were honored in the privilege of participating in the Games.

This, then, shall be our tribute:

The disclosure of an unselfish spirit of devotion to an unselfish ideal.



TYPICAL SAMPLES OF THE FIFTEEN SPORTS BOOKLETS, IN THE FOUR LANGUAGES

SPORTS BOOKLETS AND BULLETINS

THE Games of the Xth Olympiad were to be held in Los Angeles many thousands of miles from the fountain heads of Olympic authority. One of the first duties of the Organizing Committee was to set up the machinery by which it could contact the various Olympic organizations throughout the world in order that its own preparations would be approved and completed, and that rules, regulations, and other information could be compiled and broadcast to the many nations that they might complete their own arrangements for participation in the Games. Personal conferences were obviously impossible. It was therefore necessary to depend entirely upon correspondence.

Before important letters were written, members of the Executive Council would thoroughly discuss the subjects to be covered, just as though their friends in other lands were sitting around the table with them, and would endeavor to anticipate their viewpoint on the matter at hand. The Olympic groups abroad were thus enabled to reply in the same comprehensive manner, resulting in surprisingly few instances of conflicting thought.

It is interesting to note here that through this correspondence, in addition to the necessary business which was transacted, the representatives of the Organizing Committee became remarkably well acquainted with the hundreds of persons with whom they were corresponding, so closely did the correspondence approach the personal contacts for which it was substituted.

The Protocol (Paragraph XII) provides that:

The Organizing Committee shall make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the Olympic Games in accordance with the general regulations adopted by the various congresses . . . The technical celebration of the Games is governed by the rules . . . which determine the functions of the National Olympic Committees and the International Federations under the direction of the International Olympic Committee. The Organizing Committee must enforce the strictest observance of the technical rules of the International Federations, these Federations having the right in each sport to choose the juries and have the control of the athletic equipment and the technical direction of the events.

The responsibility of carrying out this provision of the Protocol was placed in the Sports Technical Department, which proceeded to establish contacts with



PREPARING DISTRIBUTION OF SPORTS BOOKLETS
TO THE NATIONS

the International Federations governing the sports chosen for the programme of the Xth Olympiad.

The great distances between Los Angeles and the countries of the different Federations made it necessary for the Department to act, to all intents and purposes, as an agent of the Federations. Without exception, the Federations gave their hearty co-operation.

Numerous problems brought about by conditions purely local to Los Angeles were satisfactorily disposed of by correspondence, the Federations in every case showing a ready willingness to accept all suggested changes and adjustments made necessary by circumstances concerning which they had little information beyond that supplied by the Organizing Committee. This co-operation of the Federations greatly simplified the Committee's problems.

As preparations for the Games progressed, it became evident that, owing to the long journeys involved in coming to Los Angeles, the Federations would be considerably handicapped as to personnel. It was therefore decided that experts in the various sports should be chosen and organized into a working force capable of carrying out the routine work of preparing, and if necessary, completely staging each day's programme, so that no matter how limited the official personnel of each Federation might be, the Sports Technical Department would be prepared to supply all additional personnel required. A competent man was selected and placed in charge of each sport, fully capable of meeting any situation that might arise. While in no case was it necessary to take over the functions of any Federation, this organization at all times was prepared to handle any sport and lent every possible assistance to the governing bodies.

Under Paragraph XX, the Protocol specifies that:

A special booklet containing the programme and general rules shall be issued for each particular sport.

Immediately after the tentative acceptance, at the Congress of Berlin in 1930, of the detailed programme of the Xth Olympiad, the Organizing Committee obtained from the various Federations the text for the booklets for each Sport.

S P O R T S B O O K L E T S A N D B U L L E T I N S

The Committee decided to publish the Sports Booklets of the Los Angeles Games in four languages, namely, English, French, German, and Spanish, and on the receipt of the approved contents of each booklet, the Committee proceeded to make the necessary translations.

Following the final acceptance of the detailed programme in each Sport, at the meeting of the International Olympic Committee at Barcelona, April 25, 1931, the Committee proceeded with the actual work of printing the booklets, the text in all four languages having been submitted to and approved by all the International Federations involved. The National Olympic Committees had previously been circularized, and in most cases they had notified the Committee of the exact number of copies of each booklet desired and in what language.

The work of compiling, translating, printing and distributing the Sports Booklets occupied two years and was completed one year previous to the opening of the Games. The following quantities were issued in the four languages :

P R O D U C T I O N A N D D I S T R I B U T I O N O F S P O R T S B O O K S B Y L A N G U A G E S

S P O R T	E N G L I S H	F R E N C H	G E R M A N	S P A N I S H	T O T A L S
GENERAL REGULATIONS	3600	2600	1600	1000	8800
ATHLETICS	2100	1100	800	800	4800
ROWING	1000	850	500	500	2850
SHOOTING	800	750	500	400	2450
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS	1050	1000	550	500	3100
YACHTING	800	700	450	500	2450
CYCLING	900	800	600	600	2900
HOCKEY	500	700	350	450	2000
WEIGHTLIFTING	800	800	550	500	2650
FENCING	900	1100	500	550	3050
BOXING	1000	850	500	500	2850
MODERN PENTATHLON	900	800	600	450	2750
WRESTLING	1000	900	600	450	2950
SWIMMING	1800	900	600	600	3900
GYMNASTICS	1000	900	500	600	3000
ART	900	750	500	400	2550
TOTALS.	19,050	15,500	9,700	8,800	53,050

When it was thought desirable to call to the attention of the National Olympic Committees any matters of importance in connection with their plans for participation at Los Angeles, special Bulletins were sent out by the Organizing Committee. In this manner the National Committees were kept informed of all developments that might be of interest to them.



OLYMPIC PARK IN FINAL PERIOD OF PREPARATION

AT LEFT, MUSEUM FOR OLYMPIC ARTS; UPPER CENTER, FENCING STADIUM; CENTER, OLYMPIC STADIUM; LOWER RIGHT, SWIMMING STADIUM UNDER CONSTRUCTION

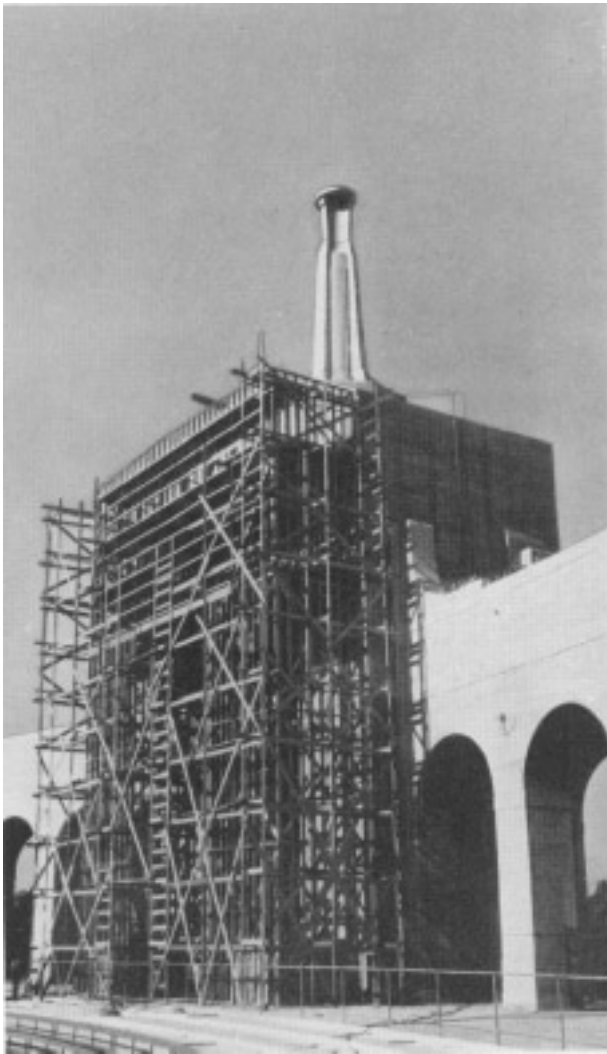


PERISTYLE ENTRANCE OF OLYMPIC STADIUM, UNDER THE GLOW OF THE OLYMPIC TORCH

STADIUMS, SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION AND FACILITIES

FORTUNATELY several existing important sports facilities and establishments, located in Los Angeles, were available to the Organizing Committee. In most of these it was necessary to make changes and additions to adapt them to the special needs of the Olympic competitions. With the exception of facilities for the Swimming and Rowing events, for which it was necessary to provide new stadiums, it was found that all events of the Olympic Games could be held satisfactorily in existing structures. In respect to all stadiums and facilities, however, the Organizing Committee paid the expense incident to the use of the facilities and had full use and control of them.

Drafting and Engineering departments were set up in the central offices and plans for construction and alterations were begun. These plans were completed as rapidly as specifications were furnished by the International Federations



BUILDING THE IMMENSE SCOREBOARD



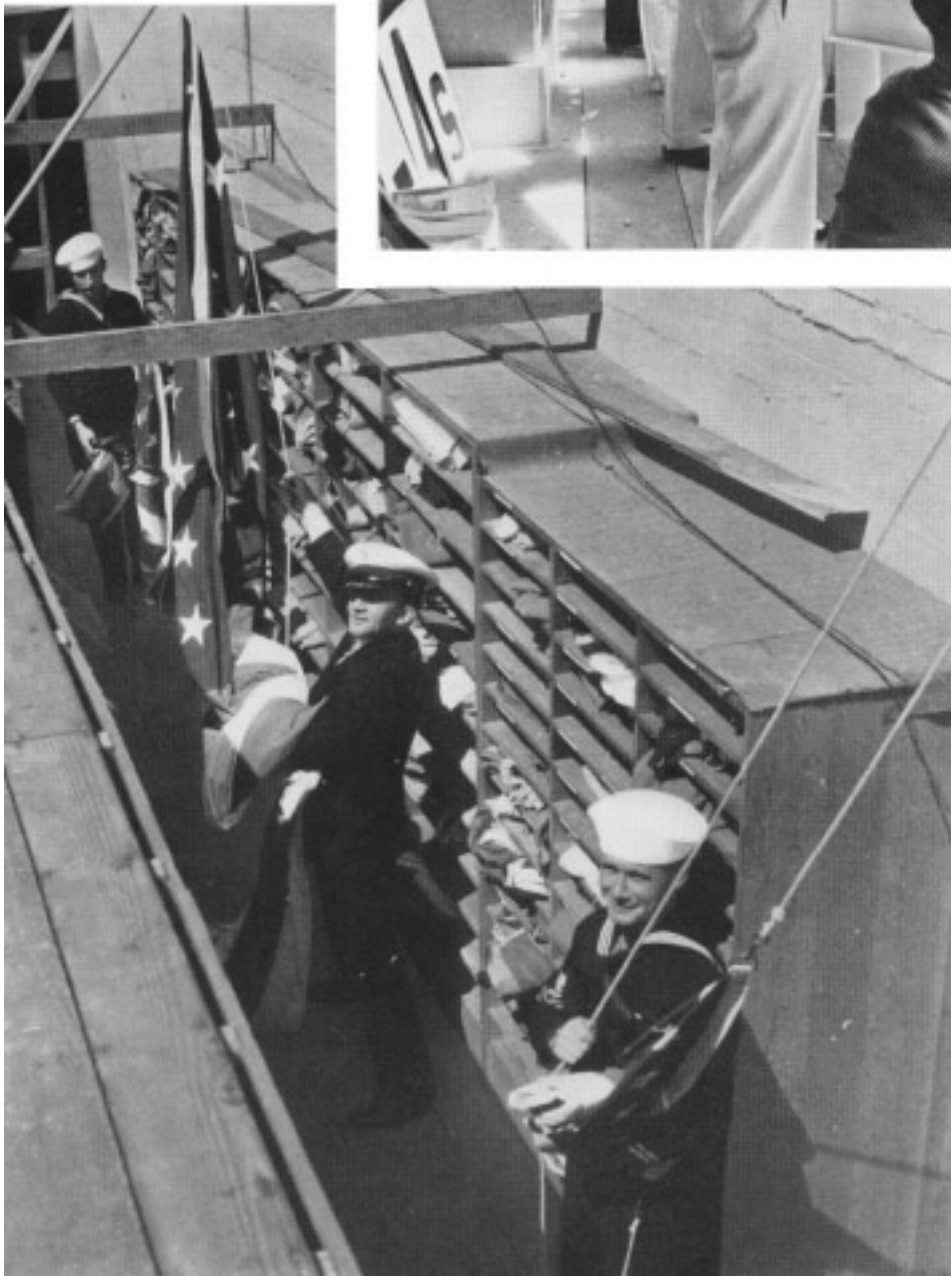
EXTERIOR OF SCOREBOARD IN OPERATION

concerning technical requirements for the competitions and by the various departments of the Committee for other requirements, such as seating arrangements, dressing rooms, and special installations.

It was impossible to anticipate in detail a large part of the construction that would be necessary. Arrangements were, therefore, made with a competent builder to handle all the construction to be done by the Committee, on a cost plus basis. A competent firm of architects contributed to the plans in an advisory capacity whenever called upon.

In building new stadiums or altering existing ones, for the Olympic Games, the Committee considered so far as possible the use to which those stadiums could be put after the Games were over. As a result the City of Los Angeles now possesses several permanent sports improvements which are among the direct benefits of the Olympic Games to the City.

INTERIOR OF ONE OF
THREE OPERATING
DECKS OF THE
SCOREBOARD
ALMOST ONE
HUNDRED FEET
ABOVE THE
STADIUM FIELD



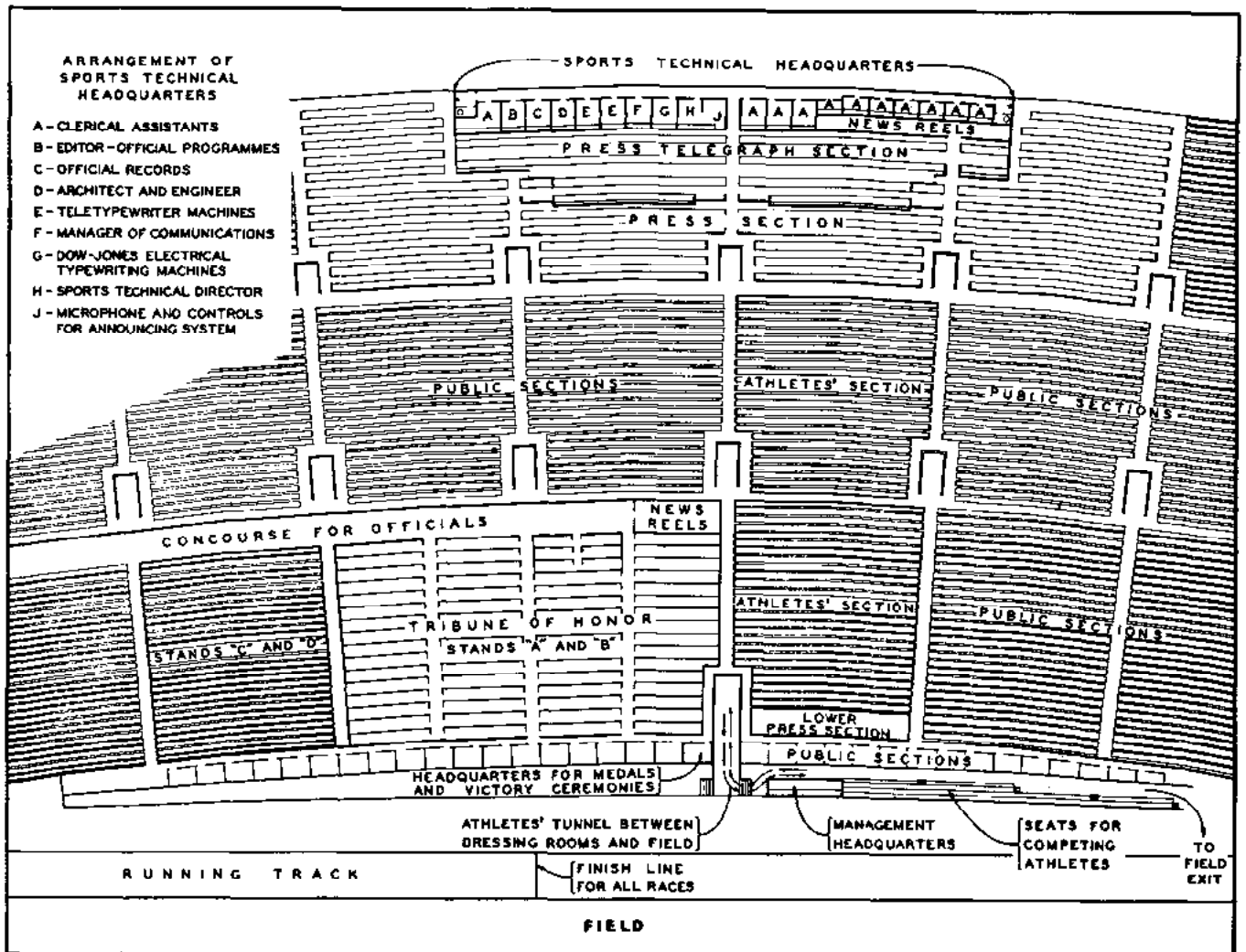
THE
FLAG LOFT AT TOP
OF SCOREBOARD
WITH TRAINED
MEN FROM THE
UNITED STATES NAVY
PREPARING TO
RAISE
VICTORY FLAGS

OLYMPIC STADIUM

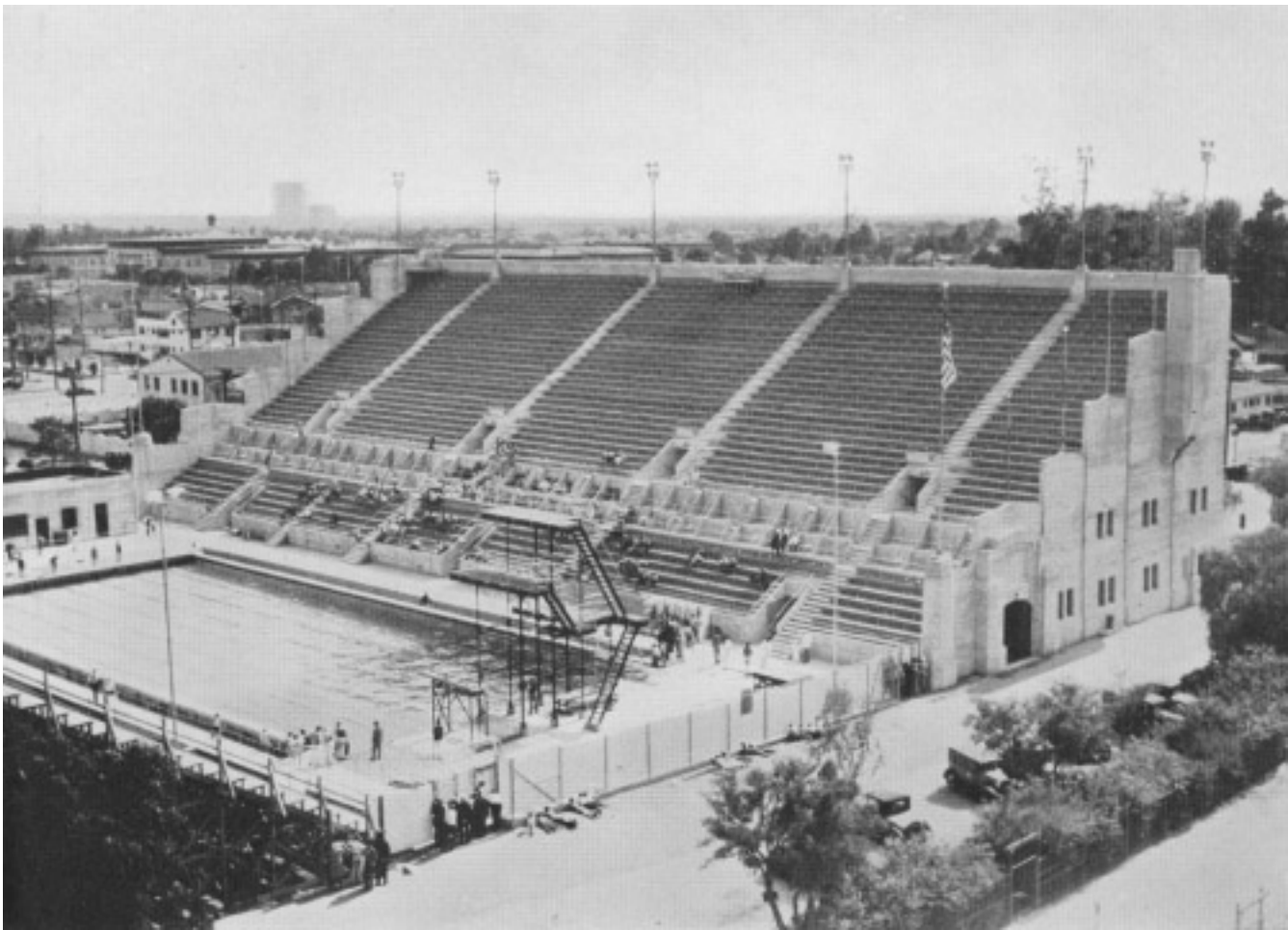
Located in Olympic Park. Seating Capacity, 105,000

The Olympic Stadium was turned over to the Committee complete in every respect for the general purposes for which it was built. However, this structure being the focal point of Olympic activity, there were many special alterations, conveniences and additions to be made to adapt the structure to the unusual requirements of the Games.

The Olympic Torch: It was decided to erect a large torch above the central arch of the peristyle, so designed that it would fit in with the general architecture of the Stadium, embracing a special arrangement by which a flame could be lighted at an appropriate moment during the Opening Ceremony and kept burning continuously until the termination of the Closing Ceremony. This Olympic Torch, which was 107 feet high, was constructed of concrete surmounted by a



PORTION OF SOUTH STAND OF OLYMPIC STADIUM
SHOWING RELATIVE LOCATION OF SPECIAL SECTIONS AND FACILITIES



THE SWIMMING STADIUM, SHOWING ONE OF THE TWO STANDS

bronze fixture in the shape of a bowl. After many experiments, a practical means was developed of producing a suitable flame which could be ignited and regulated from an invisible location and could be plainly seen both by night and by day.

The Flag Pole and Public Address: A steel Flag Pole 78 feet high was erected at the west end of the Stadium field, just inside the border of the running track. A large Olympic Flag was flown from this mast throughout the Games. The largest type of electrical loudspeaker (announcing) system was installed, having twenty-three huge amplifying horns on the steel flag pole, approximately 35 feet from the ground, and arranged in such a way that announcements reached all parts of the vast Stadium in equal volume. The microphone and all controls for this system were located in the Sports Technical headquarters at the top of the south side of the Stadium.

The Scoreboard: A large Scoreboard was erected on the inner face of the peristyle over the main arch and just below the Olympic Torch. In this location

it was plainly visible from all parts of the Stadium. The main face of the Scoreboard was forty-four feet wide by twenty-two feet high and was operated entirely from behind the board on three floor levels. The letters and numbers were twenty-seven inches high and could be read from the most distant seat. Nine rows of letters or numbers were available.

A portion of the top floor of the Scoreboard was devoted to the flag loft, in which three flags of every nation participating in the Games were carefully arranged so that they could be used in the Olympic Victory Ceremonies with a maximum of speed and minimum possibility of error. Three flag poles, the center one taller than the others, surmounted the Scoreboard at such an elevation that during a Victory Ceremony the spectators simultaneously saw the results of the event on the face of the board, with the flags of the Nations represented by the winners of first, second and third places flying immediately above the board.

Special Facilities: A running track four hundred and forty yards in length had been installed when the Stadium was built. This was reconstructed and shortened to exactly four hundred metres, in order to meet the Olympic requirements. Large dressing rooms were already provided. However, it was necessary to build partitions in these to afford the athletes requisite privacy.



GWYNN WILSON
ASSOCIATE MANAGER

There was an existing tunnel leading from the dressing rooms to the floor of the Stadium. This tunnel was extended to terminate on the inside of the track at the west end of the oval, so that it was possible for the contestants to reach the enclosure within the track without being seen by the spectators.

The seats in the Stadium were arranged according to the typical American plan, there being, no specially constructed sections for officials and dignitaries. It was necessary, therefore, to build a Tribune for members of the International Olympic Committee, officers of the National Olympic Committees, presidents and secretaries of the International Federations, special guests, and the Juries. It was desirable to have the entrance for these officials through the main peristyle arch

at the east end of the Stadium, and the Protocol specified that the Tribune be located at the finish line, which was at the middle of the south side. Several rows of seats were eliminated at the level of the peristyle entrance, in order to construct a depressed promenade from this entrance to the Tribune, so officials could reach their seats conveniently and without interfering with the view of the spectators.



ENTRANCE TO THE FENCING STADIUM

The Tribune consisted of fourteen tiers of loges extending from the level of the field up to the promenade. Comfortable chairs were placed in each loge and the seating of the various groups was arranged according to the Protocol. There were eight hundred and nine chairs in the Tribune.

A Press Box adequate for ordinary use had originally been constructed at the top rim of the Stadium opposite the finish line. Because of the large number of press representatives expected to attend the Games, it was obvious that the space provided would not be sufficient, and the existing press box was therefore turned over to the Sports Technical Department, to be used as a headquarters for communications, announcements, records, etc. Approximately two thousand regular seats just below the original press box were eliminated and replaced by seven hundred and six special places for press correspondents. These were constructed with adequate seating room and generous counter space for each representative, and with sufficient aisle space to permit easy access to the various parts of the press stand, including the Press Telegraph



INSIDE THE FENCING STADIUM, LIGHTED THROUGH THE GLASS ROOF



OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM, SCENE OF WEIGHTLIFTING,
WRESTLING AND BOXING COMPETITIONS

amount to the Board of Playground and Recreation Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles toward the construction of a permanent Swimming Stadium adjacent to Olympic Stadium. It was conditioned that this stadium must fully meet the requirements of the International Swimming Federation from the standpoint of the competitions and provide dressing rooms, official and press headquarters, and seating accommodations for ten thousand spectators. This proposal was accepted by the Board, and plans were jointly completed and approved by the Committee and the Board, and submitted for technical approval to the International Swimming Federation. Construction was started immediately upon receipt of this approval. The stadium was built of concrete with the exception of a 5000-seat wooden grandstand which was dismantled at the close of the Games. The Swimming Stadium was completed several months before the opening of the Games and reserved exclusively for training and competition of the Olympic athletes until the close of the Games.

department immediately at the rear of the press section.

SWIMMING STADIUM

Located in Olympic Park.

Seating Capacity, 10,000

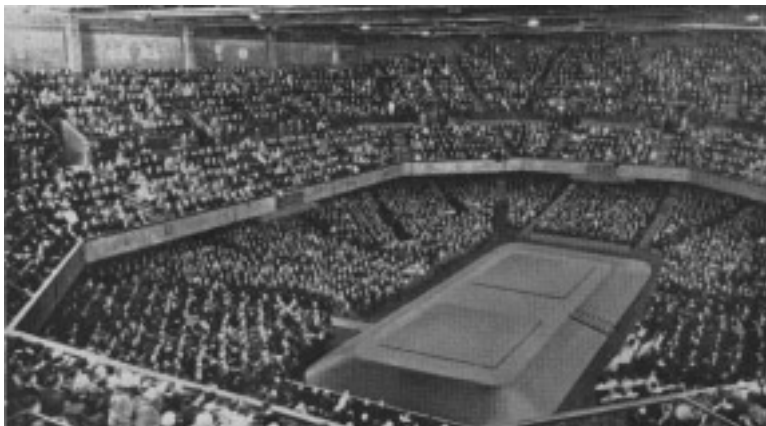
After making careful estimates of the cost of construction of a temporary Swimming Stadium that would meet the needs for the Swimming competitions of the Games, the Organizing Committee made a proposal to contribute this

FENCING STADIUM

State Armory, located in Olympic Park.

Seating Capacity, 1800

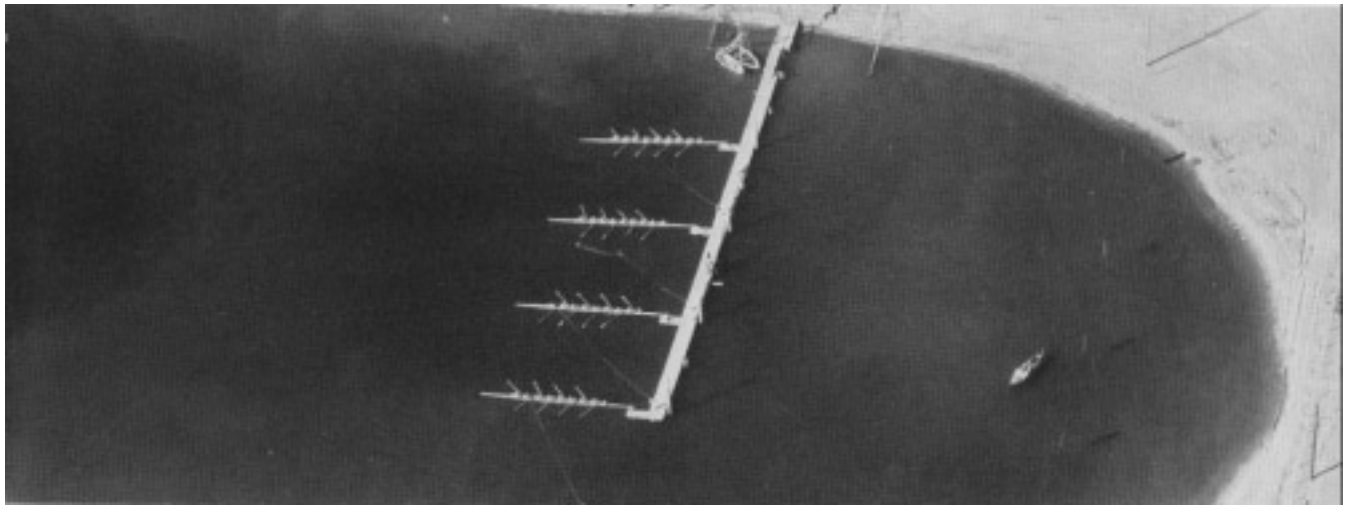
The State Armory of the 160th Infantry was made available to the Organizing Committee. at no expense, for the training and competitions in Fencing during the period



SHOWING THE SPACIOUS INTERIOR OF OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM
WITH DOUBLE WRESTLING PLATFORMS



LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM, FROM AN AIRPLANE



THE STARTING PLATFORM, WITH EIGHT-OAR SHELLS IN POSITION



BOATHOUSE AND FLOAT, BEYOND FINISH LINE



THE EQUESTRIAN STADIUM, RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB

of the Games. The Committee installed the necessary fencing facilities, re-arranged the dressing rooms, and placed twelve hundred seats on the main floor for spectators. Approximately six hundred chairs were added in the balcony for additional spectators. At the conclusion of the Games the Armory was restored to its original condition by the Committee.

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM

Located at 18th Street and Grand Avenue. Seating Capacity, 10,000

The Olympic Auditorium was built in 1924, by a group of Los Angeles citizens. The Auditorium was leased by the Committee for a very nominal sum sufficient to cover expenses, for the purpose of conducting the training and competitions of the Boxing, Wrestling and Weightlifting events of the Games. The Committee constructed a new ring, a press stand, new dressing rooms, and a few other facilities, in order fully to adapt the Auditorium to Olympic use.

ROWING STADIUM

*Located at Long Beach Marine Stadium, Long Beach. Seating Facilities, 17,000.
(Permanent Seats, 5000, Temporary, 12,000, and Two Miles of
Standing Room along the Course)*

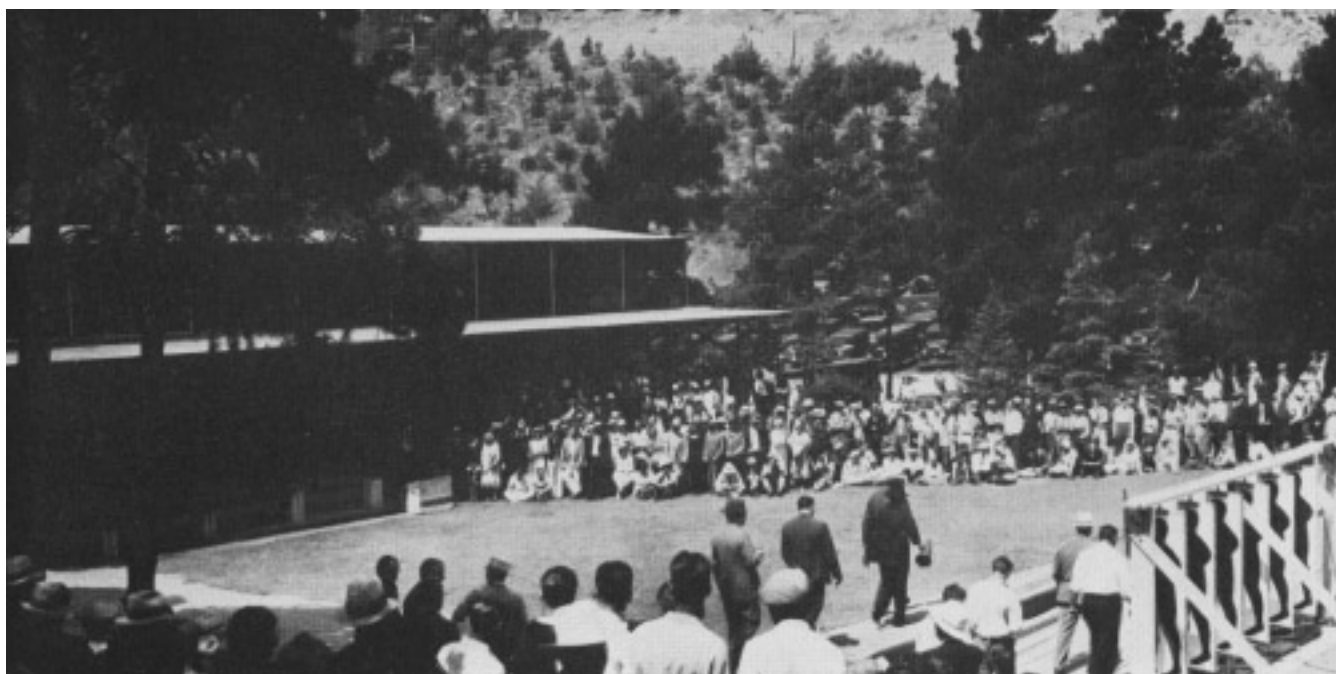
Rowing presented a difficult problem. After a thorough survey of all the

water courses adjacent to Los Angeles, none was found that met the requirements of the Rowing events. However, a lagoon was found within one of the parks of the City of Long Beach that was ideal in every main respect except length, it being about five hundred metres too short.

The Organizing Committee and the City of Long Beach entered into an agreement for the use of this lagoon for the Rowing competitions. The City agreed to dredge the lagoon to the necessary length and depth, to straighten the sides, and to enclose the course completely with a fence, with necessary entrances for the public, contestants and officials, all according to plans furnished by the Committee. The Committee agreed to construct grandstands, a boat house, docks from which to launch the boats, starting platforms, and buildings to contain dressing rooms, and completely equip the course for the competitions. In return for expenditures by the City of Long Beach in fulfilling its part of the contract, the Committee agreed to make all construction substantial and to give it all to the City at the conclusion of the Games. As a result, Long Beach now has a permanent Rowing Stadium,



THE CYCLING STADIUM, ROSE BOWL, PASADENA



THE SHOOTING STADIUM, AMONG THE TREES OF ELYSIAN PARK

completely enclosed and controlled, to which admission can be charged all spectators if so desired.

After estimating the probable number of contestants in the various events on the Rowing programme, the Committee requested the International Rowing Federation to supply suggested plans for the course, including a design for a build-



THE 100 KILOMETRE CYCLING COURSE, FOLLOWING THE COASTLINE

ing large enough to house approximately sixty shells of various sizes. The Rowing Federation promptly went to work, and in due time a complete sketch, embracing not only the boat-house but other installations necessary for the course, namely the Judges stand and boat landing, a building for officials and the press, and the launching and landing float and starting



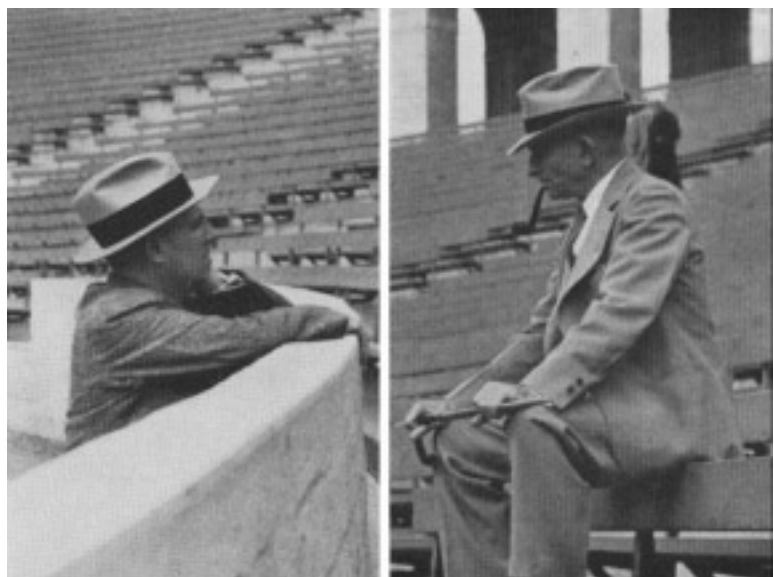
GATE TYPE OF EQUESTRIAN JUMP

bridge, was received by the Committee from Switzerland, where the designs had been executed under the direction of the International Rowing Federation. With this sketch as a basis, numerous American authorities were consulted regarding technical detail, and through its own Engineering department the Committee completed the design and constructed the buildings and floats, adding another large building with dressing rooms capable of housing comfortably two hundred men.

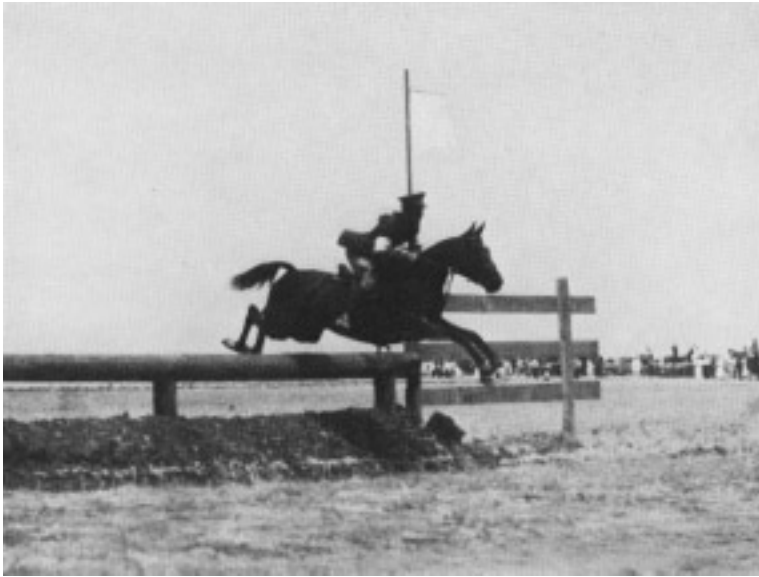
EQUESTRIAN STADIUM

Riviera Country Club. Seating Capacity, 9500

After a thorough survey of existing facilities in Southern California, the Riviera Country Club was selected as headquarters for all Equestrian events. It was found that there were not sufficient stables to take care of the Olympic horses in addition to the horses regularly kept there. An agreement was therefore entered into between the Committee and Riviera Country Club wherein the Committee agreed to pay the Club a sum of money to cover expenses incident to the use of the equestrian facilities of the Club for the Games, and



COLONEL VAUGHN W. COOPER COLONEL JOHN A. BARRY
ADVISORS TO THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, EQUESTRIAN SPORTS



ONE OF THE BAR OBSTACLES

the owners of the Club agreed to construct additional stables, a steeplechase course, and a permanent grandstand with a capacity of three thousand spectators. The Committee, in addition, set up the special equipment necessary for the training and competitions of the Equestrian events and also sixty-five hundred additional temporary seats.

CYCLING STADIUM

Pasadena Rose Bowl, Pasadena. Seating Capacity, 85,000

The Pasadena Rose Bowl was made available to the Committee, by the Tournament of Roses Association of Pasadena, for the Cycling events of the Games. It was necessary to construct the cycling track. In its desire to meet the requirements of experts, the Committee called upon the International Cycling Federation for its assistance and in due course a complete set of working drawings for a track was received from a Parisian engineer to whom this task had been assigned by the Federation. The track was completed according to these plans, and at the conclusion of the Cycling events of the Games, the track was given to the Tournament of Roses Association.

SHOOTING STADIUM

Los Angeles Police Pistol Range, Elysian Park

The Los Angeles Police Department turned their Shooting Range over to the Committee for use in the Shooting competitions. In order to adapt the range to Olympic purposes, it was necessary to designate the shooting distances in metres instead of yards. The range was otherwise improved in many ways to meet the requirements of the Games and all designs were approved by the International Shooting Federation and by the International Pentathlon Committee. At the conclusion of the Games all improvements were left installed, for the permanent use of the Los Angeles Police Department.

CROSS COUNTRY COURSES

The matter of providing suitable courses for the Cross Country events proved to be one presenting serious difficulties. The city of Los Angeles with its environs

covers an enormous amount of territory, with almost no open ground. The entire district is crossed in every direction by a myriad of paved highways, whose unusually heavy motor traffic constitutes a tremendous hazard to any sport event covering a considerable distance close to the city.

Since the Marathon was required, by edict of the International Athletic Federation, to start and finish in Olympic Stadium, it remained only to pick out the most suitable course from the standpoint of traffic control, to prepare for this historic event. There was no choice as to type of roadway as the only roads available within many miles of the Stadium were all of concrete construction.

Any course in this congested area presented a policing problem quite beyond the comprehension of anyone unfamiliar with traffic conditions in Los Angeles. Here there are more motor cars per unit of population than in any other community in the world. It was manifestly impossible to provide adequate protection for contestants on more than one day, and the Committee therefore insisted on staging the other Cross Country events in districts where adequate protection could be provided. The 50,000 Metre Walk, accordingly, was staged on highways in the vicinity of Griffith Park, after this and several alternate courses had been submitted to the technical delegate of the International Athletic Federation and he had had an opportunity to make a personal survey of the situation. The Walking course was approximately 12,500 metres in length. This necessitated the contestants making two round trips in order to cover the specified distance.

The Cross Country Cycling Race had been set originally for 100 miles but was later shortened to 100 kilometres or about two-thirds of the original distance. It was felt that the only way in which the cyclists could be protected in this race was to stage the event on the highways most easily controlled. After considerable investigation, a course was laid out from the vicinity of Moorpark to join the Roosevelt Highway at Oxnard and finish on the outskirts of the city of Santa Monica. This course, which was paved for the entire distance, had a minimum of dangerous crossings and a reasonable num-



A DIFFICULT HEDGE JUMP



LOS ANGELES HARBOR
RIGHT CENTER, YACHT HARBOR; UPPER RIGHT, PORTION OF MONOTYPE YACHTING COURSE

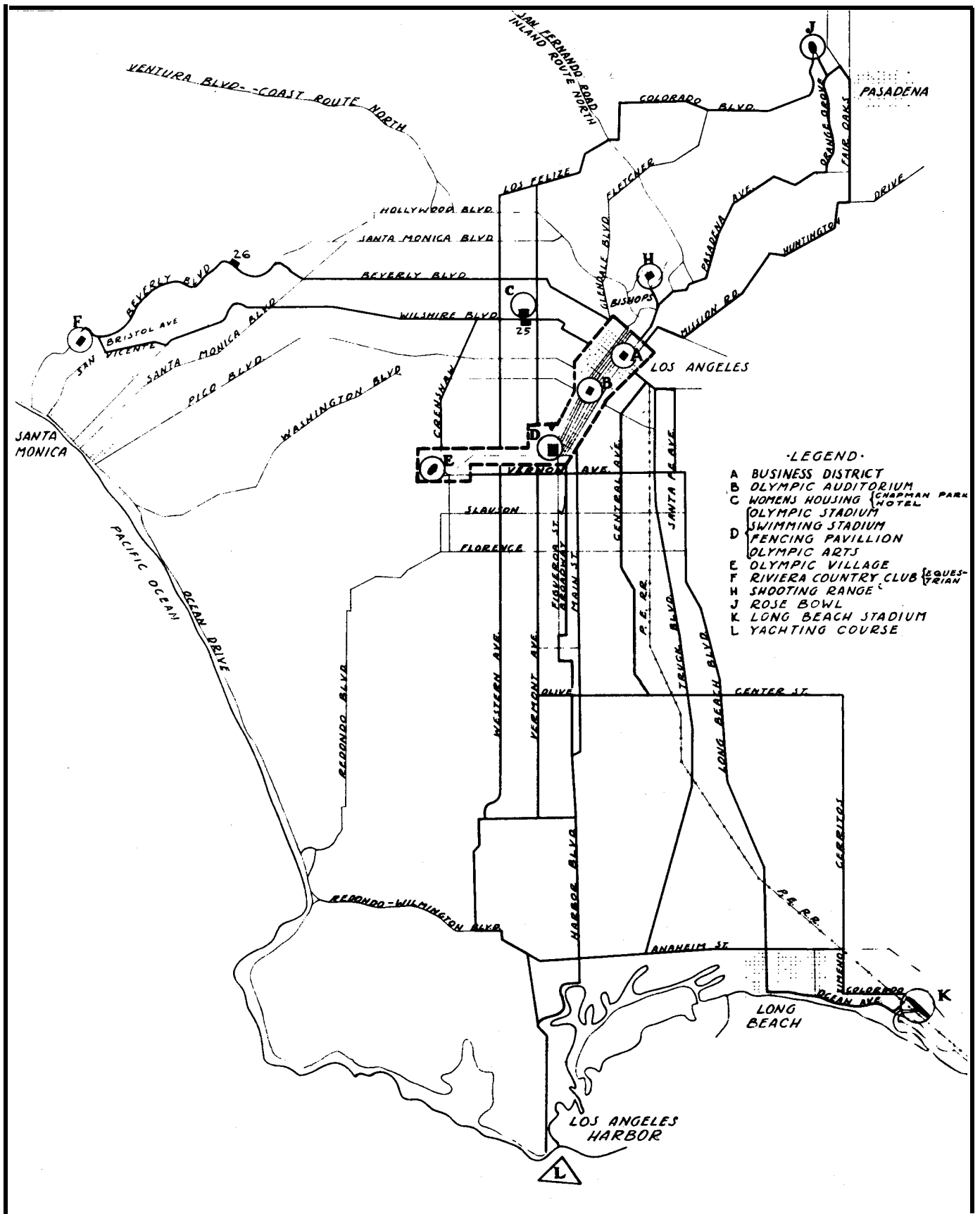
ber of grades, and for approximately two-thirds of its distance ran along the shore of the Pacific Ocean, where traffic could be completely shut off.

Without question, one of the most difficult problems faced by the Organizing Committee was that of locating and preparing a course near Los Angeles fulfilling the exact requirements of the International Equestrian Federation for the Cross Country phase of the Three-Day Event. Previous to the Games, there did not exist within a hundred miles of Los Angeles a steeplechase course as called for in phase B. Apart from the expense involved in constructing such a course, it seemed impossible to find a location for a course having immediately adjacent to it the roads required for phases A and C and the 10,000 metres of open terrain called for in phases D and E. The difficulty of locating such territory, which normally would be found only on a military reservation, and of securing control of the property if located and providing adequate traffic control and protection, seemed almost insurmountable.

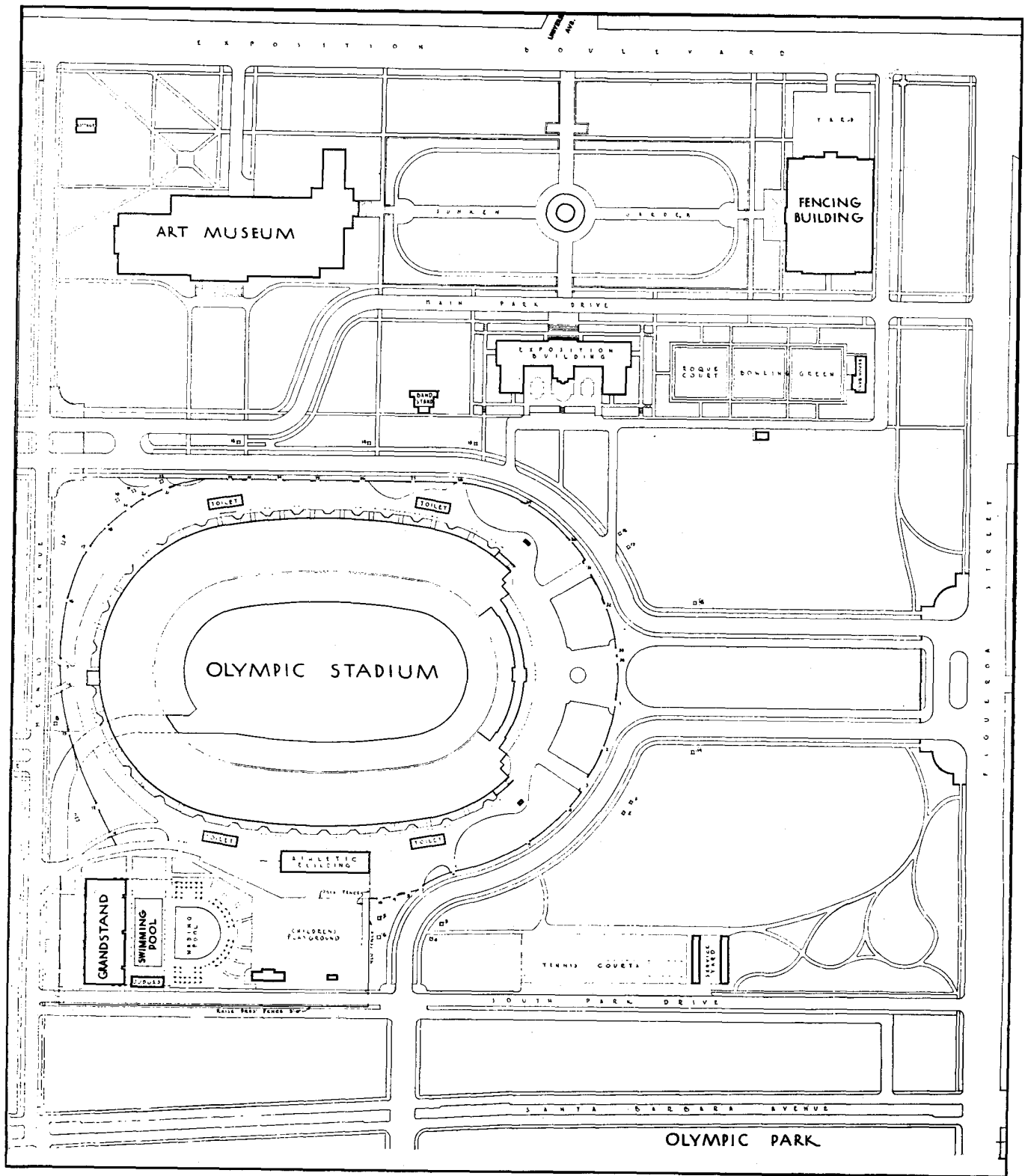
But, thanks to the earnest co-operation of United States cavalry officers representing the International Equestrian Federation, who spent more than two years in investigating possible sites and in preparing the course decided upon, a course complying in all details with the requirements of the Equestrian Federation was finally constructed for the Cross Country events. It was a course which presented unusual difficulties to horses and riders accustomed to standard racing conditions, but on the other hand was absolutely typical to western United States and one whose difficulties presented a sterling challenge to the world's visiting riders and mounts.

A portion of phase D of the Equestrian Cross Country course was used for the Equestrian phase of the Modern Pentathlon, and presented no unusual difficulties to experienced horsemen although rather terrifying for those who entered the Pentathlon event without proper experience in cross country riding.

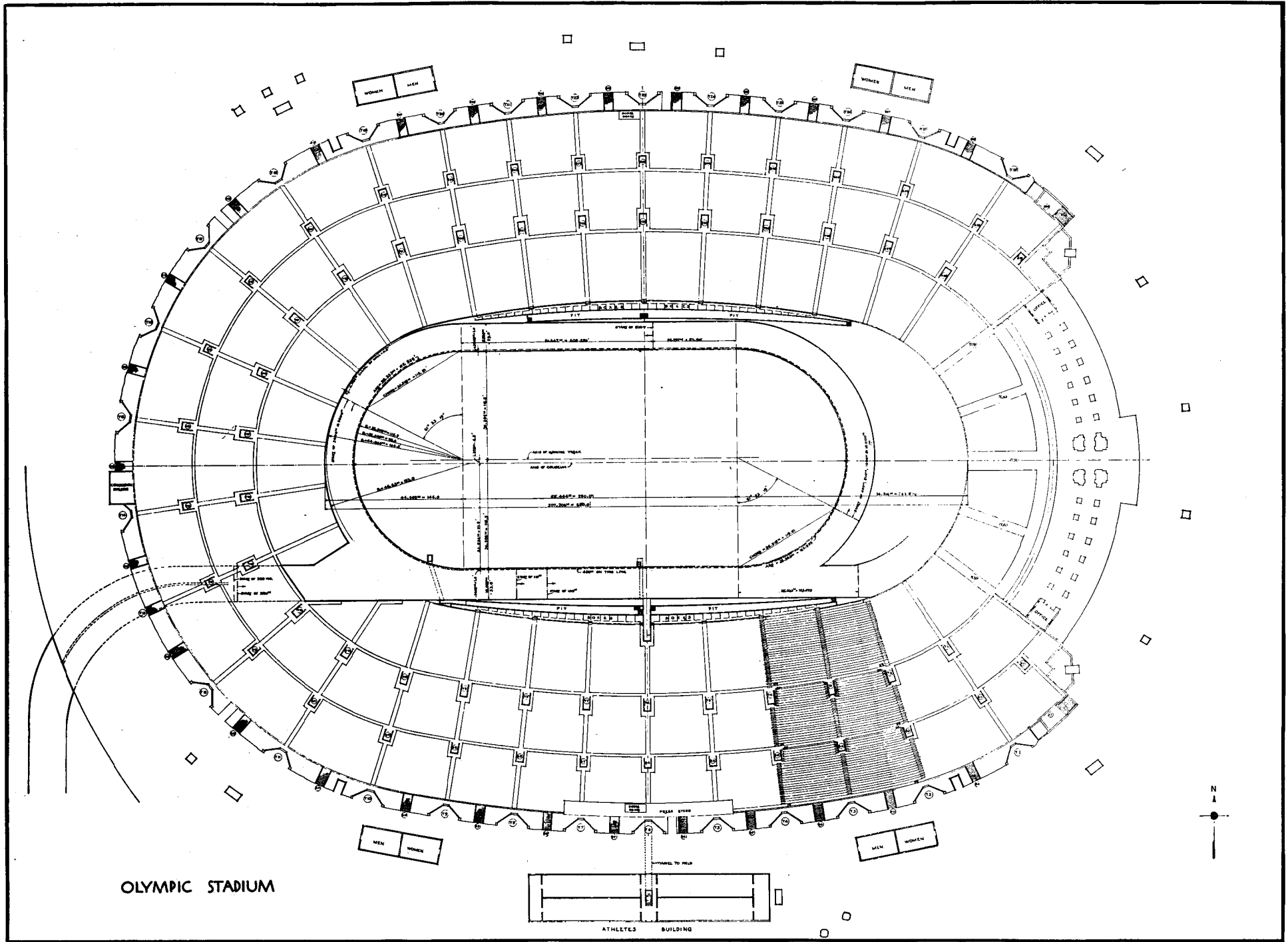
For the Cross Country Run phase of the Modern Pentathlon a 4000 metre hill and dale course was required and this was laid out on a golf course conveniently located close to the Olympic Village.



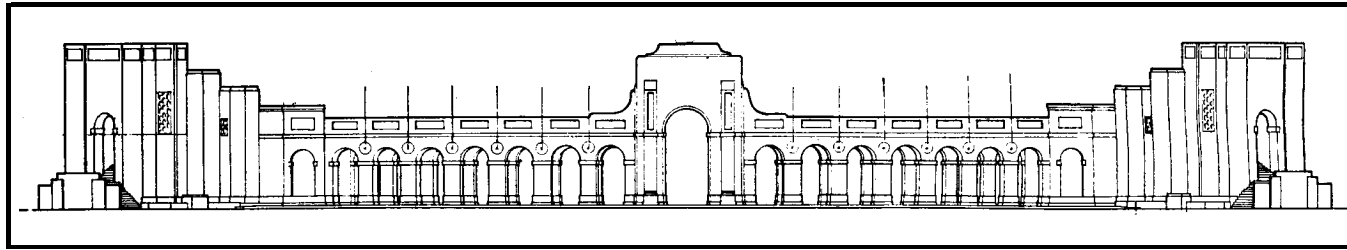
MAP SHOWING RELATIVE LOCATION OF OLYMPIC FACILITIES



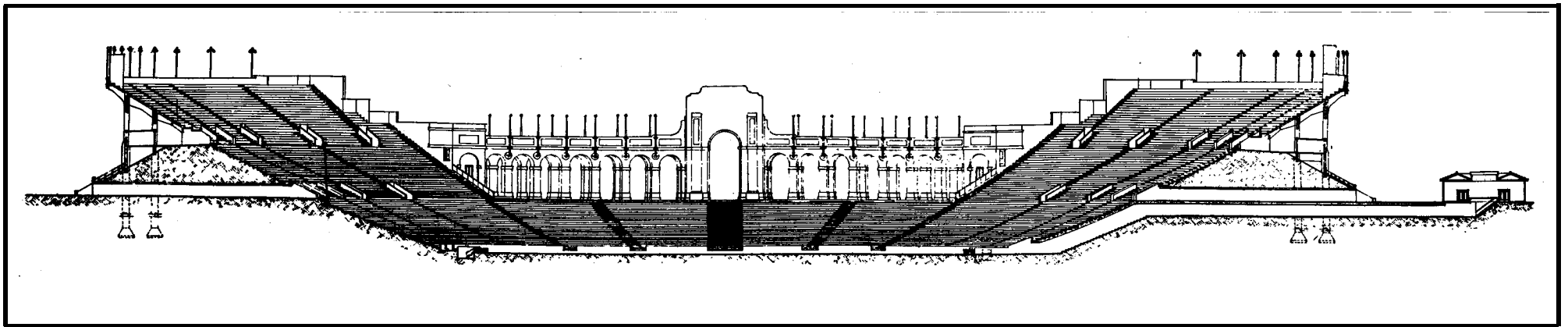
GROUND PLAN OF OLYMPIC PARK



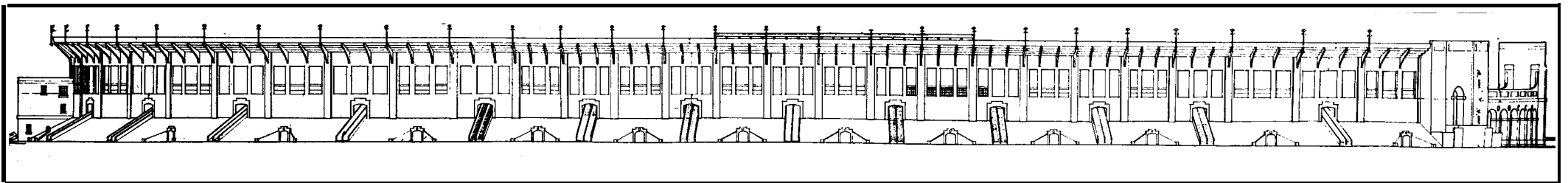
SEATING AND FIELD PLAN OF OLYMPIC STADIUM



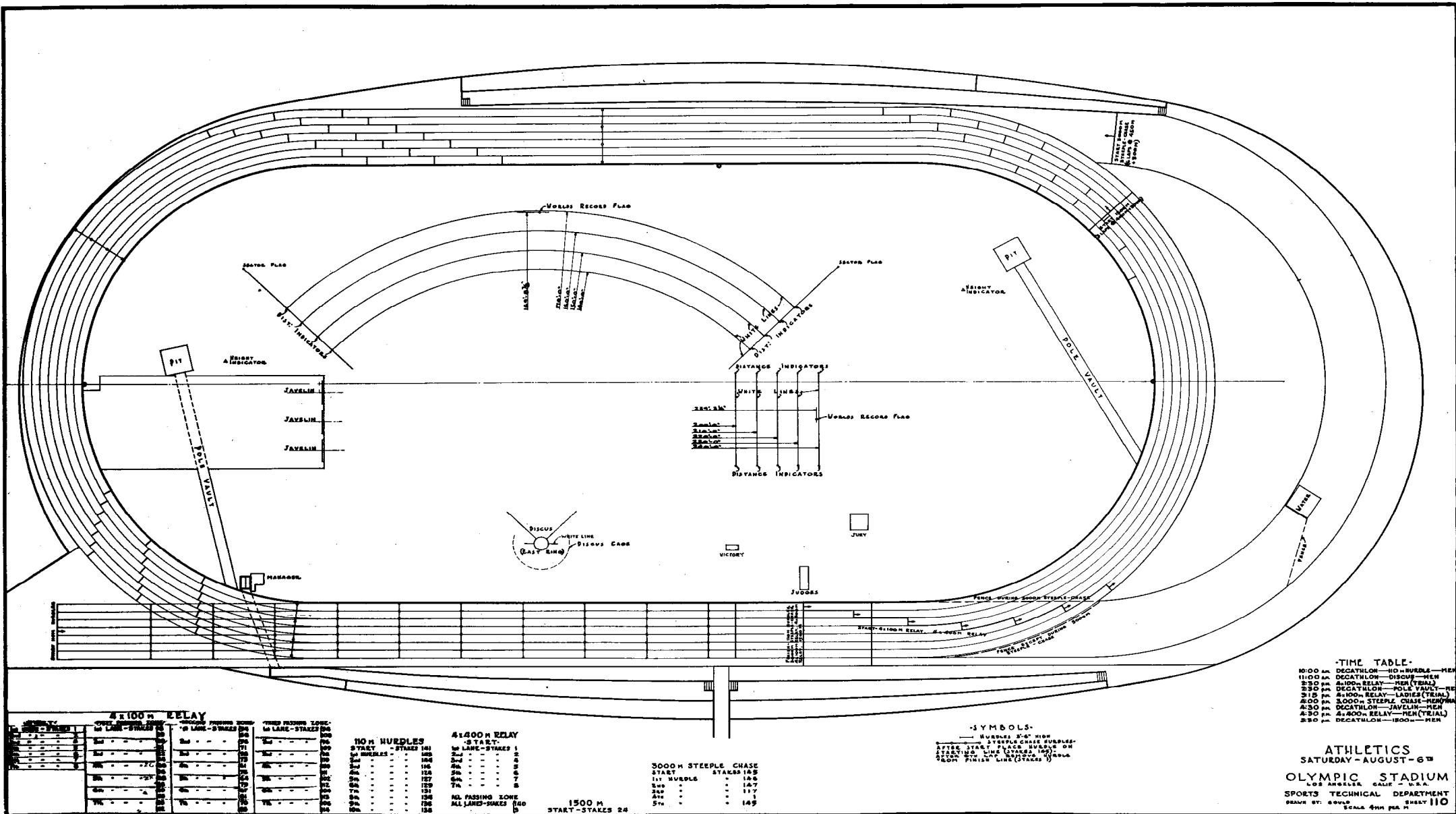
OLYMPIC STADIUM — FRONT ELEVATION OF PERISTYLE



OLYMPIC STADIUM—TRANSVERSE SECTION SHOWING CUT AND FILL PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION AND TYPICAL TUNNEL AND STAIRWAY ENTRANCES FOR THE PUBLIC, ALSO TUNNEL FOR PARTICIPANTS FROM DRESSING QUARTERS (RIGHT) TO FIELD



OLYMPIC STADIUM—OUTSIDE ELEVATION SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF THE MANY TUNNEL AND STAIRWAY ENTRANCES AND EXITS



-TIME TABLE-

10:00 AM	DECATHLON—100—HURDLES—MEN
11:00 AM	DECATHLON—DISCUS—MEN
2:30 PM	4:100M RELAY—MEN (TRIAL)
3:30 PM	DECATHLON—POLE VAULT—MEN
4:30 PM	4:100M RELAY—LADIES (TRIAL)
4:00 AM	3:000M STEEPLE CHASE—MEN/WM
4:30 AM	DECATHLON—JAVELIN—MEN
4:30 AM	4:100M RELAY—MEN (TRIAL)
2:30 PM	DECATHLON—1500M—MEN

ATHLETICS
SATURDAY - AUGUST - 6TH
OLYMPIC STADIUM
 LOS ANGELES, CALIF. - U.S.A.
SPORTS TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
 DRAWN BY: [Name] SCALE 1/4" = 1' PER M. SHEET 110

4x100M RELAY

NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME
1	1:15	2	1:15	3	1:15	4	1:15
5	1:15	6	1:15	7	1:15	8	1:15
9	1:15	10	1:15	11	1:15	12	1:15
13	1:15	14	1:15	15	1:15	16	1:15
17	1:15	18	1:15	19	1:15	20	1:15
21	1:15	22	1:15	23	1:15	24	1:15
25	1:15	26	1:15	27	1:15	28	1:15
29	1:15	30	1:15	31	1:15	32	1:15
33	1:15	34	1:15	35	1:15	36	1:15
37	1:15	38	1:15	39	1:15	40	1:15
41	1:15	42	1:15	43	1:15	44	1:15
45	1:15	46	1:15	47	1:15	48	1:15
49	1:15	50	1:15	51	1:15	52	1:15
53	1:15	54	1:15	55	1:15	56	1:15
57	1:15	58	1:15	59	1:15	60	1:15

100 M HURDLES

NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME
1	1:45	2	1:45	3	1:45	4	1:45
5	1:45	6	1:45	7	1:45	8	1:45
9	1:45	10	1:45	11	1:45	12	1:45
13	1:45	14	1:45	15	1:45	16	1:45
17	1:45	18	1:45	19	1:45	20	1:45
21	1:45	22	1:45	23	1:45	24	1:45
25	1:45	26	1:45	27	1:45	28	1:45
29	1:45	30	1:45	31	1:45	32	1:45
33	1:45	34	1:45	35	1:45	36	1:45
37	1:45	38	1:45	39	1:45	40	1:45
41	1:45	42	1:45	43	1:45	44	1:45
45	1:45	46	1:45	47	1:45	48	1:45
49	1:45	50	1:45	51	1:45	52	1:45
53	1:45	54	1:45	55	1:45	56	1:45
57	1:45	58	1:45	59	1:45	60	1:45

4x100M RELAY

NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME
1	1:15	2	1:15	3	1:15	4	1:15
5	1:15	6	1:15	7	1:15	8	1:15
9	1:15	10	1:15	11	1:15	12	1:15
13	1:15	14	1:15	15	1:15	16	1:15
17	1:15	18	1:15	19	1:15	20	1:15
21	1:15	22	1:15	23	1:15	24	1:15
25	1:15	26	1:15	27	1:15	28	1:15
29	1:15	30	1:15	31	1:15	32	1:15
33	1:15	34	1:15	35	1:15	36	1:15
37	1:15	38	1:15	39	1:15	40	1:15
41	1:15	42	1:15	43	1:15	44	1:15
45	1:15	46	1:15	47	1:15	48	1:15
49	1:15	50	1:15	51	1:15	52	1:15
53	1:15	54	1:15	55	1:15	56	1:15
57	1:15	58	1:15	59	1:15	60	1:15

1500 M

NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME
1	4:15	2	4:15	3	4:15	4	4:15
5	4:15	6	4:15	7	4:15	8	4:15
9	4:15	10	4:15	11	4:15	12	4:15
13	4:15	14	4:15	15	4:15	16	4:15
17	4:15	18	4:15	19	4:15	20	4:15
21	4:15	22	4:15	23	4:15	24	4:15
25	4:15	26	4:15	27	4:15	28	4:15
29	4:15	30	4:15	31	4:15	32	4:15
33	4:15	34	4:15	35	4:15	36	4:15
37	4:15	38	4:15	39	4:15	40	4:15
41	4:15	42	4:15	43	4:15	44	4:15
45	4:15	46	4:15	47	4:15	48	4:15
49	4:15	50	4:15	51	4:15	52	4:15
53	4:15	54	4:15	55	4:15	56	4:15
57	4:15	58	4:15	59	4:15	60	4:15

3000M STEEPLE CHASE

NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME	NAME	TIME
1	10:15	2	10:15	3	10:15	4	10:15
5	10:15	6	10:15	7	10:15	8	10:15
9	10:15	10	10:15	11	10:15	12	10:15
13	10:15	14	10:15	15	10:15	16	10:15
17	10:15	18	10:15	19	10:15	20	10:15
21	10:15	22	10:15	23	10:15	24	10:15
25	10:15	26	10:15	27	10:15	28	10:15
29	10:15	30	10:15	31	10:15	32	10:15
33	10:15	34	10:15	35	10:15	36	10:15
37	10:15	38	10:15	39	10:15	40	10:15
41	10:15	42	10:15	43	10:15	44	10:15
45	10:15	46	10:15	47	10:15	48	10:15
49	10:15	50	10:15	51	10:15	52	10:15
53	10:15	54	10:15	55	10:15	56	10:15
57	10:15	58	10:15	59	10:15	60	10:15

INSTRUCTIONS

August 6, Olympic Stadium

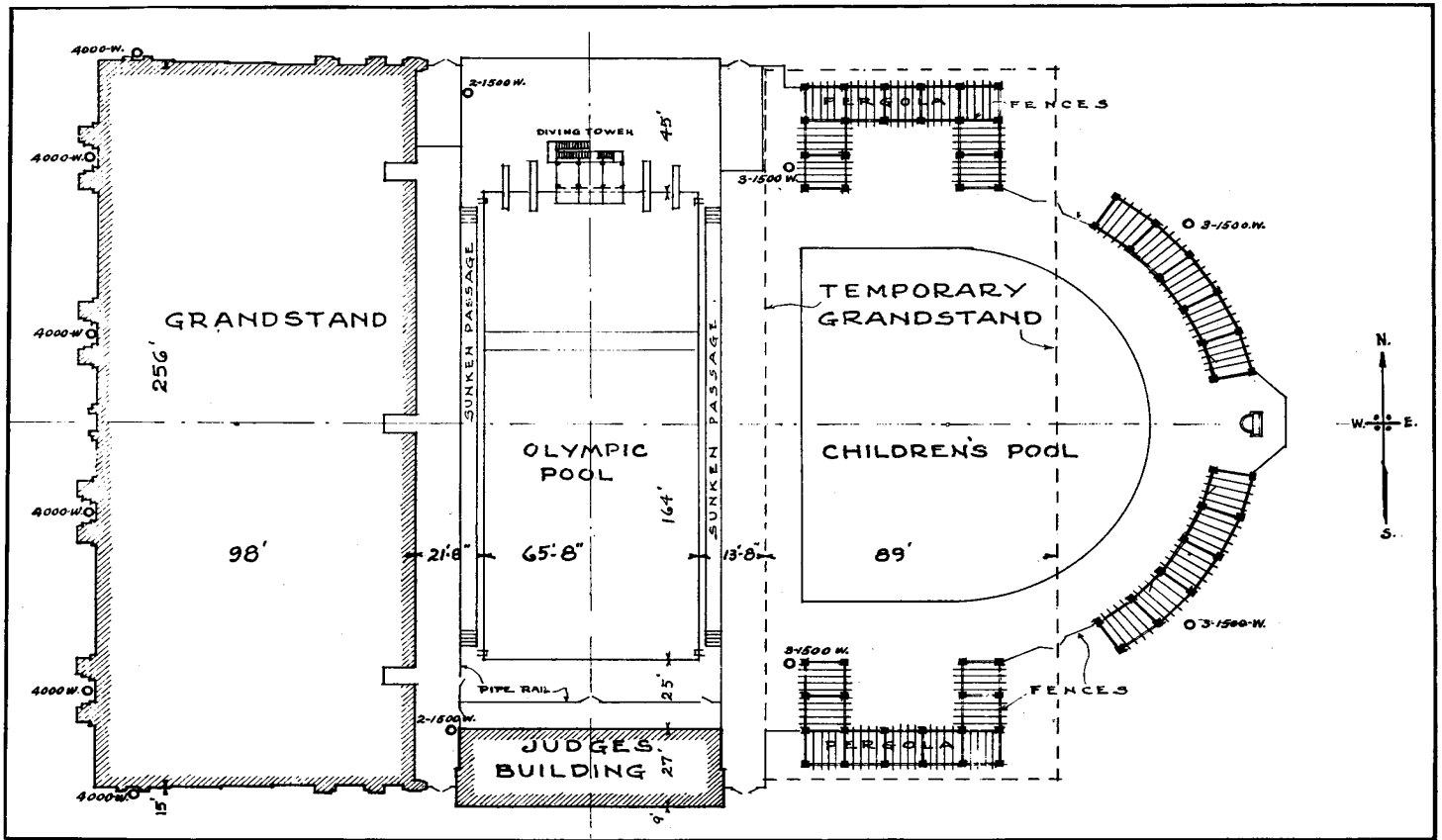
Pole Vault
 Place following equipment at each vaulting pit. Set of standards; 6 cross bar 10 m. steel tape, 50 m. steel tape, device for measuring height, broad fork for shavings with an attendant to use it, height indicator.
Javelin - Men
 75 m. steel tape for each runway in use. Horse scales for weighing official stamp and steel tape for measuring javelins. Flags to mark throws, whitewash scratch line board (3 x 4 x 12 redwood sunk flush with ground) Scoring boards for officials. Canvas

for zone where throws are made. Attendant at scratch line board with rake. World record flag. Distance indicators.
Steeple Chase - final - 3000 m.
 Remove barrier at curve 1 and 2. Place hurdles, 5 flights, in position as indicated herein with the flight at the water hazard securely anchored. Check depth of water at the water hazard. Have hurdle boy or attendant at each flight of hurdles to replace knocked down hurdles. Boys ready to place hurdle flight on line stake 145 after runners start; ready to remove after 6th lap to clear finish line.

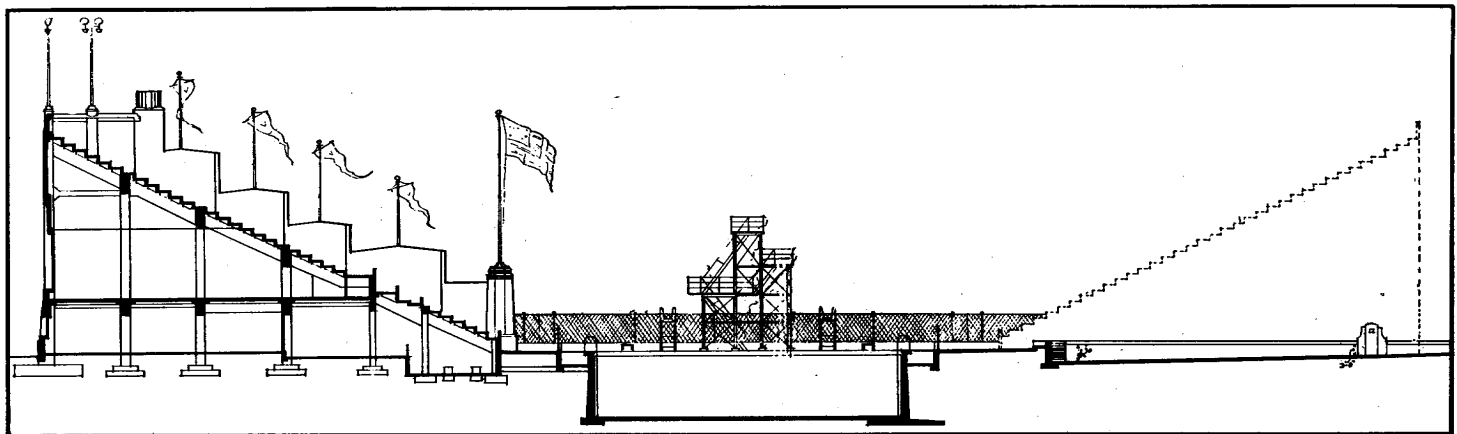
10 A. M. - Decathlon events - 110 m. Hurdle and Discus
 Mark track and place equipment for track and field events as indicated herein.
 Equipment for running events. Judges Stand. - Scoring Boards. Stop watches. Finishing tape. Starting pistol and ammunition with spares. Trowels for starts. Table and chairs in place for Jury.
 Be sure barriers at curve 1 and curve 2 are in place.
110 m. High Hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.) Trials
 Place hurdles on track as indicated. After first trials remove hurdles and

place in neat group inside track opposite location of hurdle in lane No. 1.
2:30
 Mark track and place equipment for track and field events as indicated herein. Equipment for running events. Judges Stand. - Scoring Boards. Stop watches. Finishing tape. Starting pistol and ammunition with spares. Trowels for starts. Table and chairs in place for Jury.
 Be sure barriers at curve 1 and 2 are in place and platform for victory ceremony and awards is on the field. Have 6 batons for relay.

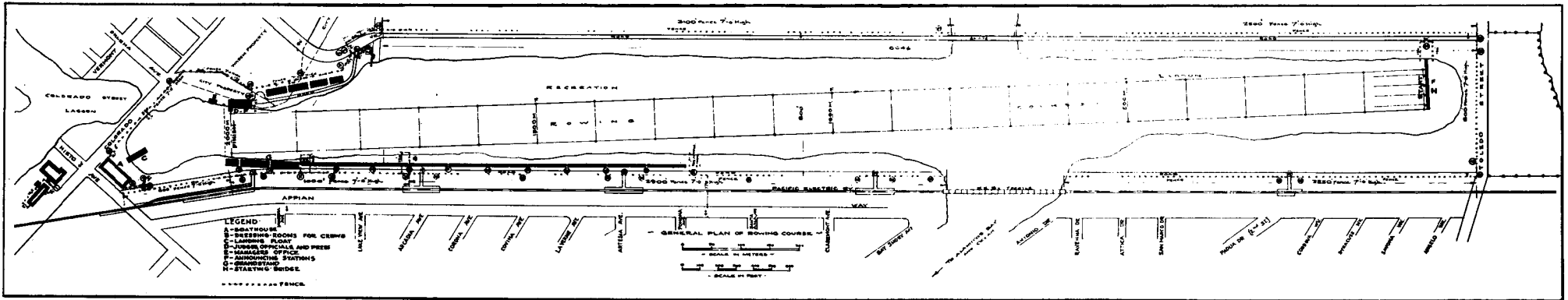
FACSIMILE OF ONE OF THE SPORTS TECHNICAL WORK SHEETS ISSUED DAILY AT THE VARIOUS STADIUMS SHOWING OLYMPIC STADIUM FILE THE PROGRAMME OF THE DAY, TIME TABLE, AND DETAILED DRAWINGS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF ALL FACILITIES TO BE PROVIDED THAT DAY



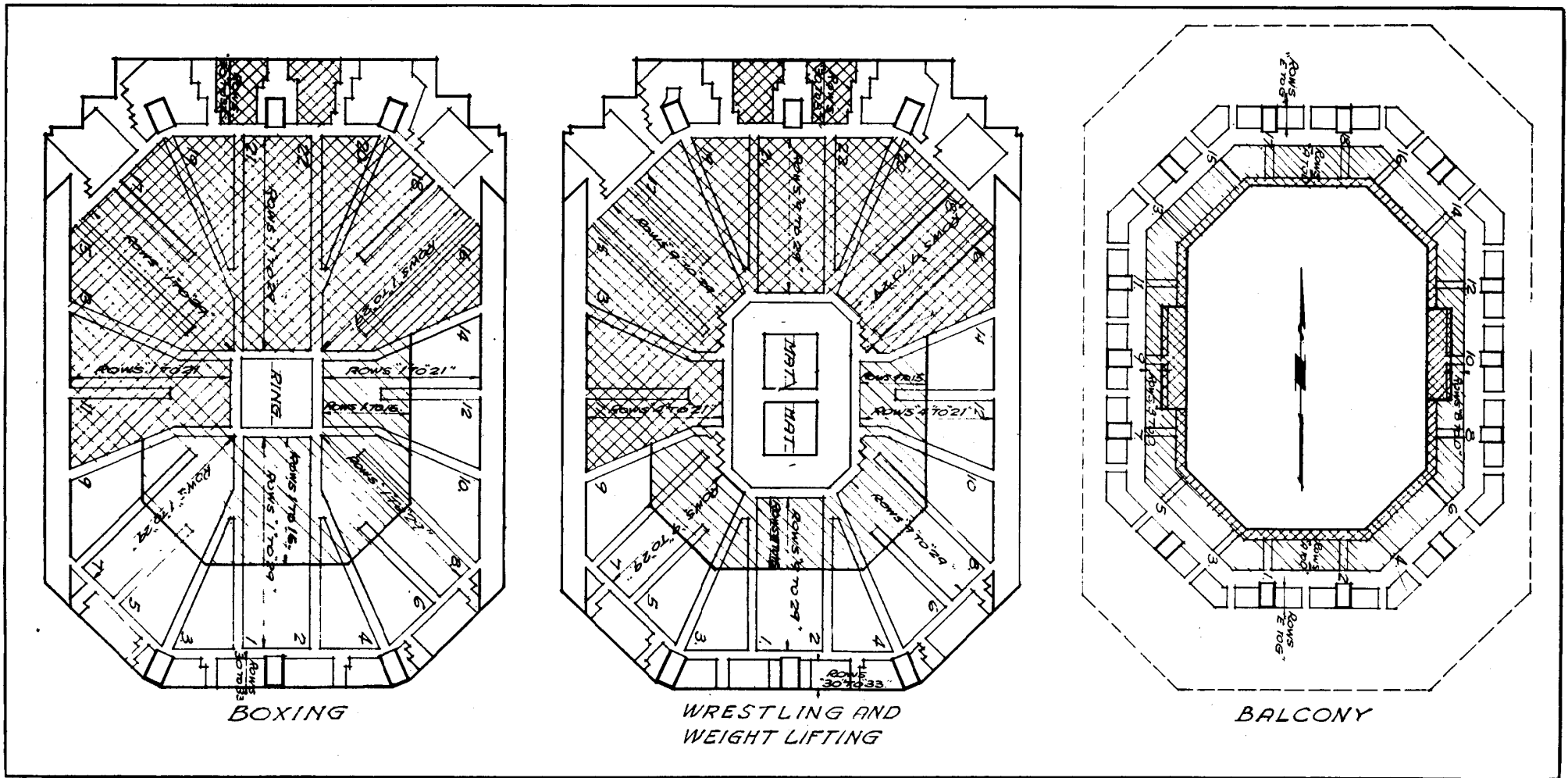
FLOOR PLAN OF SWIMMING STADIUM



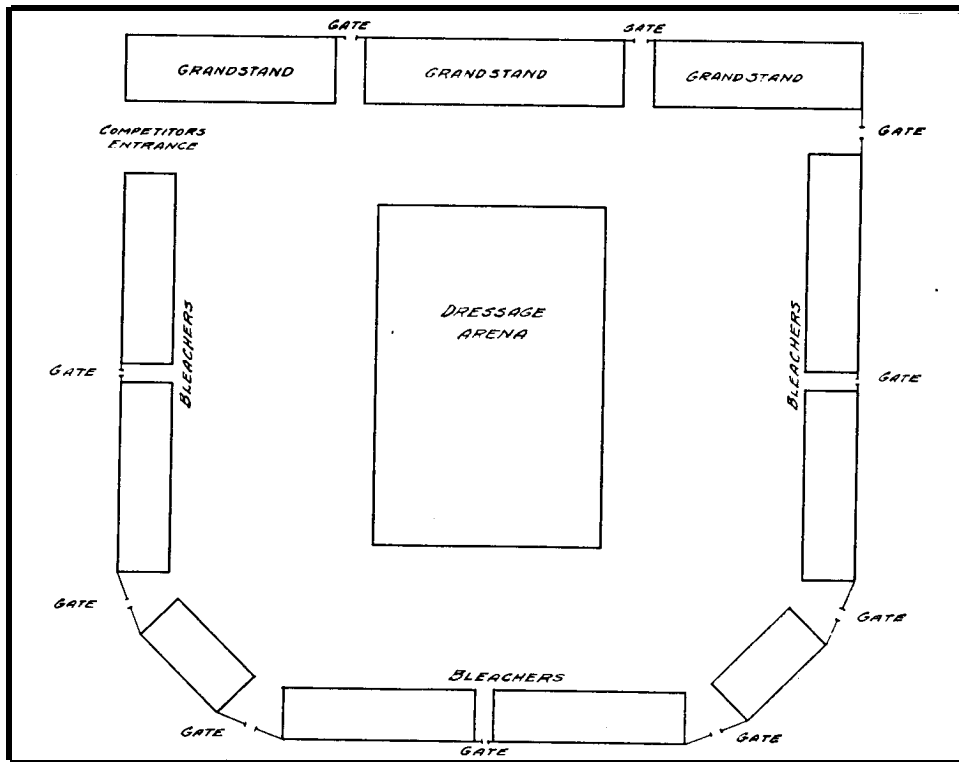
SWIMMING STADIUM—TRANSVERSE SECTION. BROKEN LINES SHOW TEMPORARY GRANDSTAND WHICH WAS REMOVED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE GAMES



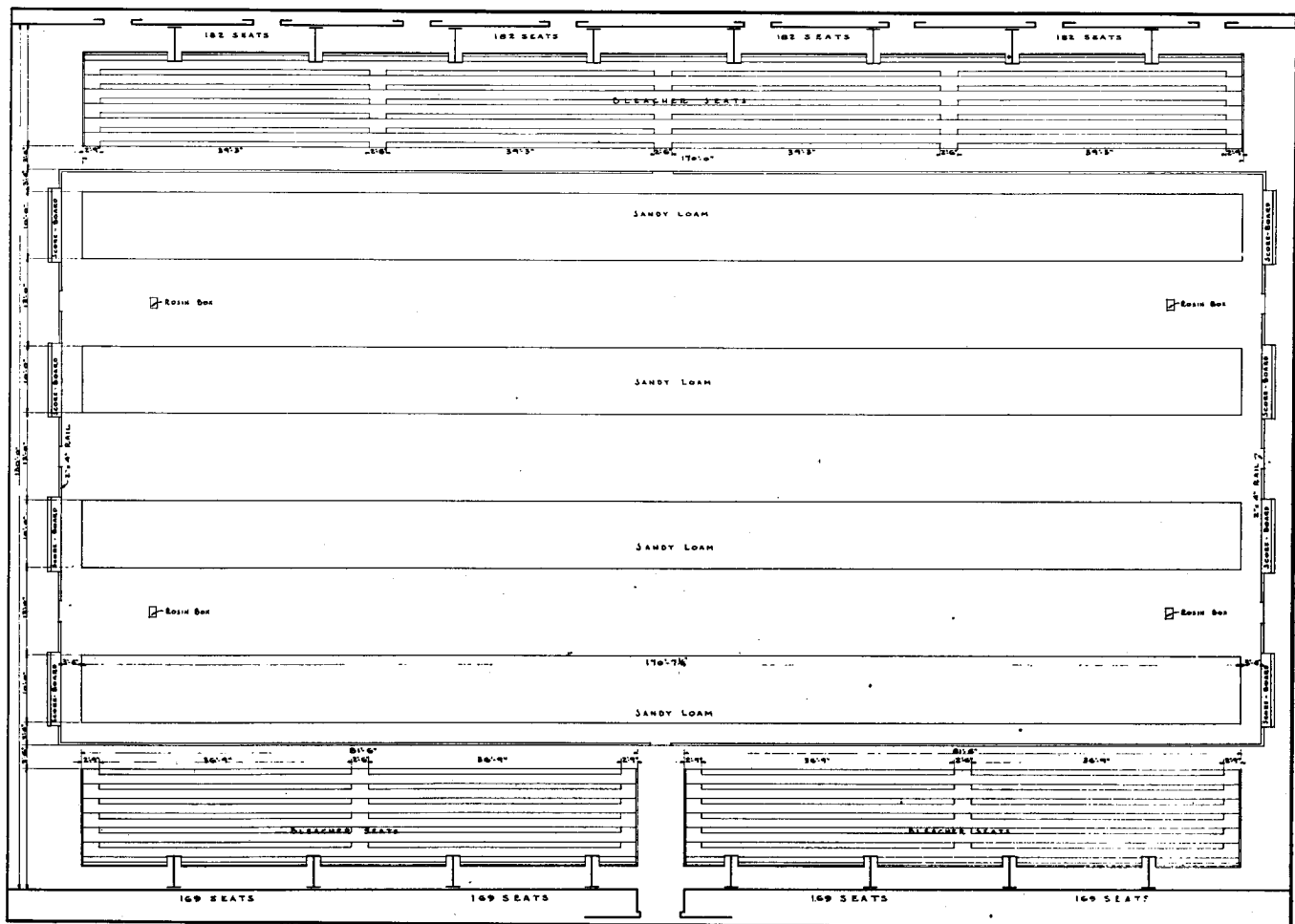
GROUND PLAN OF ROWING STADIUM



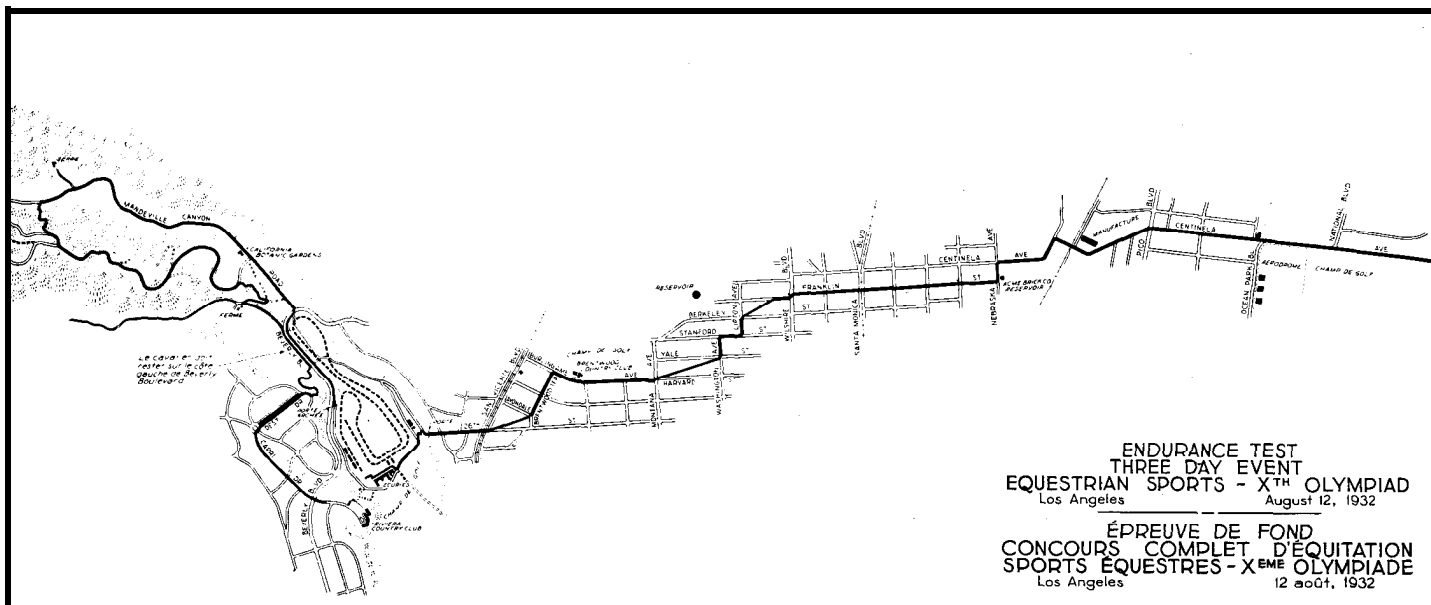
FLOOR PLAN OF OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM FOR WEIGHTLIFTING, WRESTLING, AND BOXING



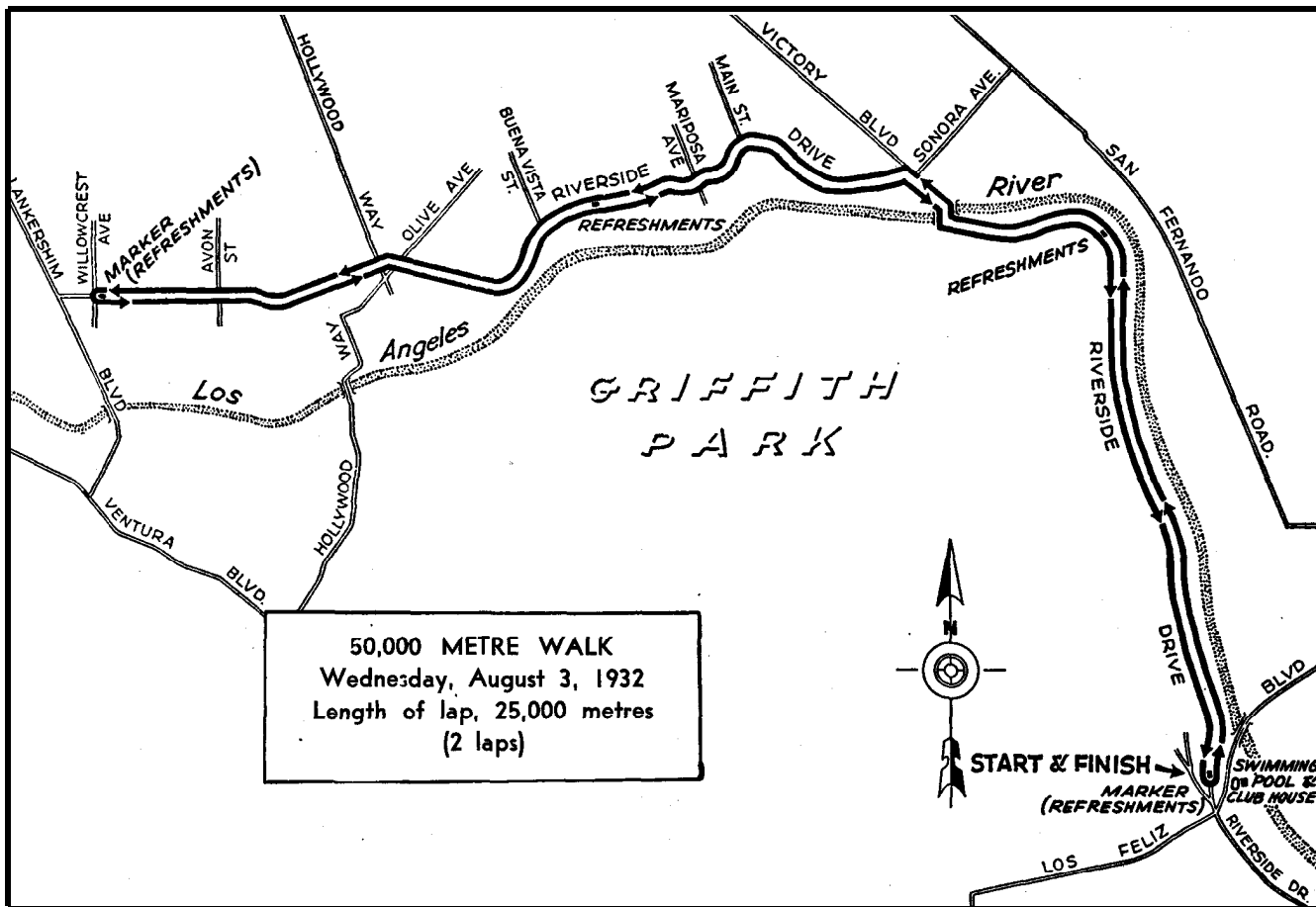
GROUND PLAN OF EQUESTRIAN STADIUM



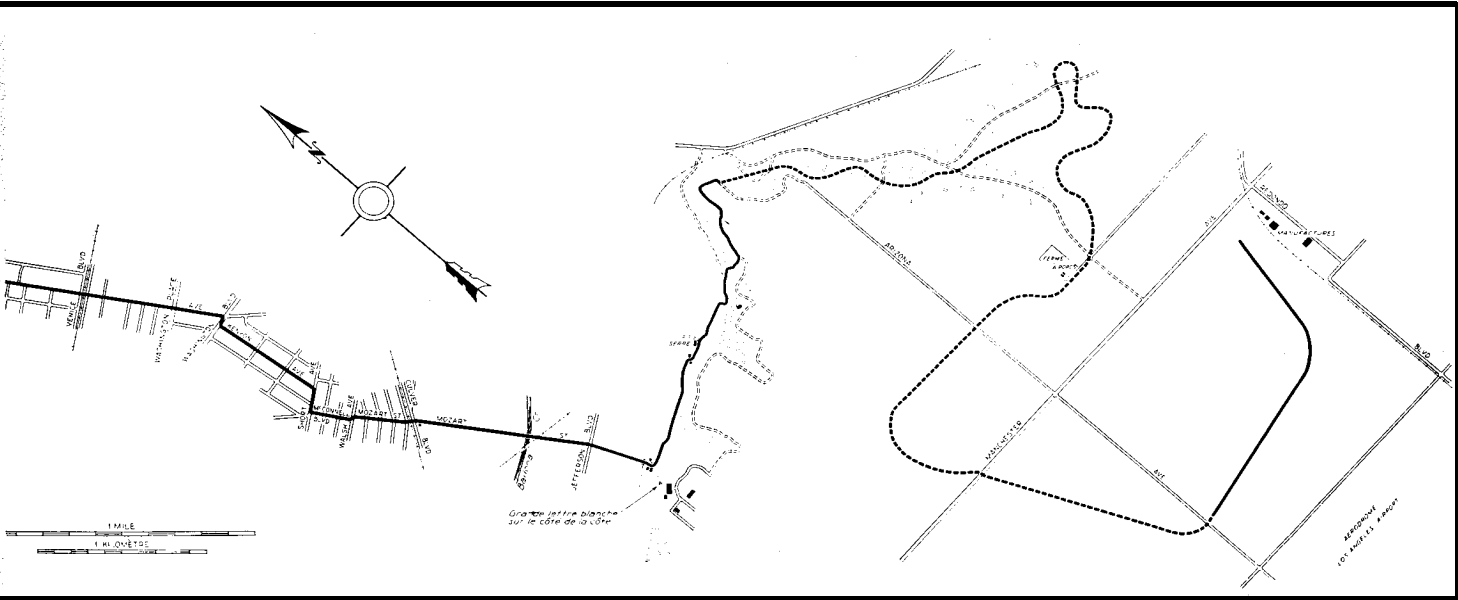
FLOOR PLAN OF FENCING STADIUM



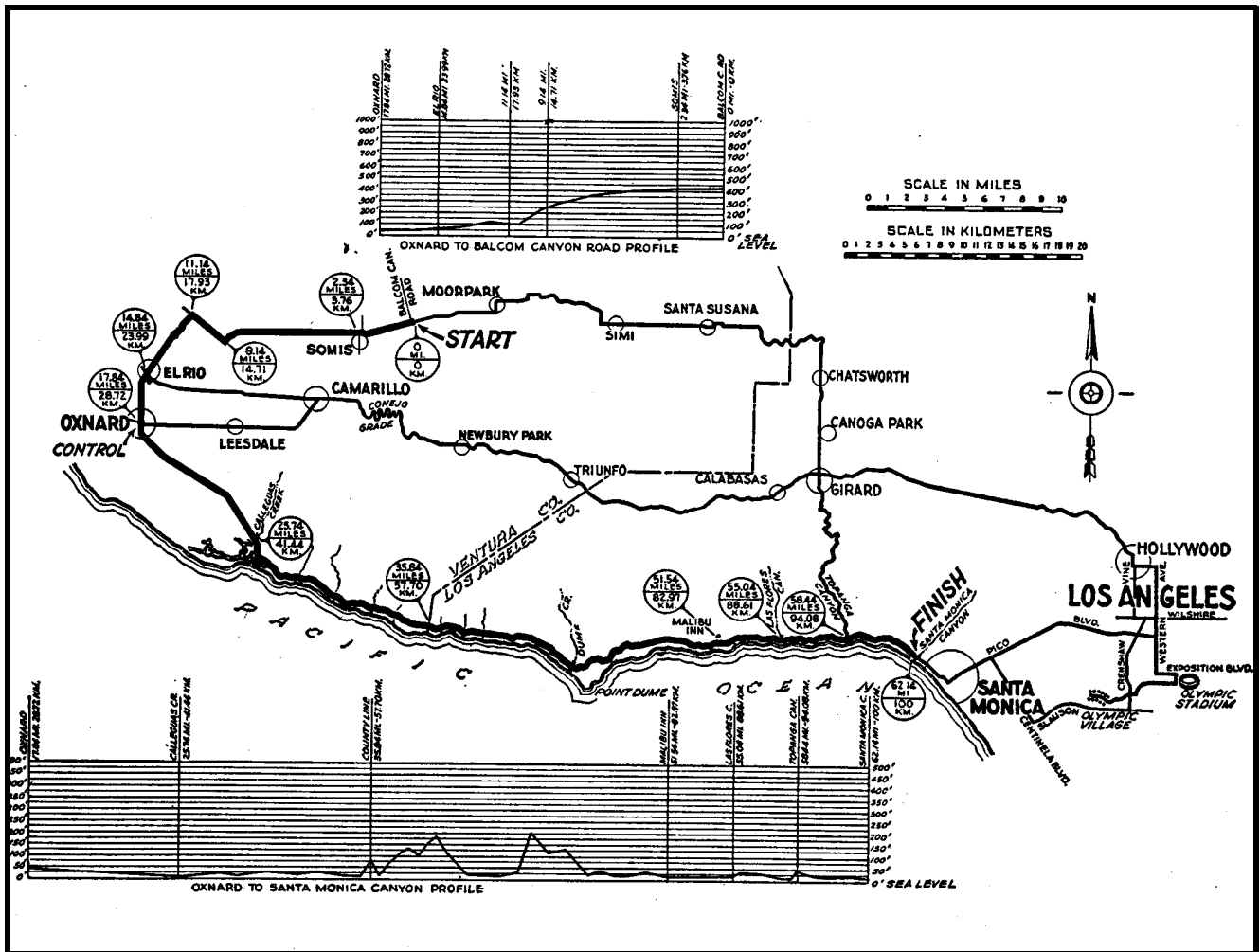
MAP OF TWENTY-THREE MILE



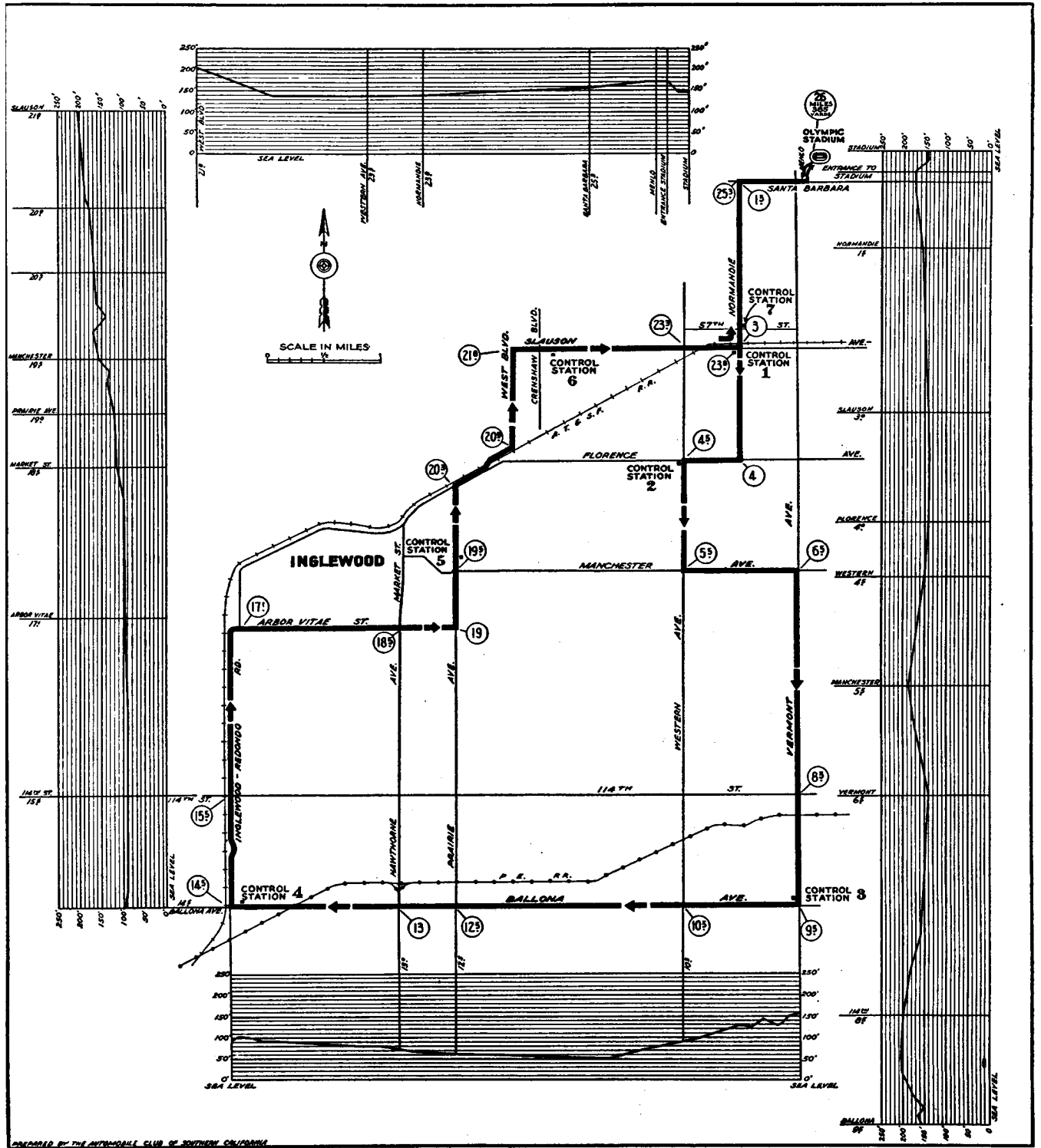
MAP OF COURSE FOR THE 50,000 METRE WALK IN THE ATHLETICS COMPETITIONS



CROSS COUNTRY EQUESTRIAN COURSE



MAP OF COURSE FOR THE 100 KILOMETRE CYCLING ROAD RACE



THE 26 MILE 385 YARD MARATHON COURSE



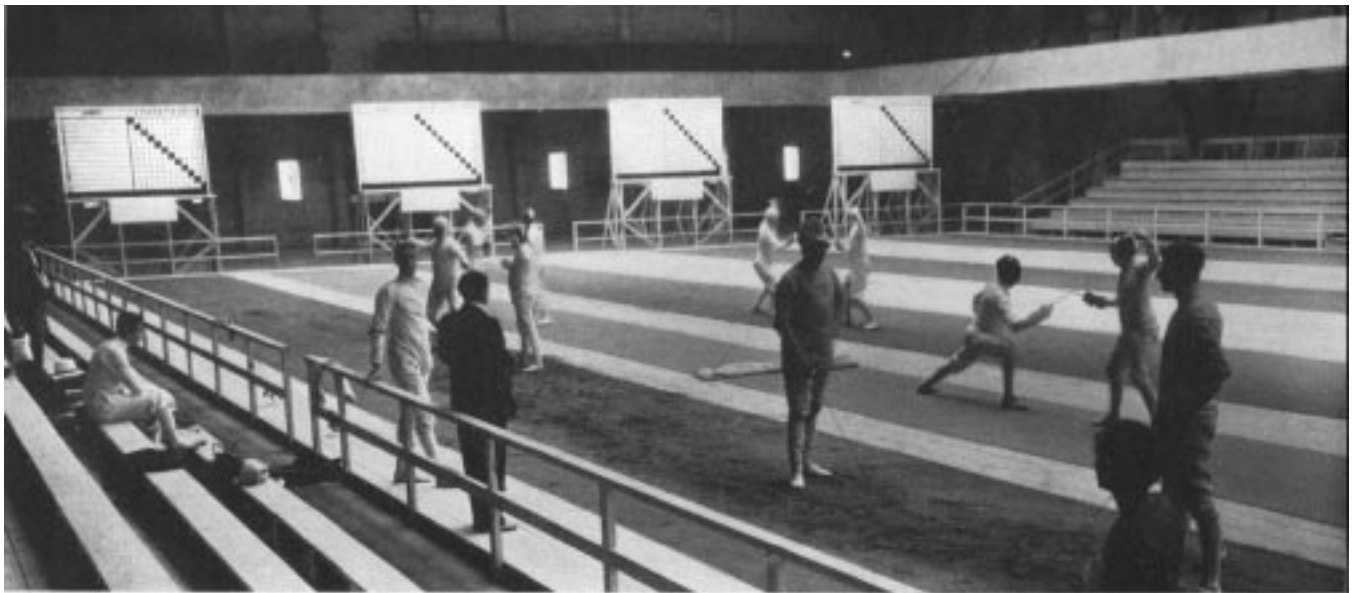
EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

IN ITS preparations for the Games, the Organizing Committee followed the policy of endeavoring to provide equipment which came within the necessary specifications and with which the athletes also were familiar. In every case the equipment provided came within the specifications called for in the rules, and in most cases the equipment was specifically approved in advance by the governing Federations.

Athletics : All hurdles and obstacles used in the competitions were constructed in the United States according to designs submitted to and approved by the International Athletic Federation. Jumping and vaulting standards came from manufacturers in the United States and in Finland; shots came from



A CORNER IN THE EQUIPMENT ROOM, OLYMPIC STADIUM

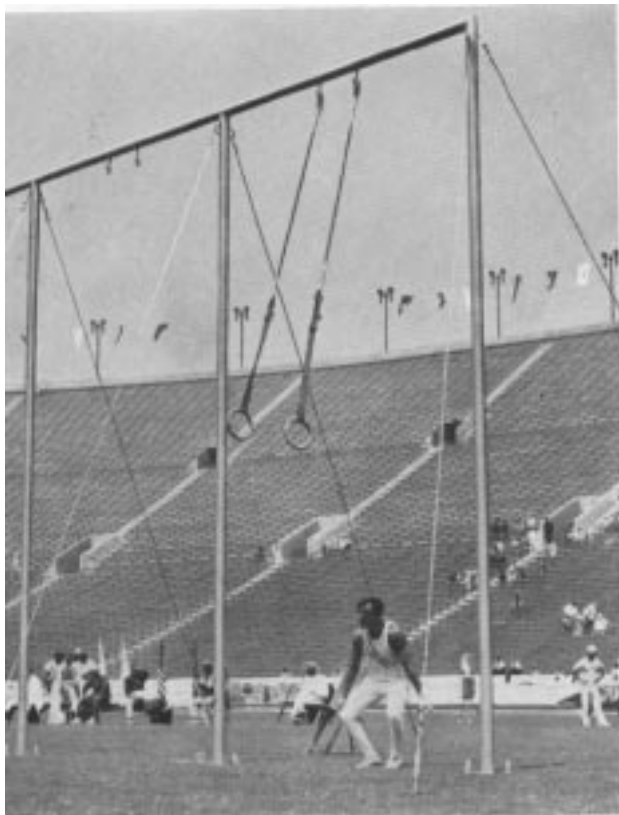


FENCING MATS AND SCOREBOARDS

Sweden, Finland, Germany, and the United States; hammers came from Sweden, Germany, and the United States; discus from Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, and the United States; javelins from Sweden, Finland, and the United States; and vaulting poles from Finland and the United States.

Many special installations were made at Olympic Stadium for Track and Field events. Dirt runways for Javelin and Jumping events were installed, using a mixture of selected soils of the same texture as the running track. In the case of large areas, such as needed' for the High Jump and Javelin runways, the soil was kept in place by an inter-laced structure of wood four inches beneath the surface. In the Broad Jump pits, a special leveling device, consisting of a heavy steel blade moving on runners at the exact height of the take-off board, made certain that the material in the pit was at the correct level.

Boxing : The Committee provided gloves and bandages for the Boxing events, the gloves being of an English make officially approved by the Secretary of the International Boxing



FLYING RINGS FOR GYMNASTICS,
OLYMPIC STADIUM



WATER POLO FACILITIES

Federation and the bandages all being of standard American manufacture.

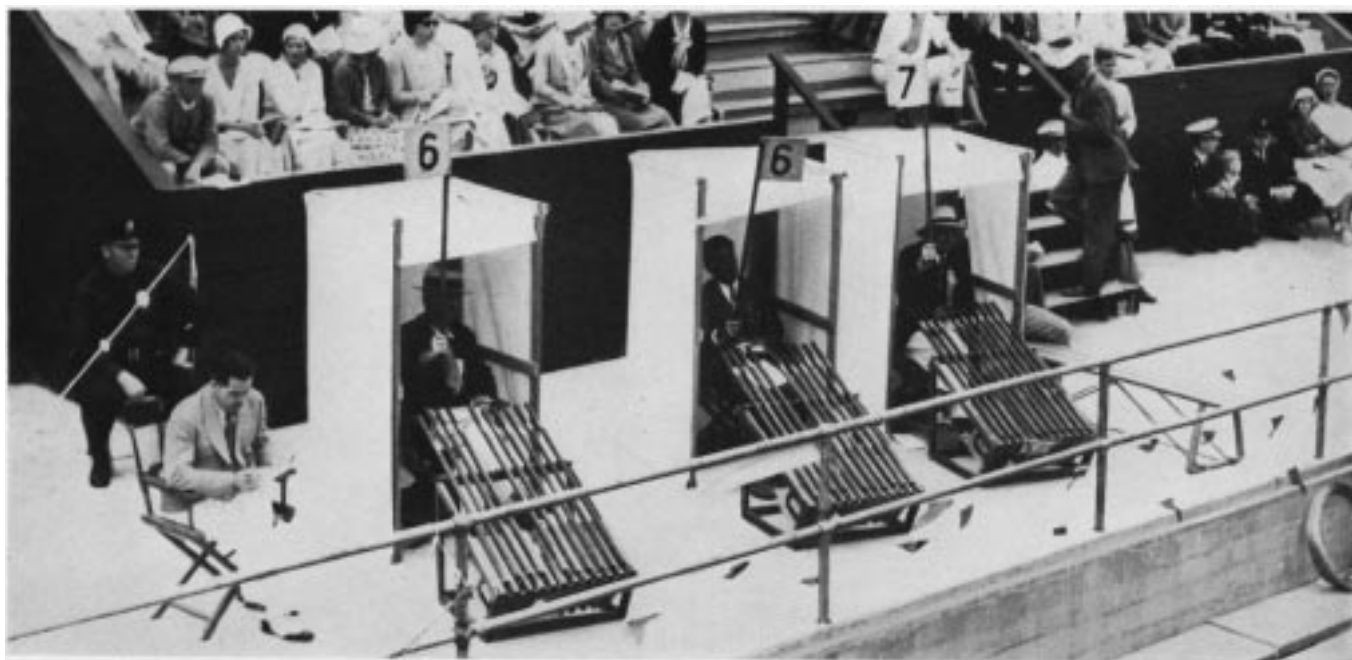
Cycling: No special equipment was required for the Cycling events.

Equestrian Sports: The necessary number of hazards, all of which were of standard design approved by the American Horse Show Association, and of dimensions conforming strictly with the requirements of the International Equestrian Federation, were provided by the Committee.

Fencing: For the Fencing events, four dirt runways of clay mixture were constructed, covered by canvas and surmounted by continuous strips of special cork linoleum carpet of American manufacture approved by the International Fencing Federation. These strips were each fifty metres in length and two metres in width. The entire design was approved in advance of construction by the International Federation.



TEN METRE STEEL DIVING TOWER, SHOWING SAFETY STAIRWAYS



BOOTHS AND EQUIPMENT FOR DIVING JURY

Field Hockey : Goals provided for Hockey were of American manufacture and balls were of English manufacture and approved by the International Hockey Federation.

Gymnastics : The Committee provided pommeled horses, long horses, springboards, and parallel bars, of American and Finnish manufacture. Several of the competing teams brought their own equipment and used it in the competitions. The horizontal bar, climbing rope, flying rings and other apparatus, were specially



SPEED-BOATS FOR ROWING JURY



YACHTING JURY BOATS



STAR BOATS WERE MADE AVAILABLE IN LOS ANGELES

constructed for the Olympic competition by the Sports Technical Department, according to designs submitted to and approved by representatives of the International Federation of Gymnastics.

Modern Pentathlon : Equipment provided for the Modern Pentathlon competition included targets of a type recommended by the International Pentathlon Federation and purchased in Sweden, and a special device for operating the targets, the design of which was approved by the International Federation, and also the horses used in the Equestrian phase. These horses were provided by the United States Army after being trained for more than two years, and were generally regarded as an unusually fine and even group of mounts.



ONE OF THE THIRTY MONOTYPE BOATS PROVIDED



TIMING CHRONOMETER, COMPARED WITH
ORDINARY WATCH

Rowing : Equipment for the Rowing events included speed-boats for the officials and other installations described elsewhere in this Report.

Shooting : No special equipment was provided for shooting except targets of American manufacture, approved by the International Shooting Federation.

Swimming : Numbered swimming caps were provided for contestants by the Sports Technical Department at the request of the International Swimming Federation, but in most cases these were not used. The diving tower and other installations were approved in design by the International Federation. Springboards at one and three metres were provided in both steel and wood, the steel boards being of German manufacture and the wood boards of American manufacture of a special design with adjustable fulcrum submitted to the International Federation by the Sports Technical Department and approved by them for the first time for international use. Water polo goals were of American manufacture, but all the balls were secured from an English manufacturer at the request of the International Federation, after tests of samples submitted from other countries. The pool itself was 50 by 20 metres in size and varied in depth from 1.5 to 6 metres.

Weightlifting : Bars and weights used in the Weightlifting events were of German manufacture, as specified by the International Federation of Weightlifting.

Wrestling : Wrestling mats were specially made in the United States according to specifications submitted to and approved by the International Wrestling Federation. They were of four separate inch thicknesses of special felt sewed into a special canvas cover and with a special soft "no burn" cover over all to protect the athletes from injury. A platform with sloping sides was constructed on a design approved by the International Federation. An electrical device for judging the wrestling events was loaned for use in the Games by its Swedish inventor.

Yachting : Monotype yachts of uniform design, specially equipped with new sails and rigging, were provided for contestants in the Monotype class, and the Committee, with the co-operation of the Southern California Yachting Association, arranged for the use of Star boats and six- and eight-metre yachts by visiting contestants.

Timing : Official timing in all events was done by means of thirty Swiss chronometers of the split-second type. These were loaned to the Organizing Committee and each was specifically tested for the Games and carried an official certificate as provided for in the rules of the International Athletic Federation.

TICKETS AND ATTENDANCE

THE International Olympic Committee, at its meeting in Barcelona, April 25 to 27, 1931, approved the final programme of each sport in the Games of the Xth Olympiad, as submitted by the International Federations. After this approval no changes could be made, and the Organizing Committee was free to broadcast the programme to the world and definitely lay the foundation of the organization that was to manage the various events.

The schedule, covering a sixteen-day period, consisted of competitions in sixteen sports and demonstrations, and comprised a total of approximately one hundred and thirty-five individual programmes, to be held in nine different stadiums, auditoriums and water-courses. It was the task of the Executive Staff to present this complex schedule to the public simply and intelligibly, and at the same time in sufficient detail to enable purchasers to make an intelligent selection of the events they desired to attend.

The world is informed and interested in sports generally, but few people have a true conception of the comprehensive field of sport embraced in the Olympic Games programme. In order to give a complete picture of all the competitions at a glance, the schedule was reduced to chart form, showing graphically the events of all the sports, those which would take place in the morning, in the afternoon, and in the evening of each day, and the stadium in which each event would be held. This chart was used as the key in preparing all Olympic tickets of admission.

The Games being held during the period from July 30 to August 14, inclusive, the numbers 30, 31, 1, 2, 3, and so on up to 14, were used in all cases to



CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE

indicate the date of the events, and the letters *M*, *A*, and *E* were used to indicate whether the event was to be held in the morning, afternoon, or evening. These figures and letters became the standard code in identifying all events.

After determining the different types of admission tickets to be sold the public, three classifications were adopted:

(1) *The Single Event Reserved Ticket*: To be sold in advance.

(2) *The Single Event General Admission Ticket*: To be sold in advance for events where reserved seat tickets were not printed, and also to be sold on the grounds at all stadiums on the day of the event, in case the event had not been sold out in advance.

This ticket greatly facilitated the sale at the stadiums on the day of the event. It was more economical for the management and simplified the handling of the crowds. In selling reserved seat tickets on the grounds as the crowd is assembling there is necessarily discussion with the ticket salesman regarding the location of the seats, etc., which consumes time. In selling a general admission ticket, however, the purchaser takes the ticket without question and immediately proceeds into the stadium through any of the general admission entrances, making his own choice of the best available seat. Thus, also, he is more quickly seated.

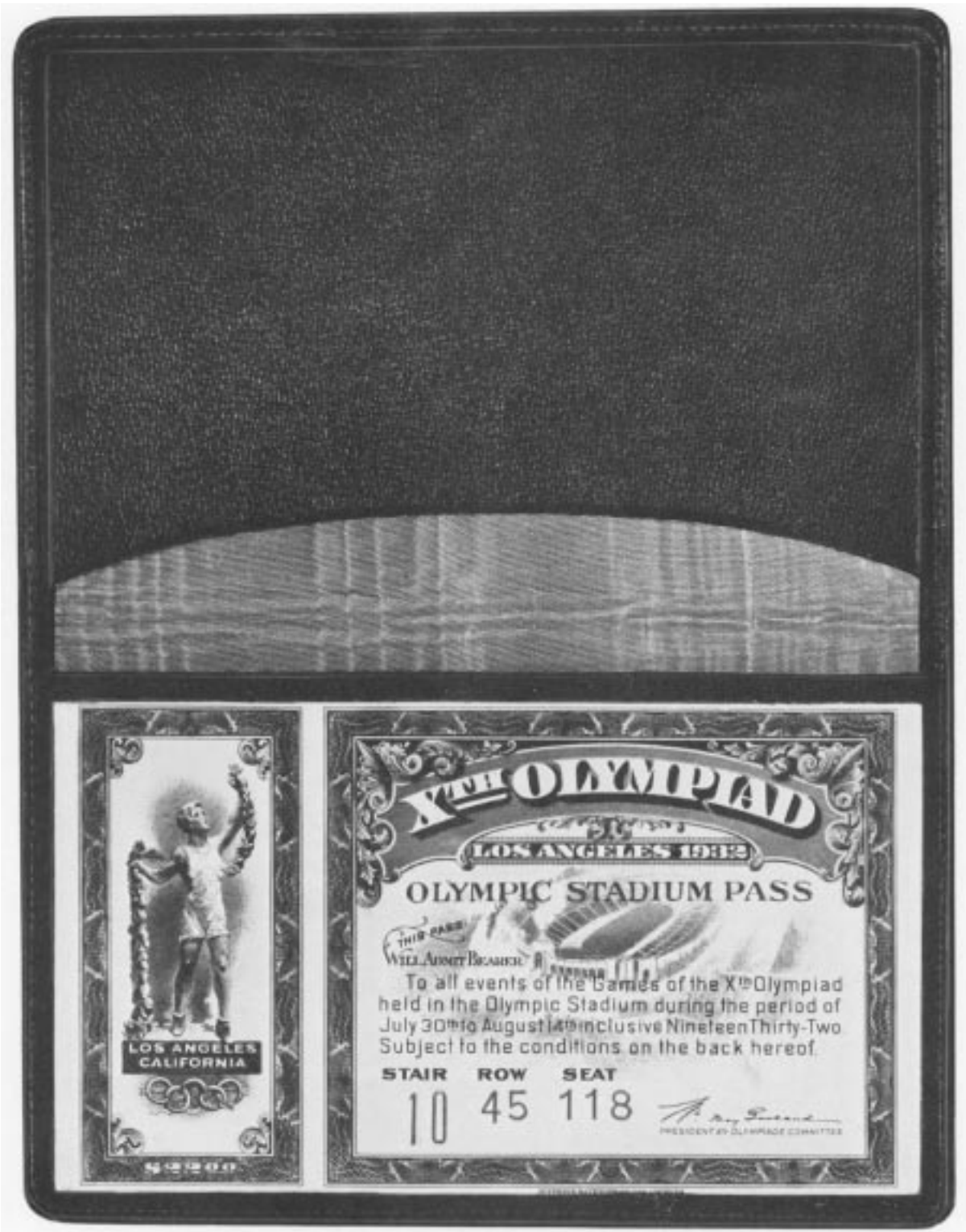
(3) *Season Tickets*: These involved careful consideration, as there were many ways in which the complex programme of the Olympic Games could be divided or grouped for such tickets. It was finally decided to have two types of Season Tickets, as follows:

(a) *The Olympic Stadium Pass*: A transferable ticket which would admit the holder to the same reserved seat at all the events held in Olympic Stadium during the



J. F. MACKENZIE
MANAGER TICKET DEPARTMENT

sixteen-day period of the Games, including the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, all of the Track and Field Athletics, the Demonstrations of American Football and Lacrosse, the Gymnastics, Field Hockey, and the two final days of the Equestrian events. In addition, this pass included the Olympic Victory Ceremonies held in Olympic Stadium each day for the winners of all Olympic competitions, whether the competitions were held in Olympic Stadium or elsewhere. This was a very comprehensive programme and the Olympic Stadium Pass proved to be the most



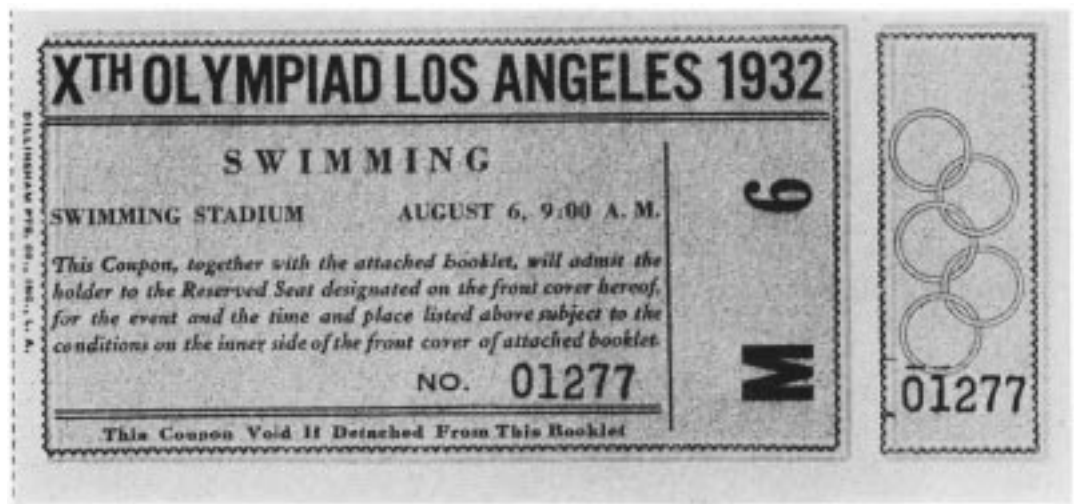
SPECIMEN OF OLYMPIC STADIUM PASS, IN LEATHER CASE, AS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC,
THE ORIGINALS BEING BEAUTIFUL COLORED STEEL ENGRAVINGS



COVER OF SEASON TICKET BOOK



GENERAL ADMISSION TICKET



FACSIMILE OF ONE OF COUPONS CONTAINED IN SEASON TICKET BOOK



TYPICAL RESERVED SEAT TICKET

popular ticket. It was realized in the beginning that several of the sports which were to be held in Olympic Stadium were not generally known in this country, and that by creating a ticket including these sports, those holding the tickets would attend them, thus making these sports better known and more popular. This is in exact accordance with the Olympic ideal of furthering interest in all sports throughout the world.

These tickets were featured throughout the period of the ticket sales. They were nearly twice the size of the individual event tickets, and each ticket was put in an individual leather case. They were printed in green and blue, for opposite sides of the Stadium, and the color of the container was carefully selected to harmonize with the color of each ticket. The special design on the plate was cut by the best obtainable steel engraver, who spent some three months completing his work.

(b) *Season Tickets for Individual Sports* : These were issued for certain sports where the programme was extensive enough to warrant such a ticket, and entitled the holder to a reserved seat for each programme of the sport for which the ticket was issued. These sports included Boxing, Wrestling, Rowing, Swimming, and Fencing.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES OF ADMISSION

Faced with a heavy budget in the preparation for the Games of the Xth Olympiad, and with the prospect of a period of economic depression limiting the purchasing power of the public, the Organizing Committee was confronted with one of its most important and difficult problems in the establishment of the prices of tickets.

It was promptly determined that the prices should be as low as possible, so that the greatest number of people could take advantage of the opportunity of seeing the Games. Fortunately, most of the stadiums used had large seating capacities, which made it possible to meet expenses with a comparatively low admission charge. The admission prices finally decided upon were as follows:

Opening Ceremony	\$3.00
Weightlifting	50 cents and 1.00
Fencing	1.00
Athletics	Morning, 50 cents and \$1.00; Afternoon 2.00
Wrestling	Morning, 50 cents and \$1.00; Evening, \$1.00 and 2.00
Field Hockey	Morning, \$1.00, Afternoon 2.00
Cycling	1.00
Swimming	Morning, \$1.00, Afternoon 2.00

Gymnastics	\$1.00
Lacrosse	2.00
Boxing Afternoon, 50 Cents and \$1.00; Evening, \$1.00 and	2.00
Rowing	50 cents, \$1.00, \$2.00 and 3.00
Equestrian Sports at Riviera	\$1.00 and 2.00
Equestrian Sports in Olympic Stadium	2.00
American Football	\$2.00 and 3.00
Closing Ceremony	2.00

There was no provision for printing tickets for or charging admission to the following events : The Equestrian, Shooting, and Cross Country phases of the Modern Pentathlon, the Yachting and Shooting events, the Fine Arts competition, the 50,000 Metre Walk, and the Cycling Road Race.

Special Children's Tickets were sold to children under sixteen years of age at fifty cents, for all events, at all stadiums, admitting to special general admission sections wherever general admission tickets were sold. As a result of this special price, thousands of children attended the events of the Games,—for example, 9,111 were present in Olympic Stadium on the afternoon of Wednesday, August 3, and 10,135 children attended the afternoon of the Marathon. In addition to these fifty-cent tickets, tickets were sold to children for the Rowing events, for twenty-five cents, admitting them along the banks of the Course.

Season Tickets were sold at approximately one-half the aggregate price of the daily admissions of the events to which they admitted, and Children's Season Tickets were further reduced to one-half the price of the adult Season Tickets. The following prices were adopted for Season Tickets:

	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Olympic Stadium Pass	\$22.00	\$11.00
Boxing Season Ticket	12.00	6.00
Wrestling Season Ticket	9.00	4.50
Rowing Season Ticket	14.00	7.00
Swimming Season Ticket	15.00	7.50
Fencing Season Ticket	10.00	5.00

All ticket prices were established approximately a year and a half in advance of the Games. During the spring of 1932, the United States Congress passed a Revenue Bill which imposed a tax of ten per cent on all amusement tickets sold for fifty cents or more. The Bill went into effect June 20, 1932, during the rush of the Olympic ticket sale. It was a most inopportune time to make changes or adjustments, as hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature giving the price

schedules had been sent to the four corners of the world. For this reason, and because of the prevailing economic conditions, the Organizing Committee decided that the total price of the tickets, despite the addition of the tax, should not be changed.

Under the Revenue Bill, the Organizing Committee could not pay the tax itself, it being required to collect the tax from the public. Therefore, the prices of all tickets were reduced on June 20, 1932, so that the price of each ticket plus the tax was equal to the price originally established. This actually decreased the income from the sale of tickets for the Games of the Xth Olympiad by \$111,704.00, and coming unexpectedly at the peak of the preparations for the Games, was a matter of considerable concern to the Committee from the standpoint of the budget.

DESIGN OF TICKETS

In selecting a design for the tickets of admission, three principal features were given consideration.

(1) The tickets must clearly indicate the name of the sport, the date, the time of day, the location, the seating assignment, and the price. It was essential that tickets for each individual event should be easily identified, for with thousands of people purchasing tickets weeks or months in advance for many different events, they might, if error occurred, present the wrong tickets at the gates, which would cause inconvenience and embarrassment.

In order to guard against this possibility, there was printed on each ticket, in large type, the number representing the date of the event and one of the letters *M*, *A*, or *E*, as a code identification indicating for what date and time of day that ticket was valid. The tickets were further separated and distinguished by sports or stadiums, by selecting a distinctive color and printing all tickets for that sport or that stadium in that same color throughout. For example, all tickets for Swimming were printed in blue, all tickets for events at the Olympic Auditorium were in red, all tickets for Track and Field Athletics were in orange, and the tickets for all other events at Olympic Stadium were in brown.

While this method of identifying tickets was of great value in insuring the presentation of the right tickets at the gates, it was of even greater value in facilitating the stocking and counting of tickets in the Ticket Department, which handled an aggregate of 2,941,057 tickets provided for the Games.

(2) The tickets must not easily be counterfeited or duplicated. They had to be distributed many months in advance of the Games, and to all parts of



J. F. MACKENZIE, TICKET MANAGER, CONDUCTING A CLASS FOR TICKET CLERKS

the world, and every precaution must be taken to prevent any possible duplication or counterfeiting. A special "safety" paper stock was ordered from one of the most reliable paper companies in the United States. This paper was made in three layers, the middle layer being blue and the two outside layers white. The middle layer was specially watermarked and this watermark could be detected only by looking through the ticket against sunlight or other strong light.

All tickets except general admission tickets were printed from hand engraved steel plates. Each design had certain secret marks known only to a few members of the Executive Staff. A lithographed spot was printed over the face of each ticket in a different color from that of the engraved design. Great care was taken in the combination of colors used, to make it as difficult as possible to photograph the tickets successfully should duplication or counterfeiting be attempted. There were, besides, several other important protective features.

(3) The element of beauty was not overlooked in the ticket design. Although utility and safety were the prime considerations in the manufacture of the tickets, every effort was made to have them artistically worthy. It was realized that many would retain their tickets as souvenirs, and that after the Games there would be requests for samples for souvenir purposes, and for permanent exhibits in museums, libraries, and other institutions.

DISTRIBUTION OF TICKET INFORMATION

A booklet was prepared giving complete information concerning the purchase of tickets. This booklet gave the programme of events, explained the various kinds of tickets and the prices, the location of the stadiums, and contained a brief description of the Games. It was mailed out with an application form, which could be used in purchasing tickets, and a return envelope addressed to the Olympic Games Ticket Department. No application for tickets was accepted unless accompanied by the cash for the total number of tickets applied for.

The first applications for tickets were received in June, 1931. At this time announcements had been made through the press, and approximately 125,000 booklets and application blanks had been mailed out to lists of university alumni and club members, selected because of their probable interest in the Games. Later, through announcements in newspapers and other publications, and over the radio, the public was informed that on receipt of names and addresses the Committee would mail complete sets of literature without charge. During the period of the sale of tickets for the Games a total of 400,000 sets of literature was distributed.



SCENE IN THE CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE

TICKET SALES

Twelve different kinds of Season Tickets, and more than two hundred kinds of tickets for individual events, including Children's Tickets, were printed. These all had to be on sale simultaneously. It was necessary to work out a method for the sale of tickets by which the public could purchase any type of ticket at any time without delay. Also, complete and accurate records of all sales must be available at all times.

It was decided that there should be only one Central Ticket Sales Office, in which all tickets would be delivered directly to purchasers. Several outside offices were established where applications for tickets were received, but these were sent to the Central Ticket Office for filling.

This Office was designed with a counter approximately ninety feet long, over which orders were received by clerks. Opposite the back of the counter, leaving a space about twelve feet wide, was a series of nine booths running parallel to the counter. The first of these was used by the cashier. In booths numbered 2 to 9, inclusive, ticket racks were installed, and tickets for the different sports were divided up and placed in these booths, except that Booth No. 2 was used exclusively for Season Tickets. Booth No. 3 was used for Track and Field Athletics, Booth No. 4 for Boxing, Wrestling and Weightlifting, Booth No. 5 for Rowing, and so on.

It was possible for the purchaser to obtain any kind of ticket and for any event through one clerk. The clerks could select the desired tickets from the booths

quickly and accurately, making the system efficient from an operating standpoint and convenient to the public. It was found that the average purchasers of tickets had no comprehensive understanding of the Games and no very definite ideas as to the events they wished to see, and the system employed made it possible for a clerk to spend as much time



FILLING EARLY MAIL ORDERS

as necessary with a prospective buyer without delaying others in the office.

At the peak of the ticket sales, sixty clerks were employed in the Central Ticket Office alone. These clerks had been selected months in advance of the Games, and had been given complete literature to study concerning all details of the programme. In addition, all the clerks were assembled in the Ticket Office just before it was opened to the public, and the executives explained to them the functions and operations of each department, as well as the events, history, purposes and ideals of the Games.

When the Ticket Office was first opened, there was not enough business to justify the simultaneous employment of all of the trained clerks. The force was, therefore, put on a half-time basis for a while, to give experience to as many as possible. When the rush came, the entire organization was thus sufficiently trained to serve the public intelligently and efficiently.

When a purchaser came into the Ticket Office for tickets, one of the clerks at the counter filled out an application form for the tickets desired. The purchaser then paid the clerk the total cost of the tickets applied for and the clerk took the application and the money to the cashier. The cashier inspected the application, received the money and rang it up in a cash register, and delivered the change, if any, to the clerk.

The application was then handed to the operator of the Accounting Machine, the "mechanical brain" of the Ticket Department. In this machine all applications were recorded, dated, and given a serial number for identification. Nineteen different totals were kept by the machine, the keys controlling these totals being identified by codes, *i.e.* : Opening Ceremony, *Op.C.*, — Athletics, *Ath.*, — Boxing, *Box.*, and so on. In these totals the sales of tickets for each sport or special event were recorded separately, and thus there was available at all times a record of the total sold for each sport. Certain keys on the machine did not affect the sales



DEMONSTRATING PORTABLE TICKET RACK

totals, but merely printed on the tape the letter *M*, *A*, or *E*—for Morning, Afternoon or Evening—and the code number representing the date of the event.

In recording an application on the Accounting Machine, the serial number and the date were automatically printed; the operator punched the keys representing the number of tickets sold, the total value of the tickets, the sport, the code letter representing time of day of each event, and the date of each event. This information was printed in a neat line in five different places by the machine, as follows :

(1) On the permanent tape.

(2, 3, 4) On three separate sheets of paper inserted by the operator, the application itself, the check or money order if any, and the receipt for the money. The latter was not issued if the tickets were delivered immediately.

(5) On a separate coupon automatically delivered by the machine. One of these coupons was issued for each event for which one or more tickets were purchased on each application.

The coupons were given to the clerk, who then went along the line of booths in which the tickets were kept and exchanged the coupons at the proper booths for the tickets purchased. The coupons were retained by the clerks in the booths as their record for the tickets issued, and the tickets were then delivered to the purchaser and the application placed in the file.

The same system as that for cash sales was followed with mail orders, except that the tickets were delivered to a mail clerk who, after carefully checking the order, sent the tickets to the purchaser by registered mail. Arrangements were made with the Post Office Department so that the serial number of the application was in every case the same as the Post Office registration number. This was of great assistance in simplifying the records. Mail orders were filled during a period of the day or in the evening when the order clerks at the counter were not busy taking care of the public sale, and all mail orders were filled on the day of receipt. This saved a duplication of organization, and at the same time assured those ordering tickets by mail of seats equally as desirable as those sold over the counter.

Across one end of the counter provision was made for five windows where tickets were sold directly for events that were in particular demand during the advance sale, and also for the events of the day during the period of competitions. All Complimentary Tickets were authorized by the General Secretary and issued on the order of the Office Manager. A complete record of each ticket so issued was kept.

THE TICKET VAULT

As the tickets were delivered by the printers, they were received at the Ticket Vault. Seat charts were prepared and bound in books, one book for each

stadium in which events were to be held, and one or more pages for each event showing all of the seats in that stadium. These chart books were two and one-half by three and one-half feet in size, and contained approximately 224 pages. All tickets were checked with the charts by the Ticket Vault Manager, as well as by the auditors, and if found to be correct, the sections checked were outlined on the charts, and the tickets stored in specially built cabinets in the vault in an orderly arrangement so that they could be quickly and easily accessible. Thus, by inspecting the charts, it could be seen at a glance what tickets were stored in the vault. Each cabinet was filled in the presence of the Vault Manager and a representative of the auditors, and locked and sealed by the auditors.

When tickets were taken out of the cabinets, the seals were broken only by the auditors in the presence of the Vault Manager. A special cabinet was provided for the Vault Manager for which he alone was responsible. Each day he prepared for the auditors an estimate of the tickets he would need for that day, and together they drew the tickets from the cabinets. The tickets were then charged to the Vault Manager, who placed them in his own cabinet.

As the Vault Manager checked tickets out of the vault for daily sale, he received a receipt for the exact number of tickets and their location and blocked out the seats so issued with colored crayon on the charts. Thus, at all times during the period of sale, the charts indicated exactly the tickets remaining in the vault. A complete set of record books was kept in addition to the charts, but the charts were the convenient and accurate means of ascertaining the number of tickets remaining and their location.

In the Ticket Sales Office, the tickets were kept in specially constructed racks made of wood. These racks folded together and when folded locked like an ordinary suitcase. The racks were assigned individually to the ticket clerks, and each locked and stored his rack in the vault each night and checked it out each morning. This made it unnecessary to check each clerk's tickets nightly. The tickets in the racks were checked two or three times each week by the auditors. The coupons exchanged for tickets were collected and checked each night at the close of business, by the auditors and representatives of the Organizing Committee.

At any time the auditors wished to make a complete accounting of all tickets it was only necessary to count the tickets in the racks and the Vault Manager's cabinet, all others being under seal.

Each day during the period of the Games, the tickets for the events on the following day were collected from the racks and, together with the residue of these tickets in the vault, were checked out in sealed sacks to the ticket sellers

at the various stadiums. A sufficient number was checked out to the windows at the counter in the Ticket Department for the direct sale up until about two hours before the time set for the event, at which time, if any tickets remained, they were also checked out to the ticket sellers at the grounds. At the close of each day at the grounds, the ticket sellers placed their remaining tickets and all of their money in their sacks and sealed them, and the sacks were taken to an office at the stadium where the tickets and money were counted. The bank collected the money in an armored truck. Change was provided each ticket salesman, the method for which is described in the chapter on Stadium Administration.

All unused tickets were returned daily to the Ticket Department, and after the conclusion of the Games all receipts from the sale of tickets for each event, and all unsold tickets, were counted and reconciled with the total number of tickets printed, after which all remaining tickets were burned, with the exception of a few preserved for the records.

An idea of the accuracy with which the Ticket Department operated can be given by the fact that out of nearly 3,000,000 tickets handled, a total of only 142 tickets were finally unaccounted for.

DAY	15000	30000	45000	60000	75000	90000	105000	NUMBER ADMISSIONS	
JULY 30								101,949	
JULY 31								45,170	
AUGUST 1								52,848	
AUGUST 2								45,579	
AUGUST 3								86,443	
AUGUST 4								46,435	
AUGUST 5								83,323	
AUGUST 6								77,787	
AUGUST 7								85,568	
AUGUST 8								94,213	
AUGUST 9								68,088	
AUGUST 10								110,410	
AUGUST 11								75,338	
AUGUST 12								79,977	
AUGUST 13								107,396	
AUGUST 14								87,056	
TOTAL DAILY ADMISSIONS								1,247,580	
AVERAGE DAILY ADMISSIONS				77,973	AVERAGE DAILY CHILD ADMISSIONS				8,179

CHART SHOWING THE TOTAL ATTENDANCE EACH DAY AT ALL EVENTS

TICKETS AND ATTENDANCE

SPORT OR EVENT	NO. EVENTS	15000	30000	45000	60000	75000	90000	105000	NUMBER ADMISSIONS
OPENING CEREMONY	1								101,022
CLOSING CEREMONY	1								87,056
ATHLETICS	10								42,717
FOOTBALL	1								41,643
LACROSSE	2								20,107
ROWING	5								18,973
GYMNASTICS	7								16,949
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS*	4								12,277
FIELD HOCKEY	3								11,986
SWIMMING	17								8,096
CYCLING	3								5,574
BOXING	10								3,891
WRESTLING	14								1,941
FENCING	19								1,518
WEIGHT LIFTING	3								877

* Does not include Equestrian events on day of Closing Ceremony.

CHART SHOWING AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AT EACH PROGRAMME OF THE VARIOUS SPORTS OR EVENTS

SPORT OR EVENT	4000	8000	12000	16000	20000	30000	40000	50000	NUMBER ADMISSIONS
ATHLETICS									58,713
GYMNASTICS									17,444
ROWING									11,284
CLOSING CEREMONY									6,857
LACROSSE									6,711
SWIMMING									6,480
FIELD HOCKEY									5,661
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS*									5,604
FOOTBALL									4,245
CYCLING									2,113
OPENING CEREMONY									2,019
FENCING									1,850
BOXING									907
WRESTLING									712
WEIGHT LIFTING									290
TOTAL CHILD ADMISSIONS									130,870

* Does not include Equestrian events on day of Closing Ceremony.

CHART SHOWING CHILD ATTENDANCE AT EACH SPORT OR EVENT

TICKET SALES AND ADMISSIONS XTH OLYMPIAD, LOS ANGELES, 1932

(In the following table, receipts from Olympic Stadium Passes have been pro-rated and credited to the Sports or Events to which they were good for admittance. Admission figures have been calculated on the number of admissions to which holders of Season Tickets and Olympic Stadium Passes were entitled, whether or not the tickets were actually used for each event. The column headed "No Charge" includes the estimated number of admissions of officials, athletes, press representatives, and members of musical organizations, admitted on various kinds of credentials. Official Passes and Press Passes, for example, were valid for admission to all events. The estimated attendance on these passes has been based upon the probable number of events each holder attended. Approximately fifty per cent of the admissions listed in this column were issued to athletes to permit them to visit sports other than those in which they were entered.)

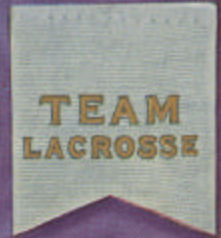
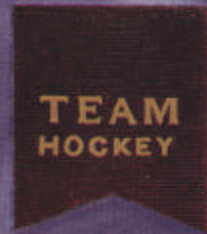
SPORT OR EVENT	NO. OF EVENTS	OLYMPIC STADIUM PASS		SEASON TICKETS		DAY TICKETS		NO CHARGE	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	TOTAL RECEIPTS
		TOTAL ADMISSIONS	RECEIPTS PRO-RATED	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	RECEIPTS	NO. ISSUED	RECEIPTS			
OPENING CEREMONY	1	14,056	\$17,802.35	.....	.....	78,266	\$226,944.00	8,700	101,022	\$244,746.35
ATHLETICS	10	140,560	106,814.10	....	....	260,693	441,520.00	25,918	427,171	548,334.10
BOXING	10	.....	.....	7,600	\$7,482.00	27,108	29,921.00	4,200	38,908	37,403.00
CYCLING	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,973	13,391.50	750	16,723	13,391.50
EQUESTRIAN	4	14,056	11,868.24	.....	.....	31,351	42,688.75	3,700	49,107	54,556.99
FENCING	19	.....	.....	2,983	743.50	19,968	12,562.00	5,890	28,841	13,305.50
FOOTBALL DEMON- STRATION	1	14,056	17,802.35	.....	.....	22,287	51,648.00	5,300	41,643	69,450.35
GYMNASTICS	7	98,392	41,538.81	.....	.....	17,800	11,522.50	2,450	118,642	53,061.31
FIELD HOCKEY	3	28,112	23,736.46	.....	.....	6,646	6,242.00	1,200	35,958	29,978.46
LACROSSE	3	28,112	23,736.46	.....	.....	10,351	12,756.50	1,750	40,213	36,492.96
ROWING	5	.....	.. ..	2,745	3,298.50	87,918	81,442.00	4,200	94,863	84,740.50
SWIMMING	17	.....	.. ..	34,527	24,690.00	86,104	118,468.00	17,000	137,631	143,158.00
WRESTLING	14	.....	.. ..	7,574	3,789.00	15,187	13,099.00	4,410	27,171	16,888.00
WEIGHTLIFTING	3	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	2,361	1,293.00	270	2,631	1,293.00
CLOSING CEREMONY	1	14,056	11,868.23	....	.. ..	69,600	124,867.00	3,400	87,056	136,735.23
TOTALS . . . . .	...	351,400	\$255,167.00	55,429	\$40,003.00	751,613	\$1,188,365.25	89,133	1,247,580	\$1,483,535.25

ANALYSIS OF TICKET DISTRIBUTION AND RECEIPTS

SEASON TICKETS											
SPORT OR EVENT	NUMBER SOLD		NO CHARGE		TOTAL ISSUED		NUMBER OF EVENTS INCLUDED	TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS		TOTAL RECEIPTS	
	ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD		ADULT	CHILD	ADULT	CHILD
OLYMPIC STADIUM PASS	10,589	2,019	1,448	..	12,037	2,019	25	300,925	50,475	\$232,958.00	\$22,209.00
BOXING	604	39	117	..	721	39	10	7,210	390	7,248.00	234.00
FENCING	70	10	77	..	147	10	19	2,793	190	693.50	50.00
ROWING	358	17	174	..	532	17	5	2,660	85	3,222.00	76.50
SWIMMING	1,456	380	195	..	1,651	380	17	28,067	6,460	21,840.00	2,850.00
WRESTLING	402	38	101	..	503	38	14	7,042	532	3,618.00	171.00
TOTALS	13,479	2,503	2,112	..	15,591	2,503	..	348,697	58,132	\$269,579.50	\$25,590.50
SINGLE EVENT TICKETS											
ATHLETICS	211,868	38,484	10,302	39	222,170	38,523	1	222,170	38,523	\$422,278.00	\$19,242.00
BOXING	21,265	517	5,326	..	26,591	517	1	26,591	517	29,662.50	258.50
CLOSING CEREMONY	61,224	4,838	3,538	..	64,762	4,838	1	64,762	4,838	122,448.00	2,419.00
CYCLING	12,335	2,113	1,525	..	13,860	2,113	1	13,860	2,113	12,335.00	1,056.50
EQUESTRIAN	24,735	3,585	3,031	..	27,766	3,585	1	27,766	3,585	40,896.25	1,792.50
FENCING	11,732	1,660	6,576	..	18,308	1,660	1	18,308	1,660	11,732.00	830.00
FOOTBALL DEMONSTRATION	17,782	2,226	2,279	..	20,061	2,226	1	20,061	2,226	49,422.00	2,226.00
GYMNASTICS	9,850	3,311	4,639	..	14,489	3,311	1	14,489	3,311	9,867.00	1,655.50
FIELD HOCKEY	2,970	1,598	2,053	25	5,023	1,623	1	5,023	1,623	5,443.00	799.00
LACROSSE DEMONSTRATION	5,710	2,673	1,968	..	7,678	2,673	1	7,678	2,673	11,420.00	1,336.50
OPENING CEREMONY	75,648	.....	2,618	..	78,266	.....	1	78,266	..	226,944.00	.....
ROWING	70,146	11,199	6,573	..	76,719	11,199	1	76,719	11,199	77,936.00	3,506.00
SWIMMING	78,338	.....	7,766	..	86,104	.....	1	86,104	.....	118,468.00	.....
WRESTLING	9,405	180	5,602	..	15,007	180	1	15,007	180	13,009.00	90.00
WEIGHTLIFTING	1,148	290	923	..	2,071	290	1	2,071	290	1,148.00	145.00
TOTALS	614,156	72,674	64,719	64	678,875	72,738	..	678,875	72,738	\$1,153,008.75	\$35,356.50

ANALYSIS OF ALL TICKET SALES BY DAYS

DATE	DAY	SALES AT TICKET OFFICE	SALES AT STADIUMS	TOTAL SALES
Prior to July 1		\$265,564.50	. . . . .	\$265,564.50
July 1	Friday	1,825.00	. . . . .	1,825.00
July 2	Saturday	1,859.00	. . . . .	1,859.00
July 5	Tuesday	4,215.50	. . . . .	4,215.50
July 6	Wednesday	3,735.50	. . . . .	3,735.50
July 7	Thursday	3,148.50	. . . . .	3,148.50
July 8	Friday	4,660.50	. . . . .	4,660.50
July 9	Saturday	4,263.50	. . . . .	4,263.50
July 11	Monday	7,885.00	. . . . .	7,885.00
July 12	Tuesday	8,399.50	. . . . .	8,399.50
July 13	Wednesday	8,035.50	. . . . .	8,035.50
July 14	Thursday	9,700.50	. . . . .	9,700.50
July 15	Friday	10,073.00	. . . . .	10,073.00
July 16	Saturday	9,282.00	. . . . .	9,282.00
July 18	Monday	17,451.50	. . . . .	17,451.50
July 19	Tuesday	16,774.50	. . . . .	16,774.50
July 20	Wednesday	21,594.50	. . . . .	21,594.50
July 21	Thursday	22,194.00	. . . . .	22,194.00
July 22	Friday	22,542.50	. . . . .	22,542.50
July 23	Saturday	24,687.00	. . . . .	24,687.00
July 24	Sunday	6,169.50	. . . . .	6,169.50
July 25	Monday	42,572.00	. . . . .	42,572.00
July 26	Tuesday	47,142.00	. . . . .	47,142.00
July 27	Wednesday	51,143.50	. . . . .	51,143.50
July 28	Thursday	51,211.50	. . . . .	51,211.50
July 29	Friday	50,084.00	. . . . .	50,084.00
July 30	Saturday	47,379.00	\$ 966.50	48,345.50
July 31	Sunday	19,398.50	19,374.00	38,772.50
Aug. 1	Monday	40,573.75	26,167.75	66,741.50
Aug. 2	Tuesday	37,388.35	22,044.90	59,433.25
Aug. 3	Wednesday	26,334.00	59,959.50	86,293.50
Aug. 4	Thursday	30,459.50	26,099.00	56,558.50
Aug. 5	Friday	20,402.25	40,177.00	60,579.25
Aug. 6	Saturday	27,265.25	27,563.00	54,828.25
Aug. 7	Sunday	5,384.00	50,314.00	55,698.00
Aug. 8	Monday	21,619.00	25,269.00	46,888.00
Aug. 9	Tuesday	19,121.75	14,542.75	33,664.50
Aug. 10	Wednesday	15,846.75	24,826.00	40,672.75
Aug. 11	Thursday	12,201.50	16,155.75	28,357.25
Aug. 12	Friday	12,841.50	16,271.50	29,113.00
Aug. 13	Saturday	9,437.00	26,806.00	36,243.00
Aug. 14	Sunday	2,079.50	25,045.00	27,124.50
(Refunds subsequent to Aug. 14		-1,992.00)	. . . . .	( - 1,992.00)
TOTALS		\$1,061,953.60	\$421,581.65	\$1,483,535.25



CREDENTIALS

OFFICIAL delegations to the Games of the Xth Olympiad included members of the International Olympic Committee, the National Olympic Committees, the International Sports Federations, the Organizing Committee, Attachés, members of the various Sports Juries, the participants with their trainers, coaches and attendants, and the representatives of the World Press. All had much to do in a relatively short time.

It was of prime importance that all officially accredited persons be properly identified in order to be assured of the co-operation and courtesies to which they were entitled. It was therefore necessary to provide Credentials which would definitely classify each person and be simple enough to be instantly recognized wherever presented. Thus all members of the official delegations could be extended the requisite freedom to carry on their work efficiently.

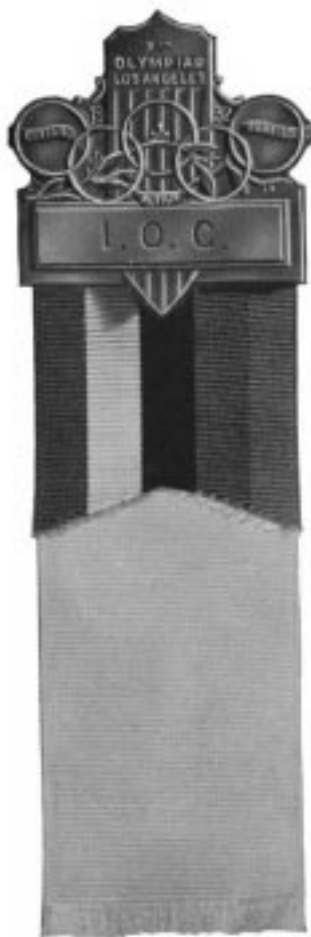
The Official Credentials adopted were divided into two classes:

- I. Badges.
- II. Tickets of admission to the various stadiums.

I. BADGES

Badges were designed primarily for the purpose of personal identification. They consisted of standard medallions finished in gold, silver, or bronze, with ribbons attached. Each medallion had an inscription such as "I.O.C.," "Official," "Press," etc. Badges for all Olympic officials were made with the medallion at the top, with the ribbon suspended, and were easily distinguished from the badges of the Executive Staff, which were designed with the medallions suspended on the ribbon. Badges with gold medallions were issued to all members of the International Olympic Committee and the Organizing Committee, and to the presidents of the National Committees and the presidents of the International Sports Federations; badges with silver medallions were issued to secretaries and members of National Committees, secretaries of International Sports Federations, Juries, Attachés, and *Chefs de Mission*; and badges with bronze medallions were issued to Team Managers, Athletes and attendants, and to the Press. The color of ribbon in each case identified the organization or the sport.

While the above system clearly identified the wearers, an additional Olympic ribbon was created, bearing the five Olympic colors in vertical stripes, and this



ribbon, when attached to a badge, entitled the wearer to special privileges and courtesies including admission to the Olympic Village.

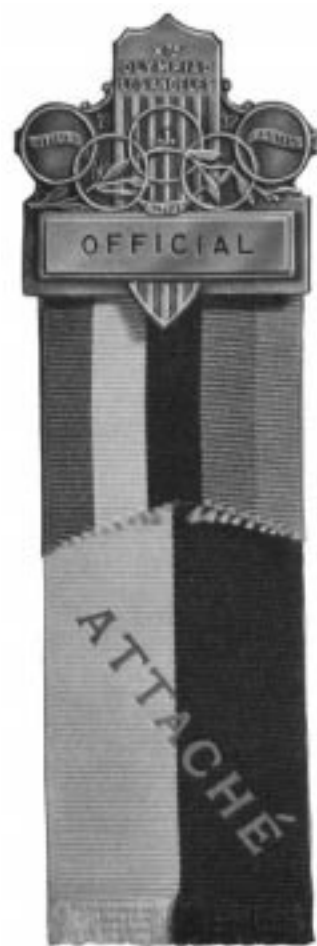
Badges with the Olympic ribbon were issued to members of the International Olympic Committee and of the Organizing Committee, to officers and members of National Olympic Committees, officers of International Federations, and Attachés.

The identifying ribbons on all Jury Badges were the same color as that selected for the Sports Federation they were to serve. Therefore, to identify officials or juries of any sport, it was only necessary to watch for the standard medallion with the identifying ribbon for that sport attached. If the badge also had an Olympic ribbon with a gold medallion, the wearer was the president of the Federation. If the badge had an Olympic ribbon with a silver medallion, the wearer was the secretary of the Federation. Or if the badge consisted of merely the medallion with the plain piece of identifying ribbon, the wearer was a member of the jury of that sport.

None of the badges issued to the International Olympic Committee, National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations, Organizing Committee, Juries, Attachés or Press were good for admittance at the gates of any of the stadiums, all persons to whom these badges were issued being also given regular tickets of admission.

The badges issued to *Chefs de Mission*, Team Managers, Coaches and Attendants, and to the Athletes were good for admittance at all places the wearers were entitled to go, including the Olympic Village. These badges were all serially numbered on the medallions and were easily distinguished.

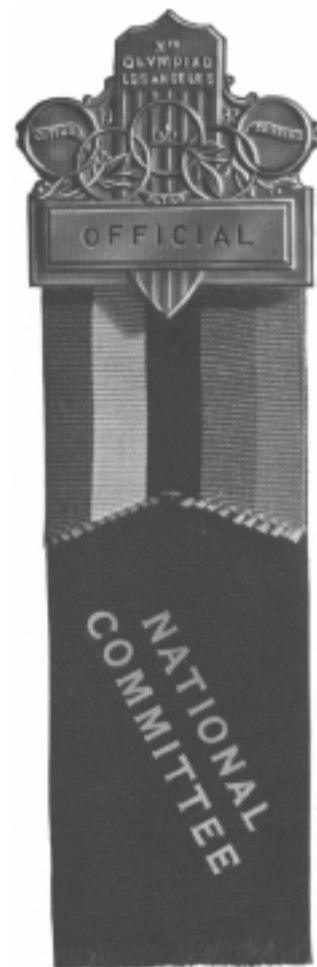
Badges of the *Chefs de Mission* and Team Managers bore a short piece of dark blue ribbon. They entitled the wearers to enter the dressing rooms and the athlete sections in the stands at all stadiums. Each athlete's badge had a short piece of the colored ribbon attached, indicating the sport in which the athlete was a competitor. As provided by the Protocol, these badges were good for admission to the athletes' section in the Olympic Stadium and to the athletes' section and the



training quarters at the stadium at which the athlete was participating. Thus all athletes were admitted to the athletes' section in Olympic Stadium but only competitors in the swimming contests, for instance, were admitted to the athletes' section in the Swimming Stadium, and only boxing contestants were admitted to the athletes' section in the Boxing Stadium.

Badges for the Executive Staff of the Organizing Committee consisted of a piece of Olympic ribbon from which the medallion was suspended, the individual's name or the word "Manager" appearing on the medallion. These badges were good for admittance at all places at all times and were an indispensable convenience. Persons wearing badges with their individual names printed on the medallion were entitled to issue instructions to the staff at any stadium and staff members were bound to carry out these instructions. However, the staff members were obliged to remember the name of the person giving the instructions.

Staff badges for executives in charge of the various stadiums were made with the medallion suspended on a ribbon the color of which identified the stadium. These were good only at the one stadium. The staff title of the wearer, such as "Manager," or "Sports Technical," was imprinted on the medallion.



II. TICKETS OF ADMISSION

The Protocol (Section XXVI) makes these provisions for Reserved Seats:

"Apart from the big stand reserved for the Press, invitation cards must be sent out by the Organizing Committee and places reserved in the Stadium as follows :

"Stand A. For Members of the International Olympic Committee and their families.

"Stand B. For the Presidents of the National Olympic Committees and the Presidents of the International Federations and their families.

"Stand C. For Members of the National Olympic Committees and their guests — one ticket to be allotted for every ten athletes competing, with a maximum of twenty and a minimum of four. For the official delegate of each sport in which a country is represented.



For Secretaries of International Federations. For Members of Committees of the Organizing Committee. "Stand D. For Members of the various juries. Also 1500 places for athletes near the winning posts."

The Protocol requires places in the other stadiums as follows :

"For the Press and occupants of Stands A and B. One stand to which shall be admitted, as far as places will allow, the occupants of Stands C and D. Places for the competitors in the sport which is then taking place, but not for other competitors."

At each stadium four sections were set apart and designated as follows :

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| (1) Tribune. | (3) Press Section. |
| (2) Section AA. | (4) Athletes' Section. |

Tickets similar in design to the Olympic Stadium Pass were printed, purple in color and contained in leather cases, admitting the holder to the designated section in each stadium. (No tickets were printed for the Athletes' Section as the athletes were admitted on their badges.) In the lower left-hand corner the specific seat location in the Olympic Stadium was designated, and in the lower right-hand corner the section to which the ticket admitted in all other stadiums was designated.

In the Olympic Stadium, a special loge section was constructed for the Tribune, consisting of loges furnished with chairs. All seats in the Tribune were specifically reserved. At all stadiums except Olympic Stadium, a special section was reserved in the Tribune for members of the International Olympic Committee, who were identified by means of their badges after they were admitted to the stadium. The tickets admitting to these special sections were called Official Passes, and each was a *passepartout*.



Obviously, it was unnecessary to make the sections, except in Olympic Stadium, large enough to accommodate, at one time, all to whom tickets were issued. There were many events going on simultaneously and those entitled to these tickets would not all go to the same stadium for the same event. There was, besides, such a large number of Official Passes issued that should a corresponding number of seats be reserved at each stadium as there were tickets issued, there would have been no room left for the public at the smaller stadiums,

and the sections reserved for the officials would have been only partially filled. It was necessary, therefore, to estimate in advance the size of the section to reserve at each stadium. This was done as shown in the table on page 121.

Tickets similar to the Official Passes, and enclosed in leather cases, were made for accredited representatives of the Press. They were printed in yellow with the word "Press" across the face of each ticket. In the lower left-hand corner was the specific seat location in Olympic Stadium, and in the lower right-hand corner was printed, "All Other Stadiums, Press Section." The Press Tickets were good at all stadiums and the specific seats or sections were reserved accordingly at each stadium.

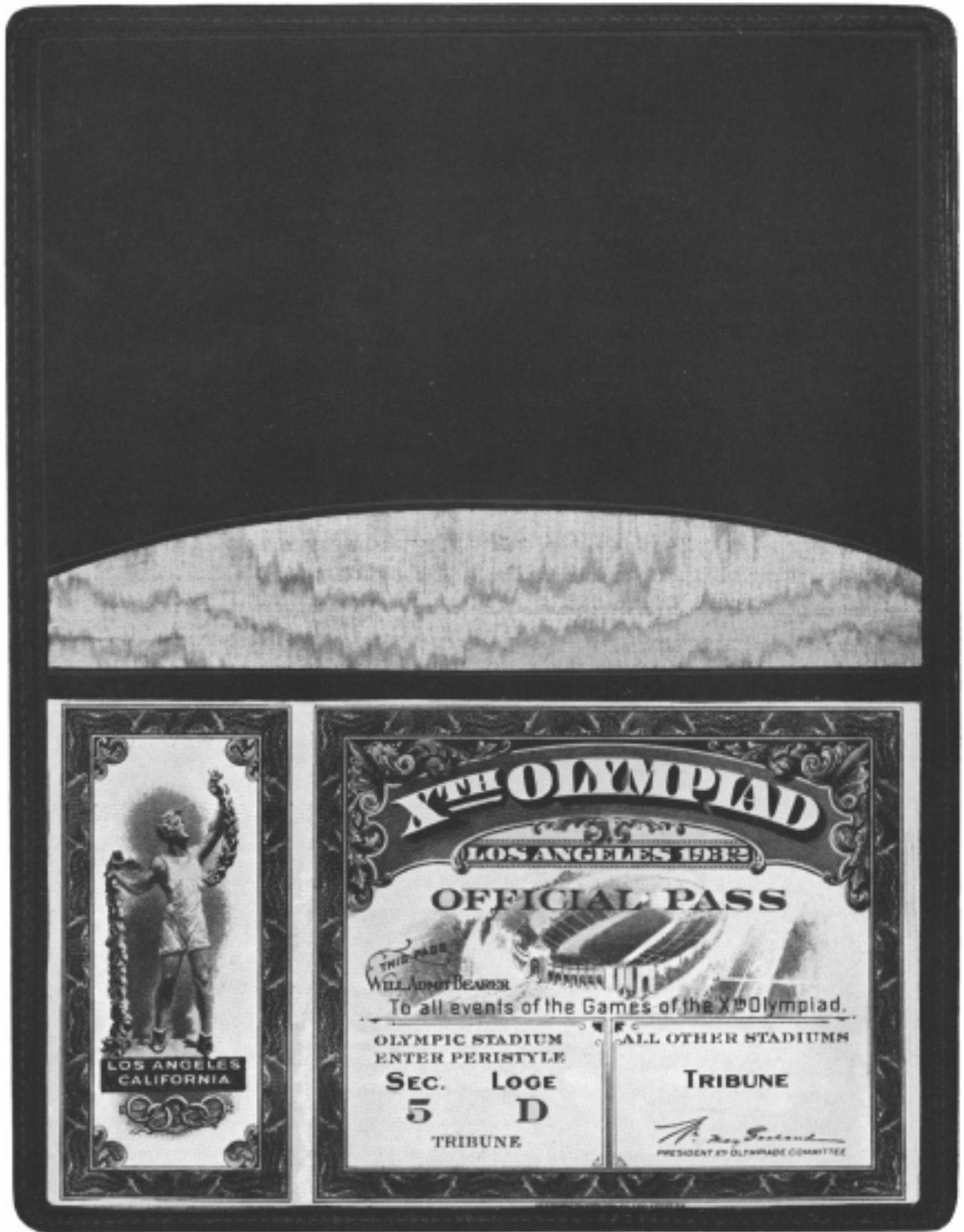
In accordance with the Protocol, Official Passes were issued to all officials and to each National Olympic Committee in the ratio of one ticket for each ten athletes entered in the Games, with a maximum of twenty and a minimum of four. Although not provided for in the Protocol, complimentary tickets for individual events were also issued to each National Olympic Committee. These were for athletes who wished to attend competitions in sports other than their own sport, to which they were admitted on their badges, and for special guests of the National Olympic Committees. The number of tickets issued to each National Olympic Committee for this purpose was based upon the size of its team entered in the Games. At the Olympic Stadium there was a minimum of four and a maximum of twenty tickets for each event issued to each Committee, and this number was reduced slightly for outside stadiums where there was a limited seating capacity. The total of such tickets issued to all Committees amounted to 22,204.

D I S T R I B U T I O N O F C R E D E N T I A L S

Credentials were delivered in large paper envelopes in which were enclosed tickets of admission, ribbon badges, commemorative medals, the printed booklet of information issued by the Organizing Committee, the Programme of the Games, maps of the city, and in certain cases an Auto Pass and invitations to social events.

At first consideration of the problem of the distribution of Credentials, it was obvious that different methods would have to be applied for the distribution to the different groups. Credentials were delivered to members of the International





SPECIMEN OF OFFICIAL PASS, A CREDENTIAL ISSUED ONLY TO OLYMPIC GROUPS

Olympic Committee, and to presidents and secretaries of International Federations, upon their arrival at their hotels, or if the Organizing Committee had not been notified of their arrival, at the time of their first call at the office of the Committee.

Generally speaking, national representatives, including athletes and National Committee members, arrived in groups by special train or by boat. A representative of the Credentials Department was sent to meet each group, where he got in touch with the *Chef de Mission*, who furnished him with the complete list of names of those in his party and the classification of each individual, whether member of National Committee, or athlete, trainer, etc. This list was taken to the Credentials Office, where the badges were made up at once and taken to the Olympic Village, and there individually delivered to those registered in the Village. Badges for officials not registered in the Olympic Village were returned to the Credentials Office, where they were either called for by the individual or delivered on request to his local residence.

As it was impossible to complete the appointment of members of the various Juries until after the arrival of the delegates for each sport, and because the representatives of the Federations were wholly responsible for the selection of the members, as well as for the work of the Juries, it was the policy of the Organizing Committee to deliver the Jury Credentials to the representatives of the Federation, who then distributed the Credentials on their own responsibility. In all cases where this policy was adhered to, it worked out satisfactorily. In one or two cases where the Federations deviated from this policy, delay and some misunderstanding was the result. The Organizing Committee strongly recommends strict adherence to such a policy for future Games.

As all Credentials were issued, whether by the Organizing Committee or by representatives of the Federations, complete records were kept, listing the name, the Los Angeles address, the home address, and the classification of each individual to whom issued. This register was later used to prepare the lists of persons to whom diplomas should be sent.

The table on pages 122 and 123 shows the various kinds of Credentials used at the Games of the Xth Olympiad, with a description of each type and the total issued.



SPECIMENS OF BUTTON BADGES ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF STADIUM ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE SHOWING SPACE RESERVED AT VARIOUS STADIUMS FOR HOLDERS OF OFFICIAL PASSES

NAME OF GROUP	OLYMPIC STADIUM		OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM		SWIMMING STADIUM		ROWING STADIUM		EQUESTRIAN STADIUM		FENCING STADIUM		ROSE BOWL		TOTALS
	TRIB.	SEC. AA	TRIB.	SEC. AA.	TRIB.	SEC. AA.	TRIB.	SEC. AA	TRIB.	SEC. AA.	TRIB.	SEC. AA	TRIB.	SEC. AA	
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE	75	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	375
PRESIDENTS NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	100	..	75	..	75	..	75	..	50	..	60	..	60	..	495
PRESIDENTS INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS	40	..	30	..	30	..	30	..	20	..	25	..	25	..	200
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	100	..	60	..	60	..	60	..	50	..	50	..	50	..	430
AMBASSADORS AND SPECIAL GUESTS	200	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	80	..	80	..	80	..	740
SECRETARIES INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS	30	..	..	20	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	20	..	20	145
SECRETARIES NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	75	..	..	50	..	40	..	40	..	25	..	30	..	30	290
NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE GUESTS (PER PROTOCOL) . . . . .	..	300	..	175	..	125	..	125	..	75	..	100	..	100	1000
JURIES . . . . .	..	300	..	175	..	125	..	125	..	75	..	100	..	100	1000
ATTACHÉS . . . . .	..	75	..	50	..	40	..	40	..	25	..	30	..	30	290
CONSULS . . . . .	..	120	..	80	..	60	..	60	..	40	..	50	..	60	470
MAYOR'S OFFICE	2	6	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	32
CITY COUNCIL	60	..	..	40	..	30	..	30	..	20	..	20	..	30	230
CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE . . . . .	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	4	26
PARK COMMISSION . . . . .	..	28	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	20	133
PLAYGROUND COMMISSION . . . . .	..	28	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	20	133
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS . . . . .	..	28	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	20	133
POLICE COMMISSION . . . . .	..	28	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	20	133
FIRE COMMISSION . . . . .	..	28	..	20	..	20	..	15	..	15	..	15	..	20	133
COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	20	..	..	15	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	..	15	94
FIRE AND POLICE CHIEFS . . . . .	..	20	..	15	..	12	..	12	..	10	..	10	..	15	94
DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COUNTY COUNSEL . . . . .	..	16	..	12	..	10	..	10	..	8	..	8	..	10	74
SHERIFF'S OFFICE . . . . .	..	10	..	8	..	7	..	6	..	5	..	5	..	6	47
SIXTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL BOARD	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
MISCELLANEOUS	100	..	..	65	..	60	..	60	..	40	..	40	..	50	415
TOTALS	820	993	315	813	315	649	315	623	250	429	265	504	265	574	7130

TABLE SHOWING COMPLETE LIST OF BADGES AND TOTALS ISSUED

DISTINGUISHING BADGE	KIND OF MEDALLION	INSCRIPTION	DISTINGUISHING RIBBON	DISTINGUISHING IMPRINT	TOTALS ISSUED
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE . .	Gold	I. O. C.	White topped with Olympic ribbon		28
PRESIDENTS NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	Gold	OFFICIAL	Dark blue, topped with Olympic ribbon	NATIONAL COMMITTEE	23
PRESIDENTS INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS .	Gold	OFFICIAL	Color designating the sport, with Olympic ribbon	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION	16
SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES	Silver	OFFICIAL	Dark blue, topped with Olympic ribbon	NATIONAL COMMITTEE	171
SECRETARIES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS	Silver	OFFICIAL	Color designating the sport, with Olympic ribbon	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION	12
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	Gold	OFFICIAL	Light blue, topped with Olympic ribbon	ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	37
JURIES					
ATHLETICS	Silver	OFFICIAL	Orange	FOOTBALL	83
BOXING			Red		29
CYCLING			Brown		18
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS			Purple		51
FENCING			Lavender		18
FOOTBALL DEMONSTRATION			Light blue		9
GYMNASTICS			Pink		22
FIELD HOCKEY			Maroon		7
LACROSSE DEMONSTRATION			Light Blue		4
MODERN PENTATHLON			Violet		1
ROWING			Grey		15
SHOOTING			Brass		5
SWIMMING			Dark Blue		59
WEIGHTLIFTING			Tan		7
WRESTLING			Yellow		38
YACHTING	Green	32			
ATTACHÉS	Silver	OFFICIAL	Gold and Blue vertical striped, topped with Olympic ribbon		37
CHEFS DE MISSION	Silver	(Numbered) 1 to 75	Dark Blue	TEAM — CHEF DE MISSION	38
TEAM MANAGERS	Bronze	(Numbered) 76 to 275	Dark Blue	TEAM	186

TABLE SHOWING COMPLETE LIST OF BADGES AND TOTALS ISSUED (Continued)

DISTINGUISHING BADGE	KIND OF MEDALLION	INSCRIPTION	DISTINGUISHING RIBBON	DISTINGUISHING IMPRINT	TOTALS ISSUED
ATHLETES					
ATHLETICS	Bronze	(Numbered) 276 TO 2325	Orange	TEAM-ATHLETICS	502
BOXING			Red	TEAM-BOXING	144
CYCLING			Brown	TEAM-CYCLING	91
EQUESTRIAN SPORTS			Purple	TEAM-EQUESTRIAN	50
FENCING			Lavender	TEAM-FENCING	129
FOOTBALL DEMONSTRATION			Light Blue	TEAM-FOOTBALL	68
GYMNASTICS			Pink	TEAM-GYMNASTICS	68
FIELD HOCKEY			Maroon	TEAM-HOCKEY	48
LACROSSE DEMONSTRATION			Light Blue	TEAM-LACROSSE	53
MODERN PENTATHLON			Violet	TEAM-PENTATHLON	40
ROWING			Grey	TEAM-ROWING	215
SHOOTING			Brass	TEAM-SHOOTING	50
SWIMMING			Dark Blue	TEAM-SWIMMING	313
WEIGHTLIFTING			Tan	TEAM-WEIGHTLIFTING	31
WRESTLING			Yellow	TEAM-WRESTLING	106
YACHTING	Green	TEAM-YACHTING	72		
PRESS	Bronze	PRESS	Red and Yellow vertical striped		875
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (EXECUTIVES)	Silver	X.O.C.	Standard Medallion, hanging from a silver bar by Olympic ribbon	INDIVIDUAL NAME	12
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (EXECUTIVE STAFF)	Silver	X.O.C.	Standard Medallion, hanging from a silver bar by Olympic ribbon	MANAGER	32
STADIUM MANAGERS AND STAFF	Bronze	STAFF	Standard Medallion, hanging from a bronze bar by colored ribbon designating the stadium	MANAGEMENT	163
SPECIAL IDENTIFICATION	Silver	XTH OLYMPIAD	Standard Medallion, hanging from a silver bar by Olympic ribbon	OFFICIAL	41
SPORTS TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES	Silver	SPORTS TECHNICAL	Pendant as above	OFFICIAL	28
OLYMPIC VILLAGE EXECUTIVES	Silver	OLYMPIC VILLAGE	Pendant as above	OFFICIAL	12
<p>Note : All Medallions were at top of badge except as otherwise specified.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GRAND TOTAL</p>					4,089



SPECTATORS ASSEMBLING IN THE GREAT BOWL FROM ALL DIRECTIONS UNDER THE GUIDANCE
OF THE 2000 OLYMPIC STADIUM ATTENDANTS

STADIUM ADMINISTRATION

THE formulation of plans for Stadium Administration was of major importance, as this included the handling of the public at all the stadiums, and of all activities incident to the holding of the Games at each stadium, except those having to do directly with the competitions. It was essential that all the stadiums be operated under a standardized set of rules, that the procedure be smooth and efficient, and that the practice to be followed should be convenient both for stadium officials and for the public.

In preparing the plans, two policies were established:

(1) That a separate and independent organization be set up at each stadium, with a manager in charge responsible only for the management of his own stadium.

(2) That a standard method of procedure be followed at each stadium.

These two policies accomplished these purposes :

(a) Similar management at all stadiums was a convenience to the officials as well as to the public, because after becoming familiar with the methods at one stadium they were familiar with the methods at all stadiums.

(b) The work of the Executive Staff in preparing regulations and instructions was greatly facilitated, and undoubtedly many errors, omissions and misunderstandings were avoided.

All tickets and credentials were of standard form for all stadiums, and the special sections reserved for officials, athletes, press representatives, etc., were designated by the same names or letters at each stadium. Similarly, all badges for employees were of uniform design, differentiated only by the name of the stadium and the color designating that stadium. The type of organization set up at all stadiums was identical, and standard titles used for members of each stadium staff doing similar work or having similar duties.

A carefully worked out set of instructions and special information was prepared and distributed to all stadium managers and their executive staffs. All details of stadium management were covered minutely and every contingency that could be foreseen was provided for. Standards were set up for handling all details of the work and instructions given concerning credentials of all sorts, medical assistance, sale of official programmes, accommodations for musical organizations,

payrolls, and other duties. As these general instructions applied to all stadiums, it was only necessary to add a few incidental notes to provide for special conditions at each of the stadiums. This "Memorandum to Stadium Managers" is reproduced in facsimile herewith (pages 130 to 147, inclusive).


With the exception of the stadiums in Olympic Park, all stadium managers were responsible directly to the Central Office.

At Olympic Park, the Olympic Park Management Committee was organized, comprising the executive management staffs of all of the stadiums within the park, including Olympic Stadium, and the Swimming and Fencing Stadiums. A director was appointed for Olympic Park who became chairman of this Committee.

The Olympic Park Management Committee became the clearing house for all questions concerning management within the Park. It met frequently before the Games, laying plans and approving personnel, and during the Games met every evening after the close of the afternoon events. At these meetings all difficulties and suggestions were discussed, and the work at the different stadiums coordinated. Estimates were made each evening for the following day's attendance, and the organization necessary to handle that attendance was fixed at the meeting.

On two occasions before the Games, meetings were called of the managers and the staffs of all stadiums. It was in the hands of these officials that the Executive Staff had placed the responsibility for the proper management of the stadiums, and only through them would it have contact with the thousands of workers at all of the stadiums who would be directly contacting the public. An outline of the purposes and ideals of the world Olympic organization

PRESENT THIS CARD FOR YOUR IDENTIFICATION AT ENTRANCE GATE



OLYMPIC STADIUM
EDDY

Badge No. _____

Report at Gate _____ before each show.
You are responsible for obtaining exact time in advance from your Detail Chief.

SIGNATURE _____

E11	M12	A12	E12	M13	A13	E13	A14	This Card is Non-Transferable and subject to cancellation at any time.			
E7	M8	A8	E8	M9	A9	E9	M10	A10	E10	M11	A11
E3	M4	A4	E4	M5	A5	E5	M6	A6	E6	M7	A7
A30	E30	A31	E31	M1	A1	E1	M2	A2	E2	M3	A3

IDENTITY CARD FOR STADIUM EMPLOYEES

was given to this group, so that they would have an appreciation of the problems of the visiting Olympic officials and be prepared to be of every possible assistance to them. The importance of courtesy at all times on the part of the entire management personnel was stressed.

ORGANIZATION AND PAYROLL

The selection of the working personnel for each stadium was the responsibility of each Stadium Manager. Every applicant was personally interviewed and those accepted were mailed a double postcard, one-half of which contained the notification of appointment with the following pledge:

“The success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad will rest upon you as a member of the Management Staff. You have been selected because the Olympic Committee believes that you are competent to fully realize the responsibilities which you will undertake.

“Courtesy will be the keynote of your conduct during this great international event. All of the tact and diplomacy that we know you have will be needed. You will be serving the peoples of some forty-five nations, and the impressions they gain of these Games and of our City will be largely determined by your treatment of them.”

“I have carefully considered the above and the responsibilities that will rest upon me, and I will do my part toward the success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad.

“(Signed) _____”



PAYROLL VOUCHER FOR STADIUM EMPLOYEES
THESE VOUCHERS WERE ISSUED IN AMOUNTS FROM FIFTY CENTS TO FIVE DOLLARS

This pledge, when signed and returned to the Stadium Manager, served as the applicant's acceptance of the position and furnished the management with his signature for personal identification.

The second half of the card was the employee's notice of where and when to report for duty, which he was instructed to present at the gates of the stadium for admission the first time he reported.

Immediately on an employee's reporting for duty, a permanent identity card was issued to him for the period of the Games. This card he personally signed, and this signature was checked with the signature on his acceptance card. The duties and type of work of each employee were set forth on the identity card. The employee was then instructed to report to the chief of the group or department to which he was assigned, where he received his specific instructions and was put to work.

Each morning the chief of every group or department collected the identity cards from all of his employees and in turn issued each a badge indicating the type of work to which he was assigned, such as guard, usher, gateman, ticket-seller, etc., which badge he wore as long as he was on duty. The identity cards were then sent to the Payroll Office where a pay voucher was made out for each employee, the amount being determined by the type of work. At the conclusion of each day's event, the identity card and the voucher were returned to each employee in exchange for his badge. The employee retained his identity card for admission to the stadium the next day and cashed his voucher at the cashier's office.

The attendance of course varied from day to day, and when an employee was not needed, he was admitted to the stadium to which he was assigned, on presenting his identity card (which he retained) and permitted to see the event without charge. This privilege kept up the morale of the organization and also assured sufficient men reporting for duty each day to complete the organization necessary to handle that day's crowd.

This daily method of handling the payroll worked out most satisfactorily, particularly so on account of the fact that the organization was necessarily so variable in size and personnel. Those actually assigned to duty automatically received their pay each day.

A total of approximately 32,000 stadium pay vouchers was issued during the period of the Games, which indicates that during the sixteen days there was a daily average of 2,000 employees on the Stadium Management payroll.

A cashier was appointed for each stadium. Each day he would estimate the amount of money necessary for change at the ticket-sellers' and for the payrolls. He notified the Central Office of the sum needed, and a check for the amount was delivered to him. Arrangements were made with the bank to cash the check with

the denominations of currency necessary for change and payroll. The head ticket salesman would draw on the Cashier for the total amount of change wanted, and at the close of the sale each day this money was returned to the Cashier in small denominations suitable for the payroll. The Cashier was furnished with the signatures of all the employees on the payroll, on their acceptance cards, and it was his duty to cash all pay vouchers. Since the change money was returned before the time for cashing payroll vouchers, the amount of money given to the paymaster each day was the sum actually needed for the payroll, and it was not necessary to provide him with additional money for change.

All employees at all stadiums were required to wear a uniform. This uniform consisted of a blue and white cap with the Olympic rings embroidered on the front, a blue bow tie, white shirt, and grey trousers. Arrangements were made with a local clothier to sell the ties, shirts and trousers to Olympic employees at a special reduced price, on presentation of their assignment cards. The Organizing Committee furnished the caps at its own expense.



FELICIA SPILLARD
SECRETARY TO ASSOCIATE MANAGER

CLEAN-UP OF THE STADIUMS

Large gatherings of people leave behind them great quantities of torn newspapers, discarded programmes and miscellaneous litter. During the period of the Olympic Games, all stadiums had to be cleaned immediately following each programme, and inasmuch as the days and many of the evenings were crowded with events, the major portion of the clean-up was done during the night.

A clean-up crew of seventy-five men was organized for Olympic Park alone, to clean up the stadiums and the grounds. This crew reported for duty immediately after the spectators had departed from each event. Between events in the daytime, on account of limited time, they made a quick pick-up of the larger pieces of litter, and then during each night, all of the lights of the Stadium and park were turned on and a thorough clean-up was made.

It was a dramatic sight in Olympic Stadium, in the wee sma' hours of the morning, to see this large crew of men busily weaving through the seat sections and in all corners of the field under the bright electric lights. By dawn all signs of the previous day's activity had disappeared and the stadium was fresh and clean for another day.

XTH OLYMPIAD - LOS ANGELES

JULY 30 TO AUGUST 14, 1932 - INCLUSIVE

-oOo-

MEMORANDUM TO STADIUM MANAGERS

Attached herewith is special information concerning the details of operation of departments and services that concern all stadiums. You, as a Stadium Manager, should study these sheets carefully, and pass this information on to the proper members of your staff, so that your organization will be operating in consonance with the commitments that have been made through the Central Office.

You will prepare detailed written instructions for each division of your organization, such as guards, ushers, gatemen, etc., outlining their specific duties and responsibilities in each case, including the special instructions necessary to insure the smooth operation of the special services and departments described on these sheets we are furnishing you. Copies of your instructions to all divisions of your organization must be submitted and approved at the Central Office before they are mimeographed and distributed.

SPECIAL NOTICE

1. You, as a Stadium Manager, should immediately determine upon the number of Pass Gates necessary for your stadium and designate them and submit the plan to the Central Office.

2. Signs: Signs must be prepared for your stadium, designating:

Tribune	Press Stand Entrance
Tribune Entrance	Team Stand
Section AA	Team Stand Entrance
Section AA Entrance	Team Dressing Room Entrance
Press Stand	Toilets
	Service Entrance

- 1 -

and all other signs necessary to properly handle the crowds.

All points where there is any possible hazard to the public should be marked with DANGER, DANGER - KEEP OFF and DANGER - KEEP OUT signs.

If the seat sections and entrances are not marked at your stadium, proper signs must be prepared and installed. The Central Office will check with you on the grounds and assist you in preparing the copy for all signs. Thereafter, you will have the signs prepared and installed, and they will be finally checked as soon as the Central Office is notified they are ready. The deadline for the preparation of all signs is July 22nd. In some cases it may be desirable not to install the signs until after that date.

You will agree with the Central Office on cashier for your stadium (except stadiums in Olympic Park) to supply change to the box offices and disperse the money on payroll vouchers and provide proper quarters for this work. The Paymaster will mutually agree on the quarters for his staff.

3. Ticket Boxes: All Stadium Managers will have ticket boxes at the gate in which gatemen will place ticket stubs, immediately after tearing each ticket. These boxes must be locked and then turned into the Stadium Manager's office immediately following each show. All ticket stubs must be sacked, marked and carefully preserved after each show, for the Auditor's inspection. If there are none of these ticket boxes at your stadium, please check with the Central Office.

4. Communications: You will be provided with a telephone booklet listing published and unpublished numbers of all departments of the Olympic Games Committee. Teletype facilities will be installed from the Olympic Stadium to: The Central Office, the Olympic Auditorium, the Olympic Village, the Long Beach Marine Stadium, and the Swimming Stadium. This teletype is designed primarily for the transmission of results of the competitions. However, it has a secondary purpose of communications between executives of the organization, although this must not interfere with the primary purpose.

You should check in at your teletype or private phone frequently and leave word where you can be reached at all times. All members of the organization are doing this, and is for the convenience of all.

5. Estimating Size of Crowd: For many reasons it is necessary that estimates of the size of the anticipated crowds be made one or two days in advance. During the period of competition each

- 2 -

Manager will check with Gwynn Wilson. This estimate will be used in arranging for the size of your own organization as well as for the Ticket Department, official programs, etc.

6. Pass Gates: It is important that Pass Gates be manned with the best possible personnel, and all persons entitled to enter without tickets be required to enter through them. Special service personnel for telephone and telegraph service and maintenance of all sorts should be carefully checked, and wherever practical proper button badges should be issued to such persons. However, where this cannot be done, special lists of the names of persons entitled to enter the Pass Gates should be furnished to the Head Gateman at the gate and checked off as they enter. These lists should be preserved.
7. Detectives, Firemen and Special Representatives of Police: Local Police Officers of the city in which the stadium is located will be admitted through all gates, provided they are in full uniform and wearing their police badges except at the Olympic Auditorium. Police Officers from other cities will not be admitted. If special un-uniformed police details are necessary, a special police card must be issued bearing the name of the Officer, his badge number and the date. These cards will be good for one day only. If such a detail is necessary at your stadium, please check with the Central Office immediately. Where possible, it is desirable that such a practice be avoided.

Olympic Auditorium: No Police Officers will be admitted in uniform with the exception of the Lieutenant and 15 men who are now detailed.

No badges, such as police, firemen, detective badges, etc., of any sort should be honored at any gate at any time unless one of the two provisions above has been fully met.

There should be a firemen's detail at each stadium, drawn from the city in which the stadium is located. This should be a limited number necessary to guard the premises, approved by you, and should be admitted only in full uniform with their firemen's badges and their names checked off the approved list at the Pass Gate.

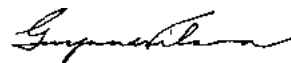
SPECIAL NOTE: SWIMMING STADIUM

The Manager will check with Chief Scott's Office three days prior to the opening of swimming competitions to be assured that the fire detail, both inside and under the temporary stands, has been assigned and provisions made for their placing at strategic points. Four men of this detail with equipment should be placed underneath the temporary stands and one on top of each entrance tunnel.

* * * * *

COURTESY SHOULD BE THE KEYNOTE OF THE INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUR ORGANIZATION THROUGHOUT

Yours very truly,



GWYNN WILSON

DRINKING WATER SERVICE AT THE STADIUMS

Drinking water will be furnished to all stadiums for athletes, officials and members of the staff. Charts will be furnished Stadium Managers showing the locations where the water should be placed in the Olympic Stadium and the Swimming Stadium.

The schedule for water dispensers in each stadium is as follows:

Olympic Stadium - Opening Ceremony

Playground south of Athletic Building - 30

Olympic Stadium - Standard Set-up

30 locations, 20 of which are indicated on map (additional to be specified later by Stadium Manager when needed)

Swimming Stadium

Dressing Rooms 4
Judges' Building 4

State Armory

Men's Dressing Room 1
Women's Dressing Room 1
Officials' Office 1
Fencing Floor 1
Lounge 2

Long Beach Marine Stadium

Dressing Room Building 3
Boathouse 4
Officials' Room 2
Press Room 2
Start 1

Riviera Country Club

Offices under stand 3
Judges' Stand 1

Olympic Auditorium

Dressing Room Building 3
Room under ring 1

Pasadena Rose Bowl

Dressing Room 3
Room where bicycles are stored 1
Outside Cycling Track near finish 1
Officials Stand 1

Los Angeles Police Range 2

* * * *

Water services at each of the stadiums will start on order from the Sports Technical Director as soon as training starts and will continue throughout the competitions. The Stadium Manager in each case will see that the dispensers are put in convenient places, so that they may be available to all athletes and officials, both men and women.

Drinking cups are being furnished by the water company. An extra supply of cups will be provided and each Stadium Manager will see that the attendant in charge is instructed to have cups in the containers at all times. Additional set-ups will be furnished on order by the water company, if needed.

During the period of competitions, all stadiums will be serviced as far as possible during hours when competitions are not being held. Arrangements should be made with the drivers of the trucks delivering water, so that an attendant can meet them at a regular hour to see that the stadiums and buildings are open for the deliveries. In case of emergency deliveries during the competitions, instruct men on service driveways to pass the trucks with water to the locations where delivery is to be made, and allow for the men to enter the dressing rooms and other locations to deliver the water where it is needed.

* * * *

AUTO PARKING

Special windshield sticker Auto Passes have been issued to important officials. Regulations concerning these stickers will be compiled and supplied to the men concerned.

There are two special designations on each Parking Sticker. In the lower right-hand corner a large red number indicates the parking area at the Olympic Stadium. On some of these parking stickers there is a large red circle on the lower left-hand corner. A special parking area convenient to the Tribune Entrance should be reserved at each stadium (except the Olympic Auditorium), for approximately 200 cars, for exclusive parking of cars bearing stickers WITH BOTH the large red circle and a large red number as described above.

Windshield stickers without the large red circle are not good for special parking at outside stadiums. However, traffic organizations at all stadiums should be instructed to assist all cars bearing any of these official Auto Passes, through traffic, whether or not they bear the large red circle.

Special parking areas at each stadium should be designated by large signs. Check with the Central Office for copy on these signs.

Parking attendants in all special parking areas are responsible for guarding all cars parked in their areas, and they should be well informed concerning the different classes of officials' tickets, so that they can give complete directions to these special guests, thus aiding them to reach their seats.

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM

The most important people will have Auto Passes marked 0-1; 0-2,0-3 and 0-4, and the parking lot at the corner of Colorado and Nieto Streets should be reserved for these people, and the proper signs should be erected to guide them. For the most part, the Press cards will be 0-5, and these should be directed to the parking station at the rear of the Press Stand. This area should also be indicated with a proper sign. These signs will be agreed upon on the grounds by the Stadium Manager and a representative of the Central Office.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SALE OF CONCESSIONS

The accredited representative of the concessions company will handle the concessions at all stadiums with the exception of the State Armory. The concessions at the State Armory will be handled by the 160th Infantry.

THE CONCESSIONAIRE will provide each salesman with a concession button badge. These badges will be identified as follows:

<u>PLACE</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LIMIT FOR CAPACITY CROWD</u>
Olympic Stadium	Orange	1-300	262
L.A. Swimming Stadium	Light Blue	1-36	30
Olympic Auditorium	Red	1-50	36
Pasadena Rose Bowl	Yellow	1-75	65
Riviera Country Club	Yellow	1-25	20
Long Beach Marine Stadium	Green	1-110	100

PROCEDURE IN OPERATION

ALL SALESMEN MUST BE CLEAN AND IN REGULATION UNIFORM
NO SELLING IN TRIBUNE AT ANY STADIUM

The Section Chief or Lieutenant in charge of any area is responsible for the conduct of concession salesmen. On first offense of breaking regulations a salesman should be warned. If he fails to cooperate, the Section Chief or Lieutenant in charge will see that the salesman is taken to the Concessions Building and is reported to the Concessionaire or his representative.

1. Olympic Stadium: Salesmen will be admitted through slide gate opposite Concessions Building in outer fence, on their badges, and proceed directly to the Concessions Building through which they will be admitted to the Stadium. The number of salesmen to be admitted will be limited proportionately according to the size of the anticipated attendance in the Stadium for each show, and this number will be determined each day by the Stadium Manager.

The maximum for a full Stadium will be 262. In the case of a full Stadium, concession badges Nos. 1-262 only will be admitted. If the number of salesmen were limited to 175, badges 1-175, would be admitted, etc.

The Stadium Manager will appoint a man to check the entry of concession salesmen, and the Concessionaire will supply this man with a list of the numbers of the badges and the names of the persons to whom these badges are issued. He will check each concession salesman off this list as they enter and spot-check by frequently requiring a salesman to give his name and check the name back to the list.

In the Olympic Stadium, concession salesmen will be provided with an additional badge bearing the number of the aisle in which they are permitted to sell.

The Stadium Manager will instruct his organization to enforce the following rules in regard to concession salesmen:

1. They are permitted to sell only in the aisle indicated on their badge.
2. They are not permitted to go from one section to another along the transverse aisles.
3. They must remain in the Stadium, and if they leave, they must not be permitted to re-enter.
4. They must remain in the aisles and are not permitted to go between the seat rows at any time.
5. They must stay away from the tunnel entrances while the crowd is entering and leaving the Stadium.
6. They must not call their wares while an announcement of any kind is being made over the loudspeaker.
7. They must not call their wares while any track event or other similar event is in progress or at any other time when it would interfere with the spectators.
8. They must sit down in the aisles during the track event

II. All Other Stadiums:

Concessions, regulations under "OLYMPIC STADIUM" apply at all other stadiums wherever applicable.

The number of salesmen to be admitted will be cut down proportionately to the size of the crowd; this to be determined by the Stadium Manager. The Stadium Manager will provide in each case a convenient Pass Gate for the salesmen and assign a repre-

sentative to check the salesmen in, as described for the Olympic Stadium.

At each stadium concession salesmen will pick up their supply of goods within the stadium gates and will not be permitted to re-enter the stadium if they leave.

At the Pasadena Rose Bowl, supply stations will be inside the fence. The location of supply stations will be mutually agreed upon between the concessionaire and the Stadium Manager.

At the Riviera Country Club the concessionaire will not be permitted to have stands or wagons of any sort on the turf of the polo field. Concession salesmen at the Riviera Country Club will not be permitted to call their wares or to interfere in any way with the spectators at any time during which a horse is performing in the dressage events.

At the Long Beach Marine Stadium 6 to 8 concession wagons will be permitted along the road in the standing room areas. These wagons must not in any way interfere with the movement of official cars or in any way with the spectators. In this Stadium badges 1-50 will be good in the stands, and badges 50-110 in the standing areas and on the wagons.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMITTANCE OF BANDS, CHORUSES

AND OTHER MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS TO STADIUMS

Musical organizations participating in the Olympic Games will consist of the following:

1. Permanent Bands: There will be four of these bands - Band A, Band B, Band C, and Band D. These bands will be issued Standard celluloid button badges, numbered as follows:

Band A	1-60	Band C	1-70
Band B	1-70	Band D	1-60
2. Guest Bands: Guest bands will consist of bands representing civic, fraternal, educational, etc., organizations which may be assigned to play on one or more occasions at any Of the places where Olympic competitions are being held.
3. Chorus: A Chorus of 1200 voices will sing at the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and the Football Game, all of which events

will be held in the Olympic Stadium.

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The Director of Music of the Olympic Games will assign a representative each day to the gate where the musicians will be admitted. This man will report to the Gate Captain with written instructions, signed personally by the Musical Director, describing the musical organizations which will be admitted, and the gate through which they will enter. The Gate Captain will be responsible to properly introduce this Musical Organizations representative to the Head Gateman of the gate designated. Thereafter, he will remain at that gate to identify the musicians and their credentials.

However, the responsibility for the entry of all musicians rests upon the Gateman, and he shall see that the proper credentials and conditions for entry are met by all musicians as well as other persons. The representative of the Musical Organizations Department is acting entirely in an advisory capacity, and to assist the Gateman in every case.

PERMANENT BANDS will not be admitted unless:

- (1) They are in full uniform.
- (2) They carry their own instruments.
- (3) They wear the proper badges.

The instructions will specifically state which of the Bands (A, B, C, and D) are to be admitted.

GUEST BANDS will not be admitted unless:

- (1) They are in full uniform.
- (2) They carry their own instruments.

No more than one Guest Band will be admitted for any event. Their uniform will be identified by the representative of the Musical Organizations Department. Any member not dressed in the standard uniform will not be admitted.

FOOTBALL GAME - MONDAY EVENING - AUGUST 8, 1932:

All musicians, including members of bands and choruses, except Bands A, B, C, and D who will be admitted as above, will be provided with special admission tickets. These admission tickets will have a stub which must be detached and placed in a special

box which will be provided by the Musical Organizations representative. These will be turned over to this representative as soon as all of the musicians have entered the Stadium and delivered to the musical director for the purpose of checking attendance.

OPENING AND CLOSING CEREMONIES:

Bands A, B, C, and D, will play in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and will be admitted in the usual way. The Chorus will be admitted on special admission tickets and the stubs will be kept exactly as described above.

ALL OTHER STADIUMS

Pasadena Rose Bowl, Riviera Country Club, Long Beach Marine Stadium, Olympic Auditorium, and Los Angeles Swimming Stadium.

The musical director will notify each Stadium Manager of the Band which will play at each stadium, specifying the events for which it will play and designating the entrance through which the band will enter. The Stadium Manager will make proper arrangements with the Head Gateman at that entrance. If the Band is one of the Permanent Bands, it will be entered as described in "PERMANENT BANDS" under "OLYMPIC STADIUM", above. If it is a Guest Band, the Manager or Director of that Band will report to the Gateman and identify the members of his Band. They will not be admitted unless:

- (1) They are in full uniform.
- (2) They carry their own instruments.

Only one Guest Band will be permitted to play for any show, and each member must be dressed in the standard uniform of that Band.

SIZE AND LOCATION OF BAND AND CHORUS SECTIONS

1. OLYMPIC STADIUM:

Opening and Closing Ceremonies:

Section 14 - low numbers	Section 15 - high numbers
Rows 1-44, inclusive	TOTAL - - - - - 1608 Seats

Arrangements will be made to admit musicians at Tunnels 14 and 15 under the procedure described above.

Football Game :

Section 18 - low numbers Section 19 - high numbers
Section 19 - low numbers Section 20 - high numbers
Rows 1-35, inclusive TOTAL - - - - 2515 seats

Arrangements will be made for the musicians to enter Tunnels 18, 19 and 20 as above.

All other Events in Olympic Stadium:

Tunnel 23 - low numbers, Rows 1-13 inclusive. Bands will enter Tunnel 23. The Stadium Manager will mark and guard Band and/or Chorus Sections in every case. The Musical Organizations Department will provide their own ushers for the opening and Closing Ceremonies and the Football Game.

Seating Requirements:

Opening and Closing Ceremonies-	1200 members of Chorus-	1200	seats
" " " "	200 " of Band	- 275	"
	TOTAL	1475	"
Football Game -	1200 members of Chorus-	1200	"
" " " "	850 " of Band	1000	"
	250 Members of Bugle Corps -	300	"
	TOTAL	2500	"
All Other Events	175 piece Band	252	seats

2. LOS ANGELES SWIMMING STADIUM:

All events Band Section - Stair 1, High numbers, Rows 1 to 7.
Total - 75 seats

Musicians will enter Pass Gate (east gate on South Park Drive)
Stadium Manager will mark and guard the section.

3. OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM:

The Band will play in the gallery - no reserved seats. The Stadium Manager will agree upon the location with the musical director and reserve 80 seats. He will mark and guard the section and make proper arrangements for the admittance of the

musicians through a convenient entrance with the credentials previously described.

4. PASADENA ROSE BOWL AND RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB:

No reserved seats. The Stadium Manager will agree with the musical director as to the location, and reserve 80 seats. He will mark and guard the section and make proper arrangements for the admittance of the musicians through a convenient entrance with the credentials previously described.

5. LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM:

The designated Band will be identified and admitted through the Pass Gate on Colorado Street opposite the official Press Stand, in the manner described above for guest bands. The Stadium Manager will make provision for a platform on which the band will play immediately west of the Press Stand.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL STADIUM MANAGERS

Except in the Olympic Stadium where the musical organization will be under the direction of the Sports Technical Department, the Stadium Manager will make it a point to personally meet the Band Manager in each case and, acting in liaison with the Sports Technical Department, will mutually agree upon a musical program which will not in any way interfere with the activities of the Stadium. Please report any lack of co-operation on the part of any band leader or its members to the musical director.

Have bottle of water on stand (with paper cups) convenient to each band stand.

* * * *

INFORMATION CONCERNING OFFICIAL OLYMPIC BADGES

Official Olympic badges are divided into five divisions:

I. BADGES ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL OLYMPIC GROUPS WHO HOLD PERMANENT POSITIONS IN THE WORLD-WIDE OLYMPIC ORGANIZATION:

Each of these badges is designated by a short piece of special Olympic ribbon (blue, yellow, black, green and red stripes) with the medallion at the top. These badges are for identification only and are not good for admittance. All.

persons wearing these badges have been issued tickets of admittance.

The medallion may bear either of the following titles imprinted thereon: "I.O.C." or "OFFICIAL". Special courtesy should be shown all persons wearing this type of badge. If the person wants information, give it to him if you can, or if not, see that he is directed to a person who can give it to him. If he insists on admittance at any gate, first try and direct him to one of the Official Gates (Peristyle- Olympic Stadium, Gate 4- Olympic Stadium, or Tribune Entrance - all other stadiums.) If he insists on entering a stadium or training quarters and will not go to one of the places suggested, admit him and, if possible, see that he is personally escorted where he desires to go by a member of your organization, such as a guard or usher, who can be relieved from duty temporarily.

No person wearing an Olympic badge should be criticized at any time. However, instruct your organization to report abuses of the badges to you. Persons wearing Olympic Ribbon badges are entitled to enter all training quarters if they desire. If this privilege is being abused, however, discourage the practise if possible.

II. JURY BADGES (USED BY JUDGES, TIMERS, ETC.):

These badges have the medallion at the top with a plain solid-color ribbon; the color of the ribbon indicating a particular sport.

These badges are not good for admittance through the gates, but are for identification only. Persons issued these badges have also been issued tickets of admittance.

Although persons wearing these badges should be treated courteously at all times, they are not entitled to have any regulations set aside for them at any time.

III. TEAM BADGES:

All team badges bear a serial number on the medallion and are entitled to admittance at specific places, described below:

SPECIAL NOTE: ALL OF THESE SPECIAL TEAM BADGES WILL ADMIT THROUGH ALL GATES IN THE OUTSIDE FENCE AT THE OLYMPIC STADIUM AND THROUGH TUNNEL SIX TO THE ATHLETES SECTION. THEY WILL NOT ADMIT THROUGH THE PUBLIC GATES AT ANY OTHER STADIUM EXCEPT SWIMMING STADIUM. ALL SWIMMING BADGES WILL BE ADMITTED AT ANT GATE IN THE OUTSIDE FENCE AT THE SWIMMING STADIUM.

1. Team - "Chef de Mission" - Short Dark-Blue Ribbon:

This badge is issued to the Manager of the entire delegation representing a country. In addition to, the Olympic Stadium, it will admit the wearer at the Dressing Room Gate at all stadiums. At stadiums other than the Olympic Stadium, this badge will admit from the dressing quarters to the athletes' section in the stands at the stadium. These men should be shown extreme courtesy at all times.

2. "Team" Badges - Short Dark-Blue Ribbon:

This badge is issued to coaches, trainers, etc., who are connected with more than one sport. Wearers of this badge are entitled to admittance exactly as described for "Chef de Mission".

3. "Team" Badges with the Name of the Sport Thereon in Different Colored Short Ribbons indicating that Sport:

These badges are issued to competitors, coaches, trainers, etc., whose activities are confined to a single sport.

In addition to the Olympic Stadium, these persons are entitled to admittance at the Dressing Room Gate at the stadium where their sport is held while their sport is in progress only. If they are not competing on that day they will be admitted on their badges from the Dressing Room into the Athletes' Stand at that stadium.

At the Long Beach Marine Stadium they should be admitted through the Pass Gate adjacent to the Boathouse and be directed from there to the Athletes' Section in the stands.

IV. PRESS BADGES

Press badges have the medallion at the top with a short piece of red and yellow ribbon. These badges are for identification only and will not admit any place at any time. All persons issued these badges have been issued admittance tickets.

Every possible courtesy should be extended to Members of the Press wearing these badges. However, regulations must not be set aside for them except in cases of emergency.

V. MANAGEMENT BADGES WITH THE MEDALLION HANGING AS PENDANT AND X.O.C. ON BAR:

Management Badges are divided into four groups:

1. Olympic ribbon Management badge with an individual name on medallion:

This badge is issued to members of the Central Executive Staff only, and is good through all gates and at all points at all stadiums at all times.

Orders issued by wearers of these Executive Badges must be obeyed by all employees of all stadiums. However, the wearer of the badge takes responsibility for the orders which he issues, and any employee carrying out such orders must remember the name of the person who issued them, and report to his superior, if occasion arises.

2. Olympic ribbon Manager badge: Same as above except with the word MANAGER imprinted on the medallion.

These badges are good to all gates and at all points at all times. However, the wearer has authority to issue orders only to members of the organization for which he is responsible.

3. Olympic ribbon Village badge: OLYMPIC VILLAGE printed on medallion. Same as (2) above.

4. Staff ribbon badges for individual stadiums:

Medallion hanging as pendant from ribbon same as above. STAFF printed on the bar at top and, MANAGEMENT printed on the medallion, with the name of the stadium printed on the ribbon and a different, solid color ribbon for each stadium.

These badges are issued to assistants to the Manager at each stadium. They are good through all gates and at all points at the stadium designated. They will not be honored at other stadiums.

* * * * *

TICKETS OF ADMITTANCE TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES

There are five general classes of tickets of admittance to the Olympia Games:

- I. A. OFFICIAL PASSES
- B. PRESS PASSES
- II. OLYMPIC STADIUM PASSES

- III. SEASON TICKET COUPON BOOKS FOR INDIVIDUAL SPORTS
- IV. SINGLE ADMISSION RESERVED SEAT TICKETS
- V. GENERAL ADMISSION TICKETS

I

A. OFFICIAL PASSES:

The Official Pass is a purple, steel-engraved ticket in a leather case, and is good for admittance at all stadiums. It has been issued to members of the official groups attending the Olympic Games. On the lefthand side of the ticket is the seat designation for the Olympic Stadium, and on the righthand side is the seat designation for all other stadiums. These tickets will admit the bearers through the peristyle entrance at the Olympic Stadium, and to the Tribune and Section A.A. entrance at all other stadiums.

- B. The Press Pass is an orange, steel-engraved ticket in a leather case, and has been issued to accredited members of the World Press attending the Games. These tickets will admit to all stadiums as follows: At the Olympic Stadium the seat designation is on the lower lefthand side and the tunnel entrance is specified. The designation for all other stadiums is on the lower righthand corner, and the bearers of these Passes will be admitted through the Press Entrance at all other stadiums.

II

The OLYMPIC STADIUM PASS is good for the Olympic Stadium only, and will admit to all of the events to be held in the Olympic Stadium.

CHILD OLYMPIC STADIUM PASSES are valid for use by all children of 16 years of age or under, and can be identified by the fact that they are approximately two inches shorter in length and are in a smaller leather case, as well as the fact that they have printed on the ticket "VALID FOR CHILD ONLY". This child ticket is the regulation Olympic Stadium Pass ticket with the portion of the ticket bearing the figure of the athlete cut off.

A limited number of Child Tickets have been sold to high school students over 16 years of age. These tickets are marked NON-TRANSFERABLE at the base of the ticket. If the bearer has not written his signature on the face of the ticket he should be requested to do so before he is admitted.

There are two colors of Olympic Stadium Passes, namely, green, for the South side, and blue for the North side. All are in leather cases. The specific seat designation is on each ticket.

III

There are five SEASON TICKET COUPON BOOKS for the following sports: namely, Swimming, Boxing, Wrestling, Rowing and Fencing.

CHILD SEASON TICKET COUPON BOOKS are valid for use by children of 16 years of age or under and can be identified readily inasmuch as they are the regulation Season Ticket Coupon Books with the portion of the ticket bearing the figure of the athlete cut off.

Some of these tickets have been sold to High School students over 16 years of age and the same regulations apply as above for Olympic Stadium Passes.

The cover of the Season Ticket Book is of a different color to correspond to the different sports, and bears the name of the sport for which it is valid, and in every case except Fencing, it bears a specific reserved seat designation.

Colors of Season Ticket Books:

Swimming	-	blue	Wrestling	-	orange
Rowing	-	green	Fencing	-	gray
Boxing	-	red			

Fencing Season Ticket Books do not bear a specific seat designation, but will admit to a special Season Ticket Section.

There is a coupon in the book for each show, and the proper coupon must be detached by the Gatememen as the holder is admitted.

EXPLANATION OF CODE DESIGNATION ON SEASON TICKET COUPONS AND SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS

EACH COUPON IN ALL SEASON TICKET BOOKS AND EVERY RESERVED SEAT TICKET AND EVERY GENERAL ADMISSION TICKET HAS ON IT A CODE NUMBER, EITHER "M", "A" OR "E" AND THE NUMBERS 30, 31 or 1 TO 14 INCLUSIVE. THE "M" STANDS FOR MORNING, "A" FOR AFTERNOON AND

"E" FOR EVENING. THE 30 and 31 AND 1 TO 14 INDICATE THE DATE FOR WHICH THE TICKET IS VALID. AS AN EXAMPLE: - "A - 30" WOULD BE VALID FOR THE AFTERNOON OF THE 30 OF JULY, "E - 8" WOULD BE VALID FOR THE EVENING OF THE 8 OF AUGUST. "M - 10" WOULD BE VALID FOR THE MORNING OF THE 10 OF AUGUST - ETC.

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THE MOST IMPORTANT INSTRUCTION THAT ALL GATEMEN CAN
BE GIVEN IS TO INSPECT EACH TICKET CAREFULLY TO
BE SURE THAT IT BEARS THE PROPER CODE FOR THAT EVENT

IV

RESERVED SEAT TICKETS FOR SINGLE EVENTS are all similar in style and wording, and each ticket bears the price of admission, the code indicating the event for which it is valid, and the stadium to which it admits, in addition to the seat designation which is specifically marked. There are no child single admission Reserved Seat Tickets.

NOTE: Rowing Tickets for special bleacher sections call for any seat in that section, but do not have reserved seat designations.

COLORS FOR RESERVED SEAT TICKETS FOR SINGLE EVENTS

A. Olympic Stadium:

All Track and Field Events	Orange
All other events	Brown

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| B. Swimming Stadium - | Blue |
| C. Olympic Auditorium - | Red |
| D. Long Beach Marine Stadium - | Green |
| E. Riviera Country Club | Purple |

GENERAL ADMISSION TICKETS :

All General Admission Tickets are serially numbered, and the Stadium, Code, Price, and whether for Child or Adult, are printed thereon.

These General Admission Tickets have a color similar to the Reserved Seat Tickets' color in practically every case, but it will be very necessary that all gatemen learn what the tickets are like that will admit through their gates, and they must carefully check whether the ticket is Child or Adult.

Child Tickets are easily identified as the Code is printed in blue ink in all cases. The code on all Adult Tickets is printed in red and in large type.

Samples of all tickets will be provided for each Stadium Manager, showing a complete set of tickets that are valid at their respective stadiums. This chart must be used to educate the ticket salesmen, the gatemen and the section chiefs at each stadium to eliminate any possibility of confusion or doubt that they are handling the proper ticket for that event.

The Ticket Department will provide a tabulated list of the tickets of admittance, indicating whether there are reserved seat or general admission tickets for each event, or both. Seating charts indicating the seat sections will also be provided for use by the Management Staff at each stadium.

Stadium Managers will provide removable GENERAL ADMISSION signs to put over all gates where General Admission Tickets are to be honored.

* * *

MESSENGER AND STAFF BADGES

Messenger and Staff badges are all serially numbered and will admit the wearers through the Pass Gates only at each stadium and allow them to pass between sections within the stadiums. Stadium Managers will instruct men at Pass Gates not to permit messengers to bring cameras through Pass Gates.

MEDICAL SERVICE BADGES

(RED CROSS)

First Aid Service: The medical division of the Games of the Xth Olympiad will be under the Supervisor of First Aid and

his assistant. Special First Aid Stations are provided in the upper Concourse of the Olympic Stadium at Tunnels 1, 5, 16, 24 and 29, and at four points on the grounds outside the Stadium.

Stations will be provided at each other stadium and all Stadium Managers are requested to see that all important staff members are fully informed of their exact location, and that all employees are familiar with the location of the station nearest the area where they are working. There will be competent physicians in charge at all stadiums and stretcher bearers will be conveniently stationed wherever crowds congregate.

All doctors will have an assignment card signed by the Supervisor of First Aid, and all other medical personnel will have assignment sheets signed also by the Supervisor.

These people will be admitted through the Pass Gates only at all stadiums, under the following conditions:

1. That they present an assignment card or sheet bearing the proper date and designating the specific stadium (card or sheet should be carefully inspected at the Pass Gates to be sure that the person presenting the card or sheet is assigned at that stadium and on that date).

2. That they are wearing an official medical service tag bearing a large number corresponding to the date, in a conspicuous place. These tags permit the wearers to pass from section to section within the stadiums to which they are assigned or to remain in their sections near the entrances where they will be in a position to observe the crowd.

Persons in charge of ambulances and other medical equipment should be given full co-operation at all stadiums on presentation of proper credentials, as described above. Stadium Managers are urged to co-operate with the Supervisor and his assistant in the location of convenient First Aid Stations.

* * *

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE USE OF CAMERA BADGES

Wear your badge on your coat lapel whenever you are in or about places of Olympic competition.

For the convenience of cameramen special camera button badges have been provided. No tickets of admittance will be required in addition to these badges. The button badges will be good for admittance only at the designated Pass Gates and subject

to the conditions at each stadium as listed below.

The Management is anxious to give cameramen all of the freedom and co-operation possible, and we urge that all cameramen co-operate with members of the staff in all stadiums by taking care at all times not to interfere with the spectators.

OLYMPIC STADIUM:

1. Good for admittance only at Pass Gate 33 (East end of Stadium) and Pass Gate 12 (Southwest of Stadium near Swimming Stadium). Cameramen with these badges must go through the designated gates in both the outside and inside fences.
2. Camera badges will permit the wearer with his camera to circulate in the stands at the Olympic Stadium. Ushers are instructed to prohibit cameramen from entering certain restricted areas, such as the Tribune, except when on special assignment. Arrangements to take pictures in these restricted areas must be made in advance.
3. A maximum of one cameraman from each syndicate, two cameramen and one camera from each news-reel, and two official cameramen will be permitted on the field. Absolutely no other cameramen will be permitted on the field.
4. Camera badges will not admit to the field. It will be necessary for cameramen assigned to the field under the above limitations to report at the Stadium Box at the athletes' entrance to the field at the foot of Tunnel 6, and there be issued special field ribbons each day. If a cameraman leaves the field and wishes another to take his place, it will be necessary for him to leave the field ribbon with the attendant at the Stadium Box. No more than one field ribbon will be issued to any syndicate or two to any newsreel at any one time.

LOS ANGELES SWIMMING STADIUM

1. All cameramen will be admitted through any gate in the outside fence, and will check in through the Pass Gate (the East gate on South Park Drive), and be permitted to operate in the stands.
2. A maximum of one cameraman from each syndicate, two cameramen and one camera from each news-reel, and two official cameramen' will be permitted on the pool level in the Los Angeles Swimming Stadium.

STATE ARMORY:

1. All cameramen may check in through the main entrance.

2. The ushers will assist the cameramen in obtaining locations to take their pictures so that they will not interfere with the spectators.

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM:

1. Camera Badges will not be admitted at the gates of the Olympic Auditorium. Special Camera Boxes have been reserved in the balcony, and admittance to these will be by a special season ticket which designates the exact location of the box.

PASADENA ROSE BOWL:

1. All cameramen may enter through the Pass Gate (Gate 26, south end of the Stadium) and may enter the stadium through any tunnel.
2. A maximum of one cameraman from each syndicate, two cameramen and one camera from each news-reel, and two official cameramen will be permitted on the field in the Pasadena Rose Bowl. These Cameramen will be checked in through the Pass Gate and will proceed straight forward through the tunnel to the track.

RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB:

All cameramen will be admitted through the Pass Gate indicated on their badges via the main entrance on Beverly Boulevard. They are expected to keep within the restricted areas and exercise due care not to interfere with the spectators. The Stadium Manager will guard the restricted areas.

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM:

1. All cameramen will be admitted to the Long Beach Marine Stadium through the Pass Gates: - (1) adjacent to the Boathouse on Nieto Street, and (2) at the entrance to the press stands on Colorado Street.
2. The attendants will assist cameramen in obtaining good locations to take pictures. Special care must be taken not to interfere with the view of spectators.

* * * *

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE USE OF FLASHLIGHT POWDER OF ANY SORT
IS ABSOLUTELY PROHIBITED IN OR ADJACENT
TO ANY OF THE OLYMPIC STADIUMS OR
FACILITIES

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SALE
OF OFFICIAL DAILY PROGRAMS

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Program salesmen must be wearing the regulation uniform and be clean and neatly dressed.

Each Stadium Manager should mutually agree with the Head Program Salesman upon the locations for supply stations and on all special regulations concerning each stadium. Any salesman breaking any regulations should be first warned by the ushers or other members of the staff and if he fails to co-operate, it should be reported to his section chief or superior, who will require the offending salesman to turn in the balance of his programs and give up his badge.

OLYMPIC STADIUM:

Four program salesmen are permitted to sell in each section. Program badges have two numbers. The first number indicates the section number, and the second number the salesman's serial number. These badges will admit program salesmen to the Stadium through the gate on the inside fence corresponding to the first number on their badge, under the following conditions:

They must be carrying their programs in the regulation program salesman's bag. A salesman may exit and re-enter with a new supply of programs through his proper gate at any time. In case the gate indicated on a salesman's badge is not open for any particular event, that salesman will not be allowed to enter the Stadium through any other gate.

Supply Stations will be situated in the permanent ticket booths:

1. Between the inside and the outside fence near Gate 4.
2. Between the inside and the outside fence near Gate 24.
3. Between the inside and the outside fence near Gate 33.

All program salesmen will be admitted through the outside fence through Gates 4, 24, and 33 exclusively. Special gatemen should be at these three gates to identify and check the program salesmen in and out, as they are permitted to exit and re-enter through these gates as often as necessary for a fresh supply of programs.

- 25 -

All program salesmen are permitted to sell outside the outside fence and inside the outside fence as long as they do not interfere with the public in any way.

The following are the rules of the Stadium:

1. Program salesmen are permitted to sell in the section designated on their badges only.
2. They cannot go from one section to another along the transverse aisles.
3. They must remain in the vertical aisles and are not permitted to go between seat rows at any time.
4. They must stay away from the tunnel entrances while the crowd is entering and leaving the Stadium.
5. They must not call their wares while an announcement of any kind is being made, or while any event is in progress, when such calling would interfere with the spectators.
6. They must be in the regulation uniform for program salesmen.

OLYMPIC PARK:

Program badges numbered 1 to 80 will be issued for salesmen in Olympic Park. These salesmen are permitted to enter outside fence Gates 4, 24, and 33 for their supply of programs, but they are not permitted to enter the Olympic Stadium under any circumstances.

SWIMMING STADIUM:

Olympic Park badges numbers 1 to 16 will admit to the Swimming Stadium.

STATE ARMORY - Fencing:

Four program salesmen will be admitted to Fencing on Olympic Park badges. The Head Program Salesman will furnish the Stadium Manager the serial numbers of badges to be admitted.

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM, ROSE BOWL, RIVIERA COUNTRY CLUB and

LONG BEACH MARINE STADIUM:

Program badges for these stadiums are marked "Outside Stadiums - Not Good in Olympic Park". They are all serially numbered. The

- 26 -

maximum number of salesmen to be admitted to each stadium is as follows:

Olympic Auditorium 10
Rose Bowl 25
Riviera Country Club 20
Long Beach Marine Stadium 75

In each case the Head Program Salesman will furnish the Stadium Manager with the serial numbers of the badges which will admit salesmen. Others must not be admitted. Each Stadium Manager will agree with the Head Program Salesman upon locations for supply stations and convenient gates for the salesmen to pass through.

Olympic Auditorium - one pass gate only. Supply station inside.

Rose Bowl - One Pass Gate only through outer fence. Supply station inside outer fence. Program salesmen may enter and exit through tunnels into stadium at any time.

Riviera Country Club - One Pass Gate through outer fence. Supply station under or adjacent to permanent stands. Salesmen allowed to enter and exit stands. No loud calling at any time and no selling while horses are performing.

Long Beach Marine Stadium - Stadium Manager will agree with the Head Program Salesman upon the number of pass gates necessary, and designate the number of salesmen to be permitted to sell in each area. Supply stations inside fence.

NOTICE TO ALL STADIUM MANAGERS:

1. Program salesmen are not permitted to sell in the Tribune.
2. Arrange for location to count program money.
3. Rules of Olympic Park as described above are to be enforced at all stadiums in so far as they are applicable.

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OUTLINE OF PAYROLL SYSTEM

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Each Stadium Manager will provide the Central Office with a detailed outline of the anticipated organization necessary to operate his stadium during the period of the Games, and a budget of cost. This will be based on the anticipated crowds at each stadium.

Stadium organizations must necessarily be flexible so that they can be increased or decreased each day depending upon the attendance. The budget estimates are necessarily tentative. However, they should be carefully prepared so that increases should be caused only by increased attendance.

AFTER THE FIRST DAY OR TWO OF OPERATION

MANY ECONOMIES CAN BE EFFECTED

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO SEE THAT THIS IS DONE

METHOD OF EMPLOYMENT

Applicants for work will fill out standard application cards which will be prepared and printed by the Stadium Manager in conjunction with the Paymaster.

The Stadium Manager will then send each accepted applicant a double government postcard, one-half of which notifies the applicant of his appointment and where and when to report for duty, and the uniform required. The other half is his acceptance card which he will sign and return to the Stadium Manager.

On receipt of the acceptance cards the Stadium Manager will complete the original application cards, filling in the identification number, the position in which the man is to work, and the number of badge which is to be issued to him each time he is assigned to work.

Identification numbers will start from (1) at each stadium and run serially without regard to the type of work to which the man is assigned. The badge numbers should be assigned in the order of preference in which the Stadium Manager desires to select his organization for work each day. For example: If a Stadium Manager has 100 gatemen, the best gatemen should be issued the lowest badge numbers so that if 50 gatemen are to work on a particular day, the men to whom the badges 1 to 50 are assigned

would be automatically selected.

After all assignments have been made on the original application forms, they will be turned over to the Paymaster who will prepare an identification card (an envelope form) for each employee.

At least one day before the opening event in his stadium, the Stadium Manager will give the Paymaster, in addition to the application cards, a list containing the name, identification number, position and rate of pay for each employee, and sign the list as authority to the Paymaster to issue identification cards to those whose names appear on the list.

On the day the employee reports for duty he will surrender his appointment card and an identification card will be issued to each employee who will sign his identification card in the presence of a representative of the Paymaster. This signature will be compared with the signature on the original application card at that time.

OPERATION OF THE PAYROLL SYSTEM:

On reporting for duty each day (including the first day after the identification cards have been issued), each employee to be assigned for work on that day will present his identification card at the designated time and place where a representative of the Paymaster and a member of the Manager's staff, working together, will exchange his Identification card for his celluloid badge. The men will then be given their instructions by their chiefs and report to their posts for duty.

If a full organization is not needed for any particular day, all men not assigned for duty will not be given a badge, but on presentation of their identification cards (in this case they will retain their identification cards) will be admitted to the employees' section of their own stadium.

This method of issuing badges will be followed out for each group in the order of their rank, that is: the chiefs of each division will report to the Stadium Manager who will see that their badges are issued, and thereafter these chiefs will see that the badges for their assistants are distributed, etc., until the entire organization for that day have been issued their badges.

After the identification cards are collected, the payroll man will take them to the Paymaster's Office where vouchers will be prepared and inserted in the identification cards. This voucher will be in the exact amount of the pay for each man for that one event. At an agreed time toward the end of each program, the

chief of each division will assemble his men and meet the payroll man at a designated place, where the payroll man will validate each voucher with a signature punch as he returns the identification card envelope containing the voucher in exchange for each celluloid badge. The vouchers will be cashed at the conclusion of each show at the Cashier's Office. The employee will then retain his identity card in order to gain admittance to the stadium for the next event.

In the event there are two or more shows to be held in a stadium in one day, the badges will be issued before the beginning of the first show, in the manner described above, and collected at the conclusion of the last show.

Vouchers may be issued either at the conclusion of each show or held until the conclusion of the last show.

Any additional employees added for a second or a third show during a day will be issued their badges in the standard way. If the organization is to be cut down between shows on any particular day, the Stadium Manager will notify the Paymaster in advance of the men who are to be released and the Paymaster will issue their vouchers at the time of their release in the standard way.

All employees should be instructed to cash their vouchers immediately after the final event at which they work each day. Vouchers more than 36 hours old will not be honored. No vouchers will be cashed without identification cards.

A CASHIER will be appointed at each stadium who will be responsible to cash the vouchers. Vouchers must be signed by the employees at the Cashier's window where they will present their Identification cards in order to prove their signature. The Stadium Managers will call the General Operating Manager and a Cashier will be mutually agreed upon.

If it is necessary for a Stadium Manager to assign extra workers after the general assignment has been made, he will fill out a special detail sheet and send it to the Payroll Office. A payroll representative will report at once with the proper badges to the spot where the detail is to be issued credentials and the badges will be issued in the standard way.

If special details are necessary, the Stadium Manager will send the man to the Paymaster's Office with a note (forms for which will be provided) where the Paymaster will collect his Identification card and issue him his badge. If the man had no identification card, one would be, issued on this authority.

Where the amount of money to be paid a man is not standard, the Manager must provide a special detail sheet for the Paymaster with a short explanation of the type of work and the amount to be paid in each case.

RATES OF PAY:

Standard rates of pay for all types of work will be furnished by the Paymaster on approval from the Central Office in advance. Absolutely no exception can be made in the standard rates of pay, except for special work which is certified by the Stadium Manager.

In the event a man is transferred from one stadium to another, his identification card will be taken up and a new one issued. Such transfer will be made on mutual agreement of both Stadium Manager in each case.

* * *

The Stadium Manager must furnish the Paymaster and the Cashier each night with a complete list of the maximum number of men who will be assigned to duty in each department of his organization, and where they will report, for each show of the day following. Standard forms for this list will be provided by the Paymaster. As far as possible, men should be notified one day in advance whether or not they are to be assigned for duty.

* * *

INFORMATION REGARDING NEWSBOYS

AS WELL AS NEWSPAPERS

-0-

I. OLYMPIC PARK:

1. All newspapers will be delivered and distributed at Menlo and Leighton.

2. Newsboys will be passed through gate 12 on identification of the man in charge of each group for each paper.

3. Olympic Stadium: A maximum of 25 boys each from the two evening papers will be permitted to sell between the inside and the outside fence at the Olympic Stadium. No more will be passed through the gates.

4. Swimming Stadium: A maximum of 8 boys from each paper will be permitted to sell inside the outside fence at the Swimming Stadium.

II. OTHER STADIUMS OUTSIDE OLYMPIC PARK:

Olympic Auditorium: No selling except in streets outside.

State Armory: No selling in the building.

Pasadena Rose Bowl: Newsboys may sell inside the outside fence, but may not enter the tunnels of the stadium.

Riviera Country Club: Newsboys may enter the outside fence but may not sell anywhere inside the boundaries of the seat sections.

Long Beach Marine Stadium: Newsboys may sell inside the outside fence and in the standing room areas. However, they may not sell inside the boundaries of the seat sections.

SUPPLEMENT TO STADIUM MANAGEMENT BOOK

BADGES - Page 16, Section 5, Paragraphs 2 and 3.

Olympic ribbon Management badges vary in wording, some bearing OLYMPIC VILLAGE - OFFICIAL; XTH OLYMPIAD - OFFICIAL; X.O.C. - MANAGER. All of these badges entitle the wearers to equal privileges.

CONCESSIONS - (Under rules for concession selling)

Page 9 - Section I, add:

9. Concession salesmen must serve all drinks in paper cups at all stadiums and retain the empty bottles. They must not leave the bottles with the customer.

10. No "belly kitchens" permitted in any stadium.

XTH OLYMPIAD - LOS ANGELES

July 27, 1932

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM TO ALL STADIUM MANAGERS

CHANGE IN REGULATIONS REGARDING OLYMPIC RIBBON BADGES:

Olympic Ribbon Badges with medallion at top will not admit at the gates of the stadiums. If a person seeks admittance on such a badge, he must be referred to the Tribune Entrance. The Head Gate-man at the Tribune Entrance will use his own judgment.

The above badges will admit to the training quarters if the wearer insists. However, the wearer will not be admitted from the training quarters into the stands unless he presents ticket or unless passed through by Head Gate-man at the Tribune Entrance.

ALWAYS BE COURTEOUS

* * * * *

July 27, 1932

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM TO ALL STADIUM MANAGERS

NEWS REELS:

The following News Reels and Syndicates will receive credentials for the Olympic Games:

Acme Newspictures	Pathe News
Associated Press Photos	Paramount News
International News Photos	Fox-Hearst (Movietone-Metrotone)
Wide World Photos	Universal Newsreel

There is no change in instructions concerning these photographers.

INFORMATION CONCERNING SALE OF
OFFICIAL PICTORIAL SOUVENIR OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SALE OF OFFICIAL PICTORIAL SOUVENIR BOOKLET:

Salesmen are not permitted to sell this book in the stands at any stadium. However, they will be permitted to sell as follows:

Olympic Stadium

Between the inside and outside fences
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 50

Swimming Stadium

Between the inside and outside fences
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 10

Olympic Auditorium

In halls on inside, but not in aisles or seat sections.
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 10

Riviera Country Club

Around outside of stands.
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 20

Pasadena Rose Bowl

Inside of outside fence, but not through tunnels.
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 20

Long Beach Marine Stadium

Inside of outside fence and in standing room areas
and back of seat sections.
Maximum number of salesmen back of seat sections - 20
Maximum number of salesmen in standing room areas - 10

State Armory

Salesmen may sell in the open ends of the Armory,
but not near the seat sections.
Maximum number of salesmen at any time - 4

(Addenda - 2)

All guards and attendants are instructed to see that salesmen for the Official Pictorial Booklet do not in any way interfere with the entry and exit of the crowds.

The head salesman will arrange with Stadium Managers for checking-out stations, etc. At the Olympic Stadium, two of the ticket booths inside of the outside fence will be provided for this purpose.

METHOD OF ADMITTANCE:

All salesmen will wear celluloid button badges marked OFFICIAL PICTORIAL SOUVENIR. All of these badges are serially numbered at each stadium, beginning with (1).

Salesmen will be allowed to enter through the Pass Gates to the areas in which they are permitted to sell only, and in no cases will they be admitted to the seat sections with or without books.

If 13 salesmen are to be admitted, badges numbered 1 to 13 will be admitted; if 20, badges 1 to 20, etc. - exactly as the concession salesmen are admitted. They must all be admitted at one time, and if they leave the grounds, they will not be permitted to re-enter.

* * *

If it is found that these salesmen are interfering with the crowd, the maximum number at each stadium is subject to reduction, and if so, stadium managers will be notified.

(Addenda - 3)



WITH 105,000 SPECTATORS SEATED FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY, QUIET REIGNS ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE STADIUM
MEMBERS OF THE TRAFFIC COMMITTEE IN THE FOREGROUND



NEARLY ONE THOUSAND LOS ANGELES POLICE OFFICERS, SPECIALLY ASSIGNED TO THE GAMES, RECEIVING FINAL INSTRUCTIONS

TRAFFIC CONTROL

THE traffic problem was not a new one for the Olympic Games, but for those of the Xth Olympiad it constituted a more serious problem than in previous celebrations of the Games.

The City of Los Angeles is spread over a large area of comparatively open or flat territory. There are few natural geographical conditions to force the development of the city into main converging lines, as is the case in many large cities. Instead of there being one or two principal lanes of rapid transit through subways or on elevated tracks, a great network of boulevards has been developed. The automobile has been adopted by all classes of people as the primary means of transportation and the favorable climatic conditions have augmented its use for purposes of pleasure as well as of business.

There are approximately one million automobiles in use within a radius of a hundred miles of Olympic Stadium. Under normal conditions the boulevards are crowded to near capacity. For the period of the Olympic Games, an additional heavy traffic load had to be anticipated on all main boulevards and particularly on streets leading to the Stadium. It was necessary to create new lanes piercing the public traffic around Olympic Stadium for vehicles carrying officials and contestants, so that these could quickly reach the Stadium at all times. Also, space had to be provided in a convenient location near by to park their automobiles and busses.

A Traffic Committee was organized consisting of traffic experts of the Los Angeles Police Department, and the Traffic Manager for the Organizing Com-

mittee. The Police Department relieved the men assigned to this work of all other duties, and instructed them to spend their full time perfecting the traffic plan for the Olympic Games in co-operation with the Traffic Manager and Organizing Committee. After several months of intensive work, the Traffic Committee completed a Traffic Plan, and this was printed and sent to all members of the Los Angeles Police Department, so that they would be familiar with all its details.

The members of the Traffic Committee were:

Roy E. Steckel	Chief of Police, City of Los Angeles
Deputy Chief James E. Davis	Chairman of the Committee
Willis O. Hunter	Traffic Manager, Organizing Committee
Inspector A. W. Gifford	Lieutenant Fred A. Therkorn
Lieutenant James B. Peyton	Lieutenant Herman F. Luedtke

It was necessary to secure the services of some 800 police officers to put the plan into effect. The Los Angeles Police Department was working under a very restricted budget and could not obtain sufficient funds to employ this number of additional men. The Chief of Police made an appeal to all of the men of the Department, first, to work twelve hours per day instead of the regulation eight, and second, to postpone vacations.. The men generously agreed to this, and thus made it possible for the Department to assign approximately 650 men to Olympic traffic duty each day during the period of the Games. As this number was short of the number called for by the Traffic Plan, the Organizing Committee agreed

to employ one hundred and fifty university students to assist the police and complete the organization.

Meetings were held with the executive officers of the Police Department, which culminated in one big mass meeting, of nearly a thousand police officers, in Olympic Stadium the day before the Opening Ceremony. At this meeting the highlights of the Traffic Plan were outlined, and the responsibilities of the police officers and the necessity



HALF A MILLION SPECTATORS PRESENTED A TRAFFIC PROBLEM ON THE MARATHON COURSE

for courtesy and efficiency was stressed.

Probably no other meeting had such an important bearing upon the success of the Games as this police meeting in Olympic Stadium. That the men fully realized their responsibilities, and that they grasped the spirit of the Olympic Games, is vividly demonstrated by the magnificent performance of their work. Great credit is due the Police Department of the City of Los Angeles, and particularly to the men who worked many extra hours without additional compensation. It was their contribution to the Games of the Xth Olympiad and is a splendid testimonial to the men themselves, as well as to the event which furnished the inspiration.



T R A F F I C O F F I C E R S C L E A R E D T H E W A Y

By the Traffic Plan, the principal streets leading to Olympic Stadium from the downtown section of the city were made one-way streets for traffic going *to* the Stadium *before* each event, and one-way streets for traffic going *from* the Stadium *after* each event. All counter traffic was diverted away from the area immediately surrounding the Stadium, for a distance of approximately one-half mile. No parking of automobiles was permitted on the main streets leading to Olympic Park. Left-hand turns were not permitted wherever they would interfere with the flow of traffic. One of the one-way streets was made the Official Route, and it was recommended that all officials going to and from the Stadium and the downtown section use this street. Police officers were stationed along the entire route to assist them through the traffic, and public traffic on this street was restricted to prevent crowding and to facilitate the rapid flow of the official cars.

Special Auto Passes to be attached to windshields were designed to identify official cars. These were issued to members of the International Olympic Committee, five to each International Federation, from two to ten to each National Olympic Committee, depending upon the size of their delegation in Los Angeles, to attachés, members and staff of the Organizing Committee, Government officials and special guests. A total of 682 of these special Auto Passes was issued.

The Auto Passes were divided into six groups, each indicated by a large red figure visible at some distance - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. This number indicated

the area in which the car should be parked at Olympic Stadium. A map on the back of each pass gave the route to follow to reach the indicated area.

Official routes to all other stadiums were designated on maps included in the book of information supplied to all Olympic visitors. The cars with these Auto Pass stickers were given special consideration by the police at all points in the city, and along these official routes they were given right-of-way over all other traffic. A large red circle was prominently printed on the Auto Passes issued to the International Olympic Committee, the presidents and secretaries of National Olympic Committees, the presidents and secretaries of the International Federations, members of the Organizing Committee, and others who had responsibilities at stadiums. Parking space was reserved at all stadiums for cars bearing the windshield sticker with this special red circle. All Auto Pass windshield stickers were detachable, and the officials carried them in their pockets and used them on any car in which they were riding to the Olympic events.

The street leading from the Olympic Village to Olympic Stadium was patrolled by police officers at all times, and official cars and busses carrying athletes were given right-of-way over all traffic.

On the day of the Opening Ceremony, the hundreds of official cars, and the sixty-eight busses carrying nearly 2,000 athletes from the Olympic Village and other points to Olympic Stadium, were enabled to travel rapidly and without a single stop over the entire distance, through the dense traffic created by the 105,000 spectators going to the Stadium. The running time of the busses from the Olympic Village to the Stadium averaged from ten to twelve minutes.



FACSIMILE OF OFFICIAL AUTO PASS, FACE AND REVERSE SIDE

The street adjacent to the Stadium on the west was closed to the public for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet, and no public parking was permitted on this street for a distance of over 2,000 feet. This street was used for the purpose of loading and unloading athletes on and off the busses, and for parking.

The Marathon, the 50,000 Metre Walk, the 100 Kilometre Cross Country Cycling Race, and the Cross Country Equestrian competitions all created special traffic problems. Of these, the Marathon presented the greatest difficulty. Beginning and ending at Olympic Stadium, the Marathon course extended approximately twenty-six miles, mostly through a thickly populated section of the city. Due to its historic character, a great deal of publicity had been given the event in the newspapers and tremendous public interest was aroused. It occurred, also, on Sunday afternoon, when most of the people of the city were at leisure.

It was necessary to patrol the entire distance of the course in order to avoid any interference with the runners on the part of the public. Chain controls were erected along the course for a distance of approximately 1,000 feet, from the point where the runners would leave and re-enter the Stadium. From the end of this chain control, for a distance of approximately four miles through the most congested part of the course, provision was made to close the course to all traffic for half an hour while the athletes were out-bound and for an hour at the time the athletes were returning.

At the end of this four-mile section, the course was laid out in the form of a large loop returning to the same point and thence to the Stadium over the same route as out-bound. Several hundred police officers were stationed at the dangerous intersections around this loop, to cut off all traffic in advance of the runners and to hold it until the last runner was past.

In addition to this, over one hundred police officers mounted on motorcycles met the runners at the beginning of the loop, one stationed at each of the first hundred intersections or streets crossing the course, to cut off all traffic and to see that the course was kept open. After the last runner passed the last motorcycle officer, the officer would immediately proceed past the others and take his position at the first intersection beyond the first motorcycle officer. In this way the motorcycle men progressed with the athletes, thus forming a "moving sleeve" of protection within which the athletes ran around the loop. Part of the officers



WILLIS O. HUNTER
TRAFFIC MANAGER, ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE

assisted in clearing the remainder of the course to the Stadium. Additional chain controls were installed around the refreshment stations. These proved to be invaluable. The course was kept open for all of the runners and no interference on the part of the public was reported by any of the officials or by any of the runners.

Although there was no way of accurately counting the number of people who witnessed the Marathon, it has been estimated that no less than one-half million persons thronged the twenty-six mile course outside the Stadium.

The course for the Cross Country phase of the Equestrian championship unavoidably bisected all of the numerous busy thoroughfares and highways between the city of Los Angeles and the Santa Monica bay district, and this event was scheduled to be held during the peak of the morning traffic. The route of the course followed the rural districts, through which sections motor cars travel at high speeds. It was not only necessary to protect the horses and riders from actual injury, but also to stop the traffic at sufficient distance from the course so that the high-bred animals would not be frightened or disturbed by automobiles or other vehicles. Through the co-operation of the local police departments of the districts through which the course was laid out, and with the additional assistance of Los Angeles and State police, traffic was either detoured around the course or rigidly controlled. Cars were not allowed to cross the course at any point during the period of the event unless it was absolutely safe for them to do so. Chain controls were installed at the finish to prevent crowding by the public.

In the cases of the 50,000 Metre Walk and the 100 Kilometre Cycling Race, highways which could be shut off from all public traffic were chosen as courses, and sufficient police officers were assigned to duty to keep spectators within bounds.

The California Highway Patrol, under the direction of E. Raymond Cato, co-operated with the Committee in every possible way, particularly in furnishing motorcycle officers wherever required to protect the athletes or to expedite traffic.

The Automobile Club of Southern California assisted the Organizing Committee in numerous ways such as surveying, and measuring and mapping all cross country courses. This civic spirited organization was of particular service to the Traffic Committee in making and supplying maps, printing and posting thousands of traffic signs, supplying emergency cars, and in many other ways. Its traffic experts gave unselfishly of their time whenever called upon during the Games.

It is a matter of gratification to all concerned that not a single accident of any kind was reported involving any athlete or official, nor was a single protest made on account of interference by spectators, during the entire period of the training and competition of the Olympic Games, and furthermore, police records show that traffic accidents actually decreased during this period in spite of the increase of traffic occasioned by the Games.



FILTERING QUESTIONS THROUGH THE TELEPHONE INFORMATION BUREAU

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

TELEPHONE ORGANIZATION

THE telephone was a prime factor in the operation and administration of the Games of the Xth Olympiad.

Inasmuch as the major portion of the business of the executives was done over the telephone, it was necessary that important calls, both incoming and outgoing, be handled without interference or delay through the maze of thousands of incoming calls from the public. It was realized that all public calls must be answered courteously and satisfactorily, and a method had to be devised to separate calls which could be handled by information clerks from those which should go through to the executives.

The system adopted and installed was designed with such care and functioned with such automatic smoothness that members of the Organizing Committee were hardly conscious of its existence as a mechanical system.

The executive departments of the Committee, which had consisted of a small and highly centralized group until the months immediately preceding the Games, rapidly expanded in numbers and over a wide area as the Games approached. The plan of telephone communication was designed in advance of this expansion period in such a way that it could be increased from time to time without interfering with the service or changing the fundamental plan. Telephone service was increased only as needed in order to avoid unnecessary expense.

Two eighty-line switchboards were installed in the Central Executive Office, with forty-six trunk lines leading into the boards from the outside. Of these lines, eleven were listed under a Ticket Department number, twenty under a General Office number, seven under an Information number, and eight were unlisted and their numbers used privately by the executive departments of the Committee.

A battery of "turrets" was set up which provided positions for twenty operators to answer all incoming calls, except those coming in on the eight un-



listed lines, before connecting them with the main switchboard. Any operator could answer a call on any incoming line, making it possible to transfer a call from an operator unable to speak the language of the person calling in to another operator able to do so. The operators were provided with revolving racks containing complete information concerning the Games, revised and kept up to date daily.

It was found that the operators on the turrets were able to answer approximately ninety per cent of the incoming calls without sending them through the main switchboard. The turret

BATTERY OF TURRETS IN CENTRAL OLYMPIC
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

system thus accomplished the double purpose of screening the calls to the Central Executive Office and of serving as an information bureau to the public.

Calls for specific individuals in the Executive Office were immediately connected with the main switchboard, and by means of a "split circuit" the operator on the turret directed the switchboard operator to whom the call should go without the person calling hearing the conversation. The person calling in would first hear the answer of the operator on the turret and the next voice he would hear would be from the office of the person he was calling. This was accomplished without appreciable delay.

The eight unlisted lines terminated directly on the central switchboard and were used for incoming and outgoing calls of executives of the Committee without the necessity of going through the turrets. These lines were in effect private lines for the Committee and were kept "open" at all times for important calls.

There were forty-eight individual telephones in the Executive Office connected with the central switchboard. Each executive had two telephones on his desk, one for general telephone service, the other reserved exclusively for intercommunication and important incoming calls.

A private switchboard with four operators was installed at the Olympic Village with thirty-nine trunk lines leading from the outside. These were connected with two hundred and ten individual telephones located in various parts of the Village, as follows:

(1) Four telephones for each nation, distributed thus:

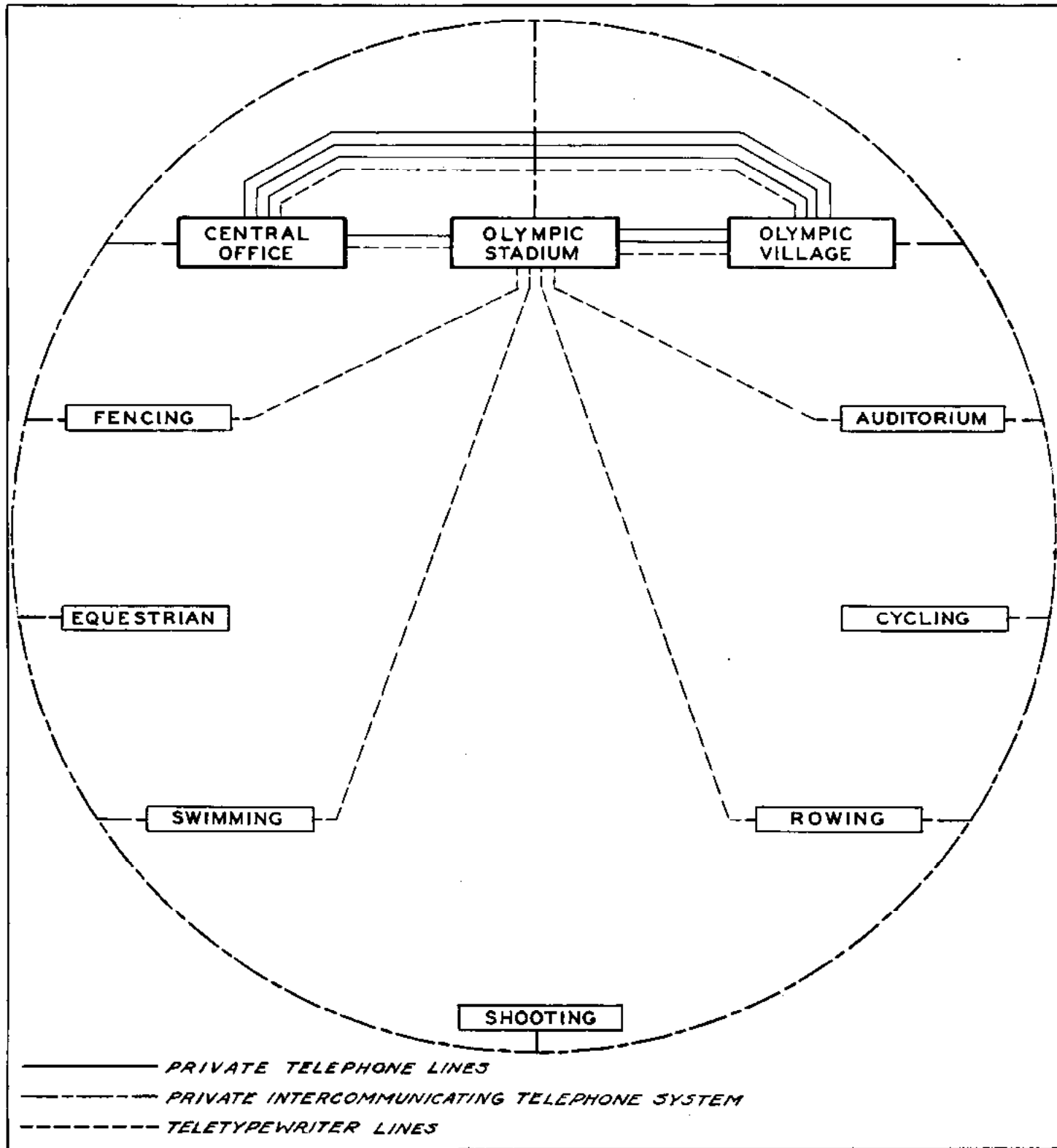
One public and one private telephone in the Attaché's Office in the Administration Building.

One public and one private telephone in the Team Manager's Cottage within the Village.

The private telephone in each case was for official business and no charge was made for its use. The public telephone was for all purposes other than official business



REVOLVING INFORMATION RACKS WERE REVISED
DAILY FOR THE OPERATORS



MASTER CHART OF INTRA-ORGANIZATION COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

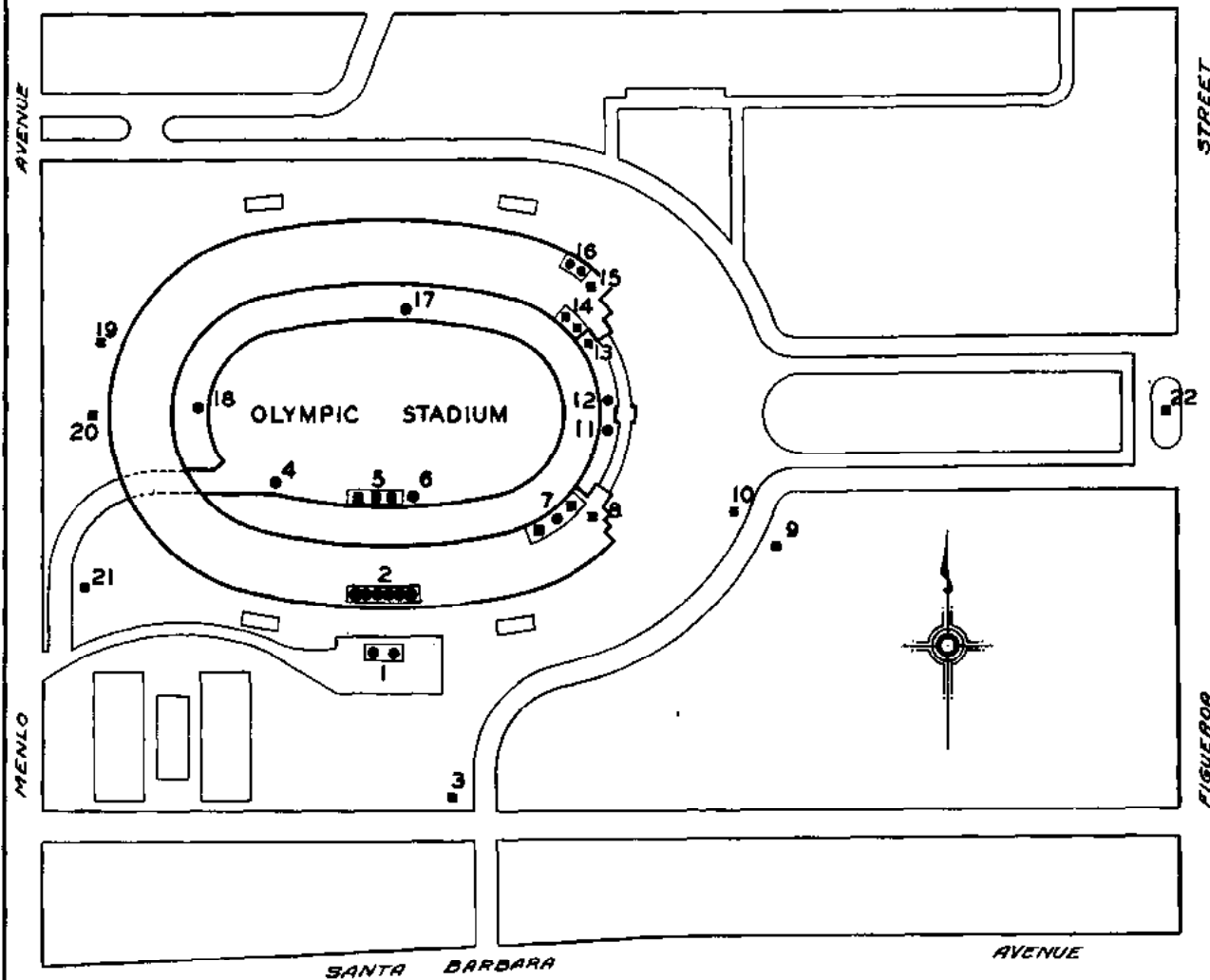
OLYMPIC STADIUM

INTERCOMMUNICATING
TELEPHONE - SYSTEM



- 1 ATHLETIC BUILDING - LOBBY
- 2 SPORTS TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
- 3 TICKET SALES BOOTH
- 4 FIELD MARSHAL
- 5 FIELD HEADQUARTERS - MANAGEMENT
- 6 HEADQUARTERS - VICTORY CEREMONIES - MEDALS
- 7 STADIUM OFFICE - 1ST FLOOR
- 8 SWITCHBOARD ROOM - 2ND FLOOR
- 9 TICKET SALES BOOTH
- 10 PASS GATE
- 11 SCOREBOARD
- 12 PERISTYLE ENTRANCE
- 13 STADIUM MANAGER'S OFFICE
- 14 PAYMASTER - 4TH FLOOR
- 15 STADIUM TICKET OFFICE - 1ST FLOOR
- 16 INTERNATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION OFFICE
- 17 BANDSTAND - NORTH SIDE OF STADIUM
- 18 BANDSTAND - WEST END OF STADIUM
- 19 TICKET SALES BOOTH
- 20 POLICE HEADQUARTERS
- 21 ENTRANCE TO PARADE TUNNEL
- 22 FIGUEROA STREET ENTRANCE

- SPORTS TECHNICAL
- MANAGEMENT



A CHART OF INTERCOMMUNICATING TELEPHONE SYSTEM, OLYMPIC STADIUM

X T H O L Y M P I A D L O S A N G E L E S 1 9 3 2

SUMMARY OF THE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND PRESS SETUP AT EACH LOCATION FOR ALL PURPOSES

LOCATION	ORGANIZING COMMITTEE		LOCAL PRESS		TELEGRAPH		PAY TELEPHONES		TELETYPE-WRITERS	
	LINES	INSTRUMENTS	LINES	INSTRUMENTS	LINES	INSTRUMENTS	LINES	INSTRUMENTS	LINES	INSTRUMENTS
OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM .	10	17	2	2	13	13	3	3	..	1
FENCING STADIUM. .	3	3	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	1
SWIMMING STADIUM .	2	2	7	7	14	14	3	3	..	1
OLYMPIC STADIUM. .	16	37	17	17	40	40	10	10	8	8
OLYMPIC VILLAGE . .	39	110	4	4	3	3	20	96	..	2
SHOOTING STADIUM . .	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
CYCLING STADIUM. .	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
ROWING STADIUM. .	6	6	2	2	16	16	6	6	..	1
EQUESTRIAN STADIUM .	8	8	1	1	4	4	1	1	..	..
MARATHON	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL OFFICE . .	46	48	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2
CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL	12	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OUTSIDE POINTS. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	152	340	33	33	98	98	49	125	8	16

and a toll was automatically collected at the telephone for each call.

- (2) Thirty-one to the Executive organization of the Village.
- (3) Eight to the Sports Technical Department at the Village.
- (4) Eight to the Village Commissary Department.
- (5) One to the Engineering Department.

Two sections of eighty-line switchboard were installed at Olympic Stadium, having four trunk lines leading in from the outside listed under the name of Olympic Stadium and eleven trunk lines leading in from the outside listed under confidential numbers for the use of executives and the Sports Technical Department. These were additional to private lines and tie lines described later.

One section of this switchboard was used for the general operation of the Stadium and had twelve connecting individual telephones at strategic points within the Stadium and around the grounds. The other section, used by the

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF OUT-GOING TELEPHONE CALLS OVER THE OFFICIAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

LOCATION	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	TOTALS
ADMIN. OFFICES . .	1,750	2,516	2,420	3,238	5,337	4,619	6,216	17,578	5,777	49,451
OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1,138	..	1,138
STATE ARMORY . .	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	1,092	..	1,092
SWIMMING STADIUM .	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	628	..	628
OLYMPIC STADIUM .	647	524	609	944	898	1,130	1,396	3,477	6,022	15,647
OLYMPIC VILLAGE .	..	47	513	896	1,740	1,768	2,940	4,979	4,510	17,393
RIFLE RANGE. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	330	..	330
MARATHON . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
TOTALS	2,397	3,087	3,542	5,078	7,975	7,517	10,552	29,253	16,309	85,710

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S Y S T E M

SUMMARY OF THE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT AND PRESS SETUP AT EACH LOCATION
FOR ALL PURPOSES *(Continued)*

DOW, JONES		TOTAL PRIVATE LINES	TOTAL TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS	TOTAL TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS	TOTAL DOW, JONES INSTRUMENTS	TOTAL TELETYPE- WRITERS	LOCATION
LINES	INSTRUMENTS						
..	..	28	22	13	..	1	OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM
..	..	9	6	3	..	1	FENCING STADIUM
..	..	26	12	14	..	1	SWIMMING STADIUM
10	232	101	64	40	232	8	OLYMPIC STADIUM
..	2	66	210	3	2	2	OLYMPIC VILLAGE
..	..	3	2	1	..	..	SHOOTING STADIUM
..	..	7	3	4	..	..	CYCLING STADIUM
..	..	30	14	16	..	1	ROWING STADIUM
..	..	14	10	4	..	..	EQUESTRIAN STADIUM
..	..	5	5	..	..	..	MARATHON
..	2	49	51	..	2	2	CENTRAL OFFICE
..	1	12	99	..	1	..	CHAPMAN PARK HOTEL
..	17	..	..	..	17	..	OUTSIDE POINTS
10	254	350	498	98	254	16	TOTALS

Sports Technical Department, had eighteen connecting individual telephones.

During the period of occupancy by the teams, the Olympic Village switchboard was operated twenty-four hours per day. All other switchboards were operated from twelve to eighteen hours per day.

Four direct lines were installed on the Central Office switchboard, one leading to the Olympic Village switchboard, two leading direct to the Sports Technical Department at the Village, and one leading to the switchboard at Olympic Stadium.

The direct lines to the Olympic Village switchboard and to Olympic Stadium, and one to the Sports Technical Department at the Olympic Village, were for the exclusive use of the executives.

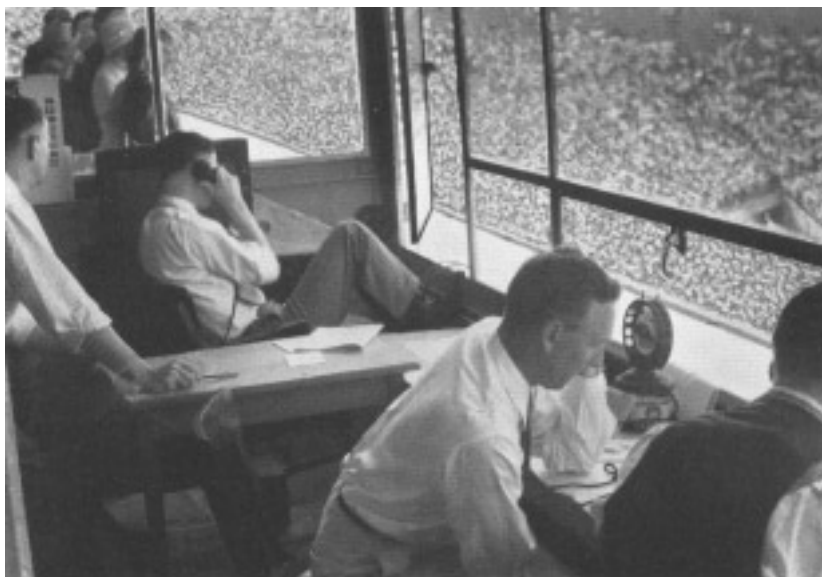
The second direct line to the Sports Technical Department at the Olympic Village terminated in the registration room where a complete Olympic roster was kept. Calls coming into the central switchboard asking for local addresses or other information regarding Olympic visitors were connected with this line.

Two direct lines were installed between Olympic Stadium and the Olympic Village for private official use, particularly for the Sports Technical Department.

At each of the other stadiums, including Olympic Auditorium, and the Cycling, Equestrian, Rowing, Swimming, Fencing, and Shooting Stadiums, two individual telephones were installed, one of which was unlisted and was available only to members of the Committee, the other for incoming calls from the public. These telephones were in addition to the existing service at these stadiums.

Great credit is due the Southern California Telephone Company and its engineers for their co-operation in devising the plan and in installing the system, and for the efficiency and economy of its operation.

Additional service was furnished by the telephone company for the telegraph companies, for the teletype communications, the Dow, Jones electric writing machines outside of Olympic Stadium, and the newspapers and Press associations.



HEADQUARTERS, SPORTS TECHNICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS
DEPARTMENT IN OLYMPIC STADIUM

A summary of the telephone communication equipment installed at each location, for all purposes, is given in the tables on pages 160 and 161.

The second Table on page 160 shows the total number of out-going telephone calls from the various locations over the official telephone system of the Organizing Committee, not including Press and other services.

It was estimated through test checks that

there were from six to seven incoming calls for each out-going call. Using this as a basis, it would be conservative to estimate that not less than 500,000 calls were received and answered through the Olympic Games telephone system during the period of its operation, exclusive of Press and other special services.

GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION OF RECORDS AND INFORMATION

One of the most important duties of the Sports Technical Department was to compile complete and accurate records of the results of all competitions at each Stadium and immediately transmit them to Olympic Stadium, where they could be announced directly to the spectators in the Stadium and through the Press to the rest of the world. Realizing the importance of accurately spelling the names of the representatives of the forty countries taking part in the competitions, as well as the importance of the data concerning their performances, the need of a system of rapid graphic communication became evident. After considerable investigation it was decided to install a network of teletypewriting machines

between the key points where this type of communication was necessary. Although the teletypewriters were installed primarily for the transmission of records, they could also be used to great advantage for communication between executives at the various stadiums.

The first teletypewriter communication was established between the Central Office of the Organizing Committee and the Sports Technical office in the Olympic Village to transmit information regarding arrivals, arrangements for housing, and in compiling the card index record of all persons in Los Angeles officially connected with the Games.

During the training period, the headquarters of the Sports Technical Department, which had charge of the training and transportation arrangements, was moved to the Olympic Village, and later, during the period of



RECORDS, STATISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS
CENTER, AL PARMENTER, MANAGER OF COMMUNICATIONS; LOWER RIGHT, E. M.
BEERS, MANAGER OF RECORDS DEPARTMENT

the competitions, it was moved to Olympic Stadium and a branch established at every place where competitions were held.

A second teletypewriter was installed in the Olympic Village headquarters of the Department and connected with the machine in Olympic Stadium located in the Sports Technical headquarters there. With the start of the actual competition, additional teletypewriters were set up in Olympic Stadium connecting with teletypewriters located at the Swimming Stadium, Fencing Stadium, the Olympic Auditorium (scene of Weightlifting, Wrestling and Boxing), and at the Rowing Stadium in Long Beach, and one from Olympic Stadium to the downtown office. A corps of expert operators was organized and drilled in Olympic procedure and the importance of accuracy. Thus the teletypewriter became the primary means of written communication between stadiums, and Olympic Stadium became the center through which all information regarding competitions was cleared.

By means of the teletypewriter system the official results of all events wherever held were available at Olympic Stadium almost at the instant they were



THE TELETYPEWRITER DIVISION

completed, the spelling and all other information correct, ready for immediate dissemination. In addition to this, the results of the events in Olympic Stadium and the other outside stadiums were transmitted to all stadiums where competitions were being held, so that the spectators in each stadium were kept constantly informed of the progress of

all Olympic competitions in all the other stadiums.

All information regarding events in progress on the field of Olympic Stadium was brought to the Sports Technical office by means of a field telephone system which extended to the Field Manager's stand near the start of the sprints and to various other points on the field. Accurate information regarding every jump or throw in the field events, and regarding other matters of interest, was immediately flashed over this telephone system and thence disseminated over the various means of communication. This particular service was extremely valuable in the use of the Public Address System as it enabled the announcer to keep the spectators informed at all times of the progress of all events, a service which added greatly to the enjoyment of the Games.

The problem of disseminating the information received in the Sports Technical Department at Olympic Stadium was a corollary of the problem of collecting it. It was announced over the Public Address System and simultaneously on the Scoreboard. An additional teletypewriter communication was set up between the Sports Technical Department and the Score-



THE SENDING DIVISION, ELECTRICAL WRITING SERVICE FOR NEWS TO THE PRESS

board in Olympic Stadium so that all announcements shown on the Board could be taken directly from written communications and thus assure accuracy.

The problem of communicating the information in correct and complete form to the hundreds of Press representatives was more difficult. Ordinary means of printing or mimeographing results for distribution were slow and through some oversight the results might not reach the entire group. After a great deal of investigation, it was decided to attempt something entirely new by adopting electrically operated writing machines, hitherto used almost exclusively for the dissemination of financial news from the Stock Exchange.

Arrangements were made for the installation of several hundred of these machines in the Press Stand at Olympic Stadium, with others placed in the downtown offices of the Los Angeles newspapers and the large Press associations, and at various other points where Olympic groups might gather, such as the Olympic Village, the Women's hotel, the Central Offices and Press headquarters, the Ticket Office and Photographic Service headquarters, and the office of the printer of the Daily Programme. One of these machines was installed opposite each loge in the Tribune of Honor so that the officials occupying this stand would be constantly informed of the progress of events.

The sending device was in the Sports Technical headquarters at Olympic Stadium, where all official results were received over the teletypewriter system. These results were carefully selected and edited, and then relayed to the Press and other points where the machines were located as rapidly as information was available.

This system was installed and in operation at all outside points two weeks previous to the Games, carrying news of the arrivals and the practice activities of the teams. It proved to be an outstanding contribution in the way of news dissemination to the Press and was greatly appreciated, as it enabled a single newspaper representative to cover the Games without leaving his seat at the stadium.

In the Press Stand at Olympic Stadium, these printing machines were installed directly on the tables at which the journalists were writing. One machine was placed between each pair of seats to accommodate representatives of the more important newspapers and Press associations. The machines for those to whom instantaneous service was not quite so necessary were spaced a trifle more widely. The information appeared upon a long continuous roll of paper, so that newspapermen who arrived late or who left their seats for a period of time would find the complete results in their machines upon their arrival or return. If desired they could tear off the sheet of paper and file it with the telegraph companies, by the simple act of writing an address at the top of the paper.

The printing machines in Olympic Stadium were maintained in operation only during the hours that events were being held in that stadium, but the other machines in the downtown newspaper offices, the Olympic offices, the Village, the Daily Programme office and other outside points, were in operation almost continuously from nine o'clock in the morning until after midnight.

During the thirty days of operation of this service, which was installed and maintained by the Dow, Jones Company, more than 150,000 words were sent over the machines, approximately thirty miles of printer paper being used in the process. A total of nearly a hundred miles of wire circuits was necessary to install the system.

P R E S S T E L E G R A P H

For the convenience of the Press representatives, a Press Telegraph Department was installed at Olympic Stadium, located just above the seats occupied by them. Adequate space was provided accommodating two hundred persons, including operators, messengers and technicians, one-half of which space was allotted to the Postal Telegraph Company and one-half to the Western Union. The section was so constructed that the newspapermen could have access to the telegraph operators with a minimum of difficulty or could signal and have their messages picked up by messenger boys. Correspondents who wished to dictate directly to a telegraph operator could do so by occupying special seats set aside for that purpose in the Press Telegraph section. Branch telegraph offices were located at outlying stadiums.

The Telegraph operators were on duty at all times. Direct connections were established between the stadium and foreign cities and news centers, and the results of Olympic events were flashed abroad within a few seconds after the events were finished. The proximity of the telegraph sending instruments to the seats of the actual working Press representatives, together with the quick and accurate information made available through the automatic writing machines, gave the correspondents what they characterized as the "finest Press arrangements ever provided for any event of world magnitude."

As a direct result of the vast amount of Olympic information made available to the Press, a total of more than four million words was telegraphed directly from Olympic Stadium by the commercial telegraph companies, approximately three million words to points in the United States, and to Canada and Mexico, and the remainder being cabled abroad. This does not include the very large volume of words sent out by the news services over their own leased wires.

COMPILATION OF RECORDS AND RESULTS

THE compilation of accurate and complete records and results of the various phases of competition of the Games was essential.

The method adopted for compiling and recording this information involved two separate tasks, one for events that took place in Olympic Stadium and the other for those which took place outside Olympic Stadium. The Communication System, with its teletype and telephone installations at the various points of competition, provided for the immediate transfer of information.

The Records Department was set up in the headquarters of the Sports Technical Department at Olympic Stadium. It had immediate access to all information coming in from the various competitions over teletype and telephone and could be in touch with all events taking place in the Stadium.

Results in the different competitions were communicated to the headquarters of the Sports Technical Department at Olympic Stadium by the following methods:

<i>Inter-Communicating Telephone</i>	<i>Teletype</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
Athletics	Rowing	Cycling
Gymnastics	Swimming	Equestrian Sports
Field Hockey	Boxing	Shooting
Equestrian Sports (Finals)	Wrestling	Pentathlon
American Football Demonstration	Weightlifting	Yachting
Lacrosse Demonstration	Fencing	
	Pentathlon	

For the events held in Olympic Stadium, a field phone was installed with a three-instrument circuit connecting the Manager's Stand, the Finish Stand and the Sports Technical Headquarters. Through this hook-up, it was possible to supply the Public Address System, the Scoreboard, and the Records Department, with all necessary information immediately.

The teletype service furnished communication facilities from other points of competition outside Olympic Stadium, such as the Rowing Stadium at Long Beach, the Armory, where the Fencing was held, the Swimming Stadium, and the Olympic Auditorium where competition was held in Weightlifting, Wrestling and Boxing. From the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, results of Cycling were sent in by telephone as were those of the Equestrian Sports held at Riviera Country Club and the Shooting

at the Police Rifle Range. Both teletype and telephone service was utilized in communicating results in the various phases of the Pentathlon competition.

Special forms were used wherever possible with the names of all contestants in the various events tabulated in advance of the competition, thereby eliminating confusion and delay. At the end of each day's competition, all records and results of events in Olympic Stadium were checked against those of the Federation so as to avoid any possible error which might have occurred through such a rapid transfer of information.

A member of the Sports Technical staff was assigned to each of the outside competitions, whose duty it was to obtain the official results of all events held where he was stationed, and to make out a detailed written report of these results and send it by "special messenger" to the Records Department at the end of each day. Upon receipt of this information, the recording clerk of this department carefully checked all data and filed it in its proper order.

Speedy compilation of certified results of all competitions on the day they occurred, made it possible to publish the outcome of all contests in the Official Programme the day following. Furthermore, it enabled the Medal Department to prepare accurate schedules for the awarding of first, second, and third place medals in all Victory Ceremonies.





THE CAMERAMEN

PHOTOGRAPHY

THE Protocol required that the Organizing Committee make the necessary arrangements for recording the Games photographically. In addition to this, it was necessary to provide facilities that would enable the Press and News Reels to take pictures for news purposes.

The Committee made no charge of any sort to any photographers. In issuing credentials, however, the Committee retained strict control in order to assure itself, and guarantee to the Sports Federations, that the taking of pictures would in no way interfere with the conduct of the Games. The public were permitted to bring cameras into the stadiums and take pictures from the seats so long as it did not interfere with other spectators.

There were three divisions of photography:

- I. Official Photographic Department (still pictures).
- II. Press Photograph Syndicates (still pictures).
- III. Motion Picture News Reels.

I. OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

The official still photographers were entirely under the jurisdiction of the



DISPLAY ROOM, OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
OLYMPIC STADIUM

Organizing Committee. A director was appointed for this Department several months before the opening of the Games. His duties were to supervise the taking of official pictures, the developing of the films, and the supply and sale of prints to all accredited officials, athletes and members of the Press, the latter only after they had been serviced by the news photo syndicates. A budget was provided

to carry on the work of this Department, and while there was no attempt to make a profit on the sale of photographs, a nominal charge of thirty-five cents per print was made as a partial reimbursement for the cost of operation of the Department.

A survey was made of the activities and events to be covered, as a basis for an estimate of the number of pictures it would be necessary for the Department to take. It was decided to photograph the following :

- (1) Starts and finishes of all final races.
- (2) As far as possible, starts and finishes of the semi-final and other races.
- (3) At least the first three place winners in all individual and team competitions.
- (4) Activities at Olympic Village and Women's housing at Chapman Park Hotel.
- (5) Arrivals of teams and delegations.
- (6) Activities of the various departments of the Organizing Committee.
- (7) Complete pictures of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and special events.
- (8) Other interesting matters and events directly and indirectly connected with the Games, desirable in a complete photographic record of the Games of the Xth Olympiad.

The estimate arrived at, as a result of this survey, was that it would be necessary for the Photographic Department to take a total of approximately 5,000 still pictures. Using this estimate as a basis, arrangements were made for space, supplies, equipment and personnel to do the work, and a sales room was set up in Olympic Stadium. Six expert news photographers were selected to work

regularly at all places during the period of the Games, and on special days extra photographers were employed.

As the pictures were taken each day at various points of Olympic activity, they were rushed to a central laboratory where they were developed and printed. A serial number was put on each negative and on each print. The negatives were filed according to these serial numbers so that they could be quickly found whenever additional prints were desired. Samples of all prints were posted in the sales room at Olympic Stadium, where all accredited officials, athletes and representatives of the Press were permitted to inspect them. Clerks in the sales room took orders for the prints, identified by their serial numbers, and each night the day's orders were sent to the laboratory, where the specified prints were made and sent to the stadium for delivery the next day.

After the conclusion of the Games all the negatives were catalogued according to events. After eliminating duplicates and negatives otherwise unsatisfactory, a total of over 3,300 negatives was preserved. Approximately 20,000 prints, 7 by 9 inches, and several hundred panoramas up to 16 by 84 inches, were sold to officials, athletes, and the Press. There was no public sale of official photographs.

II. PRESS PHOTOGRAPH SYNDICATES

More than a year before the Games, requests from the Press for the privilege of taking photographs of Olympic competitions began to pour into the office of the Organizing Committee.

Inasmuch as photographers could not be permitted to interfere in any way with the competitions, it was obvious that the number authorized to photograph the Games would have to be so limited that no newspaper could be allowed to take pictures exclusively for its own use.

Upon investigation, it was found that all important newspapers, both domestic and foreign, subscribed to the service of, or could secure photographs from, one or



THOUSANDS OF PHOTOGRAPHS WERE PRINTED DAILY

more of four large Press photograph syndicates. It was therefore decided that one credential would be issued to each of these four syndicates at each stadium, permitting them to take photographs from advantageous positions. Photographers with these credentials were extended liberal privileges on the fields and platforms at the various stadiums, on agreement that they would use extreme care at all times not to interfere with the competitions.

Understanding the extremely difficult position in which the Committee found itself in providing a way to supply the newspapers of the world with the photographs, the Los Angeles newspapers waived all special privileges and obtained their photographs in the same manner as all other newspapers, either through the four syndicates, whose pictures were available for immediate publication, or through the official Photographic Department, whose pictures were available the day following the competitions.

Additional credentials were issued to the photograph syndicates, and to the local newspapers, for taking photographs from the stands, under strict regulations.

III. MOTION PICTURE NEWS REELS

Four News Reel concerns were permitted to have one motion picture camera each on the fields or platforms of the various stadiums where competitions were being held. Inasmuch as most of the motion picture film was taken in sound, and the necessary equipment could not easily be moved from place to place, these pictures were mainly taken from fixed positions agreed upon in advance of the Games. Provision was also made for additional News Reel cameras in the stands at the various stadiums. Whenever it was necessary to move motion picture cameras from one place to another, it was done with the least possible amount of disturbance.

The News Reel concerns were required to keep a motion picture record of the Games which was available to the Juries and to the Organizing Committee during the period of the Games.

Realizing the importance of as perfect a photographic record as possible, all attendants at all stadiums were instructed to co-operate with the cameramen in every way, so long as the cameramen were abiding by the regulations of the Organizing Committee concerning their activities.

DAILY PROGRAMMES AND CONCESSIONS

IN PREPARING to produce the Daily Programmes, it was decided to adopt a magazine style, and to carry authentic and interesting information concerning the present and past Games in addition to the usual time tables and entry lists. In this way the spectators would understand and enjoy the Games to

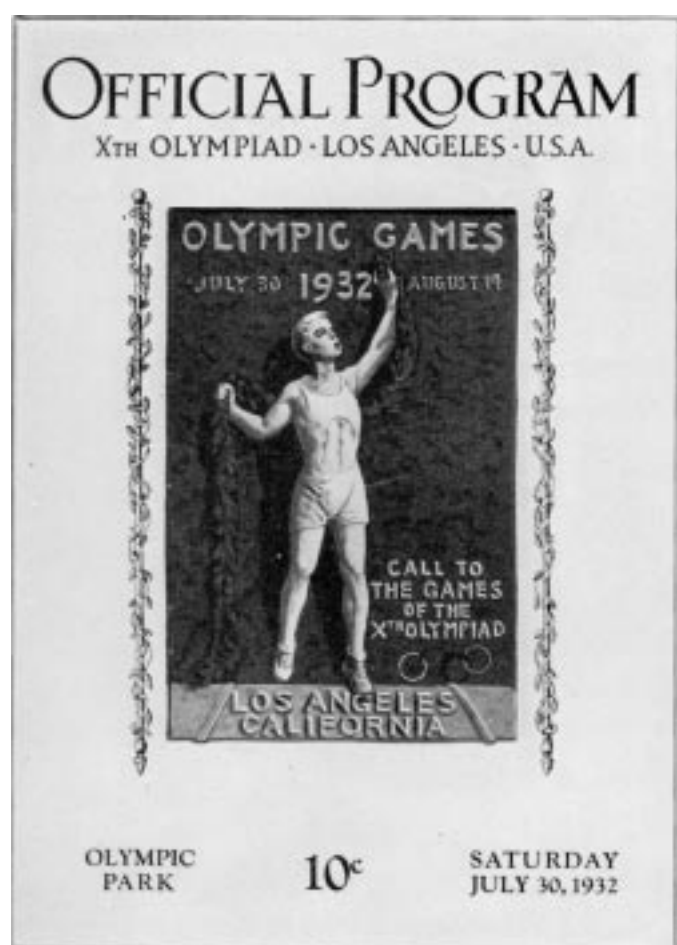
the fullest extent. The price of each programme was fixed at the nominal figure of ten cents, which guaranteed a large circulation.

A total of thirty-nine separate programmes was printed, covering all of the events of the Games. All events held in Olympic Stadium, and the Swimming and Fencing events, were included in one programme known as the Olympic Park Programme. It was printed daily during the Games, contained thirty-two pages in each issue, and was the largest and most popular of all of the programmes.

Other programmes, containing specific information regarding events held in each location, were printed for the Olympic Auditorium, covering Weightlifting, Wrestling and Boxing, for the Rose Bowl for Cycling, for the Long Beach Marine Stadium for Rowing, and for, the Riviera Country Club for Equestrian events. These programmes were

from eight to sixteen pages in size and were printed only on the days events were being held in these locations.

Each programme, regardless of where it was sold, contained the complete



FACSIMILE OF COLOR COVER USED ON ALL DAILY PROGRAMMES

schedule for the day, a summary of all Olympic championships already decided, and, if space permitted, the summary of the previous day's results and some interesting highlights of the Games. All programmes were illustrated with official photographs.

The Sports Technical Department undertook the task of editing the programmes. A competent staff was organized of men with newspaper training, and each day the programme for the following day was written after the results of the competitions became available. One of the electrical typewriting machines was placed in the printer's office and much of the text of the programme, including last minute news and results, was transmitted on this machine directly from Olympic Stadium to the printer. The programmes went to press each night as soon as possible after the results of the evening competitions were available. Each evening estimates were made of the probable attendance on the following day and the number of programmes printed was based on this figure.

The Official Programmes carried on their cover the Olympic poster in colors and were easily identified. They were so complete and so reasonable in price that little difficulty was experienced with unofficial programmes offered for sale.

The total number of programmes distributed was 360,241, of which 28,723 were given to officials and the Press and the remainder sold to the public by an organization of salesmen at each stadium. The actual number of copies of each programme distributed was as follows :

Olympic Park	316,062
Olympic Auditorium	19,256
Long Beach Marine Stadium	14,997
Riviera Country Club	6,799
Rose Bowl	3,127
	<hr/>
	360,241

No advertising was permitted in the Official Programme. It was financed entirely by receipts from sales.

CONCESSIONS

The concessions for the privilege of selling refreshments, including sandwiches, soft drinks, and candies, tobacco, useful novelties such as paper umbrellas and seat pads, and a few souvenirs, were granted to a local concern on a percentage basis and covered all stadiums except the Fencing Stadium.

Inasmuch as there was already a concession operating at the Fencing Stadium, the profits from which were placed in a fund for the benefit of the 160th Infantry, the Committee did not claim the privilege for itself.

Complete control over the sale of all concessions was retained by the Committee. The quality and type of goods sold were carefully checked, the prices limited, and the Committee reserved the right to discontinue all sale of concessions at any time, at any or all locations.

No sale of concessions was permitted in the Tribune in Olympic Stadium. A special service of refreshments was provided in the Tribune by the Organizing Committee.

An official dining-room was established in the Fencing Stadium, conveniently located in Olympic Park, for all accredited Olympic groups and their guests.

Protective Control: The limited and carefully controlled concessions privileges in the stadiums were illustrations of the protective measures taken by the Organizing Committee, from the beginning of its work, to keep the organization of the Games on a true Olympic basis devoid of professional activities and commercialism.

In the year or two preceding the Games, the Committee energetically opposed any efforts of private enterprise to capitalize improperly upon the coming celebration. The various Olympic creations of the Committee, such as its official insignia, poster and commemorative medal designs, etc., were copyrighted, and no Olympic privileges were allowed to pass into private hands.

The holding of any form of international event invariably develops numerous ambitious plans of enterprising individuals aiming to propagandize the event, some with and some without selfish personal interest, but all inadvisable unless they are kept strictly under the control of the properly inspired official management.

California as a whole instantly endorsed this attitude of the Organizing Committee, and it is gratifying that visitors to the Games remarked the care that had been exercised in this regard to protect the Olympic Games from such corrosive activities.



THE HUGE MEDALLION, BY HUGO BALLIN, BEING RAISED TO ITS PLACE ON THE
FACE OF THE PERISTYLE, OLYMPIC STADIUM



CHECKING AND LISTING NATIONAL FLAGS

FLAGS AND DECORATIONS

THE Protocol required that official flags of all participating nations be used for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and for the Victory Ceremonies, and in addition, that the national emblems of all Olympic nations be flown as part of the decorations at all Olympic stadiums.

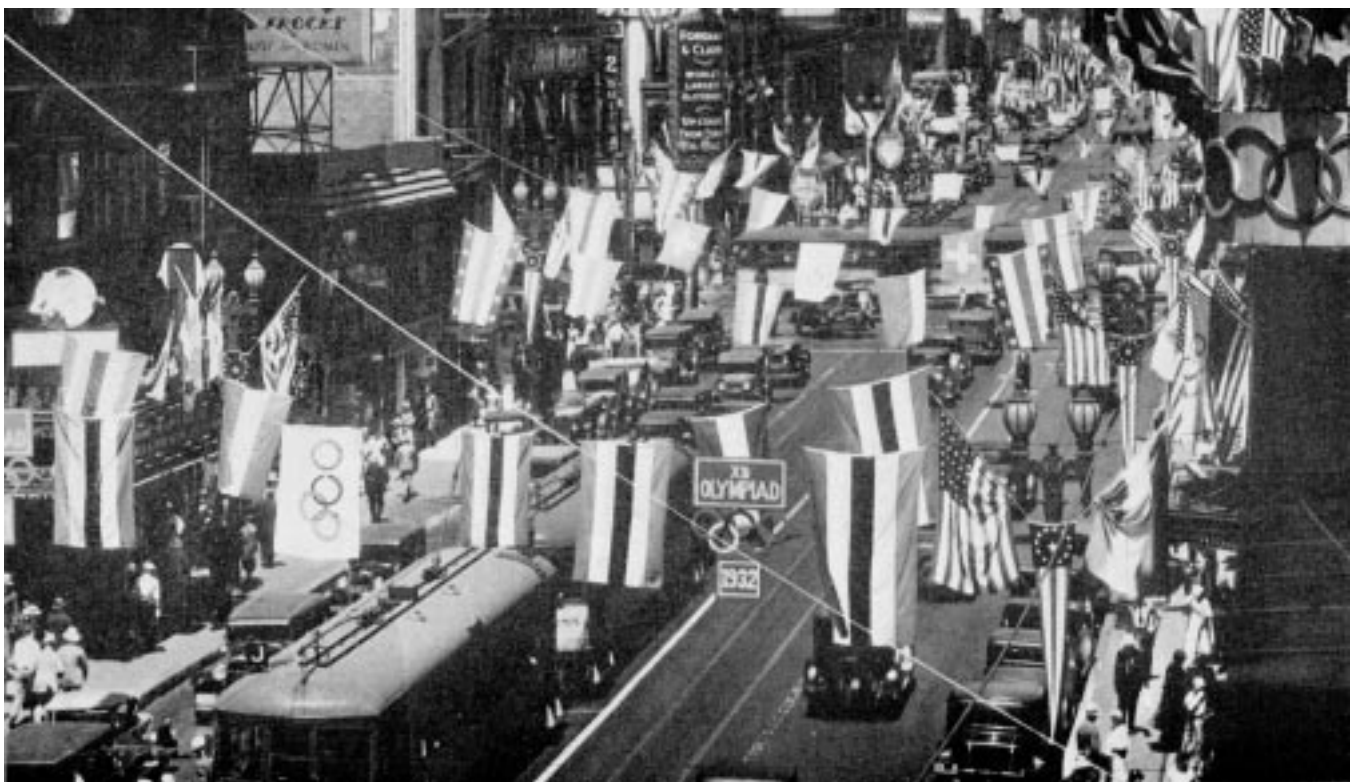
In order to avoid any possible error in the color or design of any flag, a request was sent to the National Olympic Committee of each country for the exact specifications and design of the official national flag of that country. As these specifications and designs were received, a standard size pattern of each flag was made in the exact proportions and official colors. These patterns were bound together and used as the key designs for the manufacture, verification and identification of all national emblems.

A set of the Victory Flags used at the IXth Olympiad in Amsterdam, in 1928, was procured by the Committee from the Dutch Committee. The collection included one large flag for first place, and two somewhat smaller flags for second and third places, for each of fifty-eight nations. Inasmuch as the flags of several



countries had been changed during the intervening four years, each flag was carefully checked with the key design, and new flags were made to replace such as had been changed. This was also done in the case of any flags lost or damaged.

A complete set of silk flags was made up for the March Past, or Parade of Nations, of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. In all, approximately one thousand flags, including the national flags of the fifty-eight nations and the



BY ACTION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT, LOS ANGELES WAS GAILY DECORATED

Olympic flags, were prepared and used in decorating the various stadiums. Also, about six hundred of the flags sent from Amsterdam were used for this purpose. In addition, two complete sets of national flags were made up for the Olympic Village, one set to fly in front of the Village, and the other distributed to the teams living in the Village, so that the national flag of each country might fly over the particular section which the team of that country occupied.

Great quantities of streamers and decorative bunting were made up in the Olympic colors of blue, yellow, black, green, and red, and used to complete the decorations at the stadiums. Individual banners were made bearing the inscriptions, I Olympiad - Greece - 1896, II Olympiad - Paris - 1900, etc., as set forth in the Protocol, and these adorned the peristyle entrance to Olympic Stadium.

Several complete sets of small national flags were used for interior decorating of the Olympic Village, the Women's Hotel, the Central Ticket Office, etc.

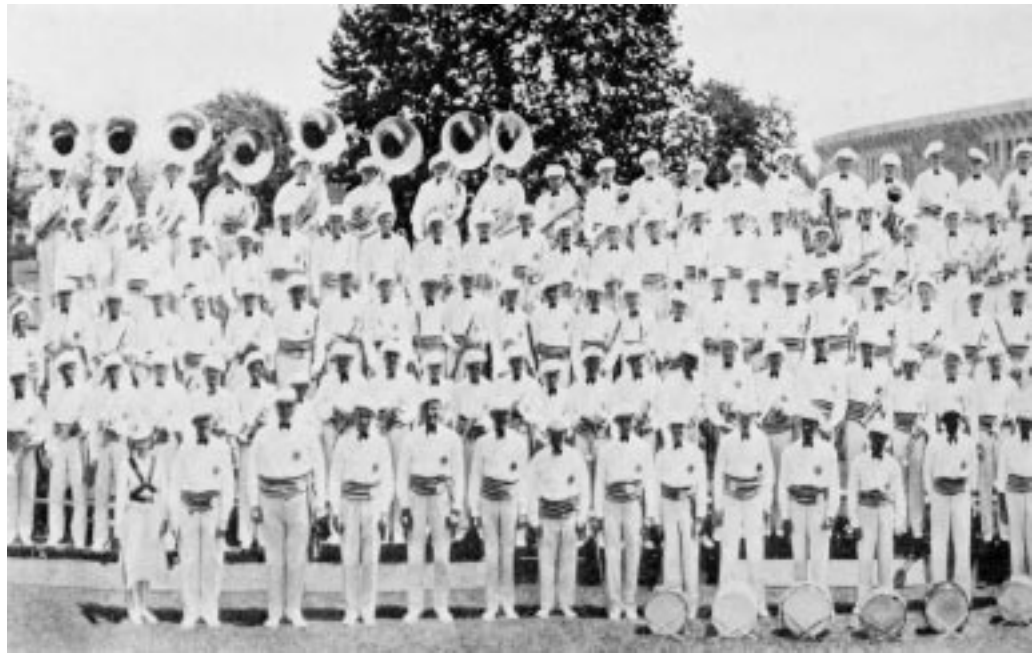
The City of Los Angeles voted funds to decorate the streets of the city for the Games, and the Organizing Committee assisted in working out the plan of decoration. This consisted of the national flags of all Olympic nations and the special Olympic flags, combined with various large Olympic insignia. Many manufacturers of decorations produced special material appropriate for the occasion, which was sold to individual building owners and merchants and contributed materially to the colorful festive dress of the city during the celebration.



FLAGS OF NATIONS INTERMINGLED WITH OLYMPIC BANNERS



THE TRUMPETERS



A PRINCIPAL UNIT OF THE OFFICIAL OLYMPIC BAND

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

MUSIC was a prescribed part of the Opening, Closing and Victory Ceremonies of the Olympic Games. Bands were required to play the marches of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and also to play the national anthem of the country represented by each victor in the Victory Ceremonies.

The Organizing Committee, realizing that a high quality of music was essential for the proper celebration of the Games, and that it was necessary to



TWELVE HUNDRED TRAINED VOICES COMPOSED THE OLYMPIC CHORUS



THE ENTIRE ORGANIZATION NUMBERED ONE THOUSAND MEMBERS

organize mass bands and choruses in order to produce a volume of music sufficient to fill the immense Olympic Stadium, selected the Director of Music more than a year in advance of the Games.

THE CHORUS

The Director of Music immediately issued a call to vocal ensembles throughout Southern California for volunteers to sing in the Chorus. There was a tremendous response, and a Chorus of 1200 voices was selected and regular rehearsals held for many months in advance of the Games.

During the period of training, the Chorus presented several programmes over extensive radio broadcast systems. This assisted greatly in advertising the



THE BAND AND CHORUS WILL LIVE WITH THE MEMORY OF THE GAMES



HAROLD WILLIAM ROBERTS
DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

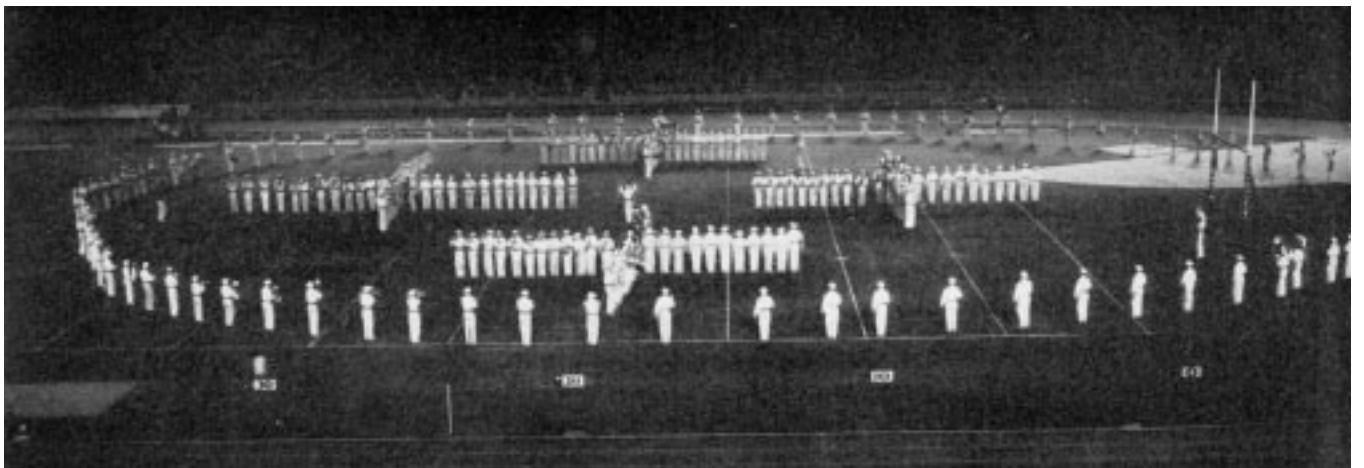
Games themselves and furnished interesting activity for the members of the Chorus which helped to maintain the morale of the entire organization.

The Chorus appeared in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and also at the Demonstration Football Game in Olympic Stadium.

THE BANDS

It was the plan of the Organizing Committee to have an official band present in Olympic Stadium at all times events were being held there. As it would be necessary for this band to go through a long period of training, in order to learn to play properly the national anthems of all the countries represented in the Olympic Games, it was decided that the members should be paid. They were chosen from the ranks of professional musicians, and the organization was known as the Official Band of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. The musicians were paid only for the time they were actually playing in Olympic Stadium, and at other times gave freely of their services, not only in rehearsals but also in many public appearances and numerous radio programmes.

In addition to the Official Band, three other bands, Band B of seventy pieces, Band C of seventy pieces, and Band D of sixty pieces, were selected, after a



NOVELTY BAND DRILL, DEMONSTRATION FOOTBALL GAME

series of try-outs, from university, college, and high school groups, and from large numbers of individual musicians who made application for membership. These bands augmented the Official Band in Olympic Stadium and supplied music at the other stadiums throughout the period of the Games.

Many other organized bands already in existence were invited to

play on one or more occasions at the different stadiums, as guest ensembles.

A combined band of 200 pieces or more was maintained at Olympic Stadium during all events. On the occasion of the Demonstration Football Game, a chorus of 1,200 voices, a massed band of 1,000 pieces, and a drum and bugle corps of 800 pieces, making a total musical ensemble of 3,000, provided music and marching formations typical of the occasion. Altogether, thirty bands, comprising 1,500 musicians, and 1,200 members of the chorus and 800 members of the drum and bugle corps, a total personnel of 3,500, took part in the musical programme of the Games. All musicians with the exception of the members of the Official Band volunteered their services.

The Director of Music supplied trumpeters for the Marathon and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, musical organizations for entertainment at the Olympic



DRUMS !



COLLEGE SONGS LENT THEIR ATMOSPHERE

Village, and for innumerable other occasions during the period of the Games.

The Olympic musical organizations all dressed uniformly in white. Seated in a special section in the Stadium, they formed a beautiful white square contrasting vividly with the colorful masses of the audiences around them. All members of the bands wore white Continental caps, and around their waists sashes of the Olympic colors, blue, yellow, black, green, and red. Members of the Chorus wore white berets. The Olympic rings were embroidered on all caps and berets, in colors.

During the spring of 1931, each National Olympic Committee was requested to send to the Organizing Committee a copy of the official score of its country's national anthem. Inasmuch as American bands are not constituted entirely of the same instruments nor in the same proportions as the bands of foreign countries, it was necessary to have a special orchestration made of each national anthem, adapted to the instruments of the Official Band.

MEDICAL SERVICE



SVEN LOKRANTZ, M.D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

SOME two years before the Games the Organizing Committee, realizing the great importance of an adequate medical service, appointed Sven Lokrantz, M.D., Medical Director of the Games.

Dr. Lokrantz, internationally known in the field of school health and corrective physical education and Director of that department of the Los Angeles City schools, was, at the time of his appointment, President of the American Association of School Physicians and President of the Southern California Public Health Association.

Dr. Lokrantz served in a voluntary capacity, as did virtually all the members of the medical organization that he created for the Games. More than a year of intensive study and organization work by the Medical Department preceded its actual functioning upon the arrival of the dele-

gations participating in the Games, and during the celebration of the Games.

The Department was created and operated entirely on the basis of providing a complete medical service to all participants in the Games at no expense or charge whatsoever, with the exception of a comparatively few serious cases requiring outside hospitalization (other than the gratuitous service rendered in the Village hospital), which latter service was rendered at cost.

Plans for medical supervision of the Games of the Xth Olympiad were arranged more than a year prior to the events. Never in the history of the Games had such a detailed medical organization for the care of sick or injured athletes been in operation, and it is a matter of gratification that there was not a single fatality among the contenders at the Games, nor any outbreak of contagious or infectious disease.

Every precaution was taken to insure healthful surroundings, adequate first aid in case of accident, and expert care in event of serious illness. In view of

the fact that the athletes were living in specially prepared quarters, with their own dining rooms and sanitary system, closest co-operation was maintained with public health authorities. The local Health Officers rendered most valuable service in providing expert advice in the field of sanitation and in control of possible contagion. The Los Angeles Receiving Hospital and the local chapter of the American Red Cross Society also gave valuable assistance in their respective fields. Not only did these organized health agencies assist in the work but many private physicians and surgeons voluntarily donated their services and professional advice.

An Executive Medical Advisory Committee was appointed by the Medical Director. Matters of major importance in the medical organization were referred to this Committee for its opinion. One of the first subjects discussed was the question of medical research. This matter was considered very carefully with the Research Committee. The concensus of opinion was that in view of the splendid work which had already been done for thousands of athletes, and on account of the short space of time during which research work could be carried on, the varied nationalities represented, the opposition on the part of some athletes, and the difficulty of obtaining proper facilities and apparatus convenient to the athletic contests, it would be unwise to attempt medical research at this time.

Lists of volunteer consultants in all the major specialties were compiled so that visiting athletes might have the best medical advice should the necessity arise. No matter what the type of illness or injury a specialist for that condition was immediately available. A list of advisory physicians who spoke the languages of the various countries sending teams was also prepared, so that the athletes might have physician consultants understanding their own languages.

The following Advisory Committees were appointed : Executive, Medical, Surgical, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dental, Women's Section, Research, Lung, Heart, Dermatology, Psychiatry, X-ray, Nursing, Physiotherapy, Equipment, and Hospitalization. These Committees were of great help in matters pertinent to their own specialty or section.

EQUIPMENT

Responsibility for equipping the Olympic Village Hospital and the Surgical Rooms at the athletes quarters in Olympic Stadium was placed in the hands of the Administrative Assistant, Los Angeles County Health Department. He co-operated closely with the Architects Office of the Organizing Committee, and with the officials of Olympic Stadium, so that the installation of all technical equipment, such as X-ray and physiotherapy apparatus, was not hindered in any way by lack of proper facilities.

With the completion of the Village Hospital, arrangements were made with

local surgical supply houses, and others, for the various types of equipment required for its operation. This included X-ray equipment, laboratory equipment, hospital equipment for minor surgery and dressings, examining room, and physiotherapy apparatus for the treatment and conditioning of athletes. Equipment was also provided for the first aid rooms in the men and women athletes quarters at Olympic Stadium and for the hospital in the women athletes residence.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL

The arrangements for caring for the health of the athletes included a Hospital Unit in the center of the Olympic Village, where X-ray, laboratory, physiotherapy and emergency service, with physicians and nurses on duty, was available every hour of the day or night. The hospital staff was comprised of a Superintendent who was also Day Surgeon, a Night Surgeon, and an Assistant Day Surgeon, and day and night male nurses who were also qualified physiotherapists.

The Olympic Village Hospital was constructed particularly with a view to caring for the minor strains, sprains and abrasions which come to all athletes, but was also used for slight temporary illnesses and for purposes of observation. By providing immediate treatment or diagnosis in close proximity to the living quarters of the athletes, much time was saved and a real service rendered to the athletes. Although abrasions, furunculosis, blisters, minor infections, sprains and strains composed the majority of the conditions treated, undoubtedly the immediate care which these minor ailments received prevented in some cases the development of more serious ailments and contributed largely to the splendid health and excellent showing of the athletes of the Xth Olympiad. Any severe injury was cared for in a local hospital, and in all, eighteen cases of a more serious nature were handled in this way.

The policy of the Village Hospital was to give the athletes, insofar as practicable, the type of treatment to which they were accustomed in their respective countries, and the type of management of their cases which they had found most beneficial in any previous athletic injuries.

The Olympic Village Hospital was in operation from July 5 to August 21, 1932. For this six-weeks period, the statistics are as follows :

Total number of individuals treated	473
Total number of treatments	1,862
Average treatments per day	40
Physiotherapy treatments	540
X-rays	22
Cases referred to other hospitals	18

When the Hospital was erected there was speculation on the part of athletes and coaches as to the amount of use which would be made of it. The feeling was that a highly trained, healthy group of athletes would have little need of hospital service. It was found, however, that the Hospital was in constant use, and the large number of treatments given, with the great variety of cases treated, indicate conclusively that a field hospital such as the one erected in the Olympic Village was necessary.



OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL

HOSPITALIZATION

The California Hospital, a local institution, was selected for the more serious cases of illness or injury. It was desirable, so far as practicable, that all athletes requiring hospitalization treatment be in one institution. The California Hospital extended athletes special rates for hospital and laboratory service, and specialists or foreign advisors were called in as needed, either at the discretion of the physician in charge or on request of the patient. Special efforts were made to give the most efficient attention and every facility of modern science was utilized to insure

the best possible care of sick or injured visiting athletes. Day and night special nurses were called when necessary, and laboratory and diagnostic procedures and physiotherapy were provided where indicated.

SANITATION

One of the most important medical factors contributing to the success of the Games of the Xth Olympiad was the arrangements for sanitation.

With two thousand world athletes, their managers, trainers, coaches, and other attaches, congregating in one community, with the vast throngs of spectators, extraordinary precautions were necessary to prevent the possibility of contagion. The problem was a large one. Besides the Olympic Village, the Olympic activities involved seven stadiums, sixteen special training fields, including six athletic clubs, eight high schools, and the University of Southern California and Los Angeles Junior College, with their shower and locker facilities. These centers of activity were scattered from Pasadena in the north to Long Beach in the south, and from Jefferson High School in the east to Santa Monica and the Riviera in the west.

To facilitate the sanitary inspection of the Olympic Village, the Olympic Village Director was appointed a special deputy health officer.

In addition to the usual sanitary precautions, special attention was given to the prevention of epidermophytosis or athlete's foot. By permission of the Los Angeles County Health Officer, the County Chemist made chemical tests of several commercial preparations to determine which one best filled the requirements of prompt fungicidal efficiency, non-irritant properties, simplicity of handling and low relative cost. As a result of these tests, a preparation of calcium hypochlorite containing sixty-five percent of available chlorine was selected. When mixed with water in proper proportions, it furnished a one percent hypochlorite solution which bacteriological tests proved to be effective in killing the spores of the most resistant ringworm organisms in fifteen seconds. Rubber foot tubs, two feet in diameter and four inches deep, with a capacity of eight gallons, were filled with the solution and placed wherever showers were used by the athletes, and attendants were instructed to prepare a fresh solution every morning. Signs over the tubs directed the athletes to step into the solution before and after taking showers. As a result of these measures, very few cases of athlete's foot were reported.

The sewage system in the Olympic Village was of the cesspool type. The toilets were of the dry chemical type. The chief problem here was the elimination of odors. Many chemicals were tried without complete success. To the Director



TRAVELING DENTAL CLINIC

of the Village belongs the credit for adopting the use of crude oil, which was almost one hundred percent successful in its operation.

Wrestling mats used in training and exhibitions were protected by freshly laundered covers, which were changed frequently.

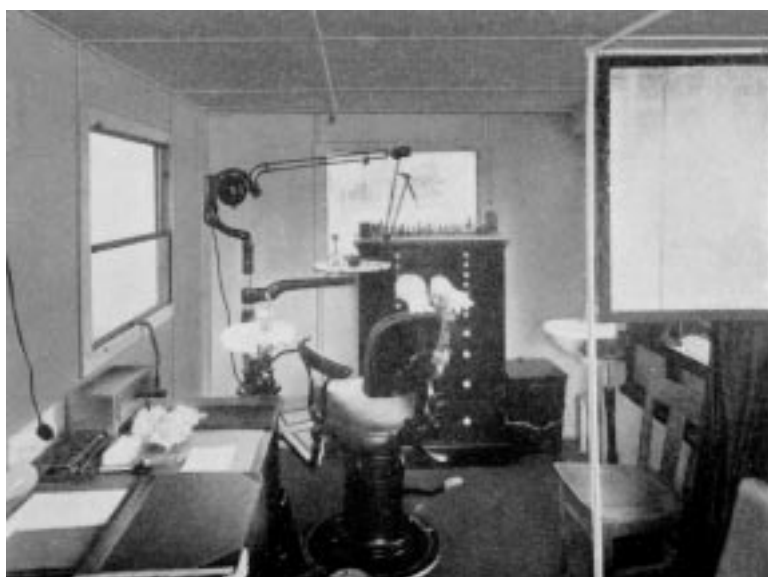
Garbage cans were placed in fly-proof, screened inclosures. All dining rooms

and kitchens were given daily inspections by the Olympic Village management.

DENTAL SERVICE

In arranging for the medical care of the athletes, the Medical Director felt that great emphasis should be placed on the importance of dental hygiene, and a Dental Section was organized. The Los Angeles Board of Education granted permission to station one of its traveling Healthmobiles in the Village, equipped with a modern dental office, complete in every respect. Fifty-seven local dentists volunteered to serve for a day or more each, but it was not necessary to call on so many, and twenty-seven working in shifts furnished ample service. Thus a free emergency dental service was provided for the Olympic athletes in close

proximity to their living quarters. Toothaches, decayed teeth, exposed nerves, and other dental troubles which might impair the efficiency of the athlete on the eve of contest, received immediate and competent attention.



INTERIOR, DENTAL CLINIC

RED CROSS SERVICE

A vital part in the medical arrangements for the Games was the provision of first aid service by the Ameri-

can Red Cross Society. The Chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter undertook the responsibility of organizing the first aid work and securing the corps of nurses necessary.

The gathering of equipment was begun considerably before the first stations were opened. Thirty-three first aid kits were borrowed from local industrial con-



RED CROSS UNIT, OLYMPIC STADIUM

cerns, to supplement the Red Cross supply. Thirty-five stretchers were borrowed from the United States Army. One hundred cots and two hundred blankets were procured, and other material, such as Red Cross flags, was assembled. Signs, assignment sheets and other required forms were printed or mimeographed. Some forty local industries and Los Angeles city departments, in which the Red Cross Society had conducted first aid courses, were contacted regarding the possibility of some of their trained men serving as first aid men on their off time. All of these groups responded freely and a call list of four hundred and thirty certified

men was made up. A special office was opened, telephone installed, and detailed charts of the assignments to be filled were prepared. Four full-time volunteers were appointed as assistants, in charge of training center and event personnel and training center and event equipment, respectively. Bulletins were sent to all of the available men, asking them to report on specified days for detailed assignments.

On July 18, two full weeks before the opening of the Games, the first station was opened at the training field at Manual Arts High School. Every day thereafter showed the installation of two or three stations, until July 30, when fourteen stations were installed for the Opening Days ceremonies.

In addition to the regular stations which were maintained during the entire sixteen day period, for all events at the stadiums, first aid stations were installed and operated at the training fields prior to the main event. Special stations were also maintained in connection with the Marathon, Equestrian Events, Road Cycling Race, Cross Country Run, and 50,000 Metre Walk, each of which required special equipment and personnel. The Los Angeles City Life Guard Service and the Los Angeles County Life Guard Service furnished emergency cars, and the First National Motion Picture Studios furnished a mobile first aid unit for these events.

Four hundred and thirty first aid operators and one hundred and twenty Red Cross nurses volunteered their services. In all, sixty-five different stations were installed, with a maximum of thirty-three nurses and eighty-two men on duty simultaneously. Thirty-five first aid stations were in operation at one time.

Five hundred and eighty-nine cases were reported treated, fifty-five of these being athletes. Twenty-six cases required ambulance transportation.

The following summary shows the total volunteer hours of service rendered:

	Hours
Nurses	3,490
First aid men	
Volunteer staff assistants	392
Time at training centers	1,160
Time at Olympic Stadium	3,835
Time at other events	1,028
Boy Scouts	920
	<hr/>
	7,335
	<hr/>
Total	10,825

FIELD SURGEONS

The care of the athletes during events at all of the various stadiums was placed in the hands of forty official field surgeons. These were primarily responsible not alone for the athletes but also to co-operate with the American Red Cross Staff in caring for the public.

The field surgeons were a carefully selected group of men who had had practical experience in caring for athletic injuries in addition to possessing a knowledge of orthopedics, and of industrial and accident surgery.

Prior to the Games, several meetings of the field surgeons were held. Athletic injuries and their treatments were discussed at length, also the medical supervision of such special events as the Marathon and Road Race Cycling. First aid supplies and equipment to be carried by the field surgeons were considered and standardized so as to be prepared for every emergency.

OLYMPIC STADIUM

The Chief Surgeon of the Los Angeles City Receiving Hospital was the field surgeon in charge at Olympic Stadium. He was assisted by four other field surgeons, two being assigned for care of the public and two for care of the athletes. The Stadium was provided with nine first aid stations for the public, strategically placed near the main exits. First aid stations for the athletes were located in the men's and women's dressing rooms. An ambulance was posted at the rear of the dressing room building, with a wheel stretcher and attendants on the field near the athletes entrance. First aid operators were stationed



OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL OFFICE



THE SURGERY



THE LABORATORY

at the inside entrance of passageways, each being responsible for a certain section of the grand stand. Boy Scouts carried messages from the nurses in the first aid stations to the doctors stationed at specified locations.

Fourteen minor injuries to athletes were treated in the Stadium and two cases of exhaustion. During the course of the Games, over five hundred public cases were given treatment in the first aid stations at the Stadium.

THE MARATHON

In view of the special hazards connected with the Marathon Race, extraordinary precautions were taken and every effort was made to be prepared for emergencies.

The Assistant Chief Surgeon of the Los Angeles Receiving Hospital was placed in charge of the medical supervision of this event, assisted by a staff of six physicians.

Two days before the contest, all athletes entered in the Marathon were assembled in the Olympic Village Hospital. Four heart specialists, in addition to the chief surgeon and his assistants, conducted a complete physical examination on each entrant, to determine his physical fitness. The runners were given a

thorough routine examination, including urinary analysis, and a special examination of heart, lungs and blood pressure was made. Any abnormal conditions, were considered by the medical examiners and passed on by the group before the medical certificates permitting participation in the run were issued.

In view of the possibility of serious accidents, and even fatalities, which might result from the tremendous exertion exercised in



THE HOSPITAL WARD

this gruelling event, extensive preparations were made to give the participants the best medical service during the competition. At each of the seven official control stations along the twenty-six mile course, where the official timers, judges and attendants were stationed, a medical aid station was established and staffed with two American Red Cross first aid men and one physician. Along the course at control stations five, six and seven, two physicians were on duty. Additional medical assistance along the return course was made possible by the moving of doctors, after all runners had passed and the medical aid station had been evacuated, from their first assignment to a second post of duty.

Two American Red Cross ambulances, each carrying one stretcher, followed the runners, and a mobile hospital unit with accommodations for four persons brought up the rear, accompanied by the pick-up bus provided for transportation of those athletes who withdrew from the race with no disability. The ambulances and mobile unit were manned by Red Cross first aid men and were instructed to report each case assisted to the physicians at the medical aid stations, who directed treatment. Any serious case was transported immediately, accompanied by a physician, to the Official Hospital. Arrangements were made for radio broadcasts through the local police department to the head physician's automobile, which carried a radio receiver.

Physicians upon completing their station assignments proceeded along the course to the finish line and were thus available for service at the termination of the race.

Altogether, ten entrants in the Marathon were given medical attention, mainly for cramps and exhaustion. A final report on all athletes participating in the race, prepared three days after the event, showed that none were in any way disabled and all stated they were ready to repeat the test of endurance.

SWIMMING STADIUM

This Stadium was provided with all necessary apparatus for resuscitation, with trained personnel to operate it. A supervisor was present in charge of inhalator and heating appliances. There were no cases, however, requiring this apparatus and not a single accident occurred to any of the contestants.

50,000 METRE WALK

Two physicians were in charge of the medical supervision of the 50,000 Metre Walk. First aid stations were established at all the control stations, with stretcher and first aid equipment.

This event proved to be a gruelling contest, and although there were only fifteen entries, four of these required medical attention due to exhaustion before the end of the race.

Two ambulances, as well as a motor equipped first aid unit, cruised along the course. These gave first aid to any contestant seen to be in distress. Four cases were treated on the course, three of which were then brought in for further treatment.

Full advantage was taken of the water and refreshments at the various control stations along the course. The refreshment stands were busy places. Rarely did a contestant pass one by without taking some water not only to drink but to rinse his mouth and to pour over his head. The officials gave permission to offer water to contestants from the ambulance as it passed them and toward the close of the race water was passed out constantly.

OLYMPIC AUDITORIUM

One physician was always present at the Weightlifting, Wrestling and Boxing events in the Olympic Auditorium.

All entrants in the wrestling events were given physical examinations at the Auditorium on August 1, the first day of the bouts. Medical supervision of the bouts extended through the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of August, six cases, one a hospital case, being treated.

Physical examinations of all entrants in the boxing tournament were held at the Olympic Village on August 9, and medical attention rendered during the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of August, at both afternoon and evening sessions. Six minor cases of injury were treated.

CROSS COUNTRY RUN

One physician was in charge of medical aid at the Cross Country Run. Although the day was hot and the course difficult, there were no cases requiring medical attention.

EQUESTRIAN EVENTS

Medical supervision of the Equestrian events was in charge of one physician, who was assisted by three field surgeons.

The hazards connected with the Steeplechase were great, and special care was given to planning the mobilization of medical units and patrol services at strategic points. All units were so stationed that they moved on a parallel course with the riders and spectators arriving at the various phases of the course,

coincidentally with both first and last horsemen. The medical corps consisted of four doctors, seven first aid assistants, ten ambulance attendants and four ambulances. Doctors and first aid assistants were stationed at points of vantage in proximity to the most hazardous portion of the course. During these events three rather serious accidents received attention.

The following medical arrangements were made for the 5,000 Metre Cross Country phase of the Pentathlon. Stationed at the beginning of the course were a doctor and an ambulance; on a near hilltop was another doctor overseeing six to eight jumps, and on another point of vantage was a first aid man with a doctor nearby; at the end of the Pentathlon course, a doctor, ambulance and two attendants were stationed. The chief surgeon, mounted during the event, patrolled the entire area.

For the Dressage events, the chief surgeon stationed himself in the center of the grand stand, placing a first aid man at each end with an ambulance alongside. A first aid room was prepared under the stand, and a mobile hospital unit stationed opposite the stand, the latter capable of taking care of four patients.

For the first day of the Three-day Endurance competition, the same set-up was utilized as for the Dressage events.

Arrangements for the second day of this event, the Steeplechase, comprised a corps of eleven men and four ambulances. Action was so planned and timed that as the last horse finished the first phase of jumps, the chief surgeon departed in a motor car and arrived at the third phase at the same time as the first rider. One of the ambulances stationed at the first phase left for the third phase of the course just prior to the completion by the first horse of the first phase of sixteen jumps, leaving one ambulance and doctor in charge to take care of the remaining crowd. As soon as the field was emptied, this remaining unit also joined the cavalcade moving on towards the third phase or concluding series of jumps.

At the mid-way station, B, as the last horse passed, the medical corps started its march toward the third phase of jumps, traveling by another route and arriving as contestants were ready to go into action, at the same time checking back by telephone for a report of any casualties. This brought all units from unoccupied sections to the last section of activity, the third phase of jumps. As mentioned, the chief surgeon arrived to take up his position as the first rider entered the terminal thirty-five jumps, and soon after, the second ambulance arrived to take its position.

During all the Equestrian events, ambulance drivers were cautioned while in stationary positions to maintain lookouts from the tops of their vehicles, thus providing additional patrol service. All surgeons carried Red Cross flags on their

cars, for identification. Since the number of medical units and attendants was adequate for casualty handling and these were so stationed that they could arrive at the scene of an accident without delay, traffic police were asked to do nothing themselves in the way of first aid treatment but immediately to summon an Olympic surgeon.

YACHTING AND ROWING

For the medical supervision of the Yachting events, the United States Navy furnished a boat in command of an officer, to stand by the morning races. During the afternoon races, one doctor was placed on a Coast Guard's boat and another on board a private yacht stationed near the course. This boat carried an inhalator and crew furnished by the Los Angeles Fire Department. Seven local physicians provided voluntary service in connection with the Yachting events.

The Health Officer of the city of Long Beach was in charge of the medical service at the Rowing Stadium. He was assisted by a staff of six doctors, three nurses, and six Red Cross first aid operators. Thirty-six spectators and three athletes received treatment during the contests, all minor cases.

CYCLING

For the Road Race Cycling one head physician with two field surgeons directed the medical service. Additional personnel included nine first aid men, two ambulances and four Red Cross cars. The field surgeons were stationed at intervals along the course, one following the last contestant.

The other Cycling events occurred at the Pasadena Rose Bowl with the Chief Surgeon of the Pasadena Emergency Hospital in charge of medical service. A local field hospital was set up with doctors and nurses in attendance.

The Organizing Committee expresses its appreciation of the whole-hearted support and co-operation given by the medical profession, the local health departments, the nursing profession, the American Red Cross, the Los Angeles Board of Education, the Los Angeles Fire Department, and similar organizations, in the medical problems of the Games of the Xth Olympiad.

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Women Athletes--Chapman Park Hotel

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Olympic Stadium

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Cycling Road Race

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 Howard R. Cooder, M.D.
 Orren Lloyd-Jones, M.D.

Olympic Auditorium

Ben Frees, M.D., *Head Physician*
 Elmer L. Anderson, M.D.
 Franklin Farman, M.D.
 Trusten M. Hart, M.D.

Hugo M. Kersten, M.D.

Edwin F. Patton, M.D.

Rifle Range

Gerald F. Smith, M.D., *Head Physician*

Rose Bowl

C. C. Troensegaard, M.D., *Head Physician*

Lee W. Paul, M.D.

Equestrian Sports

Percy Goldberg, M.D., *Head Physician*

Augustus H. Galvin, M.D.

Lawrence K. Gundrum, M.D.

Daniel L. Hirsch, M.D.

Long Beach Marine Stadium

G. E. McDonald, M.D., *Head Physician*

Fencing

E. E. Kessler, M.D., *Head Physician*

Leon D. Godshall, M.D.

Yachting

Edward G. Eisen, M.D., *Head Physician*

Stanley Boller, M.D.

J. Park Dougall, M.D.

K. E. Kretzschmar, M.D.

G. A. Laubersheimer, M.D.

Wayland A. Morrison, M.D.

Ewald Werner, M.D.

Swimming Stadium

Elmer R. Pascoe, M.D., *Head Physician*

F. A. Wilmot, M.D.

Cross Country Run

Salvatore R. Monaco, M.D., *Head Physician*

E. S. Gasteiger, M.D.

50,000 Metre Walk

Orren Lloyd-Jones, M.D., *Head Physician*

Daniel L. Hirsch, M.D.

VOLUNTEER DENTISTS

Verne LaGora Wilt, D.D.S., *Chief Volunteer Dentist*

A. J. Bourgeois, D.D.S.	Alfred Gordon Harker, D.D.S.
John William Brady, D.D.S.	Henry Louis Harrison, D.D.S.
Fred B. Carlisle, D.D.S.	John Bright Hopkins, D.D.S.
Donald Dale Donovan, D.D.S.	Wayne R. Ingalls, D.D.S.
Theodore Arthur Fielding, D.D.S.	Linneus Leo Pruden, D.D.S.
James Bennett Fugle, D.D.S.	Barold Rudolf Riedel, D.D.S.
Charles Gilbert Girdlestone, D.D.S.	Otto Andrew Ross, D.D.S.
Donald Stanley Goudy, D.D.S.	Richard Howard Sellwood, D.D.S.
Arthur Dewey Greaser, D.D.S.	Maurice Smith, D.D.S.
John Mason Griffith, D.D.S.	Harold Sturges Sturgeon, D.D.S.

FOREIGN CONSULTANTS

ARGENTINE . . . H. L. Updegraff, M.D.	HUNGARY . . . Adalbert Frisch, M.D.
AUSTRALIA . . . Francis L. Anton, M.D.	INDIA Rowland Hill Harris, M.D.
AUSTRIA . . . Joseph M. Kolisch, M.D.	IRELAND . . . Matthew Campbell, M.D.
BELGIUM . . . H. E. Crowe, M.D.	ITALY. Francesco Bonura, M.D.
BOHEMIA . . . Karl Fischel, M.D.	Salvatore R. Monaco, M.D.
BRAZIL I. R. Bancroft, M.D.	Harry M. Nardini, M.D.
BULGARIA . . . Rudolph E. Monaco, M.D.	JAPAN Y. Fukuda, M.D., Chairman
CANADA Lionel A. B. Street, M.D.	H. J. Hara, M.D.
CHINA G. L. Chee, M.D.	Isami Sekiyama, M.D.
COLOMBIA . . . Rafael Taboada, M.D.	L. R. Umezawa, M.D.
Henry I. Leviton, M.D.	F. Yamaguchi, M.D.
CUBA Adalbert Frisch, M.D.	JUGOSLAVIA . Augustus H. Galvin, M.D.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA K. B. Blahnik, M.D.	LATVIA A. Gottlieb, M.D.
E. J. Krahulik, M.D.	John J. Kirchoff, M.D.
Joseph J. Jelinek, M.D.	LUXEMBOURG . Edward F. Nippert, M.D.
DENMARK . . . A. E. Brix, M.D.	MEXICO Alejandro Wallace, M.D.
Hans P. Dana, M.D.	MONACO J. Mark Lacey, M.D.
K. Chester Gummess, M.D.	NEW ZEALAND Victor Parkin, M.D.
ESTONIA Benjamin Katz, M.D.	NORWAY Albert Soiland, M.D.
FINLAND H. A. Erickson, M.D.	PERU Nestor A. Michelena, M.D.
FRANCE Ceasar G. Cahen, M.D.	PHILIPPINES . Rudolph R. Mueller, M.D.
Valentine St. John, M.D.	POLAND Thomas M. Potasz, Chairman
Pierre Viole, M.D.	John J. Tobinski, M.D.
GERMANY . . . H. E. Schiffbauer, M.D.,	PORTUGAL . . . E. F. Hoffman, M.D.
<i>Chairman</i>	ROUMANIA . . . D. Z. Schwartz, M.D.
Robert G. Majer, M.D.	SALVADOR . . . Herbert O. Barnes, M.D.
Hans H. Gerisch, M.D.	SOUTH AFRICA . Floyd R. Parks, M.D.
GREAT BRITAIN W. V. Chalmers Francis, M.D.	SPAIN G. A. Rivera, M.D.
George Martyn, M.D.	SWEDEN F. E. Berge, M.D.
GREECE C. P. Kalionzes, M.D.	SWITZERLAND . Albert C. Germann, M.D.
J. T. George, M.D.	TURKEY H. K. Emerson, M.D.
GUATEMALA . . Julio Bianchi, M.D.	UNITED STATES E. C. Fishbaugh, M.D.
HAITI V. F. Houser, M.D.	Maurice H. Rosenfeld, M.D.
HOLLAND . . . L. G. Visscher, M.D.	URUGUAY . . . Rudolph R. Mueller, M.D.
Harold Van Metre, M.D.	VENEZUELA . . Arturo Pallais, M.D.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL REPORT — NATIONALITY OF MEN PATIENTS

NATION	OFFICIALS AT COMPETITIONS	GYMNASTS	RUNNERS	JUMPERS	THROWERS	ALL-ROUND MEN MODERN PENTATHLON	WRESTLERS	FOOTBALL PLAYERS	CYCLISTS	FENCERS	RIDERS	YACHTSMEN	SWIMMERS	HOCKEY PLAYERS	LACROSSE PLAYERS	BOXERS	WEIGHTLIFTERS	ROWERS	DECATHLON MEN	SHOOTERS	TOTALS
ARGENTINE	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	19
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
AUSTRIA . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
BELGIUM . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
BRAZIL	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
CANADA	1	..	9	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	24
COLOMBIA . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
DENMARK	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	15
ESTONIA . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
FINLAND	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12
FRANCE . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
GERMANY	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	12
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
GREECE . . . . .	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
HAITI . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
HOLLAND . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
HUNGARY	2	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	15
INDIA	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
IRELAND . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
ITALY	6	4	9	..	..	2	1	..	6	7	..	2	1	..	..	7	..	10	..	1	56
JAPAN	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	13
LATVIA	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
MEXICO	2	1	6	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	29
NEW ZEALAND	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	19
NORWAY . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
PHILIPPINES	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8
POLAND	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
SOUTH AFRICA	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
SPAIN . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
SWEDEN	2	..	5	1	1	3	7	..	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
UNITED STATES	7	8	19	1	6	2	13	17	5	6	2	1	18	10	2	2	3	6	2	..	130
<i>Unknown</i> . . . . .	..	..	10	3	1	3	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	9	2	..	44
TOTALS	35	15	113	11	14	14	45	21	25	25	8	6	55	26	5	47	6	35	6	6	518

OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL REPORT COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES OF MEN PATIENTS

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES	OFFICIALS AT COMPETITIONS	GYMNASTS	RUNNERS	JUMPERS	THROWERS	ALL-ROUND MEN MOD. PENTATHLON	WRESTLERS	FOOTBALL PLAYERS	CYCLISTS	FENCERS	RIDERS	YACHTSMEN	SWIMMERS	HOCKEY PLAYERS	LACROSSE PLAYERS	BOXERS	WEIGHTLIFTERS	ROWERS	DECATHLON MEN	SHOOTERS	TOTALS
INFECTION . . . . .	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
FURUNCLE	3	..	12	..	3	1	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	45
TONSILLITIS	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	5	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	27
LACERATIONS	2	1	5	..	..	3	2	..	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	5	..	2	..	..	34
ABRASIONS	2	1	8	..	..	1	4	2	5	..	2	..	3	1	..	3	..	3	1	..	36
ORCHITS	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
HERPES ORALIS	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
CONSTIPATION	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	10
RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS	5	4	7	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	2	..	3	36
CONTUSIONS	1	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	11	..	..	36
BLISTERS	1	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	22
SPRAINS	2	2	7	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	35
BURNS	2	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	5	1	..	1	4	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	26
EPIDERMOPHYTOSIS	5	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	17
MYOSITIS	6	4	20	2	4	3	9	3	1	..	..	..	10	2	2	7	1	..	1	1	76
PEDICULOSIS PUBIS	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
BRAIN CONCUSSION . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
IMPETIGO . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
LYMPH ADENITIS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
NEURITIS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
CONJUNCTIVITIS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
SYNOVITIS . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
HEMATOMA . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	8

OLYMPIC VILLAGE HOSPITAL REPORT COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES OF MEN PATIENTS (CONTINUED)

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES	OFFICIALS AT COMPETITIONS	GYMNASTS	RUNNERS	JUMPERS	THROWERS	ALL-ROUND MEN MOD. PENTATHLON	WRESTLERS	FOOTBALL PLAYERS	CYCLISTS	FENCERS	RIDERS	YACHTSMEN	SWIMMERS	HOCKEY PLAYERS	LACROSSE PLAYERS	BOXERS	WEIGHTLIFTERS	ROWERS	DECATHLON MEN	SHOOTERS	TOTALS
PROPHYLAXIS	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
HYPERTENSION	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
INGROWN NAIL	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3
CORNS	1	1	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
HEADACHE	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
ACUTE APPENDICITIS	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
SCABIES	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
ENTERITIS	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	2	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	1	11
FOREIGN BODY	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	1	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5
BERI-BERI	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
TINEA CIRCINATA	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4
FRACTURE	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	3
OTITIS	2	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	1	. . . . .	2	2	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	12
INSOMNIA	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
GINGIVITIS	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
URINARY FREQUENCY	1	. . . . .	1
TENOVSITIS	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6
URTICARIA	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
EXHAUSTION	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
URETHRITIS (NON SPEC.)	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1
TOTALS	35	15	113	11	14	14	45	21	25	25	8	6	55	26	5	47	6	35	6	6	518

X T H O L Y M P I A D L O S A N G E L E S 1 9 3 2

COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES OF WOMEN PATIENTS

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS AND INJURIES	WOMEN OFFICIALS AND ATTENDANTS	FENCERS	SWIMMERS	ATHLETES	TOTALS
APPENDICITIS (ACUTE)	2	..	2
ABDOMINAL CRAMPS	1	1	2
ABRASION (KNEE)	1	1
BRONCHITIS (ACUTE)	1	1
BLISTERS (FEET)	..	1	4	..	5
"COLD" (ACUTE)	1	..	4	1	6
CONJUNCTIVITIS (ACUTE)	1	..	1
DENTAL ABSCESS	1	..	1
DIARRHEA	1	..	1
DYSMENORRHEA	1	..	1
EARACHE	1	..	1
EAR—FURUNCLE	1	..	1
EAR—CHRONIC OTITIS MEDIA	1	..	1
EPIDERMOPHYTOSIS	1	1	2
FURUNCULOSIS	2	..	2
FLAT FEET	1	1
HEADACHE	1	1
INDIGESTION	1	1
INSECT STING (INFECTED)	1	1
MUSCLE STRAIN	..	1	4	7	12
STAB WOUND (NEEDLE)	1	..	1
STAB WOUND (SCISSORS)	1	..	1
PHARYNGITIS	1	..	1
OXYURIS VERMICULARIS	1	1
CONTUSIONS	1	2	3
CRAMPS	1	..	1
TONSILITIS	1	..	2	..	3
INFECTION (FOOT)	1	..	1
TOTALS	2	2	33	19	56

MEDICAL SERVICE

NATIONALITY OF ATHLETES ADMITTED TO CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL

NATION	NATURE OF TROUBLE
ARGENTINE . .	Streptococcus in Throat Medical
BELGIUM . .	Acute Appendicitis Medical
GERMANY . .	Acute Appendicitis Medical
HOLLAND . .	Acute Earache. Necessary to do Paracentesis
HUNGARY . .	Fractured Back
ITALY . .	Lumbar Muscle Sprain (Myalgia) from Fall
MEXICO . .	Skull Fracture
NEW ZEALAND	Appendicitis
SWEDEN . .	Infected Knee
UNITED STATES	Infection Little Toe Left Foot Acute Appendicitis Diphtheria Acute Upper Respiratory Infection, Acute Sinusitis Hematoma of Scrotum Influenza

VOLUNTEER DENTAL SERVICE

NUMBER OF DENTISTS VOLUNTEERING SERVICES	57
NUMBER OF DENTISTS SERVING	27
NUMBER OF PATIENTS	86
OPERATIONS	
EXAMINATIONS	86
TREATMENTS (ODONTAGLIA, GUM, ROOT-CANAL, SMOOTHING OFF BROKEN TEETH, AND MISCELLANEOUS)	157
EXTRACTIONS	14
LOCAL ANESTHETICS ADMINISTERED	17
FILLINGS	73
CLEANINGS AND SCALINGS	5
TREATMENT OF "DRY SOCKETS"	14
REMOVING OF NERVES	6
RE-CEMENTING CROWNS, BRIDGES, INLAYS, FACINGS, ETC.	9
SMEARS TAKEN FOR VINCENT'S ANGINA	1
ADVICE AND CONSULTATIONS	39
REFERRED FOR X-RAYS	6
TOTAL OPERATIONS	427

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN PATIENTS

NATION	WOMEN OFFICIALS AND ATTENDANTS	FENCERS	SWIMMERS	ATHLETES	TOTALS
AUSTRIA . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
CANADA	1	..	8	1	10
DENMARK . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
GERMANY . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
GREAT BRITAIN . . . . .	..	..	7	1	8
HOLLAND . . . . .	..	..	1	4	5
MEXICO . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1
JAPAN . . . . .	..	..	..	2	2
SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1
SWEDEN . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
UNITED STATES	1	..	12	9	22
TOTALS	2	2	32	20	56

NATIONALITY AND ACTIVITY OF DENTAL PATIENTS

NATION		ACTIVITY	
ARGENTINE	2	Coach	1
BELGIUM	1	Pentathlon	1
BRAZIL	2	Weightlifting	1
CANADA	5	Trainer	1
CHINA	1	Gymnastics	1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	1	Manager	1
GERMANY	7	Marathon	2
GREAT BRITAIN	6	Fencing	2
GREECE	2	Water Polo	2
HUNGARY	2	Football	2
INDIA	2	Cycling	4
ITALY	4	Boxing	5
JAPAN	9	Track	2
NEW ZEALAND	4	Lacrosse	4
PHILIPPINES	1	Swimming	6
POLAND	1	Wrestling	7
SWEDEN	7	Unknown	44
UNITED STATES	19		
UNKNOWN	10		

OLYMPIC



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
GAMES OF THE XTH OLYMPIAD
LOS ANGELES, U. S. A., 1932



NUMBER ONE

MAY, 1930

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles is Ready for Games

Next Olympic City Being
Built on Pacific Shores

Los Angeles is prepared to celebrate the Tenth Olympiad.

Thus modern Olympism, founded in 1894 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, takes another step toward circling the globe.

Out on the shores of the beautiful Pacific Ocean, another Olympic city is being built.

Like the westward march of civilization itself has been the course of the spirit of modern Olympism which, in the 34 years since its founding, has rallied to its banners the youth of 62 nations.

Xth OLYMPIAD CLOSED

In accordance with the Protocol of the International Olympic Committee, the Games of the Ninth Olympiad at Amsterdam were officially closed when Count de Baillet-Latour uttered the following words:

"In the name of the International Olympic Committee, after having offered to the Queen of Holland and to the Dutch population and to the authorities of the City of Amsterdam and to the organizers of the Games our deepest gratitude, we proclaim the closing of the Ninth Olympiad and, in accordance with tradition, we call upon the Youth of every country to assemble in four years at Los Angeles, there to celebrate the Games of the Tenth Olympiad. May they display cheerfulness and concord and thus the Olympiad torch may be carried through the ages for the good of a humanity more eager, more courageous, and more pure."

FLAG IN AMSTERDAM

The Olympic flag, symbolic of that cheerfulness and concord referred to in the closing ceremonies at Amsterdam, now reposes in that city.

In 1932 it will be raised above the great Olympic Stadium in Los Angeles, which city, in 1920, extended its first invitation to the International Olympic Committee to celebrate there the next Olympic Games.

The story of how Los Angeles was awarded the Games of the Tenth Olympiad is told elsewhere in this publication. The authorities and citizens of Los Angeles are grateful to the International Olympic Committee for its selection of their city for the celebration of the Tenth Olympiad.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)



By COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOURE
President, International Olympic Committee

CONGRATULATE the Organizing Committee of the Games of the Tenth Olympiad for the splendid work accomplished already and I trust that backed not only by the support of the American Olympic Association and of the American Athletes but by the whole Country they will be a great success and help to promote Olympic ideals in far distant countries, who do not often enough have the opportunity of joining in the quadrennial tournaments.

AN EXPRESSION

By BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN
Founder of Modern Olympism

THE main issue in life is not the victory but the fight; the essential is not to have won but to have fought well. To spread these precepts is to pave the way for a more valiant humanity, stronger, and consequently more scrupulous and more generous. These words extend across whole domains and form the basis of a healthy and happy philosophy.

The Olympic movement gives the world an ideal which reckons with the reality of life, and includes a possibility

to guide this reality toward the great Olympic Idea: "Joie des muscles, cube de la beauté, travail pour le service de la famille et de la société; ces trois éléments unis en un faisceau indissoluble."

May joy and good fellowship reign, and in this manner, may the Olympic Torch pursue its way through the ages, increasing friendly understanding among nations, for the good of a humanity always more enthusiastic, more courageous and more pure.

WITH this edition, "OLYMPIC," official publication of the Organizing Committee of the Games of the Tenth Olympiad, makes its entry into the Olympic world.

The Organizing Committee dedicates the first issue of "OLYMPIC" to the Olympic Congress assembled in Berlin in May, 1930

"OLYMPIC" will be controlled by the Organizing Committee and will be published by the Press Department. It will contain no advertising and will be dignified, constructive and informative. It will be devoted to the advancement of the ideals and

principles of modern Olympism.

"OLYMPIC" will be published several times a year until the celebration of the Games in 1932. It will be mailed free of charge to members of the International Olympic Committee, members of the National Olympic Committees, and to sports federations and associations and to the Press of all countries.

Any one desiring to receive "OLYMPIC" may do so by making application to the Tenth Olympiad Committee, W. M. Garland Building, 117 West Ninth Street, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

Awarding of 1932 Games Described

Task of Organizing Games
Delegated to Xth
Olympiad Committee

THE history of the awarding of the Games of the Tenth Olympiad to Los Angeles begins in 1920, when William May Garland, prominent citizen of Los Angeles, attended the Olympic Games in Antwerp.

He carried with him invitations to the International Olympic Committee to hold the Games of the next Olympiad in Los Angeles. These invitations were from state, county and city officials, and from civic, business and athletic organizations of California.

He was informed, however, that the Games for 1924 and 1928 had been pledged to Paris and Amsterdam, respectively, and that the next unassigned celebration would be in 1932, the Games of the Tenth Olympiad.

RECEPTION FRIENDLY

His reception by the International Olympic Committee was cordial and friendly. Two of the United States members, Dr. William M. Sloane of Princeton, New Jersey, and Judge Barrow S. Weeks of New York, were present at the time Mr. Garland presented the invitations. Judge Weeks died the following year, and in 1922 Mr. Garland was elected his successor.

He first met with the Committee as a member at its annual meeting in 1922. At that time General Charles H. Sherrill of New York was elected to take the place of Allison V. Armour, the third member from the United States, who had resigned. The president of the Committee at that time was Baron Pierre de Coubertin of Lausanne, Switzerland, who founded modern Olympism at a meeting at the Sorbonne in Paris in 1894.

U. S. A. SELECTED

From his first meeting with the Committee, Mr. Garland began to describe to the members the advantages of Los Angeles. At its meeting in Rome in 1923, the Committee unanimously selected the United States as the nation to which would be given the Games of the Tenth Olympiad, to be celebrated in 1932.

Mr. Garland thereupon suggested that a city touching the shores of the Pacific Ocean be selected, as never in the history of Olympism had the Games been held near these great waters. He accordingly moved that Los Angeles be selected as the Olympic city, and his recommendation was unanimously approved by the Committee.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

PRESS DEPARTMENT — ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION

IN PREPARING for the celebration of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, the Organizing Committee was confronted with certain problems which had not presented themselves in previous Games. Because of the distance to Los Angeles from the majority of the Olympic countries, the Committee realized that sufficient sentiment had to be aroused in the various countries to insure their sending representative teams to participate in the Games. It was necessary to establish proper relations with the World Press far in advance of the Games, and consequently the Press Department was organized in December, 1929.

The Press Department had three distinct functions, first, to increase interest in foreign countries, second, to educate the people of the United States to the significance of the Olympic Games, and third, to provide suitable accommodations and facilities for the representatives of the World Press who would come to Los Angeles to report the outcome of the Games.

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

The Department began immediately to carry out the first phase of its work, the international press campaign. Even with the exceptionally low steamship and railway rates which the Committee was able to obtain for Olympic delegates traveling to and from the Games, it was necessary to assist each National Committee in arousing sentiment in its country favorable to the raising of the funds required to send a team. Also, since many of the athletes worked in shops and factories, it was necessary to induce their employers to grant them sufficient time off from their work to make the journey. Since the National Olympic Committee of each country had the responsibility of its own arrangements for participation, the Organizing Committee felt that its press propaganda should act as a background against which the National Committees could project their own campaigns for governmental subsidies or private subscriptions towards their budgets. The Committee also felt



WM. M. CREAKBAUM
MANAGER PRESS DEPARTMENT

that the confidence of all countries in its ability to carry out its duties could be built through this campaign.

Wire Services : The Press Department established a policy of utilizing wherever possible the co-operation proffered by the regular established news channels, such as the wire news services, the national news photographic syndicates, and the newsreels. The wire news services,—the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and Universal Service,—agreed to use whatever news they were able to handle over their direct wires or in their mail letter services.

News Bulletins : Supplementing these facilities, the Department decided to issue twice a month news bulletins covering the Committee's preparations. Consequently, a list of approximately 6000 foreign periodicals was assembled, including newspapers, magazines, sports publications and trade journals. A list of several thousand sports organizations, aside from the regular Olympic groups, was also assembled. In this work the Press Department enjoyed the hearty co-operation of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, the local steamship and railroad offices, and the foreign consuls. These bulletins were sent also to the members of the International Olympic Committee, the presidents and secretaries of the National Olympic Committees, and the presidents and secretaries of the International Sports Federations.

The first news bulletin outlining the Press Department's policies was sent out to all publications in English, and to it was attached a questionnaire asking each publication to designate in which of five languages, English, French, German, Spanish or Italian, it would prefer to receive future news releases. All subsequent releases were printed in those five languages, as designated.

In order to insure correct translations, a staff of competent translators was organized and their work was thoroughly checked by members of the consular corps in Los Angeles. In publishing its news bulletins the Department decided to lithograph them from typewritten copies of its stories, thus eliminating the necessity for typesetting and proof-reading. Later the Department evolved a process of illustrating its news releases in a manner which permitted the illustrations being reproduced by the publications receiving them.

Official Publication : It was also decided to publish at frequent intervals a periodical to be known as "Olympic", the official publication of the Organizing Committee. This also was to be sent to the entire list. It was planned to publish "Olympic" in English, with a brief *resumé* of the contents in French. However, it was found necessary in two instances to publish issues of the periodical in four languages, namely, English, French, German and Spanish. For this publication

a special brand of paper was used in order to insure arrival at its destination in the best possible condition. Also, only the finest illustrations were used, to permit reproduction of the engravings by other publications.

Photographs : In the matter of photographs, the Committee also decided to deal so far as possible with the established news photographic syndicates, namely, Acme Newspictures, Associated Press Photos, International News Photos, and Wide World Photos. Consequently, all the main offices of the regular syndicates were contacted and urged to build up their files of Olympic subjects. Photographs of the various stadiums were offered and other co-operation of the Press Department was extended to these organizations in completing their files. This same co-operation was proffered to the foreign syndicates which had no connection with American syndicates and therefore had no access to such a supply of pictures.

As before mentioned, both the illustrations in the news bulletins and in "Olympic" were of such a character as to make their satisfactory reproduction possible. The Committee gave consideration to a programme of distributing newspaper matrices but abandoned this plan in favor of the use of illustrations in its news bulletins and in "Olympic." In the matter of photographs, the Department had the hearty co-operation of local photographic syndicates, and of the photographic department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Motion Pictures : As in the case of news photographs, the Committee worked closely with the local representatives of the established newsreels, namely, Fox-Hearst Corporation, Paramount News, Pathé News, and Universal Newsreel. Every possible subject which could be recorded in motion pictures and sound, having any bearing whatsoever on the Olympic Games, was used by the department in spreading the story of the Committee's preparations.

Numerous propositions were submitted to the Committee by commercial moving picture organizations for the making up of films to be used as propaganda for the Games. However, owing to the enormous expense involved as compared to the results obtained, this type of publicity was not utilized. Nevertheless, the regular motion picture producing companies in many instances built short subjects around the Olympic Games and aided materially in arousing world-wide interest in the event.

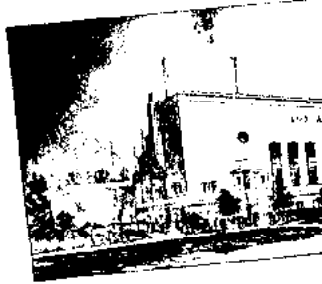
Visiting Journalists : The Department during the Committee's entire preparations assisted all Press representatives who came to Los Angeles. One group of fourteen journalists representing continental Europe visited Los Angeles under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation, and the Press Department assisted in their entertainment during the four days of the party's visit. A representative collection of photographs, maps and supplementary data was prepared for each

NEWS

Of the Games of
THE XTH OLYMPIAD
Los Angeles, U.S.A., 1932
Issued by the
PRESS DEPARTMENT
Xth Olympiad Committee
(the organizing committee)
Los Angeles, California.

No. 18

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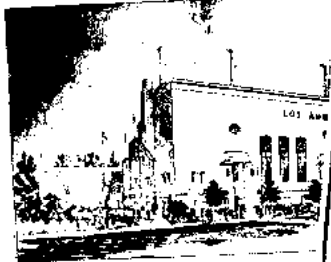
Los Angeles, California -- La Piscina-anno tenuto le gare di nuoto, di tuffo e di water polo, che sarà celebrata in questa città nel prossimo anno, sta per essere completata. La Piscina, la quale è stata

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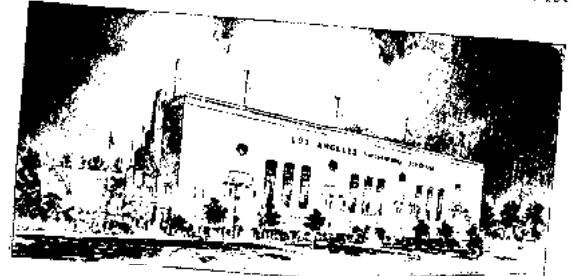
Los Angeles, Kalifornien -- Im Olympischen Stadion gelegen, wird gegen 30. Juli bis einschliesslich 14. August Wasserpolo-Wettbewerbe stattfinden werden die elf Tage in Anspruch nehmen werden. Wettschwimmen des modernen fünfkampfes, entworfen wurde, dass es allen olympischen 50 meter (164 fuss) lang, 20 meter (65 von 1.5 meter (4 fuss 11 zoll) bis zu entstammt derselben Quelle, aus der die

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Los Angeles, California -- La Piscina-Estadio de Los Angeles, en la cual se llevarán a efecto las pruebas de Natación, de Lanzamientos al Agua y Water Polo, en los Juegos de la X-Olimpiada que se celebrarán en esta ciudad en los días de Julio 30 a agosto 14, inclusive, del año 1932, está terminándose en el Parque Olímpico, cerca del Estadio Olímpico. Principiando con la carrera de natación del Pentatlón Moderno, en agosto 5, habrá 11 días de deportes acuáticos. La piscina, que ha sido construida de acuerdo con los reglamentos de

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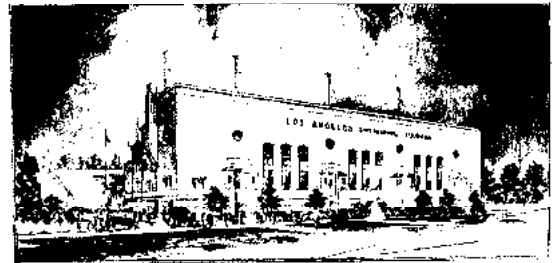
Los Angeles, California -- The Los Angeles Swimming Stadium, in which will be held the swimming, diving and water polo events of the Games of the Xth Olympiad, to be celebrated in this city from July 30 to August 14, inclusive, 1932, is now being completed in Olympic Park, near Olympic Stadium. Starting with the swimming race of the Modern Pentathlon on August 5, there will be 11 days of water sports. The pool, which was designed in accordance with Olympic requirements, will be 50 meters (164 feet) in length, 20 meters (65 feet) in width, and will vary in depth from 1.5 meters (4 feet 11 inches) to 5 meters (16 feet 5 inches). The water will be from the fresh water supply of the city of Los Angeles, and modern filtration and purification equipment will be used. The stadium will be of reinforced concrete construction, with a seating capacity of 10,000 people.

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Los Angeles, California -- Le Stade de Natation de Los Angeles, où auront lieu les concours de natation, plongeon et water-polo des Jeux de la X^{ème} Olympiade qui seront célébrés dans cette ville, du 30 juillet au 14 août 1932, inclus, est près d'être terminés dans le Parc Olympique, tout près du Stade Olympique. Débutant par la course du "Pentathlon Moderne", le 5 août, les sports nautiques dureront 11 jours. La piscine, qui fut construite selon les règlements Olympiques, aura 50 mètres (164 pieds) de long, 20 mètres (65 pieds) de large, et variera en profondeur de 1 mètre 50 (4 pieds 11 pouces) à 5 mètres (16 pieds 5 pouces). L'eau proviendra des réservoirs d'eau fraîche de la Ville de Los Angeles et des agencements modernes de filtration et de purification seront employés. Le Stade sera construit en béton armé et pourra contenir 10,000 personnes.

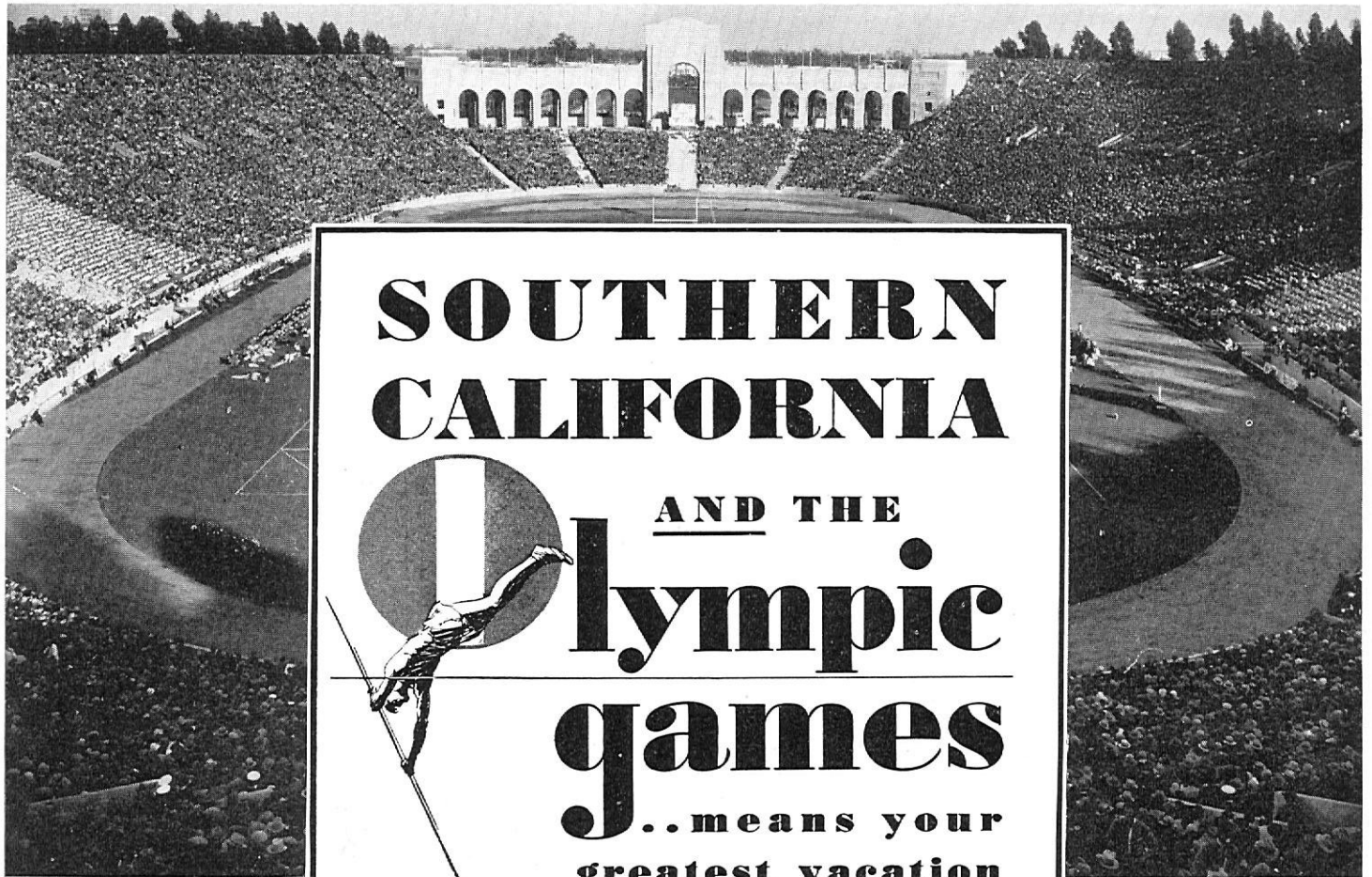
of the visitors, and through arrangements with the Carnegie Foundation, these packages were handed to them on their departure from New York. This was considered the best method of distributing these pictures, avoiding the hazard of having the packages cast aside in favor of newer material which might be handed them on their return trip across the United States. Considerable space was devoted to the Olympic Games by these journalists in their respective papers, utilizing the photographs and material supplied them. Several hundred journalists visited the Press Department during the three years of its preparations.

Resident Correspondents : The Department immediately upon its organization contacted local correspondents for foreign publications. While many of these were free lance writers having no definite connection with foreign publications, the Department assisted them in every way possible by furnishing them information in addition to that already furnished to the foreign publications through the regular news channels established by the Department. The Press correspondents in Washington, D. C., were also contacted and in many cases they rendered valuable assistance to the Committee in telling the world about its preparations for the Games.

Consuls : The foreign consuls, not only in Los Angeles but in other cities of the Pacific Coast, were supplied regularly with all publications and news releases. These were sent by them to their own countries so that the various governments which they represented were kept fully informed as to the work being done by the Organizing Committee.

Radio : Owing to the international as well as the amateur nature of the Olympic Games, the amateur radio operators of Southern California, numbering approximately fifteen hundred, volunteered their services to the Press Department in handling communications through amateur operators in foreign countries. Southern California operators were supplied with complete information on the Games, which was utilized by them in their nightly conversations with amateur operators in all parts of the world. People who wrote to the Olympic Committee seeking information about the Games were informed through the amateur stations that the information they sought was being sent them immediately. Messages from the clubwomen of Southern California to their friends in all parts of the world, urging them to attend the Olympic Games, were also handled by the amateur radio operators of Southern California.

Poster : In an effort to produce an official poster which would be novel, and at the same time attractive enough to justify its being displayed over a period of many months, the Committee accepted the design offered by Julio Kilenyi, internationally known medalist and sculptor and designer of the commemorative



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

AND THE

Olympic

games

J...means your greatest vacation

Olympic Stadium, where major events will be held

...You can do it in two weeks

ANY YEAR, Southern California offers you more summer playtime joys than half-a-dozen ordinary vacations. But this year, the Olympic Games are added! Probably never again in your lifetime will they be held in America, certainly never again in settings like these:

The cool, blue waters of the friendly Pacific...its exotic playground islands near the shore. The grandeur of mile-high forested mountains, crystal lakes and shaded pools. The foreign-land glamour of ancient Spanish Missions, palms, orange groves, a harbor where ships from the seven seas lie at anchor, Old Mexico close-by.

In the midst of this world playground centered by big, cosmopolitan Los Angeles you'll find famous resorts and cities like Pasadena, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Glendale, Long Beach, Pomona...and gay Hollywood where you'll mingle with the stars. *Every* kind of vacation play, with summer days comfortable and *rainless*, nights so cool you'll sleep under blankets.

Here champions and celebrities from all the world will gather for the world's greatest sport spectacle. The finals

will be held from July 30 to August 14—sixteen days and nights of continuous thrills, 135 separate events—the most elaborately-planned Olympic Games in their 1535-year history. Southern California has been planning this vacation for you for ten years.

Come for the finals if you can. But come this summer, anyway. Southern California, heart of Fiestaland, will be in holiday mood, promising you that *real* vacation you need to send you back *fit* for the months ahead.

Let Southern California give you a vacation you will remember all your life. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment lest he be disappointed, but for the tourist the attractions are unlimited.

Note low costs

By rail (reduced summer rates) from most points in the country, even a two-weeks vacation gives you at least eleven days actually here. And costs while here need be no more than those of an ordinary vacation. For in this year 'round

vacationland you escape the "peak prices" necessary in short-season resorts. We prove these statements in a remarkable new book which the coupon below brings you free. It should answer all your vacation questions.

Before you plan any vacation, send coupon for FREE } New 64-page Vacation Book Olympic Games Information

The book outlines, day by day, a summer (also a winter) visit to Southern California, including nearly 100 interesting gravure photographs, map, information about routes, *itemized daily cost figures*, etc. . . . perhaps the most complete vacation book ever published. With it, if you wish, we will send, also free, another book giving Olympic Games details and schedules, with ticket application blanks. Send the coupon today for your free copies of these books. Start planning now!

(If you wish *another* beautiful book, "Southern California through the Camera," include 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing cost.)



The cool Pacific



Glaciers not far away



Hollywood . . . night life



Atmosphere of Old Spain

All-Year Club of Southern California, Ltd., Div. 0000,
1151 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

Send me booklets I have checked below:

Free new 64-page illustrated book with complete details (including costs) of a Southern California vacation.

Detailed Olympic Games schedules and ticket application blanks.

"Southern California through the Camera" (4 cents enclosed).

Also send free booklets about counties checked:

<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles	<input type="checkbox"/> Riverside	<input type="checkbox"/> San Bernardino
<input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles Sports	<input type="checkbox"/> San Diego	<input type="checkbox"/> Ventura
<input type="checkbox"/> Orange	<input type="checkbox"/> Santa Barbara	

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ State _____

(Please Print Your Name and Address)

medal of the Games of the Xth Olympiad. Mr. Kilenyi modelled the design for the official poster in clay, and a photograph of this model was colored and reproduced by lithograph. The poster depicted the ancient Grecian custom of sending a youthful athlete out to announce the forthcoming celebration of the Games. Several thousand copies of the poster were displayed.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Approximately a year before the opening of the Games, the Organizing Committee announced that it was ready to receive ticket reservations. This launched the intensive Press campaign in the United States. The Press Department staff was increased, and stories were furnished at more frequent intervals to the wire news services as well as to the Los Angeles and metropolitan newspapers. Likewise more subjects were made available for the photographic news syndicates and the newsreels. Through the splendid co-operation of the country's largest commercial "mat" service serving the country weekly and small daily papers of the United States and Canada, considerable information was carried into the rural districts which was of great value in acquainting the people of North America with the Games.

Localizing News Interest : Owing to the size of the United States and the diversity of interests represented in various localities, the Press Department was faced with the problem of arousing interest, in all sections of the country, in this international event to be held in a locality considerably removed from the larger population centers of the nation.

The Department began a campaign of contacting athletic directors of the leading colleges and universities of the country, urging them to supply the newspapers in their territories with pictures and stories concerning their students who had competed in past Olympic Games or who might possibly become competitors in the forthcoming Games.

Auxiliary Press Service : The Eyre Powell Press Service, a Los Angeles organization serving pictorial news to the photographic press syndicates of the United States, rendered an invaluable service during the two years preceding the Games by featuring Olympic Games preparations and activities in their releases. The Publicity Department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce performed a valuable service during the same period through its extensive press and commercial connections.

Citizens' Committee : The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce formed the Citizens' Committee to co-operate in every way possible with the Organizing Com-

mittee in educating the people of the United States regarding the Olympic Games. The activities of the Citizens' Committee were directed by a small executive group consisting of representatives of men's service clubs, women's clubs, civic bodies, fraternal organizations, church groups, boys' and girls' organizations, and the transportation, hotel and restaurant interests. All groups falling into these categories were organized and were supplied with information about the Games.

The clubwomen of Southern California banded themselves together in an organization known as The Hostesses of the Olympic Games, and hostess clubs were made up of women who had come to California from different States of the Union and from different foreign countries. Each of these groups appointed a chairman, established headquarters, and started a campaign of inviting the clubwomen of their respective states or countries to visit Los Angeles during the Games of the Xth Olympiad. The men's service clubs extended a similar invitation to their affiliated groups throughout the world, and also suggested that they hold Olympic Games programmes featuring outstanding athletes as speakers and honored guests.

The splendid work done by the Citizens' Committee was of great assistance in impressing upon people everywhere the importance and significance of the Olympic movement.

The California State Chamber of Commerce utilized in its monthly publication an eight-page gravure supplement which was reproduced and thousands of copies sent to Chambers of Commerce all over the United States. This was of great benefit in bringing the Games to the attention of the American public.

Advertising : The Committee did not feel that it should undertake an extended campaign of paid advertising. However, it took advantage of the generous offer of the All-Year Club of Southern California to utilize its regular advertising space for a national campaign in the interests of the Games. This Club, a non-profit civic organization, uses national advertising space annually to interest tourists in visiting Southern California. The Olympic Games were considered a sufficient attraction to tourists to form the theme of the All-Year Club's advertising from January 1, 1932, until just prior to the Opening Ceremony.

Advertising Tieups : The Press Department also contacted the large advertising agencies as well as the advertising departments of leading industrial firms and pointed out to them the value of utilizing the Games as background for their advertising copy. At the same time the Department was able to acquaint advertisers with the ethics governing the use of Olympic references in advertising copy. While at first the response to this campaign was slow, more and more as

the Games drew near advertisers and advertising agencies began to recognize the value of tying into their copy a subject of such live news interest.

Transportation Advertising : Realizing that the economic conditions existing prior to the celebration of the Games had caused a curtailment by the transportation companies of their advertising schedules, the Department approached these companies with a programme of co-operation which could be carried out and still stay within the limitations of their regular advertising budgets. They were asked to urge the public, in whatever advertising space they used, to attend the Olympic Games in Los Angeles; they were asked to devote space in their time tables and to utilize the Committee's official poster in lieu of producing any travel poster of their own. The transportation companies gave the Organizing Committee splendid support in this manner.

Radio Broadcasts : A number of large radio advertisers built their programmes around the Games. One series of broadcasts, given weekly, consisted of dramatizations of recreated past Olympiads beginning with the first Games of which there is record and moving swiftly to the Games of the modern era. Other programmes featured the Olympic Games in music, talks by athletic experts and interviews by past Olympic champions.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Four months prior to the opening of the Games, an intensive local campaign was started. The metropolitan papers of Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as the newspapers in other parts of the State, were supplied with all possible information concerning the preparations for the Games, the entries in the various events, and the schedules of arrivals of the different teams.

Organization Co-operation : All types of organizations, service, social and civic, gave the Committee liberal co-operation in its campaign to familiarize people with the story of the Olympic Games. Co-operation was extended by all the club publications published in Southern California.

Speakers' Bureau : A large number of speakers were supplied with information concerning the Games, and assigned to various organizations which had asked for people to talk before their meetings. A wide variety of types of speeches was thus available with the Games the central theme. Some of these speakers in their talks discussed international goodwill subjects, while others chose to dwell on such subjects as sportsmanship, clean-living and proper training of youth. In organizing its group of speakers, the Press Department had the co-operation of the Advertising Club of Los Angeles and of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

Window Displays : Immediately prior to the opening of the Games the large merchandizing establishments of the city began vying with each other in producing striking window displays featuring the Games. Local interest was thus stimulated and the people of Los Angeles familiarized with the significance of the Games and their historical background.

PRESS SERVICE

At Olympic Stadium, seats and permanent benches accommodating seven hundred and six Press correspondents were provided. One hundred and ninety-eight Dow, Jones electric printing machines were installed, to make available instantly, from the Sports Technical Department, the actual result of each event in any of the stadiums. Directly behind the Press section, separating it from the Sports Technical Department, was the Press telegraph section occupied by the commercial telegraph companies. A corps of messengers was maintained by each of these companies to serve the correspondents.



PORTION OF CENTRAL PRESS STAND, OLYMPIC STADIUM
TELEGRAPH AND SPORTS TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT AT TOP. ELECTRIC WRITING MACHINES BROUGHT
THE NEWS TO THE CORRESPONDENTS

Press Credentials : For the convenience of visiting Press representatives, the Press Credentials Headquarters was opened immediately adjacent to the Olympic Games Ticket Office. Two of the Dow, Jones electric printers were installed to supply bulletins of all Olympic results for the Bulletin Boards erected for the convenience of the visiting correspondents unable to attend some of the events. A complete registration service was also installed and every correspondent was required to register and present proper credentials and identification. This work was made easier because of the fact that many of the correspondents carried the regular Olympic identity card issued by the Organizing Committee, in lieu of passports.

Official Pictorial Souvenir : Early in its preparations for the celebration of the Games, the Committee realized that it would not be in strict conformity with the Olympic ideals to produce the usual type of souvenir programmes containing paid advertising. It was decided to produce a pictorial souvenir which, by the selection of its illustrations and text, and by the artistry of its compilation and production, would reflect the ideals of the Olympic movement. A competent lithograph company entered into an agreement with the Committee to produce such a book, and a carefully planned schedule was made which enabled the printers to have the book ready well in advance, except an eight-page insert, which was held open and printed a few days prior to the Opening Ceremony, describing the arrival and training activities of the athletes as well as their housing quarters. This Pictorial Souvenir was sold to the public at all Olympic events.



F RANCES M. GILLAND
SECRETARY, PRESS DEPARTMENT

Government Postage Stamps : In commemoration of the Olympic Games, the United States Post Office Department issued two values of special commemorative stamps, of three-cent and five-cent denominations. The three-cent stamps depicted a sprinter crouched for the start and the five-cent depicted a discus thrower. These stamps were released for public sale on June 30, 1932 and besides purchases for regular postal use, millions of the stamps were purchased by collectors and by stamp dealers, many of whom had opened temporary offices in Los Angeles in order to have these stamps bear the "first-day" postmark of the Olympic City on envelopes sent them by stamp collectors in all parts of the world.

Novelties : As in the case of other big events a great variety of novelties was produced for sale as souvenirs of the Olympic Games. The Organizing

Committee had no connection whatsoever with the production or sale of these novelties and did not participate in any way in the profits. It endeavored at all times to keep the element of commercialism out of the Games.

Stickers : Two types of stickers were produced and given wide distribution prior to and during the celebration of the Games. One type was designed by commercial firms desiring to tie their products in with the Games, such as the large oil companies and tire manufacturers, who printed and distributed free of charge many thousands of attractive stickers. The other type of stickers was produced by private interests which profited by their sale. Several meritorious designs were included in this category.

Conventions : A total of sixty-two conventions was held in the city during the period of the Games, enabling the delegates to enjoy a part or all of the contests.

Maps : Many useful maps were produced by various organizations and companies showing the facilities for the Olympic Games. The Automobile Club

of Southern California was particularly helpful to the Organizing Committee in this respect. Two hundred thousand copies of a highway guide carrying the official Olympic poster on the back cover were distributed by this organization. Several of the large oil companies also produced and distributed large quantities of attractive maps and cartographs.



THE OFFICIAL POSTER

ENTRY, CUSTOMS, AND TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

THE Games of the Xth Olympiad were the first to be held outside of Europe in which a considerable number of nations participated. Instead of involving merely a days trip, or an overnight journey into a neighboring country, participants in the Xth Olympiad were faced with the problems of traveling many thousands of miles, under unfamiliar conditions and in strange territory. Also, in entering the United States, they must encounter complicated entry and customs regulations.

The Organizing Committee, appreciating these facts, undertook, through the government of the United States and through the transportation companies, to simplify all travel problems and in every way possible facilitate the travel arrangements of all official delegations to the Games.

Identity Cards : To simplify entry into the United States of contestants and all others officially connected with the Games, and to identify them quickly and easily, the Committee drew up a simple form of Identity Card which, when filled in and properly signed, the Government agreed to accept as a valid travel document in lieu of passport. The Government further agreed that persons presenting these Identity Cards would be granted the privilege of free entry and the usual customs courtesies and facilities accorded distinguished foreign visitors; and also, that there would be no visa charge by the consular officers of the United States and no head tax.


The Identity Cards were serially numbered. A supply, consecutively numbered, was forwarded to each National Olympic Committee, and each Committee became responsible for the proper issuance of the cards to athletes, managers, coaches, team attendants, members of Committees or Federations, members of Juries, accredited Press representatives, and members of immediate families and personal servants. Complete records were kept of those to whom Identity Cards were issued, and the card number in each case became an identification number. This number was used on all travel certificates and on all entry forms and became the key to the identification of all Olympic representatives. The lists of persons to whom Identity Cards were issued were used by the Credentials Department in preparing credentials, at the Olympic Village in checking reservations and assigning quarters, and in many other ways.

7659

VISA

No. 7659

Xth OLYMPIAD - LOS ANGELES - 1932



Identity Card

Valid 120 Days From Date of Entry into the United States of America.

NAME _____
(Surname) (Given names)

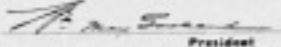
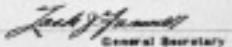
DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH _____

DOMICILE { Street _____
 City _____
 Country _____

NATIONALITY _____

Issued by the Xth Olympiad Committee of the Games of Los Angeles, U. S. A., 1932, Ltd. at Los Angeles, California.

January 28th, 1932

 President
  General Secretary

Photograph of Person	Signature of Person
----------------------	---------------------

THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF _____

certifies that the information contained herein is the truth and that the above photograph is the photograph of M. _____ who is going to Los Angeles, California, U. S. A. as a non-immigrant temporary visitor to attend the Games of the Xth Olympiad in the capacity of:

- ATHLETE
- MANAGER, COACH, TRAINER OR OTHER ATTENDANT
- COMMITTEE OR FEDERATION MEMBER
- OFFICIAL
- PRESS REPRESENTATIVE
- MEMBER OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY OR SERVANT IN ABOVE GROUP

(Name of National Olympic Committee)

PRESIDENT _____

Dated _____, 1932

This is to certify that this Identity Card is recognized by the Government of _____

(Name of Country)

as a valid travel document permitting the person whose name, photograph and signature appear hereon to depart from this country, travel to the United States of America and return to this country.

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT _____

BY OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT _____

F ACSIMILE OF IDENTITY CARD

The following "Information for National Olympic Committees" covering the provisions for entering the United States, was mailed to all National Olympic Committees several months before the period of the Games :

INFORMATION FOR NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

XTH OLYMPIAD — LOS ANGELES — 1932

IDENTITY CARDS

The Identity Card when properly completed in accordance with the following instructions and indorsed by your Government as indicated on page 3 of the Card and issued to persons officially connected with the Games of the Xth Olympiad will, when visaed by an American consular officer abroad, be accepted by the Government of the United States of America as a travel document in lieu of a passport for entry into the United States. Such persons may, however, desire also to obtain a regular passport appropriate to their case from the Government of the country to which they owe allegiance. In such a case the visa if granted would be placed upon the passport rather than upon the Identity Card, and the visa will be without cost if an Identity Card is presented.

If the proper Department of the Government of your country will complete page 3 of the Identity Card, thereby approving the Card as a valid travel document issued to a citizen or subject of your country, it will be unnecessary for the person to whom the Card was issued to have in addition a passport or other travel document, and upon establishment of non-immigrant status by the applicant the consular officer of the United States to whom application for a visa is made will issue a temporary visitor's visa for which NO FEE will be collected.

The National Olympic Committee of any country may consult with the American consular officer in the city where the National Committee has its head office in regard to making arrangements to facilitate the examination of the persons to whom it is contemplated the Identity Cards shall be issued. It is suggested that arrangements be made for the members of the group to consult the appropriate consular officer to whom they will apply for visas sometime in advance of their sailing in order that sufficient time may be available in which the consular officer may make such inquiries as may be found necessary.

The Identity Cards, prepared and issued by the Organizing Committee of the Games of the Xth Olympiad in Los Angeles, are serially numbered. The Government of the United States of America and the Organizing Committee will expect your Committee to account for each and every one of these Identity Cards as follows :

(1) Make one complete list showing the numbers of the Identity Cards and the names of persons to whom the Cards are issued in the same classification arrangement as shown on page 2 of the Identity Cards where the eligible groups are classified, so persons in each classification, as "Athletes," etc., will be grouped together on the list;

(2) The Secretary or other official of the National Olympic Committee will bring the original and a copy of this list with him to Los Angeles and deliver these two copies of the list to the office of the Organizing Committee, and keep a copy of same in the office of his Committee and have with him on the steamer extra copies of same so that they may be furnished to, or examined by, government officials

should the occasion arise, such lists to bear the name of the National Olympic Committee and the signature of its President and/or Secretary.

All persons coming under any one of the five groups or classifications shown on page 2 of the Identity Card will have to secure their Identity Cards through the office of the National Olympic Committee and your office will personally issue the Identity Cards to such groups, keeping a record of same on the above referred to lists, under the group or classification indicated, and be responsible for this procedure.

The Secretary or other official of your National Olympic Committee will deliver to the office of the Organizing Committee, at the same time the two copies of the list are delivered, all unused Identity Cards so that all of the Identity Cards issued to your Committee will thus be accounted for.

When the Identity Cards are being completed in the office of the National Olympic Committee if an error is made DO NOT ERASE OR OTHERWISE ENDEAVOR TO CORRECT SUCH CARD; cancel such Card, issue a new Card and return the cancelled Cards to the Organizing Committee as provided for above.

HEAD TAX

The Organizing Committee has been advised by the Government of the United States of America as follows :

"By an enactment of the Congress of the United States of America the Head Tax has been removed for all persons holding properly visaed Identity Cards. (We suggest that each National Olympic Committee be careful when purchasing steamship tickets to make sure that the amount of the customary Head Tax is deducted from the cost thereof.)"

CUSTOMS

Following is a copy of United States Government communication which has been sent to Customs Officers, to assist official Olympic groups holding properly visaed Identity Cards :

C.I.E.—333/32

*In correspondence, refer to both
C.I.E. 333/32 & Bureau No. 91004. 8/3/32.*

CUSTOMS SERVICE EXCHANGE

201 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

August 5, 1931

TO CUSTOMS SERVICES OFFICERS:

The following Bureau letter No. 91004 dated August 3, 1931, addressed to the Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y., by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Seymour Lowman, relative to the extension of free entry privilege to foreign participants in Olympic Games, has been received through the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Division of Customs Agents, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

"In the year 1932 there will be held at Los Angeles, California, the International Olympic Games of the Xth Olympiad, and at Lake Placid, New York, the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games.

"In view of the international character and the purposes of these Games, the privilege of free entry and usual customs courtesies and facilities accorded distinguished foreign visitors will be accorded to the entire personnel of

delegations duly accredited by the Olympic Games Committees of foreign nations participating in either or both of the above mentioned series of games.

"It is understood that the delegations will comprise athletes and their usual attendants, officers and members of the National and International Olympic Committees, persons designated by Olympic Committees to act in official capacities in the administration of the Games, official representatives of foreign publications and news organizations accredited by the Olympic Committee of the nation from whence they come, and members of the immediate families and servants of the foregoing.

"In addition to the exemption from duty authorized by paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, free entry without the requirement of bonds may be accorded all athletic and sporting equipment of contestants; horses to be used in contests and their equipment; vehicles and craft to be used in contests; uniforms, flags, banners, and similar articles; reasonable quantities of medicinals, surgical supplies, special foods and foodstuffs; cameras and press equipment; and other articles which may reasonably be supposed to be intended for use solely in connection with the Olympic Games and which are not prohibited from importation into the United States.

"The visitors to whom these courtesies are extended should be required to file with customs officers on arrival a detailed list of all articles imported, and should be advised that no articles accorded free entry may be sold in the United States, and that all such articles not consumed or totally destroyed must be exported from this country.

"Works of art and other objects imported for competitions and exhibitions to be held in connection with the Olympic Games are not contemplated by the foregoing.

"Circulated by the Customs
Information Exchange.

Respectfully, H. K. VAIDEN,
Supervising Customs Agent."

Following is a copy of an Act of the Congress of the United States of America providing for the various measures of assistance as previously described in this booklet :

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"To permit the temporary entry into the United States under certain conditions of alien participants and officials of the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games and of the Games of the Xth Olympiad to be held in the United States in 1932.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That alien participants, officials, and other accredited members of delegations to the IIIrd Olympic Winter Games and to the Games of the Xth Olympiad to be held in the United States in 1932, and members of the immediate families and servants of the foregoing, all the foregoing who are non-immigrants, if otherwise admissible into the United States under the immigration laws, shall be exempted from the payment of the tax of \$8 prescribed by section 2 of the Immigration Act of 1917, and exempted from the fees prescribed under the law to be collected in connection with executing an application for a visa and visaing the passport or other travel document of an alien for the purpose of entering the United States as a non-immigrant, and such aliens shall not be required to present official passports issued by the governments to which they owe

Identity Card No.....

ROUND TRIP

Identification Convention Certificate
OLYMPIC GAMES (Xth OLYMPIAD)
 Los Angeles, California
July 30—August 14, 1932

SPECIAL NOTICE

The use of this Certificate for the purpose of securing a reduced fare for any person other than those described below is contrary to the provisions of the tariff on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, under which such fare is authorized.

TICKET AGENT:

This certifies that M.....

whose classification is.....

is entitled to purchase one round-trip excursion ticket to LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO, OR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, for himself (or herself), at the reduced fare and under the conditions authorized in tariff.

.....
Signature of President (or Secretary)

.....
Name of National Olympic Committee

Zach James

General Secretary of the Organizing Committee

Classifications:

- (a) Competitor (Participating athlete)
- (b) Person attached to team (coach, trainer, manager, etc.)
- (c) International Federation official
- (d) Member of the International Olympic Committee
- (e) Member of a National Olympic Committee
- (f) Accredited press representative
- (g) Dependent member of family in above group

INSTRUCTIONS TO TICKET AGENTS

Ticket Agent will endorse hereon description of ticket or tickets issued and attach this certificate to report to Ticket Auditor as authority.

FORM..... NUMBER.....

NOTE: This certificate may only be used by a person of one of the classifications listed, making trip to the Olympic Games en route from trans-Atlantic points of origin, including West Indies, Central and South America.

Harcourt Bros., San Francisco 17130

Carte d'Identité
Identity Card No.....

COMITE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIQUE
INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
CERTIFICAT DE TARIFS REDUITS DES CIES
DE NAVIGATION
STEAMSHIP REDUCED RATE CERTIFICATE

Nous soussignés certifions que:
This is to certify that:

.....

est un (1)
is a.....

voyageant pour se rendre aux JEUX DE LA Xème OLYMPIADE
travelling to attend the GAMES OF THE Xth OLYMPIAD

qui auront lieu à LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIE, E.U.A., en JUILLET ET AOUT 1932
to be held at LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A. in JULY AND AUGUST, 1932

.....

Président du Comité National
Chairman of the National
Committee

Paule Hatony
Président du Comité International Olympique
Chairman of the International
Olympic Committee

Délivré à..... Date.....
Issued at.....

Ce certificat sera remis à la Compagnie de Navigation.
This certificate will be surrendered to the Steamship Company.

(1) Inscrivez si le porteur est:
Insert whether holder is:

- (a) Participant
Competitor
- (b) Officiel d'une Fédération Internationale
Official of one of the International Federations
- (c) Membre du Comité International Olympique
Member of the International Olympic Committee
- (d) Membre d'un Comité Olympique National
Member of a National Olympic Committee

Le titulaire de cette carte a droit à une réduction de 20% pour un voyage simple ou un voyage circulaire, à condition qu'il voyage durant les périodes prescrites, par l'une des Compagnies suivantes:
The bearer is entitled to a reduction of 20% on one way or round trip rates, provided he travels within the prescribed periods by one of the following Companies:

Anchor Line	Hamburg Amerika Line
Anchor-Donaldson Line	Holland Amerika Line
Atlantic Transport Line	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Canadian Pacific	Norwegian America Line
Cie Générale Transatlantique	Red Star Line
Cosulich Line	Scandinavian America Line
Cunard Line	Swedish American Line
Furness Line	United States Line
Gdynia America Line	White Star Line

MEDITERRANEAN LINES

Anchor Line	Cosulich Line
Cunard Line	Navigazione Generale Italiana
Lloyd Sabaudo	White Star Line
Fabre Line	

Harcourt Bros., San Francisco 17130

CERTIFICATE FOR REDUCED TRAVELING FARES FOR PARTICIPANTS

allegiance : *Provided*, That such aliens shall be in possession of official Olympic Games identity cards duly visaed without charge by American consular officers abroad : *And provided further*, That such aliens shall comply with regulations not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of State : *Provided, however*, That nothing herein shall relieve an alien from being required to obtain a gratis non-immigrant visa if coming to the United States as a non-immigrant, or an immigration visa if coming to the United States as an immigrant : Be it further

"Resolved, That such aliens shall be permitted the free entry of their personal effects and their equipment to be used in connection with the games, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Approved by the President, December 19, 1931.

STEAMSHIP, RAILROAD REDUCED RATE CERTIFICATES

The National Olympic Committee is requested to place on the two special certificate forms which are being furnished permitting members of your party to obtain the reduced steamship and railroad travel rates, at the place designated on said certificates, the number of the Identity Card which has been issued to such person.

It is important that the same Identity Card number be used on all forms or certificates issued to any one person.

The National Olympic Committee, in complying with these requests, will make it possible for the Organizing Committee to assist in these arrangements.

CONCLUSION

Because all actions taken by the Government of the United States of America to facilitate the entry of groups of persons officially connected with the Games of the Xth Olympiad into the United States from the many countries are limited to those groups classified on page 2 of the Identity Cards, it is important that all persons who are to benefit from these special arrangements shall possess an Identity Card properly filled out.

Shipment of Horses : With the co-operation of the United States Cavalry Association, complete information concerning the shipment of horses, including steamship and railroad data, customs, public health, and quarantine regulations, conditions along the routes to Los Angeles as well as in Los Angeles, and the results of the experience of the United States in the shipment of horses to foreign countries, was compiled and distributed to all National Olympic Committees and National Equestrian Federations.

The New York National Guard extended an invitation to all visiting equestrian teams to stable their horses en route in their splendid quarters in New York City, at no expense. This made it possible for the various countries to concentrate their horses in New York, in the event they were shipped across the Atlantic on separate boats, so that they could be transported across the United States in the same cars, thus affording the advantage of greatly reduced rates for carload shipments.

Representatives of the United States Cavalry Association met the teams at their port of entry and assisted in the transfer of the horses and equipment. All horses arriving in Los Angeles by train were unloaded within a half-mile of their stables at the Riviera Country Club.

Travel Arrangements : Through the co-operation of the International Olympic Committee, the Transatlantic Steamship Conference granted official Olympic representatives a twenty percent reduction below off-season steamship rates. American railroads made a special round-trip rate of one hundred dollars for the trip from New York to Los Angeles and return, and co-operated with the National Committees in many ways, such as permitting foreign chefs to supervise the preparation of meals on the trains and serving meals at reduced rates. Inasmuch as there are no Transpacific or South American steamship conferences, it was suggested that the Organizing Committee advise the countries sending representatives to Los Angeles via these routes to get in direct touch with the steamship line of their own selection. In all cases these lines co-operated with the National Olympic Committees and satisfactory arrangements were consummated, in line with the action of the Transatlantic Steamship Conference.

Steamship and Railroad Identification Certificates were prepared by the Organizing Committee and a supply sent to each National Olympic Committee. These were countersigned and issued by the National Olympic Committees to representatives of Olympic groups, and were surrendered to the transportation companies at the time of the purchase of reduced rate tickets.

SPORTS ENTRY FORMS AND REGISTRATION

THE question of Entry Forms for the Xth Olympiad was given consideration several months previous to the date upon which it was necessary to dispatch the official forms to the various National Olympic Committees.

In previous games it had been customary to provide a separate entry form for each event in each sport, involving a total of one hundred and fifty separate forms. It had also been customary to print all entry forms in at least four different languages, bringing the grand total up to at least six hundred different forms. This was expensive, and presented a difficult and complicated problem for the secretaries of the National Olympic Committees to handle.

The Sports Technical Department, which was charged with the responsibility of handling the entries, determined to produce a simplified system of forms which would entail a minimum of expense and be comparatively easy to handle.

The first step was to reduce the language problem. Obviously, if a type of form could be produced which would be understandable in any language, the total number of blank forms would be reduced from the number used in former Games by seventy-five per cent. This problem was solved satisfactorily. Alphabetical symbols were adopted, each letter indicating that the same information should be furnished on all entry forms where the symbol appeared. For example : (A) indicated in all forms that the name of the Nation should be inserted; (B) the Sport; (C) the name of the Event, and so on. An explanatory handbook in four languages made everything clear to the secretaries charged with filling out the forms.

In working out the language problem, it became evident that there were really only three basic Entry Forms required, one for individuals, one for teams, and one for countries. These three, with a special form needed for Yachting data and another special form for Equestrian data, were adopted, with the result that a total of five types, each understandable in all languages, took the place of the six hundred or more forms used in previous Games.

By means of these five simplified forms, the secretaries of the National Olympic Committees were enabled to do their work with a minimum of confusion and error and the work of the Organizing Committee and of the Sports Federations was likewise simplified. The success of the plan is shown by the fact that remarkably few errors were made in filling out the forms for the two thousand athletes of forty nations competing at the Games.

After the closing date for entries, the Sports Technical Department compiled a master list of entries in all sports, and various individual lists segregated by sports, events and nations, which were reproduced in mimeographed form for the convenience of those concerned. The information given on the forms as filled out was also communicated to the card index department at the Olympic Village, where a complete file of all persons connected with the Games was maintained.

A special combination card was developed which served both as a registration card for the Village and as a signature to the Olympic Amateur Oath. Thus the contestants' signatures to this oath were secured immediately upon their arrival at the Village, without trouble or confusion. Chefs de Mission of the various teams were charged with the responsibility of securing the signatures of representatives of their countries not residing in the Village.

X T H O L Y M P I A D

LOS ANGELES 1932

ENTRY FORM FOR NATIONS

(Feuille d'Inscription Nationale) (Nationales Anmeldungs-Formular)
(Hoja de Inscripción Nacional)

(A) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(B) BOXING

(C)

1. Flyweight - 112 lbs.	16
2. Bantamweight - 118 lbs.	17
3. Featherweight - 126 lbs.	18
4. Lightweight - 135 lbs.	19
5. Welterweight - 147 lbs.	20
6. Middleweight - 160 lbs.	21
7. Light-Heavyweight - 175 lbs.	22
8. Heavy - Any weight	23
9.....	24
10.....	25
11.....	26
12.....	27
13.....	28
14.....	29
15.....	30

(H) *Samuel J. Stone* (I) *Fredrick W. Ruben*

Secy.-Treas. Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Secy. American Olympic Committee

ORIGINAL

ABOVE, AND FOLLOWING PAGES, FACSIMILES OF ENTRY FORMS FOR COMPETITIONS

X T H O L Y M P I A D

LOS ANGELES 1932

INDIVIDUAL ENTRY FORM

(Feuille d'Engagement Nominative) (Namentliches Nennungs-Formular)
(Hoja de Inscripción Nominativa)

(A) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(B) WRESTLING (CATCH AS CATCH CAN)

(C) 174 LB. CLASS

(D) CALDWELL

(E) CONRAD CHESTNUT

(F) JULY 27, 1932

(G) TULSA, OKLA.

According to the laws, applicable to the celebration of the Olympic Games, we declare that the athlete is an amateur according to the definition as drawn up by the Governing Federation, and satisfies the minimum obligations regarding the Amateur regulations of the I. O. C.

Conformément aux Règlements applicables à la célébration des Jeux Olympiques, nous déclarons solennellement exacts les renseignements ci-dessus et certifions que le concurrent sus-désigné possède bien la qualité d'amateur en application de la définition adoptée par la Fédération Internationale régissant ce sport, tout en satisfaisant aux obligations minimales imposées par le C. I. O.

Gemäss den Bestimmungen für die Olympischen Spiele erklären wir uns einverstanden mit obengenannten Erklärungen und betrachten den Teilnehmer als Amateur gemäss den Amateur-Bestimmungen des für diesen Sportzweig zuständigen Internationalen Verbandes unter Befolgung der Mindestbedingungen des I. O. K.

De conformidad con los Reglamentos aplicables a la celebración de los Juegos Olímpicos, declaramos solennemente que son exactos los datos antes citados; que el concursante indicado arriba, es verdaderamente amateur en el sentido de la definición adoptada por la Federación Internacional que rige este deporte, y que satisface las obligaciones mínimas impuestas por el C. I. O.

(H) *Daniel J. Torneo* (I) *Fredrick M. Ruben*
Secy.-Treas. A.O.A.U. of U.S. ORIGINAL SECRETARY - AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

X T H O L Y M P I A D

LOS ANGELES 1932

ENTRY FORM FOR TEAMS

(Feuille d'Engagement par Equipes) (Anmeldungsformular für Mannschaften)
(Hoja de Inscripción por Equipos)

(A) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(B) ATHLETICS (TRACK & FIELD)

(C) 400 METERS RELAY (WOMEN)

LIST OF COMPETITORS

(Liste des Equipiers) (Liste der Teilnehmer) (Lista de los Miembros del Equipo)

(D)	No.	(E)	(D)	No.	(E)
1. HARRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	ETHEL	12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. VON BREMEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILHELMINA	13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. WILDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	ELIZABETH	14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. STOKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	LOUISE	15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. CAREW	<input type="checkbox"/>	MARY	16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. PICKETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	TIDY	17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANNETTE	18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. FURTSCH	<input type="checkbox"/>	EVELYN	19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>		20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>		21.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>		22.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(H) <i>Daniel J. Torneo</i>		(I) <i>Fredrick M. Ruben</i>			
Secy.-Treas. A.O.A.U. of U.S.		ORIGINAL SECRETARY - AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE			

X T H O L Y M P I A D
LOS ANGELES 1932

FORM FOR SPECIAL YACHTING DATA

(Feuille de Renseignements Spéciaux pour Yachting)

(Formular für Besondere Yacht Angaben)

(Ejemplar para los Datos Especiales de Yachting)

(A) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(B) YACHTING

(C) INTERNATIONAL
8 METRE CLASS

- (J) "ANGELIA", 8
U.S. 18
- (K) WILMINGTON BOAT WORKS, WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA - 1920.
- (L) NICKOLAS S. POTTER, 16 UNION ST., BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.
- (M) OWEN P. CHURCHILL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
- (N)
1. Owen P. Churchill, Los Angeles, Calif. - Rancher - CALIF. YACHT CLUB.
 2. Karl J. Dorsey, W. Los Angeles, Calif. - Insurance - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 3. William H. Cooper, Los Angeles, Cal. - Student - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 4. John E. Biby, Jr. Los Angeles, Cal. - Student - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 5. Robert M. Sutton, So. Pasadena, Cal. - Student - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 6. Pierpont Davis, Los Angeles, Cal. - Architect - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 7. Alan C. Morgan, Los Angeles, Cal. - Aviation - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 8. Alphonse A. Burnham, Jr. LOS ANGELES, CAL. - Prodnca - CAL. YACHT CLUB.
 9. Thomas C. Webster, Los Angeles, Cal. - Student - NEWPORT YACHT CLUB.
 10. John E. Haettner, Los Angeles, Cal. - Retired - CALIF. YACHT CLUB.
 11. Richard Moore, Los Angeles, Cal. - Student - CALIF. YACHT CLUB.
 12. Kenneth A. Carey, Pasadena, Cal. - Attorney - LOS ANGELES YACHT CLUB.

(H) *Douglas Radford* (I) *Morgan Cochran*
Fredrick W. Rubin ORIGINAL
SECRETARY - AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

X T H O L Y M P I A D
LOS ANGELES 1932

FORM FOR SPECIAL EQUESTRIAN DATA

(Feuille de Renseignements Spéciaux pour Equestre)

(Formular für Besondere Reitsport Angaben)

(Ejemplar para los Datos Especiales Ecuestres)

(A) United States of America

(B) Equestrian

(C) Dressage

- (D) Moore,
- (E) Alvin H.
- (O) Capt. A. H. Moore, Cavalry

HORSES - (Chevaux) - (Pferde) - (Caballos)

- | No. 1 | No. 2 |
|--|--|
| (P) Water Pat. Thoroughbred. (No reg. cert.) | Trouble, $\frac{1}{2}$ TB and $\frac{1}{2}$ SB |
| (Q) U.S. Government. Wash. D.C. | Mrs. F.A. Yawkey, N.Y. |
| (R) 8 years | 8 years |
| (S) Gelding, 16.2 | Mare 15.1 |
| (T) Brown | Bay |
| (U) Star | Faint star |
| (V) Hst. RH | Coronet, L. |
| (W) Preston Grand No. 6135 | Fine |
| (X) Unknown | Unknown |
| (Y) Peterde, TB | TB, Name unknown |
| (Z) Peter Blipde, TB | SB Name Unknown |

(H) *W. M. Lewis* (I) *Fredrick W. Rubin*
Secy U. S. Com. Gen ORIGINAL SECRETARY - AMERICAN OLYMPIC COMMITTEE



THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE, NOW ONLY A MEMORY
FLAGS OF THE NATIONS THRILLED AND INSPIRED ALL WHO CAME TO ITS PORTALS

A Natural-Color Photograph

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE IDEA

IN THE conception of the Olympic Village plan, it was hoped to achieve something more than the mere comfortable housing of the athletes, something deeper than simply the provision of proper cuisine and of facilities for hygiene, comfort, health, and preparation for the contests.

It was hoped that in the Olympic Village the sons of many lands, a true cross-section of the nations, could find a common ground of understanding, in a manner divorced from political internationalism, as men among men, leading a common life under a single roof : that here would be a crucible of inherited emotions in which the barriers of race or creed could not be distinguished.

Because the idea of the Olympic Village was born from a deep sentiment, it is natural that these words should arise from emotions that reflect the pulsated thoughts of some two thousand residents of that international community which existed and succeeded by virtue of the true expression of the principles and ideals of modern Olympism.

When first proposed, the Village plan promptly met the anticipated skepticism that doubts that nations are, after all, only members of one great family — the human family. This skepticism was gradually subordinated to a form of sufferance. It must be said, nevertheless, that the smaller nations more willingly embraced the plan.

Then came the period of sports-technical skepticism. The different national temperaments have always been expressed by the different ways in which the national teams have housed and trained themselves while in the city of the Games, preparatory to the actual contests.

The quiet and self-contained temperaments of those countries in the colder and quieter parts of the earth have led their athletic teams, in past Games, to select isolated and well protected training quarters, while the livelier and more



ZACK J. FARMER
GENERAL SECRETARY AND MANAGER



IN THE LOUNGE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, THE HEARTHSTONE OF THE VILLAGE

expressive temperaments of the warmer countries have been reflected in less desire for privacy and isolation. There have also been evidences of jealously guarded training secrets and theories opposing the levelling touch that comes from intermingling. As self-discipline is fundamental in the development of an athlete, so it follows that nationalistic discipline is necessary in preserving the athletic perception of a country.

All of this, with the force of generations of precedent behind it, was to be abandoned in the innovation of the Olympic Village. Consequently, it is not surprising that an attitude of polite dubitation arose in some official circles. But as we have said, with this attitude there was a deferential feeling that at least permitted of encouragement to the plan.

In the last analysis, the success or failure of the Village plan would rest with the athletes themselves. Here was the inspiration to carry on — in the fervent belief and faith that the children of the nations, unscarred by maturity and assumed nationalism, would find in each other brothers in the flesh, regardless of color, race or creed, and react accordingly.

Can it be gainsaid that in a partially enthusiastic but generally quiescent official approval of the Village plan by the world-wide Olympic organizations, there fell upon its proponents the responsibility of materializing its physical side in a manner so perfect as to leave open no avenue for failure save that of failure of human nature itself?

In the conviction that human nature, if given the opportunity, will respond in the right direction, the Olympic Village was carried through to completion two months before the Games. A miniature city, replete with modern conveniences and facilities, had arisen magically atop the hills, within eyesight of the great Olympic Stadium - atop the modern Mount Olympus, below which lay the modern Plains of Elis.

The doctrine under which this plan was to be consummated, reduced from its complexities, was that here would be the home of the sons of many nations, made homelike for them and its sanctity protected as at home. Every rule and regulation was conceived in the interest of the Village residents. All were treated alike. A miniature world was here set up by itself, rigidly protected from the world outside.

It is amazing now, to even the most ardent advocates of the plan, how spontaneous and complete was the adoption of this home and all of its conditions by its residents, as they arrived nation by nation.

The greatest compliment the Olympic Village will ever have is that as they arrived, hundreds at a time, the stalwart young Olympians immediately evidenced

that happiness and pride in their surroundings which distinguishes every true home. Before the Games got under way the athletes had proved the success of the Olympic Village plan.

A volume could be devoted to the story of the "inside of the Olympic Village." Here was a great happy family of forty nationalities putting the politicians of the world to shame; and not a single athlete forgot for a moment the country and blood from which he sprang, nor that shortly he would pit his skill and character against his brethren from other lands for the honor of country and sport. Night after night, within the portals of the Village, victor met vanquished in the embrace of true personal friendship and the understanding of man to man. As to the efficacy of this consolidated plan of housing and training, from a purely sports-technical viewpoint, the answer is written in the heretofore unheard-of record of superlative performances by athletes of all of the nationalities entered in the many Sports competitions.

As to the admitted test to which Olympic discipline was to be put, in respect to harmonious commingling of the many nationalities and varying temperaments in the Village, it can be said that human nature found in the Olympic Village plan an unsullied outlet through its true expression of the Olympic doctrine and ideals.

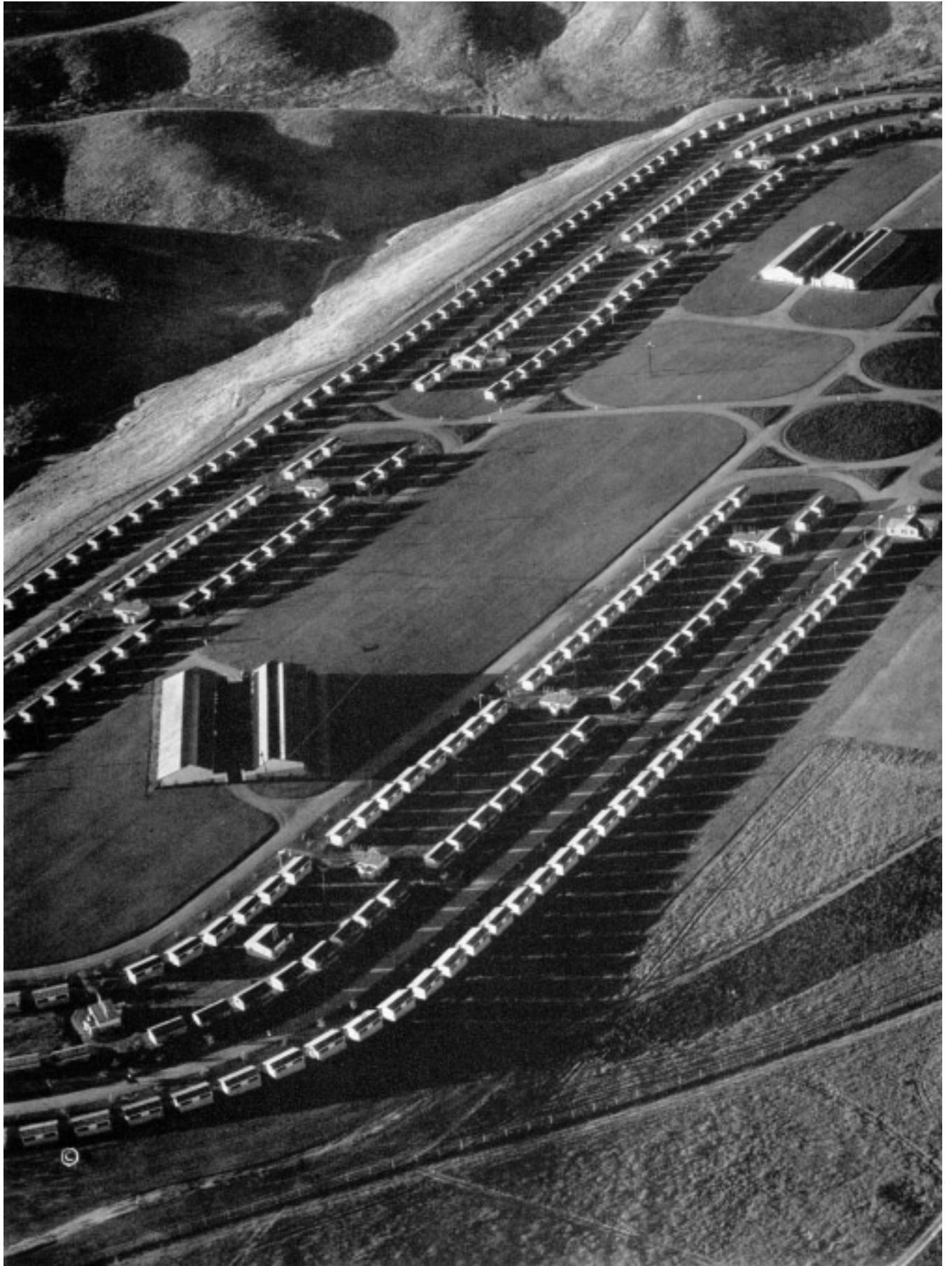
Innumerable stories could be told of the homely and heart-touching incidents that occurred day after day within the quiet confines of the Village —

A group of robust fellows in vari-colored uniforms strolling down the central promenade of the Village after dinner, arm in arm, talking, gesticulating and laughing together — and no two understanding a single word of each other's language —

A little fellow sitting on the porch of his house quietly sobbing, because he had lost his badge and when stopped at the entrance gate had been gently reprimanded but given a new badge. The boy was afraid it might be thought he had done something wrong, and his country was a new member in the Olympic family and he wanted ever so much to do only the right thing —

Two veteran athletes, from old-time Olympic countries, dining together a few hours after one of the epochal events of the Sports programme, when in the great Stadium teeming with excitement, a close and unusual finish of one of the memorable races of the Games had caused the officials to issue a debatable decision, one that caused the press of the world no end of controversy, but the boys taking it all in friendly spirit —

One of the two-roomed Village cottages, one room occupied by an official who was a wealthy nobleman in his own country, the other by an athlete who was a humble blacksmith —



EVENING SHADOWS

Standing in the observation tower over the main entrance gate to the Village one balmy sunny morning, still possessing a lingering wonderment about the outcome of it all; thousands of friends of athletes and curious spectators intermingling in a colorful scene at the gate; auto busses arriving home with an early party from the training grounds. Bronzed athletes of three nationalities alight and one of their members, a huge good-natured fellow, gives sharp commands in mimicry. They all line up with hands on each others' shoulders; the big fellow takes the head of the column, whips out a harmonica and starts playing his favorite air, while the entire column passes through the gates and up the main street of the Village singing happily together.

In the middle of the Games, with the competitions at their apex, and with spirit and emotions running high, among hundreds of athletes competing almost hourly, a resident returned to the Olympic Village at midnight. Only the dimmed ground lights were burning; the five hundred houses were dark. Walking quietly along the winding promenades, he came finally to the high point of the Village. Here he stood, enthralled by the peace and quiet of it all.

Casting his eyes to the east he beheld the beautiful cyclorama of vari-colored lights that were the never-sleeping city, fading into the black mantle of the night. Straight ahead, on the plain below, there arose out of these myriad lights a great illuminated ellipse, at one end of which was a golden flame, the center jewel of this crown of light. This was the Olympic Stadium, being prepared for the next day, and the flame was the Olympic Torch.

Fascinated, the eyes of the beholder gradually lowered to the portals of the Olympic Village, and thence traveled over its shadowy streets and house tops. Here, under the soft blanket of night, lay "the nations of the earth," sleeping quietly and peacefully together, like infants in the lap of some maternal goddess of Olympia.



H. W. ODELL
MANAGER, GENERAL OFFICE



JULIA C. MAYER
ASSISTANT TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY



THIS AND FOLLOWING AIRPLANE VIEWS SHOW PROGRESS OF THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE CONSTRUCTION — ABOVE, THE BARREN HILLTOP



THE GROUND PLAN TAKING FORM



THE GROUND PLAN COMPLETED



FIRST UNITS OF HOUSES AND DINING ROOMS



FIFTY HOUSES A DAY BEING ERECTED



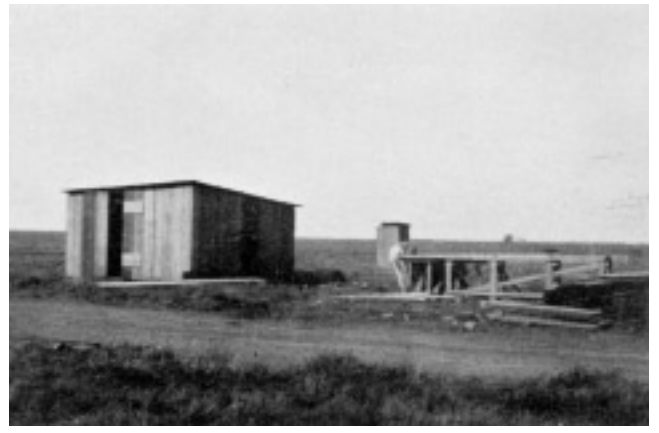
HOUSES AND DINING ROOMS COMPLETED



COMPLETED



FIRST ROAD TO THE SITE



TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION OFFICE



FIRST LOAD OF LUMBER



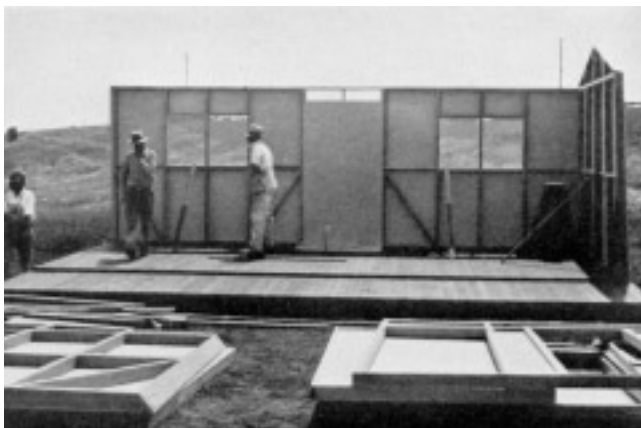
HEAVY RAINS IMPEDED THE WORK



HOUSE FLOORS ARRIVING



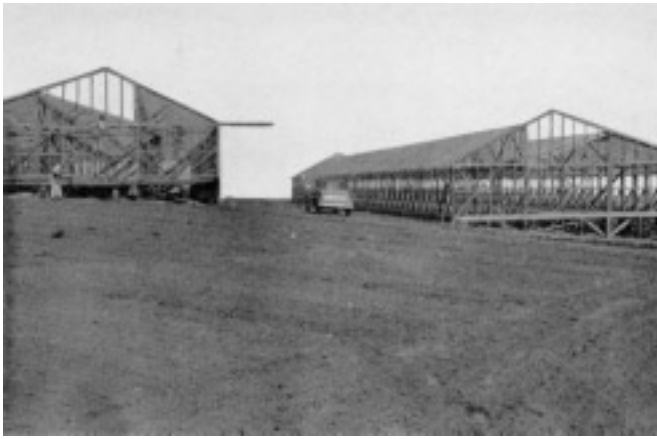
OTHER SECTIONS OF HOUSES



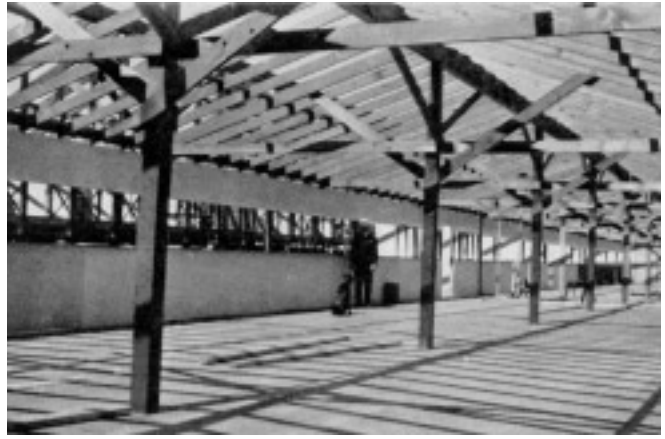
SETTING THE WALLS



COMPLETED HOUSES



STARTING A DINING ROOM UNIT



INTERIOR, DINING ROOM



ONE OF COMPLETED DINING ROOMS



P'ORTION OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



INSIDE MAIN ENTRANCE



OUTSIDE MAIN ENTRANCE



COMMISSARY AND BAGGAGE UNIT



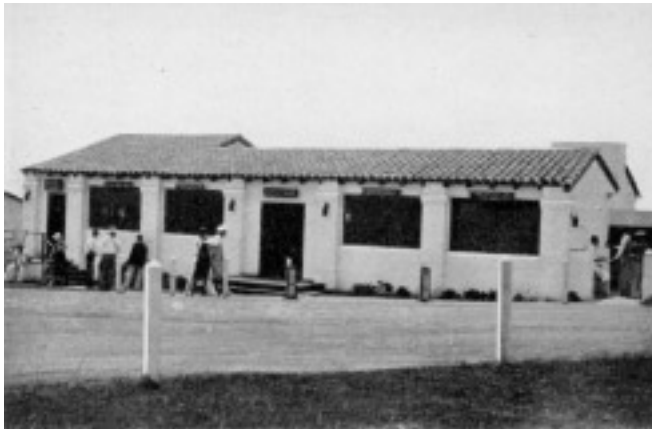
GARDENS COMPLETED THE ENTRANCE



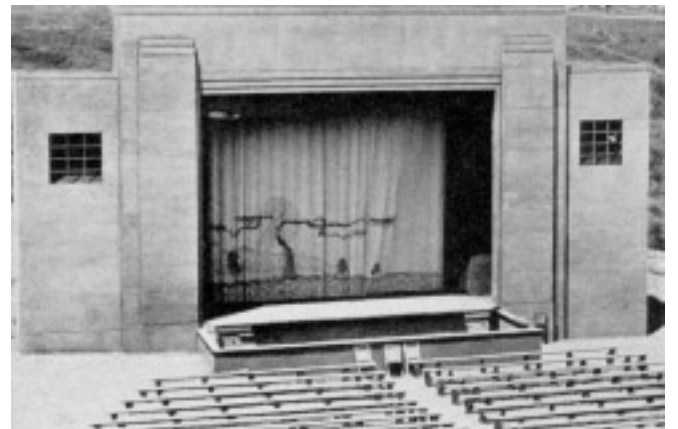
RADIO DISPATCH STATION



TELEGRAPH OFFICES



PUBLIC LUNCH ROOM



AMPHITHEATRE OF TWO THOUSAND SEATS



ONE OF MANY BATH HOUSES



THE HOSPITAL



THE POST OFFICE



COMPLETE FIRE STATION



COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOURE, THE GENIAL OLYMPIC PRESIDENT

A R R I V A L S

LOS ANGELES had become accustomed to the preparations for the Games. The long-awaited thrill was the actual arrival of the Olympic teams and important officials from all parts of the world.

Finally they came. Great ocean steamers tying up to crowded docks — long railroad trains gliding into the depots — flags, bands, reception committees — throngs of citizens enthusiastically extending the welcome of the Olympic City!

Scenes were enacted that will not be forgotten by the delegations. Here, at last, was the city of the Games! The visitors felt instantly the touch of a hospitable populace.

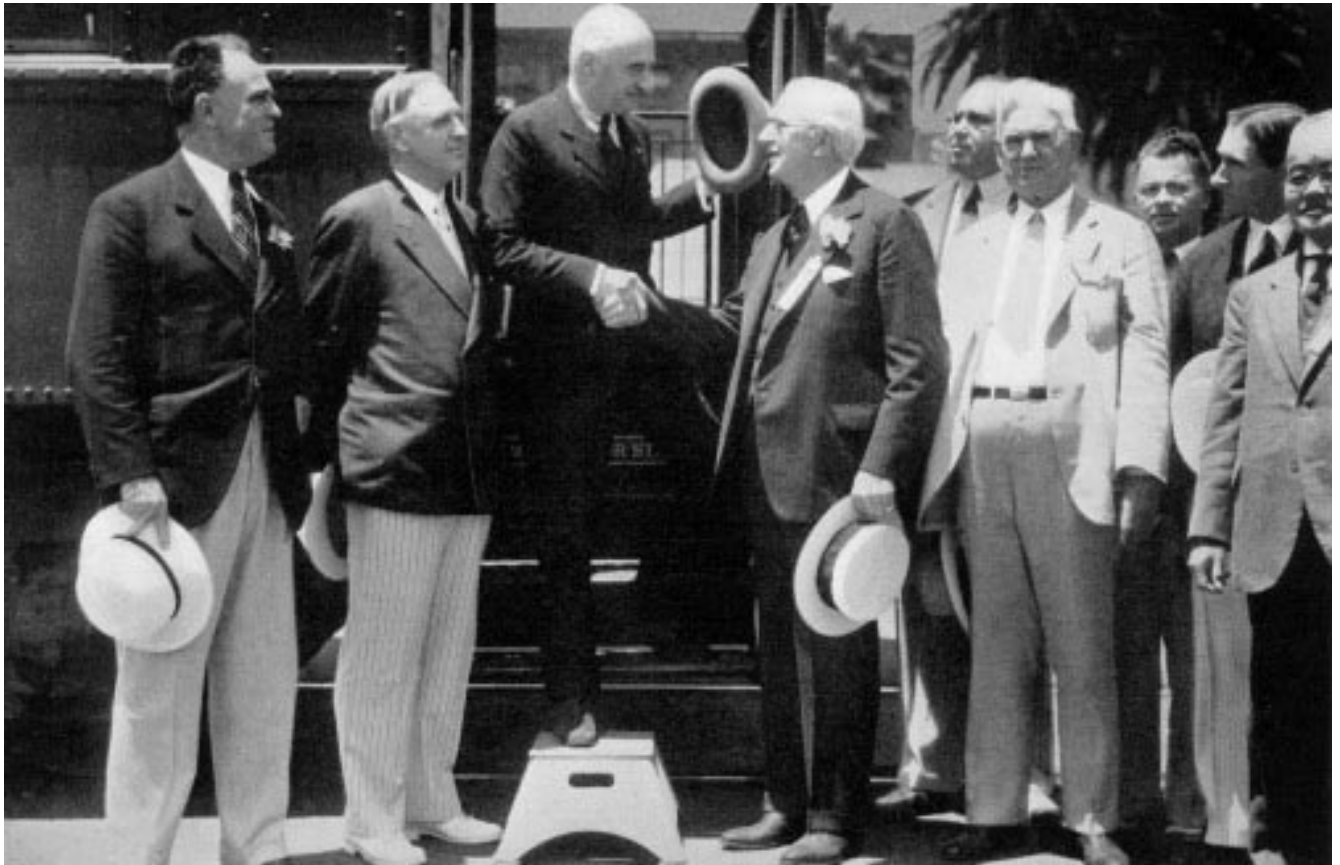
A team struggles through the crowd to the waiting auto busses. Baggage is loaded on special vehicles. All faces are turned toward the Olympic Village, and the city, teeming with Olympic fervor, is left behind for the moment.

Arriving at the Village, the teams first engage in the ceremony of raising their national flags on the high masts arranged in front of the Administration Building. Then men with baggage are escorted to their section of houses in the Village, where everything is in readiness for them. From this moment the participants are "at home" and the orderly procedure of preparing themselves for the Games is begun.



HONORABLE CHARLES CURTIS, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (CENTER) BEING GREETED UPON ARRIVAL

AT LEFT, WILLIAM MAY GARLAND ; AT RIGHT, HONORABLE ERNEST LEE JAHNCKE, ACTING SECRETARY OF NAVY



COUNT DE BAILLET-LATOURE, PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, ARRIVES FOR THE GAMES



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS GREETED TEAMS AT DEPOTS
HERE THE ITALIAN TEAM IS BREAKING AWAY, BOUND FOR THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE



FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE SWEDISH TEAM



THE DUTCH DELEGATION



AT THE CITY HALL -- THE GERMAN TEAM



FROM ACROSS THE SEVEN SEAS CAME MANY
GREAT OLYMPIC DELEGATIONS



AFTER WEEKS AT SEA — THE AUSTRALIAN GIRLS



ANOTHER SCENE OF WELCOME AT THE DEPOT



FROM FAR-OFF INDIA



“FROM THE LAND OF THE RISING SUN” — THE FIRST GROUP OF JAPANESE ARRIVING



THE NEW ZEALAND TEAM DISEMBARKS



AUSTRALIAN TEAM



FROM THE ARGENTINE



FROM THE PHILIPPINES



LONG LINES OF CARS AND AUTO BUSES TRANSPORTED TEAMS FROM TRAIN AND DOCK



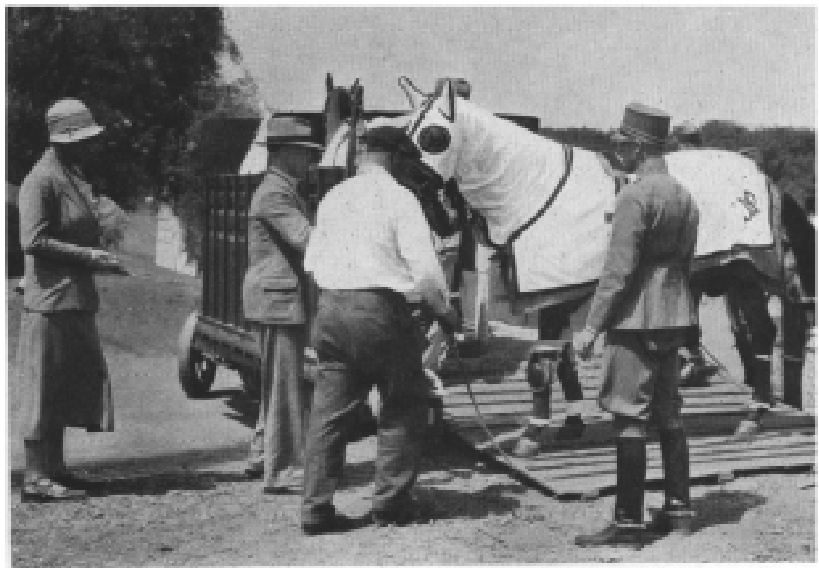
ANOTHER NATIONAL GROUP IS WELCOMED



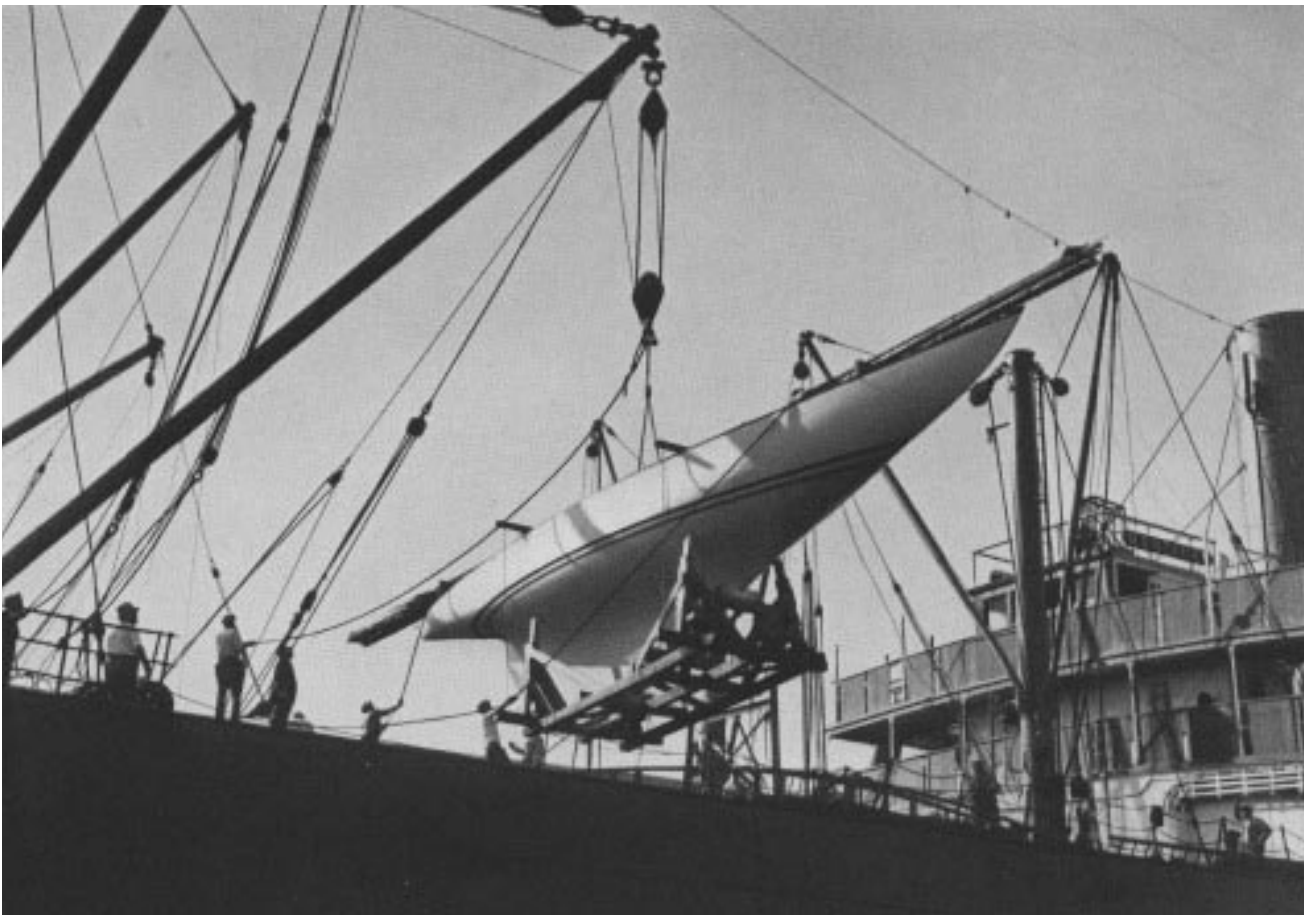
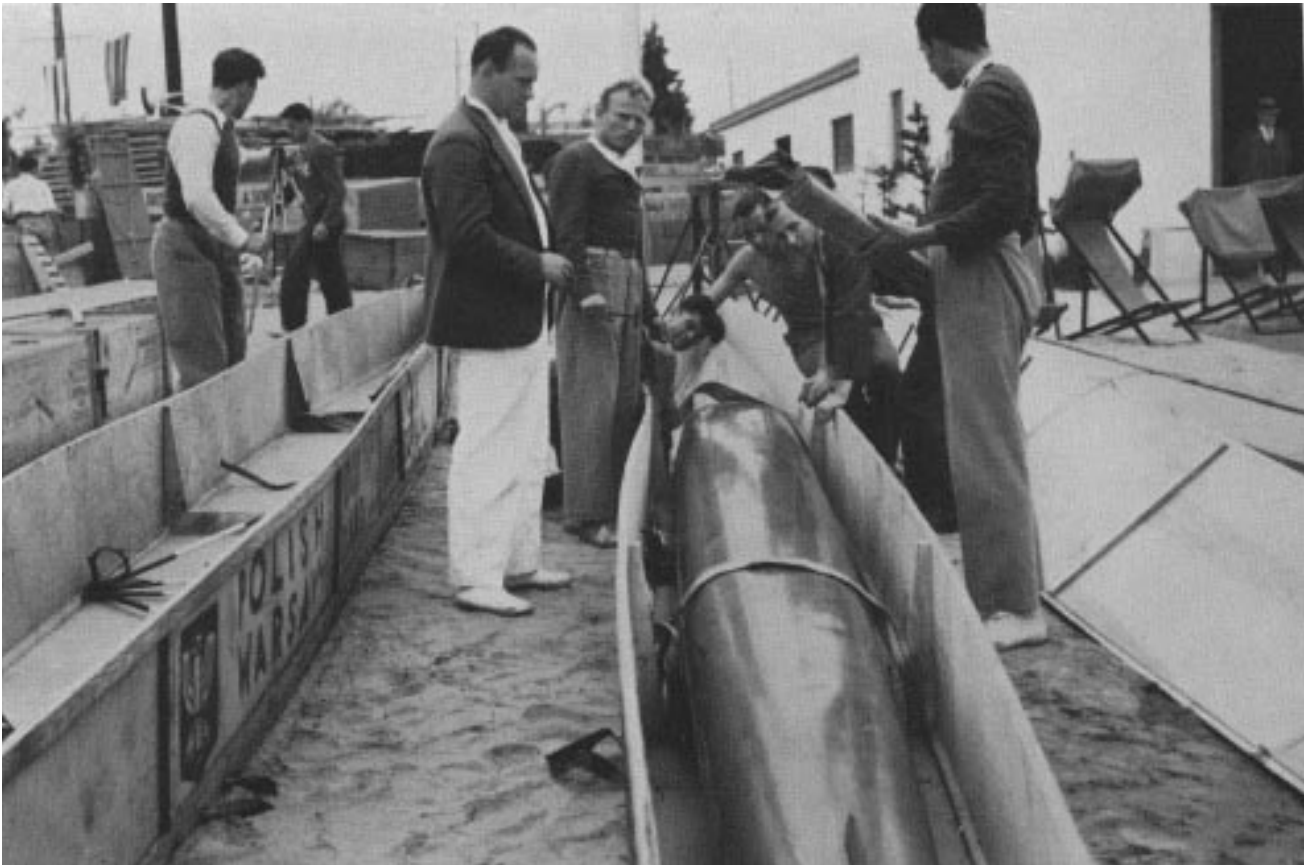
AUTO BUSES DISCHARGE A NEWLY ARRIVED TEAM INSIDE THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE



AT LAST THEY ARE IN THE CITY OF THE GAMES AND IN THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE
NOW TO THE HOUSES, THE UNPACKING OF TRUNKS, AND INTO TRAINING



HORSES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT ALSO HAD TO COME TO THE GAMES
UNLOADING VALUABLE HORSES, ANXIOUS, LIKE THEIR MASTERS, TO GET INTO TRAINING



EQUIPMENT BECAME PRICELESS AFTER THE LONG JOURNEY
TOO LATE TO BE REPLACED, IT WAS CAREFULLY UNPACKED AND PUT IN ORDER



THE LOUNGE

HERE THE ATHLETES COMMINGLED, AND RECEIVED VISITORS

A Natural-Color Photograph

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

TO THE cause of promoting international goodwill Baron Pierre de Coubertin has devoted his life. As a means to that end he brought about the revival of the Olympic Games, which were the chief unifying influence of Hellenic civilization. During those ancient festivals Greeks from many small city-states, hereditary enemies for centuries, put aside immemorial grievances and met at Olympia in a spirit of fraternity and friendly rivalry. Such a spirit Baron de Coubertin sought to foster among nations through the modern Olympiads.

In the plan of the Organizing Committee for an Olympic Village a novel problem had to be met in a novel way. For the first time in history men from all lands, speaking many tongues, were to live together in one communal establishment. Many factors had to be considered.

It was plainly out of the question to attempt to serve special food wanted by the various national groups, in a single dining hall and out of a single kitchen. Not even a Swiss hotel-keeper could achieve that feat. It was also obvious that, with a cantonment plan similar to army camps, it would be impossible to give privacy to those who might desire it. Also in the building of a village of the cantonment type there would be little or no salvage, and, since the funds were limited, the question of salvage played an important part in the design. And it was desirable that, whatever kind of accommodations should be provided, they be installed in a setting of natural beauty, enhanced with lawns, flowers, and shrubbery.

Climatic conditions were an important factor in the choice of the Village site. It so happened that the summer of 1931 was one of the hottest ever experienced by Los Angeles. Hence, much thought was given to measures for insuring the comfort of the visiting athletes in the year to come. The majority of them, of course, would be accustomed to lower temperatures than might prevail in Southern California, and the management wished, so far as lay in its power, to offset any such handicap. Several sites were under consideration. On each of them recording thermometers were placed and a twenty-four hour daily temperature record was obtained for the months of July and August. These records revealed that the temperature in the Baldwin Hills averaged ten degrees cooler than in any other spot tested, and that site was chosen for the Olympic Village.

The tract selected contained approximately two hundred and fifty acres of



"THE BURGOMASTER" — H. O. DAVIS
MANAGING DIRECTOR, OLYMPIC VILLAGE

rolling terrain which sloped downward toward the city of Los Angeles and at its highest point of elevation rose four hundred and twenty-seven feet above sea level. It embraced a view, not only of Los Angeles, but also of the Pacific Ocean, the Santa Monica Mountains and the far-flung Sierra Madre range. The location was admirably central, being but a twenty-five minute drive from the heart of the city, ten minutes from the Olympic Stadium, twenty-five minutes from the ocean, and a trifle over forty minutes from the rowing course.

Many difficulties, naturally, had to be surmounted. The tract was donated by its owners for temporary occupancy. It was necessary, therefore, to create the Village without disturbing the contour of the hills by needless grading either in the erection of buildings or in the construction of streets and roadways. A contour map was accordingly made of the property and the Village was plotted on lines which avoided marring the landscape. As the rear of the site had the greater elevation, the outcome was that the entire community had a wide outlook.

The tract lay beyond the municipal boundaries of Los Angeles. To secure water a contract was made with the City of Los Angeles whereby permission was

granted to tap the city mains half a mile to the south of the Village. Using nearly forty thousand lineal feet of welded steel pipe, a complete underground water system was installed.

The Committee wished to give each nation its own dining room and kitchen so that each could be supplied with its particular native food prepared by its own chef. When it came to designing these separate dining rooms several problems



DURING SIX WEEKS A HALF MILLION PEOPLE VIEWED THE VILLAGE
FROM ITS SURROUNDING GROUNDS



ONLY VILLAGE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS APPROVED BY TEAM MANAGERS
WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER



THE CONTROL GATE



"SMOKY," BORN WITH THE VILLAGE

had to be solved. With four men to a cottage, it would require five hundred cottages to accommodate two thousand athletes and their trainers and attendants. Each cottage was fourteen by twenty-four feet, including the porch. To lend privacy and reduce the general fire hazard the houses must be well spaced. It was decided to place them ten feet apart. This meant over three miles of houses



INSIDE A VILLAGE HOUSE



GARDENERS AT WORK



SPECIAL DRINKING WATER WAS PROVIDED

for which dining rooms must be located as close as possible to the national groups they were to serve. Another difficulty which confronted the management was the fact that, while the design was taking shape, it was impossible to ascertain how many men each country would send in its delegation. It was therefore necessary to adopt an elastic plan so that any nation might be given ample accommodations even if its entries were not made until the eleventh hour.

It was determined that twenty square feet per man would be sufficient kitchen and dining room space. A general design was adopted, giving a width of forty feet, twenty-eight of which were devoted to dining room and twelve to kitchen. The tables were thirty-seven inches wide and twenty feet long, each seating twenty men. Since twenty square feet of floor space were allowed per man, it followed that six lineal inches lengthwise of the dining room building would include twenty square feet of floor space and would equal the unit of space needed for one man. If a country entered twenty men, a partition was run through the



A DINING ROOM SCENE



GREECE, THE MOTHER COUNTRY OF THE GAMES, RAISES HER FLAG

building, giving a dining room ten by twenty-eight feet and a kitchen ten by twelve. For each additional unit of twenty men ten feet were added.

In equipment the kitchens were most modern. Virtually all utensils were of the finest grade of aluminum. Vitreous china was used and the silverware was of heavy plate. Refrigeration was by ice. The fuel used for cooking was bottled gas. In kitchens and dining rooms alike the windows were screened to exclude flies and insects.

Even though the Village was to be occupied only about



SONS OF GREECE



STALWARTS FROM THE ARGENTINE

thirty days, the Committee carried out its plan to give it a setting at once restful and beautiful. Six months before the opening of the Games a small nursery was started containing twenty-five thousand geraniums and some five thousand shrubs. Approximately sixty acres of the Village site, including a large central plaza, were sowed and planted in lawns and flowers. Eight hundred Phoenix palms of an average height of six feet were set out along all paths and roadways.

The roadways were built on the surface with an inch of decomposed granite packed down by a heavy steam roller. The underground work, water system and drains, was started on the first day of February, 1932, and was completed on the fifteenth of March following.



PREPARING FOR SHOOTING COMPETITION



CELEBRATING WITH A BARBECUE



THE AUSTRALIANS WERE AMONG THE FIRST ARRIVALS



AUSTRIANS GOING TO THEIR QUARTERS



FIRST CONTINGENT FROM BRAZIL



CANADIAN ATHLETES DISPORTING ON LAWN



The small house now known as the "Olympic Cottage" was evolved. For its construction material high in insulating quality was selected, which came in boards, of half-inch thickness. While not strictly fire-proof, this material is fire-resisting and cannot initiate a blaze. It was used for roofs as well as walls in

order to give further protection from the heat of the sun. This cottage, designed to shelter four men, contained two ten-by-ten-foot bedrooms, each room with an entrance from the outside, and provided with a two-by-four foot closet, a wash basin and a hundred-watt electric lamp. Each house had its cold-shower bath. Copper tubing was used for all the plumbing.



The management felt it was of paramount importance that the athletes be supplied with the best beds obtainable. A contract was entered into for the purchase of two thousand studio couches. These couches, consisting of a box spring with an attached inner spring mattress, represented the highest type of bed manu-

COLOMBIA'S REPRESENTATIVE



CZECHOSLOVAKIA



DENMARK



A SECTION OF THE FINNISH TEAM ARRIVING



THE FINNISH BATH

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE



A PORTION OF THE FRENCH TEAM AT THE DINING ROOM

factured in the United States. Each bed had a cover of material matching the window curtains. All sheets and pillow cases were of the finest quality, and the special blankets were of virgin wool. Athletic towels were selected measuring twenty-two by forty-four inches. A peel and grass chair, made in Hongkong, was selected because of its comfort and good design. Small reading tables stood by the beds. All windows were screened but unglazed, and thus the rooms enjoyed a free circulation of air and full natural ventilation.



A HAPPY GROUP FROM SEVERAL NATIONS

The houses, all portable, were built in templets in the lumber yard, transported in sections to the site, and erected by bolting the sections together. Bath houses were conveniently placed throughout the grounds. Each, with its attendant, had hot and cold showers, hot and cold tub baths, steam baths, scales and four rubbing tables for training purposes. After searching investigation it was decided, in order to avoid sewers, to use community latrines of the type known as the chemical dry toilet.

Construction and equipment began on the first day of April, 1932, and ended on the first day of June. By the last named date the Village, surrounded by two and three-fifths miles of eight-foot woven wire fence and with a complete electrical equipment, was ready to function.

Particular attention was paid to safeguarding the health of the athletes. An Emergency Hospital, with modern laboratory, X-ray and physiotherapy equipment, and a Red Cross first-aid service, was centrally located. A traveling Dental Office, loaned by the Los Angeles Board of Education, was stationed near the Hospital. Sanitary measures were taken to prevent the spread of any disease. To allow for thorough ventilation the houses were set on foundations above the ground. Nearly



THE GERMAN TEAM ARRIVES



WESTERN COWBOYS ENTERTAINED THE ATHLETES

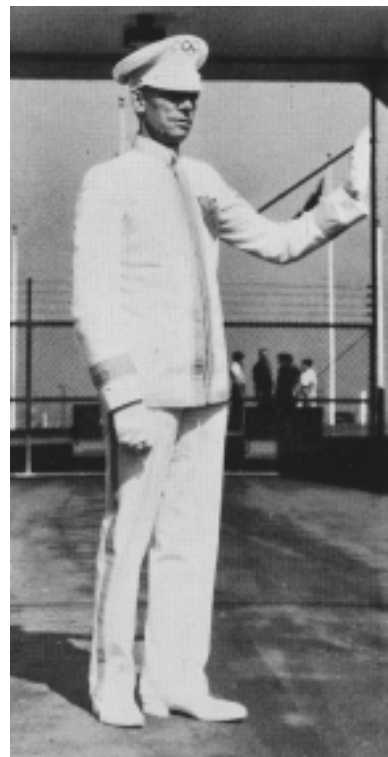
ten miles of drain pipes were laid to carry off surplus water and the flow from the shower baths. Foot-tubs containing a fungicidal solution, prepared daily, were provided for the showers. A vermin exterminating company was contracted to assign men for regular visits to rid the village of rats, ants and pests of every nature. Covered garbage cans were provided and set in boxes, which in turn were covered with cloth so that flies could not infest the outside of the cans. Distilled

water in bottles, fresh every day, was placed in each cottage and, in order that the athletes might suffer no ill effects through change, the same drinking water was supplied in all the dining rooms and training fields and throughout the competitions in the several stadiums.

These sanitary precautions, coupled with daily inspections of foods, kitchens, baths and toilets, proved highly effective. Although the Village housed two thousand men, coming from every part of the globe, not a single case of any contagious disease developed:



A COWBOY GUARD



CHIEF OF THE GUARDS

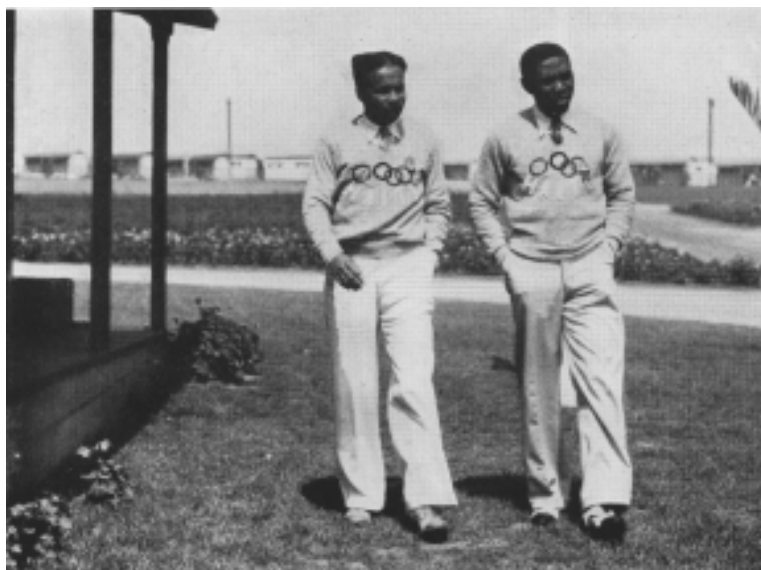


A N I N F O R M A L B R I T I S H G R O U P

A complete Fire Department, manned by firemen of the City of Los Angeles, was installed within the Village with a comprehensive fire-alarm system. Fire hydrants were located at convenient points. Within the enclosure, too, was a

United States Post Office. The Village had its own radio facilities, a short-wave station equipped to send messages, without charge, to all countries of the world. This was operated by enthusiastic amateurs. An open-air Theatre was provided, situated in a ravine, with stage and moving picture screen and a seating capacity of two thousand.

The Administration



H A I T I