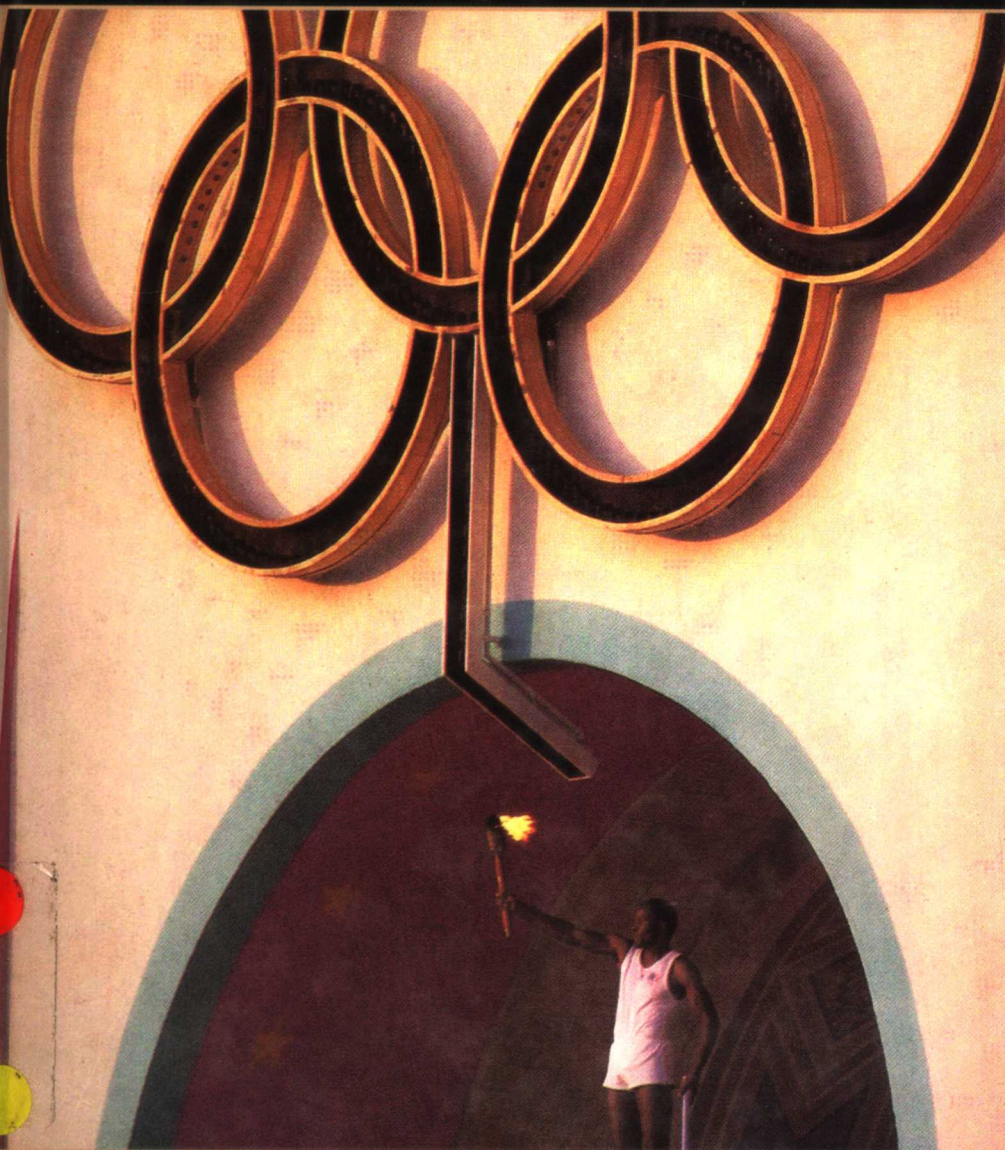


HISTORICAL
DICTIONARY
OF THE

OLYMPIC Movement



BILL MALLON with IAN BUCHANAN

Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement

Third Edition

*Historical Dictionaries of Religions,
Philosophies, and Movements, No. 61*



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**Dedicated to Ian Buchanan
for his friendship over the years**

Editor's Foreword

Of the many movements included in this series, there is nothing quite like the Olympic movement in scope. The original Olympic Games were held about three millennia ago, and the next Olympic Games are never more than two years away. The flame from the old to the new Games was carried by dedicated individuals—Pierre de Coubertin and other pioneers—and is now borne by tens of thousands of organizers, athletes, trainers, sponsors, and fans, and observed by a public that numbers in the billions. Whereas only Greeks participated in the original Olympic Games, participation has now spread around the world, including 202 countries at latest count. Despite a need for organized bodies and institutions, this remains a vibrant peoples' movement in many ways.

But the Olympic movement is also often something more and occasionally something less. The participants are not only competing in their own interest, or that of the country they represent, to win highly coveted awards and trophies but also to show how sport can enrich humanity. They are imbued, to some extent at least, with the ideals of the Olympics, and even the spectators go away better than they arrived. But these ideals, some so lofty that they simply cannot be fulfilled, contrast with the nitty-gritty of the Olympics: which city and country to choose, which sports to include, how to make the athletes abide by the rules, how to organize and run the biggest show on Earth, and how to have that show cover its costs and perhaps turn a profit. Even the more ordinary day-to-day activities of what has become a vast and complex set of organizations are sometimes less than inspiring. Thus, on occasion, there are grounds for complaint.

Given the exceptional scope of the Olympic movement, this book had to cover an unusually broad range of persons, places, and events as well as an extended time horizon. It has done so extremely well with an

extensive chronology and concise recapitulation of the modern Olympic Games and with dictionary entries on Olympic bodies, significant pioneers, organizers and athletes, the various sporting events and federations, and a multitude of countries. These have all been revised and expanded to produce a more up-to-date dictionary. And, for this new edition, more athletes have been added and some of the complaints and the important reforms they resulted in have been analyzed. The appendixes provide handy information on leading figures and the most outstanding athletes. And a brief but useful bibliography suggests further reading.

This is now the third edition of *Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement*. It is written by Bill Mallon on the basis of the previous editions coauthored with Ian Buchanan. Both have an abiding interest in sports and have actively supported the Olympic movement. Among other things, they helped found the International Society of Olympic Historians (ISOH), of which Ian Buchanan was the first president and Bill Mallon the immediate past-president. They have already written an impressive number of significant works on the Olympic Games and combined their knowledge and insight in a book that is informative and readable and will be an excellent guide for those who want to know more about the movement in general or are just hunting for information on specific games or athletes.

Jon Woronoff
Series Editor

Preface

Since 1896, the Olympic Games have become one of the most watched and publicized spectacles in the world. Jim McKay, longtime sports-caster who covered many Olympic Games, once noted that they constitute the largest peacetime gathering of humanity in the history of the world. One former U.S. Olympic competitor, Elliott Denman (a walker), reflected on the Olympic Games: "[The Olympics] bring the world together. They are a remarkable cause for the good of mankind. In a planet beset with divisiveness, the Games continue to promote both the magnificent diversity of mankind, and the commonality of all."

Although the world watches the Olympic Games every four years and marvels at the feats of the athletes, the Olympic movement and its philosophy of "Olympism" go on daily and are the cornerstones of the work of the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The Olympic movement does not receive the publicity received by the Games themselves, but it has the ability to serve and has served as a major force for international goodwill. Former U.S. vice president Al Gore correctly pointed out that "the IOC is the oldest multi-national, non-governmental continuous organization in the world."

The first edition of *Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement* was published by Scarecrow Press in 1995 and the second edition in 2001. We have been gratified by the response to the book and pleased that this response allowed us to produce a second, and now a third edition. When we began the original work, we thought it might be a rehashing of work we had done together on earlier projects. Quickly, we realized it was not, and that the need for a complete dictionary of the Olympic movement was a real one. Though we have both studied the Olympic Games and Olympic movement extensively, we do not think a comparable work exists that allows the student of the Olympics to find background references on all aspects of the Olympic Games and

Olympic movement in one source. This book is not intended to be an encyclopaedic study of the Olympic movement and Olympic Games, but an introductory text allowing readers to gain insight into the history, politics, and fascinating events that have surrounded the Olympics since their inception in Ancient Greece and their modern resurrection in 1896. To this end, we hope we have been successful.

Since the first edition of this book, a great deal has happened in the Olympic world. Specifically, in 1999, the International Olympic Committee was rocked by scandal relating to the process of selecting host cities for the Olympic Games. Reports of bribery were rampant, and revelations relating to this scandal were in the media almost daily during 1999. We have dealt with this problem in some detail. Further, the problems of drugs in sports has expanded and become the leading headline dealing with the Olympic movement, at least in the United States. This problem is addressed at some length. But we hope to emphasize that the Olympic movement is related to much more than just the holding of sports events, and the negative publicity engendered by scandals should not blind people to all the good that is done by the Olympic movement and the International Olympic Committee. Moreover, we hope that the recent Sydney Olympics, an exemplar of Olympic Games, and the Athens Olympic Games, returning the Olympics to their roots, will help people realize this.

We would like to thank Jon Woronoff, the series editor of Scarecrow's Historical Dictionaries of Religions, Philosophies, and Movements. We have been helped in our research particularly by Karel Wendl of the IOC, who first suggested our names to Jon Woronoff. We would also like to thank Patricia Eckert (IOC), Wolf Lyberg (SWE), Joachim K. Rühl (GER), Howard Stupp (IOC), Ture Widlund (SWE), and David Young (USA). Lyberg, Rühl, Wendl, Widlund, and Young are all members of the International Society of Olympic Historians (ISOH), an organization devoted to studying the Olympic Games and Olympic movement. We also extend special thanks to IOC and ISOH member Dick Pound (CAN), who wrote the foreword to the first edition and also carefully edited many sections of the original book.

We again thank the many loyal Olympic followers worldwide who have assisted us in our research. Our thanks go out especially to the over 300 members of the International Society of Olympic Historians, many of whom have lent their knowledge. ISOH members continue to be at

the forefront of the study of the Olympic Games and Olympic movement, and we are both proud to be involved in the organization. Special thanks again go to Jon Woronoff and Scarecrow Press for their support and guidance in allowing us to produce this third edition.

Further, the junior author (Mallon) would like to thank the senior (Buchanan) for his help, support, and mentoring over the years.

We hope you like it.

Ian Buchanan
Burgh Next Aylsham, Norwich, England

Bill Mallon
Durham, North Carolina, United States

January 2005

Acronyms and Abbreviations

THREE-LETTER SPORT ABBREVIATIONS

ARC	Archery
ASK	Alpine Skiing
ATH	Athletics (Track and Field)
BAS	Basketball
BDM	Badminton
BIA	Biathlon
BOB	Bobsledding
BOX	Boxing
BSB	Baseball
CAN	Canoeing and Kayaking
CUR	Curling
CYC	Cycling
DIV	Diving
EQU	Equestrian Events
FEN	Fencing
FKL	Freestyle Skiing
FSK	Figure Skating
FTB	Football, Association (Soccer)
GYM	Gymnastics
HAN	Team Handball
HOK	Hockey (Field)
ICH	Ice Hockey
JUD	Judo
LAX	Lacrosse
LUG	Luge
MOP	Modern Pentathlon
MSP	Military Ski Patrol

MTB	Motorboating
NSK	Nordic Skiing
POL	Polo
ROW	Rowing and Sculling
RUG	Rugby Football
SAI	Sailing
SHO	Shooting
SKE	Skeleton
SSK	Speed Skating (Long-track)
STK	Short-Track Speed Skating
SWI	Swimming
TEN	Tennis (Lawn Tennis)
TKW	Taekwondo
TMP	Trampoline
TOW	Tug-of-War
TRI	Triathlon
TTN	Table Tennis
VOL	Volleyball
WAP	Water Polo
WLT	Weightlifting
WRE	Wrestling
YAC	Yachting

THREE-LETTER NATIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

AFG	Afghanistan
AHO	Netherlands Antilles
ALB	Albania
ALG	Algeria
AND	Andorra
ANG	Angola
ANL	Antilles (West Indies)
ANT	Antigua and Barbuda
ARG	Argentina
ARM	Armenia
ARU	Aruba
ASA	American Samoa

AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
AZE	Azerbaijan
BAH	The Bahamas
BAN	Bangladesh
BAR	Barbados
BDI	Burundi
BEL	Belgium
BEN	Benin
BER	Bermuda
BHU	Bhutan
BIH	Bosnia-Herzegovina
BIR	Burma
BIZ	Belize
BLR	Belarus
BOH	Bohemia
BOL	Bolivia
BOT	Botswana
BRA	Brazil
BRN	Bahrain
BRU	Brunei
BUL	Bulgaria
BUR	Burkina Faso
CAF	Central African Republic
CAM	Cambodia (Kampuchea)
CAN	Canada
CAY	Cayman Islands
CEY	Ceylon
CGO	Congo
CHA	Chad
CHI	Chile
CHN	China
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States (aka EUN)
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
CMR	Cameroon
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo
COK	Cook Islands
COL	Colombia

COM	Comoros Islands
CPV	Cape Verde
CRC	Costa Rica
CRO	Croatia
CUB	Cuba
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic
DEN	Denmark
DJI	Djibouti
DMA	Dominica
DOM	Dominican Republic
ECU	Ecuador
EGY	Egypt
ERI	Eritrea
ESA	El Salvador
ESP	Spain
EST	Estonia
ETH	Ethiopia
EUN	Unified Team (aka CIS)
FIJ	Fiji
FIN	Finland
FRA	France
FRG	Federal Republic of Germany
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GAB	Gabon
GAM	The Gambia
GBR	Great Britain
GBS	Guinea-Bissau
GDR	German Democratic Republic
GEO	Georgia
GEQ	Equatorial Guinea
GER	Germany
GHA	Ghana
GRE	Greece
GRN	Grenada
GUA	Guatemala
GUI	Guinea
GUM	Guam

GUY	Guyana
HAI	Haiti
HKG	Hong Kong
HON	Honduras
HUN	Hungary
INA	Indonesia
IND	India
IOP	Independent Olympic Participant
IRI	Iran
IRL	Ireland
IRQ	Iraq
ISL	Iceland
ISR	Israel
ISV	U.S. Virgin Islands
ITA	Italy
IVB	British Virgin Islands
JAM	Jamaica
JOR	Jordan
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakstan
KEN	Kenya
KGZ	Kyrgyzstan
KIR	Kiribati
KOR	Korea (South)
KSA	Saudi Arabia
KUW	Kuwait
LAO	Laos
LAT	Latvia
LBA	Libya
LBR	Liberia
LCA	Saint Lucia
LES	Lesotho
LIB	Lebanon
LIE	Liechtenstein
LTU	Lithuania
LUX	Luxembourg
MAD	Madagascar
MAR	Morocco

MAS	Malaysia
MAW	Malawi
MDV	Maldives
MEX	Mexico
MGL	Mongolia
MKD	Macedonia
MLD	Moldova
MLI	Mali
MLT	Malta
MON	Monaco
MOZ	Mozambique
MRI	Mauritius
MTN	Mauritania
MYA	Myanmar
NAM	Namibia
NCA	Nicaragua
NED	The Netherlands
NEP	Nepal
NFL	Newfoundland
NGR	Nigeria
NIG	Niger
NOR	Norway
NRU	Nauru
NZL	New Zealand
OMA	Oman
PAK	Pakistan
PAN	Panama
PAR	Paraguay
PER	Peru
PHI	The Philippines
PLE	Palestine
PLW	Palau
PNG	Papua-New Guinea
POL	Poland
POR	Portugal
PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North)
PUR	Puerto Rico
QAT	Qatar

RHO	Rhodesia
ROM	Romania
RSA	South Africa (current abbreviation)
RUS	Russia
RWA	Rwanda
SAF	South Africa (former abbreviation)
SAM	Samoa (Western)
SCG	Serbia and Montenegro
SCO	Scotland
SEN	Senegal
SEY	Seychelles
SIN	Singapore
SKN	St. Kitts and Nevis
SLE	Sierra Leone
SLO	Slovenia
SMR	San Marino
SMY	Smyrna
SOL	Solomon Islands
SOM	Somalia
SRI	Sri Lanka
STP	São Tomé and Príncipe
SUD	The Sudan
SUI	Switzerland
SUR	Suriname
SVK	Slovakia
SWE	Sweden
SWZ	Swaziland
SYR	Syria
TAN	Tanzania
TCH	Czechoslovakia
TGA	Tonga
THA	Thailand
TJK	Tajikistan
TKM	Turkmenistan
TLS	Timor l'Este (East Timor)
TOG	Togo
TPE	Chinese Taipei
TRI	Trinidad and Tobago

TSL	Thessalonika (Thessalonikí)
TUN	Tunisia
TUR	Turkey
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAR	United Arab Republic
UGA	Uganda
UKR	The Ukraine
URS	Soviet Union
URU	Uruguay
USA	United States
UZB	Uzbekistan
VAN	Vanuatu
VEN	Venezuela
VIE	Vietnam
VIN	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
VOL	Upper Volta
YAR	Yemen Arab Republic (North)
YEM	Yemen
YMD	Yemen Democratic Republic (South)
YUG	Yugoslavia
ZAI	Zaire
ZAM	Zambia
ZIM	Zimbabwe

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS USED

AAU	Amateur Athletic Union (USA)
ACNO	Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques
ACNOA	Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Afrique
ACNOE	Association des Comités Nationaux Olympiques d'Europe
ACOM	Association of Collectors of Olympic Memorabilia
AGFIS	Association Générale des Fédérations Internationales de Sports
AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur
AIOWF	Association of the International Olympic Winter Sports Federations