



OLYMPIC GAMES



BERLIN

August 1 - August 16, 1936



Ideology wins

The 1936 Summer Olympics (*Olympische Sommerspiele 1936*), officially known as the Games of the XI Olympiad, were held in 1936 in Berlin, Nazi Germany. Berlin won the bid to host the Games over Barcelona. The other cities competing to hold the games were Alexandria, Buenos Aires, Cologne, Dublin, Frankfurt, Helsinki, Lausanne, Nuremberg, Rio de Janeiro, Budapest and Rome.

After the Nazis took control and began instituting anti-Semitic policies, the IOC held private discussions among its delegates about changing the decision to hold the Games in Berlin. However, Hitler's regime gave assurances that Jewish athletes would be allowed to compete on a German Olympic team. In September 1934, the US Olympic committee publicly accepted the invitation to go to the Berlin games, halting any further IOC attempts to quietly revise the decision. To outdo the Los Angeles games of 1932, Adolf Hitler had built a new 100,000-seat track and field stadium, six gymnasiums, and many other smaller arenas. The games were the first to be televised, and radio broadcasts reached 41 countries. Filmmaker Leni Riefenstahl was commissioned by the German Olympic Committee to film the Games for \$7 million. Her film, titled *Olympia*, pioneered many of the techniques now common in the filming of sports. Hitler saw the Games as an opportunity to promote his government and ideals of racial supremacy and antisemitism, and the official Nazi party paper, the *Völkischer Beobachter*, wrote in the strongest terms that Jews should not be allowed to participate in the Games. When threatened with a boycott of the Games by other nations, Hitler appeared to allow athletes of other ethnicities from other

countries to participate. However German Jew-



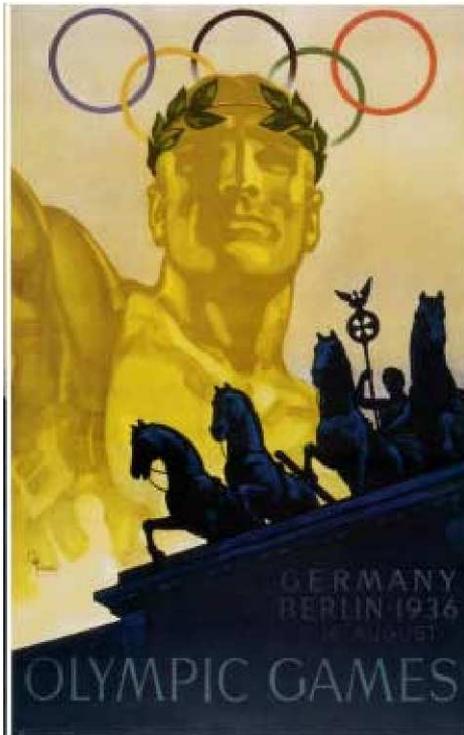
ish athletes were barred or prevented from taking part by a variety of method and Jewish athletes from other countries (notably the US) seem to have been side-lined in order not to offend the Nazi regime.

The next scheduled games in 1940 were awarded to Tokyo. The Japanese military even demanded that venues should be built from wood because metal was needed for its wars in Manchuria. The Olympic torch relay itself pioneered as part of the 1936 Summer Games - was to fly the Olympic flame from Olympia to Tokyo in a specially-designed long-range aircraft. In 1938 the Japanese rejected hosting the games because they saw the Olympics and its pacifist values as 'an effete form of European culture'.

Based on www.wikipedia.org



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SPORTS

129 events in 25 disciplines, comprising 19 sports, were part of the Olympic program in 1936. Basketball and handball made their debut at the Olympics, both as outdoor sports. Handball did not appear again on the program until the next German summer Olympic games in Munich in 1972. Demonstration sports were Art, Baseball, Gliding and Wushu.

*Aquatics:

- Diving (4 events)
- Swimming (11 events)
- Water polo (1 event)

*Athletics (29 events)

*Basketball (1 event)

*Boxing (8 events)

*Canoeing (9 events)

*Cycling:

- Road (2 events)
- Track (4 events)

*Equestrian:

- Dressage (2 events)

- Eventing (2 events)
- Show jumping (2 events)
- *Fencing (7 events)
- *Field hockey (1 event)
- *Football (1 event)
- *Gymnastics (9 events)
- *Handball (1 event)
- *Modern pentathlon (1 event)
- *Polo (1 event)
- *Rowing (7 events)
- *Sailing (4 events)
- *Shooting (3 events)
- *Weightlifting (5 events)
- *Wrestling:

- Freestyle (7 events)

- Greco-Roman (7 events)

Art Competition

*Architecture (Architectural design / Municipal planning)

*Literature (Lyric works / Dramatic works / Epic works)

*Music (Solo and chorus / Instrumental - medals not awarded / Orchestra)

*Painting (Paintings / Drawings and water colours / Graphic art - medals not awarded / Commercial graphic art)

*Sculpture (Statues / Reliefs / Medals)

At the time, medals were awarded to these artists, but art competitions are no longer regarded as official Olympic events by the International Olympic Committee. These events do not appear in the IOC medal database, and these totals are not included in the IOC's medal table for the 1928 Games.

Medal count in art competition:

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	GERMANY	5	5	2	12
2.	ITALY	1	4	0	5
3.	AUSTRIA	1	1	2	4
4.	FINLAND	1	0	0	1
	SWITZERLAND	1	0	0	1
6.	POLAND	0	1	2	3
7.	UNITED STATES	0	1	0	1
8.	JAPAN	0	0	2	2
9.	BELGIUM	0	0	1	1
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0	0	1	1
	SWEDEN	0	0	1	1
		9	12	11	32

Venues

VENUE	SPORTS
Avus Motor Road	Athletics / Road cycling
BSV Field	Track cycling / Handball
Dietrich Eckart Open-Air Theatre	Gymnastics
Döberitz	Equestrian / Modern pentathlon
Deutschlandhalle	Boxing / Weightlifting / Wrestling
Berlin-Grünau Regatta Course	Canoeing / Rowing
Haus des Deutschen Sports	Fencing / Modern pentathlon
Hertha-BSC Field	Football
Hockey Stadion	Field hockey
Hockey Stadion 2	Field hockey
Kiel Bay	Sailing
Mayfield	Equestrian / Polo
Mommsenstadion	Football
Olympic Stadium	Athletics / Equestrian / Football / Handball
Olympic Swimming Stadium	Diving / Modern pentathlon / Swimming / Water polo
Police Stadium	Handball
Poststadion	Football
Ruhleben	Modern pentathlon
Tennis Courts	Basketball / Fencing
Tennis Stadium	Basketball
Wannsee Golf Course	Modern pentathlon
Wannsee Shooting Range	Shooting

HIGHLIGHTS

*The 1936 Summer Olympics torch relay was the first of its kind, following on from the reintroduction of the Olympic Flame at the 1928 Games. It pioneered the modern convention of moving the flame via a relay system from Greece to the Olympic venue. Leni Riefenstahl filmed the relay for the 1938 film *Olympia*.

*The games were the first to have live television coverage. The German Post Office, using equipment from Telefunken, broadcast over 70 hours of coverage to special viewing rooms throughout Berlin and Potsdam and a few private TV sets, transmitting from the Paul Nipkow TV Station. They used three different types of TV cameras, so blackouts would occur when changing from one type to another.

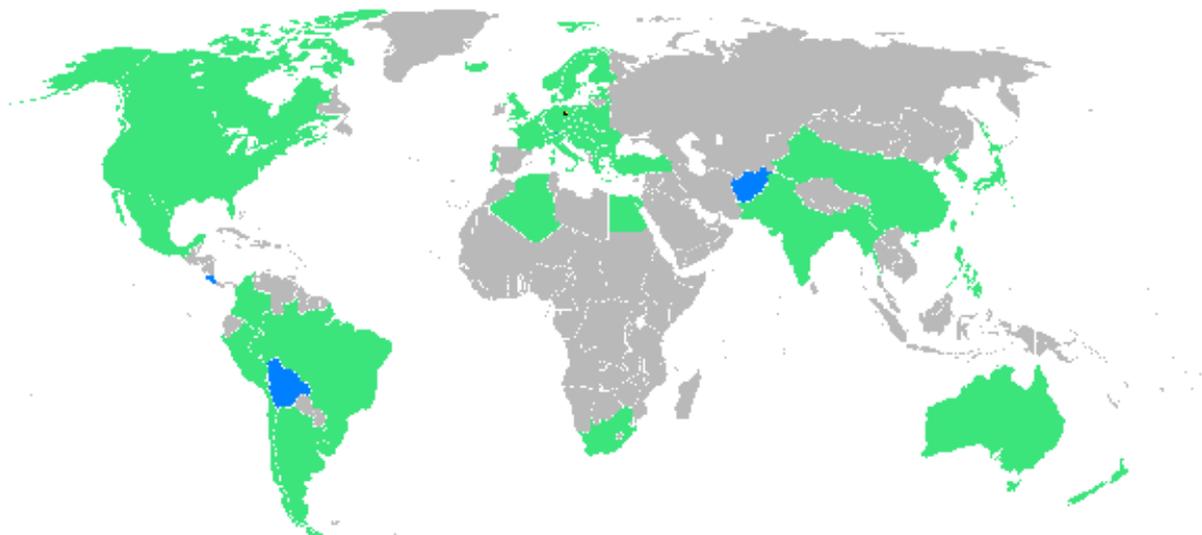
*The opening ceremony was held at the Berlin Olympic Stadium. A flyover by the German airship *Hindenburg* flying the Olympic flag behind it was featured early in the opening ceremonies. After the arrival of Hitler and his entourage, the parade of nations proceeded, each nation with its own unique costume. Some nations' athletes purposefully gave the Nazi salute as they passed Hitler. Others gave the Olympic salute (a similar one, given with the same arm), or a different gesture entirely, such as hats-over-hearts, as the United States and China did. All nations lowered their flags as they passed the Führer, save the United States. (The United States doing this was explained later as an army regulation.)

After a speech by the president of the German Olympic Committee, the games were declared open by Adolf Hitler: But in spite of all the pomp and ceremony, and the glorification of Hitler, all did not go according to plan, and there was a rather humorous aspect in the opening ceremony. U.S. distance runner Louis Zamperini, one of the athletes present, related it on camera: *They released 25,000 pigeons, the sky was clouded with pigeons, the pigeons circles overhead, and then they shot a cannon, and they scared the poop out of the pigeons, and we had straw hats, flat straw hats, and you could heard the pitter-patter on our straw hats, but we felt sorry for the women, for they got it in their hair, but I mean there were a mass of droppings, and I say it was so funny...*

NATION	PARTICIPANTS	NATION	PARTICIPANTS
AFGHANISTAN 	14	INDIA 	27
ARGENTINA 	51	ITALY 	182
AUSTRALIA 	32	JAPAN 	153
AUSTRIA 	176	LATVIA 	24
BELGIUM 	120	LIECHTENSTEIN 	6
BERMUDA 	5	LUXEMBOURG 	44
BOLIVIA 	1	MALTA 	11
BRAZIL 	73	MEXICO 	34
BULGARIA 	24	MONACO 	6
CANADA 	96	NETHERLANDS 	128
CHILE 	40	NEW ZEALAND 	7
REPUBLIC OF CHINA 	54	NORWAY 	72
COLOMBIA 	5	PERU 	40
COSTA RICA 	1	PHILIPPINES 	28
CZECHOSLOVAKIA 	162	POLAND 	112
DENMARK 	116	PORTUGAL 	19
EGYPT 	54	ROMANIA 	53
ESTONIA 	33	SOUTH AFRICA 	25
FINLAND 	107	SWEDEN 	150
FRANCE 	201	SWITZERLAND 	174
GERMANY 	348	TURKEY 	48
GREAT BRITAIN 	207	UNITED STATES 	310
GREECE 	40	URUGUAY 	37
HUNGARY 	209	YUGOSLAVIA 	90
ICELAND 	12		

A total of 49 nations attended the Berlin Olympics, up from 37 in 1932.

Five nations made their first official Olympic appearance at these Games: Afghanistan, Bermuda, Bolivia, Costa Rica and Liechtenstein.



Medal count

RANK	NATION	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
1.	THIRD REICH/GERMANY	33	26	30	89
2.	UNITED STATES	24	20	12	56
3.	HUNGARY	10	1	5	16
4.	ITALY	8	9	5	22
5.	FINLAND	7	6	6	19
	FRANCE	7	6	6	19
7.	SWEDEN	6	5	9	20
8.	JAPAN	6	4	8	18
9.	NETHERLANDS	6	4	7	17
10.	GREAT BRITAIN	4	7	3	14
11.	AUSTRIA	4	6	3	13
12.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3	5	0	8
13.	ARGENTINA	2	2	3	7
	ESTONIA	2	2	3	7
15.	EGYPT	2	1	2	5
16.	SWITZERLAND	1	9	5	15
17.	CANADA	1	3	5	9
18.	NORWAY	1	3	2	6
19.	TURKEY	1	0	1	2
20.	INDIA	1	0	0	1
	NEW ZEALAND	1	0	0	1
22.	POLAND	0	3	3	6
23.	DENMARK	0	2	3	5
24.	LATVIA	0	1	1	2
25.	ROMANIA	0	1	0	1
	SOUTH AFRICA	0	1	0	1
	YUGOSLAVIA	0	1	0	1
28.	MEXICO	0	0	3	3
29.	BELGIUM	0	0	2	2
30.	AUSTRALIA	0	0	1	1
	PHILIPPINES	0	0	1	1
	PORTUGAL	0	0	1	1
		130	128	130	388



MAJOR STARS

Marjorie Gestring (USA - Diving; Springboard) - at the age of 13 years and 268 days, she became, at the time, the youngest person ever to win an Olympic gold medal

Rie Mastenbroek (Netherlands - swimming) - she won 3 golds and 1 silver

Jesse Owens (USA - Athletics) - four gold medals in 100m, 200m, long jump and 4x100m relay



Vo

Imari Iso-Hollo (Finland - Athletics) - he won his second gold in 3000m steeplechase

Robert Charpentier (France - Road and track cycling) - he won 3 gold medals in the above

Gustavo Marzi (Italy - Fencing) - he won 1 gold and 2 silvers (he collected 2 golds and 5 silvers in 3 Olympic Games)

Giulio Gaudini (Italy - Fencing) - he won 2 golds and 1 silver (he collected 3 golds, 4 silvers and 2 bronzes in 3 Olympics)

Franco Riccardi (Italy - Fencing) - he added 2 golds to 1 gold (1928) and 1 silver (1932)

Endre Kabos (Hungary - Fencing) - he added 2 golds to a gold and bronze from 1932

Aladar Gerevich (Hungary - Fencing) - he won his second gold medal

Alfred Schwarzmann (Germany - Gymnastics) - 3 gold medals and 2 bronzes

Georges Miez (Switzerland - Gymnastics) - he won 1 gold and 1 silver (his total Olympic record was then: 4 golds, 3 silvers, 1 bronze)

Konrad Frey (German - Gymnastics) - 3 golds, 1 silver, 2 bronzes

Jack Beresford (Great Britain - Rowing) - he won his third gold medal

Khadr El-Touni (Egypt - Weightlifting) - gold medal; After winning the middleweight class gold medal, Eltouny continued to compete for another 45 minutes, finally exceeding the total of the German silver medalist by 35 kg. Not only had Eltouny lifted more than his middleweight competition, but he actually finished having lifted 15 kg more than the light-heavyweight gold medalist; a feat only Eltouny has accomplished till this day. Eltouny's new world records stood for an unprecedented thirteen years. Hitler was so impressed by his domination in the middleweight class that he ordered a street named after him in Berlin



Kristjan Palusalu (Estonia - Wrestling) - he won two gold medals - both in Freestyle and Greco-Roman



POLISH PARTICIPATION

There were 144 competitors, 127 men and 17 women took part in 55 events in 15 sports.

The medalists were:

Silver:

- *Stanisława Walasiewicz (athletics - 100m)
- *Jadwiga Wajs (discus throw)
- *Zdzisław Kawecki, Seweryn Kulesza, Henryk Leliwa-Roycewicz (Equestrian - team eventing)

Bronze:

- *Maria Kwaśniewska (javelin throw - photo)
- *Jerzy Ustupski, Roger Verey (Rowing - Men's double sculls)
- *Władysław Karaś (shooting - 50m rifle)



Other notable results:

4th

- *Kazimierz Kucharski (800m - athletics)
- *Basketball team (Zdzisław Filipkiewicz, Florian Grzechowiak, Zdzisław Kasprzak, Jakub Kopf Ewaryst Łój, Janusz Patrzykont, Andrzej Pluciński, Zenon Różycki, Paweł Stok, Edward Szostak)
- *Henryk Chmielewski (Boxing)
- *Antoni Sobik, Władysław Segda, Władysław Dobrowolski, Adam Papée, Marian Suski, Teodor Zaczyk (Fencing - team sabre)
- *Football team (Spirydion Albański, Franciszek Cebulak, Ewald Dytko, Hubert Gad, Antoni Gątecki, Wilhelm Góra, Walerian Kisieliński, Józef Kotlarczyk, Henryk Martyna, Michał Matyas, Walenty Musielak, Teodor Peterek, Ryszard Piec, Friedrich Scherfke, Władysław Szczepaniak, Jan Wasiewicz, Gerard Wodarz, + stand-by players: Marian Fontowicz, Edward Madejski, Wilhelm Piec, Alojzy Sitko, Jerzy Wostal)

5th

- *Józef Noji (athletics - 5000m)
- *Edmund Sobkowiak (Boxing)
- *Aleksander Polus (Boxing)
- *Alfred Staszewicz, Teodor Zaczyk, Rajmund Karwicki, Roman Kantor, Kazimierz Szempliński Antoni Franz (Fencing - team epee)

6th

- *Wilhelm Schneider (Pole vault)
- *Gymnastics all-round team (Klara Sierońska Marta Majowska, Matylda Ossadnik, Wiesława Noskiewicz, Janina Skirlińska, Alina Cichecka, Julia Wojciechowska, Stefania Krupa)
- *Ryszard Borzuchowski, Edward Kobylński (Rowing - coxless pair)

7th

- *Jerzy Pławczyk (high jump)
- *Antoni Sobik (Fencing - sabre)
- *Kazimierz Suchorzewski (Shooting - 25 m rapid fire pistol)
- *Zbigniew Szajewski (Wrestling - Greco-Roman)

8th

- *Jerzy Braun, Janusz Ślęzak, Jerzy Skolimowski (coxed pair)
- *Rowing coxed pair (Włodzimierz Zawadzki, Bronisław Karwecki, Stanisław Kuryłłowicz, Witalis Leporowski, Jerzy Skolimowski)
- *Henryk Szlęzak (Wrestling - Greco-Roman)

Art competition:

Józef Klukowski - silver (Sculpture: Reliefs "Ball")

Jan Parandowski - bronze (Literature: Epic works "Dysk Olimpijski")

Stanisław Ostoja-Chrostowski - bronze (Painting: Commercial graphic art. „Yachting Club Certificate")



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EXERT