



A HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

Written by **JOHN GOODBODY**

Read by **BARRY DAVIES**



Includes in-depth interview
with Olympic gold medalist
Sebastian Coe



NAXOS
AudioBooks

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A HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

Some Favourite Olympic Moments

by **Barry Davies**

The Beijing Olympic Games were my 11th as a television commentator. All but the first, the Mexico Games in 1968 when I was employed by Independent Television, have been with the BBC. In all except Moscow in 1980, my commentaries have been on site. Then, the governing bodies of the sports on which I was due to commentate responded positively to the demand of the Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that Britain should follow the lead of the United States President Jimmy Carter and boycott the Games, because Soviet troops were occupying Afghanistan.

Happily, not everyone felt the need to employ sportsmen and women as some sort of front line, leaving Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett and company to compete in Moscow, and me to work as the standby commentator in London, in case the far from reliable sound circuit of the time broke down. As a result, I was prepared for just about anything, with better immediate knowledge of what was

happening than at any Games either before or since.

Many of the moments I most recall are included in this history of the modern Games. Some I saw; most I viewed only after they had taken place – frustrating but inevitable with so much sport happening at the same time. In all, I have commentated on over a third of the 28 different sports, though only briefly on athletics, when I covered the start of the marathon in Mexico City live for ITN's *News at Ten*. As a foreword to your listening I offer some thoughts on what the Olympic Games mean to me, and three memories of the days when 'I was there'.

The Sognam Stadium in Seoul in 1988 housed my happiest memory – Great Britain's victory over West Germany in the final of the hockey tournament. It was, as the team's coach David Whitaker put it, 'a moment encapsulated in my life which will never disappear'. Paul Barber,

a staunch defender and a fearsome striker of penalty corners, spoke of the greater satisfaction of being successful as a part-time sportsman (a somewhat old fashioned thought even then), but the fact that victory was gained by the professional approach of a team of amateurs added to its endearing charm.

In the demands made on gymnasts in countries behind the iron curtain, two teenagers – Elena Shushunova of the Soviet Union and Daniela Silivas of Romania – were professional in all but name. In Seoul they produced arguably the most intense head to head competition of any sport in the Games; a drama of expressions off, and expertise on, the four pieces of apparatus, in a battle to win the All-Around title. The faces of agony and ecstasy as Shushunova, the last to perform, vaulted to victory by 0.025 of a mark have remained in my sporting portrait gallery.

The victory four years later, in the Games in Barcelona, of a lass from a small village in Western Java was rather more clear-cut. A Roman Catholic from the world's biggest Muslim country, Susi

Susanti became the first Indonesian to win an Olympic gold medal; and in a sport – badminton – that her country adores with a passion which has to be seen to be believed. Sitting in the commentary position alongside Craig Reddie, the chairman of the British Olympic Association and a member of the International Olympic Committee, who had striven to bring badminton to the Games, I saw clearly what the victory meant to her and to those in the audience from her country. Even the General who was the president of their badminton federation was awash with tears. When Susanti returned home with her then boyfriend, Budi Kusuma, who won the men's title the next day, a million people turned out in Jakarta to greet them.

My visits to the main Olympic stadia, other than as a spectator, have been to commentate on the men's football final and the ceremonies. The former usually offers up a name or two who will go on to make the headlines – Romario, who scored seven goals in '88, and Carlos Tevez, the scorer of eight last time in Athens, being two examples. The ceremonies produce

the biggest television audiences of the Games, and give the commentator the most homework. More often than not they are at least one act and one specially written song too long, but they are an integral part of the Olympic family get-together as each host city presents its history, its culture and its children – their past, present and future – built around the parade of the athletes taking part. While those competing on the opening day rarely take part, the experience for those who do offers a lifetime memory; guilt-edged if given the honour of carrying their nation's flag.

The entry of the Olympic flag, its interlocking rings on a plain, white background representing the five continents of the world joined in peace, excellence and sport, is for me the most moving part of the protocol; its raising to the strains of the Olympic hymn, composed by Spiros Samaras, bringing a tingling feeling of inspiration. The electric atmosphere has caused many an oath-taker to succumb to nerves and forget his words. In Sydney the chosen judge failed to commit his colleagues to 'complete

impartiality'. Most people would probably choose the final lighting of the Olympic cauldron which, leaving to one side the desperate moments of waiting endured by Cathy Freeman in the Millennium Games, was for me far more dramatic when just a single runner carried the torch around the stadium.

In its darkest hour – the Munich tragedy in 1972 in which 11 Israeli athletes lost their lives at the hands of the Black September group of Palestinian origin – the Olympic ideal could be viewed as a source of hope in an uncomprehending world. In spite of all humanity's imperfections, including those of its own members, I believe it remains so.

I trust you will enjoy John Goodbody's *History of the Olympics*.

A HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

Some Favourite Olympic Moments

by **John Goodbody**

No sports event provides such a kaleidoscope of contrasting memories as the Olympic Games: the tiny gymnasts juxtaposed with the superheavyweight weightlifters; the speed of the sprinters with the endurance of the long-distance runners; the dexterity of the footballers and basketball players with the unremitting power of the wrestlers and judo fighters. Men and women, large and small: all have their place in the Games.

For anyone with a wide-ranging interest in sport, attending the Games can be a frustrating experience: one is able to see only a fraction of the events, almost all of which feature the world's most outstanding athletes. As it is, by devoting oneself to watching as many of the events as possible, one suffers a type of mental and physical indigestion at the end of the 17 days. It takes me several weeks to recover from this feeling of being sated with observing excellence.

I have reported on every Olympics since

1860, mainly for British newspapers, and I am often asked which was my favourite. I find this difficult to answer. So much is bound up with the success of one's own work, and affected by the conditions of that work and by the performances of the competitors, especially those in the British team. Sydney and Barcelona are always held up by the British media as their favourite Games of the last 40 years; but in the case of Sydney, in particular, this was because of the (partly unexpected) hoard of medals won by the British team. Probably the most adversely criticised Games during this period was Atlanta; but this was influenced by the fact that Britain only got one gold medal – it is always more rewarding to write about victories than trying to explain defeats, however narrow the latter may have been – while many journalists (although not me) had vexing experiences with the transport and communications in 1996.

Both Moscow and Los Angeles were

spoilt by the boycotts: the 1980 Games seemed grey and sombre, while 1984 was too garish (not surprising given its proximity to Hollywood). Neither was satisfactory. Munich was certainly the most dramatic, largely because of the killing of the Israeli athletes by Palestinian guerrillas, but also because of other, highly publicised, events and personalities.

I have fond memories of all the ten Summer Olympics that I have covered, although naturally of some more than others. My appreciation has also been influenced by my proximity to some of the competitors, whose careers usually climax at the Games. Like Barry Davies, I have selected three special occasions, all of which have been chosen because of the rapport which I, as a journalist, had established to a lesser or greater extent with the individuals concerned.

Chronologically, the first occasion was in Moscow in 1980. 12 years earlier I had beaten (with considerable difficulty) a 15-year-old schoolboy in the London Area Judo Trials. This was Angelo Parisi, already more than 100 kilos, much of it across the chest, shoulders and width

of his thighs. Holding him down was like lying on an earthquake. It was the only time I was to beat him; for several years, he used to hurl me round the Budokwai club in South Kensington, where we were both members. Although living in London, he held Italian nationality; but he switched to British citizenship, winning two European junior and two senior titles and an Olympic bronze medal by the age of 19. He then married a French girl and changed nationality again. When I went to work in Paris in 1978, Angelo was an established member of the French squad and again we saw much of each other. In Moscow he was picked for the heavyweight category, although he was light for the division. In the final he met Dimitar Zaprianov of Bulgaria. Angelo was losing with 45 seconds left when he produced one of his textbook throws, uprooting his hapless opponent with a movement in which he got underneath Zaprianov and threw him over his back, falling on top of him with the effort. As the two men landed, the mat visibly bounced and the crowd rose to its feet in appreciation of a spectacular winning throw. As Angelo said to me

afterwards: 'Je l'ai baisé', which, roughly translated, means 'I screwed him'. Indeed he did.

Four years later in Los Angeles, Seb Coe achieved successive Olympic victories in the 1,500 metres, something that no one had ever done before. Recovering from illness, he had missed the key international races of the 1983 season, and there were doubts about whether he would ever recover his former eminence. I saw Seb win the Middlesex 800 metres title in Enfield in May 1984, and he was obviously making remarkable progress; but to retain his Olympic 1,500 metres would demand much from him, especially as his opponents included his compatriots Steve Ovett and Steve Cram – the World, European and Commonwealth champion. After finishing second in the 800 metres in Los Angeles, he was nicely placed in the back straight of the final of the 1,500 metres, following the pace of the Spaniard José Manuel Abascal. When Cram moved up to Seb's shoulder, the defending champion took off. Although Cram followed him, Coe had a lead of more than a metre as they entered the home straight. One waited for

Cram's acceleration. It never came. Instead it was Seb who broke away, crossing the line as a clear winner. He then wheeled round towards the press box, his index finger outstretched, shouting: 'Who says I'm finished?' Underneath his amiable demeanour was the will of the champion that he was.

Fast-forward now to 2000 and a Saturday morning at the rowing course in Sydney. Steve Redgrave was attempting to be the first person in an endurance event ever to win gold medals in five successive Games. After their victories in Olympics and world championships in the coxless pairs, Redgrave and his partner Matthew Pinsent moved into a coxless four in 1997 and promptly won three more world titles, despite Steve himself being forced to take insulin for diabetes. However, in June 2000, the four only finished fourth at the Lucerne regatta. Under the guidance of their coach Jürgen Gröbler, they regrouped and came back fighting. At the final in Sydney, with Pinsent at stroke, they led from the start. It was only in the last 200 metres that the Britons were really worried, when the Italian crew began a charge for

the line. The Italians got closer and closer but the British four held on and crossed the finish 0.48 seconds ahead. Then, in a typical gesture of comradeship, Matthew clambered over their crewmate Tim Foster and embraced Redgrave before tumbling into the Penrith Lake. All the while, I was desperately adding a few new paragraphs to my story to catch the last edition of the *Times* in London. I hardly had time to savour the victory. But I have had time subsequently.

Barely a month goes by when I don't recall at least one of these three memories, and for much of the rest of the time I am thinking of other occasions I have witnessed at the world's greatest sports event.

London is awarded the 2012 Olympic Games

After London snatched the 2012 Summer Olympics from the grasp of Paris, Daley Thompson, prince of decathlon champions, celebrated the triumph by wearing a t-shirt emblazoned with famous English victories in battle. Below the names of

Crecy, Agincourt and Waterloo was the line: Singapore 2005.

As Thompson strutted round the conference centre in the Stamford Hotel, there were many rejoicing British officials who scarcely believed that London had won the vote of the International Olympic Committee ahead of Paris, the clear favourite. London achieved an astonishing comeback from what had appeared to be a losing campaign.

Paris had failed to get the 1992 and 2008 Games and the city was always the front runner to become the first one to host the Olympics three times. But it was opposed by several of the world's leading cities: Madrid, New York and Moscow as well as London.

Initially, London was struggling. After Manchester had failed to get the 2000 Games, the British Olympic Association (BOA) took on board the comment of one IOC member: 'We know you are serious when you come back with London'. And so the BOA planned a long-term strategy, eventually centred on turning a run-down part of east London into a splendid new

park, studded with sports facilities, while also using many well-known tourist sites as a backdrop to other sports.

But there were questions on whether London could deliver the venues on time, because the rebuilding of Wembley Stadium had been a fiasco, eventually opening four years after scheduled. In addition, the 2005 World Athletics Championships were awarded to London, only for Britain to withdraw. Meanwhile, Paris had competently staged the 2003 World Championships in the sport that is the centrepiece of the Games.

London also changed its leadership, with Barbara Cassani stepping down in 2004 to be replaced by Sebastian Coe. Although Cassani should be credited with employing some talented figures to help with the drive to persuade the IOC that London could be trusted with the stewardship of the Games, she was not immersed in the Olympic sports. Her replacement was Coe, a double Olympic champion who had competed alongside several of the people who would be voting and was almost an adopted son of Juan Antonio

Samaranch, the former IOC President and a man with huge influence among its members.

Paris, as the favourite, decided that safety was its best option and did little. However, London went on the attack and promoted the London Games as ones for the youth of the world. Whereas the French politicians jostled for position in Singapore, London emphasised the multicultural dimension of its vision for the Games. With the British Prime Minister Tony Blair individually lobbying the IOC members in private in his hotel room, a tactic never used before, and Coe delivering a mesmerising speech to the members, London's momentum became unstoppable. When Madrid went out of the voting before the last ballot, enough of its supporters, influenced by Samaranch's wishes, switched to London to enable it to defeat Paris by 54 to 50. As Wellington said after the Battle of Waterloo, it was 'the nearest-run thing you ever saw in your life', but the British were again victorious.

John Goodbody

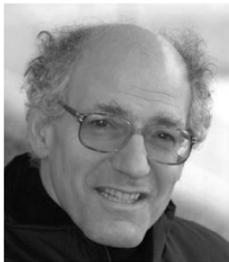


Lord Sebastian Coe is one of the greatest athletes that Britain has ever produced, being the only man to have won two Olympic 1,500 metres titles – the ‘blue ribbon’ athletics event of the Games. During a 14-year international career, he set eight outdoor and three indoor world records. He also won the European 800 metres title in 1986 and took silver medals in this event at the 1980 and 1984 Olympics. After retiring in 1990, he moved into politics and was a Conservative Member of Parliament from 1992–97, and subsequently Chief of Staff to William Hague, the leader of the Tory party. In May 2004, he took over as chairman of the bid committee to bring the 2012 Olympics to London, and it was his mesmerising speech at the 2005 Congress of the International Olympic Committee in Singapore that was a significant reason for the city being awarded the Games. He is now chairman of the London Organising Committee for the Olympic Games. In 2007, he was elected vice-president of the International Association of Athletic Federations, the world governing body for track and field.



Barry Davies began broadcasting with British Forces Broadcasting Services as a National Services officer in the Royal Army Service Corps. On leaving the army he worked for BBC radio (where he met his future wife, Penny) and then at the *Times* before being chosen by ITV for the 1966 World Cup held in, and won by, England. His first football commentary was Chelsea against A.C. Milan in February 1966. He covered his first Olympic Games with ITV in Mexico City in 1968 and

joined BBC TV a year later. He has covered ten World Cups, ten Olympic Summer Games, seven Olympic Winter Games and seven Commonwealth Games. He has commentated on many sports and events over the last 40 years: from football to Olympic opening ceremonies; hockey to rowing; figure skating and ice hockey to gymnastics; Wimbledon to the Boat Race; the Lord Mayor's Show and the last Royal Tournament. He lives happily in Datchet in Berkshire with Penny. Barry was awarded the MBE in 2005.



John Goodbody will be covering the London Olympics for the *Sunday Times* – his 12th successive Summer Games. He was Sports News Correspondent for the *Times* for nearly 22 years, winning journalistic awards in every decade with the paper, most recently being voted Sports Reporter of the Year in 2001 and getting the prize in 2002 for the Sports Story of the Year. He covered his first Games in 1968, alongside Barry Davies, and has subsequently written several books on the event, including *The Olympic Movement* for the International Olympic Committee. Since November 2010, he has been editor of *The Olympian*, the newsletter for former British competitors at the Games. As a competitor, he broke British junior weightlifting records, was a member of the national judo squad in 1970, was Cambridge University's No.1 shot-putter and in 1991, aged 48, he became the oldest Briton for 18 years to swim the English Channel.

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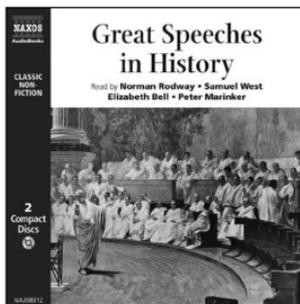
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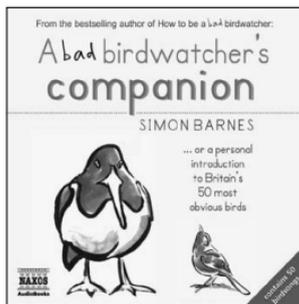
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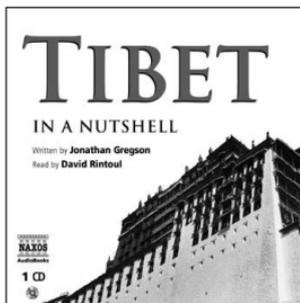
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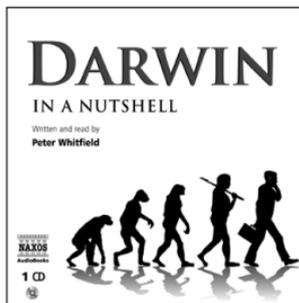
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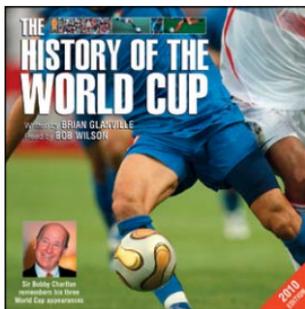
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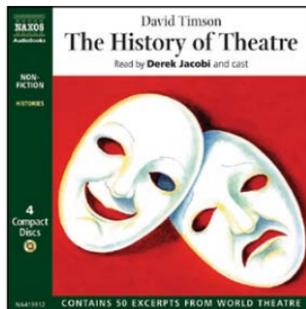
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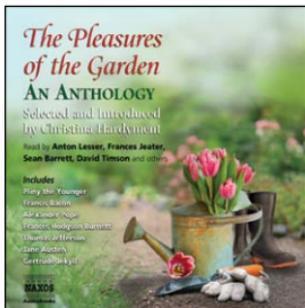
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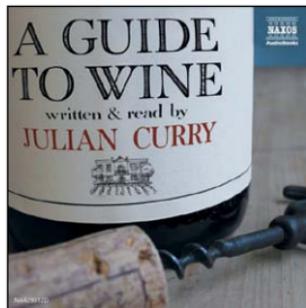
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John Goodbody

A HISTORY OF THE OLYMPICS

Read by **Barry Davies**

This unique audiobook history of the Olympics, first issued in 2008, has been updated to include the Beijing Olympics and released to coincide with the London event. Written by the prize-winning sports journalist John Goodbody, and with a fascinating personal documentary featuring one of Britain's leading Olympians, Sebastian Coe, who is now heading the 2012 Games, this is an ideal opener!



John Goodbody will be covering the London Olympics for the *Sunday Times* – his 12th successive Summer Games. He was Sports News Correspondent for the *Times* for nearly 22 years, winning journalistic awards in every decade with the paper. Since November 2010, he has been editor of *The Olympian*, the newsletter for former British competitors at the Games. As a competitor, he broke British junior weightlifting records and was a member of the national judo squad.

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