

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

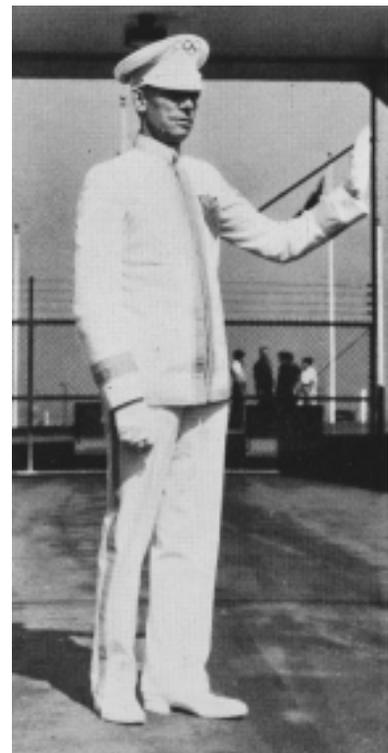
ten miles of drain pipes were laid to carry off surplus water and the flow from the shower baths. Foot-tubs containing a fungicidal solution, prepared daily, were provided for the showers. A vermin exterminating company was contracted to assign men for regular visits to rid the village of rats, ants 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

Building, seven hundred and fifty feet in length, housed the general offices, the public lounge, a vault for the safe-keeping of valuables belonging to the athletes, a baggage room, linen rooms, the laundry and commissary. In this structure, also, a separate office furnished with a table, chairs and a telephone was put at the disposal of each Attaché. A complete Tele-

phone Exchange was set up and through the Village switchboard it was possible to communicate with every manager's house and all dining rooms throughout the



HUNGARIANS ARRIVE



SONS OF INDIA

grounds. Outside the gates were the Press Building, a shop for the sale of souvenirs, and a canteen where meals were served to the general public at all hours.

A salient feature of the Administration Building was the Lounge, where the public, barred from the Village proper, could meet the athletes and their friends. Arts characteristic of the American Southwest struck the prevailing note in the furnishings of this spacious room. It was colorful with Navajo Indian rugs, and the Mission furniture, while modern in origin, was based on Spanish-Colonial models used by the Franciscan fathers and other early California pioneers.



In the operation of the Olympic Village, as in its construction, the lack of a precedent was both a handicap and an advantage. The management of the Village, which remained unchanged during the life of the community, consisted of the Managing Director, the Operating Manager, and the Assistant Operating Manager. Directly responsible to the Operating Manager were the various heads of



IRISH ATHLETES

divisions. These were the Chief Steward, who had charge of the Commissary and of all dining rooms ; the Superintendent of Housekeeping and Service ; and the Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Organization. Under control of these division heads were the staffs of all departments. The general office force comprised three desk or room clerks, two relay men who also acted as guides within the Village for visiting delegations, an auditor, a bookkeeper, and secretaries for the Managing Director and Operating Manager. The duties of all employees were well defined.

No casual visitor realized how many employees contributed to the smooth functioning of the Village. In the Commissary were the Chief Steward and Sanitary Inspector, two clerks, three men who received and filled orders for the several kitchens, and two truck drivers who delivered supplies. In the kitchens were four stewards, twenty-three chefs, sixteen cooks and one hundred and five helpers. The linen department was staffed with a housekeeper, three men, a truck driver and thirty-seven houseboys.



"WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILIN'"



THE ONLY WOMAN IN THE VILLAGE - THE CHIEF OF HOUSE SERVICE

while, from the first gate to the Administration Building, twelve officers in the employ of the Village, six by day and six at night, cleared the way for the busses and automobiles transporting the athletes and saw

Ten attendants looked after the bath houses, and the care of sixty acres of lawn and seven acres of flowers required the services of a head gardener with eleven assistants, and the driver of a truck.

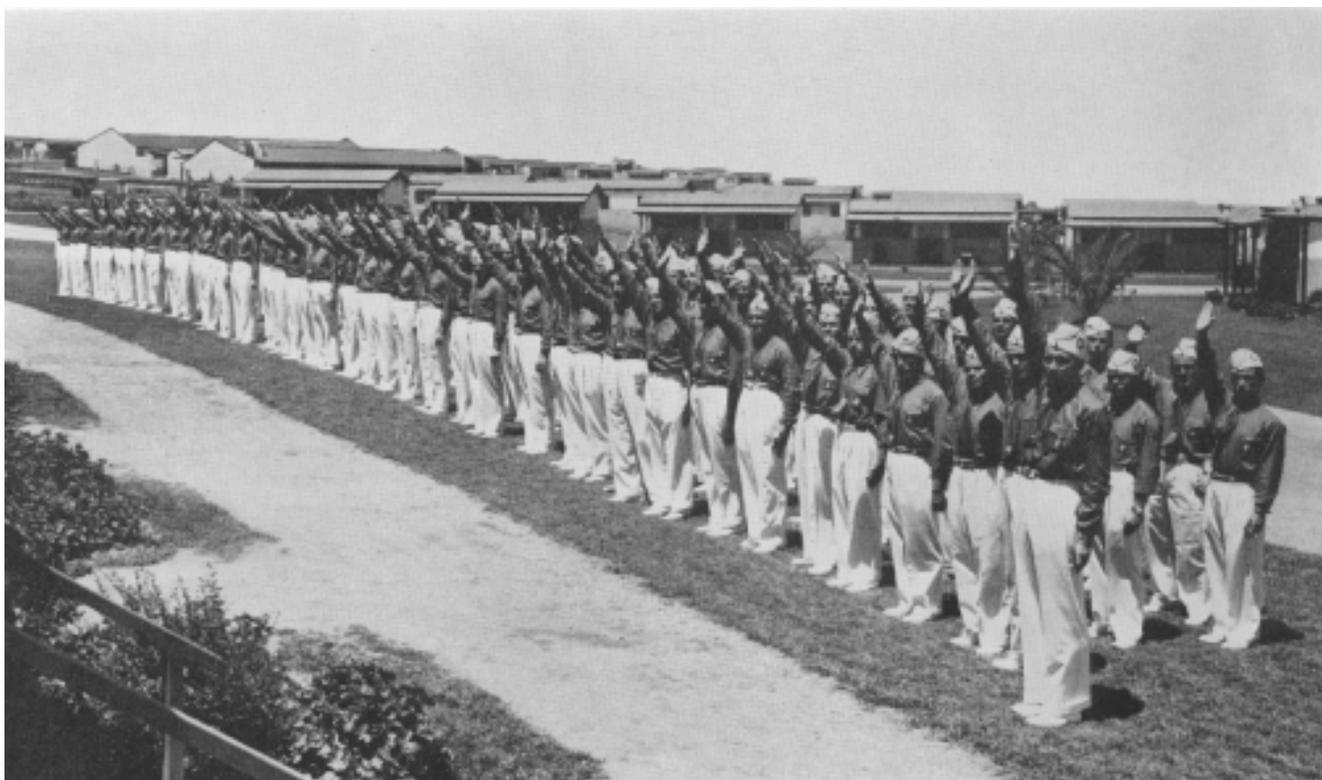
For policing, a force of fifty-four guards, watchmen and gatemen was provided. Throughout operations, State motor-cycle officers controlled traffic in all public roads leading to or from the Village,

to it that the cars of visitors either made use of the parking place or drove on and out. The main portal of the Village, placed in the center of the Administration Building, was guarded continuously by three gatemen, three interpreters and three private detectives, working in eight-hour shifts. Five private detectives, all told, were at hand in the neighborhood of the Administration Building and about the grounds for the protection of the athletes and of the general public.

In the daytime eleven guards in uniform patrolled the Village streets to direct the athletes, to question all callers, inspect their passes,



LAUNDRY



ITALIANS SALUTING

show them to the section which their passes permitted them to visit, and make sure that they wandered nowhere else nor invaded the privacy which the management sought to maintain. These guards were charged to keep order and to be on the lookout for accidents and fires. They were not armed in any manner. Their sole mission was to aid the guests. Within the gates also were three guards, not in uniform, whose duty it was to circulate through the grounds to note any irregularities and to register at hourly intervals the thirty-two fire alarm control boxes. At night two men checked the fire controls and nine uniformed guards watched over the Village. Besides these policing arrangements, the extensive fence surrounding the grounds was patrolled by eight men on horseback, four by day and four at night. These fence riders saw to it that no



CROWDS GREETED EACH TEAM UPON ARRIVAL



J A P A N E S E



M A R C H I N G

one entered or left the Village except through the officially appointed gates.

The central Commissary, from which all supplies were distributed to the thirty-one separate and distinct dining rooms, was a vital part of the organization. By one o'clock each day the various chefs drew up their menus for, the morrow and on requisition forms made out their orders covering the food required for three meals. The kitchen steward went over the menus and orders with them, cutting down or adding as was necessary. By two o'clock all these orders reached the main Commissary, where they were classified. The commissary clerk would then call on the telephone five leading purveyors of the perishable foods on his list and receive their quotations. The quotations were turned over to the Chief Steward, in charge of the Commissary and all kitchens, who at three o'clock placed the order. These supplies reached the Village between four and six o'clock the next morning, where from large bins they were assorted in boxes in accordance with



O P E N I N G S U P P L I E S



D I N I N G



LATVIA



RAISING THE MEXICAN FLAG



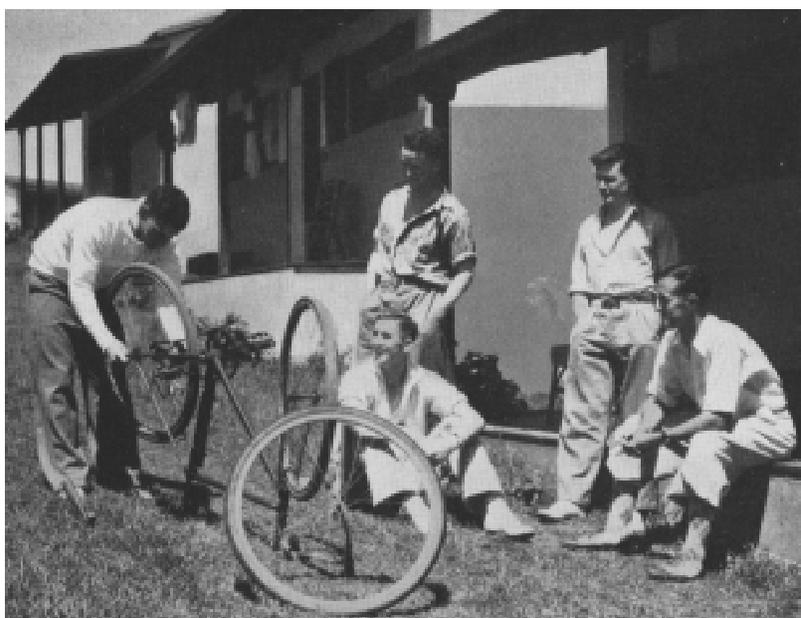
NEW ZEALAND ARRIVES

the previous day's requisitions and distributed to the several kitchens by two noiseless electric trucks. The first delivery at six o'clock carried milk, cream, eggs and fruit for breakfast. The trucks then returned to the Commissary and took on meats and supplies for the noon and evening meals. These were delivered at nine o'clock.

In the Commissary was a storeroom stocked with condiments, tinned goods and dry vegetables. These supplies were checked after the daily deliveries and if they had run low in any particular, orders were placed to replenish.

A large walk-in refrigerator safeguarded the meat deliveries and carried a reserve stock for emergencies. Chilled boxes for fish and green vegetables were likewise provided.

Stationed at the Commissary also was a refrigerator truck stocked with milk, cream, butter, eggs and cheeses. After the day's orders were filled and the kitchen stewards were certain that they had a sufficient supply of these products, the truck went back to the dairy for reloading and returned to the Village

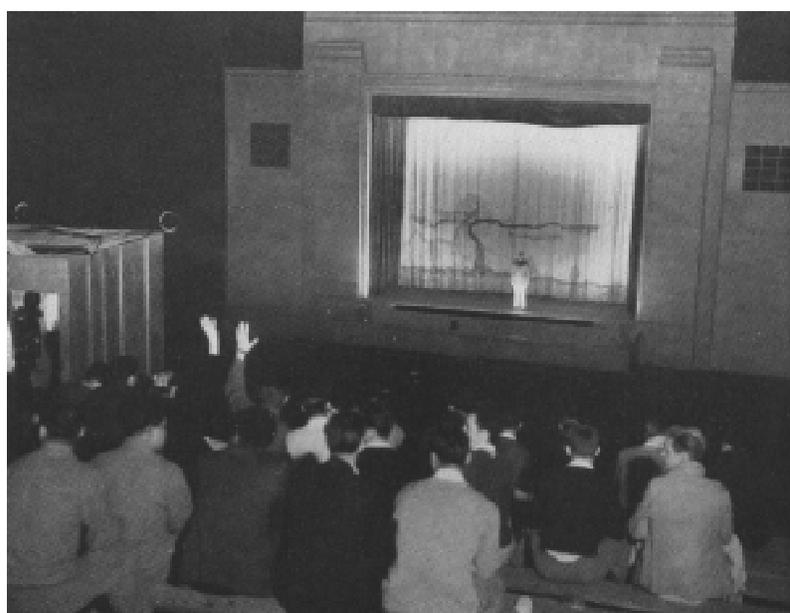


at four o'clock in the morning. This refrigerator truck, in charge of a man furnished by the dairy, was operated like a small store, the Commissary issuing requisitions for whatever supplies it drew.

The Sanitary Inspector examined all refrigerators in the Village twice daily to assure himself that they were clean and fresh, that the food stuffs were properly stored, and that any questionable foods were rejected and thrown out. He saw to it that kitchens and dining rooms were sanitary; that the kitchen crews were cleanly in their persons; that precautions were taken to exclude flies and other insects from kitchens and dining rooms; and that garbage cans were kept closed and in their screened receptacles. The four stewards of each kitchen were responsible to the Inspector in enforcing the hygienic rules regarding the chefs and the storage of supplies. The stewards were also charged with the duty of seeing that the food was properly cooked and properly served.



A GROUP FROM NORWAY



EARLY ARRIVALS FOR THE EVENING SHOW



YOUTHS FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS



POLAND

The Housekeeping Department was conducted in the same manner as that of any large hotel. As the furnishings were delivered at the Village they were arranged in the cottages under the supervision of a housekeeper. The bed linen, blankets, mattress protectors and towels were held at the main linen room until needed. Linen service closets, twenty-two in number, were built throughout the Village and stocked with one complete set-up for each cottage of the quota they were to serve. As the guests arrived, the rooms were made up by the houseboy in charge of the section to which the arrivals were assigned. Thirty-five house-



PORTUGAL

boys, each caring for twenty-eight rooms, were employed when the population of the community reached its maximum. Two of this staff acted as foremen, supervising the boys under them, and helped in emergency work. All linen was changed daily.

As a rule, the athletes went to breakfast between seven and eight o'clock. At that time the houseboys stripped the beds, collected the used towels and made up the rooms with supplies from the service closets. The soiled linen was counted and bundled, carried by truck to the main linen room where it was again counted, and by ten-thirty o'clock was picked up by the Laundry. It was returned between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, counted, checked in, and the next day's quota was distributed to the regional closets. Three men handled the checking in and out of linen and household supplies. Under the Housekeeping Depart-



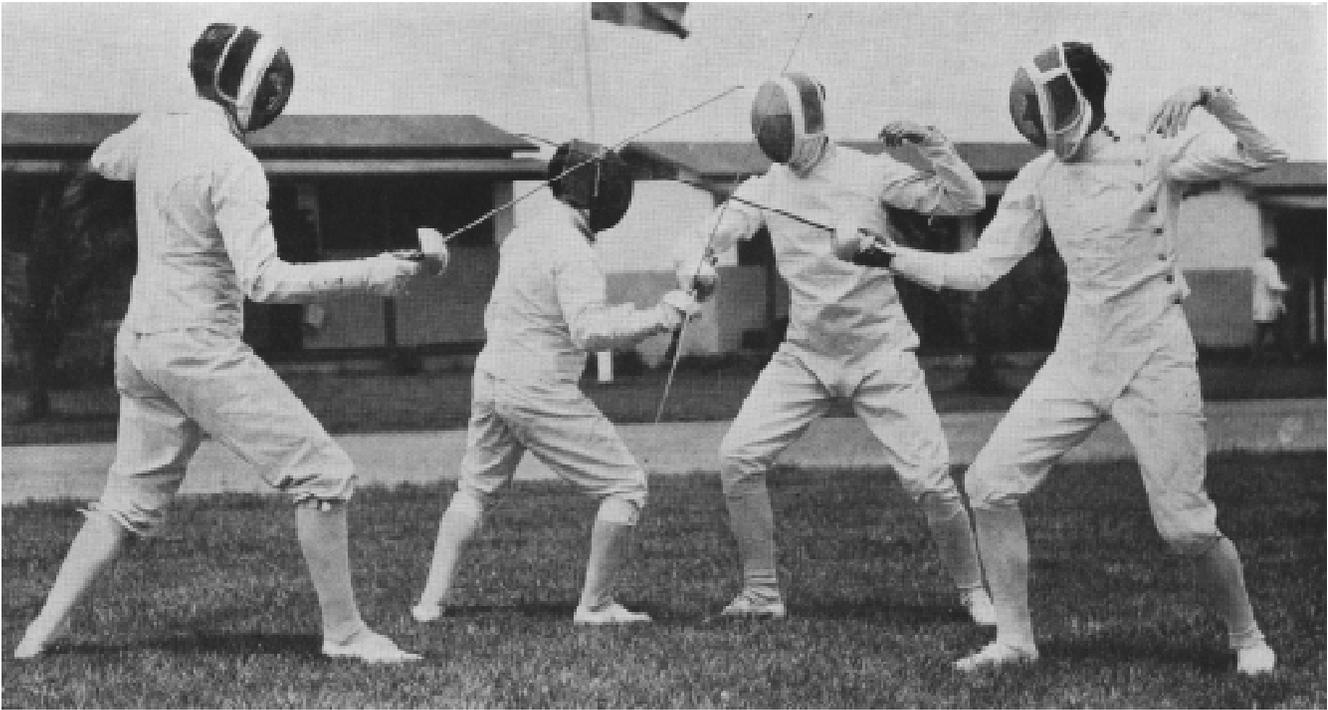
SOUTH AFRICANS



RAISING THE SWEDISH FLAG

ment, also, were the ten bath-house attendants. They kept the baths clean and regulated the temperature of the steam-rooms. Each bath-house had its linen closet completely stocked with towels, soap and liniment, which were furnished to the athletes whenever required.

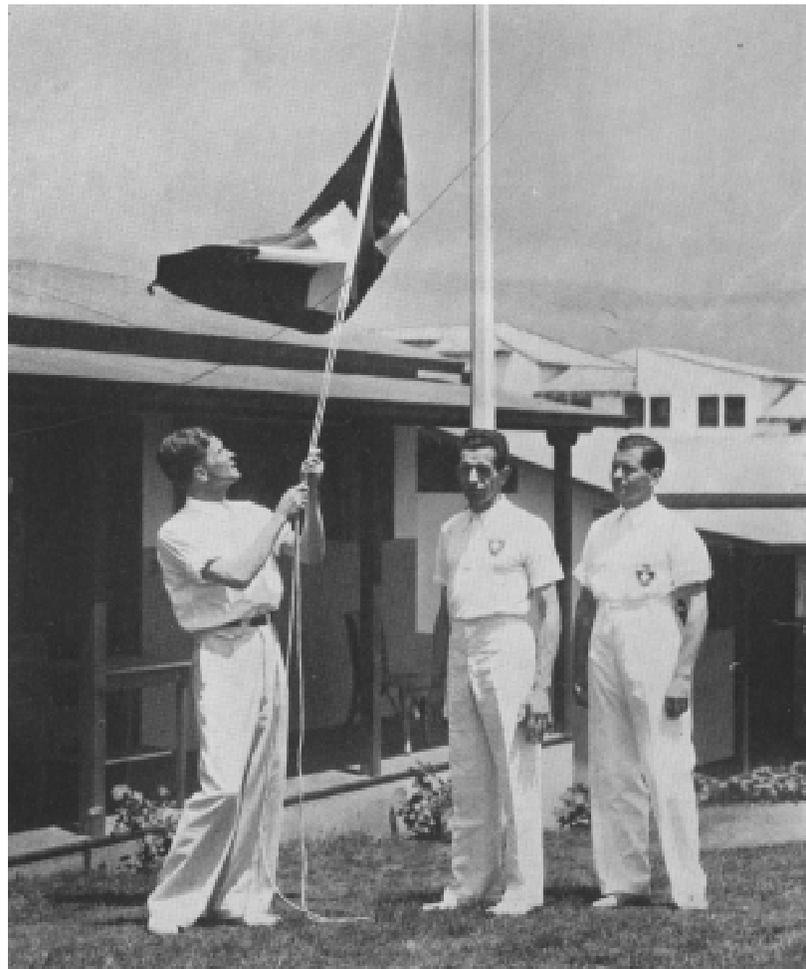
The Olympic Village was operated under a time schedule which conveys a picture of a typical day. The first employees to arrive in the morning were the gardeners. These men, at five o'clock, began to wet down the parking lot for automobiles and then



IMPROMPTU TRAINING

raked and watered the lawns and walks in front of the Administration Building. At five-thirty the electric trucks backed up to the Commissary to load supplies for the kitchens. Fifteen minutes later came the bath-house attendants, who changed into their white uniforms and promptly at six o'clock opened the bath rooms for the early rising athletes.

By six o'clock there was a general stir. The guard was changed, all night guards, gatemen, watchmen, fence riders and traffic officers being relieved by the day watch.

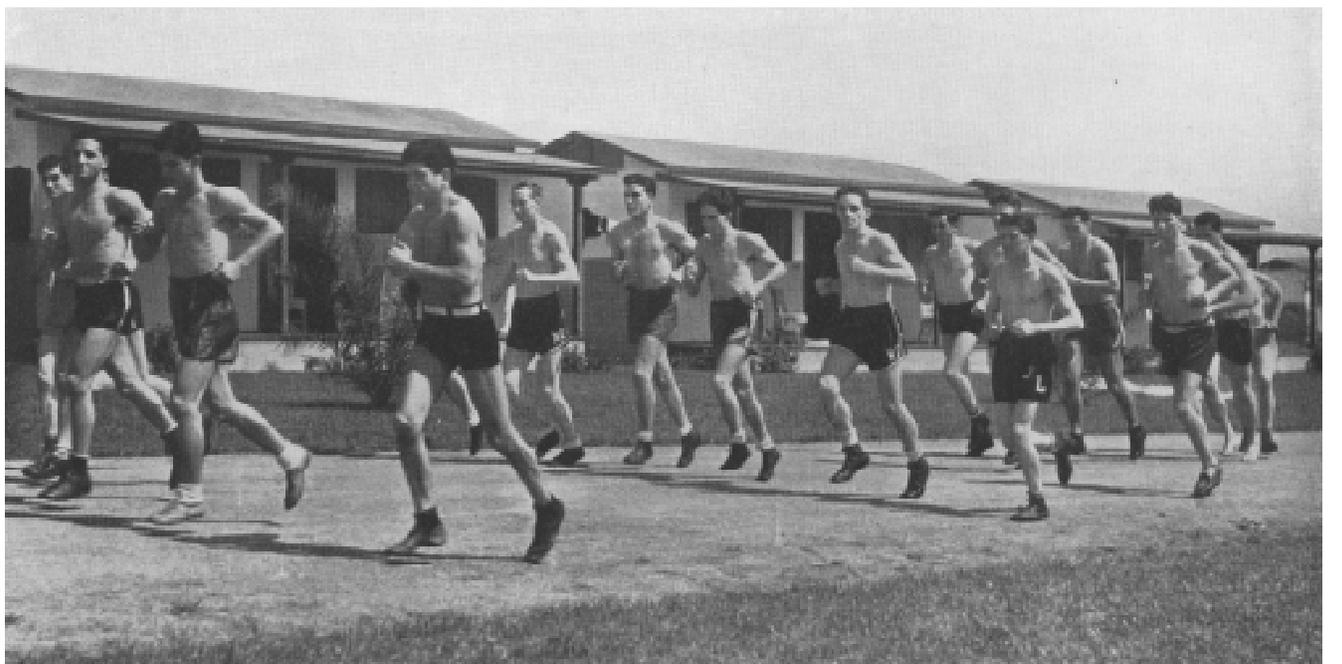


AT THE SWISS HEADQUARTERS



A GROUP OF AMERICANS

Each of these watches had its captain. Inspection of all men going off duty, as well as those coming on, was held by the Chief of the Guards immediately in the rear of the Administration Building and the incoming detail received instructions for the day. The Post Office employees arrived and sorted the mail for the seven o'clock delivery. At six o'clock also, two men assigned to that duty raised the American flag, the Olympic flag, and the flags of competing nations which for twelve hours daily flew from the Administration Building and the masts in the outer plaza. No special hour was set for raising the flags before the managers' cottages. These were in the care of the managers themselves. Usually flying by seven-thirty o'clock, they were taken down at sunset by some member of the team.



AMERICANS STARTING A CROSS COUNTRY JAUNT



MIXING EXERCISE WITH THE SUN BATH

At six-thirty the kitchen employees had arrived and were at their posts. At seven o'clock the night clerks, auditors and messengers were relieved by the daytime detail as were the doctors and nurses who had been on duty in the Hospital. The Laundry office opened to receive and return personal laundry belonging to the athletes, and at the linen room the houseboys checked in, received their white uniforms and went to the service closets about the Village to sort the linens delivered the previous night in preparation for their room work. At seven-thirty, the Sports Technical and Transportation offices were ready to answer all questions, and convey the athletes to the points called for in their programme for the day.

At eight o'clock the electricians, carpenters, plumbers, and maintenance men in general came on duty to relieve the night shift, since this service functioned throughout the twenty-four hours. The Fire Department, which worked twenty-four hours on duty and twenty-four hours off, also now changed watches. Between eight and nine the athletes, having breakfasted, called for their mail, and were loaded into the busses and transported to the various stadiums or training fields.

At nine o'clock the gardeners entered the Village to water and mow the lawns, and the sprinkling wagon began its rounds. The gardening work was delayed until this hour so that the athletes who wished to sleep late might not be disturbed. The drinking water now arrived and all water bottles were replenished as needed. By nine-thirty, when nearly all athletes had left the enclosure, the garbage trucks collected refuse from the kitchens, performing their task so expeditiously that they were in and out of the Village within an hour.

The athletes returned for lunch between eleven-thirty and twelve-thirty. The busses were sent out again between one and one-thirty and returned between four and five. By four o'clock the gardeners were out of the Village, no lawns

being watered after that hour. At six the guard was changed and the night doctor and nurses relieved the day force. The Post Office and the Laundry office closed at eight o'clock.

Dinner was served for two hours beginning at five-thirty. The dining rooms were cleared by eight, but were kept open until ten for those who wished to use them as writing and reading rooms. The Theatre opened at seven forty-five, with band concerts, motion pictures, and vaudeville acts provided free of charge for the entertainment of the athletes. These performances were concluded at nine o'clock. The floodlight system in the Village was turned off at ten, as were the street lights with the exception of one light every two hundred feet, which was so placed that its rays were directed on the road and away from any cottages. The guards and fence riders went quietly on their rounds. The stillness which wrapped the community was that of a village actually rural.

The transportation of the athletes was methodically handled. All visitors arriving in automobiles left their machines with attendants in a parking space and made their way on foot to the Administration Building six hundred feet distant. In this building, as has been said, were offices for the Attachés of the several countries. If a visitor wished to see an athlete he was referred to the proper Attaché who would telephone the team manager at his office in the grounds. The team manager might direct the athlete to meet the caller in the Administration Building or request the Attaché to issue to the visitor a pass to enter the Village. Such a pass specified the date and hour when the visitor was to be admitted, the hour when he must leave, and the exact location where he was to go, the latter being designated by cottage number.

This pass, signed by either the Attaché or the team manager, was presented at the main gate where, retaining half of the pass, the gateman admitted the visitor. As he walked up the main road from the Administration Building the caller would meet guards who directed him to his destination. If he went astray a guard would set him right or conduct him to the cottage of which he was in search. If a wandering visitor had already made his call, he was escorted back to the gate. No visitor could enter without a pass and after eight o'clock in the evening all visitors were barred. The management of the Village at no time issued passes. This was the sole prerogative of the Attachés and team managers.

In the interest of privacy, all rules were made applicable to the representatives of the Press. If a Press representative wished to interview an athlete or team manager he was treated in precisely the same manner as any caller and could visit no part of the Village save that designated on his pass. Ample accommodations, however, were furnished the newspapermen. There were offices for all local newspapers and for the national news-gathering associations as well as a



ANOTHER OLYMPIC "CHAMPION"

large central room where any duly accredited correspondent might write his story. All these offices had telephones, and immediately adjoining the Press Building were offices of the telegraph and cable companies. Detailed to the Press Building were three guides who at certain hours of the day would escort Press representatives and photographers about the Village. These guards had specific instructions not to allow the newspapermen or photographers to interview or photograph any athlete without the permission of the team manager. In the framing and enforcement of rules for visitors and the Press, the welfare of the athletes was the sole consideration. They themselves were answerable to no authority save that of their own officials, to whom the management looked to preserve order.

There was a fixed charge of two dollars per day per person living in the Village, which included housing, meals, transportation, entertainment, and all other services provided for by the Organizing Committee.

The formal opening of the Olympic Village was set for July 1, 1932, and all nations were so notified. Some members of the team from India, however, reached Los Angeles on June 11, to be followed on the 16th by a contingent from Argentine, on the 21st by Australians and on the 27th by the lone contestant from Colombia. This made it necessary to assemble an operating staff sooner than was planned. Among early arrivals in July were athletes from Haiti, New Zealand, Sweden, Japan, the Philippines and the United States. From the middle of the month, nearly every day witnessed the arrival of delegations and picturesque flag-raising in the plaza before the Administration Building. By July 27, with the coming of the teams from Jugoslavia, Spain and China, the thirty-nine competing nations were all represented.

With whatever misgivings these men from many lands may have entered the Olympic Village, it can be truly said that they left it with regret, and also with the knowledge that they had contributed their share to something new and inspiring. Like the competitions in the Games themselves, it was for them a test of sportsmanship and character. High-strung from training, nervously anticipating the contests to come, swayed no doubt in some instances by racial and national prejudices, they found themselves members of a community without prohibitions or class distinctions.

In all likelihood the Olympic Village presented the purest cross-section of the world ever assembled and each delegation in turn was a cross-section of a nation. The athletes came from all social strata. Twenty-three scions of nobility conformed to the same rules as their fellows, lived the same life, and liked it. For many of the athletes it was their first encounter with genuine democracy. All were quick to grasp the prevailing spirit and all gave it their whole-hearted co-operation.

XTH OLYMPIAD - LOS ANGELES

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

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EMPLOYEES' INSTRUCTIONS

TO OUR EMPLOYEES:

You represent part of the Olympic Village personnel, and by your appearance and manner toward our guests and by following these rules you prove your loyalty to the Management.

(1) Courtesy must be uppermost in your mind at all times. THE GUEST IS ALWAYS RIGHT. No matter what the provocation is, do not argue with the guest. Refer the guest to the Front Office and inform your immediate superior of any irregularity that may come up at any time.

(2) Personal cleanliness must be maintained at all times. Men and boys must be cleanly shaven at all times. If you wear a uniform it must be clean and properly pressed.

(3) We request you to give our guests the best service with the least noise and confusion. Wrangling between employees, loud talking, singing, whistling, rattling of the tools, and all unnecessary noises must be avoided. The chew-

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ing of gum, use of intoxicating liquors, smoking or reading while on duty will not be tolerated, and under no circumstances will liquor be allowed to be brought on the premises.

(4) Do your work as quickly as possible. Do not converse with guests except to answer their questions.

(5) Do your work the way you are instructed.

There is a reason for it. We will be glad to have your suggestions for changes that will improve the service or decrease the cost, but do not make any changes until they have been approved by your superior. Never use anything in a room or public room or anything belonging to a guest or to another employee.

(6) NEVER TELL A STRANGER WHERE ANY ROOM IS, or give strangers any information regarding a guest. Refer them to the Office and watch to see that they go there. If they do not, notify the Office at once. Always avoid discussing or commenting on the guests or the management either with a guest or with each other. Be careful not to give any information regarding any of our guests either to other guests or to outsiders. Refer all inquiries to the Office. Do not discuss your personal affairs with guests. They are not interested. These are very serious offenses and will not be tolerated.

(7) All articles left in rooms or found anywhere on the grounds shall be turned in to the Department Head with a statement of where they were found, under what circumstances,

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by whom found, and any other information that might enable the Management to make proper disposal of same.

(8) Under no circumstances shall any employee do laundry work, pressing, leave the grounds, or do any form of personal service for guests except upon written directions from the superior officer. Do not accept tips from anyone.

(9) At all times try to co-operate with your fellow employees and the other Departments. Give them any information that may be useful. Turn in reports on anything you find out of order. Post yourself regarding all services furnished by the Village so that you can inform the guests. If asked some service not included in your work or contrary to your orders you will inform your superior as soon as possible so that it may be attended to properly.

(10) Your station is the place you are to work. Learn your station and STAY ON IT except where work calls you to and from it. If absolutely necessary to leave your station during your shift do not do so until you have notified your superior officer and secured permission.

(11) Employees' visitors are not permitted to enter the grounds. Anyone calling for an employee can leave word with the Timekeeper. Discharged employees are outsiders and are not permitted in the grounds. All packages carried out by employees shall be checked in and out by the Gateman on duty

who shall open package and check contents. This rule applies to all employees and to all packages.

(12) All employees shall ring in and out at the beginning and end of their shifts at all times when entering or leaving grounds. Time that is not rung in on the clock will not be paid for. No overtime will be allowed to any employee except upon written order from the Department Head.

(13) No employee under any circumstances can handle or secure liquor for anyone. Every person accepting employment in the Olympic Village does so with full knowledge and understanding that the Management will not allow or tolerate the furnishing or handling of liquor under any circumstances. Employees must understand fully that should they violate this rule in any form they will not only be discharged at once but the Management will advise the legal authorities of such violation and will offer every legal help possible in securing conviction.

(14) Please remember that you are valuable to the Olympic Village only as long as you abide by these instructions. Always ask your superior officer for any information whenever you are in doubt about anything.

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GAMES OF THE Xth OLYMPIAD LOS ANGELES 1932



Xth Olympiade Committee

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

LTD
W. M. GARLAND BLDG., 117 WEST NINTH ST.
LOS ANGELES - CALIFORNIA

WELCOME TO OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Olympic Village has been built specially for you. It will be your home for the next several weeks.

Here for perhaps the first time in history, the chosen youth of all nations dwell in one community and share a common life.

This plan is in accord with the Olympic ideal "to increase friendly understanding by bringing the youth of the nations together".

The discipline in the Olympic Village is left to you and your friends who live here. Let us all demonstrate to the world that Olympic self-discipline can produce a record of peace and happiness among the two thousand inhabitants of the Village.

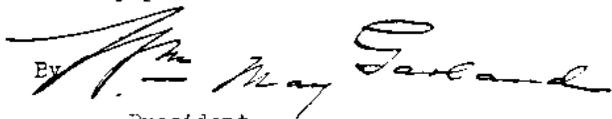
It is the desire of the Olympic Village management to render you every possible service for your health and comfort during your visit with us.

We extend to you our best wishes.

Cordially yours,

Xth Olympiade Committee

By


President



FACSIMILE OF WELCOME MESSAGE PREPARED FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE
TWENTY LANGUAGES WERE EMPLOYED IN TRANSLATING THE MESSAGE SO THAT EACH RESIDENT RECEIVED IT IN
HIS OWN TONGUE. COPIES WERE TAKEN HOME BY THE ATHLETES AS HIGHLY PRIZED SOUVENIRS

