

IAAF CENTENARY HISTORIC EXHIBITION

Museu Olímpic i de l'Esport Joan Antoni Samaranch'
Barcelona, Spain

13 October to 25 November 2012

INVENTORY of ARTEFACTS

(Names, descriptions, owners)

ANCIENT GAMES IN GREECE

In the City-States of Ancient Greece, physical exercises and sports competitions were integral part of the youth education.

Among the several Panhellenic Games, the most important were the Olympian Games, in the sanctuary of Olympia, in Elis, first accurately recorded in 776 B.C. ; the Isthmian Games, in the sanctuary of the Isthmus of Corinth, first historically dated in 582 B.C.; the Pythian Games, in the sanctuary of Delphi, first well known in 582 B.C.; and the Nemean Games, in the valley of Nemea, registered since 573 B.C.

1. Elis Olympia AR Hemidrachm Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 256-252 B.C.
ZEUS was worshiped as the supreme deity of the Olympic Games
2. Krannon, Thessaly, Bronze AE Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 400-344 B.C.
The Isthmian Games were organised in honour of POSEIDON
3. King of Macedon Philip II AR 1/5 Stater Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 359-336 B.C.
The Pythian Games were considered to be founded to celebrate the victory of APOLLO against the Python serpent
4. Taras, Calabria, Italy, Silver Diobol Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 325-280 B.C.
The Nemean Games, according to some legends, were held to commemorate the victory of HERAKLES against the Nemean Lion
5. Aspendos, Pamphylia Silver Stater Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 400-370 B.C.
6. Attic Red-Figure Lekythos, Athens, Attica Vase (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 5th Century B.C.
Vessel depicting an athlete holding the jump weights (halteres) in preparation for the Long Jump

ROMAN GAMES

By 146 B.C. Greece was subjugated by the Roman Empire and the Elis region became part of the Roman province of Acaia. Gradually the Olympic Games started to gather a heterogeneous community, with participants coming from the different far-off towns conquered by the Roman legions, losing their primitive identity.

In general, Sports Games in Ancient Rome had a more violent character, being famous the Chariot Racing and the Gladiators fights.

7. Roman Republic L. Liveneius Regulus. Rome mint silver denarius (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Date: 42. B.C.

THE END OF THE ANCIENT GAMES

The Ancient Games, associated to the cult of different deities, were officially abolished in 393 A.D., as a result of a decree of the Christian Roman Emperor Theodosius I, following a long series of actions for the proscription of Paganism, including the destruction of the old temples. Long before, the Olympic Games had already degenerated, no lists of victors are known after 267 A.D. and there are even doubts if the competitions were later held in the sanctuary of Olympia. Before 393 A.D., between 384 A.D. and 386 A.D., Libanius Antiochenus wrote to Theodosius I the Oration 30, about the desecration of the pagan temples, concerned with the legality of the Emperor's order.

8. Oratio 30 - (Roberto Gesta de Melo) - The famous lamentation of Libanius Antiochenus (ca. 314 - ca. 394; Greek-speaking teacher of rhetoric) on the desecration of pagan temples addressed to Emperor Theodosius I.

THE ANTIOCHENE OLYMPICS

After 393 A.D. Athletic Games continued to be organized in Greek Cities of the East, the most important of them in Antioch. According to reliable researchers, in Antioch a Sports Festival started to be called Olympic Games on 212 A.D., but other Games had been held there for Centuries. The information given by the chronicler Malalas that the citizens of the Antioch had bought the rights to organize the Olympic Games from the Piseans in Greece, on 43/44 A.D. or in another period, is not accepted by pre-eminent scholars. Those were the last Games of the Roman Empire. They were abolished on 520 A.D. by Emperor Justin I or on 528 A.D. by Emperor Justinian I, in accordance with other sources.

9. Byzantine Empire Justinian I Bronze Follis Coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Date: 547-548 A.D.

THE MIDDLE AGES

During the Middle Ages, between the 5th and the 15th Centuries, with the dominion of Christianity in Europe, which identified the Ancient Sports Festivals with Paganism and considered the cult of the body sinful, Athletics Games, as they were known in the Classical Antiquity, disappeared. At that time, the ability to read was circumscribed to very few people and the memory of the Ancient Games was almost completely forgotten for more than 1000 years. With the Reform, the Renaissance, the Age of Enlightenment and the Scientific Revolution a dramatic change occurred in the world. By 1439, Johannes Gutenberg invented the mechanical movable type printing and the books preserved by handwriting manuscript, especially by the copyists at the monasteries, started to be published. The splendours of the Greek civilization were spread out through the works of ancient writers and words like Olympics and Olympic Games became to be frequently used. The most important publication on this field was indubitably the Odes of Pindar, about the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean and Isthmian Games. In the same way, studies on competitive sports and the human body associated to physical exercises came into light.

10. De Arte Gymnastica by Hieronymi Marcurialis (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Venetiis APVD IVNTAS. 1573 (2nd) Edition; in Latin
The predecessor of modern sports medicine literature

11. Agonisticon by Petri Fabri (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Lugundi (i.e. Lyon) apud Franciscum Fabrum. 1592 Edition; in Latin and Greek, roman and italic. First edition of the first modern tract on competitive sports.

12. Olympia, Pythia, Nemea, Ishtmia Odes from Pindar (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Geneva 1599; Edition by Paul Estienne (Oliva Paul Stephani); in Latin and Greek

THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

With the advent of a new Era, Sports Festivals in Europe started to add the denomination Olympic or similar to give prestige to those manifestations. Among them, there were the Cotswold Olimpick Games, which probably started on 1612 and were organized by Captain Robert Dove. Those Games were explicitly recognised by the King James I, who enjoyed such manifestations, in opposition to the Puritans, who considered them sinful. Several other Festivals used the name Olympic but some of them were crucial for the restoration of the Modern Games : the Much Wenlock Olympian Games and the Greek Olympics.

13. King James I silver shilling coin (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Date: 1603 to 1604

MUCH WENLOCK AND OTHER BRITISH OLYMPIAN GAMES

Dr. William Penny Brookes, now recognised as the first precursor of the modern Olympic Games, was born in Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, England ,in 1809. He was

a doctor and a very prestigious man of his time. In 1841, he founded the Agricultural Reading Society, and in 1850 the Wenlock Olympian Class. That year, in October, he organised the first Much Wenlock Olympian Games "to promote the moral, physical and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants and neighbourhood of Wenlock". Pierre de Coubertin visited Dr. Brookes in 1890 and attended the local Games. In his writings, Coubertin recognised the importance of the Much Wenlock Olympian Games for the revival of the Modern Olympics. The Much Wenlock Olympians are still held today.

14. Olympian trophy awarded to Charles Cave (Roberto Gesta de Melo), inscribed "WON BY Charles Cave AT THE WENLOCK OLYMPIAN GAMES HALF MILE RACE JUNE 3rd 1884"

Under the initiative of Dr. Brookes, in 1860, the Shropshire Olympian Society was founded to organize Olympian Games in the whole region. There were four editions of the Games Much Wenlock (1860), Wellington (1861), Much Wenlock (1862) and Shrewsbury (1864).

15. First Prize silver Winner's Cup for Tilting of the Ring on Horses (Roberto Gesta de Melo) at the Shropshire Olympian Games, the most popular event of the competition. Third Annual Meeting held at Wenlock, 24 September 1862

In 1865, Dr. William Penny Brookes, John Hurley (Director of the Liverpool Athletic Club), Ernst Ravenstein (Director of of the German Gymnastic Society) and other enthusiasts founded the National Olympian Society, which organized six Great Britain National Olympian Games : London (1866), Birmingham (1867), Wellington (1868), Much Wenlock (1874), Shrewsbury (1877) and Hadley (1883).

16. First prize silver medal for the First Great Britain National Olympian Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) - London 1866.

17. First prize silver medal for the Fourth Great Britain National Olympian Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) - Much Wenlock 1874.

THE GREEK OLYMPIC GAMES

In 1859, in Athens, Olympic Games, with athletes of Greek ethnicity from the Greek State or the Ottoman Empire, were held, mainly because of the sponsorship of the wealthy Greek businessman Evangelis Zappas. In 1870, in 1875 and in 1888/1889, there were the 2nd, the 3rd and the 4th editions of the Zappas Olympics, as the Games are also known. William Penny Brookes and the Much Wenlock Olympian Class sent 10 Pounds to Athens for a prize for the best runner in the longest race of the Zappas Olympics. It was won by Petros Velissarios of Smyrna, from the Ottoman Empire.

18. Official Report for the 1859 Zappas Olympics (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Published in Athens, 1860

19. Publication for the 1870 Zappas Olympics (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

Published in Athens, 1870

20. 1st prize silver medal for the 1870 Zappas Olympics (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

21. Official Report of the 1875 Zappas Olympics (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Published in Athens in 1878

22. 1st prize silver medal for the 1875 Zappas Olympics (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

23. Commemorative medal for the 1888/1889 Zappas Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

THE SORBONNE CONGRESS

Pierre de Coubertin dedicated part of his life to the re-establishment of the Olympic Games. He visited several Colleges, Universities and other Institutions in USA, Great Britain and Continental Europe, contacted hundreds of world personalities and wrote important books to spread abroad his ideas.

On 23 June 1894 in Paris, during the famous Sorbonne Congress, the Olympic Games were re-established. At the same time, the International Olympic Committee was constituted by 15 members, with the Greek Demetrius Vikelas as President. After long years of intensive work, Pierre de Coubertin had his dreams fulfilled. The first Modern Olympic Games were scheduled to be organized in Athens in 1896.

24. Commemorative Medal for the Reestablishment of the Olympic Games
(Roberto Gesta de Melo)

25. Bulletin Number 1 of the IOC - July 1894 (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

26. Official Programme of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) in English

27. Large Programme of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) in French; November 12/24, 1894 version

28. Large Programme of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) in French. April 1st, 1896 version

29. 1st prize silver medal for the 1896 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) The silver prize medals were given to the winners. The bronze prize medals were given to the second place winners. There were no gold medals.

30. Official Report of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) in English and German

31. Proofs of the complete set of the 12 stamps of the 1896 Athens Olympic Games in issued colours (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
32. Unique Original Artist's Handpainted Proof of the Discobolus 1896 Olympic stamp (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
33. Probably unique die proof in black of the 10 lepta Discobolus 1896 Olympic stamp (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
34. 12 colour proofs of the 1896 5 lepta Discobolus Olympic stamp (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
35. 1st day cancellation of the 1896 Olympic Games on registered envelope, with the 5 most valuable 1896 Olympic stamps (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

The 1900 Paris Games were held as part of the Universal Exposition. There were Solid Gold, Silver Gilt, Silver, Bronze Gilt, Silvered Bronze and Bronze Medals. They were given as prize or participation medals to competitors in a large range of sports activities, some of them not considered really "Olympic". Each event was organised by a different Sports Organization, with its proper rules, deciding by their own how to distribute the medals.

36. Medal for CONCOURS DES JEUX ATHLETIQUES for the 1900 Paris Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
37. 1st prize SOLID GOLD medal for the 1900 Paris Olympic Games for Gymnastics (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

SOLID GOLD MEDALS were only given in the 1900 Paris, 1904 St. Louis, 1908 London and 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games. Even so, in very few events.

The 1904 St. Louis Games were part of the 1904 Universal Exposition. There were many events that cannot be considered really "Olympic", as occurred in the 1900 Games. There were different official medals depending on the events.

38. 3rd place bronze medal for the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games given for the Running Hop, Step and Jump event (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
Won by R. S. Stangland, from Columbia University and New York A.C.
39. 1st prize SOLID GOLD medal for the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games given for Gymnastics, Rope Climbing (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Won by George Eyser, who had one wooden leg
40. 1st prize Cup for the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games given for One Mile Novice Cycling (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Won by the athlete Frank Bizzoni, as can be seen on the engraved plaque
41. 1st prize Cup for the 1904 St. Louis Olympic Games given for Coxless

Fours Men (Roberto Gesta de Melo) Won by George Dietz, August Erker, Albert Nasse and Arthur Stockhoff

In 1906, the Greeks organized an Intermediary Olympic Games, with great success

42. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1906 Athens Intermediary Games given for individual events (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

43. 1st prize silver medal for the 1906 Athens Intermediary Games given for team events (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

44. Presentation sheet with the complete set of 14 proofs of the 1906 Athens Intermediary Olympic Games in issued colours (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

45. Letter from Pierre de Coubertin, dated July 1st, 1908, on official IOC paper, related to his participation at the 1908 London Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

46. 1st prize SOLID GOLD medal for the 1908 London Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

In 1908, SOLID GOLD medals (in some cases) or silver medals were given for 1st prize winners

47. 1st prize SOLID GOLD medal for the 1912 Stockholm Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

In 1912, SOLID GOLD medals (in some cases) or gilt silver medals were given for 1st prize winners.

48. Two 1912 Athletics magazines (Chris Turner) In French

In 1916, the Olympic Games scheduled to Berlin were not organized due to the World War I

49. Prototype of the Berlin 1916 Olympic Games medal, in bronze (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

50. German Publication considered the Unofficial Report of the cancelled 1916 Berlin Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

51. Official Programme and General Regulation for the 1916 cancelled Berlin Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

52. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1920 Antwerp Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

53. 1st prize Trophy for the 1920 Antwerp Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

In 1922, the International Olympic Committee recognised the organization of Latin American Regional Games in Rio de Janeiro which were held during the celebration of the Centenary of the Independence of Brazil

54. 3rd prize bronze medal for the 1922 Latin American Regional Games authorized by IOC (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
55. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1924 Paris Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
56. The Olympic Winner's Sèvres Porcelain Vase Awarded with medallions depicting Javelin Throw, Shot Put, Boxing and Wrestling (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
57. PAAVO NURMI, FIN (middle/long distances) - Bronze Plaque from his Indoor Tour of USA in 1924/25 (Matti Nurmi)
Given to Paavo Nurmi to celebrate his legendary tour of the USA in the winter and spring of 1925 in which he won 51 of his 55 races (45 indoors, 10 outdoors), abandoned one race and lost only three (two of his defeats were in handicap races). He set 12 indoor World bests at regular distances and many more in rarer events.
58. PAAVO NURMI, FIN (middle/long distances) - Bronze medallion (Chris Turner) Commemorative issued at the time of his death in 1973
59. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1928 Amsterdam Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
60. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1932 Los Angeles Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
61. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
62. Official personal badge of Dr. Carl Diem, General Secretary of the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
63. JESSE OWENS, USA (sprints and Long Jump)- running spikes, right shoe, 1936 "Modell Waitzer"; 4-time Olympic champion at 1936 Berlin Olympic Games (adidas, replica)

The 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games were not organised due the World War 11

The 1940 Olympic Games were originally scheduled to be held in Tokyo. In 1938, Tokyo renounced due to the 2nd Sino-Japanese War. The event was then rescheduled to Helsinki. With the outbreak of the World War II it was definitely suspended.

64. Official Bid Book presenting the Tokyo candidature for the 1940 Olympic

Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) presented to the IOC by Hidejiro Nagata, Mayor of Tokyo

65. Book presenting very detailed plans for the organization of the 1940 Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
66. Cancelled Official Envelope of the Organizing Committee of the 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
67. Official Programme and General Regulation for the 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) , in German
68. Official Programme and General Regulation for the 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo) , in Japanese
69. Silvered and enamelled metal Badge with cockade for the cancelled 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
70. Official Report of the Organizing Committee of the 1940 Tokyo Olympic Games Until the Relinquishment (Roberto Gesta de Melo), in English
71. 10th February 1938 edition - Olympic News, Tokyo 1940 (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
72. Gilt bronze, silvered bronze and bronze medals issued to sponsor the cancelled 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
73. Official Programme and General Regulation of the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
74. Official Programme for Athletics for the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
75. Official proofs for the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games stamps (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
76. Olympic cancellation on Official Envelope of the Organizing Committee for the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
77. Olympic cancellation on Official Envelope of the Organizing Committee for the 1940 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

The 1944 Olympic Games awarded to London were cancelled due to the World War II. But in two Polish Prisoners of War (POW) Camps - Woldenberg and Gross Born - the prisoners were granted permission by their captors to organise "Olympic Games", with sports and cultural events. Postage stamps and other commemorative material preserved until our days the memory of one of the

greatest moments of Modern Olympics. It was the celebration of Hope in the less favourable human conditions.

The Woldenberg camp had about 7000 prisoners, more than 6000 of them Polish officers, spread out in more than 50 barracks. The camp had a local post service administrated by the prisoners, responsible for the issue of stamps and related material. The Woldenberg camp organised their Olympic Games from 23 July to 30 July 1944.

The prisoners had a tragic end. On 25 January 1945, they were obliged to evacuate the camp and marched for about 800 km. Only around 300 prisoners were liberated by the American Army in Murnau on 29 April 1945

78. Proof in black of the 10 fen Woldenberg camp Olympic stamp (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
79. Postcard with special Woldenberg camp Olympic cancellation sent from Barrack 1 b to 23 a (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
80. Woldenberg camp Olympic stamp with Olympic cancellation on an admission ticket, required to enter the grandstands (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
81. Souvenir sheetless issued by the Federal Military Sports Club of the Woldenberg Camp (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
82. Stampless postcard with a special cachet engraved on, depicting victorious athlete holding a torch, surrounded by olive branch (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
83. Programme of the Games depicting three stamp essays, design never issued (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

The Gross Born camp had about 3000 prisoners, most of them Polish officers. The cam had a local post service. The Gross Born camp organized their Olympic Games from 30 July 1944 to 15 August 1944

On 28 January 1945, the prisoners were obliged to evacuate the camp and marched for about 600 km to Sandbostel. Many of them died during the march

84. The three Olympic stamps issued for the Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
85. Two postcards depicting the 10 fen Olympic stamp, bearing the postal publicity Olympic cachet (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
86. Souvenir sheet of the Gross Born Olympic Games stamps (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
87. Cancelled envelope with the three Olympic stamps and the Olympic cachet posted to Block I-54-3 (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

88. Medal awarded to the winners of the Gross Born Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

OLYMPIC GAMES REVIVED IN 1948

89. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1948 London Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

90. FANNY BLANKERS-KOEN, NED (sprints/hurdles) - running spikes, 1948 London Olympic Games; 4 gold medals (NOC of the Netherlands / Amsterdam Olympic Experience)

91. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

92. ADHEMAR FERREIRA DA SILVA, BRA (Triple Jump) – competition vest and gold medal, 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

93. EMIL ZATOPEK, TCH (long distances) - running spikes, 1950s; 4 time Olympic champion (Prague National Museum – loan sponsored by Centro Checo Madrid)

94. EMIL ZATOPEK, TCH (long distances) - gold medal, 10,000m, 1954 European champs, Bern, Switzerland (Prague National Museum – loan sponsored by Centro Checo Madrid)

95. ROGER BANNISTER, GBR – autographed programme and book, first Sub-4 Minute Mile, Oxford 6 May 1954 - autographed Roger Bannister, Chris Brasher and Chris Chataway (Chris Turner)

96. 1st prize gilt silver medal for the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

97. ADHEMAR FERREIRA DA SILVA, BRA (Triple Jump) - competition vest and gold medal, 1956 Helsinki Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

98. ADHEMAR FERREIRA DA SILVA, BRA (Triple Jump) – running spikes; double Olympic Triple Jump champion (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

99. AL OERTER, USA (Discus Throw) – throwing shoe, 4 –time gold medallist, 1956 to 1968 Olympic Games (adidas, replica)

100. WILMA RUDOLPH, USA (sprints) - running spikes; 1960 Olympic triple sprint champion (adidas, replica)

101. 1st prize gilt silver medal with bronze metal chain for the 1960 Rome

Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

102. 1st prize gilt silver medal with white and five Olympic colours ribbon for the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
103. IRENA SZEWINSKA, POL (sprints/Long Jump)- 2 x Framed Olympic silver medal certificates 200m/Long Jump, 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games (Irena Szewinska)
104. 1st prize gilt silver medal with ribbon and plaque, 1968 Mexico Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
105. BOB BEAMON, USA (Long Jump) – jumping spikes; right shoe, World record of 8.90m, 1968 Mexico City Olympic Games (adidas, replica)
106. 1st prize gilt silver medal with gold plated chain for the 1972 Munich Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
107. LASSE VIREN, FIN (long distances) – Bronze Statue (Chris Turner)
108. VICTOR SANEJEV, URS (Triple Jump) – jumping spikes; 3-time Olympic champion. This shoe was developed by adidas together with the athlete for the 1972 Olympic Games (adidas, replica)
109. IRENA SZEWINSKA, POL (sprints) – gold medal, World record (49.28) victory at 400m at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games (Irena Szewinska)
110. ALBERTO JUANTORENA, CUB (400m/800m)- running spikes, 400m/800m golds, the latter a World record, at the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games; later spray painted gold (Alberto Juantorena)
111. DON QUARRIE, JAM (sprints) – running spikes, 200m gold, 1976 Montreal Olympic Games; later dipped in bronze (Don Quarrie)
112. 1st prize gilt silver medal with gold plated chain for the 1976 Montreal Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
113. CARMEN VALERO, ESP (cross country) – competition vest, gold, 1976 and 1977 World Cross Country Championships gold medallist (Carmen Valero)
114. 1st prize gilt silver medal with grass green, green, blue, red, ochre and yellow colours ribbon for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
115. STEVE OVETT GBR (middle distances) – competition vest, 800m gold at 1980 Moscow Olympic Games (Steve Ovett)

116. STEVE OVETT, GBR (middle distances) – gold medal, 800m 1980 Moscow Olympic Games (Steve Ovett)
117. Set of Medals - 1983 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (Courtesy of the Sports Museum of Finland)
118. Stamp, 1983 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (Pierre Weiss)
119. Bronze Commemorative medallion - 1983 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (Chris Turner)
120. Solid gold Commemorative medallion - 1983 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (Luciano Barra)
121. STEVE CRAM, GBR (middle distances) - gold medal, 1500m 1983 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki (Steve Cram)
122. 1st prize gilt silver medal with magenta, vermillion, chrome yellow and light blue ribbon for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
123. NAWAL EL MOUTAWAKEL, MAR (400m Hurdles) – gold medal, 400m Hurdles at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games (Nawal El Moutawakel)
124. SEBASTIAN COE, GBR (middle distances) - competition vest, 1500m gold, 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games (Sebastian Coe)
125. SEBASTIAN COE, GBR (middle distances) - running spikes, gold, 1500m 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games (Sebastian Coe)
126. CARL LEWIS, USA (sprints) – competition vest, 100m victory, 1986 Goodwill Games, Moscow (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
127. Set of Medals - 1987 IAAF World Championships, Rome, ITA (IAAF & Luciana Barra)
128. Stamp, 1987 IAAF World Championships, Rome, ITA (Pierre Weiss)
129. 1st prize gilt silver medal with ultramarine, orange, red and white ribbon for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
130. Set of Medals - 1991 IAAF World Championships, Tokyo, JPN (IAAF & JAAF)
131. SET OF STAMPS (Romania) - 1991 IAAF World Championships, Tokyo, JPN (Pierre Weiss)
132. 1st prize gilt silver medal with Olympic colours ribbon for the 1992

Barcelona Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

133. JAVIER SOTOMAYOR, CUB (High Jump) – competition vest, World High Jump record (2.45m), Salamanca, Spain, 27 July 1993 - *vest is displayed above High Jump bar as you enter exhibition* - (Javier Sotomayor)
134. FERMIN CACHO, ESP (middle distances) – running spikes; 1500m gold, 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games
135. FERMIN CACHO, ESP (middle distances) – competition vest; 1500m silver, Atlanta 1996 Olympic Games
136. Set of Medals - 1993 IAAF World Championships, Stuttgart, GER (Helmut Digel)
137. COLIN JACKSON, GBR (110m Hurdles) – competition vest, 110m Hurdles gold, IAAF World Championships in a World record, Stuttgart 1993 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
- 137a. VALENTI MASSANA, ESP (Race Walking) – gold medal, 20km Race Walk, IAAF World championships, Stuttgart 1993 (Valenti Massana)
138. SERGEY BUBKA, UKR (Pole Vault) – one of the poles with which the current World Pole Vault record (6.14) was set in Sestriere, Italy, 31 July 1994 - *displayed: hanging from the ceiling of exhibition room* – (Sergey Bubka)
139. HICHAM EL GUERROUJ, MAR (middle distances) - competition vest and shorts; 1500m gold, 1995 World Indoor Championships, Barcelona, Spain (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
140. Set of Medals - 1995 IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg, SWE (IAAF)
141. Set of Stamps - 1995 IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg, SWE (Pierre Weiss)
142. MARIE JOSE PEREC, FRA (200m/400m) – competition vest and shorts; 400m gold, IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg 1995 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
143. JAN ZELEZNY, CZE (Javelin Throw) - Framed bib number; gold, IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg 1995 - *displayed in frame on wall next to Lane 7* - (IAAF)
144. EDWARDS, JONATHAN (Triple Jump) - Framed bib number; gold and World record (18.29m), IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg 1995 - *displayed in frame above Lane 2* - (IAAF)

145. INESSA KRAVETS, UKR (Triple Jump) - Framed bib number, gold and World record (15.50m), IAAF World Championships, Gothenburg 1995 - *displayed in frame above Lane 2* - (IAAF)
146. 1st prize gilt silver medal with ribbon with coloured ribbon for the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
147. JAN ZELEZNY, CZE (Javelin Throw) – the javelin with which he set the current World record (98.48m), Jena, Germany, 26 May 1996 – *displayed: hanging from the ceiling of exhibition room* – (Prague National Museum – loan sponsored by Centro Checo Madrid)
148. MICHAEL JOHNSON, USA (200m/400m) – bib number; double gold and World record (200m, 19.32), 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games (Michael Johnson)
149. FRANK FREDERICKS, NAM (100m/200m – running spikes; 1993 World 200m champion and four-time Olympic silver medallist (Frank Fredericks)
150. STEVE BACKLEY, GBR (Javelin Throw) – bodysuit, 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games (Chris Turner)
151. LARS RIEDEL, GER (Discus Throw) – shoes and sweat top, Gothenburg 1995; five-time World champion and 1996 Olympic gold medallist (Lars Riedel)
152. WILSON KIPKETER (800m) - gold medal, from current World Indoor record (1:42.67), 1997 World Indoor Championships, Paris, France (Wilson Kipketer)
153. Set of Medals - 1997 IAAF World Championships, Athens, GRE (IAAF and Dimitris Bontikoulis)
154. Set of Stamps - 1997 IAAF World Championships, Athens, GRE (Pierre Weiss)
155. LYUDMILA GALKINA, URS (Long Jump) - Framed Bib number, gold, IAAF World Championships, Athens 1997 - *displayed in frame above Lane 2* - (IAAF)
156. ANA FIDELIA QUIROT, CUB (800m) - Framed Bib number, 800m gold, IAAF World Championships, Athens 1997 - *displayed in frame above Lane 2* - (IAAF)
157. ANA FIDELIA QUIROT, CUB (800m) – Competition bodysuit, 800m gold, IAAF World Championships, Athens 1997 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
158. ALLEN JOHNSON, USA (110m Hurdles) – running spikes, gold, IAAF

World Championships, Athens 1997 (Allen Johnson)

159. SERGEY BUBKA, UKR (Pole Vault)- competition bib numbers, 6 World Championships victories, 1983 to 97 – (1983, 87,91, 93, 95 are displayed in large frame above Lane 4 opposite; 1997 with photo is displayed in this cabinet) (Sergey Bubka)
160. SONIA O'SULLIVAN, IRE (Cross Country) – running spikes, double gold (long and short course), 1998 IAAF World Cross Country Championships, Marrakech, Morocco (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)
161. STEVE BACKLEY, GBR (Javelin Throw) – competition vest, third European Championships gold, Budapest 1998 – *displayed: hanging from the ceiling of exhibition room with Zelezny World Record Javelin* – (Chris Turner)
162. HAILE GEBRSELASSIE, ETH (middle distances) - bib number; 1500/3000m gold double, 1999 IAAF World Indoor Championships, Maebashi, Japan (Chris Turner)
163. Set of Medals - 1999 IAAF World Championships, Seville, ESP (IAAF and RFEA)
164. Set of Stamps - 1999 IAAF World Championships, Seville, ESP (Pierre Weiss)
165. WILSON KIPKETER (800m) – competition vest, gold, 1999 Seville IAAF World Championships (Wilson Kipketer)
166. HAILE GEBRSELASSIE, ETH (long distances) – competition vest, fourth IAAF World Championships 10,000m title, Seville, Spain 1999 (Chris Turner)
167. JAN ZELEZNY, CZE (Javelin Throw) – competition vest, bronze, IAAF World Championships, Seville 1999 – *displayed: hanging from the ceiling of exhibition room with Zelezny World Record Javelin* – (Chris Turner)
168. AKI PARVIAINEN, FIN (Javelin Throw) – bib number, gold, 1999 IAAF World Championships, Seville, Spain (Chris Turner)
169. CATHY FREEMAN, AUS (200m/400m) – warm-up T-Shirt and Competition number, 400m gold, 1999 IAAF World Championships, Seville, Spain (Cathy Freeman)
170. 1st prize gilt silver medal with blue and white ribbon for the 2000 Sydney Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)
171. DONOVAN BAILEY, CAN (100m) – running spikes, left shoe, 1995 World

and 1996 Olympic 100m champion. Shoe specially made by adidas for the athlete for the 2000 Olympic Games (adidas, replica)

172. PAULINE DAVIS-THOMPSON, BAH (sprints) – gold medal, 4x100 Relay, 2000 Sydney Olympic Games (Pauline Davis-Thompson)

173. JONATHAN EDWARDS, GBR (Triple Jump) – competition vest, 2000 Olympic and 2-time World champion – winner, Glasgow Indoor International, 18 Feb 2001 (Chris Turner)

174. SERGEY MAKAROV, RUS (Javelin Throw) - competition vest, 2003 World champion – 2nd, Glasgow outdoor International, 18 Aug 2002 (Chris Turner)

175. Set of Medals - 2001 IAAF World Championships, Edmonton, CAN (Jack Agrios)

176. Set of Stamps - 2001 IAAF World Championships, Edmonton, CAN (Pierre Weiss)

177. GABRIELA SZABO, ROU (1500m/5000m) – competition vest, 1500m gold, 2001 IAAF World Championships, Edmonton 2001 (Chris Turner)

178. NEZHA BIDOUANE, MAR (400m Hurdles) – competition bodysuit, gold, 2001 IAAF World Championships, Edmonton 2001 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)

179. NEZHA BIDOUANE, MAR (400m Hurdles) – running spikes, gold, 2001 IAAF World Championships, Edmonton 2001 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)

180. PAULA RADCLIFFE, GBR (Marathon) – road running flats, current World Marathon record (2:15:25) in London, UK, 13 April 2003 (Paula Radcliffe)

181. PAULA RADCLIFFE, GBR (Marathon) – competition vest, current World Marathon record (2:15:25) in London, UK, 13 April 2003 (Paula Radcliffe)

182. Set of Medals - 2003 IAAF World Championships, Paris, FRA (IAAF)

183. Set of Stamps – 2003 IAAF World Championships, Paris, FRA (Pierre Weiss)

184. ROBERT KORZENIOWSKI, POL (Race Walking) – race walking flat shoes, gold, IAAF World Championships, Paris 2003 originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)

185. CHRISTIAN OLSSON, SWE (Triple Jump) – jumping shoes, gold, IAAF World Championships, Paris 2003 (Christian Olsson)

186. BORIS HENRY, GER (Javelin Throw) – competition vest, bronze, IAAF

World Championships Paris 2003 (Chris Turner)

187. ROMAN SEBRLE, CZE (Decathlon)- running spikes, left shoe, gold, IAAF World Championships, Paris 2003 (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)

188. MARIA MUTOLA, MOZ (800m) – competition vest, third of her four 800m golds at World Indoor Championship, Budapest 2004 (Chris Turner)

189. 1st prize gilt silver medal with blue, gold, orange and white ribbon for the 2004 Athens Olympic Games (Roberto Gesta de Melo)

190. KOJI MUROFUSHI, JPN (Hammer Throw) – competition vest, gold, Athens 2004 Olympic Games (Koji Murofushi)

191. WILSON KIPKETER (800m) – running spikes, right shoe, bronze, Athens 2004 Olympic Games (Chris Turner)

192. HAILE GEBRSELASSIE, ETH (10,000m) – running spikes, 5th 10,000m, Athens 2004 Olympic Games (Chris Turner)

193. Set of Medals - 2005 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (IAAF)

194. Set of Stamps - 2005 IAAF World Championships, Helsinki, FIN (Pierre Weiss)

195. ALLYSON FELIX, USA (200m) – running spikes, 200m gold, 2005 IAAF World Championships in Helsinki (IAAF; originally donated to 'IAAF Athletes for a Better World' project)

196. KAJSA BERGQVIST, SWE (HIGH JUMP) – competition vest; gold, 2005 IAAF World Championships in Helsinki (Kajsa Bergqvist)

197. KAJSA BERGQVIST, SWE (HIGH JUMP) – gold medal, 2005 IAAF World Championships in Helsinki (Kajsa Bergqvist)

198. Set of Medals - 2007 IAAF World Championships, Osaka, JPN (IAAF)

199. Set of Stamps - 2007 IAAF World Championships, Osaka, JPN (Pierre Weiss)

200. TERO PITKAMAKI, FIN (Javelin Throw) – bib number, gold, 2007 IAAF World Championships, Osaka, Japan (Chris Turner)

201. BLANKA VLASIC, CRO (High Jump) – competition vest, gold, 2007 IAAF World Championships, Osaka, Japan (Blanka Vlasic)

202. 2nd prize silver medal with ribbon for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games

(Roberto Gesta de Melo)

203. STEVE HOOKER, AUS (Pole Vault) – bodysuit, gold, 2008 Beijing Olympic Games (Steve Hooker)

204. JEREMY WARINER, USA (400m) – running spikes; 2004 Olympic and 2005 and 2007 World 400m champion; this pair specially made in white by adidas for the athlete to cope with heat of Beijing 2008 where he took silver (adidas, replica)

205. Set of Medals - 2009 IAAF World Championships, Berlin, GER (IAAF)

206. Set of Stamps - 2009 IAAF World Championships, Berlin, GER (Pierre Weiss)

207. DAVID RUDISHA, KEN (800m) – competition bodysuit, World 800m record (1:41.01) in Rieti, Italy, 29 August 2010 (David Rudisha)

208. DAVID RUDISHA, KEN (800m) – running spikes, World 800m record (1:41.01) in Rieti, Italy, 29 August 2010 (David Rudisha)

209. Wooden Boxed Gift Set of Medals presented to IAAF President Diack-2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, KOR (IAAF)

210. Set of Stamps - 2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, KOR (Pierre Weiss)

211. USAIN BOLT, JAM (sprints) – competition vest, 200m gold, 2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Usain Bolt/ Ricky Simms)

212. USAIN BOLT, JAM (sprints) – sprint spikes; 3-time World and 4-time Olympic individual sprint champion (Nick Davies)

213. KOJI MUROFUSHI, JPN (Hammer Throw) – competition vest, gold, 2011 IAAF World Championship, Daegu 2011 (Koji Murofushi)

214. KOJI MUROFUSHI, JPN (Hammer Throw) – framed ink drawing of a hammer thrower in action by the 2011 World champion - *on display underneath TV next to lane 7* - (Koji Murofushi)

215. DWIGHT PHILLIPS, USA (Long Jump) – competition bodysuit and '1111' number from his fourth outdoor World title, 2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Dwight Phillips/Caroline Feith)

216. VIVIAN CHERUIYOT, KEN, (long distances) – competition vest, 5000m and 10,000m double, 2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Vivian Cheruiyot)

217. VIVIAN CHERUIYOT, KEN, (long distances) – 2x gold medals, 5000m and

10,000m double, 2011 IAAF World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Vivian Cheruiyot)

218. ANDREAS THORKILDSEN, NOR (Javelin Throw) – competition vest, silver, 2011 World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Chris Turner)

219. ANDREAS THORKILDSEN, NOR (Javelin Throw) – throwing boots, silver, 2011 World Championships, Daegu, Korea (Chris Turner)

220. YELENA ISINBAYEVA, RUS (Pole Vault) - Jumping shoes, gold, 2012 IAAF World Indoor Championships, Istanbul, Turkey (Yelena Isinbayeva)

221. Set of Commemorative Medals, 2012 IAAF World Indoor Championships, Istanbul, Turkey (IAAF)

222. KENENISA BEKELE, ETH (long distances) – running spikes, 4th, 10,000m, 2012 London Olympics (Kenenisa Bekele)

223. TIRUNESH DIBABA, ETH (long distances) – competition bib number, gold, 10,000m, 2012 London Olympics (Tirunesh Dibaba)

224. MESERET DEFAR, ETH (long distances) – competition bib number, 5000m gold, 2012 London Olympics (Meseret Defar)

225. ROBERT HARTING, GER (Discus Throw) – competition vest, qualification round, 2012 London Olympics, where he won gold (Robert Harting)

226. ROBERT HARTING, GER (Discus Throw) – left foot training shoe worn at 2012 London Olympics, where he won gold (Robert Harting)

227. Olympic Volunteers uniform (shirt and trousers), 2012 London Olympics (Chris Turner)

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

IAAF FOUNDATION DOCUMENTS, TROPHIES and AWARDS

250. 24 March 1911 - Letter from James E. Sullivan (Secretary Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States) to Leopold Englund (President of the Swedish Athletic Federation) about a proposed “International Athletic Union” (IAAF)

251. 19 May 1911 – Letter and invitation from Leopold Englund to the Italian Federation for a congress to form an International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) on 16 July 1912 (IAAF)
252. 18 December 1911 – Letter from the Chilean Federation in acceptance of the invitation of the Swedish Federation (IAAF)
253. June 1912 – Final invitation for the formation of an International Athletic Federation on 17 July 1912 (IAAF)
254. 9 October 1912 – Notes about the 1st Congress on 17 July 1912 by Kristian Hellstrom, Honorary Secretary of IAAF; 5 pages (IAAF)
255. Financial Statement of IAAF 1914 – 1921 (from the minutes of the Geneva Congress 1921) (IAAF)
256. 15 March 1913 – Letter from J. Sigfrid Edstrom (President of the Provisional Committee) to James E. Sullivan (Member of the Provisional Committee) about the importance of the upcoming Berlin Congress; 3 pages (IAAF)
257. June 1913 – Invitation by the Provisional Committee for the Berlin Congress to be held on 21 August 1913 (IAAF)
258. 6 October 1913 – Letter from James E. Sullivan (Council Member, President of the Rules and Records Committee) to J. Sigfrid Edstrom (President of IAAF) about the relationship with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) (IAAF)
259. 20-23 August 1913 – Part of the manuscript of the first IAAF “Statuts” in French (IAAF)
260. 24 June 1914 – Handwritten minutes of the IAAF Council meeting at Reims, France (IAAF)
261. 6 September 1993 – Letter from Palace of Monaco from HSH Prince Rainier III to IAAF President Primo Nebiolo, welcoming the IAAF to its new home in Monaco (IAAF)
262. Photograph of Inauguration and Council Meeting, 10-12 June 1994, Monte-Carlo (IAAF)
263. IAAF Silver Order of Merit (IAAF)
264. IAAF Veteran Pin – current logo (IAAF)
265. IAAF Gold Order of Merit (IAAF)
266. World Athlete of the Year Trophy, 1988 to 2002 (IAF Foundation logo in metal; marble base) (IAAF)

267. World Athlete of the Year Trophy, 2003 to 2006 (Bronze of runner with arms raised; natural wood base) (IAAF)
268. World Athlete of the Year Trophy , 2007 to present day (Waterford Crystal, wing of victory emblem in glass; black wood base) (IAAF)
269. Items from 70th and 75th IAAF Anniversaries Celebrations (IAAF)
270. Items from IAAF Centenary Celebrations (IAAF)
271. IAAF Goddess of Victory Trophy – old IAAF emblem (Bronze with marble base) (IAAF)
272. IAAF World Marathon Cup, Women’s race, Edmonton 2001 (IAAF)
273. 1999 World Athletics Gala Trophy, a Century of Athletics Excellence (IAAF)
274. World Record Trophy, 2001; perspex (IAAF)

CANCELLED 1940 WINTER OLYMPICS

275. 5 items (various) from Sapporo JPN, St. Moritz SUI, and Garmisch-Partenkirchen GER (Roberto Gesta De Melo)

ATHLETICS EQUIPMENT

276. Seiko starting blocks used at the IAAF World Championships
277. Seiko lap bell engraved for the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games
278. Seiko clock showing the current 100m World Record time (positioned at the exit)
279. Seiko ultrasonic wind gauge used in the sprint events and Long / Triple Jump
280. Seiko transponder chip on an athlete bib
281. Mondo portable Shot Put circle used mainly indoor stadiums
282. Mondo hurdle set to the men’s 110m height of 1.067m
283. Mondo plasticine indicator board to show the mark of a foot fault in the Long / Triple Jump
284. Mondo technical officials’ flags

285. Mondo relay batons customised for the London 2012 Olympic Games

286. Starting blocks for cinder track from the 1970s (Imre Matrahazi)

THROWING IMPLEMENTS

287. Men's (7.26kg) and Women's (4kg) shot (IAAF)

288. Men's (7.26kg) and Women's (4kg) hammer (IAAF)

289. Men's javelin (800g) (IAAF)

290. Women's javelin (600g) (IAAF)

291. Men's discus (2kg) (IAAF)

292. Women's discus (1kg) (IAAF)

ATHLETICS FOOTWEAR

adidas sprint shoes

293. 1962 "9.9"

294. 1972 "Titan"

295. 1976 "Sprint"

296. 1992 "EQT Accelerator"

297. 2008 "Beijing Light Sprint"

adidas distance running shoes

298. 1952 "ASS"

299. 1970 "Special"

300. 2008 "Beijing LD"

adidas Long Jump shoes

301. 2000 “Adistar 2000 LJ”

302. 2008 “Beijing LJ”

adidas High Jump shoes

303. 1992 “EQT High Jump Li”

304. 2008 “Beijing High Jump”

adidas Javelin Throw shoes

305. 2004 “Javelin”

306. 2008 “Beijing Javelin”

adidas Shot Put shoe

307. 2008 “Beijing Shot Put”

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

308. 20-23 August 1913 – Part of the manuscript of the first IAAF Rules. From the Minutes of the Berlin Congress (2nd page colour print): “Between the sessions, the said Committee [a special Committee to draw up draft rules] drafted rules as desired...” (IAAF)

309. 22 June 1914 – Letter from IAAF to Baron Pierre de Coubertin (President of IOC) about Olympic entries in athletics (IAAF)

310. 3 August 1914 – Letter from James E. Sullivan (Council Member, President of the Rules and Records Committee) to J. Sigfrid Edstrom (President of IAAF) after the 1914 Lyon Congress (IAAF)

RULES

311. Rules 1914, 1926, 1935, 1953, 1961/62, 1977/78, 1988/89, 1996/97, 2002/03, 2012/13, IAAF Constitution 2011, IAAF Scoring Tables Combined Events, Scoring Tables of Athletics, Scoring Tables of Indoor Athletics (IAAF)

“There should be no international meeting ever held without the Athletic Rules in the three official languages accessible on the competition grounds and the Scoring Table for Pentathlon and Decathlon should be

at the disposition of the athletes at every competing place all over the world.” (President Edstrom, Paris Congress, 1938)

WORLD RECORDS

312. The “World’s Record Plaque” accepted by the Berlin Congress in 1936 – featuring “Nike”, the goddess of victory (used from 1936 to 2001) (IAAF)

313. World Record plaque with the new IAAF logo, “The Celebrating Athlete” – used from 2001 to 2009 (IAAF)

314. World Record plaque with the logo accepted by the 2009 Berlin Congress – used since 2009 (IAAF)

The progressive lists of IAAF World Records:

315. First edition, 1946 (IAAF)

316. Current edition, 2011 (IAAF)

317. Basic technical manuals of athletics: the IAAF requirements for planning, constructing, equipping and maintaining athletics facilities and the official IAAF technical rules interpretation and implementation practical guide

IAAF ANTI-DOPING EQUIPMENT

318. These sampling bottles with a new “slipcase” system were introduced in the second half of the 80’s, and were utilised for approximately 10 years. They were sealed with a numbered coded clip (named ENVOPAK) (IAAF)

319. The reliability of the ENVOPAK’s security system being challenged by the VERSAPAK system appeared in the 90’s (Green and Yellow containers for the A & B bottles). The IAAF used this system from 1995 for approximately five years (IAAF)

320. The doping control system “BEREG-KIT was developed and exclusively produced by the Swiss company Berlinger Special, AG in the mid-90’s. This material is currently used world-wide and recommended by the IAAF Medical & Anti-Doping Commission (IAAF)

2 glass sampling bottles A & B with an original sealing cap protected in a polystyrene box along with accessories – (e.g. Urine Collection Vessel and Partial Sample Kit - temporary seal)

321. Berlinger Blood sampling material: "Mini-Kit". The IAAF started using this material approximately 10 years ago (IAAF)
322. Berlinger Blood sampling material: "Small Kit" packed in a security plastic bag and accessories (e.g. 5a: Butterfly needle and containers, 5b: latex gloves) (IAAF)

These particular kits have been in use since 2009 when the "Athletes' Biological Passport" was put into effect (IAAF)

A SELECTION OF MEDALS FROM IAAF WORLD ATHLETICS SERIES (WAS) EVENTS

318. Medals from various IAAF WAS competitions other than the IAAF World Championships (IAAF)

ENDS - 14/10/12, C.J. Turner (curator)