

SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES MARKED BY POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS

The sixteenth Summer Olympics are held in Melbourne, Australia from November 22 to December 8, 1956. Due to the Suez crisis, Egypt, Iraq, and Lebanon are refusing to participate. At the same time, Spain, the Netherlands, and Switzerland announced that they would not take part due to Soviet interference in the Hungarian revolution. Two weeks before the opening, China also boycotted the Games, as Taiwan was allowed to participate as an independent country. Athletes from West and East Germany participate in a joint team. American athlete Betty Cuthbert won her nickname - "Golden Girl" after winning 3 gold medals. Inspired by the letter of the Australian teenager John Wing, the organizers allow athletes from all over the world to move together during the closing ceremony. The idea is for all athletes to be one, as one team.

The 17th Summer Olympics are held in Rome, Italy from August 25 to September 11, 1960. The other host cities are Lausanne, Detroit, Budapest, Brussels, Mexico, and Tokyo. South Africa participated in the Olympics for the last time under the apartheid regime. After this Olympics, they are forbidden to participate. The country returned in 1992. when the control mode changes.

The 18th Summer Olympics are held in Tokyo, Japan from October 10 to 24, 1964. They are held for the first time in Asia. The Games have been held in Japan for 24 years since the 1940 Olympics. was failed due to World War II. This is the first Olympics in which South Africa is banned from participating due to the apartheid regime that the country leads. Germany and Korea participate with joint teams despite the division of the countries (GDR and FRG; DPRK and the Republic of Korea). Debut sports - judo for men and volleyball for women and men. Volleyball is the first women's team sport in the Olympic program. Japan won 3 gold medals in judo. For the last time, athletics races are held on an ash track. For the first time, a fiberglass rod is used in shepherd's jump competitions. For the last time, time is counted manually at these Olympics. The USSR team becomes the first Olympic men's volleyball champion. In the women's event, the hosts won the first women's title. Swedish yachts Lars Gunnar Shell and Stig Lennart Shell have stopped racing to save the life of another competitor. For their deed, they were awarded the **First Athletics Trophy**. The organizers of the games receive 3 prizes from the IOC for the good organization of the games. The Olympics budget is nearly \$ 1.8 million, and the games are the most expensive to date. Infrastructure has been built especially for the Games. A stadium has been expanded, a gymnasium and an Olympic swimming pool have been built. The Olympic Village is two kilometers from the sports facilities.

The 19th Summer Olympics were held in Mexico City, Mexico from October 12 to October 27, 1968. Other cities that have applied to host are Detroit, Buenos Aires, and Lyon. The Olympic Games, organized in Mexico, appear in history with two memorable moments. First, with the outstanding achievements registered by the athletes, thanks to the altitude at which the capital of the Aztecs is located. Second, with the equality between blacks and whites, which they are trying to promote in the American Olympic team. Ten days before the opening ceremony, students protested against the country's political regime. They fill Tres Kultura's Square in the capital's Tlatelolco district to the limit. The demonstrations ended tragically with more than 300 dead as a result of the intervention of military units aimed at dispersing the protesters. The IOC is trying to turn its back on the problem and launches the Olympic Games on June 12. These are the only games held in Latin America. For the first time in Mexico, a woman carries the torch with the Olympic flame at the last post of the relay. This is athlete Norman Enrique Basilio.

The high altitude of the city (2240 m) is a big obstacle for most athletes. They have difficulty conditioning to low oxygen levels. On the other hand, this is a prerequisite for records in explosive disciplines due to lower atmospheric pressure and air resistance.

Black Power Greeting: Black Americans Tony Smith (gold) and John Carlos (bronze) appear in high black socks and black gloves at the 200-meter sprint award ceremony. Because they have only one pair of gloves, they share them before the award ceremony, and champion Tommy Smith keeps his right hand raised and John Carlos his left hand clenched during the US national anthem. The two are part of the Black Power political movement in defense of African Americans. The IOC punishes both with a life ban from participating in the Olympics. Their event was also supported by runner-up Peter Norman (Australia), who came out at the award ceremony with a badge in support of the human rights of blacks in the United States (Olympic project for human rights). He was not punished by the IOC but suffered repression by the Australian authorities, which forced him to retire from athletics and play Australian football as an amateur.

For the first time, East and West Germany are competing as separate teams.

The Twentieth Summer Olympics are held in Munich, Germany from August 26 to September 11, 1972. These are the second Summer Olympics held in Germany, after the so-called "Nazi Olympics" in 1936. At the Munich Games, the Germans want to present their country in a democratic and optimistic light (in the words of Interior Minister Paul Lucke, "an opportunity for young Germany to show the world that the people live in peace and democracy"). The Olympics were marked by the Munich bombing. Despite the terrorist attack, the games were suspended for only 34 hours. The President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Avery Brundage, became famous for his speech in which he said, "The Games must go on." After the Munich massacre, seven-time Olympic swimming champion Mark Spitz left Munich and returned to the United States to ensure his safety because he professed Judaism. The Egyptian team is also leaving Munich. For the first time at the Olympics, the judges are sworn in, the United States loses gold in basketball, and the final of the basketball tournament between the United States and the Soviet Union becomes the biggest spectacle of the Olympics. During the awarding of the 400-meter sprint, the two African-Americans took first and second place, talking and joking during the American anthem. They were punished by the IOC with a life ban from participating in the Olympics.

The twenty-first Summer Olympics were held in Montreal, Canada from July 17 to August 1, 1976. The other cities that have applied to host are Moscow and Los Angeles.

Canada, the host country, won only 5 silver and 6 bronze medals. This is the first and last time a host of the Olympics has not won a gold medal. Taiwan withdrew after being informed that it could not participate under the name "Republic of China". The Republic of Congo led a boycott of 28 African countries because the IOC did not stop New Zealand, whose rugby team toured the Republic of South Africa (South Africa) earlier this year. The IOC refuses to suspend New Zealand from participating in the Games because rugby is not an Olympic sport and the New Zealand Rugby Federation is not subordinate to the country's Olympic Committee. Some countries (including Morocco, Cameroon, and Egypt) have already arrived during the boycott, but called their teams back on the first day. Of southern and central Africa, only Senegal and Côte d'Ivoire participate. The states of Iraq and Guyana are also joining the boycott. Women's competitions in basketball, handball, and rowing are presented.

XXII Summer Olympic Games are held in Moscow, USSR from July 19 to August 3, 1980.

Due to the inclusion of Soviet troops in Afghanistan at the request of the then Afghan government in late 1979. Almost all countries behind the Iron Curtain are boycotting the Moscow Olympics. At these games, Bulgaria ranks third in the official standings.

The 1984 Summer Olympics are held in Los Angeles, USA. In response to the boycott organized by the United States and some other Western European countries at the 1980 Summer Olympics, the countries of the former socialist camp (excluding Romania) boycotted the US Games by organizing alternative sports games called "Friendship 1984" in different countries (including Bulgaria), in the period July - August 1984.

LITERATURE AND SOURCES

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