

The World Congress of Physical Education Held in Conjunction with the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games: Issues and Outcomes.

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One year after the end of World War Two, a group of Victorians banded together to bring the 1956 Olympic Games to Melbourne. The Victorian Olympic Council (VOC) had reserves of just 6 pounds, 7 shillings and sixpence when it reconvened in June 1946, its first meeting in seven years. At that meeting the motion to apply for Melbourne to host an Olympic Games was accepted unanimously. In Rome in April 1949 the Melbourne delegation were the last of six to present a case for their city. They won by a vote of 21-20 in the fourth round of bidding. As a consequence of this decision, in the May-June edition of *The Australasian Physical Education Journal*, the editor stated:

We will never have a better opportunity as a professional body of trained Physical Education Specialists to advance the aims and purposes of our calling and to prove throughout Australasia our competency in this field. It is a challenge to our real interest and energy as well as our background of training and experience.¹

The challenge referred to was to organise and host a World Congress on Physical Education in conjunction with the Games. Although there was a well-produced Physical Education journal, there was no national Physical Education association.² Indeed, the excuse of having to assist in the organisation of a world congress was used subsequently to formulate proposals for the establishment of a national body. This occurred in 1954 and, indeed, the first truly national 'general meeting' of that organisation, the Australian Physical Education Association (APEA) occurred on the final day of the World Congress. Two articles that discuss more recent issues and developments of that organisation, now known as the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation (ACHPER) have been published in *Sporting Traditions*.³ Those contributions are complemented by this study which seeks to review the relationship of the beginnings of this professional organisation to the Olympic Games and the World Congress of Physical Education.

This article highlights further the relationship and context of Physical Education and sport, in this particular case the impact of the pinnacle of

international athletic competition, the Olympic Games. The purpose of the article is to record several significant aspects of the 1956 World Congress on Physical Education, including the initial suggestions for such a gathering by UNESCO; the formation of the Australian Physical Education Association (APEA - the forerunner to ACHPER); and the discussions and deliberations which led to the selection of a committee and the establishment of the International Council of Sport and Physical Education (ICSPE - now ICSSPE, the International Council of Sports Science and Physical Education). The 1956 World Congress in Melbourne provided the forum for a vital series of meetings for the dissemination of current theories and practices in physical education and sport science, thereby reflecting current attitudes towards health and the body which helped to shape future developments and cooperation nationally and internationally.

At the inaugural meeting of the Federal Council of the Australian Physical Education Association (APEA) on November 6-7, 1954 it was decided that, in consultation with a special committee appointed by the Commonwealth National Fitness Council, a World Congress on Physical Education would be held in Melbourne one week prior to the Olympics.⁴ Sir Frank Beaurepaire, who was the leader of the 'invitation committee which won Melbourne's bid for the Olympic Games, accepted the invitation to act as Chairman of the World Congress Organising Committee.⁵ The inaugural President of the APEA, Dr Fritz Duras, then Director of Physical Education at Melbourne University, and also the Director of the World Congress, stated prophetically in 1954:

This Congress will offer a unique opportunity of discussing fundamental problems of Physical Education with the leading authorities of our profession from nations all over the world. In addition to discussing educational, physiological and socio-psychological aspects of Physical Education, we would like to give our guest an impression of Physical Education in all Australian states.⁶

Australia has a total area of nearly 3 million square miles (2,974,581), or 7,682,300 square kilometres. Its population in 1956 was 9.5 million, with the population of Victoria estimated at 2,632,623, with a population density of 29.86. Organising such a huge congress was clearly a big task, especially when there were few Australians who had been involved in previous international conferences, and there was no national professional physical education body.⁷

The Idea of a World Congress of Physical Education

International congresses had taken place with some regularity since the end of the nineteenth century. In June 1889 Pierre de Coubertin had organised the First International Congress on Issues in Physical Education, in conjunction with the Paris International Exposition. Later the same year de Coubertin travelled to the United States to attend the Boston Conference on Physical Training – a more

scientifically rigorous and far-reaching gathering of minds. However, the greatest concentration at the time was on hygiene rather than education. Also at the behest of Pierre de Coubertin, an International Athletic Congress was held in Paris, at the Sorbonne, in June 1894. Its two agenda items were the issue of amateurism, and a proposal for the establishment of a structure for the revival of the Olympic Games. Future Olympic congresses were held irregularly (1897, 1906, 1914, 1921, 1925 and 1930), but they veered towards administrative preoccupation rather than broader research-based or philosophical debate.

Sports medicine was a natural offshoot of the developing scientific interest in sport. The first Congress of Sports Physicians was held in Oberhof / Thuringen in September 1912. Germany took the lead in this field, and their own organisation of sports physicians (the German Federation of Physicians for the Promotion of Physical Exercise) invited international representatives in 1927 to establish the world body that would become the Federation Internationale de Medecine Sportive (FIMS). Among their stated aims was the promotion of international sportsmedical congresses.⁸ This international organisation and the German sports medical fraternity had been crucial in directing the careers of two key participants at the Melbourne World Congress on Physical Education – Ernst Jokl and Fritz Duras.

Jokl had started as a teacher of Physical Education in Germany, qualifying in 1928. He then trained as a doctor in Breslau and Berlin. He was involved in the medical assessments of Olympic athletes in 1928, while also competing for Germany in the 400m and the 400m hurdles. Jokl went on to become Director of the Institute of Sports Medicine in Breslau in 1931. Because of the Aryan Clause imposed by the German Government, Jokl emigrated to South Africa in 1933.

Fritz Duras had qualified as a doctor at the University of Freiburg-in-Breisgau in 1923. He then served the Institute of Sports Medicine, first as Assistant and later as its Director until 1933, when he also emigrated – to Melbourne.⁹ Duras was invited to establish a diploma course in Physical Education at the University of Melbourne in 1937, the first such program at any university in Australia. Duras was an instigator and key organiser of the 1956 World Congress as a member of the initial steering committee, the Organising Committee, the Congress Advisory Committee, and Director of the Congress.¹⁰

A key sponsor of the 1956 World Congress in Melbourne was the Commonwealth National Fitness Council (CNFC), which gave money as well as the services of its officers.¹¹ Miss Kathleen (Kitty) Gordon, Commonwealth National Fitness Officer, was one of only three Australian delegates who attended an International Congress on Physical Education, Recreation and Rehabilitation (July 22-27) prior to the Olympic Games in London.¹² Gordon expressed regret that Australia did not have a fuller representation, 'in particular the absence of male representation on the physical education side was a distinct loss.' Gordon

reported that this congress had opened with a session for Empire and British delegates conducted by the Research Board for the Correlation of Physical Education and Medical Science. At the four-day international congress there were representatives from 78 countries. In her conclusion, Gordon highlighted that this was the first international meeting of physical education specialists and others interested in the field since the Lingiad of 1939.

Soon after the announcement that Melbourne would host the Olympic Games in 1956, academics and teachers of Physical Education realised the Games offered great opportunities for the profession. Although there was no mention of a conference or congress, a report in the *Australasian Physical Education Journal* of May-June 1949 claimed:

This announcement [Olympic Games at Melbourne in 1956] is of momentous importance to all interested in sport and recreation and will have a profound influence on Physical Education throughout Australasia. The influence of the Olympic Games upon the Scandinavian countries from the holding of the Olympic Games at Stockholm in 1922 [sic -1912] has been sustained to the present day and Physical Education in the schools and the community can trace its greatest forward movement to that date.¹³

Fortunately, at this time UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) was an organisation that was developing an interest in sport and physical activity. Its efforts seem to have been running parallel to rather than in any strongly linked way with the 1956 Congress. In 1953, at the Seventh Session of the General Conference of UNESCO a resolution (#1.353) was adopted authorising the Director-General to conduct an enquiry re 'proposals for action to be taken by UNESCO to assist in the development and improvement of athletic sports for educational purposes'.¹⁴ Some of the proposed action for the study, which was eventually published as *The Place of Sport in Education*, included the following:

- (i) Would it be useful for UNESCO to organise in groups of countries comparative studies of the place of sport in different educational systems, and of the factors that would seem to be favourable or unfavourable to educational purposes?
- (ii) Would it be desirable to call an international conference on this matter, following the receipt of reports from member States and international educational associations?
- (iii) Would a more specific inquiry as to the relationship between international sporting events and international understanding serve a more useful purpose?
- (iv) Might activities in the above directions be linked with an international occasion?

The actual relationship of the UNESCO study and the Congress will not be explored fully in this article. However, it is appropriate to state that some of the terms of reference, and some of the key personnel in several countries which were associated with the subsequent UNESCO study, were present in Melbourne in November 1956, some of whom will be mentioned by name later. The actual UNESCO 'sponsored' conference referred to in the 1953 resolution, was held eventually in Helsinki in 1959.

At the Second Meeting of the Organising Committee for the WCPE on December 9, 1955, Kitty Gordon related that the proposal for a Congress was first considered at the 1950 meeting of the Commonwealth National Fitness Council, and again in 1953, when a steering committee was appointed. An amount of one hundred pounds was set aside for expenses of the meetings of that Committee, which met in November 1954 and September 1955. The Minister of Health had made available 1500 pounds for the working costs of the Congress.¹⁵

All was ready in November 1956 and during the six days prior to the Olympic Games in Melbourne almost 350 delegates from thirty countries attended the World Congress on Physical Education. The two themes were 'Physical Education - its contribution for living in the world of today' and 'Modern trends in physical education research'.

The Program of the World Congress

The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Sir Frank Selleck, MC, hosted a reception on registration day (November 16) for selected members of the Congress, among whom were leaders in physical education throughout the world: Dorothy Ainsworth, Thomas Cureton, and Ernst Jokl from the USA; Ernest Major and David Munrow from Great Britain; Bartolome (Phillipines); Carl Diem (West Germany); Barbara Dodds (Kenya); Fritz Duras (Australia); Inutaka (Japan); Ferenc Hepp (Hungary); and Philip Smithells (New Zealand)

At the opening session the next day, David Munrow's paper, 'Physical Education in Education Today', set the scene for self-examination.¹⁶ Philip Smithells followed, warning that 'our profession is beset with temptations, ranging in a spectrum from the you-too-can-be-like-me narcissism of the posers in leopard skins, and scornfully attacking the "trainers of performing fleas and battling gladiators":

What right have we to a place in the pedagogical sun. Other educationists have doubts about us (and I do not blame them) and some of us have doubts about ourselves in terms of the old claims and even some of the new ones.¹⁷

It is not a purpose of this article to provide a thorough analysis or evaluation of the program or of the many papers and discussion sessions which were held. However, a perusal of the following outline of sessions, including the names of speakers and of those who chaired sessions provides an indication of the range and scope of topics which were covered.

PRESENTERS, INCLUDING CHAIRPERSONS

Papers Presented in General Session

Session: Physical Education in Education Today

Chair: Prof G S Browne, MC, MA, DipEd, Faculty of Education, University of Melbourne

Speakers: David Munrow, B.Sc,
Phillip Smithells, M.A.

Session: Modern Trends in Physical Education Research

Chair: Robin K Gray, BSc (PE), MA, Senior Lecturer in PE, Faculty of Education, University of WA

Speakers: Prof Thomas K Cureton, PhD
Dr F Hepp

Session: Research - Learning of Motor Skills

Chair, Associate Professor Fritz Duras, MD, MEd, Director of Physical Education,

Speakers: Prof Robert F Osborne,
Ivor V Burge, BA, B.Com, BPE, PhD

Session: The Practical Aspects of Learning in Physical Education

Chair: unknown

Speakers: E Major, DPE
Miss B. Dodds

Research: Physical Activities for Women

Chair: Miss K Gordon, Commonwealth National Fitness Officer, Canberra

Speakers: Miss Dorothy Ainsworth, PhD
Mrs Evelyn McCloughan, MA, DipEd, DPE
Dr M. Inutake, MD

Session: Physical Education for the Secondary Schoolboy

Chair: Tom Thompson, BA, DipEd, DipPE Supervisor of PE, Education Department, Queensland

Speaker: E. Major, DPE

Session: Age and Physical Activity

Chair: Gordon Young, BA, BSc

Speaker: Prof Ernst Jokl, MD

Session: Physiological Research and Athletic Training

Chair: Harold Le Maistre, BSc (PE), MPE, EdD

Speakers: Forbes Carlile, MSc

Franz Stampfl

Dr Carl Diem

Session: The Effects of Physical Education and Athletics on Young Boys

Chair: Roy Collins, DipPE

Speakers: Prof Thomas K Cureton, PhD

A J Barry, PhD

Session: Physical Education and the Development of Human Relations

Chair: R E Halliday, BA, DipEd

Speakers: Candido Bartolome

Dudley R Wills, MA

Fritz Duras, MD, MEd

A significant aspect of the program was the presentation of reports on Physical Education in a number of countries and various Australian states given by individuals or associations. It was proposed that these reports would be available to all delegates attending the Congress. There were also displays illustrating the scope, organisation and administration of Physical Education in the respective states of Australia.¹⁸

The Delegates

The list of delegates, their countries, and their positions is published in the proceedings of the Congress and is noteworthy. Table I provides information pertaining to the number of countries and delegates

TABLE I

Countries and Australian States Represented at 1956 World Congress

Africa (1)	Argentina (1)	Belgium (1)	Burma (1)
Canada (3)	Ceylon (4)	Nationalist China (4)	Czechoslovakia (1)
West Germany (1)	Netherlands (1)	Hungary (1)	India (1)
Indonesia(7)	Italy (1)	Japan (7)	New Zealand (11)
Pakistan (3)	Phillippines (5)	Rhodesia (1)	Singapore (1)
Uganda (1)	United Kingdom (6)	USA (9)	USSR (3)
Vietnam (2)	World Health Organisation (1)		Total Overseas Delegates 78
New South Wales (98)	Queensland (7)	Western Australia (12)	Victoria (124)
South Australia (24)	Tasmania (7)	ACT (4)	Total Australians 276

Ministers and Directors of Education throughout Australia showed their recognition of the importance of the Congress by generously granting leave with pay to their administrators and teachers of Physical Education. For their part, physical educationists were eager to make the most of the opportunity given them. For example, the 91 NSW members, the largest contingent, organised a research project, 'Physical Education and the Olympic Games'. It was proposed that 'they cover all the Olympic Games events, and study their organisation and conduct from all aspects.' It was stated that the report of this undertaking would be published under the auspices of the APEA, and 'should be of immense interest to all Physical Educationists and sports administrators'.¹⁹ The registration fee for delegates was 2 pounds, 2 shillings (2 guineas), or \$4.20 (not allowing for inflation). The Entertainment Allowance for the Congress was 150 pounds (\$300).²⁰

Significant Outcomes of the Congress

1. Educational

The impact of the Congress was widely acknowledged internationally and nationally. For example, the renowned German physical educator, Dr Carl Diem, wrote glowingly of it in the preamble of the Official Report of the German Olympic Committee, and a dedicated issue of *Education News*, a bi-monthly

publication of the Australian Commonwealth Office of Education, included several significant papers. The proceedings were published in book form, *Report of the World Congress on Physical Education November 16-21, 1956*, and provide an interesting insight about physical education and sport globally. A more personal perspective is provided in A D Munrow's extensive travel diary:

It has been a very strange international congress. Very matey, very much on the teachers' level and very Australian. Some of it has been pretty raw in discussion in chairing and the like. Some of the main addresses have been poor and one or two good. I believe it has shown the value and defects of American PE and given Australia a chance to think again before plunging. But those of her products who want to extend their knowledge and qualifications have to do so in the USA, they have no opportunity in England. I suspect this is only one of the ways in which England is still living its life in the past and gradually losing its influence even in its own Commonwealth by failing to make concessions to the changing pattern of world behaviour, or worst of all, changing too little to late.

There is evidence within Australia that the top-level educational administrators, who had been responsible for granting leave with pay to so many officers and teachers, were pleased with the outcome. A report in the *APEA Journal* in 1957 included:

Let us show the administrators that we are aware of our own internal problems and that their trust and generosity were not misplaced. They will not expect to see widespread improved Physical Education programs emerging overnight, nor will they look for sensationally new teaching methods. The effects of the Congress should nevertheless be evidenced in an increasing number of Australian Physical Educationalists who either read about research or, better still, do some themselves. May we ally ourselves with those who believe research begins when a question is asked.²¹

2. The Australian Physical Education Association (APEA)

As far as Australia is concerned, and we have yet to ascertain whether similar actions took place in other countries, the 1956 World Congress proved a great impetus in the formation of a national professional association. Certainly, the organisation of the Congress was a catalyst for the formation and development of the APEA, which blossomed from State groups that had been established at various stages. The first General Meeting of the APEA was held on the final day of the Congress (21 November 1956) in the Public Lecture Theatre at the University of Melbourne. It was chaired by the Director of the Congress, and newly elected President of the APEA, Dr Fritz Duras.

Eighty-five 'members', plus overseas 'observers' Dr Ainsworth (USA), Dr Cruickshank (WHO), Miss Dodds (Kenya) and Mr Major (England), attended. At that meeting it was decided that the APEA should affiliate with the International Congress of Girls and Women (ICGW) but deferred a decision as to whether affiliation should also be with the Physical Education Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and FIEP, pending the result of inquiries which the International Planning Committee elected by the World Congress were making.²²

3. Links Between Physical Education and Research

Papers presented within one of the two themes of the Congress (viz 'Physical Education - Its Contribution for Living in the World of Today') created the opportunity for much reflection and critical evaluation. There was also a linking of physical education with 'lifestyle'; however, the other theme, 'Modern Trends in Physical Education Research', provided the impetus needed for more international affiliations. The essential relationship between the practice of and the research in Physical Education was clearly recognised and accepted as a challenge by the Congress. Indeed a key recommendation brought forward on the closing day reads:

Resolution 1: This Congress recognises the need for closest contact between the research worker and others working in the field of physical education. This Congress, therefore, recommends that suitable steps be taken to bring this need to the notice of appropriate authorities with a view to investigating the possibilities of establishing the contacts.²³

4. The Formation of a World Body to Develop Physical Education and Research

There were actually seven (7) resolutions; two others (apart from Resolution 1) which related to the foundation of what was to become the International Council for Sport and Physical Education (ICSPE) were:

Resolution 6: That a World Committee on Physical and Health Education be affirmed at this Congress, and representation from every part of the world be sought in order to secure the immediate injection of all governments with more progressive ideas for the promotion of research in backward as well as advanced countries; and for insistence on the necessity of immediate and adequate staffing for promotion of world-wide health and happiness and as an antidote to general delinquency and hope to prevent disaster.

Resolution 7: This Congress recommends that a small ad hoc committee be nominated from the present meeting, consisting of Dr Duras, Dr Diem, Dr Ainsworth, Mr Smithells, Dr Cruickshank (World Health Organisation), Miss

Dodds, and Miss Gordon (Commonwealth National Fitness Council) be set up to examine the question of establishing one physical education body which might be accepted by the United Nations as a body with consultant status to advise on all matters relating to physical education, and to investigate world problems in physical education.²⁴

Discussion and activity along this line continued throughout the period of the Olympic Games. It has been recorded that 'a planning committee to explore the possibility of establishing an International Confederation of Physical Education Associations met three times'.²⁵ Presumably, this was the Ad Hoc Committee which Carl Diem noted in his diary as being a 'meaningless commission'.²⁶ However, Ernest Jokl and David Munrow were houseguests of Fritz Duras and family during the period of the Congress and the Olympic Games; it is certain that these three, and others, had discussions pertaining to how the resolutions of the Congress could be put into action. Jokl reports that he spoke to Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) during the Olympics; perhaps they discussed 'ways and means of coordinating the activities of the proposed new international organisation with those of the IOC'.²⁷

Conclusion

The vital series of meetings at the World Congress of Physical Education in Melbourne in November 1956 provided a springboard for the dissemination of current theories and practices in physical education and sport science, thereby reflecting current attitudes towards health and the body. It is clear that this Congress helped shape future developments and cooperation in the broad areas of Physical Education nationally and internationally.

The World Congress of Physical Education in Melbourne was a crucial staging post in the continuing pursuit of international dialogue, while also providing a springboard for the further professionalisation of Physical Education within Australia. The complex tensions between emerging international organisations wishing to be part of this exciting time are beyond the scope of this paper, but it is fair to say that the timing of the World Congress of Physical Education in 1956 meant that the stage was set for the most important advances in physical education and sport science.²⁸

Notes

- 1 *Australasian Physical Education Journal*, Vol.1 No.3, May-June 1949, p.44. It was also stated that the journal 'will provide a special section in each issue devoted to the Olympic Games so that all subscribers can be kept informed of the developing organisation, up-to-date material for teaching and coaching purposes, and technical advice upon facilities and equipment'. Although it is not a major purpose

of this article, the opportunities that the hosting of the Olympic Games in Australia gave to the development of physical education and sport are worth noting. Even before the World congress was mooted, leading physical educators spoke and wrote about the potential benefits of the Melbourne Olympics. For example, in the July-August 1949 issue of the *Australasian Physical Education Journal*, Gordon Young was cited as stating:

Australians are mere beginners in the full range of Olympic competition. The Games in London offered 119 events; we competed in only a small proportion of them. We have, for instance, yet to compete in the pentathlon, fencing (seven events), field hockey, men's basketball, association football, and Greco-Roman wrestling and equestrian events. While it is unlikely that we shall succeed in 'new' events, I feel we should enter for experience. However, let us ensure that in those events in which we have established a reputation we will do well. When it is realised that the greater number of our Olympic competitors for the 1956 Games are sitting at school desks, we can see the obvious starting point.

- 2 At the first meeting of the Federal Council of the Australian Physical Education Association (APEA) held in Melbourne on November 6-7, 1954, it was decided that a request would be made to the Victorian Physical Education Association for this Physical Education Journal to become the official organ of the Federal Association. The Victorians agreed, and the inaugural *Physical Education Journal* was published by the APEA in February-March 1955 but as "No.3".
- 3 See David Kirk and Doune Macdonald, 'The physical activity profession in process: unity, diversity and the Australian Council for Health, Physical Education and recreation, 1970-1997', *Sporting Traditions* Vol 15, No.1, November 1998, pp. 3-24; David Kirk, 'The reconfiguration of the physical activity field in Australian higher education, 1970-1986', *Sporting Traditions*, Vol 16, No.2, May 2000, pp. 17-38.
- 4 *Physical Education Journal*, February-March, 1955, No.3, p. 2.
- 5 Beaurepaire's public profile in Australia and the international Olympic Movement was a key factor in the success of Melbourne's bid. As a powerful and influential figure in sport, politics and business, he would seem to have been an excellent choice to be the figurehead of the Congress. Unfortunately, Beaurepaire died a few weeks prior to the Melbourne Congress and Olympic Games. See Ian Jobling, 'Strained beginnings and friendly farewells: the Games of the XVI Olympiad Melbourne 1956', *Stadion - International Journal of the History of Sport*, V. XXI/XXII, 1995-96, pp. 251-252.
- 6 *Physical Education Journal*, February-March, 1955, No.3, p. 3.
- 7 As stated, there was a journal, which was distributed nationally but no national professional association.
- 8 Steve Bailey, *Science in the Service of Physical Education and Sport: The Story of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education 1956-1996*, John Wiley and Sons, 1996, pp. 10-13 and 16-22.
- 9 For additional information about Fritz Duras, see G F Kentish, *Fritz Duras: The Father of Physical Education in Australia*, Adelaide, ACHPER, 1984.
- 10 *Report of the World Congress on Physical Education November 16-21, 1956*, Melbourne, Australian Physical Education Association, 1957, pp. 2 & 174-175.
- 11 *Physical Education Journal*, February-March, 1956.
- 12 The other two delegates were Mr A. J. Nelson, Education Officer at Australia House, London, and Miss K. Pym, member of the Physical Education Association

- of NSW, *Australian Physical Education Journal*, Vol. 1. No.1 January-February, 1949, pp. 30-31. It should be noted that this inaugural issue of the journal published under the auspices of the National Fitness Council in Sydney; the Publication Committee comprised 14 persons (8 males, 6 females) from all states of Australia and one New Zealander (Philip Smithells). Dr Fritz Duras was a member.
- 13 'Melbourne 1956 - The Olympic Games, *Australian Physical Education Journal*, Vol. 1. No.3 May-June 1949, p. 44.
 - 14 Correspondence from John W Taylor, Acting Director-General, UNESCO, Paris re 'The Place of Sport in Education', September 28, 1953.
 - 15 Agenda for the Second meeting for the World Congress on Physical Education, December 9, 1955. University of Melbourne Archives, UM312 1957/1048
 - 16 David Munrow wrote an extensive 'travel diary' of his participation in the World Conference and attendance at the Olympic Games. He states that a great many people followed it up with personal congratulations and that Smithell's paper was 'a good contrast in being more factual and provocative so that the total effect of the morning's addresses was stimulating.' A D Munrow, Manuscript diary, 1956, in 'Munrow Papers (NCAL XVIII-G7), University of Birmingham. p. 20
 - 17 Philip A Smithells, 'Physical Education in Education Today', *Report of the World Congress on Physical Education November 16-21, 1956*, Melbourne, Australian Physical Education Association, 1957, p. 15.
 - 18 *Physical Education Journal*, June-July No.7, 1956, p.3
 - 19 *Physical Education Journal*, No.8, October-November, 1956, p. 3. [At this time, the authors have not been able to ascertain whether this report was ever published]
 - 20 Correspondence from A W Willee to K. Gordon, Commonwealth National Fitness Officer, February 13, 1957. University of Melbourne Archives, UM312 1957/1048
 - 21 *Physical Education Journal*, No.9, February-March, 1957, p. 3.
 - 22 *Physical Education Journal*, No.9, February-March 1957, p. 4.
 - 23 *Report of the World Congress on Physical Education November 16-21, 1956*, Melbourne, Australian Physical Education Association, 1957, p. 157.
 - 24 *Report of the World Congress on Physical Education November 16-21, 1956*, Melbourne, Australian Physical Education Association, 1957, p. 157.
 - 25 *Physical Education Journal*, No.9, February-March, 1957, p. 3.
 - 26 Carl Diem, unpublished diary, no date, p. 259.
 - 27 Ernest Jokl and E. Esser, 'The international sports movement as a means for the furtherance of world peace', unpublished typed manuscript, 1963, p. 95. The actual topics of discussion during Jokl meetings with Brundage are not recorded. However, Brundage does correspond with the Chancellor of the IOC, Otto Mayer, stating that he met with Jokl. Avery Brundage, correspondence to Otto Mayer, January 7, 1957. IOC Archives, Lausanne
 - 28 See Steve Bailey, *Science in the Service of Physical Education and Sport: The Story of the International Council of Sport Science and Physical Education 1956-1996*, John Wiley and Sons 1986, for a discussion of the development of international organisations.