



## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

#### LABOR SPORTS RELATIONS WITH THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

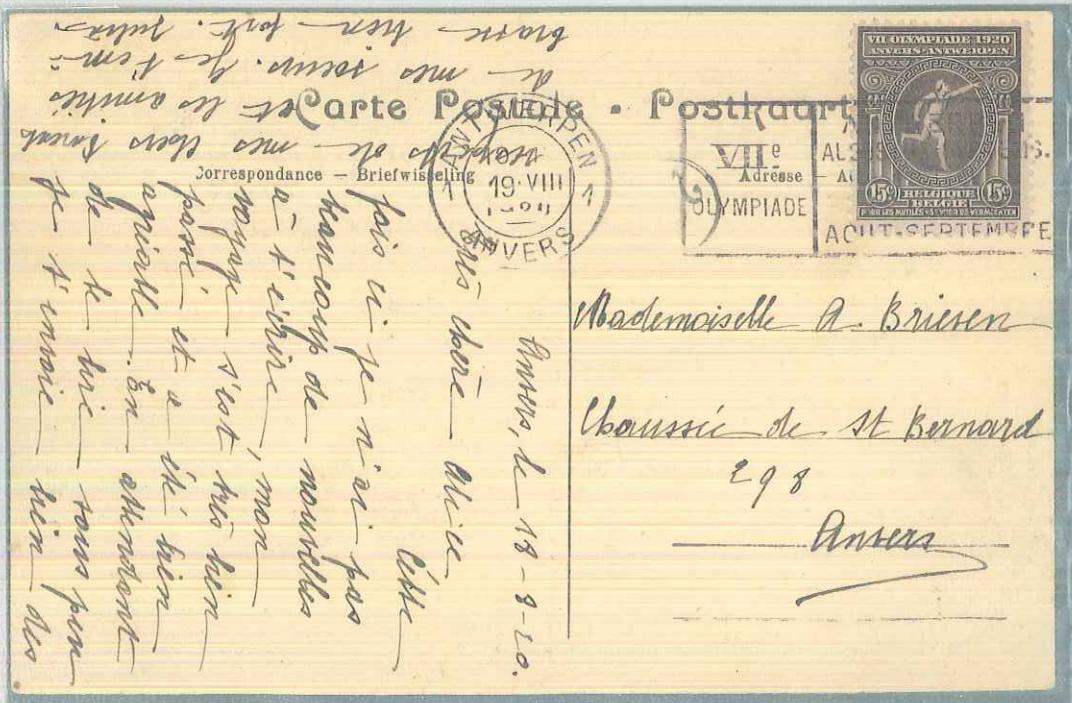
After WWI, the Labour Sports Movement corrected quickly its positive attitude towards the Olympic Movement which manifested itself in 1912. The principal opposition against bourgeoisie sports reigned again. Though, not completely. In England and Belgium relations were friendly; otherwise no training and competition facilities were available.

In Belgium, the Labour Sports Organisation participated actively in the organisation of the 1920 Olympics – its President, G. Bridoux, was a member of the OCOG. Socialist athletes participated at the Games.

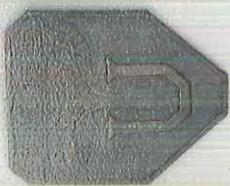
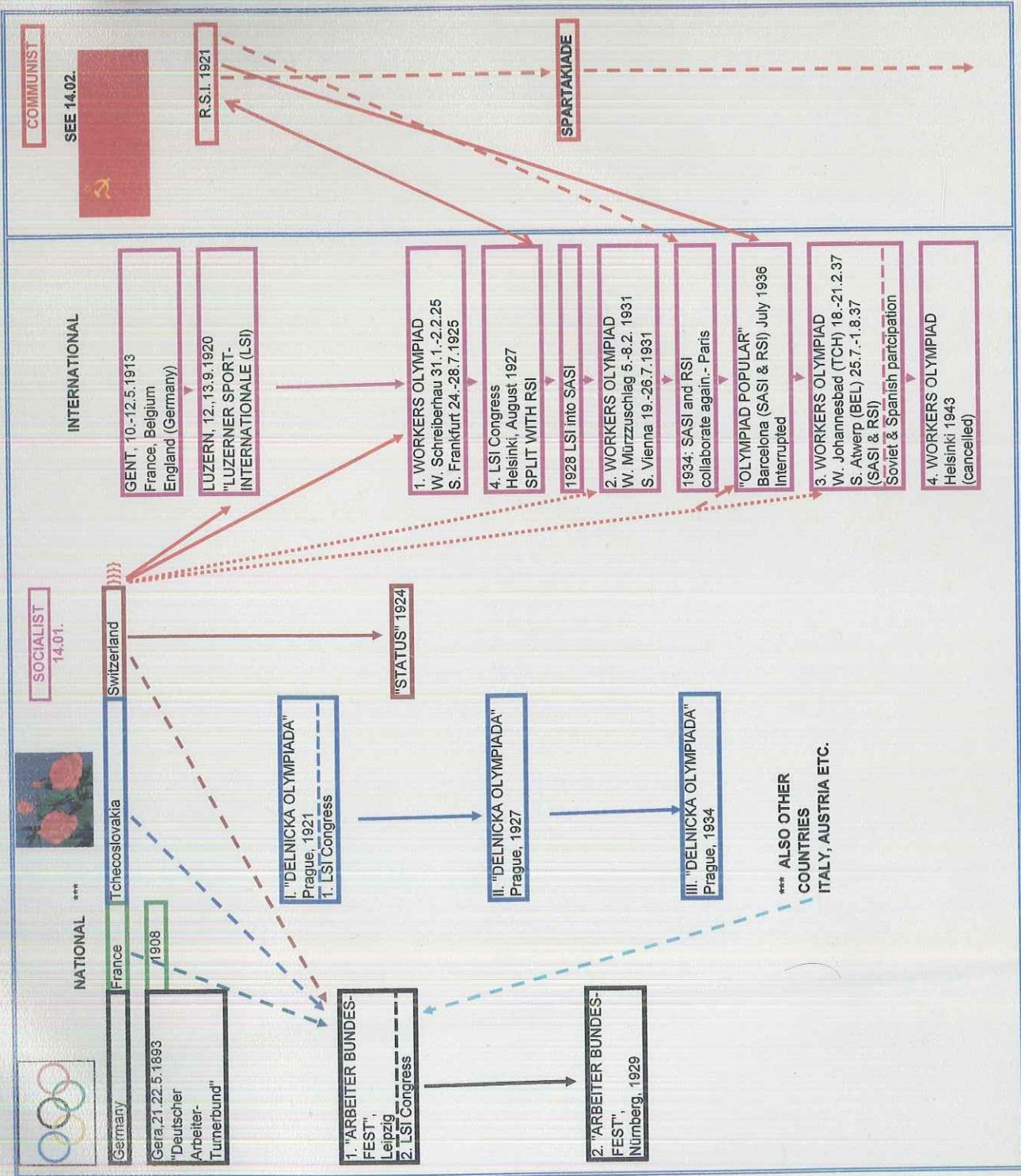
G. Bridoux was elected President of LSI in Lucerne one year later.

**19.8.1920:** A postcard with the commemorative stamp and the publicity postmark for the 1920 Antwerp Olympic Games.

Also are shown the 1920 **imperforated** commemorative stamps.



LABOR SPORT MOVEMENTS VERSUS OLYMPIC GAMES



LES MOUVEMENTS CONTRAIRES - LES OLYMPIADES OUVRIERES

La réfondation de l'Association Sportive Ouvrière Internationale eut lieu à Lucerne le 12 au 13 septembre 1920. L'Association prit le nom de LSI (Luzerner Sport-Internationale).

La première Olympiade Ouvrière eut lieu à Prague en juin 1921. Il s'agissait d'une manifestation nationale, mais avec participation internationale.

A. Pli du 26.6.1921 avec les 2 oblitérations spéciales utilisées au Stade à l'occasion de l'Olympiade Ouvrière de 1921:

- a. l'oblitération sans-fin, mécanique
- b. l'oblitération manuelle.





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**CZE.1.NA.** The first "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, June 1921.

The LSI held its first Congress on the occasion of the games. It was decided that the term "Workers Olympiad would only be used for International Olympiads, not for national games. The Czechs were adamant to continue using the term for their national games.

**26.6.1921:** A registered letter with both the roller and the manual special cancellations used for the games.



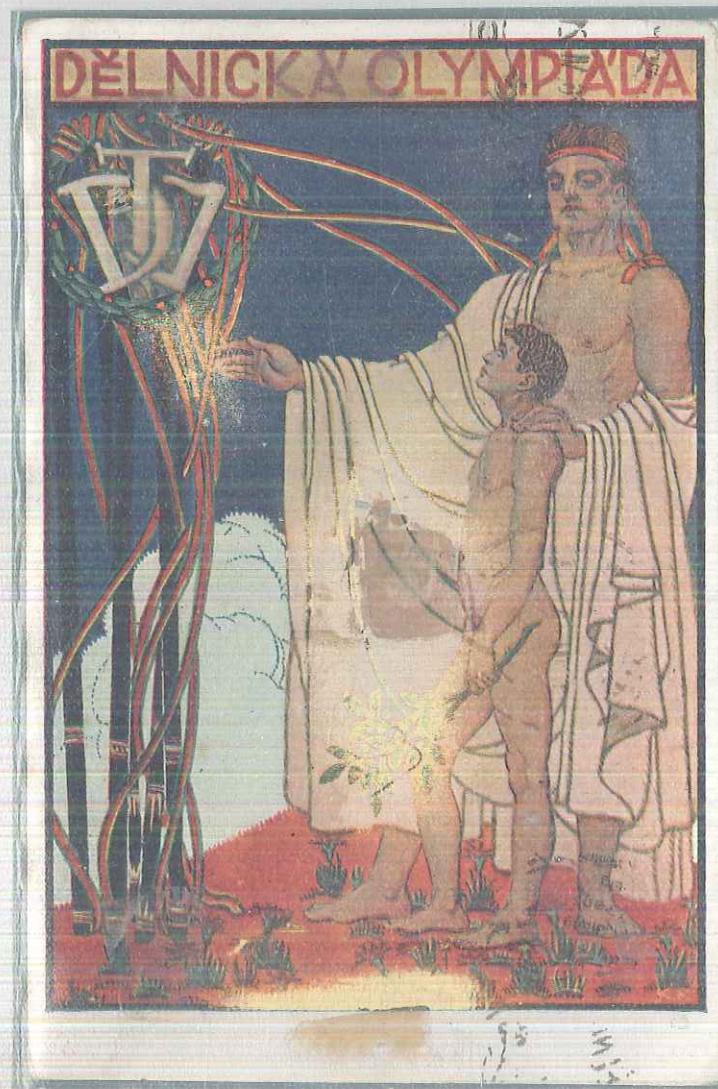


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**CZE.1.NA.** The first "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, June 1921.

**26.6.1921:** One of the coloured postcards edited for the occasion. The card received the special manual cancellation





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Though the games were national ones, the international participation was very large. The Swiss team should be mentioned in this respect; it really demonstrated the impact of socialist sports in Switzerland.



Einzug der Schweizer in Leipzig. — Entrée des Suisses en Leipscic.

**GER.1.NA. 22.7.1922:** The special cancellation used during the games on cards, posted on the **first day** of the games





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### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

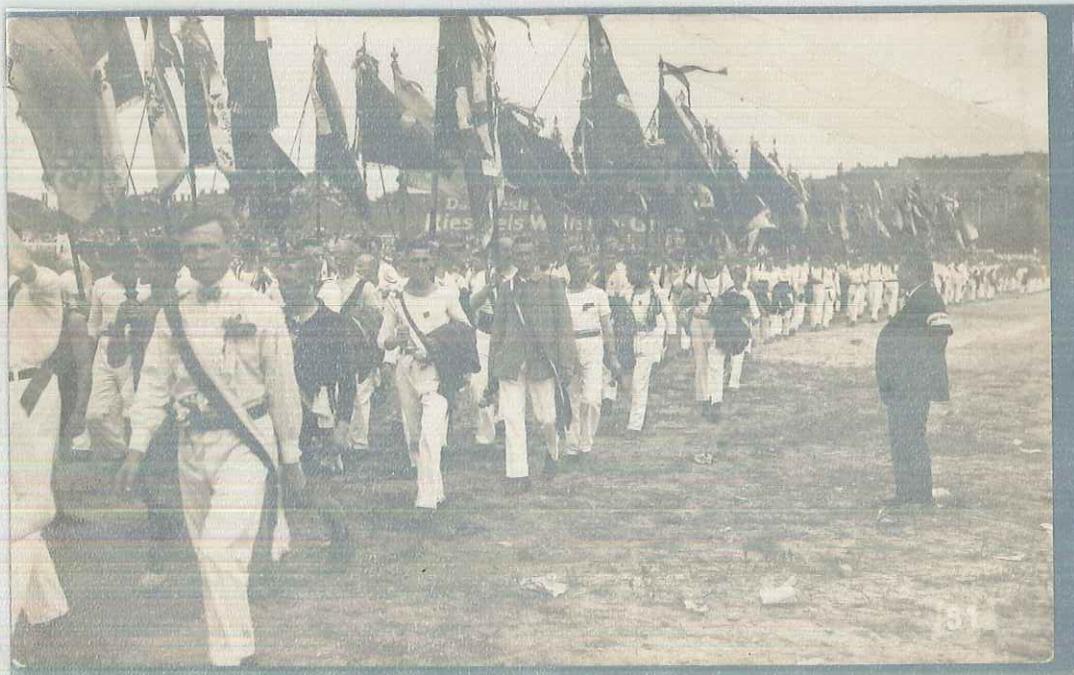
**GER.1.NA.** The 1<sup>st</sup> German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Leipzig (16) 22.-25.7.1922.

Leipzig had a long story of sports/gymnastics involvement:

- 1818: First known gymnastic meeting
- 1845: first gymnastic society
- 1861: first workers section on gymnastic society
- 1863: organised the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Gymnastic Festival
- 1891: foundation of first Workers Gymnastic society (split with general society)
- 1902: won first National Football tournament
- 1908: local gymnast participated in the 1908 Olympics
- 1912: local man won first Olympic gold medal
- 1922: organises 1. Workers National Gymnastic Festival with 11 nations participation; counts as 13. German Gymnastic Festival.

A postcard featuring the entrance of the flag-bearers into the stadium.

1. Deutsches Arbeiter-Turn und Sportfest  
in Leipzig am 22.-25. Juli 1922.





WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES  
14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**GER.1.NA.** The 1<sup>st</sup> German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Leipzig (16) 22.-25.7.1922.

A postcard written by a participant. "Many regards from the Gymnastic festival, Karl. Today gymnasts from all over Europe participated in the parade. Free exercising by over 16000 gymnasts. Tremendous".

Viele Grüße vom Turnfest  
Grußde Karl  
Heute war der Kriegerfestzug  
Tausender aus ganz Europa waren  
da bei. Freilübungen von über  
16000 Turner großartig.

**GER.1.NA. 23.7.1922:** The special cancellation used during the games on cards, posted on the second day of the games





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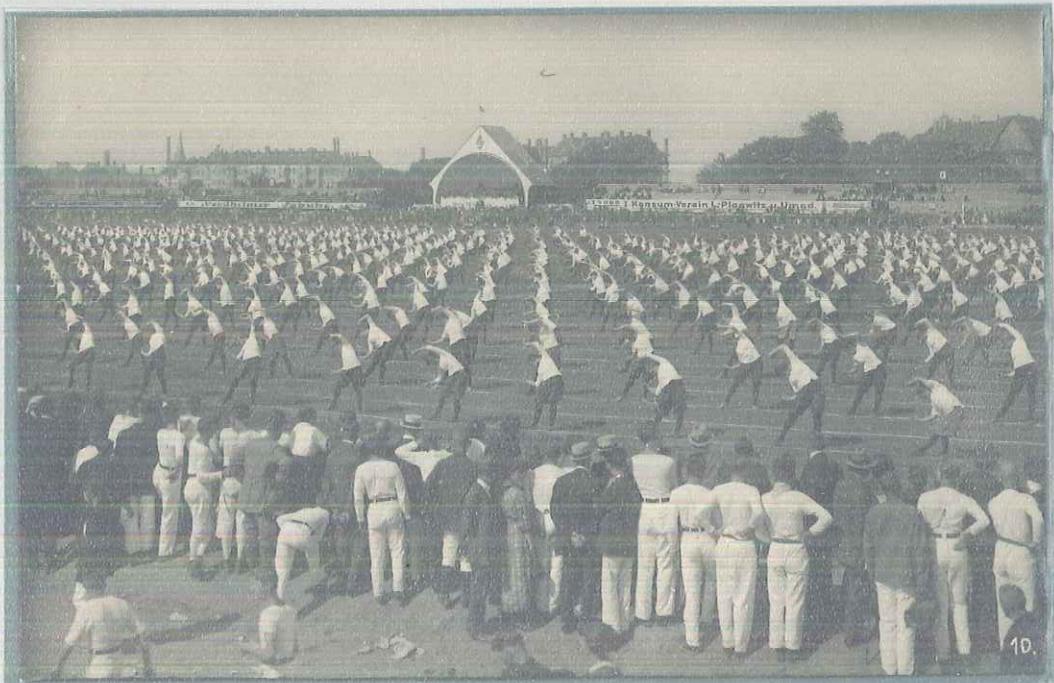
**GER.1.NA.** The 1<sup>st</sup> German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Leipzig (16) 22.-25.7.1922.

Die bürgerlichen Olympiaden waren bisher fast ausschließlich auf den Einzelkampf eingestellt. Daneben kamen auch Kämpfe von Mannschaften zum Ausdruck, so im Wettspiel, eigentliche Massenaktionen blieben aber ausgeschlossen. Dazu boten auch die offiziellen Stadien keine Möglichkeit. Die modernen Stadien deutscher Städte haben aber schon auf die Massenbeteiligung Rücksicht genommen; sie waren von vornherein als Massenübungsstätten gedacht, haben also neben dem eigentlichen Stadion noch große breite Flächen für Spiel und turnerische Massenübungen. Damit werden diese Stadien erst für die großen Turn- und Sportverbände recht brauchbar. Auch das deutsche Stadion im Grunewald soll jetzt solche Flächen erhalten.

This paragraph, published in a Sports Magazine, was one of the credos of Socialist sport. Mass exercises, as opposed to individual competition, was intended to educate the modern man, to be a social being not a slave to capitalism. The mass exercises were first shown in Prague (see 1921).

A postcard of the first workers sport festival in Leipzig, 1922, showing mass gymnastics exercises.

1. Deutsches Arbeiter-Turn und Sportfest  
in Leipzig am 22.-25. Juli 1922.





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**GER.1.NA.** The 1<sup>st</sup> German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Leipzig (16) 22.-25.7.1922.

Die fast 100-jährige Elly Zschau aus Zehdenick erinnert sich an das 1. Deutsche Arbeiter-Turn- und Sportfest 1922 in Leipzig. (Interview with a participant)



Ihre sportliche Karriere“ begann also bereits in Leipzig?

Ich gehörte schon als Kind zum Sportverein Leipzig-Süd in Connewitz, habe hier vor allem Gerätturnen betrieben.

#### *Was gab es seinerzeit für Turngeräte?*

Der Stufenbarren war damals noch nicht in Mode. Wir turnten am Stützreck, an der Wippe oder an der Sprossenwand und sprangen über den Bock. Leichtathletik habe ich auch ein wenig gemacht. Vor allem Weitsprung lag mir. Meine Bestweite betrug damals 4,62 Meter

#### *In welchen Disziplinen starteten Sie dann beim Turnfest 1922?*

Im Siebenkampf, der bestand aus zwei Turngeräten mit Pflicht- und Kürübung, außerdem Laufen, Ballweitwurf und Weitsprung. Ich wurde mit 125 ½ Punkten Vierte unter 246 Teilnehmern und erhielt dafür ein Diplom.

#### *Ein undankbarer Platz. Ist man da nicht ärgerlich?*

Überhaupt nicht. Ich war froh, unter die ersten Zehn gekommen zu sein

#### *Trugen Sie damals noch Kleider oder schon Hosen zum Sport?*

Nach meiner Erinnerung haben zu den Freiübungen alle einheitlich Blusen und Röcke getragen, zu den Wettkämpfen durften auch wir Frauen kniefreie Hosen anziehen. Die Hosen waren blau und die Trikots weiß.

#### *Erinnern Sie sich noch an die allgemeinen Freiübungen?*

Ja, sie bestanden aus Arm-, Bein- und Rumpfbewegungen. Sie fanden dort statt, wo heute das alte Messegelände ist. Doch als alle auf dem Platz standen, ging ein gewaltiger Regenguss nieder. Nach der Übung kam dann das Signal: „Abmarschieren!“, aber keiner ist marschiert. Alle sind gerannt, um sich trockene, warme Sachen überzuziehen.

#### *Wie war das Fest finanziert worden? Gab es nicht Fördergelder für einzelne Vereine?*

Die Arbeiterverschaft keine finanziellen Zuschüsse vom Staat erhalten. Die bekamen nur bürgerliche Vereine. Deshalb hat der Arbeiter-Turn- und Sportbund Sparmarken eingeführt. Mit dem Kauf dieser Marken, die – soviel ich noch weiß – 50 Pfennige kosteten, gestalteten wir dann unser Turnfest aus. Wir waren mit heller Begeisterung bei der Sache ...

**GER.1.NA. 24.7.1922:** The special cancellation used during the games from the third day of the games.





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**GER.1.NA.** The 1<sup>st</sup> German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Leipzig (16) 22.-25.7.1922. Funny, the Gymnastic festival counted as the 13<sup>th</sup> German Gymnastic Festival, which showed that the bourgeoisie (DT) at that time accepted workers sports. 70.000 active participants (some sources even mention 100.000). Though a national festival - under LSI's patronage, 11 countries participated, with a large French team. For the first time women participated. The II LSI Congress took place on this occasion and awarded the 1<sup>st</sup> International Workers Olympiad – 1925 – to Frankfurt.

#### THE FRENCH TEAM





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Amongst the other foreign teams the Italian one was very successful, especially in gymnastics..



Italiener in Leipzig. — Italiens à Leipsic.

**GER.1.NA. 25.7.1922:** The special cancellation used during the games on mail, posted on the last day of day of the games





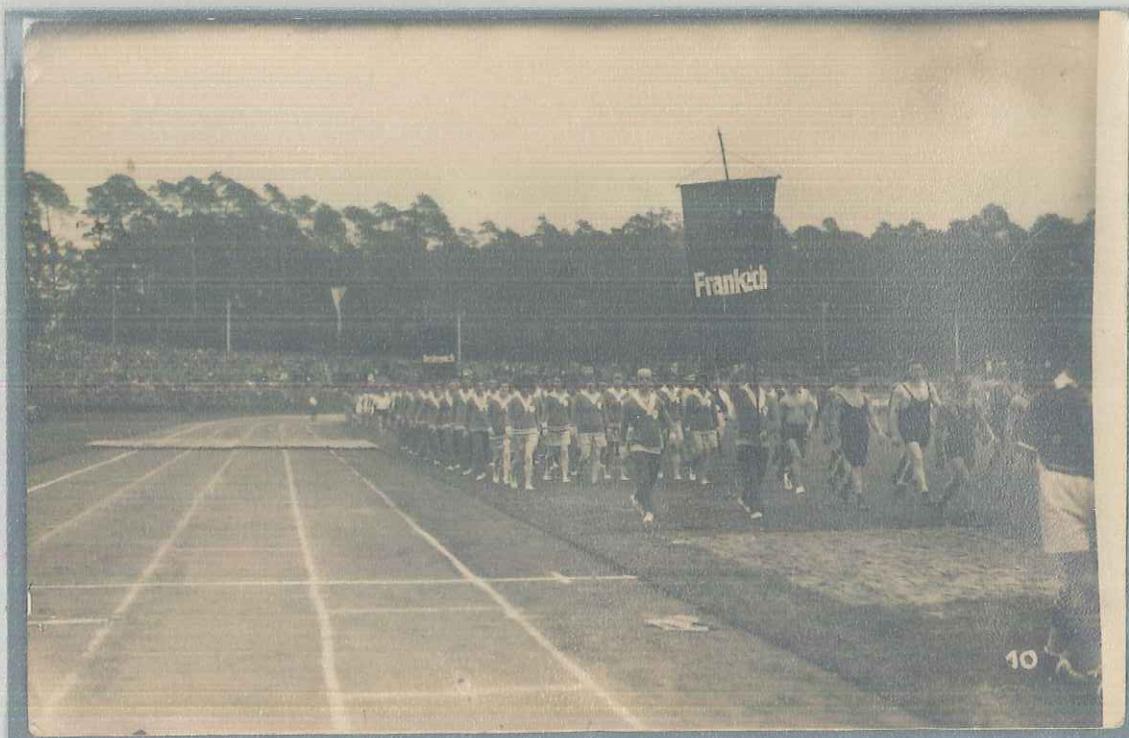


## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

GER.1.JN. Two postcards issued for or during the event:

1. The entrance of the (large) French team
2. The Festival Hall





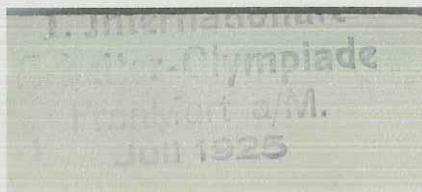
## THE GAMES OF THE XIV OLYMPIAD – LONDON 1948

### POLITICS – 6. SOVIET RUSSIA VERSUS OLYMPICS

### IRS – INTERNATIONALE ROUGE DU SPORT

1921 : En juillet 1921, l'URSS crée une Internationale Rouge du Sport (IRS) liée au Komintern. Elle regroupe les organisations ouvrières européennes à l'exclusion des associations sociales-démocrates réunies depuis un an au sein de l'Internationale Sportive de Lucerne (ISL). Pour les bolcheviks, le sport doit contribuer conjointement à la transformation du moujik et à la propagation de la révolution socialiste. L'objectif de l'IRS est clair: "former une réserve suffisante de combattants révolutionnaires pour les luttes décisives". Hors de question de participer aux jeux olympiques, ni même aux jeux ouvriers sociaux-démocrates organisés pour la première fois à Francfort en 1925.

1925. Photo avec des athlètes participants à la 1<sup>ère</sup> Olympiade Ouvrière Internationale.





## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**GER.1.IN.** The first International Workers Winter Olympia(d), Schreiberhau – 31.1.-2.2.1925 was a flop.



Only 134 participants (17 women) from:

Finland, Germany,  
Austria, and  
Czechoslovakia.

50% of the competitors participated in the toboggan events!!

The Fins won all the events in which they participated. But the rest of the competitors showed that winter sports were not yet a mass movement in the LSI organisations. Only some, limited places for competitions, existed even in the host country.

The decision in 1922 was to hold only a summer Olympiad; only in 1924, at the request of Germany, was the winter Olympiad added.

Schreiberhau I.R. Was proposed and accepted.



Juli  
1925

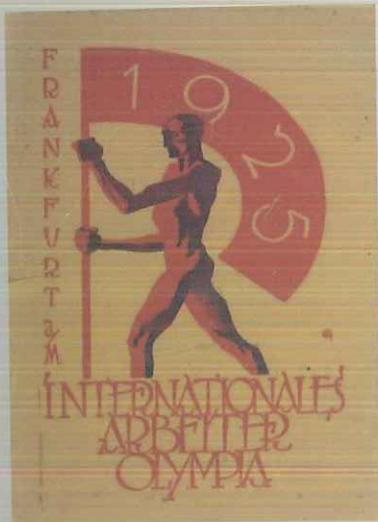
Internationales Arbeiter Olympia  
Frankfurt am Main



## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**GER.1.IN.** The first International Workers Olympia(de), Frankfurt a/M 24.-28.7.1925 was under the patronage of the LSI (International Labour Sports Confederation)



1. One of the emblems used
2. The pin of the Olympiad, after the second emblem
3. The postcard, after the second emblem





**Internationales Arbeiter-Olympia  
Frankfurt am Main**

Vom 24. bis 28. Juli 1925

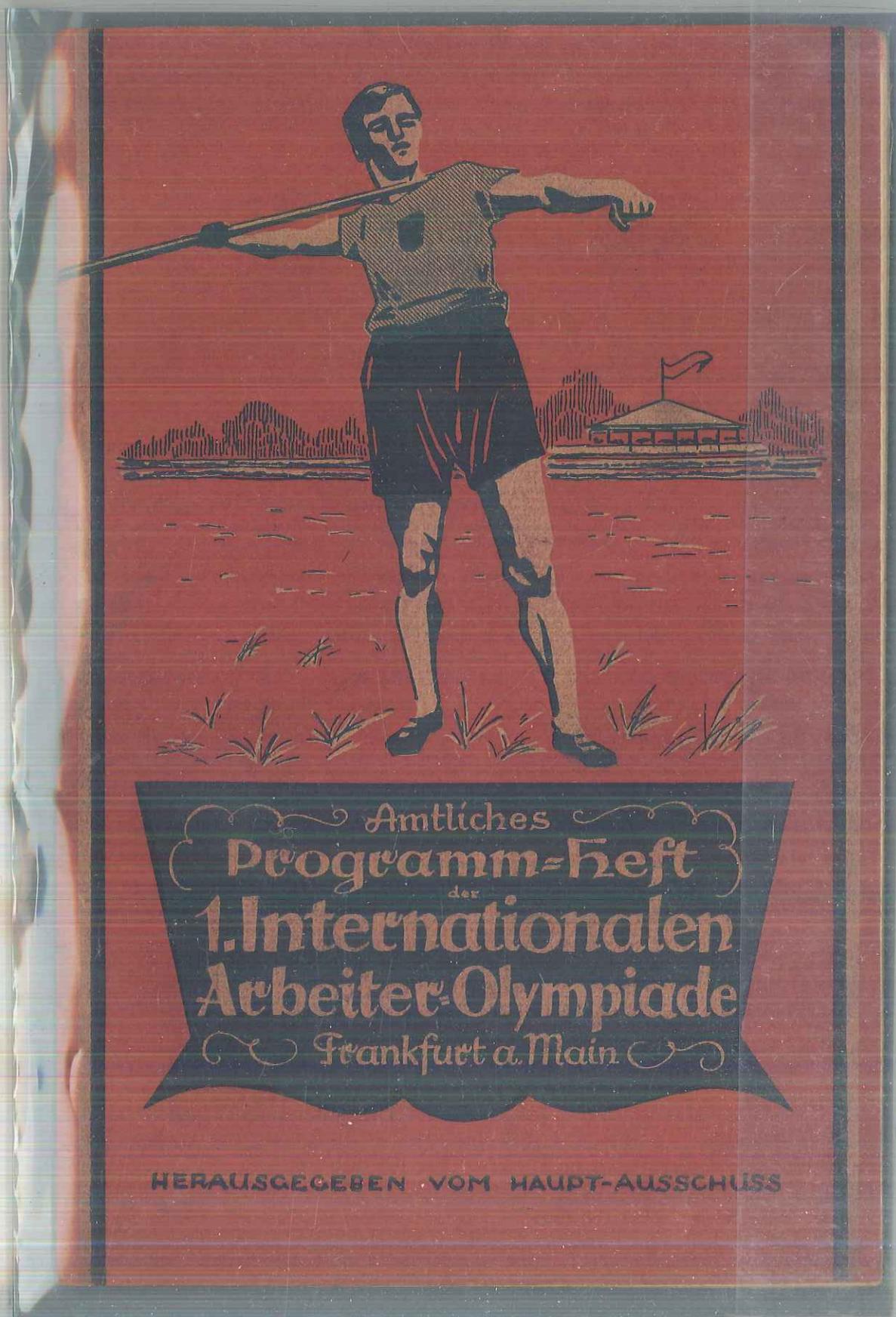




## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

GER.1.IN. The complete programme of all cultural and sport events. One notes that special events were made for youngsters. Large feminine participation.

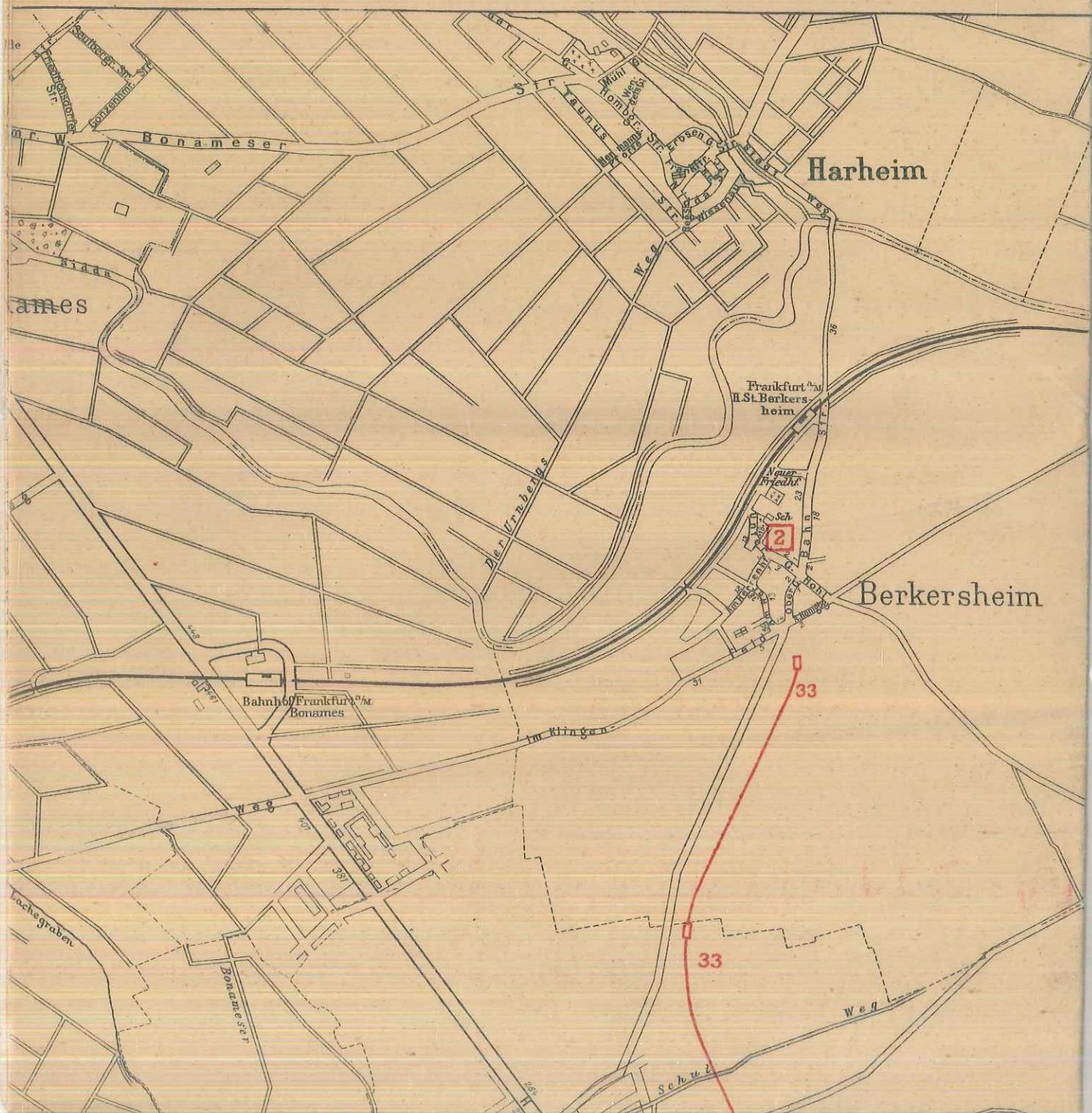


14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-  
DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

GER.1.IN. The plan of Frankfurt 1925



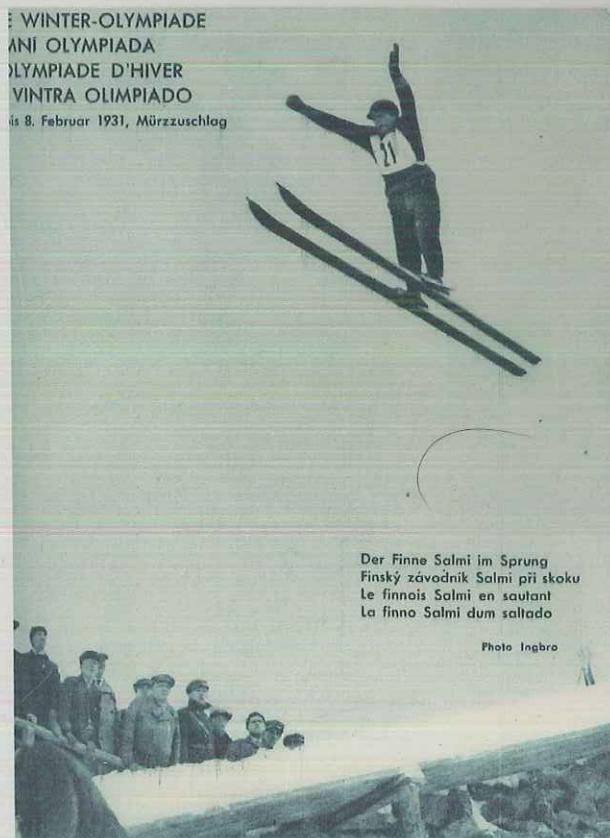
# -Olympiade, Frankfurt a. M.





## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**AUT.2.IN.** The second International Workers Winter Olympiad, Mürzzuschlag, Austria –  
5.- 8.2.1931



### PARTICIPATION:

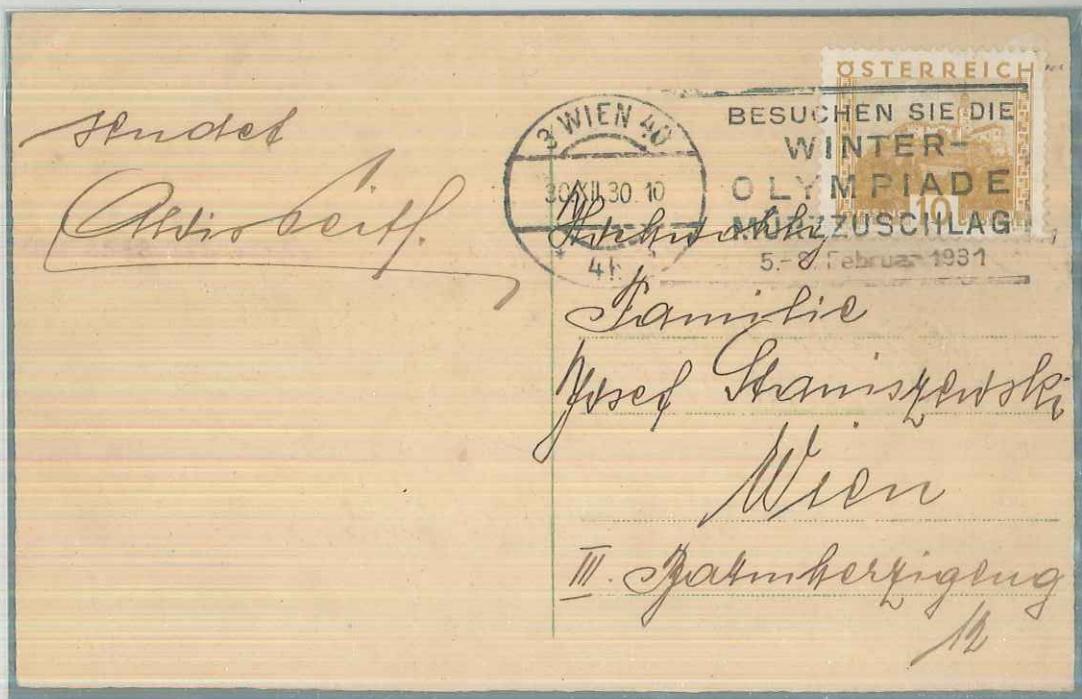
273 participants from 8 nations.



### PROGRAMME:

Cross-country skiing, ski jumping, alpine combination, artistic skating, speed skating, ice hockey, ice shooting, toboggan, military relay (?).

30.12.1930: A postcard with the postal propaganda postmark used in the 3-Vienna-40 post offices.





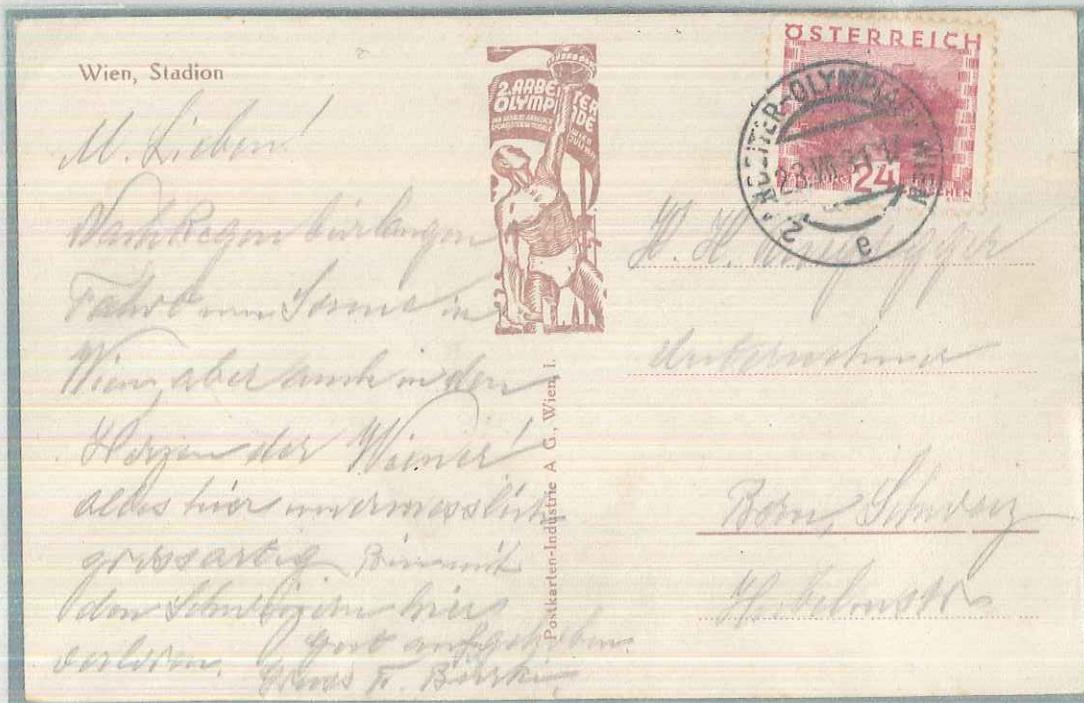
## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**AUT.2.IN.** The second International Workers Olympiad, Vienna, Austria 19.-27.7.1931, under the patronage of the LSI (International Labour Sports Confederation).

<p><b>THE PROGRAMME:</b></p> <p>Football, Athletics, Cycling, Motorcycling, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Boxing, Jui-Jitsu (Judo), Swimming, Gymnastics, Water-polo, Handball, Artistic cycling and motorcycling, Club swinging, Armed exercises, Shooting, Canoe, Kayak, Canadian.</p> <p>Moreover, there were artistic events, singing, parading and mass gymnastics.</p> <p>The competitions took place mainly in the Vienna Stadium.</p> <p>Kids and youth programmes were also included.</p> <p>The city of Vienna gave utmost consideration to this Olympiad and arranged for many cultural events of international level.</p> <p>Customs were eased or abolished for accessories. Excursions were arranged for the visitors.</p> <p>It was the last big manifestation before the Nazis abolished organised labour sports.</p>	
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**23.5.1931:** Card mailed on the fifth Day of the competition, and received the "e" special postmark.





## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

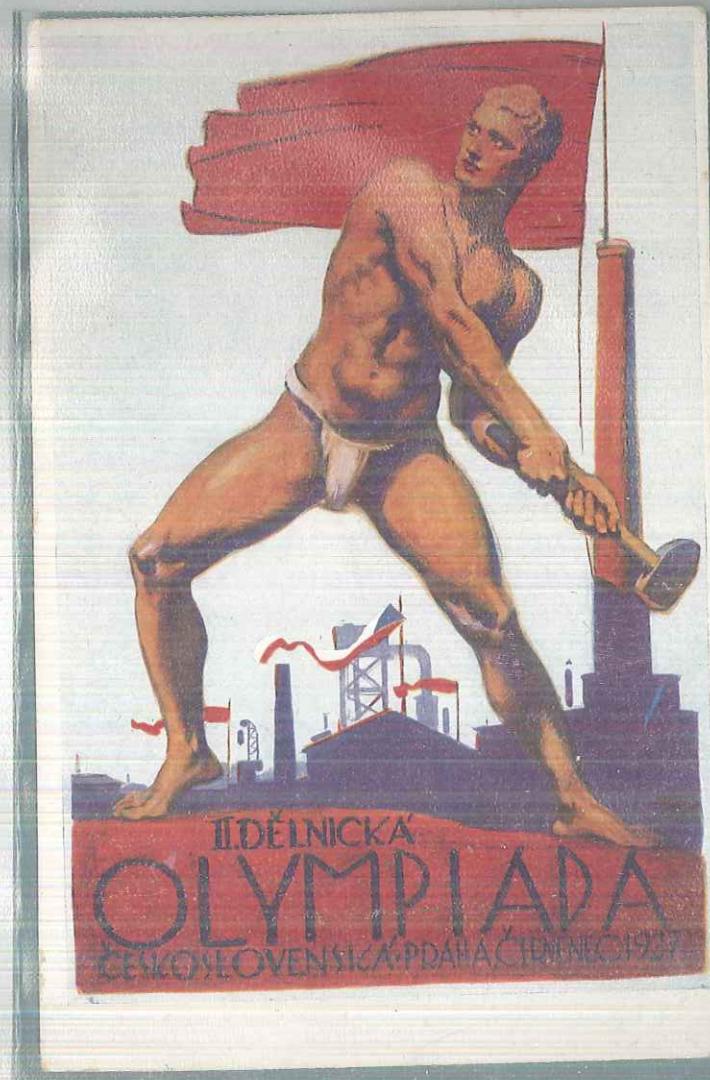
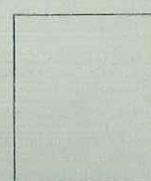
### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**CZE.2.NA.** The second "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, July 1927.

The Organisers edited a special postcard on the occasion of the second "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA".

II. DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA  
ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ  
II. ČESkoslovenská LABORISTA  
OLYMPIADO  
PRAHA 1927

D O P I S N I C E





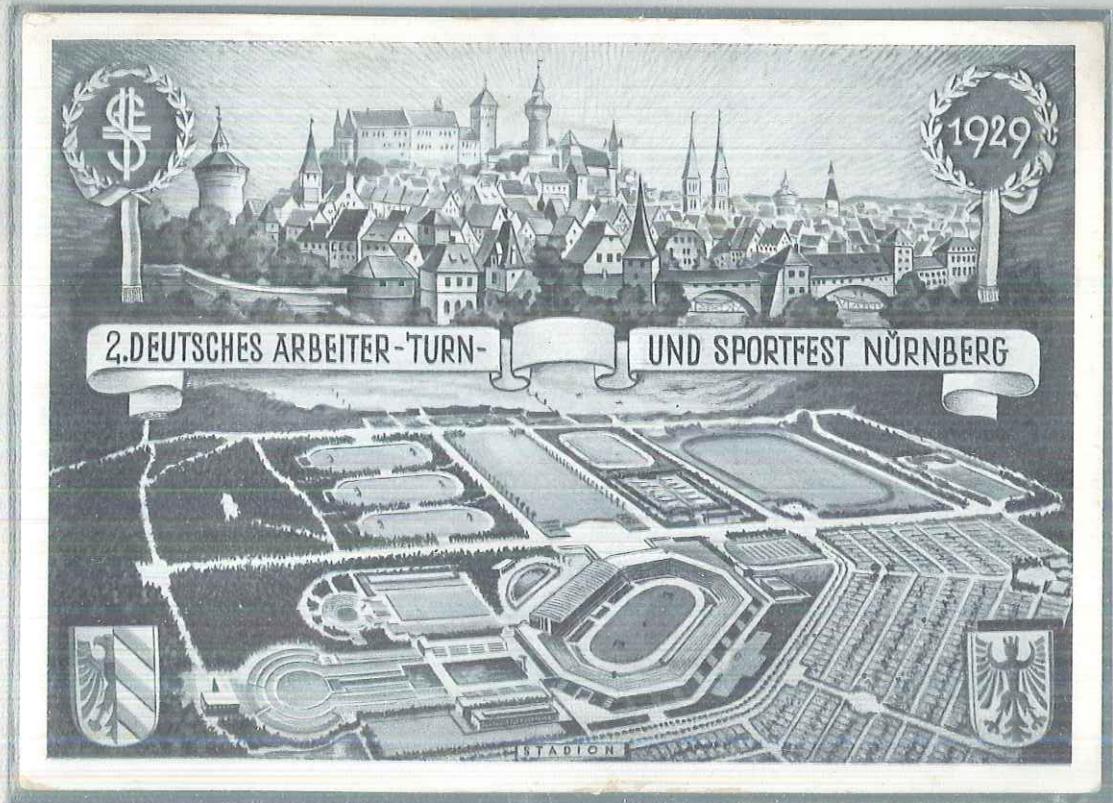
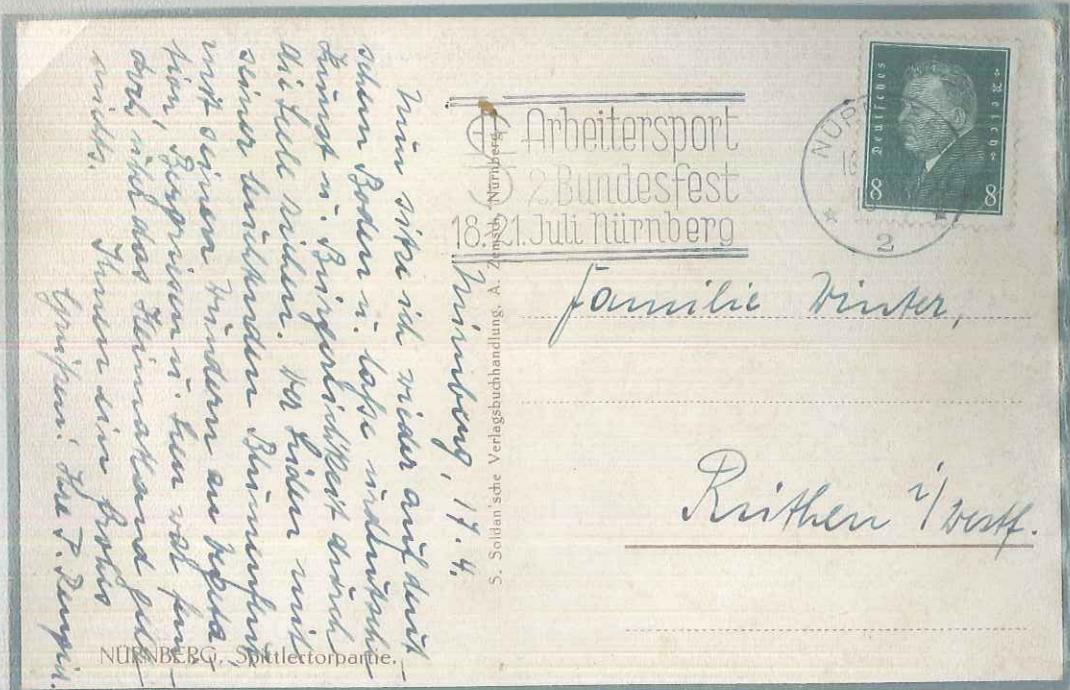
## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**GER.2.NA.** The 2nd German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Nürnberg 18.-21.7.1929.

The second International Workers Olympiad was scheduled for 1929. Because of lack of finances (deficit in 1925) it was rescheduled for 1931 (see Vienna 1931). To conserve continuity, the ATSB ("Arbeiter-Turn-und Sportbund") organised the second Federal (National) German Workers and Sport Festival in Nürnberg, with international participation.

- (1) 16.4.1929: The publicity mechanical slogan used at the Nürnberg 2 P.O. (card written on 17.4.??)  
(2) The official postcard of the Festival





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**GER.2.NA.** The 2nd German Workers Gymnastic and Sport Festival, Nürnberg 18.-21.7.1929. Since the first festival, in 1922, many local, district and regional workers sport games took place, to culminate again in a national festival at Nürnberg. The accent was more on "sport for all" and mass gymnastic exercises than on performances. The target was youngsters, women and children.

In some cities this festival was publicised by a slogan-mechanical postmark.

**13.3.1929:** The publicity postmark used in the FÜRTH 2 post offices.

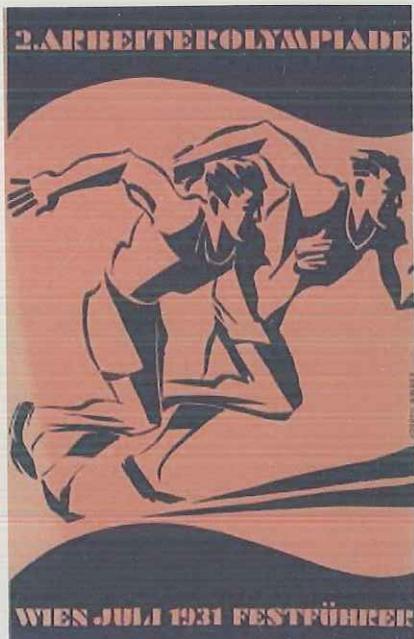




## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

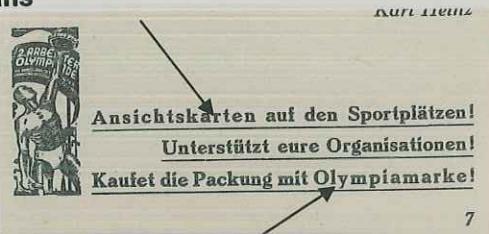
### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**AUT.2.IN.** The second International Workers Olympiad, Vienna, Austria 19.-27.7.1931, under the patronage of the LSI (International Labour Sports Confederation).



The second Workers Olympiad was the peak of the Labour Sport Federation's success. The participating countries: Spain, USA, Palestine (Br. Mandate), England, Holland, Italy, Belgium, France, Rumania, Poland, Ukraine (but not URRS), Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Austria. 24 countries and 3048 athletes.

The OC even prepared special postcards, which it tried to sell by all means



Note that the 2. International Labour Olympiad was supposed to take place in NÜRNBERG in 1927. For lack of means it was postponed to 1931, to Vienna.

Radio transmission of the manifestations, the games and its results was assured from the 17<sup>th</sup> until 27<sup>th</sup> of July.

**19.7.1931:** First Day Card which received the "b" special postmark.





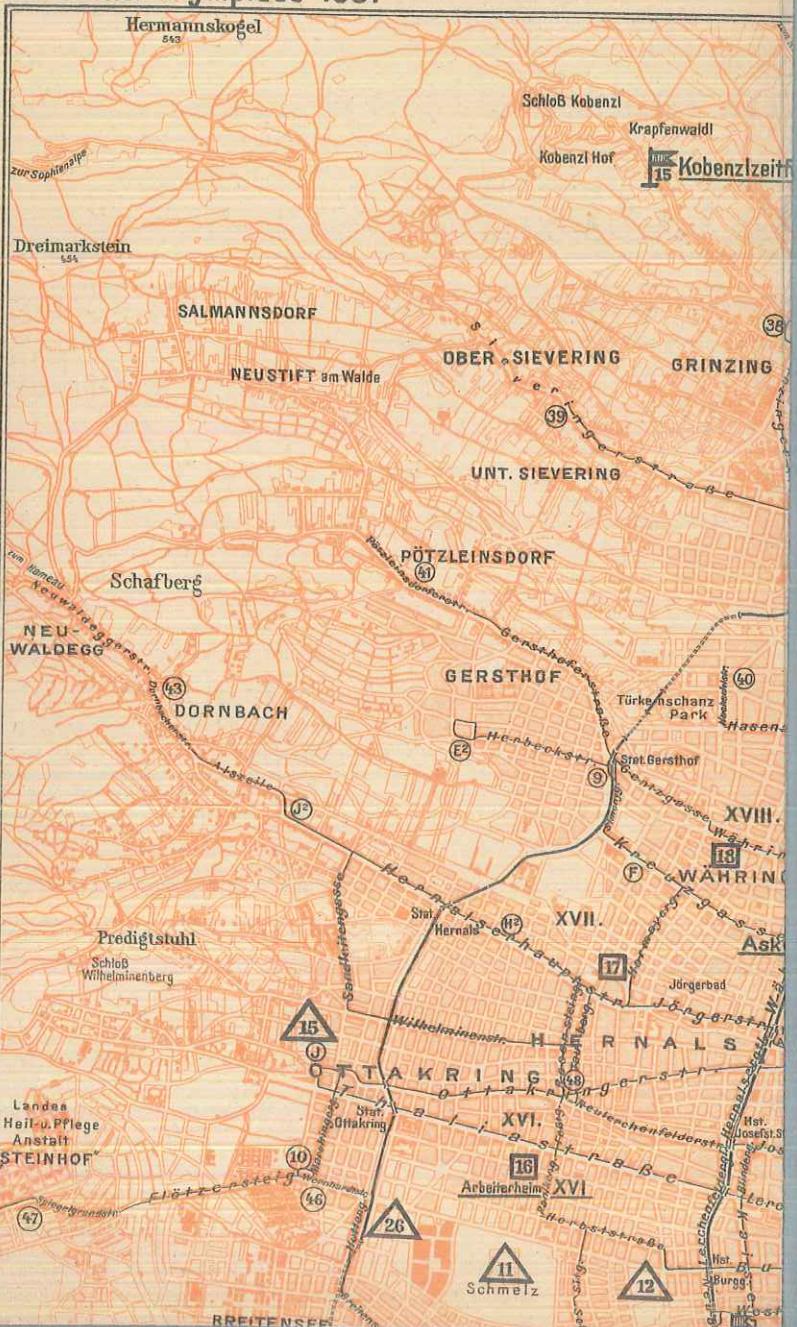
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**AUT.2.IN.** The plan of the city given to all participants. The plan was sponsored by an Insurance company.

Also are shown The Gold, Silver and Bonze medals awarded at this Olympiad.

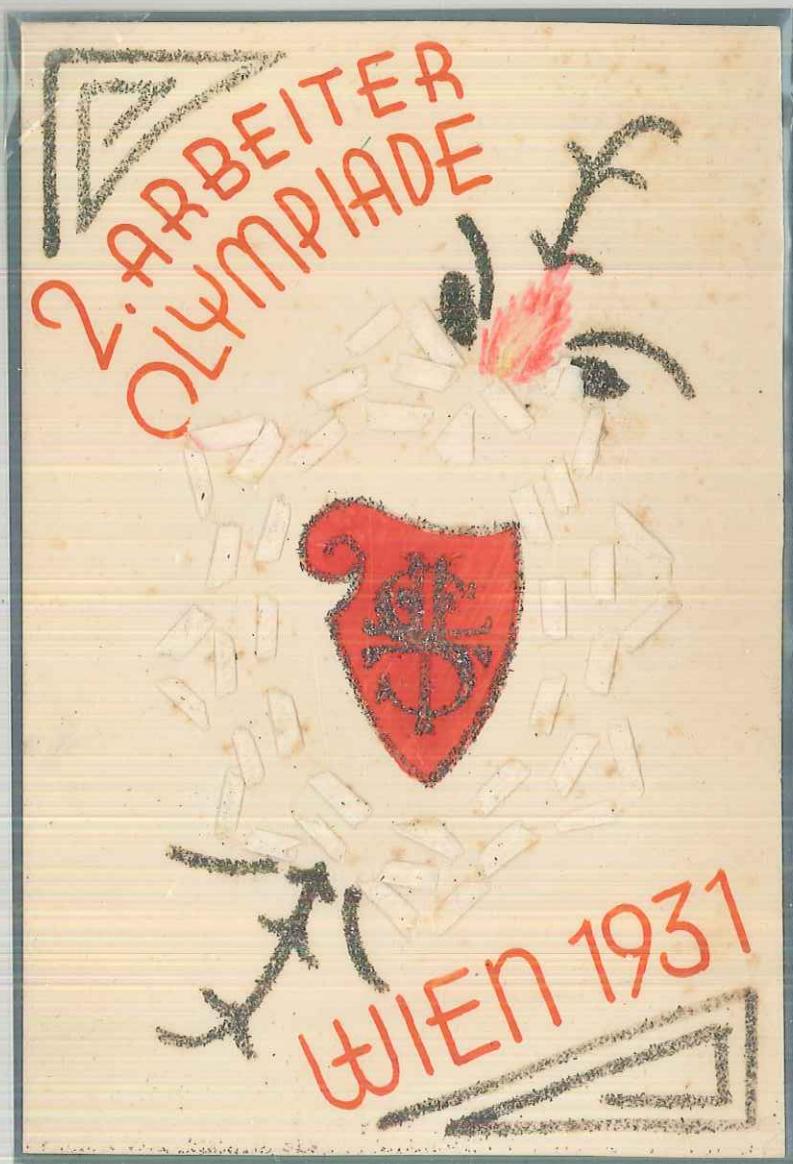
2. Arbeiter Olympiade 1931





WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES  
14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

AUT.2.IN. The "Wishing" card edited on the occasion of the Workers Olympiad in Vienna.





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**AUT.2.IN.** Two photos taken at the Workers Olympiad in Vienna.

1. The delegations line up at the Opening Ceremony.
2. A swimming ballet demonstration-



2. ARBEITER-OLYMPIADE WIEN 1931 76-6 V  
FOTO-FACHGRUPPE - VI. AMERLINGSTRASSE 1. TEL. A-53-0-84



2. ARBEITER-OLYMPIADE WIEN 1931  
FACHGRUPPE - VI. AMERLINGSTRASSE 1. TEL. A-53-0-84

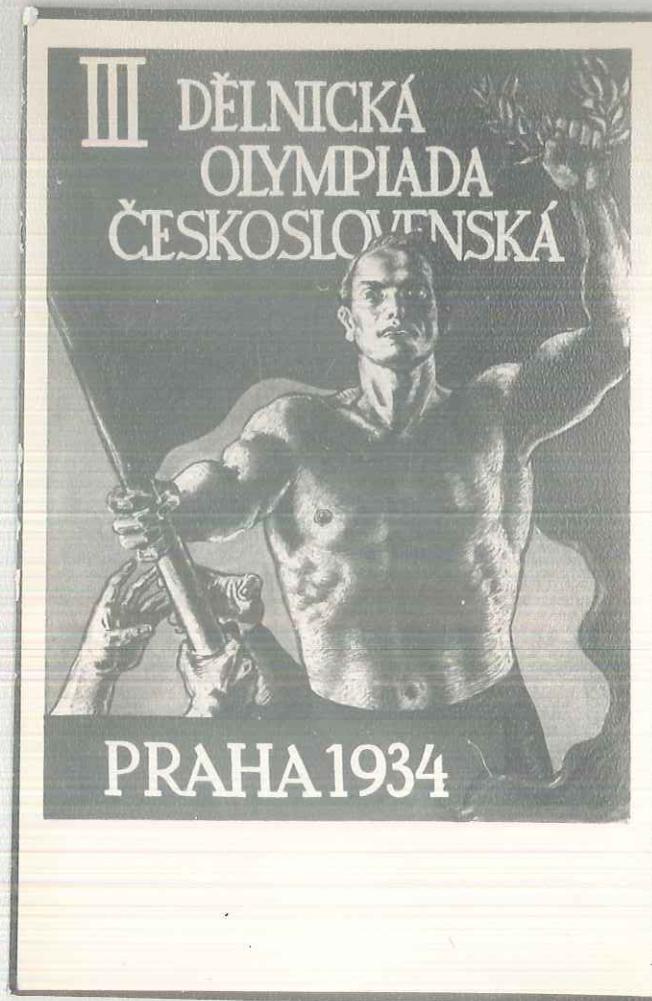


## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

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**CZE.3.NA.** The third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, July 1934.

1. The pin in nickel.
2. The picture of the poster



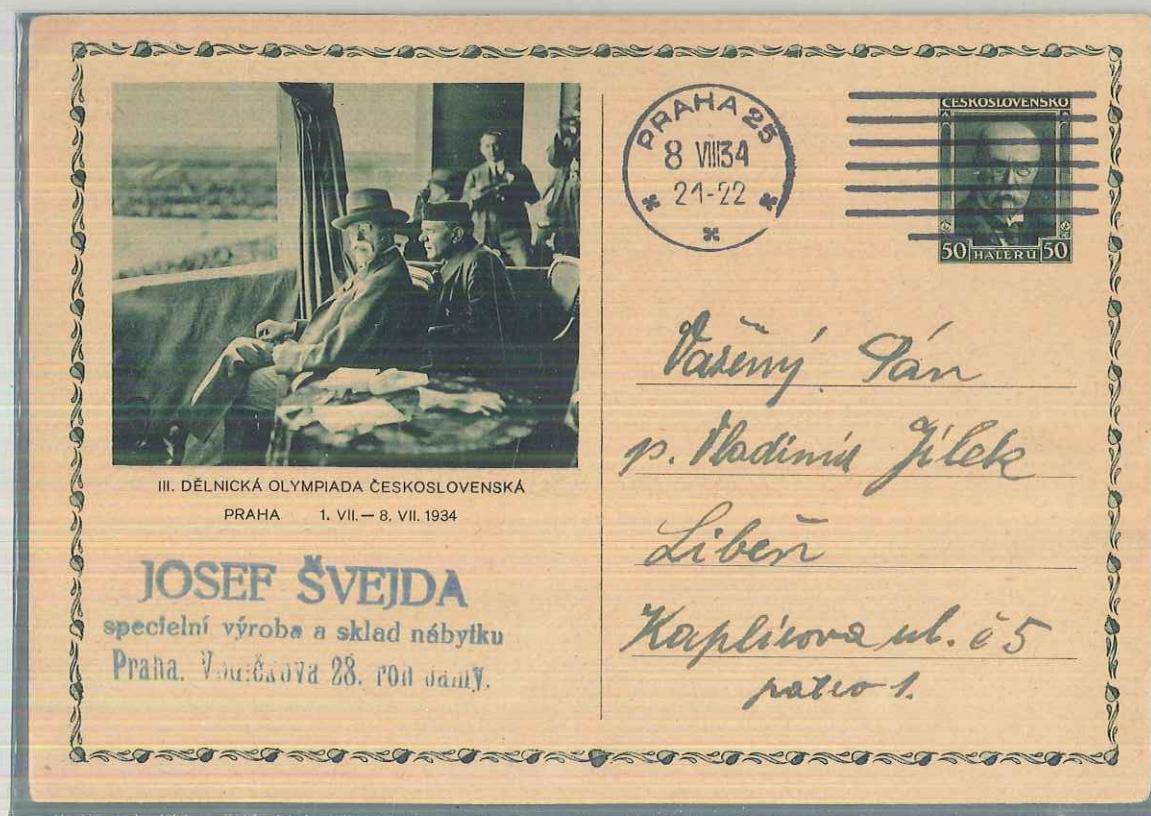


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**CZE.3.NA.** The third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, July 1934.

**8.8.1934:** The Czech Post issued postal stationery on the occasion of the third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA". Their validity was unlimited.







## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**CZE.3.NA.** The third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, July 1934.

**27.VI.1934 (domestic) and 30.VI.1934 (international):** Two letters with the advertising roller - mechanical postmark applied in the Praha 25 P.O.



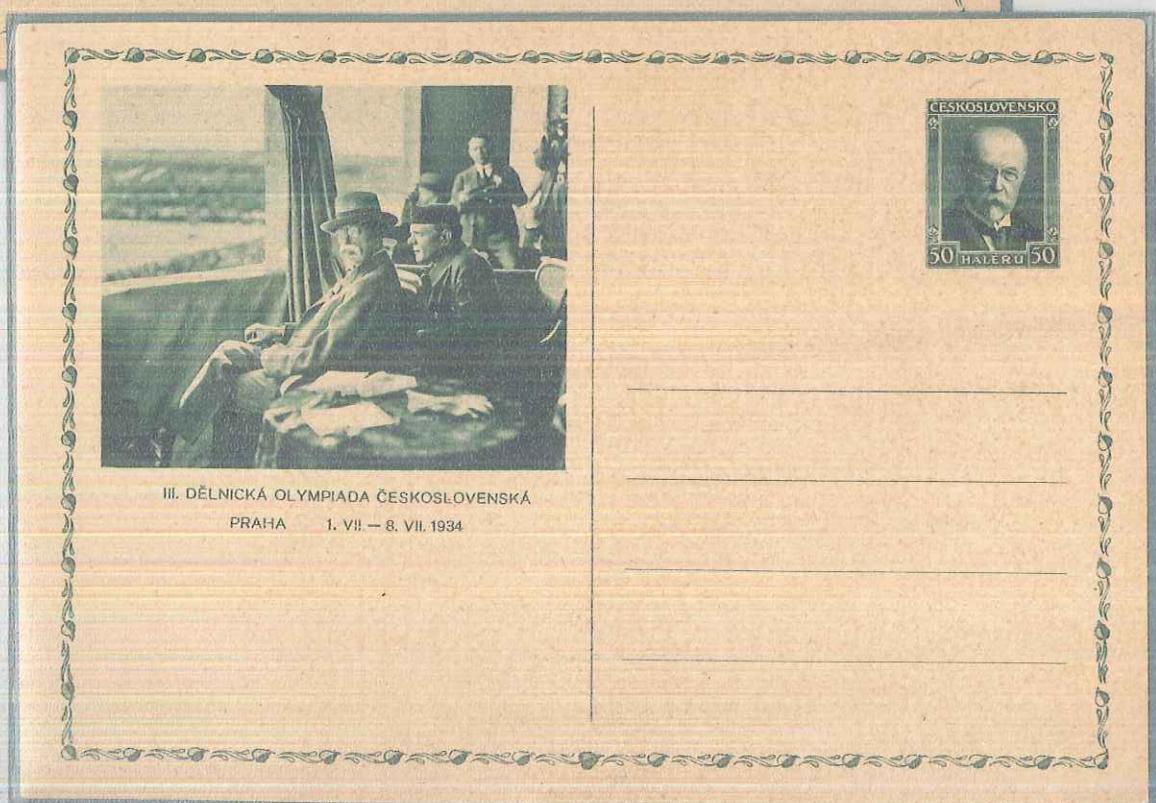
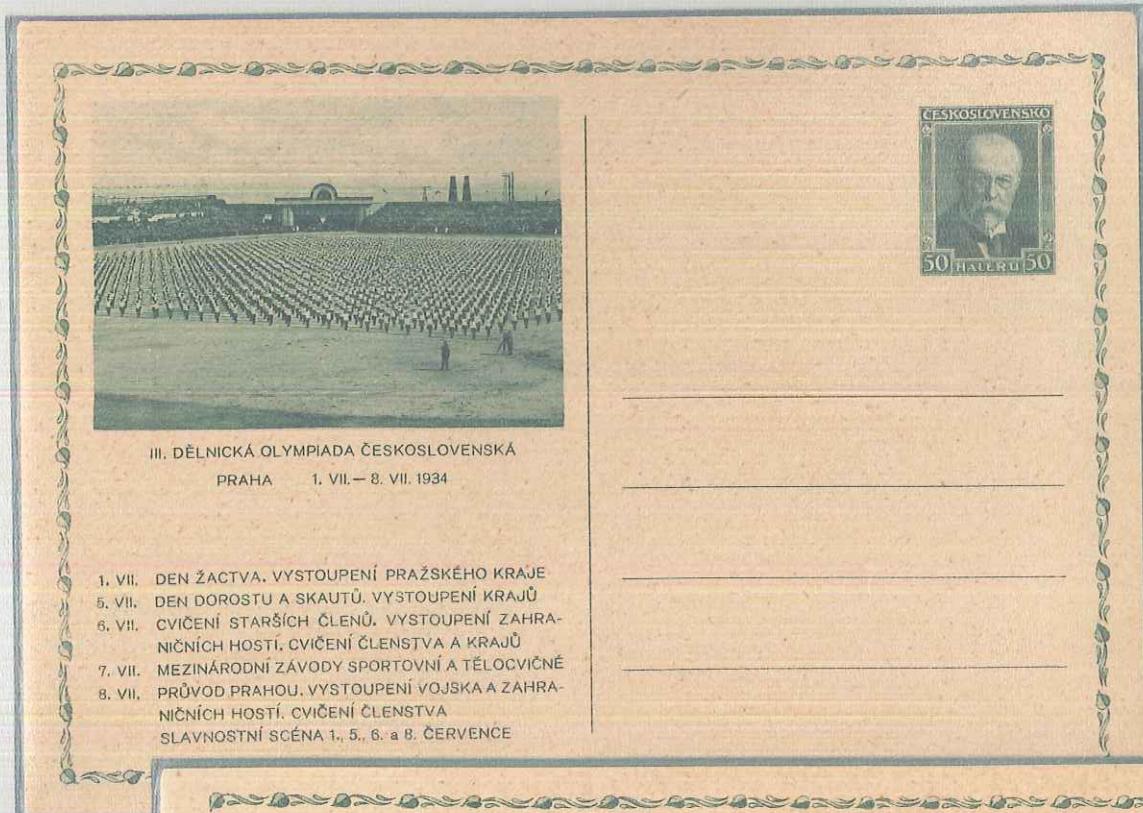


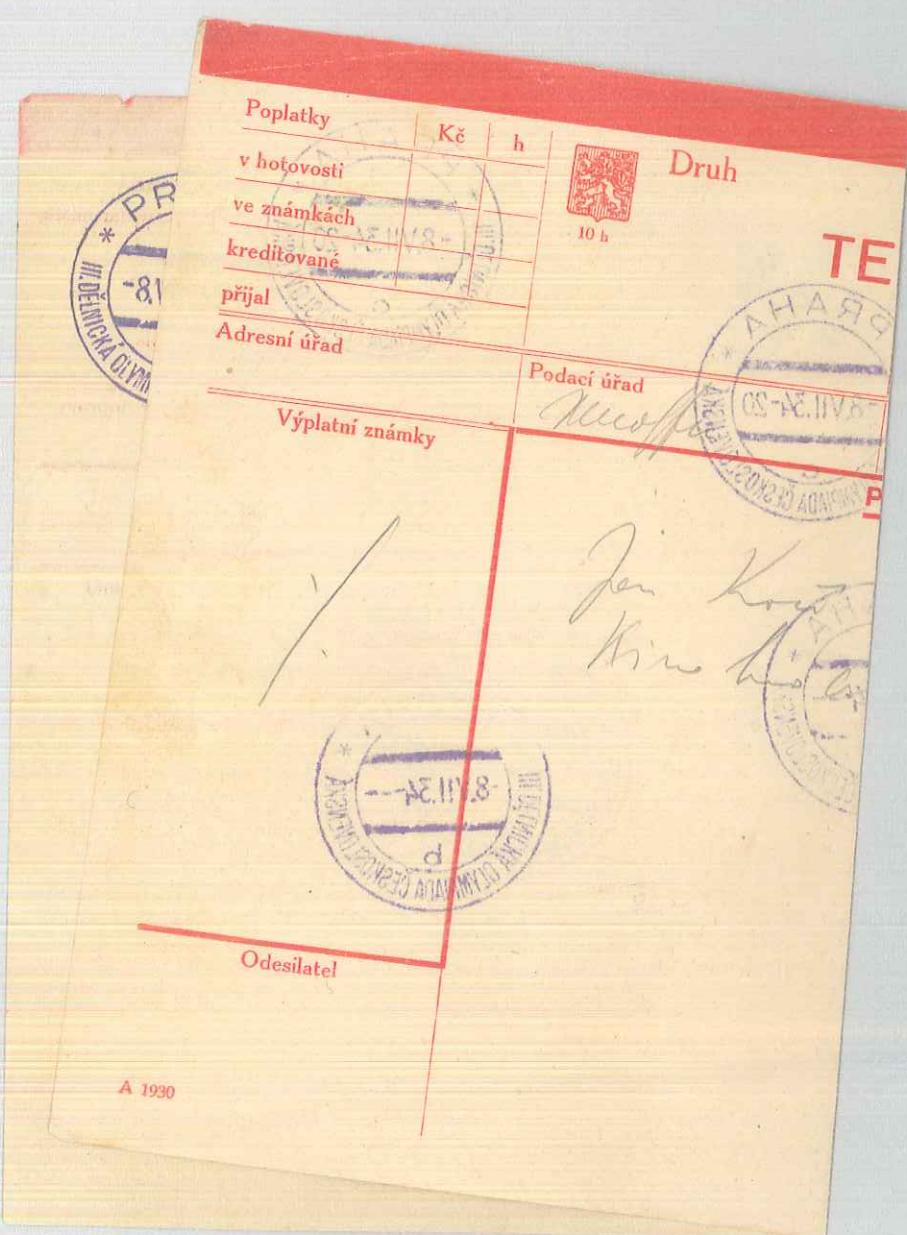
## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES

### 14.0.1. THE SOCIALISTS' AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS' SPORT GAMES

**CZE.3.NA.** The third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA" - Czechoslovakian Workers Olympiad, Prague, July 1934. The Czech Post issued several postal stationery on the occasion of the third "DĚLNICKÁ OLYMPIADA".

- (1) The postal stationery with the programme of the sport festival.
- (2) The regular postal stationery.







## WORKERS AGAINST THE 1936 BERLIN OLYMPICS – OLIMPIADA POPULAR

The SASI, the RSI, supported by the « Comité international pour le respect de l'esprit olympique » (Paris), accepted the invitation of the President of the Generalitat **DON LLUÍS COMPANYS I JOVER** to organise anti-Olympic Games in Barcelona, under the name of "OLIMPIADA POPULAR". The Games were scheduled initially to take place from the 22<sup>nd</sup> until the 26<sup>th</sup> of July 1936 but were then advanced to the 19<sup>th</sup> of July.

1. The poster by José Luis Hidalgo  
(1919-1947)



2. The pin  
3. The label, in which the original dates can still be seen





## WORKERS AGAINST THE 1936 BERLIN OLYMPICS – OLIMPIADA POPULAR

A large part of the athletes present in Barcelona joined the popular militia. Some went home. In the Sportrundschau, no. 9, 1936, p.26 it states: "Each member of the British delegation, in spite of the disappointment of not having been able to participate at the sport festival, is proud to have been present in Spain and having helped to teach fascism a lesson..."

Other athletes went to Prague to take part at the Czechoslovak anti-Olympic Games.

**1.8.1936:** Letter written by a Swiss athlete having volunteered to fight Franco, posted on the opening day of the Berlin Games and the Prague anti games. These labels were used. Note that the labels were sold for 10 cts. to the benefit of the OC.



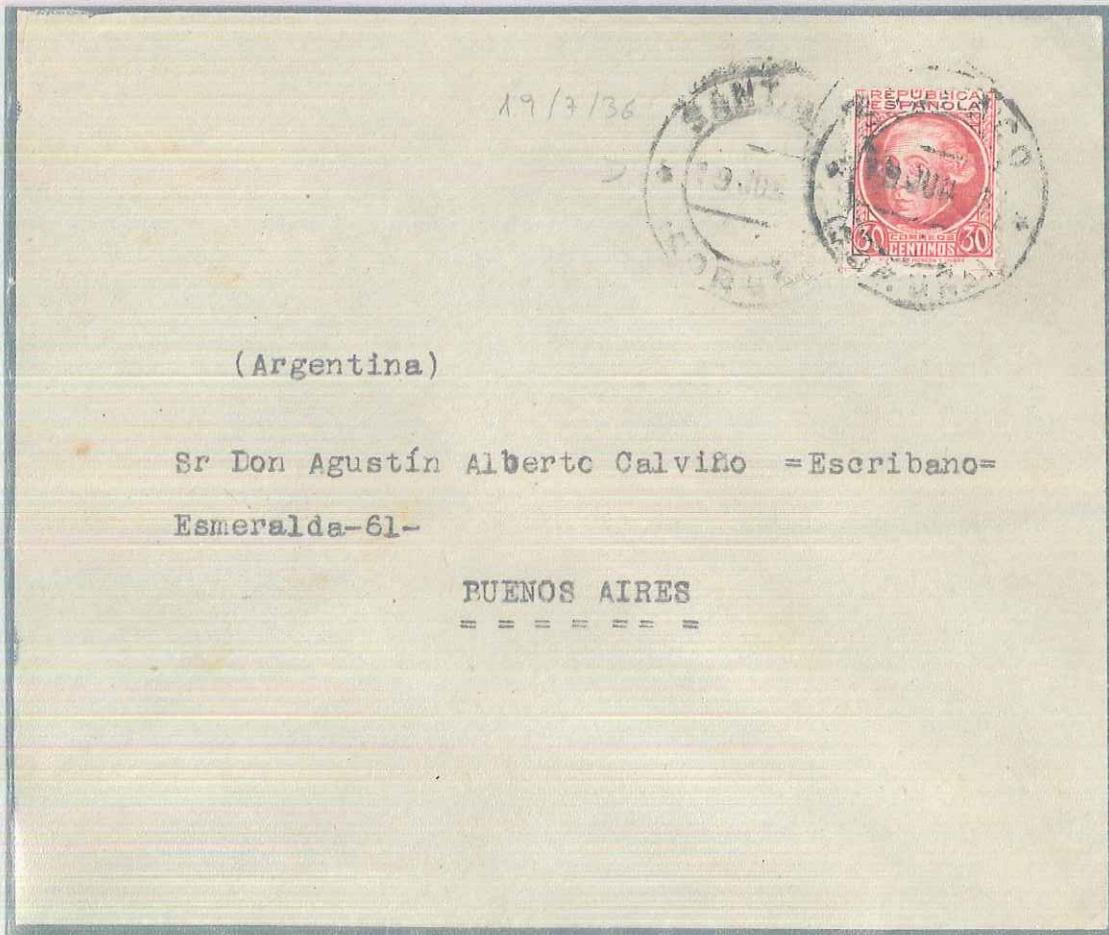
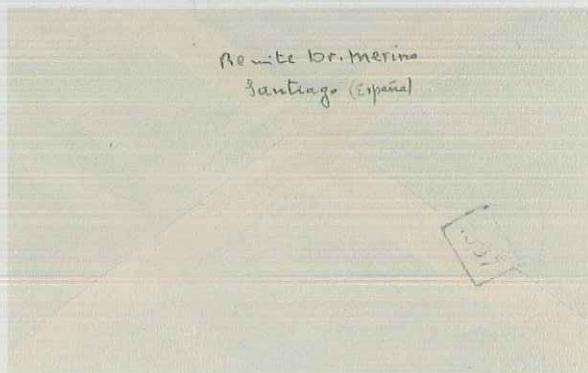


## WORKERS AGAINST THE 1936 BERLIN OLYMPICS – OLYMPIADA POPULAR

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of July General Franco started a military putsch against the Spanish Republican government. On the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of July other garrisons joined the uprising on the mainland. On the 19<sup>th</sup> of July the putsch was successful in many towns, amongst them SANTIAGO.

**19.7.1936:** Letter from Santiago to Buenos Aires posted on the first day of the putsch, with the control cachet of Buenos Aires.

Barcelona, naturally, opposed the putsch and military preparations to fight Franco started. However, the OLYMPIADA POPULAR, scheduled to stage its opening ceremony on this day, was cancelled indefinitely.



DB 97-09-19-31 US\$50  
36 Barcelona tapet pia



# Cercle

## informació de filatèlia

1991



REVISTA DE LA SECCIÓ FILATÈLICA DEL  
CERCLE FILATÈLIC I NUMISMÀTIC DE BARCELONA



## WORKERS OLYMPIADS AGAINST OLYMPIC GAMES THE SOCIALISTS (AND COMMUNISTS) SPORT GAMES

**CSR.3.IN.** The third International Workers Winter Olympiad, Johannesbad, Czechoslovakia – 18.-21.II.1937



**BEL.3.IN.** La 3me Olympiade Ouvrière (Eté), Anvers, Belgique. 25.7.-1.8.1937  
The third Summer Workers Olympiad, Antwerp, Belgium, 25.7.-1.8.1937



A 200 strong polish team was ready to go.  
At the last minute the government forbade its participation.

Socialist gymnasts and sportsmen and women from many countries gathered in Antwerp in 1937 at the occasion of the Third Workers Olympiad. The whole programme and its context were permeated with leftist ideals and international fraternity. (To be noted: Great Britain, Soviet Russia, Palestine, Poland, France and Spain)-

The struggle against fascism led to overtures towards the communists. Not everyone however enjoyed the participation of the Russians, certainly not as they brought new players from Moscow to win the soccer final.

The highlight of the games was the arrival of the delegation from Spain. The comrades who fought the fascist troops of Franco were met with great acclaim.

Despite the constant efforts of the IOC they could not curtail the use of the word Olympic. In 1937, the IOC protested again the use of the word for the "Workers Olympiad" in Antwerp.

The international solidarity between the workers did not survive the threat of war. The fourth labour Olympiad, Helsinki, 1943, never got beyond the planning stage-

