

In October of the following year, 1934, Herr Karl Diem wrote: "With further reference to our former correspondence, I have the pleasure of informing you that the Berlin Organizing Committee at its meeting on October 19th, adopted the resolution that basketball be included in the program of the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin."

Thus briefly did the six-year struggle for the inclusion of basketball in Olympic calendars come to a happy ending. The Germans chose glider flying as their national demonstration sport for the Olympiad. Field handball, a game similar to basketball and played with a basketball but with different (soccer) goals, was chosen as the other (international) demonstration sport. Thus basketball was placed on the regular Olympic calendar. This achievement came to basketball sooner than we had dared to dream.

Some weeks later Herr Diem advised us an interview with Mr. Renato Jones, the secretary general of the International Basketball Federation from Rome, Italy, in which Mr. Jones spoke of the enthusiastic reception of this basketball news from various other parts of the world. At the time of this interview between Herr Diem of Berlin and Mr. Jones of Rome, in December, 1934, Mr. Jones enumerated the 22 nations that would send competing basketball teams to the Berlin Olympics. Out of these entries, listed two years before actual competition, all but one sent teams. Spain alone, owing to its serious internal strife, was forced to cancel plans for competition.

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland, and the United States, all sent basketball teams to the initial contests in the XI Olympiad at Berlin in 1936. The United States team won the championship; the Canadian team was second; and Mexico won third place.

However, the exhibitions, both in the local national preliminary elimination