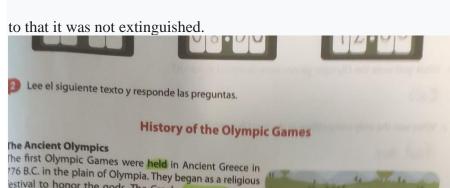
In 1940 in the city of Reykjavik Dagur an Irish man arrived in search of something he had never seen a discovery that would bring him fame and misfortune as soon as he could get resources he arrived in a small town called Kópavogur where he stayed at the inn of a lady named Sunna,

In the month of September Dagur decides to go in search of what he loved so much when he decided to take a trip on foot to the nearby forest where he wanted to find the well-known species of bird, the Atlantic Puffin that he could only hear in stories and hearsay. Dagur did not have any success this month and not the next but he did not give up, on December 8 he wanted to take a break and went to the coast to see the sea when he arrived he sees in the distance a bird with an orange beak the Body in black and with a large white spot on his belly, it was the so mysterious Atlantic puffin Dagur anxiously went to tell Sunna that he succeeded and took her to see him.

Many months later he achieved the recognition that he wanted so much but Dagur was unhappy with that fame since after his discovery they began to hunt the Atlantic puffins almost killing the species and he saved 500 specimens of the species in this way he helped



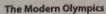
estival to honor the gods. The Greeks measured time in erms of four-year periods called Olympiads. The Olympic games were part of the celebration of the beginning of each Olympiad.

n the first Olympic Games the only competition was a cot race. Later wrestling, the pentathlon, and boxing were added. In 680 B.C. chariot racing became a part of the games. Athletes usually competed nude as clothing could slow them in the race. In the horse racing competition

riders rode naked and bareback (no saddle) around the track. As you can imagine, it was very difficult to control the horses this way. The winner would receive a simple olive branch, not a gold medal.

People descended on Olympia by the thousands to see the games. The stadium was built to seat between 45,000 and 50,000 people. Since the Olympic games were designed to honor Zeus, a male god, women were not allowed to see the games. The penalty for women who viewed the games was death.

The ancient games continued until 400 AD when the sacred shrine at Olympia was destroyed.



Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman, revived the games in 1896. He felt that the games would promote physical fitness and good relations between people of different countries. Beginning in 1894 delegates from 12 countries met to lay out plans for the modern games to be held in Athens, Greece.

The next Olympics were held in Paris and then in St. Louis, but interest waned. The Olympics gained popularity again with a very well-organized Olympics in 1908 in London. They began giving out medals not only to the winner but also to the first and second runner up (gold, silver, and bronze medals). In 1912 in Stockholm electrical timing equipment was used for the first time. In the 1928 Games in Amsterdam the tradition of burning the Olympic flame throughout the games began.

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